# 14 UE procedures related to Sidelink

A UE can be configured by higher layers with one or more PSSCH resource configuration(s). A PSSCH resource configuration can be for reception of PSSCH, or for transmission of PSSCH. The physical sidelink shared channel related procedures are described in Subclause 14.1.

A UE can be configured by higher layers with one or more PSCCH resource configuration(s). A PSCCH resource configuration can be for reception of PSCCH, or for transmission of PSCCH and the PSCCH resource configuration is associated with either sidelink transmission mode 1,2,3 or sidelink transmission mode 4. The physical sidelink control channel related procedures are described in Subclause 14.2.

A UE can be configured by higher layers with one or more PSDCH resource configuration(s). A PSDCH resource configuration can be for reception of PSDCH, or for transmission of PSDCH. The transmissions of PSDCH according to a PSDCH resource configuration are associated with either sidelink discovery type 1 or sidelink discovery type 2B. The physical sidelink discovery channel related procedures are described in Subclause 14.3.

The physical sidelink synchronization related procedures are described in Subclause 14.4.

Except in the case of secondary sidelink synchronization signal transmission, sidelink transmission power shall not change during a sidelink subframe. For a UE transmitting PSBCH, the transmit power of PSBCH () is same as the transmit power of primary sidelink synchronisation signal .

A UE is not expected to be configured with PSCCH resource configuration(s) such that, in a given subframe, the total number of resource blocks across the resource block pools (as described in Subclause 14.2.3) indicated by the PSCCH resource configuration(s) exceeds 50 in sidelink transmission mode 1 or 2.

In sidelink transmission mode 3 or 4, a UE is

- not expected to attempt to decode more than 10 or 20 PSCCHs in a subframe depending on the configuration of *v2x-HighReception-r14*.

- not expected to attempt to decode more than 100 or 136 RBs in a subframe depending on the configuration of *v2x-HighReception-r14*.

- not expected to attempt to decode more than 10 or 20 PSCCHs in a subframe depending on the configuration of *v2x-HighReception-r15* and *v2x-BandwidthClassRxSL-r15*.

- not expected to attempt to decode more than 100 or 136 RBs in a subframe depending on the configuration of *v2x-HighReception-r15* and *v2x-BandwidthClassRxSL-r15*.

- not expected to attempt to decode more than 15 or 30 PSCCHs in a subframe depending on the configuration of *v2x-HighReception-r15* and *v2x-BandwidthClassRxSL-r15*.

- not expected to attempt to decode more than 150 or 204 RBs in a subframe depending on the configuration of *v2x-HighReception-r15* and *v2x-BandwidthClassRxSL-r15*.

- not expected to combine PSCCH transmitted in different subframes.

- not required to perform PSSCH-RSRP measurement in a subframe that occurs before the reception of a successfully decoded associated SCI format 1.

If the UE does not indicate capability *v2x-HighReception-r14* or *v2x-HighReception-r15*, it shall implement a mechanism to avoid systematic dropping of PSCCH when the number of PSCCH candidates exceeds the UE's capability. UE applies the PSSCH-RSRP measured in a subframe that occurs at the reception of a successfully decoded associated SCI format 1 to a subframe that is indicated by the SCI format 1 but occurs before the reception of the SCI format 1. UE applies the PSSCH-RSRP measured in a subframe that occurs at the reception of a successfully decoded associated SCI format 1 to a subframe that is indicated by the SCI format 1 if SCI format 1 scheduling the same transport block is successfully decoded in only one subframe. UE is not expected to decode PSSCH that occurs before the reception of a successfully decoded associated SCI format 1.

If a UE uplink transmission that is not a PRACH transmission in subframe *n*+1 of a serving cell overlaps in time domain with a PSDCH transmission or a SLSS transmission for PSDCH by the UE in subframe *n* and subframe *n*+1 is included in *discTxGapConfig* [11], then the UE shall drop the uplink transmission in subframe *n*+1. Else, if a UE uplink transmission in subframe *n*+1 of a serving cell overlaps in time domain with sidelink transmission/reception for sidelink transmission mode 1 or 2 by the UE in subframe *n* of the serving cell, then the UE shall drop the sidelink transmission/reception in subframe *n*.

If a UE uplink transmission of a serving cell overlaps in time domain with a sidelink transmission for sidelink transmission mode 3 or 4 of the same serving cell and the value in "Priority" field of the corresponding SCI is smaller than the high layer parameter *thresSL-TxPrioritization*, then the UE shall drop the uplink transmission. Else, if a UE uplink transmission of a serving cell overlaps in time domain with sidelink transmission for sidelink transmission mode 3 or 4 of the same serving cell, then the UE shall drop the sidelink transmission.

For a given carrier frequency, a UE is not expected to receive sidelink physical channels/signals with different cyclic prefix lengths in the same sidelink subframe.

For a given carrier frequency, in a sidelink subframe, if a UE has a sidelink transmission, the sidelink transmission shall occur only in contiguous physical resource blocks in sidelink transmission mode 1 or 2.

In sidelink transmission mode 1 or 2, if a UE's sidelink transmission does not occur on a serving cell with its uplink transmission(s), and if the UE's sidelink transmission in a subframe overlaps in time with its uplink transmission(s), the UE shall adjust the sidelink transmission power such that its total transmission power does not exceed defined in [6] on any overlapped portion. In this case, calculation of the adjustment to the sidelink transmission power is not specified.

In sidelink transmission mode 3 or 4, if a UE's sidelink transmission has SCI whose "Priority" field is set to a value smaller than the high layer parameter *thresSL-TxPrioritization*, and if the UE's sidelink transmission in a subframe overlaps in time with its uplink transmission(s) occurring on serving cell(s) where the sidelink transmission does not occur, the UE shall adjust the uplink transmission power such that its total transmission power does not exceed defined in [6] on any overlapped portion. In this case, calculation of the adjustment to the uplink transmission power is not specified.

In sidelink transmission mode 3 or 4, if a UE's sidelink transmission has SCI whose "Priority" field is set to a value greater than or equal to the high layer parameter *thresSL-TxPrioritization*, and if the UE's sidelink transmission in a subframe overlaps in time with its uplink transmission(s) occurring on serving cell(s) where the sidelink transmission does not occur, the UE shall adjust the sidelink transmission power such that its total transmission power does not exceed defined in [6] on any overlapped portion. In this case, calculation of the adjustment to the sidelink transmission power is not specified.

In sidelink transmission mode 3 or 4, if a UE's sidelink transmission on a carrier overlaps in time with sidelink transmission on other carrier(s) and its total transmission power exceeds defined in [6], the UE shall adjust the transmission power of the sidelink transmission which has SCI whose "Priority" field is set to the largest value among all the “Priority” values of the overlapped sidelink transmissions such that its total transmission power does not exceed defined in [6]. In this case, calculation of the adjustment to the sidelink transmission power is not specified. If the transmission power still exceeds  defined in [6] after this power adjustment, the UE shall drop the sidelink transmission with the largest “Priority” field in its SCI and repeat this procedure over the non-dropped carriers. It is not specified which sidelink transmission the UE adjusts when sidelink transmissions overlapping in time on two or more carriers have the same value for the “Priority” field.

## 14.1 Physical Sidelink Shared Channel related procedures

### 14.1.1 UE procedure for transmitting the PSSCH

If the UE transmits SCI format 0 on PSCCH according to a PSCCH resource configuration in subframe *n* belonging to a PSCCH period (described in Subclause 14.2.3), then for the corresponding PSSCH transmissions

- the transmissions occur in a set of subframes in the PSCCH period and in a set of resource blocks within the set of subframes. The first PSSCH transport block is transmitted in the first four subframes in the set, the second transport block is transmitted in the next four subframes in the set, and so on.

- for sidelink transmission mode 1,

- the set of subframes is determined using the subframe pool indicated by the PSSCH resource configuration (described in Subclause 14.1.4) and using time resource pattern () in the SCI format 0 as described in Subclause 14.1.1.1.

- the set of resource blocks is determined using Resource block assignment and hopping allocation in the SCI format 0 as described in Subclause 14.1.1.2.

- for sidelink transmission mode 2,

- the set of subframes is determined using the subframe pool indicated by the PSSCH resource configuration (described in Subclause 14.1.3) and using time resource pattern () in the SCI format 0 as described in Subclause 14.1.1.3.

- the set of resource blocks is determined using the resource block pool indicated by the PSSCH resource configuration (described in Subclause 14.1.3) and using Resource block assignment and hopping allocation in the SCI format 0 as described in Subclause 14.1.1.4.

- the modulation order is determined using the "modulation and coding scheme " field () in SCI format 0. For, the modulation order is set to , where is determined from Table 8.6.1-1.

- the TBS index () is determined based onand Table 8.6.1-1, and the transport block size is determined using  and the number of allocated resource blocks () using the procedure in Subclause 7.1.7.2.1.

If the UE transmits SCI format 1 on PSCCH according to a PSCCH resource configuration in subframe *n*, then for the corresponding PSSCH transmissions of one TB

- for sidelink transmission mode 3,

- the set of subframes and the set of resource blocks are determined using the subframe pool indicated by the PSSCH resource configuration (described in Subclause 14.1.5) and using "Retransmission index and Time gap between initial transmission and retransmission" field and "Frequency resource location of the initial transmission and retransmission" field in the SCI format 1 as described in Subclause 14.1.1.4A.

- for sidelink transmission mode 4,

- the set of subframes and the set of resource blocks are determined using the subframe pool indicated by the PSSCH resource configuration (described in Subclause 14.1.5) and using "Retransmission index and Time gap between initial transmission and retransmission" field and "Frequency resource location of the initial transmission and retransmission" field in the SCI format 1 as described in Subclause 14.1.1.4B.

- if higher layer indicates that rate matching for the last symbol in the subframe is used for the given PSSCH

- Transmission Format of corresponding SCI format 1 is set to 1,

- the modulation order is determined using the "modulation and coding scheme " field () in SCI format 1.

- for , the TBS index () is determined based onand Table 8.6.1-1,

- for , the TBS index () is determined based onand Table 14.1.1-2,

- the transport block size is determined by using  and setting the Table 7.1.7.2.1-1 column indicator to , where  to the total number of allocated PRBs based on the procedure defined in Subclause 14.1.1.4A and 14.1.1.4B.

- otherwise

- Transmission Format of SCI format 1 is set to 0 if present,

- the modulation order is determined using the "modulation and coding scheme " field () in SCI format 1. For, the modulation order is set to , where is determined from Table 8.6.1-1.

- the TBS index () is determined based onand Table 8.6.1-1, and the transport block size is determined using  and the number of allocated resource blocks () using the procedure in Subclause 7.1.7.2.1.

For sidelink transmission mode 3 and 4, the parameter  is given by table 14.1.1-1.

**Table 14.1.1-2: Modulation and TBS index table for **

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **MCS Index** | **Modulation Order** | **TBS Index** |
| 29 | 6 | 30 |
| 30 | 6 | 31 |
| 31 | 6 | 33 |

Table 14.1.1-1: Determination offor sidelink transmission mode 3 and 4

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| TDD with UL/DL configuration 0 | 60 |
| TDD with UL/DL configuration 1 | 40 |
| TDD with UL/DL configuration 2 | 20 |
| TDD with UL/DL configuration 3 | 30 |
| TDD with UL/DL configuration 4 | 20 |
| TDD with UL/DL configuration 5 | 10 |
| TDD with UL/DL configuration 6 | 50 |
| Otherwise | 100 |

#### 14.1.1.1 UE procedure for determining subframes for transmitting PSSCH for sidelink transmission mode 1

Within the PSCCH period (described in Subclause 14.2.3), the subframes used for PSSCH are determined as follows:

- a subframe indicator bitmap  and are determined using the procedure described in Subclause 14.1.1.1.1.

- a bitmap  is determined using and a subframe  in the subframe pool is used for PSSCH if , otherwise the subframe is not used for PSSCH, where ** and are described in Subclause 14.1.4. The subframes used for PSSCH are denoted by** arranged in increasing order of subframe index and where is the number of subframes that can be used for PSSCH transmission in a PSCCH period and is a multiple of 4.

#### 14.1.1.1.1 Determination of subframe indicator bitmap

For FDD and TDD with UL/DL configuration belonging to {1,2,4,5}, is 8, and the mapping between Time Resource pattern Index () and subframe indicator bitmap is given by table 14.1.1.1.1-1.

For TDD with UL/DL configuration 0, is 7, and the mapping between Time Resource pattern Index () and subframe indicator bitmap is given by table 14.1.1.1.1-2.

For TDD with UL/DL configuration belonging to {3,6}, is 6, and the mapping between Time Resource pattern Index () and subframe indicator bitmap is given by table 14.1.1.1.1-3.

Table 14.1.1.1.1-1: Time Resource pattern Index mapping for

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | 1 | (1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0) | 37 | 4 | (1,1,1,0,1,0,0,0) | 74 | 4 | (0,1,1,1,0,0,0,1) |
| 1 | 1 | (0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0) | 38 | 4 | (1,1,0,1,1,0,0,0) | 75 | 4 | (1,1,0,0,1,0,0,1) |
| 2 | 1 | (0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0) | 39 | 4 | (1,0,1,1,1,0,0,0) | 76 | 4 | (1,0,1,0,1,0,0,1) |
| 3 | 1 | (0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0) | 40 | 4 | (0,1,1,1,1,0,0,0) | 77 | 4 | (0,1,1,0,1,0,0,1) |
| 4 | 1 | (0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0) | 41 | 4 | (1,1,1,0,0,1,0,0) | 78 | 4 | (1,0,0,1,1,0,0,1) |
| 5 | 1 | (0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0) | 42 | 4 | (1,1,0,1,0,1,0,0) | 79 | 4 | (0,1,0,1,1,0,0,1) |
| 6 | 1 | (0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0) | 43 | 4 | (1,0,1,1,0,1,0,0) | 80 | 4 | (0,0,1,1,1,0,0,1) |
| 7 | 1 | (0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1) | 44 | 4 | (0,1,1,1,0,1,0,0) | 81 | 4 | (1,1,0,0,0,1,0,1) |
| 8 | 2 | (1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0) | 45 | 4 | (1,1,0,0,1,1,0,0) | 82 | 4 | (1,0,1,0,0,1,0,1) |
| 9 | 2 | (1,0,1,0,0,0,0,0) | 46 | 4 | (1,0,1,0,1,1,0,0) | 83 | 4 | (0,1,1,0,0,1,0,1) |
| 10 | 2 | (0,1,1,0,0,0,0,0) | 47 | 4 | (0,1,1,0,1,1,0,0) | 84 | 4 | (1,0,0,1,0,1,0,1) |
| 11 | 2 | (1,0,0,1,0,0,0,0) | 48 | 4 | (1,0,0,1,1,1,0,0) | 85 | 4 | (0,1,0,1,0,1,0,1) |
| 12 | 2 | (0,1,0,1,0,0,0,0) | 49 | 4 | (0,1,0,1,1,1,0,0) | 86 | 4 | (0,0,1,1,0,1,0,1) |
| 13 | 2 | (0,0,1,1,0,0,0,0) | 50 | 4 | (0,0,1,1,1,1,0,0) | 87 | 4 | (1,0,0,0,1,1,0,1) |
| 14 | 2 | (1,0,0,0,1,0,0,0) | 51 | 4 | (1,1,1,0,0,0,1,0) | 88 | 4 | (0,1,0,0,1,1,0,1) |
| 15 | 2 | (0,1,0,0,1,0,0,0) | 52 | 4 | (1,1,0,1,0,0,1,0) | 89 | 4 | (0,0,1,0,1,1,0,1) |
| 16 | 2 | (0,0,1,0,1,0,0,0) | 53 | 4 | (1,0,1,1,0,0,1,0) | 90 | 4 | (0,0,0,1,1,1,0,1) |
| 17 | 2 | (0,0,0,1,1,0,0,0) | 54 | 4 | (0,1,1,1,0,0,1,0) | 91 | 4 | (1,1,0,0,0,0,1,1) |
| 18 | 2 | (1,0,0,0,0,1,0,0) | 55 | 4 | (1,1,0,0,1,0,1,0) | 92 | 4 | (1,0,1,0,0,0,1,1) |
| 19 | 2 | (0,1,0,0,0,1,0,0) | 56 | 4 | (1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0) | 93 | 4 | (0,1,1,0,0,0,1,1) |
| 20 | 2 | (0,0,1,0,0,1,0,0) | 57 | 4 | (0,1,1,0,1,0,1,0) | 94 | 4 | (1,0,0,1,0,0,1,1) |
| 21 | 2 | (0,0,0,1,0,1,0,0) | 58 | 4 | (1,0,0,1,1,0,1,0) | 95 | 4 | (0,1,0,1,0,0,1,1) |
| 22 | 2 | (0,0,0,0,1,1,0,0) | 59 | 4 | (0,1,0,1,1,0,1,0) | 96 | 4 | (0,0,1,1,0,0,1,1) |
| 23 | 2 | (1,0,0,0,0,0,1,0) | 60 | 4 | (0,0,1,1,1,0,1,0) | 97 | 4 | (1,0,0,0,1,0,1,1) |
| 24 | 2 | (0,1,0,0,0,0,1,0) | 61 | 4 | (1,1,0,0,0,1,1,0) | 98 | 4 | (0,1,0,0,1,0,1,1) |
| 25 | 2 | (0,0,1,0,0,0,1,0) | 62 | 4 | (1,0,1,0,0,1,1,0) | 99 | 4 | (0,0,1,0,1,0,1,1) |
| 26 | 2 | (0,0,0,1,0,0,1,0) | 63 | 4 | (0,1,1,0,0,1,1,0) | 100 | 4 | (0,0,0,1,1,0,1,1) |
| 27 | 2 | (0,0,0,0,1,0,1,0) | 64 | 4 | (1,0,0,1,0,1,1,0) | 101 | 4 | (1,0,0,0,0,1,1,1) |
| 28 | 2 | (0,0,0,0,0,1,1,0) | 65 | 4 | (0,1,0,1,0,1,1,0) | 102 | 4 | (0,1,0,0,0,1,1,1) |
| 29 | 2 | (1,0,0,0,0,0,0,1) | 66 | 4 | (0,0,1,1,0,1,1,0) | 103 | 4 | (0,0,1,0,0,1,1,1) |
| 30 | 2 | (0,1,0,0,0,0,0,1) | 67 | 4 | (1,0,0,0,1,1,1,0) | 104 | 4 | (0,0,0,1,0,1,1,1) |
| 31 | 2 | (0,0,1,0,0,0,0,1) | 68 | 4 | (0,1,0,0,1,1,1,0) | 105 | 4 | (0,0,0,0,1,1,1,1) |
| 32 | 2 | (0,0,0,1,0,0,0,1) | 69 | 4 | (0,0,1,0,1,1,1,0) | 106 | 8 | (1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1) |
| 33 | 2 | (0,0,0,0,1,0,0,1) | 70 | 4 | (0,0,0,1,1,1,1,0) | 107-127 | reserved | reserved |
| 34 | 2 | (0,0,0,0,0,1,0,1) | 71 | 4 | (1,1,1,0,0,0,0,1) |  |  |  |
| 35 | 2 | (0,0,0,0,0,0,1,1) | 72 | 4 | (1,1,0,1,0,0,0,1) |  |  |  |
| 36 | 4 | (1,1,1,1,0,0,0,0) | 73 | 4 | (1,0,1,1,0,0,0,1) |  |  |  |

