**3GPP TSG-SA WG4 Meeting #126S4-231729**

**Chicago, USA, 13 – 17 November 2023**

**Source: NTT**

**Title: [FS\_eiRTCW] Pseudo-CR on Scope of FS\_eiRTCW**

**Spec: 3GPP TR 26.930**

**Agenda item: 10.9**

**Document for: Agreement**

**1. Introduction**

The description of motivations for native WebRTC signalling and assumption was agreed in clause 1 of FS\_eiRTCW Permanent Document v600.

**2. Reason for Change**

Scope needs to be described in TR 26.930.

**3. Proposal**

It is proposed to agree on the following changes to 3GPP TR 26.930.

In incorporating the description of FS\_eiRTCW PD in TR 26.930, following modifications are deployed.

- Editorial modifications.

\* \* \* First Change \* \* \* \*

# 1 Scope

The present document extends immersive Real-time Communication for WebRTC (iRTCW) and introduces a new concept called native WebRTC signalling.

This document includes following aspects:

1. Analysis of gaps and required enhancements of terminal device and network architectures including additional functional entities (e.g., WebRTC Signalling Server, ICE-STUN Server, IMS Interworking Gateway, NNI Gateway).

2. Impacts and possible enhancements for the WebRTC-based U-plane components in terms of adaptation, media handling, and cross-layer optimizations over 5G systems.

3. C-Plane signalling protocol details (e.g., based on JSON) for the common WebRTC-based immersive RTC session management.

4. Information elements in the C/U-Plane signal (including NNI) to enhance connectivity of media sessions with carrier assistance for WebRTC-based applications (including OTT applications).

5. Minimal functional capabilities needed to support the enhancements identified in 2, 3 and 4 (including transport, NAT-traversal, and XR conferencing), state transitions, and typical call flows.6. Consideration of collaboration formation with other WGs in 3GPP and SDOs including IETF and W3C.

7. Enhancements for E2E QoS realizations over 5G systems for communications between MNOs and WebRTC clients operating over 5G access or non-5G access (e.g., Wi-Fi) using WebRTC-based transport. This also includes communication between WebRTC clients operating on tethering/tethered devices.

8. Security aspects and rate adaptation in tethered use cases (including coordination of Uu and non-3GPP access).

\* \* \* End of Changes \* \* \* \*