3GPP TSG-RAN WG2 Meeting #113e R2-210xxxx

Electronic Meeting, 25th January – 5th February 2021

Agenda: 8.7.2.1

Source: InterDigital

Title: Summary of [AT113-e][605][Relay] Continuation of L2 architecture issues (InterDigital)

Document for: Discussion, Decision

# 1 Introduction

The following email discussion was triggered at RAN2#113:

* [AT113-e][605][Relay] Continuation of L2 architecture issues (InterDigital)

 Scope: Discuss the priority 2 proposals P6, P15-P19 from R2-2102091 and implement the agreements on the priority 1 proposals. Work towards conclusions if possible.

 Intended outcome: Endorsable TP

 Deadline: Tuesday 2021-02-02 1200 UTC (for TP availability)

The summary document summarizes the portion of the scope related to “work towards conclusions if possible”

# 2 Conclusion Section

## 2.1 Evaluation and Conclusion for L2 Sidelink based UE-to-Network Relay

Rapporteur suggests the following text for conclusion section for L2 UE to NW Relay, which was generated by considering input in the following contributions [3][25][26][27][28] while avoiding overlaps and discussion of L2/L3 comparison material.

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Relay/Remote UE Authorization

Both Relay and Remote UE separately follow Rel-16 V2X design (TS 23.287), and no RAN2 impact is expected.

Relay (Re)Selection

Relay (Re)selection was studied for both L2 and L3 UE-to-Network Relay and the baseline solution is applied to both. In addition, for RRC\_CONNECTED remote UE in L2 UE-to-Network Relay, gNB decision on relay (re)selection is considered.

Discovery

Discovery was studied for both L2 and L3 UE-to-Network Relay and the baseline solution is applied to both. For L2 U2N Relay, the Relay UE should always be connected to a SL capable gNB. Further details of discovery configuration for the remote UE may be discussed in the normative phase.

Protocol Stack Design

The protocol stack and Uu adaptation layer function were studied for L2 UE-to-Network Relay. Whether the adaptation layer is also supported at the PC5 interface between Remote UE and Relay UE may be discussed in the normative phase. In L2 U2N Relay architecture, the remote UE is visible to the gNB, and the remote UE has its own PDU sessions. It supports the gNB configured/controlled bearer mapping for relayed traffic, which could also save the RLC bearer number by supporting the N:1 mapping from E2E bearers.

QoS Management

The general QoS handling for L2 UE-to-Network Relay was studied. The gNB can handle the QoS breakdown over Uu and PC5 for end-to-end QoS enforcement. Details of handling in case PC5 RLC channels with different e2e QoS are mapped to the same Uu RLC channel can be discussed in the normative phase. The end-to-end QoS enforcement can be supported. The gNB is aware of AS conditions of sidelink and Uu link, based on which the QoS breakdown can be flexible and tailored to such conditions (e.g. can be used to adapt the QoS breakdown when there is congestion on sidelink). In case of OOC, remote UE operates using the configuration provided in SIB or dedicated RRC signaling with overall better QoS performance than using pre-configuration. QoS can be enforced for each bearer as the gNB can decide whether an E2E bearer is admitted or not depending on the current congestion.

Security

In case of L2 UE-to-Network Relay, at AS layer, the security (confidentiality and integrity protection) is already enforced end to end at the PDCP layer between the endpoints at the Remote UE and the gNB.

Control Plane Procedures

Both connection establishment procedure and path switching procedures were captured for L2 UE-to-Network Relay. The establishment of Uu SRB1/SRB2 and DRB of the remote UE is subject to legacy Uu configuration procedures. It supports the remote UE’s RRC connection management, which can provide dedicated RRC configuration to remote UE, reduce the interruption/avoid data loss due to RLF recovery, and speed up RRC connection and data resume, etc. Further details of the steps for path switch procedure (e.g. measurements, message content) and potential differences on the Uu interface for inter-gNB cases may be discussed in the normative phase.

The Option 2 as studied in TR36.746 for FeD2D paging is selected as the baseline paging relaying solution for L2 UE-to-Network Relay. By supporting paging, for remote UE in RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE, the DL data reachability can be supported during remote UE’s mobility.

The system information (i.e SI) request from remote UE and forwarding mechanism from Relay UE to Remote UE was studied L2 UE-to-Network Relay. Specifically, the relay UE can forward system information to the remote UE via broadcast, groupcast or unicast. On-demand SI request is supported for all RRC states. The detailed mechanism for such SI request and forwarding and the exact system information that can be relayed to Remote UEs can be discussed at normative phase. It supports the SI delivery in case remote UE is OCC, which supports remote UE using SIB provided configuration rather than only using pre-configuration.

For L2 UE-to- Network relay, the Relay UE may provide UAC parameters to Remote UE. The access control check is performed at Remote UE using the parameters of the cell it intends to access. It supports the remote UE access control to achieve the RAN overload control. Remote UE access control can take into account SL congestion as the gNB is aware of the remote UE.

Service Continuity

L2 UE-to-Network Relay uses RAN2 aspects of Rel-15 NR handover procedure as a baseline. The AS layer service continuity (i.e. lossless and in-sequence delivery of PDCP PDU with similar performance like legacy HO) can be guaranteed during path switch in L2 U2N relay.