Table 14.1.1.1.1-2: Time Resource pattern Index mapping for 

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | reserved | reserved | 44 | 3 | (0,0,1,1,0,1,0) | 88 | 3 | (0,0,0,1,1,0,1) |
| 1 | 1 | (1,0,0,0,0,0,0) | 45 | 4 | (1,0,1,1,0,1,0) | 89 | 4 | (1,0,0,1,1,0,1) |
| 2 | 1 | (0,1,0,0,0,0,0) | 46 | 4 | (0,1,1,1,0,1,0) | 90 | 4 | (0,1,0,1,1,0,1) |
| 3 | 2 | (1,1,0,0,0,0,0) | 47 | 5 | (1,1,1,1,0,1,0) | 91 | 5 | (1,1,0,1,1,0,1) |
| 4 | 1 | (0,0,1,0,0,0,0) | 48 | 2 | (0,0,0,0,1,1,0) | 92 | 4 | (0,0,1,1,1,0,1) |
| 5 | 2 | (1,0,1,0,0,0,0) | 49 | 3 | (1,0,0,0,1,1,0) | 93 | 5 | (1,0,1,1,1,0,1) |
| 6 | 2 | (0,1,1,0,0,0,0) | 50 | 3 | (0,1,0,0,1,1,0) | 94 | 5 | (0,1,1,1,1,0,1) |
| 7 | 3 | (1,1,1,0,0,0,0) | 51 | 4 | (1,1,0,0,1,1,0) | 95 | 6 | (1,1,1,1,1,0,1) |
| 8 | 1 | (0,0,0,1,0,0,0) | 52 | 3 | (0,0,1,0,1,1,0) | 96 | 2 | (0,0,0,0,0,1,1) |
| 9 | 2 | (1,0,0,1,0,0,0) | 53 | 4 | (1,0,1,0,1,1,0) | 97 | 3 | (1,0,0,0,0,1,1) |
| 10 | 2 | (0,1,0,1,0,0,0) | 54 | 4 | (0,1,1,0,1,1,0) | 98 | 3 | (0,1,0,0,0,1,1) |
| 11 | 3 | (1,1,0,1,0,0,0) | 55 | 5 | (1,1,1,0,1,1,0) | 99 | 4 | (1,1,0,0,0,1,1) |
| 12 | 2 | (0,0,1,1,0,0,0) | 56 | 3 | (0,0,0,1,1,1,0) | 100 | 3 | (0,0,1,0,0,1,1) |
| 13 | 3 | (1,0,1,1,0,0,0) | 57 | 4 | (1,0,0,1,1,1,0) | 101 | 4 | (1,0,1,0,0,1,1) |
| 14 | 3 | (0,1,1,1,0,0,0) | 58 | 4 | (0,1,0,1,1,1,0) | 102 | 4 | (0,1,1,0,0,1,1) |
| 15 | 4 | (1,1,1,1,0,0,0) | 59 | 5 | (1,1,0,1,1,1,0) | 103 | 5 | (1,1,1,0,0,1,1) |
| 16 | 1 | (0,0,0,0,1,0,0) | 60 | 4 | (0,0,1,1,1,1,0) | 104 | 3 | (0,0,0,1,0,1,1) |
| 17 | 2 | (1,0,0,0,1,0,0) | 61 | 5 | (1,0,1,1,1,1,0) | 105 | 4 | (1,0,0,1,0,1,1) |
| 18 | 2 | (0,1,0,0,1,0,0) | 62 | 5 | (0,1,1,1,1,1,0) | 106 | 4 | (0,1,0,1,0,1,1) |
| 19 | 3 | (1,1,0,0,1,0,0) | 63 | 6 | (1,1,1,1,1,1,0) | 107 | 5 | (1,1,0,1,0,1,1) |
| 20 | 2 | (0,0,1,0,1,0,0) | 64 | 1 | (0,0,0,0,0,0,1) | 108 | 4 | (0,0,1,1,0,1,1) |
| 21 | 3 | (1,0,1,0,1,0,0) | 65 | 2 | (1,0,0,0,0,0,1) | 109 | 5 | (1,0,1,1,0,1,1) |
| 22 | 3 | (0,1,1,0,1,0,0) | 66 | 2 | (0,1,0,0,0,0,1) | 110 | 5 | (0,1,1,1,0,1,1) |
| 23 | 4 | (1,1,1,0,1,0,0) | 67 | 3 | (1,1,0,0,0,0,1) | 111 | 6 | (1,1,1,1,0,1,1) |
| 24 | 2 | (0,0,0,1,1,0,0) | 68 | 2 | (0,0,1,0,0,0,1) | 112 | 3 | (0,0,0,0,1,1,1) |
| 25 | 3 | (1,0,0,1,1,0,0) | 69 | 3 | (1,0,1,0,0,0,1) | 113 | 4 | (1,0,0,0,1,1,1) |
| 26 | 3 | (0,1,0,1,1,0,0) | 70 | 3 | (0,1,1,0,0,0,1) | 114 | 4 | (0,1,0,0,1,1,1) |
| 27 | 4 | (1,1,0,1,1,0,0) | 71 | 4 | (1,1,1,0,0,0,1) | 115 | 5 | (1,1,0,0,1,1,1) |
| 28 | 3 | (0,0,1,1,1,0,0) | 72 | 2 | (0,0,0,1,0,0,1) | 116 | 4 | (0,0,1,0,1,1,1) |
| 29 | 4 | (1,0,1,1,1,0,0) | 73 | 3 | (1,0,0,1,0,0,1) | 117 | 5 | (1,0,1,0,1,1,1) |
| 30 | 4 | (0,1,1,1,1,0,0) | 74 | 3 | (0,1,0,1,0,0,1) | 118 | 5 | (0,1,1,0,1,1,1) |
| 31 | 5 | (1,1,1,1,1,0,0) | 75 | 4 | (1,1,0,1,0,0,1) | 119 | 6 | (1,1,1,0,1,1,1) |
| 32 | 1 | (0,0,0,0,0,1,0) | 76 | 3 | (0,0,1,1,0,0,1) | 120 | 4 | (0,0,0,1,1,1,1) |
| 33 | 2 | (1,0,0,0,0,1,0) | 77 | 4 | (1,0,1,1,0,0,1) | 121 | 5 | (1,0,0,1,1,1,1) |
| 34 | 2 | (0,1,0,0,0,1,0) | 78 | 4 | (0,1,1,1,0,0,1) | 122 | 5 | (0,1,0,1,1,1,1) |
| 35 | 3 | (1,1,0,0,0,1,0) | 79 | 5 | (1,1,1,1,0,0,1) | 123 | 6 | (1,1,0,1,1,1,1) |
| 36 | 2 | (0,0,1,0,0,1,0) | 80 | 2 | (0,0,0,0,1,0,1) | 124 | 5 | (0,0,1,1,1,1,1) |
| 37 | 3 | (1,0,1,0,0,1,0) | 81 | 3 | (1,0,0,0,1,0,1) | 125 | 6 | (1,0,1,1,1,1,1) |
| 38 | 3 | (0,1,1,0,0,1,0) | 82 | 3 | (0,1,0,0,1,0,1) | 126 | 6 | (0,1,1,1,1,1,1) |
| 39 | 4 | (1,1,1,0,0,1,0) | 83 | 4 | (1,1,0,0,1,0,1) | 127 | 7 | (1,1,1,1,1,1,1) |
| 40 | 2 | (0,0,0,1,0,1,0) | 84 | 3 | (0,0,1,0,1,0,1) |  |  |  |
| 41 | 3 | (1,0,0,1,0,1,0) | 85 | 4 | (1,0,1,0,1,0,1) |  |  |  |
| 42 | 3 | (0,1,0,1,0,1,0) | 86 | 4 | (0,1,1,0,1,0,1) |  |  |  |
| 43 | 4 | (1,1,0,1,0,1,0) | 87 | 5 | (1,1,1,0,1,0,1) |  |  |  |

Table 14.1.1.1.1-3: Time Resource pattern Index mapping for 

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | reserved | reserved | 22 | 3 | (0,1,1,0,1,0) | 44 | 3 | (0,0,1,1,0,1) |
| 1 | 1 | (1,0,0,0,0,0) | 23 | 4 | (1,1,1,0,1,0) | 45 | 4 | (1,0,1,1,0,1) |
| 2 | 1 | (0,1,0,0,0,0) | 24 | 2 | (0,0,0,1,1,0) | 46 | 4 | (0,1,1,1,0,1) |
| 3 | 2 | (1,1,0,0,0,0) | 25 | 3 | (1,0,0,1,1,0) | 47 | 5 | (1,1,1,1,0,1) |
| 4 | 1 | (0,0,1,0,0,0) | 26 | 3 | (0,1,0,1,1,0) | 48 | 2 | (0,0,0,0,1,1) |
| 5 | 2 | (1,0,1,0,0,0) | 27 | 4 | (1,1,0,1,1,0) | 49 | 3 | (1,0,0,0,1,1) |
| 6 | 2 | (0,1,1,0,0,0) | 28 | 3 | (0,0,1,1,1,0) | 50 | 3 | (0,1,0,0,1,1) |
| 7 | 3 | (1,1,1,0,0,0) | 29 | 4 | (1,0,1,1,1,0) | 51 | 4 | (1,1,0,0,1,1) |
| 8 | 1 | (0,0,0,1,0,0) | 30 | 4 | (0,1,1,1,1,0) | 52 | 3 | (0,0,1,0,1,1) |
| 9 | 2 | (1,0,0,1,0,0) | 31 | 5 | (1,1,1,1,1,0) | 53 | 4 | (1,0,1,0,1,1) |
| 10 | 2 | (0,1,0,1,0,0) | 32 | 1 | (0,0,0,0,0,1) | 54 | 4 | (0,1,1,0,1,1) |
| 11 | 3 | (1,1,0,1,0,0) | 33 | 2 | (1,0,0,0,0,1) | 55 | 5 | (1,1,1,0,1,1) |
| 12 | 2 | (0,0,1,1,0,0) | 34 | 2 | (0,1,0,0,0,1) | 56 | 3 | (0,0,0,1,1,1) |
| 13 | 3 | (1,0,1,1,0,0) | 35 | 3 | (1,1,0,0,0,1) | 57 | 4 | (1,0,0,1,1,1) |
| 14 | 3 | (0,1,1,1,0,0) | 36 | 2 | (0,0,1,0,0,1) | 58 | 4 | (0,1,0,1,1,1) |
| 15 | 4 | (1,1,1,1,0,0) | 37 | 3 | (1,0,1,0,0,1) | 59 | 5 | (1,1,0,1,1,1) |
| 16 | 1 | (0,0,0,0,1,0) | 38 | 3 | (0,1,1,0,0,1) | 60 | 4 | (0,0,1,1,1,1) |
| 17 | 2 | (1,0,0,0,1,0) | 39 | 4 | (1,1,1,0,0,1) | 61 | 5 | (1,0,1,1,1,1) |
| 18 | 2 | (0,1,0,0,1,0) | 40 | 2 | (0,0,0,1,0,1) | 62 | 5 | (0,1,1,1,1,1) |
| 19 | 3 | (1,1,0,0,1,0) | 41 | 3 | (1,0,0,1,0,1) | 63 | 6 | (1,1,1,1,1,1) |
| 20 | 2 | (0,0,1,0,1,0) | 42 | 3 | (0,1,0,1,0,1) | 64-127 | reserved | reserved |
| 21 | 3 | (1,0,1,0,1,0) | 43 | 4 | (1,1,0,1,0,1) |  |  |  |

#### 14.1.1.2 UE procedure for determining resource blocks for transmitting PSSCH for sidelink transmission mode 1

The set of resource blocks is determined using the procedure described in Subclause 14.1.1.2.1 and 14.1.1.2.2.

#### 14.1.1.2.1 PSSCH resource allocation for sidelink transmission mode 1

The resource allocation and hopping field of the SCI format 0 is used to determine a set of indices denoted by (0 ≤ < ), a starting index , and a number of allocated PRBs  and using the procedure in Subclause 8.1.1, and 8.4 (for sidelink frequency hopping with type 1 or type 2 hopping) with the following exceptions:

- the term 'PUSCH' in Subclauses 8.1.1 and 8.4 is replaced with 'PSSCH'.

- the quantity  in Subclause 8.1.1 is replaced with  .

- the quantity  in Subclauses 8.1.1 and 8.4 is replaced with .

- the quantity in Subclauses 8.1.1and 8.4 is replaced with .

- the quantityin Subclauses 8.1.1 and 8.4 is replaced with.

- the quantity  in Subclause 8.4 is replaced with .

- the quantity  is given by higher layer parameter *rb-Offset-r12* associated with the corresponding PSSCH resource configuration.

- the quantity  is given by higher layer parameter *numSubbands-r12* associated with the corresponding PSSCH resource configuration.

#### 14.1.1.2.2 PSSCH frequency hopping for sidelink transmission mode 1

If sidelink frequency hopping with type 1 hopping is enabled, the set of physical resource blocks for PSSCH transmission is determined using Subclause 8.4 with the following exceptions:

- the term 'PUSCH' is replaced with 'PSSCH'.

- only inter-subframe hopping shall be used.

- the quantity  is replaced with .

- the quantity is replaced with .

- the quantity  is replaced with .

- the quantity  is given by higher layer parameter *rb-Offset-r12* associated with the PSSCH resource configuration.

- the frequency hopping field in the SCI format 0 is used instead of DCI format 0.

- the quantity is replaced with .

- the quantity  is replaced with .

- for odd  (described in Subclause 9.2.4 of [3]), the set of physical resource blocks for PSSCH transmission are contiguous resource blocks starting from PRB with index.

- for even  (described in Subclause 9.2.4 of [3]), the set of physical resource blocks for PSSCH transmission are contiguous resource blocks starting from PRB with index.

#### 14.1.1.3 UE procedure for determining subframes for transmitting PSSCH for sidelink transmission mode 2

For FDD or for TDD, and the UE not configured with the higher layer parameter *trpt-Subset-r12*

- The allowed values of correspond to the values of satisfying  , for a value of in , where  and  are determined from table 14.1.1.3-1.

For FDD or for TDD with UL/DL configuration belonging to {0,1,2,3,4,6}, and the UE configured with the higher layer parameter *trpt-Subset-r12*

- The allowed values of correspond to the values of satisfying  , for values of  in satisfying ,  and where  and  are determined from table 14.1.1.3-1, and is the bitmap indicated by *trpt-Subset-r12*.

Table 14.1.1.3-1: Determination of and  for sidelink transmission mode 2

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FDD and TDD with UL/DL configuration 1,2,4,5 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | - | - |
| TDD with UL/DL configuration 0 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| TDD with UL/DL configuration 3,6 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | - |

Within a PSCCH period, the subframes used for PSSCH are determined as follows:

- a subframe indicator bitmap  and are determined using the procedure described in Subclause 14.1.1.1.1 from the allowed values of described in this Subclause.

- a bitmap  is determined using and a subframe  in the subframe pool is used for PSSCH if , otherwise the subframe is not used for PSSCH, where ** and are described in Subclause 14.1.3. The subframes used for PSSCH are denoted by** arranged in increasing order of subframe index and where is the number of subframes that can be used for PSSCH transmission in a PSCCH period and is a multiple of 4.

#### 14.1.1.4 UE procedure for determining resource blocks for transmitting PSSCH for sidelink transmission mode 2

The set of resource blocks within the resource block pool (defined in 14.1.3) is determined using the Subclause 14.1.1.2.1 .

If sidelink frequency hopping with type 1 hopping is enabled, the set of physical resource blocks for PSSCH transmission is determined using Subclause 14.1.1.2.2 with the following exceptions

- the quantity is replaced with  (defined in 14.1.3).

- for odd , the set of physical resource blocks for PSSCH transmission are given by contiguous resource blocksbelonging to the resource block pool, where .

- for even , the set of physical resource blocks for PSSCH transmission are given by contiguous resource blocksbelonging to the resource block pool, where .

#### 14.1.1.4A UE procedure for determining subframes and resource blocks for transmitting PSSCH for sidelink transmission mode 3

If the UE has a configured sidelink grant (described in [8]) in subframe  with the corresponding PSCCH resource *m* (described in Subclause 14.2.4), the resource blocks and subframes of the corresponding PSSCH transmissions are determined according to 14.1.1.4C.

If the UE has a configured sidelink grant (described in [8]) for an SL SPS configuration activated by Subclause 14.2.1 and if a set of sub-channels in subframe is determined as the time and frequency resource for PSSCH transmission corresponding to the configured sidelink grant (described in [8]) of the SL SPS configuration, the same set of sub-channels in subframes  are also determined for PSSCH transmissions corresponding to the same sidelink grant where *j=*1, 2,*…,* , and  is determined by Subclause 14.1.5. Here, is the sidelink SPS interval of the corresponding SL SPS configuration.



#### 14.1.1.4B UE procedure for determining subframes and resource blocks for transmitting PSSCH and reserving resources for sidelink transmission mode 4

If the UE has a configured sidelink grant (described in [8]) in subframe with the corresponding PSCCH resource *m* (described in Subclause 14.2.4), the resource blocks and subframes of the corresponding PSSCH transmissions are determined according to 14.1.1.4C.

The number of subframes in one set of the time and frequency resources for transmission opportunities of PSSCH is given by  where = 10\*SL\_RESOURCE\_RESELECTION\_COUNTER [8] if configured else is set to 1.

If a set of sub-channels in subframe is determined as the time and frequency resource for PSSCH transmission corresponding to the configured sidelink grant (described in [8]), the same set of sub-channels in subframes  are also determined for PSSCH transmissions corresponding to the same sidelink grant where *j=*1, 2,*…,* ,  , and  is determined by Subclause 14.1.5. Here,  is the resource reservation interval indicated by higher layers.

If a UE is configured with high layer parameter *cr-Limit* and transmits PSSCH in subframe *n*, the UE shall ensure the following limits for any priority value k;



where  is the CR evaluated in subframe *n*-4 for the PSSCH transmissions with "Priority" field in the SCI set to *i*, and  corresponds to the high layer parameter *cr-Limit* that is associated with the priority value *k* and the CBR range which includes the CBR measured in subframe *n*-4. It is up to UE implementation how to meet the above limits, including dropping the transmissions in subframe *n*.

#### 14.1.1.4C UE procedure for determining subframes and resource blocks for PSSCH transmission associated with an SCI format 1

The set of subframes and resource blocks for PSSCH transmission is determined by the resource used for the PSCCH transmission containing the associated SCI format 1, and "Frequency resource location of the initial transmission and retransmission" field, "Retransmission index" field, "Time gap between initial transmission and retransmission" field of the associated SCI format 1 as described below.

"Frequency resource location of the initial transmission and retransmission" field in the SCI format 1 is equal to resource indication value (*RIV*) corresponding to a starting sub-channel index () and a length in terms of contiguously allocated sub-channels (≥ 1). The resource indication value is defined by

if  then



else



where is the total number of sub-channels in the pool determined by higher layer parameter *numSubchannel*.



For the SCI format 1 transmitted on the PSCCH resource *m* (described in subcaluse 14.2.4) in subframe , the set of subframes and sub-channels for the corresponding PSSCH are determined as follows:

- if is zero,



- the time and frequency resources for the corresponding PSSCH is given by

- sub-channel(s)  in subframe .

- else if "Retransmission index" in the SCI format 1 is zero,

- the time and frequency resources for the corresponding PSSCH is given by

- sub-channel(s)  in subframe *,* and

- sub-channels  in subframe .

- else if "Retransmission index" in the SCI format 1 is one,

- the time and frequency resources for the corresponding PSSCH is given by

- sub-channels  in subframe , and

- sub-channels  in subframe .

where is the value indicated by "Time gap between initial transmission and retransmission" field the SCI format 1 and  is determined by Subclause 14.1.5.



When sub-channel(s)  are determined in a subframe for the transmission of PSSCH, the set of resource blocks determined for the PSSCH transmission is given by  contiguous resource blocks with the physical resource block number  for . Here,  and  are given by higher layer parameters *startRBSubchannel* and *sizeSubchannel*, respectively. The parameters  and  are given as follows:

- if a pool is (pre)configured such that a UE always transmits PSCCH and the corresponding PSSCH in adjacent resource blocks in a subframe,  and  is the largest integer that fulfils



where  is a set of non-negative integers

- if a pool is (pre)configured such that a UE may transmit PSCCH and the corresponding PSSCH in non-adjacent resource blocks in a subframe,  and  is the largest integer that fulfils



where  is a set of non-negative integers.

#### 14.1.1.5 UE procedure for PSSCH power control

For sidelink transmission mode 1 and PSCCH period *i*, the UE transmit power  for PSSCH transmission is given by the following

- if the TPC command field in configured sidelink grant (described in [8]) for PSCCH period *i* is set to 0

- 

- if the TPC command field in configured sidelink grant (described in [8]) for PSCCH period *i* is set to 1

-  [dBm]

where  is defined in [6], and is the bandwidth of the PSSCH resource assignment expressed in number of resource block and  whereis defined in Subclause 5.1.1.1.  and  are provided by higher layer parameters *p0-r12* and *alpha-r12*, respectively and that are associated with the corresponding PSSCH resource configuration.

For sidelink transmission mode 2, the UE transmit power  for PSSCH transmission is given by

 [dBm] ,

where  is defined in [6], and is the bandwidth of the PSSCH resource assignment expressed in number of resource blocks and  where is defined in Subclause 5.1.1.1.  and  are provided by higher layer parameters *p0-r12* and *alpha-r12*, respectively and that are associated with the corresponding PSSCH resource configuration.

For sidelink transmission mode 3, the UE transmit power  for PSSCH transmission is given by

 [dBm] ,

where  is defined in [6], and is the bandwidth of the PSSCH resource assignment expressed in number of resource blocks and  where is defined in Subclause 5.1.1.1.  and  are provided by higher layer parameters *p0SL-V2V* and *alphaSL-V2V*, respectively and that are associated with the corresponding PSSCH resource configuration.

For sidelink transmission mode 4, the UE transmit power  for PSSCH transmission in subframe *n* is given by

 [dBm] ,

where  is defined in [6],  is the bandwidth of the PSSCH resource assignment expressed in number of resource blocks, , and  where is defined in Subclause 5.1.1.1.  and  are provided by higher layer parameters *p0SL-V2V* and *alphaSL-V2V*, respectively and that are associated with the corresponding PSSCH resource configuration. If higher layer parameter *maxTxpower* is configured then



else



where is set to a *maxTxpower* value based on the priority level of the PSSCH and the CBR range which includes the CBR measured in subframe *n*-4.

#### 14.1.1.6 UE procedure for determining the subset of resources to be reported to higher layers in PSSCH resource selection in sidelink transmission mode 4

When requested by higher layers in subframe *n* for a carrier, the UE shall determine the set of resources to be reported to higher layers for PSSCH transmission according to the following steps. Parameters  the number of sub-channels to be used for the PSSCH transmission in a subframe,  the resource reservation interval, and  the priority to be transmitted in the associated SCI format 1 by the UE are all provided by higher layers.  is determined according to Subclause 14.1.1.4B.

If partial sensing is not configured by higher layers then the following steps are used:

1) A candidate single-subframe resource for PSSCH transmission  is defined as a set of  contiguous sub-channels with sub-channel *x+j* in subframe  where . The UE shall assume that any set of  contiguous sub-channels included in the corresponding PSSCH resource pool (described in 14.1.5) within the time interval  corresponds to one candidate single-subframe resource, where selections of  and  are up to UE implementations under  and , if  is provided by higher layers for , otherwise . UE selection of  shall fulfil the latency requirement. The total number of the candidate single-subframe resources is denoted by.

2) The UE shall monitor subframes ,, …,  except for those in which its transmissions occur, where  if subframe n belongs to the set , otherwise subframe is the first subframe after subframe n belonging to the set . The UE shall perform the behaviour in the following steps based on PSCCH decoded and S-RSSI measured in these subframes.

3) The parameter  is set to the value indicated by the i-th *SL-ThresPSSCH-RSRP* field in *SL-ThresPSSCH-RSRP-List* where .

4) The set  is initialized to the union of all the candidate single-subframe resources. The set  is initialized to an empty set.

5) The UE shall exclude any candidate single-subframe resource  from the set  if it meets all the following conditions:

- the UE has not monitored subframe  in Step 2.

- there is an integer *j* which meets  where *j=*0, 1, …, , , *k* is any value allowed by the higher layer parameter *restrictResourceReservationPeriod* and *q*=1,2,…,*Q*. Here,  if  and , where  if subframe *n* belongs to the set , otherwise subframe  is the first subframe belonging to the set  after subframe *n*; and  otherwise.

6) The UE shall exclude any candidate single-subframe resource  from the set  if it meets all the following conditions:

- the UE receives an SCI format 1 in subframe , and "Resource reservation" field and "Priority" field in the received SCI format 1 indicate the values  and , respectively according to Subclause 14.2.1.

- PSSCH-RSRP measurement according to the received SCI format 1 is higher than .

- the SCI format received in subframe or the same SCI format 1 which is assumed to be received in subframe(s)  determines according to 14.1.1.4C the set of resource blocks and subframes which overlaps with  for *q*=1, 2, …, *Q* and *j=*0, 1, …, . Here, if  and , where  if subframe n belongs to the set , otherwise subframe is the first subframe after subframe n belonging to the set ; otherwise .

7) If the number of candidate single-subframe resources remaining in the set  is smaller than , then Step 4 is repeated with  increased by 3 dB.

8) For a candidate single-subframe resource  remaining in the set, the metric  is defined as the linear average of S-RSSI measured in sub-channels *x+k* for  in the monitored subframes in Step 2 that can be expressed by  for a non-negative integer *j* if , and  for a non-negative integer *j* otherwise*.*

9) The UE moves the candidate single-subframe resource  with the smallest metric  from the set  to . This step is repeated until the number of candidate single-subframe resources in the set  becomes greater than or equal to ,

The UE shall report set  to higher layers.

If partial sensing is configured by higher layers then the following steps are used:

1) A candidate single-subframe resource for PSSCH transmission  is defined as a set of  contiguous sub-channels with sub-channel *x+j* in subframe  where . The UE shall determine by its implementation a set of subframes which consists of at least  subframes within the time interval  where selections of  and  are up to UE implementations under  and , if  is provided by higher layers for , otherwise . UE selection of  shall fulfil the latency requirement and  shall be greater than or equal to the high layer parameter *minNumCandidateSF*. The UE shall assume that any set of  contiguous sub-channels included in the corresponding PSSCH resource pool (described in 14.1.5) within the determined set of subframes correspond to one candidate single-subframe resource. The total number of the candidate single-subframe resources is denoted by.

2) If a subframe  is included in the set of subframes in Step 1, the UE shall monitor any subframe  if k-th bit of the high layer parameter *gapCandidateSensing* is set to 1. The UE shall perform the behaviour in the following steps based on PSCCH decoded and S-RSSI measured in these subframes.

3) The parameter  is set to the value indicated by the i-th *SL-ThresPSSCH-RSRP* field in *SL-ThresPSSCH-RSRP-List* where .

4) The set  is initialized to the union of all the candidate single-subframe resources. The set  is initialized to an empty set.

5) The UE shall exclude any candidate single-subframe resource  from the set  if it meets all the following conditions:

- the UE receives an SCI format 1 in subframe , and "Resource reservation" field and "Priority" field in the received SCI format 1 indicate the values  and , respectively according to Subclause 14.2.1.

- PSSCH-RSRP measurement according to the received SCI format 1 is higher than .

- the SCI format received in subframe or the same SCI format 1 which is assumed to be received in subframe(s)  determines according to 14.1.1.4C the set of resource blocks and subframes which overlaps with  for *q*=1, 2, …, *Q* and *j=*0, 1, …, . Here, if  and , where  is the last subframe of the  subframes , and  otherwise.

6) If the number of candidate single-subframe resources remaining in the set  is smaller than , then Step 4 is repeated with  increased by 3 dB.

7) For a candidate single-subframe resource  remaining in the set, the metric  is defined as the linear average of S-RSSI measured in sub-channels *x+k* for  in the monitored subframes in Step 2 that can be expressed by  for a non-negative integer *j.*

8) The UE moves the candidate single-subframe resource  with the smallest metric  from the set  to . This step is repeated until the number of candidate single-subframe resources in the set  becomes greater than or equal to .

The UE shall report set  to higher layers.

#### 14.1.1.7 Conditions for selecting resources when the number of HARQ transmissions is two in sidelink transmission mode 4

When a set of subframes  for  have been selected for a set of transmission opportunities of PSSCH, a set of subframes  for  for another set of transmission opportunities of PSSCH shall meet the conditions  and  where  and  is the maximum number of transmission opportunities of PSSCH in a selected subframe set. Here,  is the resource reservation interval provided by higher layers.

### 14.1.2 UE procedure for receiving the PSSCH

For sidelink transmission mode 1, a UE upon detection of SCI format 0 on PSCCH can decode PSSCH according to the detected SCI format 0.

For sidelink transmission mode 2, a UE upon detection of SCI format 0 on PSCCH can decode PSSCH according to the detected SCI format 0, and associated PSSCH resource configuration configured by higher layers.

For sidelink transmission mode 3, a UE upon detection of SCI format 1 on PSCCH can decode PSSCH according to the detected SCI format 1, and associated PSSCH resource configuration configured by higher layers.

For sidelink transmission mode 4, a UE upon detection of SCI format 1 on PSCCH can decode PSSCH according to the detected SCI format 1, and associated PSSCH resource configuration configured by higher layers.

### 14.1.3 UE procedure for determining resource block pool and subframe pool for sidelink transmission mode 2

For a PSCCH period associated with the PSCCH resource configuration (determined in Subclause 14.2.3) which is also associated with the PSSCH resource configuration, the UE determines a PSSCH pool consisting of a subframe pool and resource block pool as follows.

- For TDD, if the parameter *tdd-Config-r12* is indicated by the PSCCH resource configuration, the TDD UL/DL configuration used for determining the subframe pool is given by the parameter *tdd-Config-r12*, otherwise, the TDD UL/DL configuration used for determining the subframe pool is given by the UL/DL configuration (i.e. parameter *subframeAssignment*) for the serving cell.

- Within the PSCCH period, the uplink subframes with subframe index greater than or equal to  are denoted by** arranged in increasing order of subframe index, where  is described in Subclause 14.2.3 and  is the *offsetIndicator-r12* indicated by the PSSCH resource configuration, where denotes the number of uplink subframes within the PSCCH period with subframe index greater than or equal to .

- A bitmap  is determined using, for , where  and  are the bitmap and the length of the bitmap indicated by *subframeBitmap-r12*, respectively.

- A subframe  () belongs to the subframe pool if . The subframes in the subframe pool are denoted by** arranged in increasing order of subframe index and denotes the number of subframes in the subframe pool.

- A PRB with index  () belongs to the resource block pool if ** or if **, where *S1*, *S2*, and *M* denote the *prb-Start-r12*, *prb-End-r12* and *prb-Num-r12* indicated by the PSSCH resource configuration respectively.

- The resource blocks in the resource block pool are denoted by** arranged in increasing order of resource block indices and  is the number of resource blocks in the resource block pool.

14.1.4 UE procedure for determining subframe pool for sidelink transmission mode 1

For a PSCCH period associated with the PSCCH resource configuration (described in Subclause 14.2.3) which is also associated with the PSSCH resource configuration, the UE determines a PSSCH pool consisting of a subframe pool as follows.

- For TDD, if the parameter *tdd-Config-r12* is indicated by the PSCCH resource configuration, the TDD UL/DL configuration used for determining the subframe pool is given by the parameter *tdd-Config-r12,* otherwise, the TDD UL/DL configuration used for determining the subframe pool is given by the UL/DL configuration (i.e. parameter *subframeAssignment*) for the serving cell.

- Each uplink subframe with subframe index greater than or equal to belongs to the subframe pool for PSSCH, where  and  are described in Subclause 14.2.3.

- The subframes in the subframe pool for PSSCH are denoted by** arranged in increasing order of subframe index and denotes the number of subframes in the subframe pool.

### 14.1.5 UE procedure for determining resource block pool and subframe pool for sidelink transmission mode 3 and 4

The set of subframes that may belong to a PSSCH resource pool for sidelink transmission mode 3 or 4 is denoted by  where

- ,

- the subframe index is relative to subframe#0 of the radio frame corresponding to SFN 0 of the serving cell or DFN 0 (described in [11]),

- the set includes all the subframes except the following subframes,

- subframes in which SLSS resource is configured,

- downlink subframes and special subframes if the sidelink transmission occurs in a TDD cell,

- reserved subframes which are determined by the following steps:

1) the remaining subframes excluding  and  subframes from the set of all the subframes are denoted by  arranged in increasing order of subframe index, where  is the number of subframes in which SLSS resource is configured within 10240 subframes and  is the number of downlink subframes and special subframes within 10240 subframes if the sidelink transmission occurs in a TDD cell.

2) a subframe  belongs to the reserved subframes if  where  and . Here,  the length of the bitmap is configured by higher layers.

- the subframes are arranged in increasing order of subframe index.

The UE determines the set of subframes assigned to a PSSCH resource pool as follows:

- A bitmap  associated with the resource pool is used where  the length of the bitmap is configured by higher layers.

- A subframe  belongs to the subframe pool if  where  .

The UE determines the set of resource blocks assigned to a PSSCH resource pool as follows:

- The resource block pool consists of sub-channels where is given by higher layer parameter *numSubchannel.*



- The sub-channel *m* for  consists of a set of  contiguous resource blocks with the physical resource block number  for  where  and  are given by higher layer parameters *startRBSubchannel* and *sizeSubchannel*, respectively

## 14.2 Physical Sidelink Control Channel related procedures

For sidelink transmission mode 1, if a UE is configured by higher layers to receive DCI format 5 with the CRC scrambled by the SL-RNTI, the UE shall decode the PDCCH/EPDCCH according to the combination defined in Table 14.2-1.

Table 14.2-1: PDCCH/EPDCCH configured by SL-RNTI

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| DCI format | Search Space |
| DCI format 5 | For PDCCH: Common and UE specific by C-RNTI  For EPDCCH: UE specific by C-RNTI |

For sidelink transmission mode 3, if a UE is configured by higher layers to receive DCI format 5A with the CRC scrambled by the SL-V-RNTI or SL-SPS-V-RNTI , the UE shall decode the PDCCH/EPDCCH according to the combination defined in Table 14.2-2. A UE is not expected to receive DCI format 5A with size larger than DCI format 0 in the same search space that DCI format 0 is defined on.

Table 14.2-2: PDCCH/EPDCCH configured by SL-V-RNTI or SL-SPS-V-RNTI

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| DCI format | Search Space |
| DCI format 5A | For PDCCH: Common and UE specific by C-RNTI  For EPDCCH: UE specific by C-RNTI |

The carrier indicator field value in DCI format 5A corresponds to *v2x-InterFreqInfo*.

### 14.2.1 UE procedure for transmitting the PSCCH

For sidelink transmission mode 1and PSCCH period *i*,

* the UE shall determine the subframes and resource blocks for transmitting SCI format 0 as follows.

- SCI format 0 is transmitted in two subframes in the subframe pool and one physical resource block per slot in each of the two subframes, wherein the physical resource blocks belong to the resource block pool, where the subframe pool and the resource block pool are indicated by the PSCCH resource configuration (as defined in Subclause 14.2.3)

- the two subframes and the resource blocks are determined using "Resource for PSCCH" field () in the configured sidelink grant (described in [8]) as described in Subclause 14.2.1.1.

* the UE shall set the contents of the SCI format 0 as follows:

- the UE shall set the Modulation and coding scheme field according to the Modulation and coding scheme indicated by the higher layer parameter *mcs-r12* if the parameter is configured by higher layers.

- the UE shall set the Frequency hopping flag according to the "Frequency hopping flag" field in the configured sidelink grant.

- the UE shall set the Resource block assignment and hopping resource allocation according to the "Resource block assignment and hopping resource allocation" field in the configured sidelink grant.

- the UE shall set the Time resource pattern according to the "Time resource pattern" field in the configured sidelink grant .