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**Q3.1 Do companies have any major concern with the above suggested text.**

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| Company | Response (Y/N) | Comments |
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## 2.2 Evaluation and Conclusion for L2 Sidelink based UE-to-UE Relay

Rapporteur suggests the following text for conclusion section for L2 UE to UE Relay, which was generated by taking text directly from the following contributions [3][25][26][27][28] while avoiding overlaps and discussion of L2/L3 comparison material.

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Relay/Remote UE Authorization

Both Relay and Remote UE separately follow Rel-16 V2X design (TS 23.287), and no RAN2 impact is expected.

Relay (Re)Selection

Relay (Re)selection was studied for both L2 and L3 UE-to-UE Relay and the baseline solution is applied to both.

Discovery

Discovery was studied for both L2 and L3 UE-to-UE Relay and the baseline solution is applied to both.

Protocol stack design

The protocol stack and PC5 adaptation layer function (both first hop PC5 and second hop PC5) were studied for L2 UE-to-UE Relay.

QoS management

The design of QoS support for both L2 and L3 UE-to-UE relay are in the scope of SA2. No RAN2 impact of the solution captured in SA2 is identified thus far.

Security

In case of L2 UE-to-UE Relay, the security is established at PDCP layer in an end to end manner between source remote UE and destination remote UE. The end-to-end security can be supported.

CP procedures

The connection establishment procedure was studied for L2 UE-to-UE Relay. RAN2 consider the SA2 solution in TR 23.752 as baseline. Further RAN2 impacts can be discussed in WI phase, if any.

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**Q3.2 Do companies have any major concern with the above suggested text.**

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## 2.3 RAN2 Recommendation

**Q3.3 Do companies agree that for L2 relay:**

* **RAN2 has determined L2 relay solution to be feasible**
* **L2 relay meets all of the objectives of the SID**
* **Mechanisms for layer-2 relay with minimum specification impact have been studied and identified by RAN2**
* **RAN2 recommends L2 UE to NW and UE to UE relay can proceed to normative work**

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# 4 References

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2. R2-2100124 Remaining issues on L2 U2N relay Qualcomm Incorporated discussion Rel-17
3. R2-2100169 Evaluation and Conclusion for L2 UE-to-Network Relay and L2 UE-to-UE Relay MediaTek Inc., Apple, Interdigital, Futurewei, Huawei, Hisilicon, Convida discussion Rel-17 FS\_NR\_SL\_relay
4. R2-2100202 Feasibility for Layer2 Relay CATT discussion Rel-17 FS\_NR\_SL\_relay
5. R2-2100300 Discussion on remaining issues on L2 UE-to-Network Relay ZTE Corporation discussion
6. R2-2100520 Remaining Control Plane Aspects for L2 Relays InterDigital discussion Rel-17 FS\_NR\_SL\_relay
7. R2-2100521 Discussion on L2 Relay Architecture and QoS InterDigital discussion Rel-17 FS\_NR\_SL\_relay
8. R2-2100535 Further discussions on L2 SL relay Ericsson discussion Rel-17 FS\_NR\_SL\_relay [R2-2009230](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5Cfredamx%5CDesktop%5CLTE%5CRAN2%5C113%5CDocs%5CR2-2009230.zip)
9. R2-2100656 Remaining issues for L2 relay Spreadtrum Communications discussion Rel-17 FS\_NR\_SL\_relay[11]
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11. R2-2100910 Remaining issues on L2 relay Sony discussion Rel-17 FS\_NR\_SL\_relay
12. R2-2101107 Consideration on U2N relay and U2U relay Lenovo, Motorola Mobility discussion Rel-17
13. R2-2101179 Remaining issues on L2 U2N Relay vivo discussion Rel-17
14. R2-2101206 L3 vs L2 relaying Samsung, Ericsson, Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell discussion
15. R2-2101300 Inter-gNB Path Switching for L2 U2N Relay Intel Corporation discussion Rel-17 FS\_NR\_SL\_relay
16. R2-2101601 Open issues on L2 relay Xiaomi communications discussion
17. R2-2101623 Remaining issue on RRC state for L2 relay CMCC discussion Rel-17 FS\_NR\_SL\_relay
18. R2-2101754 Discussion on CP protocol stack for L2 U2U relay ASUSTeK discussion Rel-17 FS\_NR\_SL\_relay
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20. R2-2101778 Further consideration of relay selection and reselection criteria LG Electronics Inc. discussion Rel-17 FS\_NR\_SL\_relay
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24. R2-2101890 discussion on RRC procedures of L2 U2N relay ETRI discussion Rel-17 FS\_NR\_SL\_relay
25. R2-2100309 Comparison of L2 and L3 Relays ZTE Corporation
26. R2-2100616 Conclusion on the feasibility of L2 and L3 based Sidelink Relaying Intel
27. R2-2100123 Finalize the comparison and conclusion section of TR 38.836 Qualcomm
28. R2-2100980 Comparative Analysis of L2 and L3 SL Relay Architecture Ericsson, Samsung, Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell
29. R2-2102091 Summary Document for AI 8.7.2.1 InterDigital