- the UE shall set the eleven-bit Timing advance indication to  to indicate sidelink reception timing adjustment value using the *NTA* (defined in [3]) value for the UE in the subframe that is no earlier than subframe  (described in Subclause 14.2.1.1).

For sidelink transmission mode 2,

- SCI format 0 is transmitted in two subframes in the subframe pool and one physical resource block per slot in each of the two subframes, wherein the physical resource blocks belongs to the resource block pool, where the subframe pool and the resource block pool are indicated by the PSCCH resource configuration (as defined in Subclause 14.2.3)

- the two subframes and the resource blocks are determined using the procedure described in Subclause 14.2.1.2

- the UE shall set the eleven-bit Timing advance indication  in the SCI format 0 to zero.

For sidelink transmission mode 3,

- The UE shall determine the subframes and resource blocks for transmitting SCI format 1 as follows:

- SCI format 1 is transmitted in two physical resource blocks per slot in each subframe where the corresponding PSSCH is transmitted.

- If the UE receives in subframe *n* DCI format 5A with the CRC scrambled by the SL-V-RNTI, one transmission of PSCCH is in the PSCCH resource  (described in Subclause 14.2.4) in the first subframe that is included in  and that starts not earlier than .  is the value indicated by "Lowest index of the sub-channel allocation to the initial transmission" associated with the configured sidelink grant (described in [8]),  is determined by Subclause 14.1.5, the value *m* is indicated by 'SL index' field in the corresponding DCI format 5A according to Table 14.2.1-1 if this field is present and *m*=0 otherwise, is the start of the downlink subframe carrying the DCI, and and are described in [3].

- If "Time gap between initial transmission and retransmission" in the configured sidelink grant (described in [8]) is not equal to zero, another transmission of PSCCH is in the PSCCH resource  in subframe , where is the value indicated by "Time gap between initial transmission and retransmission" field in the configured sidelink grant, subframe  corresponds to the subframe .  corresponds to the value  determined by the procedure in Subclause 14.1.1.4C with the RIV set to the value indicated by "Frequency resource location of the initial transmission and retransmission" field in the configured sidelink grant.



- If the UE receives in subframe *n* DCI format 5A with the CRC scrambled by the SL-SPS-V-RNTI , the UE shall consider the received DCI information as a valid sidelink semi-persistent activation or release only for the SPS configuration indicated by the SL SPS configuration index field. If the received DCI activates an SL SPS configuration, one transmission of PSCCH is in the PSCCH resource  (described in Subclause 14.2.4) in the first subframe that is included in  and that starts not earlier than .  is the value indicated by "Lowest index of the sub-channel allocation to the initial transmission" associated with the configured sidelink grant (described in [8]),  is determined by Subclause 14.1.5, the value *m* is indicated by 'SL index' field in the corresponding DCI format 5A according to Table 14.2.1-1 if this field is present and *m*=0 otherwise, is the start of the downlink subframe carrying the DCI, and and are described in [3]..

- If "Time gap between initial transmission and retransmission" in the configured sidelink grant (described in [8]) is not equal to zero, another transmission of PSCCH is in the PSCCH resource  in subframe , where is the value indicated by "Time gap between initial transmission and retransmission" field in the configured sidelink grant, subframe  corresponds to the subframe .  corresponds to the value  determined by the procedure in Subclause 14.1.1.4C with the RIV set to the value indicated by "Frequency resource location of the initial transmission and retransmission" field in the configured sidelink grant.



- The UE shall set the contents of the SCI format 1 as follows:

- the UE shall set the Modulation and coding scheme as indicated by higher layers.

- the UE shall set the "Priority" field according to the highest priority among those priority(s) indicated by higher layerscorresponding to the transport block.

- the UE shall set the Time gap between initial transmission and retransmission field, the Frequency resource location of the initial transmission and retransmission field, and the Retransmission index field such that the set of time and frequency resources determined for PSSCH according to Subclause 14.1.1.4C is in accordance with the PSSCH resource allocation indicated by the configured sidelink grant.

- the UE shall set the Resource reservation according to table 14.2.1-2 based on indicated value *X*, where *X* is equal to the Resource reservation interval provided by higher layers divided by 100.

- Each transmission of SCI format 1 is transmitted in one subframe and two physical resource blocks per slot of the subframe.

- The UE shall randomly select the cyclic shift  among {0, 3, 6, 9} in each PSCCH transmission.

For sidelink transmission mode 4,

- The UE shall determine the subframes and resource blocks for transmitting SCI format 1 as follows:

- SCI format 1 is transmitted in two physical resource blocks per slot in each subframe where the corresponding PSSCH is transmitted.

- If the configured sidelink grant from higher layer indicates the PSCCH resource in subframe , one transmission of PSCCH is in the indicated PSCCH resource *m* (described in Subclause 14.2.4) in subframe .

- If "Time gap between initial transmission and retransmission" in the configured sidelink grant (described in [8]) is not equal to zero, another transmission of PSCCH is in the PSCCH resource  in subframe  where is the value indicated by "Time gap between initial transmission and retransmission" field in the configured sidelink grant,  corresponds to the value  determined by the procedure in Subclause 14.1.1.4C with the RIV set to the value indicated by "Frequency resource location of the initial transmission and retransmission" field in the configured sidelink grant.



- the UE shall set the contents of the SCI format 1 as follows:

- the UE shall set the Modulation and coding scheme as indicated by higher layers.

- the UE shall set the "Priority" field according to the highest priority among those priority(s) indicated by higher layerscorresponding to the transport block.

- the UE shall set the Time gap between initial transmission and retransmission field, the Frequency resource location of the initial transmission and retransmission field, and the Retransmission index field such that the set of time and frequency resources determined for PSSCH according to Subclause 14.1.1.4C is in accordance with the PSSCH resource allocation indicated by the configured sidelink grant.

- the UE shall set the Resource reservation field according to table 14.2.1-2 based on indicated value *X*, where *X* is equal to the Resource reservation interval provided by higher layers divided by 100.

- Each transmission of SCI format 1 is transmitted in one subframe and two physical resource blocks per slot of the subframe.

- The UE shall randomly select the cyclic shift  among {0, 3, 6, 9} in each PSCCH transmission.

**Table 14.2.1-1: Mapping of DCI format 5A offset field to indicated value *m***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **SL index field in DCI format 5A** | **Indicated value *m*** |
| '00' | 0 |
| '01' | 1 |
| '10' | 2 |
| '11' | 3 |

Table 14.2.1-2: Determination of the Resource reservation field in SCI format 1

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Resource reservation field in SCI format 1** | **Indicated value *X*** | **Condition** |
| '0001', '0010', …, '1010' | Decimal equivalent of the field | The higher layer decides to keep the resource for the transmission of the next transport block and the value *X* meets . |
| '1011' | 0.5 | The higher layer decides to keep the resource for the transmission of the next transport block and the value *X* is 0.5. |
| '1100' | 0.2 | The higher layer decides to keep the resource for the transmission of the next transport block and the value *X* is 0.2. |
| '0000' | 0 | The higher layer decides not to keep the resource for the transmission of the next transport block. |
| '1101', '1110', '1111' | Reserved |  |

#### 14.2.1.1 UE procedure for determining subframes and resource blocks for transmitting PSCCH for sidelink transmission mode 1

For ,

- one transmission of the PSCCH is in resource block of subframe  of the PSCCH period, where  and .

- the other transmission of the PSCCH is in resource block  of subframe  of the PSCCH period, where  and .

where**,**, and are described in Subclause 14.2.3.

#### 14.2.1.2 UE procedure for determining subframes and resource blocks for transmitting PSCCH for sidelink transmission mode 2

The allowed values for PSCCH resource selection are given by 0,1…  where and  described in Subclause 14.2.3. The two subframes and the resource blocks are determined using selected resource value  (described in [8]) and the procedure described in Subclause 14.2.1.1.

#### 14.2.1.3 UE procedure for PSCCH power control

For sidelink transmission mode 1 and PSCCH period *i*, the UE transmit power  for PSCCH transmission is given by the following

- if the TPC command field in the configured sidelink grant (described in [8]) for PSCCH period *i* is set to 0

- 

- if the TPC command field in the configured sidelink grant (described in [8]) for PSCCH period *i* is set to 1

-  [dBm]

where  is defined in [6], and =1 and  where is defined in Subclause 5.1.1.1.  and  are provided by higher layer parameters *p0-r12* and *alpha-r12*, respectively and are associated with the corresponding PSCCH resource configuration.

For sidelink transmission mode 2, the UE transmit power  for PSCCH transmission is given by

 [dBm] ,

where  is the configured by higher layers and =1 and  whereis defined in Subclause 5.1.1.1.  and  are provided by higher layer parameters *p0-r12* and *alpha-r12*, respectively and are associated with the corresponding PSCCH resource configuration.

For sidelink transmission mode 3, the UE transmit power  for PSCCH transmission is given by

 [dBm],

where  is defined in [6], is the bandwidth of the PSSCH resource assignment expressed in number of resource block, , and  where is defined in Subclause 5.1.1.1.  and  are provided by higher layer parameters *p0SL-V2V* and *alphaSL-V2V*, respectively and that are associated with the corresponding PSSCH resource configuration.

For sidelink transmission mode 4, the UE transmit power  for PSCCH transmission in subframe *n* is given by

 [dBm],

where is defined in [6], is the bandwidth of the PSSCH resource assignment expressed in number of resource block, , and  where is defined in Subclause 5.1.1.1.  and  are provided by higher layer parameters *p0SL-V2V* and *alphaSL-V2V*, respectively and that are associated with the corresponding PSSCH resource configuration. If higher layer parameter *maxTxpower* is configured then



else



where is set to a *maxTxpower* value based on the priority level of the PSSCH and the CBR range which includes the CBR measured in subframe *n*-4.

### 14.2.2 UE procedure for receiving the PSCCH

For each PSCCH resource configuration associated with sidelink transmission mode 1, a UE configured by higher layers to detect SCI format 0 on PSCCH shall attempt to decode the PSCCH according to the PSCCH resource configuration, and using the Group destination IDs indicated by higher layers.

For each PSCCH resource configuration associated with sidelink transmission mode 2, a UE configured by higher layers to detect SCI format 0 on PSCCH shall attempt to decode the PSCCH according to the PSCCH resource configuration, and using the Group destination IDs indicated by higher layers.

For each PSCCH resource configuration associated with sidelink transmission mode 3, a UE configured by higher layers to detect SCI format 1 on PSCCH shall attempt to decode the PSCCH according to the PSCCH resource configuration. The UE is not required to decode more than one PSCCH at each PSCCH resource candidate. The UE shall not assume any value for the "Reserved bits" before decoding a SCI format 1.

For each PSCCH resource configuration associated with sidelink transmission mode 4, a UE configured by higher layers to detect SCI format 1 on PSCCH shall attempt to decode the PSCCH according to the PSCCH resource configuration. The UE is not required to decode more than one PSCCH at each PSCCH resource candidate. The UE shall not assume any value for the "Reserved bits" before decoding a SCI format 1.

### 14.2.3 UE procedure for determining resource block pool and subframe pool for PSCCH

The following procedure is used for sidelink transmission mode 1 and 2.

A PSCCH resource configuration for transmission/reception is associated with a set of periodically occurring time-domain periods (known as PSCCH periods). The *i*-th PSCCH period begins at subframe with subframe index and ends in subframe with subframe index , where

- ,



- the subframe index is relative to subframe#0 of the radio frame corresponding to SFN 0 of the serving cell or DFN 0 (described in [11]),

-  is the *offsetIndicator-r12* indicated by the PSCCH resource configuration,

- is the *sc-Period-r12* indicated by the PSCCH resource configuration.

For a PSCCH period, the UE determines a PSCCH pool consisting of a subframe pool and a resource block pool as follows.

- For TDD, if the parameter *tdd-Config-r12* is indicated by the PSCCH resource configuration, the TDD UL/DL configuration used for determining the subframe pool is given by the parameter *tdd-Config-r12*, otherwise, the TDD UL/DL configuration used for determining the subframe pool is given by the UL/DL configuration (i.e. parameter *subframeAssignment*) for the serving cell.

- The first uplink subframes are denoted by** arranged in increasing order of subframe index, where is the length of the bitmap *subframeBitmap-r12* indicated by the PSCCH resource configuration.

- A subframe  () belongs to the subframe pool if, where** is the bitmap *subframeBitmap-r12* indicated by the PSCCH resource configuration. The subframes in the subframe pool are denoted by** arranged in increasing order of subframe index and  is the number of subframes in the subframe pool. A PRB with index  () belongs to the resource block pool if** or if **, where *S1*, *S2*, and *M* denote the *prb-Start-r12, prb-End-r12 and prb-Num-r12* indicated by the PSCCH resource configuration respectively.

- The resource blocks in the resource block pool are denoted by** arranged in increasing order of resource block indices and  is the number of resource blocks in the resource block pool.

### 14.2.4 UE procedure for determining resource block pool for PSCCH in sidelink transmission mode 3 and 4

The following procedure is used for sidelink transmission mode 3 and 4.

If a pool is (pre)configured such that a UE always transmits PSCCH and the corresponding PSSCH in adjacent resource blocks in a subframe, the PSCCH resource *m* is the set of two contiguous resource blocks with the physical resource block number  for *j*=0 and 1 where  and  are given by higher layer parameters *startRBSubchannel* and *sizeSubchannel*, respectively.

If a pool is (pre)configured such that a UE may transmit PSCCH and the corresponding PSSCH in non-adjacent resource blocks in a subframe, the PSCCH resource *m* is the set of two contiguous resource blocks with the physical resource block number  for *j*=0 and 1 where  is given by higher layer parameter *startRBPSCCHPool*.

14.3 Physical Sidelink Discovery Channel related procedures

14.3.1 UE procedure for transmitting the PSDCH

If a UE is configured by higher layers to transmit PSDCH according to a PSDCH resource configuration, in a PSDCH period ,

- the number of transmissions for a transport block on PSDCH is  where is given by the higher layer parameter *numRetx-r12*, and each transmission corresponds to one subframe belonging to a set of subframes, and in each subframe, the PSDCH is transmitted on two physical resource blocks per slot.

- for sidelink discovery type 1,

- the allowed values for PSDCH resource selection are given by 0,1… , where and , and

- the *j*-th transmission () for the transport block occurs in contiguous resource blocks and of subframe  of the PSDCH period, where

-  and  and using selected resource value  (described in [8]).

*- *,**,andare described in Subclause 14.3.3.

- for sidelink discovery type 2B,

- The *j*-th transmission () for the transport block occurs in contiguous resource blocks and of subframe  of the PSDCH period, where

- 

- 

-  for 

-  and , and**,**,andare described in Subclause 14.3.3.

-  and  are given by higher layer parameters *discPRB-Index* and *discSF-Index*, respectively and that associated with the PSDCH resource configuration.

- , andare given by higher layer parameters *a-r12*, *b-r12*, and *c-r12*, repectively and that are associated with the PSDCH resource configuration.

-  is the number of PSDCH periods since  was received.

- the transport block size is 232

For sidelink discovery, the UE transmit power  for PSDCH transmission is given by the following

 [dBm]

where  is defined in [6], and =2 and  where is defined in Subclause 5.1.1.1 where 

is the serving cell if the sidelink discovery transmission occurs on the uplink carrier frequency of a serving cell, or

is the cell indicated by higher layers on downlink carrier frequency indicated by *discCarrierRef-r13*[11] if sidelink discovery transmission does not occur on the uplink carrier frequency of a serving cell.

 and  are provided by higher layer parameters *p0-r12* and *alpha-r12*, respectively and are associated with the corresponding PSDCH resource configuration.

A UE shall drop any PSDCH transmissions that are associated with sidelink discovery type 1 in a sidelink subframe if the UE has a PSDCH transmission associated with sidelink discovery type 2B in that subframe.

14.3.2 UE procedure for receiving the PSDCH

For sidelink discovery type 1, for each PSDCH resource configuration associated with reception of PSDCH, a UE configured by higher layers to detect a transport block on PSDCH can decode the PSDCH according to the PSDCH resource configuration.

For sidelink discovery type 2B, for each PSDCH resource configuration associated with reception of PSDCH, a UE configured by higher layers to detect a transport block on PSDCH can decode the PSDCH according to the PSDCH resource configuration*.*

14.3.3 UE procedure for determining resource block pool and subframe pool for sidelink discovery

A PSDCH resource configuration for transmission/reception is associated with a set of periodically occurring time-domain periods (known as PSDCH periods). The *i*-th PSDCH period begins at subframe with subframe index and ends in subframe with subframe index , where

- ,

- the subframe index is relative to subframe#0 of a radio frame corresponding to SFN 0 of the serving cell or DFN 0 (described in [11]),

-  is the *offsetIndicator-r12* indicated by the PSDCH resource configuration

- is the *discPeriod-r12* indicated by the PSDCH resource configuration.

For a PSDCH period, the UE determines a discovery pool consisting of a subframe pool and a resource block pool for PSDCH as follows.

- For TDD, if the parameter *tdd-Config-r12* is indicated by the PSDCH resource configuration, the TDD UL/DL configuration used for determining the subframe pool is given by the parameter *tdd-Config-r12*, otherwise, the TDD UL/DL configuration used for determining the subframe pool is given by the UL/DL configuration (i.e. parameter *subframeAssignment*) for the serving cell.

- A bitmap  is obtained using, for , where and are the bitmap and the length of the bitmap indicated by *subframeBitmap-r12*, respectively, and , where is the *numRepetition-r12* indicated by the PSDCH resource configuration.

- The first uplink subframes are denoted by ** arranged in increasing order of subframe index.

- A subframe  () belongs to the subframe pool if . The subframes in the subframe pool are denoted by** arranged in increasing order of subframe index and  denotes the number of subframes in the subframe pool.

- A PRB with index  () belongs to the resource block pool if** or if **, where *S1*, *S2*, and *M* denote the *prb-Start-r12*, *prb-End-r12* and *prb-Num-r12* indicated by the PSDCH resource configuration respectively.

- The resource blocks in the resource block pool are denoted by** arranged in increasing order of resource block indices and  is the number of resource blocks in the resource block pool.

14.4 Physical Sidelink Synchronization related procedures

The synchronization resource configuration(s) for the UE are given by the higher layer parameter *SL-SyncConfig-r12 or v2x-SyncConfig*.

A UE shall transmit sidelink synchronisation signals according to Subclause 5.10.7 in [11].

A UE may assume that sidelink synchronization signals are signals transmitted by an eNB as described in Subclause 6.11 of [3] or are signals transmitted by a UE as described in [11].

A UE is not expected to blindly detect the cyclic prefix length of sidelink synchronization signals transmitted by another UE.

For a sidelink synchronization resource configuration associated with PSDCH reception, if cell *c* is indicated by the parameter *physCellId-r12* andif the parameter *discSyncWindow-r12* is configuredwith value *w1* for cell *c*, the UE may assume that sidelink synchronization signals are transmitted in cell *c* and that they are received within a reference synchronization window of size +/-*w1* ms with respect to the sidelink synchronization resource of cell *c* indicated by higher layers. The sidelink synchronization identity associated with the sidelink synchronization resource is indicated by higher layers.

For PSDCH reception, if cell *c* is indicated by the parameter *physCellId-r12* andif the parameter *discSyncWindow-r12* is configuredwith value *w2* for cell *c*, the UE may assume that PSDCH of UE in cell *c* is received within a reference synchronization window of size +/-*w2* ms with respect to the discovery resource of cell *c* indicated by higher layers.

The UE transmit power of primary sidelink synchronization signal  and the UE transmit power of secondary synchronization signal  are given by

- If the UE is configured with sidelink transmission mode 1, and if the UE transmits sidelink synchronization signals in PSCCH period *i*, and if the TPC command field in the configured sidelink grant (described in [8]) for the PSCCH period *i* is set to 0

- 

- 

- otherwise

-  [dBm] ,

-  [dBm] ,

where  and  are defined in [6]. and  where is defined in Subclause 5.1.1.1.  and  are provided by higher layer parameters associated with the corresponding sidelink synchronization signal resource configuration.

If sidelink synchronization signals are transmitted for PSDCH, and if the PSDCH transmission does not occur on any serving cell configured for the UE,  is the cell indicated by higher layers on downlink carrier frequency indicated by *discCarrierRef* [11]. Otherwise,  is the serving cell on which the sidelink synchronization signals are transmitted. If sidelink synchronization signals are transmitted for PSDCH, then PSDCH and sidelink synchronization signal transmission occur on the same carrier frequency.

# 15 Void

# 16 UE Procedures related to narrowband IoT

## 16.1 Synchronization procedures

### 16.1.1 Cell search

Cell search is the procedure by which a UE acquires time and frequency synchronization with a cell and detects the narrowband physical layer Cell ID.

If the higher layer parameter *operationModeInfo* indicates '*inband-SamePCI*' or *samePCI-Indicator* indicates '*samePCI*'' for a cell, the UE may assume that the physical layer cell ID is same as the narrowband physical layer cell ID for the cell.

The following signals are transmitted in the downlink to facilitate cell search for Narrowband IoT: the narrowband primary and narrowband secondary synchronization signals.

A UE may assume the antenna ports 2000 – 2001 and the antenna port for the narrowband primary/secondary synchronization signals of a serving cell are quasi co-located (as defined in [3]) with respect to Doppler shift and average delay.

### 16.1.2 Timing synchronization

Upon reception of a timing advance command, the UE shall adjust uplink transmission timing for NPUSCH, and SR if configured with higher layer parameter *sr-Without-HARQ-ACK-Config*, based on the received timing advance command.

The timing advance command indicates the change of the uplink timing relative to the current uplink timing as multiples of 16. The start timing of the random access preamble is specified in [3].

In case of random access response, an 11-bit timing advance command [8], *TA*, indicates *NTA* values by index values of *TA* = 0, 1, 2, ..., 1536, where an amount of the time alignment is given by *NTA* = *TA* ×16. *NTA* is defined in [3].

In other cases, a 6-bit timing advance command [8], *TA*, indicates adjustment of the current *NTA* value, *NTA,old*, to the new *NTA* value, *NTA,new*, by index values of *TA* = 0, 1, 2,..., 63, where *NTA,new* = *NTA,old* + (*TA* −31)×16. Here, adjustment of *NTA* value by a positive or a negative amount indicates advancing or delaying the uplink transmission timing by a given amount respectively.

For a timing advance command reception ending in DL subframe *n*, the corresponding adjustment of the uplink transmission timing shall apply from the first available NB-IoT uplink slot following the end of *n+12* DL subframe and the first available NB-IoT uplink slot is the first slot of a NPUSCH transmission*.* When the UE's uplink NPUSCH transmissions in NB-IoT uplink slot *n* and NB-IoT uplink slot *n*+1 are overlapped due to the timing adjustment, the UE shall complete transmission of NB-IoT uplink slot *n* and not transmit the overlapped part of NB-IoT uplink slot *n*+1.

If the received downlink timing changes and is not compensated or is only partly compensated by the uplink timing adjustment without timing advance command as specified in [10], the UE changes *NTA* accordingly.

## 16.2 Power control

### 16.2.1 Uplink power control

Uplink power control controls the transmit power of the different uplink physical channels.

#### 16.2.1.1 Narrowband physical uplink shared channel

##### 16.2.1.1.1 UE behaviour

The setting of the UE Transmit power for a Narrowband Physical Uplink Shared Channel (NPUSCH) transmission is defined as follows. For FDD, if the UE is capable of enhanced random access power control [12], and it is configured by higher layers, and for TDD, enhanced random access power control shall be applied for a UE which started the random access procedure in the first or second configured NPRACH repetition level.

The UE transmit power  for NPUSCH transmission in NB-IoT UL slot *i* for the serving cell is given by:

For NPUSCH (re)transmissions corresponding to the random access response grant if enhanced random access power control is not applied, and for all other NPUSCH transmissions, when the number of repetitions of the allocated NPUSCH RUs is greater than 2:

[dBm]

otherwise

 [dBm]

where,

- is the configured UE transmit power defined in [6] in NB-IoT UL slot *i* for serving cell .



- is {1/4} for 3.75 kHz subcarrier spacing and {1, 3, 6, 12}for 15kHz subcarrier spacing

- is a parameter composed of the sum of a component  provided from higher layers and a component  provided by higher layers for *j=1* andfor serving cell where . For NPUSCH (re)transmissions corresponding to a dynamic scheduled grant then *j=1* and for NPUSCH (re)transmissions corresponding to the random access response grant then *j=2*. . If enhanced random access power control is not applied, , where the parameter *preambleInitialReceivedTargetPower* [8] () and  are signalled from higher layers for serving cell . If enhanced random access power control is applied,



- For *j*=*1*, for NPUSCH format 2, =1; for NPUSCH format 1, is provided by higher layers for serving cell. For *j*=2,



-  is the downlink path loss estimate calculated in the UE for serving cell  in dB and  = *nrs-Power* + *nrs-PowerOffsetNonAnchor* – NRSRP, where *nrs-Power* is provided by higher layers and Subclause 16.2.2, and *nrs-powerOffsetNonAnchor* is set to zero if it is not provided by higher layers and NRSRP is defined in [5] for serving cell .

##### 16.2.1.1.2 Power headroom

If the UE transmits NPUSCH in NB-IoT UL slot  for serving cell , power headroom is computed using

 [dB]

where, , , , and, are defined in Subclause 16.2.1.1.1.



The power headroom shall be rounded down to the closest value in the set [PH1, PH2, PH3, PH4] dB as defined in [10] and is delivered by the physical layer to higher layers.

#### 16.2.1.2 SR

##### 16.2.1.2.1 UE behaviour

If the UE is configured with higher layer parameter *sr-Without-HARQ-ACK-Config*, the setting of the UE transmit power for SR transmission without HARQ-ACK is defined as follows.

The UE transmit power  for SR transmission in NB-IoT UL slot *i* for the serving cell is given by:

 [dBm]

where,

- is the configured UE transmit power defined in [6] in NB-IoT UL slot *i* for serving cell .

- is {1/3} for NPRACH format 2 and {1}for NPRACH format 0/1.

- is signaled from higher layers for serving cell .

-  is signaled from higher layers for serving cell .

-  is the downlink path loss estimate calculated in the UE for serving cell  in dB.

### 16.2.2 Downlink power allocation

The eNodeB determines the downlink transmit energy per resource element.

For an NB-IoT cell, the UE may assume NRS EPRE is constant across the downlink NB-IoT system bandwidth and constant across all subframes that contain NRS, until different NRS power information is received.

The downlink NRS EPRE can be derived from the downlink narrowband reference-signal transmit power given by *nrs-Power* + *nrs-PowerOffsetNonAnchor,* where the parameter *nrs-Power* is provided by higher layers and *nrs-powerOffsetNonAnchor* is zero if it is not provided by higher layers. The downlink narrowband reference-signal transmit power is defined as the linear average over the power contributions (in [W]) of all resource elements that carry narrowband reference signals within the operating NB-IoT system bandwidth.

A UE may assume the ratio of NPDSCH EPRE to NRS EPRE among NPDSCH REs (not applicable to NPDSCH REs with zero EPRE) is 0 dB for an NB-IoT cell with one NRS antenna port and -3 dB for an NB-IoT cell with two NRS antenna ports.

A UE may assume the ratio of NPBCH EPRE to NRS EPRE among NPBCH REs (not applicable to NPBCH REs with zero EPRE) is 0 dB for an NB-IoT cell with one NRS antenna port and -3 dB for an NB-IoT cell with two NRS antenna ports.

A UE may assume the ratio of NPDCCH EPRE to NRS EPRE among NPDCCH REs (not applicable to NPDCCH REs with zero EPRE) is 0 dB for an NB-IoT cell with one NRS antenna port and -3 dB for an NB-IoT cell with two NRS antenna ports.

If higher layer parameter *operationModeInfo* indicates '00' or *samePCI-Indicator* indicates '*samePCI*' for a cell, the ratio of NRS EPRE to CRS EPRE is given by the parameter *nrs-CRS-PowerOffset* if the parameter *nrs-CRS-PowerOffset* is provided by higher layers, and the ratio of NRS EPRE to CRS EPRE may be assumed to be 0 dB if the parameter *nrs-CRS-PowerOffset* is not provided by higher layers. If *nrs-CRS-PowerOffset* is provided by higher layers and is a non-integer value, the value of *nrs-Power* is 0.23 dBm higher than indicated.

## 16.3 Random access procedure

Prior to initiation of the non-synchronized physical random access procedure, Layer 1 shall receive the following information from the higher layers:

- Narrowband Random access channel parameters (NPRACH configuration)

### 16.3.1 Physical non-synchronized random access procedure

From the physical layer perspective, the L1 random access procedure encompasses the transmission of narrowband random access preamble and narrowband random access response. The remaining messages are scheduled for transmission by the higher layer on the shared data channel and are not considered part of the L1 random access procedure. A random access channel occupies one subcarrier per set of consecutive symbols reserved for narrowband random access preamble transmissions.

The following steps are required for the L1 random access procedure:

- Layer 1 procedure is triggered upon request of a narrowband preamble transmission by higher layers.

- A target narrowband preamble received power (NARROWBAND\_PREAMBLE\_RECEIVED\_TARGET\_POWER), a corresponding RA-RNTI and a NPRACH resource are indicated by higher layers as part of the request.

- If enhanced random access power control is not applied, for the lowest configured repetition level; and if enhanced random access power control is applied then for all configured repetition levels, a narrowband preamble transmission power PNPRACH is determined as   
PNPRACH = min{, NARROWBAND\_PREAMBLE\_RECEIVED\_TARGET\_POWER +  }\_[dBm], where  is the configured UE transmit power for narrowband IoT transmission defined in [6] for subframe *i* of serving cell  and  is the downlink path loss estimate calculated in the UE for serving cell . If enhanced random access power control is not applied, for a repetition level other than the lowest configured repetition level, PNPRACH is set to .

- The narrowband preamble is transmitted with transmission power PNPRACH commencing on the indicated NPRACH resource. The narrowband preamble is transmitted for the number of NPRACH repetitions for the associated NPRACH repetition level as indicated by higher layers.

* Detection of a NPDCCH with DCI scrambled by RA-RNTI is attempted during a window controlled by higher layers (see [8], Subclause 5.1.4). If detected, the corresponding DL-SCH transport block is passed to higher layers. The higher layers parse the transport block and indicate the Nr-bit uplink grant to the physical layer, which is processed according to Subclause 16.3.3

### 16.3.2 Timing

For the L1 random access procedure, UE's uplink transmission timing after a random access preamble transmission is as follows.

a) If a NPDCCH with associated RA-RNTI is detected and the corresponding DL-SCH transport block ending in subframe *n* contains a response to the transmitted preamble sequence, the UE shall, according to the information in the response, transmit an UL-SCH transport block according to Subclause 16.3.3.

b) If a random access response is received and the corresponding DL-SCH transport block ending in subframe *n* does not contain a response to the transmitted preamble sequence, the UE shall, if requested by higher layers, be ready to transmit a new preamble sequence no later than the NB-IoT UL slot starting 12 milliseconds after the end of subframe *n*.

c) If no NPDCCH scheduling random access response is received in subframe *n*, where subframe *n* is the last subframe of the random access response window, the UE shall, if requested by higher layers, be ready to transmit a new preamble sequence no later than the NB-IoT UL slot starting 12 milliseconds after the end of subframe *n*.

d) If an NPDCCH scheduling random access response with associated RA-RNTI is detected and the corresponding DL-SCH transport block reception ending in subframe *n* cannot be successfully decoded, the UE shall, if requested by higher layers, be ready to transmit a new preamble sequence no later than the NB-IoT UL slot starting 12 milliseconds after the end of subframe *n*.

In case a random access procedure is initiated by a "PDCCH order" ending in subframe *n*, the UE shall, if requested by higher layers, start transmission of random access preamble at the end of the first subframe , , where a NPRACH resource is available.



The "PDCCH order" in DCI format N1 indicates to the UE,

- allocated subcarrier for NPRACH, where  is the subcarrier indication field in the corresponding DCI, is reserved.

- a repetition number () for NPRACH determined by the repetition number field () in the corresponding DCI according to Table 16.3.2-1 where R1, R2 (if any) and R3 (if any) are given by the higher layer parameter *numRepetitionsPerPreambleAttempt* for each NPRACH resource, respectively. R1 < R2 <R3.

Table 16.3.2-1: Number of repetitions () for NPRACH following a "PDCCH order"

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| 0 | R1 |
| 1 | R2 |
| 2 | R3 |
| 3 | Reserved |

The UE shall transmit random access preamble on the NB-IoT carrier indicated by "Carrier indication of NPRACH" field, if the field is present in the "PDCCH order". If the value of "Carrier indication of NPRACH" is non-zero, it indicates a NPRACH carrier derived from *SystemInformationBlockType22-NB* [11] for which the index in the list is equal to the carrier indication. If the value of "Carrier indication of NPRACH" is zero, the uplink carrier used for NPRACH is derived from *SystemInformationBlockType2-NB* [11]*.*

### 16.3.3 Narrowband random access response grant

The higher layers indicate the Nr-bit UL Grant to the physical layer, as defined in 3GPP TS 36.321 [8].   
This is referred to as the Narrowband Random Access Response Grant in the physical layer.

Nr-bit =15, and the content of these 15 bits starting with the MSB and ending with the LSB are as follows:

- Uplink subcarrier spacing  is '0'=3.75 kHz or '1'=15 kHz – 1 bit

- Subcarrier indication field  as determined in Subclause 16.5.1.1 – 6 bits

- Scheduling delay field () as determined in Subclause 16.5.1 with *k*0 = 12 for *I*Delay = 0 , where NB-IoT DL subframe *n* is the last subframe in which the NPDSCH associated with the Narrowband Random Access Response Grant is transmitted – 2 bits

- Msg3 repetition number  as determined in Subclause 16.5.1.1 – 3 bits

- MCS index indicating TBS, modulation, and number of RUs for Msg3 – 3 bits

The redundancy version for the first transmission of Msg3 is 0.

If the UE is not configured with higher layer parameter *edt-parameters*, or the UE is configured with higher layer parameter *edt-parameters* and ,

- the TBS, modulation, and number of RUs for Msg3 are determined according to Table 16.3.3-1

otherwise,

- if the UE is configured with higher layer parameter *edt-smallTBS-Enabled* set to ‘false’,

- the TBS is given by higher layer parameter *edt-TBS*

- otherwise,

* the UE selects a TBS from the allowed TBS values according to Table 16.3.3-2
* the repetition number for Msg3 is the smallest integer multiple of *L* value that is equal to or larger than where  is the selected TBS for Msg3, and  is given by higher layer parameter *edt-TBS*

-  if ,  otherwise, is used in subclause 16.5.1.2

- the number of RUs for Msg3 are determined according to Table 16.3.3-3

* π/4 QPSK modulation for  or  and ; QPSK modulation for and 

Table 16.3.3-1: MCS index for Msg3 NPUSCH

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| MCS Index | Modulation  or and | Modulation  and | Number of RUs | TBS |
| '000' | pi/2 BPSK | QPSK | 4 | 88 bits |
| '001' | pi/4 QPSK | QPSK | 3 | 88 bits |
| '010' | pi/4 QPSK | QPSK | 1 | 88 bits |
| '011' | reserved | reserved | reserved | reserved |
| '100' | reserved | reserved | reserved | reserved |
| '101' | reserved | reserved | reserved | reserved |
| '110' | reserved | reserved | reserved | reserved |
| '111' | reserved | reserved | reserved | reserved |

Table 16.3.3-2: EDT TBS for Msg3 NPUSCH with *edt-smallTBS-Enabled* set to ‘true’

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***edt-TBS*** | ***edt-SmallTBS-Subset*** | **Allowable TBS values** |
| 408 | not configured | 328, 408 |
| 504 | not configured | 328, 408, 504 |
| 504 | enabled | 408, 504 |
| 584 | not configured | 328, 408, 504, 584 |
| 584 | enabled | 408, 584 |
| 680 | not configured | 328, 456, 584, 680 |
| 680 | enabled | 456, 680 |
| 808 | not configured | 328, 504, 680, 808 |
| 808 | enabled | 504, 808 |
| 936 | not configured | 328, 504, 712, 936 |
| 936 | enabled | 504, 936 |
| 1000 | not configured | 328, 536, 776, 1000 |
| 1000 | enabled | 536, 1000 |

Table 16.3.3-3: MCS index for Msg3 NPUSCH and EDT

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MCS Index** | **Number of RUs** | | |
| ***edt-TBS* = 328, 408, 504, or 584** | ***edt-TBS* = 680** | ***edt-TBS* = 808, 936, or 1000** |
| '011' | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| '100' | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| '101' | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| '110' | 6 | 8 | 8 |
| '111' | 8 | 10 | 10 |

## 16.4 Narrowband physical downlink shared channel related procedures

A NB-IoT UE shall assume a subframe as a NB-IoT DL subframe if

- the UE determines that the subframe does not contain NPSS/NSSS/NPBCH/ *SystemInformationBlockType1-NB* transmission, and

- for a NB-IoT carrier that a UE receives higher layer parameter *operationModeInfo,* the subframe is configured as NB-IoT DL subframe or the subframe is a TDD special subframe configured for NB-IoT DL transmission after the UE has obtained *SystemInformationBlockType1-NB*.

- for a NB-IoT carrier that *DL-CarrierConfigCommon-NB* is present, the subframe is configured as NB-IoT DL subframe or the subframe is a TDD special subframe configured for NB-IoT DL transmission, by the higher layer parameter *downlinkBitmapNonAnchor*.

- except when the UE is configured with higher layer parameter *additionalTransmissionSIB1* set to *TRUE*, subframe #3 not containing additional *SystemInformationBlockType1-NB* transmission is assumed as a NB-IoT DL subframe if the UE monitors a NPDCCH UE-specific search space or decodes NPDSCH transmission scheduled by NPDCCH in the UE-specific search space.

For a NB-IoT UE that supports *twoHARQ-Processes-r14*, there shall be a maximum of 2 downlink HARQ processes.

### 16.4.1 UE procedure for receiving the narrowband physical downlink shared channel

A UE shall upon detection on a given serving cell of a NPDCCH with DCI format N1, N2 ending in subframe *n* intended for the UE, decode, starting in

*- n+5* DL subframe for FDD,

*- n+5* subframefor TDD,

the corresponding NPDSCH transmission in *N* consecutive NB-IoT DL subframe(s) *ni* with *i = 0, 1, …, N-1* according to the NPDCCH information, where

- subframe *n* is the last subframe in which the NPDCCH is transmitted and is determined from the starting subframe of NPDCCH transmission and the DCI subframe repetition number field in the corresponding DCI;

- subframe(s) *ni* with *i=0,1,…,N-1* are *N* consecutive NB-IoT DL subframe(s) excluding subframes used for SI messages where, *n0<n1<…,nN-1* ,,

- , where the value of is determined by the repetition number field in the corresponding DCI (see Subclause 16.4.1.3), and the value of is determined by the resource assignment field in the corresponding DCI (see Subclause 16.4.1.3), and

- *k0* is the number of NB-IoT DL subframe(s) starting in DL subframe *n*+5 for FDD or subframe *n*+5 for TDD, until DL subframe *n0*, where *k0* is determined by the scheduling delay field () for DCI format N1, and *k0* = 0 for DCI format N2. For DCI CRC scrambled by G-RNTI, *k0* is determined by the scheduling delay field () according to Table 16.4.1-1a, otherwise *k0* is determined by the scheduling delay field () according to Table 16.4.1-1. The value of is according to Subclause 16.6 for the corresponding DCI format N1.

Table 16.4.1-1: for DCI format N1.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | |
|  |  |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 4 | 16 |
| 2 | 8 | 32 |
| 3 | 12 | 64 |
| 4 | 16 | 128 |
| 5 | 32 | 256 |
| 6 | 64 | 512 |
| 7 | 128 | 1024 |

Table 16.4.1-1a: for DCI format N1 with DCI CRC scrambled by G-RNTI.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 4 |
| 2 | 8 |
| 3 | 12 |
| 4 | 16 |
| 5 | 32 |
| 6 | 64 |
| 7 | 128 |

If a UE is configured with higher layer parameter *twoHARQ-ProcessesConfig*

- for FDD, the UE is not expected to receive transmissions in the Type B half duplex guard periods as specified in [3]

otherwise

- for FDD, the UE is not expected to receive transmissions in 3 DL subframes following the end of a NPUSCH transmission by the UE.

- for TDD, the UE is not expected to receive transmissions in 3 subframes following the end of a NPUSCH transmission by the UE.

If a UE is configured by higher layers to decode NPDCCH with CRC scrambled by the P-RNTI, the UE shall decode the NPDCCH and the corresponding NPDSCH according to any of the combinations defined in Table 16.4.1-2.   
The scrambling initialization of NPDSCH corresponding to these NPDCCHs is by P-RNTI.

Table 16.4.1-2: NPDCCH and NPDSCH configured by P-RNTI

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| DCI format | Search Space | Transmission scheme of NPDSCH corresponding to NPDCCH |
| DCI format N2 | Type-1 Common | If the number of NPBCH antenna ports is one, Single-antenna port, port 2000 is used (see Subclause 16.4.1.1), otherwise Transmit diversity (see Subclause 16.4.1.2). |

If a UE is configured by higher layers to decode NPDCCH with CRC scrambled by the RA-RNTI, the UE shall decode the NPDCCH and the corresponding NPDSCH according to any of the combinations defined in Table 16.4.1-3. The scrambling initialization of NPDSCH corresponding to these NPDCCHs is by RA-RNTI.

Table 16.4.1-3: NPDCCH and NPDSCH configured by RA-RNTI

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| DCI format | Search Space | Transmission scheme of NPDSCH corresponding to NPDCCH |
| DCI format N1 | Type-2 Common | If the number of NPBCH antenna ports is one, Single-antenna port, port 2000 is used (see Subclause 16.4.1.1), otherwise Transmit diversity (see Subclause 16.4.1.2). |

If a UE is configured by higher layers to decode NPDCCH with CRC scrambled by the C-RNTI except during random access procedure, the UE shall decode the NPDCCH and the corresponding NPDSCH according to any of the combinations defined in Table 16.4.1-4. The scrambling initialization of NPDSCH corresponding to these NPDCCHs is by C-RNTI.

Table 16.4.1-4: NPDCCH and NPDSCH configured by C-RNTI

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| DCI format | Search Space | Transmission scheme of NPDSCH corresponding to NPDCCH |
| DCI format N1 | UE specific by C-RNTI | If the number of NPBCH antenna ports is one, Single-antenna port, port 2000 is used (see Subclause 16.4.1.1), otherwise Transmit diversity (see Subclause 16.4.1.2). |

If a UE is configured by higher layers to decode NPDCCH with CRC scrambled by the Temporary C-RNTI and is not configured to decode NPDCCH with CRC scrambled by the C-RNTI during random access procedure, the UE shall decode the NPDCCH and the corresponding NPDSCH according to the combination defined in Table 16.4.1-5. The scrambling initialization of NPDSCH corresponding to these NPDCCHs is by Temporary C-RNTI.

If a UE is also configured by higher layers to decode NPDCCH with CRC scrambled by the C-RNTI during random access procedure, the UE shall decode the NPDCCH and the corresponding NPDSCH according to the combination defined in Table 16.4.1-5. The scrambling initialization of NPDSCH corresponding to these NPDCCHs is by C-RNTI.

Table 16.4.1-5: NPDCCH and NPDSCH configured by Temporary C-RNTI and/or C-RNTI during random access procedure

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| DCI format | Search Space | Transmission scheme of NPDSCH corresponding to NPDCCH |
| DCI format N1 | Type-2 Common | If the number of NPBCH antenna ports is one, Single-antenna port, port 2000 is used (see Subclause 16.4.1.1), otherwise Transmit diversity (see Subclause 16.4.1.2). |

For NPDSCH carrying *SystemInformationBlockType1-NB* and SI-messages, the UE shall decode NPDSCH according to the transmission scheme defined in Table 16.4.1-6. The scrambling initialization of NPDSCH is by SI-RNTI.

Table 16.4.1-6: NPDSCH configured by SI-RNTI

|  |
| --- |
| Transmission scheme of NPDSCH |
| If the number of NPBCH antenna ports is one, Single-antenna port, port 0 is used (see Subclause 16.4.1.1), otherwise Transmit diversity (see Subclause 16.4.1.2). |

If a UE is configured by higher layers to decode NPDCCH with CRC scrambled by the SC-RNTI, the UE shall decode the NPDCCH and the corresponding NPDSCH according to any of the combinations defined in Table 16.4.1-7. The scrambling initialization of NPDSCH corresponding to these NPDCCHs is by SC-RNTI.

Table 16.4.1-7: NPDCCH and NPDSCH configured by SC-RNTI

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| DCI format | Search Space | Transmission scheme of NPDSCH corresponding to NPDCCH |
| DCI format N2 | Type-1A Common | If the number of NPBCH antenna ports is one, Single-antenna port, port 2000 is used (see Subclause 16.4.1.1), otherwise Transmit diversity (see Subclause 16.4.1.2). |

If a UE is configured by higher layers to decode NPDCCH with CRC scrambled by the G-RNTI, the UE shall decode the NPDCCH and the corresponding NPDSCH according to any of the combinations defined in Table 16.4.1-8. The scrambling initialization of NPDSCH corresponding to these NPDCCHs is by G-RNTI.

Table 16.4.1-8: NPDCCH and NPDSCH configured by G-RNTI

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| DCI format | Search Space | Transmission scheme of NPDSCH corresponding to NPDCCH |
| DCI format N1 | Type-2A Common | If the number of NPBCH antenna ports is one, Single-antenna port, port 2000 is used (see Subclause 16.4.1.1), otherwise Transmit diversity (see Subclause 16.4.1.2). |

A UE is not required to receive NPDSCH assigned by NPDCCH with DCI CRC scrambled by G-RNTI in subframes in which the UE monitors a Type1A-NPDCCH common search space or in subframes in which the UE receives NPDSCH assigned by NPDCCH with DCI CRC scrambled by SC-RNTI

A UE is not required to receive NPDSCH assigned by NPDCCH with DCI CRC scrambled by SC-RNTI or G-RNTI in subframes in which the UE monitors a Type1-NPDCCH common search space or in subframes in which the UE receives NPDSCH assigned by NPDCCH with DCI CRC scrambled by P-RNTI

A UE is not required to receive NPDSCH assigned by NPDCCH with DCI CRC scrambled by SC-RNTI or G-RNTI in subframes in which the UE monitors a Type2-NPDCCH common search space or in subframes in which the UE receives NPDSCH assigned by NPDCCH with DCI CRC scrambled by C-RNTI or Temporary C-RNTI.

The transmission schemes for NPDSCH are defined in the following Subclauses.

#### 16.4.1.1 Single-antenna port scheme

For the single-antenna port transmission schemes (port 2000) of the NPDSCH, the UE may assume that an eNB transmission on the NPDSCH would be performed according to Subclause 6.3.4.1 of [3].

#### 16.4.1.2 Transmit diversity scheme

For the transmit diversity transmission scheme of the NPDSCH, the UE may assume that an eNB transmission on the NPDSCH would be performed according to Subclause 6.3.4.3 of [3]

#### 16.4.1.3 Resource allocation

The resource allocation information in DCI format N1, N2 (paging) for NPDSCH indicates to a scheduled UE

- a number of subframes () determined by the resource assignment field () in the corresponding DCI according to Table 16.4.1.3-1.

- a repetition number () determined by the repetition number field () in the corresponding DCI according to Table 16.4.1.3-2.

Table 16.4.1.3-1: Number of subframes () for NPDSCH.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 2 |
| 2 | 3 |
| 3 | 4 |
| 4 | 5 |
| 5 | 6 |
| 6 | 8 |
| 7 | 10 |

Table 16.4.1.3-2: Number of repetitions () for NPDSCH.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 2 |
| 2 | 4 |
| 3 | 8 |
| 4 | 16 |
| 5 | 32 |
| 6 | 64 |
| 7 | 128 |
| 8 | 192 |
| 9 | 256 |
| 10 | 384 |
| 11 | 512 |
| 12 | 768 |
| 13 | 1024 |
| 14 | 1536 |
| 15 | 2048 |

For FDD, the number of repetitions for the NPDSCH carrying *SystemInformationBlockType1-NB* is determined based on the parameter *schedulingInfoSIB1* configured by higher-layersand according to Table 16.4.1.3-3.

Table 16.4.1.3-3: Number of repetitions for NPDSCH carrying *SystemInformationBlockType1-NB*, FDD.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value of *schedulingInfoSIB1*** | **Number of NPDSCH repetitions** |
| 0 | 4 |
| 1 | 8 |
| 2 | 16 |
| 3 | 4 |
| 4 | 8 |
| 5 | 16 |
| 6 | 4 |
| 7 | 8 |
| 8 | 16 |
| 9 | 4 |
| 10 | 8 |
| 11 | 16 |
| 12-15 | Reserved |

For FDD, the starting radio frame for the first transmission of the NPDSCH carrying *SystemInformationBlockType1-NB* is determined according to Table 16.4.1.3-4.

Table 16.4.1.3-4: Starting radio frame for the first transmission of the NPDSCH carrying *SystemInformationBlockType1-NB*, FDD.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Number of NPDSCH repetitions** |  | **Starting radio frame number for** *SystemInformationBlockType1-NB* **repetitions (*nf mod 256*)** |
| 4 | mod 4 = 0 | 0 |
| mod 4 = 1 | 16 |
| mod 4 = 2 | 32 |
| mod 4 = 3 | 48 |
| 8 | mod 2 = 0 | 0 |
| mod 2 = 1 | 16 |
| 16 | mod 2 = 0 | 0 |
| mod 2 = 1 | 1 |

For the TDD NB-IoT carrier on which NPSS/NSSS/NPBCH are detected, the number of repetitions and subframe index for the NPDSCH carrying *SystemInformationBlockType1-NB* is determined based on the parameter *schedulingInfoSIB1* configured by higher-layersand according to Table 16.4.1.3-5.

Table 16.4.1.3-5: Number of repetitions and subframe index for NPDSCH carrying *SystemInformationBlockType1-NB*, TDD.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value of *schedulingInfoSIB1*** | **Number of NPDSCH repetitions** | **Subframe index** |
| 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 1 | 8 | 0 |
| 2 | 16 | 0 |
| 3 | 4 | 0 |
| 4 | 8 | 0 |
| 5 | 16 | 0 |
| 6 | 4 | 0 |
| 7 | 8 | 0 |
| 8 | 16 | 0 |
| 9 | 4 | 0 |
| 10 | 8 | 0 |
| 11 | 16 | 0 |
| 12-15 | 16 | 4 |

For the TDD NB-IoT carrier on which NPSS/NSSS/NPBCH are detected, the starting radio frame for the first transmission of the NPDSCH carrying *SystemInformationBlockType1-NB* is determined according to Table 16.4.1.3-6.

Table 16.4.1.3-6: Starting radio frame for the first transmission of the NPDSCH carrying *SystemInformationBlockType1-NB*, TDD.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Subframe index** | **Number of NPDSCH repetitions** |  | **Starting radio frame number for** *SystemInformationBlockType1-NB* **repetitions (*nf mod 256*)** |
| 0 | 4 | mod 4 = 0 | 1 |
| mod 4 = 1 | 17 |
| mod 4 = 2 | 33 |
| mod 4 = 3 | 49 |
| 0 | 8 | mod 2 = 0 | 1 |
| mod 2 = 1 | 17 |
| 0 | 16 | Any | ***nf* mod256**= 1 |
| 4 | 16 | mod 2 = 0 | ***nf* mod256**= 0 |
| mod 2 = 1 | ***nf* mod256**= 1 |

For a higher layer configured TDD NB-IoT carrier, the number of repetitions and subframe index for the NPDSCH carrying *SystemInformationBlockType1-NB* is determined based on the parameter *schedulingInfoSIB1* configured by higher-layersand according to Table 16.4.1.3-7.

Table 16.4.1.3-7: Number of repetitions and subframe index for NPDSCH carrying *SystemInformationBlockType1-NB*, TDD.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value of *schedulingInfoSIB1*** | **Number of NPDSCH repetitions** | **Subframe index** |
| 0 | 8 | 0, 5 |
| 1 | 16 | 0, 5 |
| 2 | 8 | 0, 5 |
| 3 | 16 | 0, 5 |
| 4 | 8 | 0, 5 |
| 5 | 16 | 0, 5 |
| 6 | 8 | 0, 5 |
| 7 | 16 | 0, 5 |

For a higher layer configured TDD NB-IoT carrier, the starting radio frame for the first transmission of the NPDSCH carrying *SystemInformationBlockType1-NB* is determined according to Table 16.4.1.3-8.

Table 16.4.1.3-8: Starting radio frame for the first transmission of the NPDSCH carrying *SystemInformationBlockType1-NB*, TDD.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Number of NPDSCH repetitions** |  | **Starting radio frame number for** *SystemInformationBlockType1-NB* **repetitions (*nf mod 256*)** |
| 8 | mod 2 = 0 | 0 |
| mod 2 = 1 | 16 |
| 16 | mod 2 = 0 | 0 |
| mod 2 = 1 | 1 |

#### 16.4.1.4 NPDSCH starting position

The starting OFDM symbol for NPDSCH is given by index in the first slot in a subframe  and is determined as follows



- if subframe is a subframe used for receiving SIB1-NB



- if the value of the higher layer parameter *operationModeInfo* is set to '00' or '01'

-  if the value of the higher layer parameter *operationModeInfo* is set to '10’ and the value of the higher layer parameter *sib-GuardbandInfo* is set to ‘10’ or ‘11’ for TDD

- otherwise

- elseif subframe  is a special subframe for NPDSCH without repetition

-  where is given by the higher layer parameter *eutraControlRegionSize* if the value of the higher layer parameter *eutraControlRegionSize* is present

- otherwise

- else

- is given by the higher layer parameter *eutraControlRegionSize* if the value of the higher layer parameter *eutraControlRegionSize* is present

- otherwise

#### 16.4.1.5 Modulation order and transport block size determination

The UE shall use modulation order, **=** 2.

To determine the transport block size in the NPDSCH, the UE shall first,

- if NPDSCH carriers SystemInformationBlockType1-NB

- set  to the value of the parameter schedulingInfoSIB1 configured by higher-layers

- otherwise

- read the 4-bit "modulation and coding scheme" field () in the DCI and set .

and second,

- if NPDSCH carriers SystemInformationBlockType1-NB

- use Subclause 16.4.1.5.2 for determining its transport block size.

- otherwise,

- read the 3-bit "resource assignment" field () in the DCI and determine its TBS by the procedure in Subclause 16.4.1.5.1.

For a NPDCCH UE-specific search space, if the UE is configured with higher layer parameter *twoHARQ-ProcessesConfig*

- the NDI and HARQ process ID as signalled on NPDCCH, and the TBS, as determined above, shall be delivered to higher layers,

otherwise

- the NDI as signalled on NPDCCH, and the TBS, as determined above, shall be delivered to higher layers. HARQ process ID of 0 shall be assumed.

##### 16.4.1.5.1 Transport blocks not mapped for *SystemInformationBlockType1-NB*

The TBS is given by the (,) entry of Table 16.4.1.5.1-1. For the value of the higher layer parameter *operationModeInfo* set to '00' or '01', .

Table 16.4.1.5.1-1: Transport block size (TBS) table.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 0 | 16 | 32 | 56 | 88 | 120 | 152 | 208 | 256 |
| 1 | 24 | 56 | 88 | 144 | 176 | 208 | 256 | 344 |
| 2 | 32 | 72 | 144 | 176 | 208 | 256 | 328 | 424 |
| 3 | 40 | 104 | 176 | 208 | 256 | 328 | 440 | 568 |
| 4 | 56 | 120 | 208 | 256 | 328 | 408 | 552 | 680 |
| 5 | 72 | 144 | 224 | 328 | 424 | 504 | 680 | 872 |
| 6 | 88 | 176 | 256 | 392 | 504 | 600 | 808 | 1032 |
| 7 | 104 | 224 | 328 | 472 | 584 | 680 | 968 | 1224 |
| 8 | 120 | 256 | 392 | 536 | 680 | 808 | 1096 | 1352 |
| 9 | 136 | 296 | 456 | 616 | 776 | 936 | 1256 | 1544 |
| 10 | 144 | 328 | 504 | 680 | 872 | 1032 | 1384 | 1736 |
| 11 | 176 | 376 | 584 | 776 | 1000 | 1192 | 1608 | 2024 |
| 12 | 208 | 440 | 680 | 904 | 1128 | 1352 | 1800 | 2280 |
| 13 | 224 | 488 | 744 | 1032 | 1256 | 1544 | 2024 | 2536 |

##### 16.4.1.5.2 Transport blocks mapped for *SystemInformationBlockType1-NB*

The TBS is given by theentry of Table 16.4.1.5.2-1 for FDD, and Table 16.4.1.5.2-2 for TDD NB-IoT carrier on which NPSS/NSSS/NPBCH are detected and Table 16.4.1.5.2-3 for a higher layer configured TDD NB-IoT carrier.

Table 16.4.1.5.2-1: Transport block size (TBS) table for NPDSCH carrying *SystemInformationBlockType1-NB*, FDD

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| TBS | 208 | 208 | 208 | 328 | 328 | 328 | 440 | 440 | 440 | 680 | 680 | 680 | Reserved | | | |

Table 16.4.1.5.2-2: Transport block size (TBS) table for NPDSCH carrying *SystemInformationBlockType1-NB*, TDD

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| **TBS** | 208 | 208 | 208 | 328 | 328 | 328 | 440 | 440 | 440 | 680 | 680 | 680 | 208 | 328 | 440 | 680 |

Table 16.4.1.5.2-3: Transport block size (TBS) table for NPDSCH carrying *SystemInformationBlockType1-NB*, TDD

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| **TBS** | 208 | 208 | 328 | 328 | 440 | 440 | 680 | 680 |

### 16.4.2 UE procedure for reporting ACK/NACK

The UE shall upon detection of a NPDSCH transmission ending in NB-IoT subframe *n* intended for the UE and for which an ACK/NACK shall be provided, start, after the end of

- DL subframe for FDD,

-  NB-IoT UL subframes following the end of n+12 subframe for TDD,

transmission of the NPUSCH carrying ACK/NACK response, and SR (if any) if the serving cell is FDD and the UE is configured with higher layer parameter *sr-with-HARQ-ACK-Config*, using NPUSCH format 2 in *N* consecutive NB-IoT UL slots, where

- , where the value of is given by the higher layer parameter *ack-NACK-NumRepetitions-Msg4* configured for the associated NPRACH resourcefor Msg4 NPDSCH transmission, and higher layer parameter *ack-NACK-NumRepetitions* otherwise, and the value of  is the number of slots of the resource unit (defined in clause 10.1.2.3 of [3]),

- allocated subcarrier for ACK/NACK and value of *k0* is determined by the ACK/NACK resource field in the DCI format of the corresponding NPDCCH according to Table 16.4.2-1, and Table 16.4.2-2,

- for FDD, .

- for TDD, .

Table 16.4.2-1: ACK/NACK subcarrier and for NPUSCH with subcarrier spacing .

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ACK/NACK resource field | ACK/NACK subcarrier |  |
| 0 | 38 | 13 |
| 1 | 39 | 13 |
| 2 | 40 | 13 |
| 3 | 41 | 13 |
| 4 | 42 | 13 |
| 5 | 43 | 13 |
| 6 | 44 | 13 |
| 7 | 45 | 13 |
| 8 | 38 | 21 |
| 9 | 39 | 21 |
| 10 | 40 | 21 |
| 11 | 41 | 21 |
| 12 | 42 | 21 |
| 13 | 43 | 21 |
| 14 | 44 | 21 |
| 15 | 45 | 21 |

Table 16.4.2-2: ACK/NACK subcarrier and for NPUSCH with subcarrier spacing .

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ACK/NACK resource field | ACK/NACK subcarrier |  |
| 0 | 0 | 13 |
| 1 | 1 | 13 |
| 2 | 2 | 13 |
| 3 | 3 | 13 |
| 4 | 0 | 15 |
| 5 | 1 | 15 |
| 6 | 2 | 15 |
| 7 | 3 | 15 |
| 8 | 0 | 17 |
| 9 | 1 | 17 |
| 10 | 2 | 17 |
| 11 | 3 | 17 |
| 12 | 0 | 18 |
| 13 | 1 | 18 |
| 14 | 2 | 18 |
| 15 | 3 | 18 |

## 16.5 Narrowband physical uplink shared channel related procedures

For a NB-IoT UE that supports *twoHARQ-Processes-r14*, there shall be a maximum of 2 uplink HARQ processes.

For TDD, a NB-IoT UE shall assume a subframe as a NB-IoT UL subframe if

- for a NB-IoT carrier*,* the subframe is configured as NB-IoT UL subframe by higher layers.

### 16.5.1 UE procedure for transmitting format 1 narrowband physical uplink shared channel

A UE shall upon detection on a given serving cell of a NPDCCH with DCI format N0 ending in NB-IoT DL subframe *n* intended for the UE, perform, at the end of

*- n+k0* DL subframe for FDD,

*- k0* NB-IoT UL subframes following the end of *n+*8 subframefor TDD,

a corresponding NPUSCH transmission using NPUSCH format 1 in *N* consecutive NB-IoT UL slots *ni* with *i = 0, 1, …, N-1* according to the NPDCCH information where

- subframe *n* is the last subframe in which the NPDCCH is transmitted and is determined from the starting subframe of NPDCCH transmission and the DCI subframe repetition number field in the corresponding DCI; and

- , where the value of is determined by the repetition number field in the corresponding DCI (see Subclause 16.5.1.1), the value of is determined by the resource assignment field in the corresponding DCI (see Subclause 16.5.1.1), and the value of  is the number of NB-IoT UL slots of the resource unit (defined in clause 10.1.2.3 of [3]) corresponding to the allocated number of subcarriers (as determined in Subclause 16.5.1.1) in the corresponding DCI,

- *n0* is the first NB-IoT UL slot starting after the end of subframe *n+k0* for FDD

- *n0* is the first NB-IoT UL slot starting after *k0* NB-IoT UL subframes following the end of *n*+8 subframe for TDD

- value of *k0* is determined by the scheduling delay field () in the corresponding DCI according to Table 16.5.1-1 for FDD and Table 16.5.1-1A for TDD.

Table 16.5.1-1: for DCI format N0 for FDD.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| 0 | 8 |
| 1 | 16 |
| 2 | 32 |
| 3 | 64 |

Table 16.5.1-1A: for DCI format N0 for TDD.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 8 |
| 2 | 16 |
| 3 | 32 |

If a NPUSCH transmission without a corresponding NPDCCH collides partially or fully with a NPDSCH transmission, the NPUSCH transmission is dropped.

If a UE is configured by higher layers to decode NPDCCHs with the CRC scrambled by the C-RNTI, the UE shall decode the NPDCCH according to the combination defined in Table 16.5.1-2 and transmit a corresponding NPUSCH. The scrambling initialization of this NPUSCH corresponding to these NPDCCHs and the NPUSCH retransmission for the same transport block is by C-RNTI.

Table 16.5.1-2: NPDCCH and NPUSCH configured by C-RNTI

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| DCI format | Search Space |
| DCI format N0 | UE specific by C-RNTI |

If a UE is configured to receive random access procedures initiated by "PDCCH orders", the UE shall decode the NPDCCH according to the combination defined in Table 16.5.1-3.

Table 16.5.1-3: NPDCCH configured as "PDCCH order" to initiate random access procedure

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| DCI format | Search Space |
| DCI format N1 | UE specific by C-RNTI |

If a UE is configured by higher layers to decode NPDCCHs with the CRC scrambled by the Temporary C-RNTI regardless of whether UE is configured or not configured to decode NPDCCH with the CRC scrambled by the C-RNTI during random access procedure, the UE shall decode the NPDCCH according to the combination defined in Table 16.5.1-4 and transmit the corresponding NPUSCH. The scrambling initialization of NPUSCH corresponding to these NPDCCHs is by Temporary C-RNTI.

If a Temporary C-RNTI is set by higher layers, the scrambling initialization of NPUSCH corresponding to the Narrowband Random Access Response Grant in Subclause 16.3.3 and any NPUSCH retransmission(s) for the same transport block is by Temporary C-RNTI. Otherwise, the scrambling initialization of NPUSCH corresponding to the Narrowband Random Access Response Grant in Subclause 16.3.3 and any NPUSCH retransmission(s) for the same transport block is by C-RNTI.

If a UE is also configured by higher layers to decode NPDCCH with CRC scrambled by the C-RNTI during random access procedure, the UE shall decode the NPDCCH according to the combination defined in Table 16.5.1-4 and transmit the corresponding NPUSCH. The scrambling initialization of NPUSCH corresponding to these NPDCCH is by C-RNTI.

Table 16.5.1-4: NPDCCH and NPUSCH configured by Temporary C-RNTI and/or C-RNTI during random access procedure

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| DCI format | Search Space |
| DCI format N0 | Type-2 Common |

If a UE is configured by higher layers to decode NPDCCHs with the CRC scrambled by the SPS C-RNTI, the UE shall decode the NPDCCH according to the combination defined in Table 16.5.1-5 and transmit a corresponding NPUSCH if a transport block corresponding to the HARQ process of the NPUSCH transmission is generated as described in [8].   
The scrambling initialization of this NPUSCH corresponding to these NPDCCHs and NPUSCH retransmission for the same transport block is by SPS C-RNTI. The scrambling initialization of initial transmission of this NPUSCH without a corresponding NPDCCH and the NPUSCH retransmission for the same transport block is by SPS C-RNTI.

Table 16.5.1-5: NPDCCH and NPUSCH configured by SPS C-RNTI

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **DCI format** | **Search Space** |
| DCI format N0 | UE specific by C-RNTI |

#### 16.5.1.1 Resource allocation

The resource allocation information in uplink DCI format N0 for NPUSCH transmission indicates to a scheduled UE

* a set of contiguously allocated subcarriers () of a resource unit determined by the Subcarrier indication field in the corresponding DCI,
* a number of resource units () determined by the resource assignment field in the corresponding DCI according to Table 16.5.1.1-2,
* a repetition number () determined by the repetition number field in the corresponding DCI according to Table 16.5.1.1-3.

The subcarrier spacing  of NPUSCH transmission is determined by the uplink subcarrier spacing field in the Narrowband Random Access Response Grant according to Subclause 16.3.3.

For NPUSCH transmission with subcarrier spacing, where  is the subcarrier indication field in the DCI. is reserved.

For NPUSCH transmission with subcarrier spacing, the subcarrier indication field () in the DCI determines the set of contiguously allocated subcarriers () according to Table 16.5.1.1-1.

Table 16.5.1.1-1: Allocated subcarriers for NPUSCH with .

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Subcarrier indication field () | Set of Allocated subcarriers () |
| 0 – 11 |  |
| 12-15 |  |
| 16-17 |  |
| 18 |  |
| 19-63 | Reserved |

Table 16.5.1.1-2: Number of resource units () for NPUSCH.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 2 |
| 2 | 3 |
| 3 | 4 |
| 4 | 5 |
| 5 | 6 |
| 6 | 8 |
| 7 | 10 |

Table 16.5.1.1-3: Number of repetitions () for NPUSCH.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 2 |
| 2 | 4 |
| 3 | 8 |
| 4 | 16 |
| 5 | 32 |
| 6 | 64 |
| 7 | 128 |

#### 16.5.1.2 Modulation order, redundancy version and transport block size determination

To determine the modulation order, redundancy version and transport block size for the NPUSCH, the UE shall first

- read the "modulation and coding scheme" field () in the DCI, and

- read the "redundancy version" field () in the DCI, and

- read the "resource assignment" field () in the DCI, and

- compute the total number of allocated subcarriers (), number of resource units (), and repetition number () according to Subclause 16.5.1.1.

If the UE is configured with higher layer parameter *edt-parameters*, and for a NPUSCH retransmission of the same transport block including EDT as part of the contention based random access procedure with  in the DCI,

- the modulation order is set to ****.

- if the UE is configured with higher layer parameter *edt-smallTBS-Enabled* set to ‘true’, the repetition number for the NPUSCH retransmission is the smallest integer multiple of  value that is equal to or larger than where  is the TBS corresponding to the NPUSCH transmission scheduled by the Narrowband Random Access Response Grant, and  is given by the higher layer parameter *edt-TBS*.

elseif the UE is configured with higher layer parameter *edt-parameters*, and if the DCI indicates a retransmission as part of the contention based random access procedure with  and the most recent PUSCH transmission including a transport block with EDT,

- the TBS and modulation are determined according to Table 16.3.3-1 in Subclause 16.3.3, for  and the transport block does not include EDT

otherwise, the UE shall use modulation order, **=** 2 if . The UE shall useand Table 16.5.1.2-1 to determine the modulation order to use for NPUSCH if .

Table 16.5.1.2-1: Modulation and TBS index table for NPUSCH with .

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| MCS Index | Modulation Order | TBS Index |
| **0** | 1 | 0 |
| **1** | 1 | 2 |
| **2** | 2 | 1 |
| **3** | 2 | 3 |
| **4** | 2 | 4 |
| **5** | 2 | 5 |
| **6** | 2 | 6 |
| **7** | 2 | 7 |
| **8** | 2 | 8 |
| **9** | 2 | 9 |
| **10** | 2 | 10 |

NPUSCH is transmitted in *N* consecutive NB-IoT UL slots, *ni ,* *i=0,1,…,N-1*. The redundancy version  of the NPUSCH transmission in *jt*h block of *B* consecutive NB-IoT UL slots *ni ,* is determined by, , where  if ,  otherwise. Portion of NPUSCH codeword with  as defined in clause 6.3.2 in [4] mapped to slot  of allocated  resource unit(s) is transmitted in NB-IoT UL slots *ni* for and  for 

The UE shall use (,) and Table 16.5.1.2-2 to determine the TBS to use for the NPUSCH. is given in Table 16.5.1.2-1 if ,  otherwise.

Table 16.5.1.2-2: Transport block size (TBS) table for NPUSCH.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 0 | 16 | 32 | 56 | 88 | 120 | 152 | 208 | 256 |
| 1 | 24 | 56 | 88 | 144 | 176 | 208 | 256 | 344 |
| 2 | 32 | 72 | 144 | 176 | 208 | 256 | 328 | 424 |
| 3 | 40 | 104 | 176 | 208 | 256 | 328 | 440 | 568 |
| 4 | 56 | 120 | 208 | 256 | 328 | 408 | 552 | 680 |
| 5 | 72 | 144 | 224 | 328 | 424 | 504 | 680 | 872 |
| 6 | 88 | 176 | 256 | 392 | 504 | 600 | 808 | 1000 |
| 7 | 104 | 224 | 328 | 472 | 584 | 712 | 1000 | 1224 |
| 8 | 120 | 256 | 392 | 536 | 680 | 808 | 1096 | 1384 |
| 9 | 136 | 296 | 456 | 616 | 776 | 936 | 1256 | 1544 |
| 10 | 144 | 328 | 504 | 680 | 872 | 1000 | 1384 | 1736 |
| 11 | 176 | 376 | 584 | 776 | 1000 | 1192 | 1608 | 2024 |
| 12 | 208 | 440 | 680 | 1000 | 1128 | 1352 | 1800 | 2280 |
| 13 | 224 | 488 | 744 | 1032 | 1256 | 1544 | 2024 | 2536 |

For a NPDCCH UE-specific search space, if the UE is configured with higher layer parameter *twoHARQ-ProcessesConfig*

- the NDI and HARQ process ID as signalled on NPDCCH, and the RV and TBS, as determined above, shall be delivered to higher layers,

otherwise

- the NDI as signalled on NPDCCH, and the RV and TBS, as determined above, shall be delivered to higher layers.

### 16.5.2 UE procedure for NPUSCH retransmission

For a NPUSCH retransmission,the UE shall follow the HARQ information in DCI as specified in [8].

### 16.5.3 UE procedure for transmitting SR

If the UE is configured with higher layer parameter *sr-Without-HARQ-ACK-Config*, the UE is configured with Narrowband Random access channel parameters (NPRACH configuration) for SR transmission by higher layers.

The UE shall, if requested by higher layers for transmitting SR, start transmission of a narrowband random access preamble on the NB-IoT carrier configured in *sr-NPRACH-Resource* at the next available NPRACH resource, unless the transmission would overlap with any subframe(s) of NPDSCH reception. The narrowband preamble is transmitted on the allocated subcarrier and a number of NPRACH repetitions for the associated NPRACH repetition level as indicated by higher layers. The narrowband random access preamble is transmitted with transmission power as determined in subclause 16.2.1.2, commencing on the indicated NPRACH resource.

## 16.6 Narrowband physical downlink control channel related procedures

A UE shall monitor a set of NPDCCH candidates (described in Subclause 10.2.5.1 of [3]) as configured by higher layer signalling for control information, where monitoring implies attempting to decode each of the NPDCCHs in the set according to all the monitored DCI formats.

The set of NPDCCH candidates to monitor are defined in terms of NPDCCH search spaces.

The UE shall monitor one or more of the following search spaces

- a Type1-NPDCCH common search space,

- a Type1A-NPDCCH common search space,

- a Type2-NPDCCH common search space,

- a Type2A-NPDCCH common search space, and

- a NPDCCH UE-specific search space.

A UE is not required to simultaneously monitor a NPDCCH UE-specific search space and a Type-1-NPDCCH common search space.

A UE is not required to simultaneously monitor a NPDCCH UE-specific search space and a Type2-NPDCCH common search space.

A UE is not required to simultaneously monitor a Type-1-NPDCCH common search space and a Type2-NPDCCH common search space.

A UE is not required to monitor Type1A-NPDCCH common search space or Type2A-NPDCCH common search space in subframes in which the UE monitors a Type1-NPDCCH common search space or in subframes in which the UE receives NPDSCH assigned by NPDCCH with DCI CRC scrambled by P-RNTI

A UE is not required to monitor Type1A-NPDCCH common search space or Type2A-NPDCCH common search space in subframes in which the UE monitors a Type2-NPDCCH common search space or in subframes in which the UE receives NPDSCH assigned by NPDCCH with DCI CRC scrambled by C-RNTI or Temporary C-RNTI.

A UE is not required to monitor Type2A-NPDCCH common search space in the same subframe in which it monitors Type1A-NPDCCH common search space.

UE is not required to monitor Type1A-NPDCCH common search space in subframes in which the UE receives NPDSCH assigned by NPDCCH with DCI CRC scrambled by SC-RNTI.

UE is not required to monitor Type2A-NPDCCH common search space in subframes in which the UE receives NPDSCH assigned by NPDCCH with DCI CRC scrambled by G-RNTI or SC-RNTI.

Until UE receives higher layer configuration of NPDCCH UE-specific search space, the UE monitors NPDCCH according to the same configuration of NPDCCH search space as that for NPDCCH scheduling Msg4.

An NPDCCH search space  at aggregation level  ( for TDD special subframe,  otherwise), and repetition level  is defined by a set of NPDCCH candidates where each candidate is repeated in a set of consecutive NB-IoT downlink subframes excluding subframes used for transmission of SI messages starting with subframe .

For NPDCCH UE-specific search space, the aggregation and repetition levels defining the search spaces and the corresponding NPDCCH candidates are listed in Table 16.6-1 by substituting the value of with the higher layer configured parameter *npdcch-NumRepetitions*.

For Type1-NPDCCH common search space and Type1A-NPDCCH common search space, the aggregation and repetition levels defining the search spaces are listed in Table 16.6-2 by substituting the value of 

- with the higher layer configured parameter *npdcch-NumRepetitionPaging* for Type1-NPDCCH common search space;

- with the higher layer configured parameter *npdcch-NumRepetitions-SC-MCCH* for Type1A-NPDCCH common search space.

For Type2-NPDCCH common search space and Type2A-NPDCCH common search space, the aggregation and repetition levels defining the search spaces and the corresponding monitored NPDCCH candidates are listed in Table 16.6-3 by substituting the value of 

- with the higher layer configured parameter *npdcch-NumRepetitions-RA* for Type2-NPDCCH common search space;

- with the higher layer configured parameter *npdcch-NumRepetitions-SC-MTCH* for Type2A-NPDCCH common search space.

The locations of starting subframe  are given by where is the th consecutive NB-IoT DL subframe from subframe , excluding subframes used for transmission of SI messages, and , and , and where

- subframe  is a subframe satisfying the condition , where , *T*≥4.

- for NPDCCH UE-specific search space,

- is given by the higher layer parameter *npdcch-StartSF-USS*,

- is given by the higher layer parameter *npdcch-Offset-USS*,

- for NPDCCH Type2-NPDCCH common search space,

- is given by the higher layer parameter *npdcch-StartSF-CSS-RA*,

- is given by the higher layer parameter *npdcch-Offset-RA*,

- for NPDCCH Type2A-NPDCCH common search space,

- is given by the higher layer parameter *npdcch-startSF-SC-MTCH*,

- is given by the higher layer parameter *npdcch-Offset-SC-MTCH*,

For Type1-NPDCCH common search space,and is determined from locations of NB-IoT paging opportunity subframes.

For Type1A-NPDCCH common search space, and subframe  is a subframe satisfying the condition , where , *T*≥4 and

- is given by the higher layer parameter *npdcch-StartSF-SC-MCCH*,

- is given by the higher layer parameter *npdcch-Offset-SC-MCCH.*

If the UE is configured by high layers with a NB-IoT carrier for monitoring of NPDCCH UE-specific search space,

- the UE shall monitor the NPDCCH UE-specific search space on the higher layer configured NB-IoT carrier,

- the UE is not expected to receive NPSS, NSSS, NPBCH on the higher layer configured NB-IoT carrier.

otherwise,

- the UE shall monitor the NPDCCH UE-specific search space on the same NB-IoT carrier on which NPSS/NSSS/NPBCH are detected.

Table 16.6-1: NPDCCH UE- specific search space candidates

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | DCI subframe repetition number | NCCE indices of monitored NPDCCH candidates | |
| L'=1 | L'=2 |
| 1 | 1 | 00 | {0},{1} | {0,1} |
| 2 | 1 | 00 | {0},{1} | {0,1} |
| 2 | 01 | - | {0,1} |
| 4 | 1 | 00 | - | {0,1} |
| 2 | 01 | - | {0,1} |
| 4 | 10 | - | {0,1} |
| >=8 |  | 00 | - | {0,1} |
|  | 01 | - | {0,1} |
|  | 10 | - | {0,1} |
|  | 11 | - | {0,1} |
| Note 1: {x}, {y} denotes NPDCCH Format 0 candidate with NCCE index 'x', and NPDCCH Format 0 candidate with NCCE index 'y' are monitored  Note 2: {x,y} denotes NPDCCH Format1 candidate corresponding to NCCEs 'x' and 'y' is monitored. | | | | |

Table 16.6-2: Type 1/Type 1A - NPDCCH common search space candidates

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | | | | | | **NCCE indices of monitored NPDCCH candidates** | |
| **L'=1** | **L'=2** |
| 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | {0,1} |
| 2 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | {0,1} |
| 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | {0,1} |
| 8 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | {0,1} |
| 16 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 16 | - | - | - | -- | {0,1} |
| 32 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 16 | 32 | - | - | - | {0,1} |
| 64 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 16 | 32 | 64 | - | - | {0,1} |
| 128 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 16 | 32 | 64 | 128 | - | {0,1} |
| 256 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 16 | 32 | 64 | 128 | 256 | - | {0,1} |
| 512 | 1 | 4 | 16 | 32 | 64 | 128 | 256 | 512 | - | {0,1} |
| 1024 | 1 | 8 | 32 | 64 | 128 | 256 | 512 | 1024 | - | {0,1} |
| 2048 | 1 | 8 | 64 | 128 | 256 | 512 | 1024 | 2048 | - | {0,1} |
| **DCI subframe repetition number** | 000 | 001 | 010 | 011 | 100 | 101 | 110 | 111 |  | |
| Note 1: {x,y} denotes NPDCCH Format1 candidate corresponding to NCCEs 'x' and 'y' is monitored. | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 16.6-3: Type 2/Type 2A - NPDCCH common search space candidates

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | DCI subframe repetition number | NCCE indices of monitored NPDCCH candidates | |
| L'=1 | L'=2 |
| 1 | 1 | 00 | - | {0,1} |
| 2 | 1 | 00 | - | {0,1} |
| 2 | 01 | - | {0,1} |
| 4 | 1 | 00 | - | {0,1} |
| 2 | 01 | - | {0,1} |
| 4 | 10 | - | {0,1} |
| >=8 |  | 00 | - | {0,1} |
|  | 01 | - | {0,1} |
|  | 10 | - | {0,1} |
|  | 11 | - | {0,1} |
| Note 1: {x,y} denotes NPDCCH Format1 candidate corresponding to NCCEs 'x' and 'y' is monitored. | | | | |

For a NPDCCH UE-specific search space, if a NB-IoT UE is configured with higher layer parameter *twoHARQ-ProcessesConfig* and if the NB-IoT UE detects NPDCCH with DCI Format N0 ending in subframe *n*, and if the corresponding NPUSCH format 1 transmission starts from *n+k,*

- the UE is not required to monitor an NPDCCH candidate in any subframe starting from subframe *n+k-2* to subframe *n+k-1*; and

* - the UE does not expect to receive a DCI Format N0 before subframe *n*+*k*-2 for which the corresponding NPUSCH format 1 transmission ends later than subframe *n*+*k*+255.

- for TDD, and if the corresponding NPUSCH format1 transmission ends in subframe *n+m*, the UE is not required to monitor NPDCCH in any subframe starting from subframe *n+ k* to subframe *n+m-1*.

otherwise

- if the NB-IoT UE detects NPDCCH with DCI Format N0 ending in subframe *n* or receives a NPDSCH carrying a random access response grant ending in subframe *n*, and if the corresponding NPUSCH format 1 transmission starts from *n+k*, the UE is not required to monitor NPDCCH in any subframe starting from subframe *n+1* to subframe *n+k-1*.

- for TDD, if the NB-IoT UE detects NPDCCH with DCI Format N0 ending in subframe *n* or receives a NPDSCH carrying a random access response grant ending in subframe *n*, and if the corresponding NPUSCH format 1 transmission ends in *n+k*, the UE is not required to monitor NPDCCH in any subframe starting from subframe *n+1* to subframe *n+k*.

For a NPDCCH UE-specific search space, if a NB-IoT UE is configured with higher layer parameter *twoHARQ-ProcessesConfig*

- and if the NB-IoT UE detects NPDCCH with DCI Format N1 or N2 ending in subframe *n*, and if a NPDSCH transmission starts from *n+k*, the UE is not required to monitor an NPDCCH candidate in any subframe starting from subframe *n+k-2* to subframe *n+k-1*;

otherwise

- if the NB-IoT UE detects NPDCCH with DCI Format N1 or N2 ending in subframe *n*, and if the corresponding NPDSCH transmission starts from *n+k*, the UE is not required to monitor NPDCCH in any subframe starting from subframe *n+1* to subframe *n+k-1*.

If a NB-IoT UE detects NPDCCH with DCI Format N1 ending in subframe *n*, and if the corresponding NPDSCH transmission starts from *n+k,* and

- for FDD, if the corresponding NPUSCH format 2 transmission starts from subframe *n+m* the UE is not required to monitor NPDCCH in any subframe starting from subframe *n+ k* to subframe *n+m-1*.

- for TDD, if the corresponding NPUSCH format 2 transmission ends in subframe *n+m* the UE is not required to monitor NPDCCH in any subframe starting from subframe *n+ k* to subframe *n+m-1*.

If a NB-IoT UE detects NPDCCH with DCI Format N1 for "PDCCH order" ending in subframe *n*, and

- for FDD, if the corresponding NPRACH transmission starts from subframe *n+k*, the UE is not required to monitor NPDCCH in any subframe starting from subframe *n+1* to subframe *n+k-1*.

- for TDD, if the corresponding NPRACH transmission ends in subframe *n+k*, the UE is not required to monitor NPDCCH in any subframe starting from subframe *n+1* to subframe *n+k-1*.

If a NB-IoT UE is configured with higher layer parameter *twoHARQ-ProcessesConfig*

- and if the UE has a NPUSCH transmission ending in subframe *n*,

- the UE is not required to receive transmissions in the Type B half-duplex guard periods as specified in [3]for FDD ; and

- the UE is not expected to receive an NPDCCH with DCI format N0/N1 for the same HARQ process ID as the NPUSCH transmission in any subframe starting from subframe n+1 to subframe n+3*;*

- else if the UE is not configured with higher layer parameter *edt-parameters* or if the UE is configured with higher layer parameter *edt-parameters* and  - if the NB-IoT UE has a NPUSCH transmission ending in subframe *n* , the UE is not required to monitor NPDCCH in any subframe starting from subframe *n+1* to subframe *n+3*.

otherwise,

- If the NB-IoT UE has a NPUSCH transmission for Msg3 ending in subframe with transport block size , whereas if would have been selected the NPUSCH transmission would have ended in subframe *n*, the UE is not required to monitor NPDCCH in any subframe starting from subframe *n’+1* to subframe *n+3*.

If a NB-IoT UE receives a NPDSCH transmission ending in subframe *n,* and if the UE is not required to transmit a corresponding NPUSCH format 2, the UE is not required to monitor NPDCCH in any subframe starting from subframe *n+1* to subframe *n+12*.

If a NB-IoT UE is configured with higher layer parameter *twoHARQ-ProcessesConfig*

- the UE is not required to monitor an NPDCCH candidate of an NPDCCH search space if the candidate ends in subframe *n*, and if the UE is configured to monitor NPDCCH candidates of another NPDCCH search space having starting subframe k0 before subframe *n*+5

otherwise

- the UE is not required to monitor NPDCCH candidates of an NPDCCH search space if an NPDCCH candidate of the NPDCCH search space ends in subframe *n*, and if the UE is configured to monitor NPDCCH candidates of another NPDCCH search space having starting subframe k0 before subframe *n+5*.

An NB-IoT UE is not required to monitor NPDCCH candidates of an NPDCCH search space during an NPUSCH UL gap.

### 16.6.1 NPDCCH starting position

The starting OFDM symbol for NPDCCH given by index  in the first slot in a subframe  and is determined as follows

- if higher layer parameter *eutraControlRegionSize* is present

- if subframe  is a special subframe for NPDCCH without repetition

-  where is given by the higher layer parameter *eutraControlRegionSize*- else  is given by the higher layer parameter *eutraControlRegionSize*

* otherwise

- 

### 16.6.2 NPDCCH control information procedure

A UE shall discard the NPDCCH if consistent control information is not detected.

### 16.6.3 NPDCCH validation for semi-persistent scheduling

A UE shall validate a Semi-Persistent Scheduling assignment NPDCCH only if all the following conditions are met:

- the CRC parity bits obtained for the NPDCCH payload are scrambled with the Semi-Persistent Scheduling C-RNTI

- the new data indicator field is set to '0'.

Validation is achieved if all the fields for the used DCI format N0 are set according to Table 16.6.3-1 or Table 16.6.3-2.

If validation is achieved, the UE shall consider the received DCI information accordingly as a valid semi-persistent activation or release.

If validation is not achieved, the received DCI format shall be considered by the UE as having been received with a non-matching CRC.

Table 16.6.3-1: Special fields for Semi-Persistent Scheduling Activation NPDCCH Validation

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **DCI format N0** |
| **HARQ process number (present if UE is configured with 2 uplink HARQ processes)** | set to '0' |
| **Redundancy version** | set to '0' |
| **Modulation and coding scheme** | set to '0000' |
| **Resource assignment** | set to '000' |

Table 16.6.3-2: Special fields for Semi-Persistent Scheduling Release NPDCCH Validation

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **DCI format N0** |
| **HARQ process number (present if UE is configured with 2 uplink HARQ processes)** | set to '0' |
| **Redundancy version** | set to '0' |
| **Repetition number** | set to '000' |
| **Modulation and coding scheme** | set to '1111' |
| **Subcarrier indication** | Set to all '1's |

## 16.7 Assumptions independent of physical channel related to narrowband IoT

A UE may assume the antenna ports 2000 – 2001 of a serving cell are quasi co-located (as defined in [3]) with respect to delay spread, Doppler spread, Doppler shift, average gain, and average delay.

## 16.8 UE procedure for acquiring cell-specific reference signal sequence and raster offset

If the higher layer parameter *operationModeInfo* indicates *inband-SamePCI* for a cell, the UE may derive cell-specific reference signal sequence and raster offset from the higher layer parameter *eutra-CRS-SequenceInfo* according to Table 16.8-1, where E-UTRA PRB index  is defined as .

Table 16.8-1: Definition of *eutra-CRS-SequenceInfo*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *eutra-CRS-*  *SequenceInfo* | E-UTRA PRB index for odd number of | Raster offset | *eutra-CRS-*  *SequenceInfo* | E-UTRA PRB index for even number of | Raster offset |
| 0 | -35 | -7.5 kHz | 14 | -46 | +2.5 kHz |
| 1 | -30 | 15 | -41 |
| 2 | -25 | 16 | -36 |
| 3 | -20 | 17 | -31 |
| 4 | -15 | 18 | -26 |
| 5 | -10 | 19 | -21 |
| 6 | -5 | 20 | -16 |
| 7 | 5 | +7.5 kHz | 21 | -11 |
| 8 | 10 | 22 | -6 |
| 9 | 15 | 23 | 5 | -2.5 kHz |
| 10 | 20 | 24 | 10 |
| 11 | 25 | 25 | 15 |
| 12 | 30 | 26 | 20 |
| 13 | 35 | 27 | 25 |
|  |  |  | 28 | 30 |
|  |  |  | 29 | 35 |
|  |  |  | 30 | 40 |
|  |  |  | 31 | 45 |

## 16.9 UE procedure for receiving narrowband wake up signal

A NB-IoT UE using NWUS can assume the actual duration of NWUS, starting in subframe *w*0, is one of the values in the set listed in Table 16.9-1 corresponding to the maximum duration of NWUS, , configured by higher layers. The maximum duration of NWUS starts in subframe *w*0 and ends in subframe (*g*0-1), where *g*0 is defined by [14] and *w*0 is the latest subframe such that there is a total of NB-IoT DL subframes and subframes #4 carrying *SystemInformationBlockType1-NB* in the maximum duration. The UE may assume that NWUS and its associated NB-IoT paging occasion subframes are on the same NB-IoT carrier.

Table 16.9-1: Actual NWUS durations in NB-IoT DL subframes or subframes containing *SystemInformationBlockType1-NB*.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Actual NWUS durations set |
| 1 | {1} |
| 2 | {1, 2} |
| 4 | {1, 2, 4} |
| 8 | {1, 2, 4, 8} |
| 16 | {1, 2, 4, 8, 16} |
| 32 | {1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32} |
| 64 | {1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64} |
| 128 | {1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128} |
| 256 | {1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256} |
| 512 | {1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512} |
| 1024 | {1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512, 1024} |

A NB-IoT UE using NWUS can assume there are at least 10 NB-IoT DL subframes between the end of the maximum duration of NWUS and the first associated NB-IoT paging occasion subframe.

# 17 Wake-up signal related procedures for BL/CE UE

A BL/CE UE using MWUS can assume the actual duration of MWUS, starting in subframe *w*0, is one of the values in the set listed in Table 17-1 corresponding to the maximum duration of MWUS, , configured by higher layers. The maximum duration of MWUS starts in subframe *w*0 and ends in subframe (*g*0-1), where *g*0 is defined by [14] and *w*0 is the latest subframe such that there are BL/CE DL subframes in the maximum duration. The UE may assume that MWUS and its first associated paging occasion subframes are in the same narrowband.

Table 17-1: Actual MWUS durations in BL/CE DL subframes.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Actual MWUS durations set |
| 1 | {1} |
| 2 | {1, 2} |
| 4 | {1, 2, 4} |
| 8 | {1, 2, 4, 8} |
| 16 | {1, 2, 4, 8, 16} |
| 32 | {1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32} |
| 64 | {1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64} |