**3GPP TSG SA WG4#127-bis S4-240921**

**Jeju, Korea, 20th – 24th May 2024**

|  |
| --- |
| *CR-Form-v12.0* |
| **CHANGE REQUEST** |
|  |
|  | **26**.**804** | **CR** | **0008** | **rev** | **-** | **Current version:** | **18.1.0** |  |
|  |
| *For* [***HE******LP***](http://www.3gpp.org/3G_Specs/CRs.htm#_blank)*on using this form: comprehensive instructions can be found at* [*http://www.3gpp.org/Change-Requests*](http://www.3gpp.org/Change-Requests)*.* |
|  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Proposed change affects:*** | UICC apps |  | ME |  | Radio Access Network |  | Core Network | **X** |

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| ***Title:***  | **[FS\_AMD] Key Issue #X: Improved QoS support for Media Streaming services** |
|  |  |
| ***Source to WG:*** | Ericsson |
| ***Source to TSG:*** | S4 |
|  |  |
| ***Work item code:*** | FS\_AMD |  | ***Date:*** | 2024-05-14 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ***Category:*** | **B** |  | ***Release:*** | Rel-19  |
|  | *Use one of the following categories:****F*** *(correction)****A*** *(mirror corresponding to a change in an earlier release)****B*** *(addition of feature),* ***C*** *(functional modification of feature)****D*** *(editorial modification)*Detailed explanations of the above categories canbe found in 3GPP [TR 21.900](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/Specs/html-info/21900.htm). | *Use one of the following releases:Rel-10 (Release 10)Rel-11 (Release 11)Rel-12 (Release 12)**Rel-13 (Release 13)Rel-14 (Release 14)Rel-15 (Release 15)Rel-16 (Release 16)* *Rel-17 (Release 17)* *Rel-18 (Release 18)* |
|  |  |
| ***Reason for change:*** |  |
|  |  |
| ***Summary of change:*** | This CR suggests changes against the endorsed CR in S4-240806. |
|  |  |
| ***Consequences if not approved:*** | SI cannot be completed. |
|  |  |
| ***Clauses affected:*** |  |
|  |  |
|  | **Y** | **N** |  |  |
| ***Other specs*** |  |  |  Other core specifications  | TS/TR ... CR ...  |
| ***affected:*** |  |  |  Test specifications | TS/TR ... CR ...  |
| ***(show related CRs)*** |  |  |  O&M Specifications | TS/TR ... CR ...  |
|  |  |
| ***Other comments:*** |  |
|  |  |
| ***This CR's revision history:*** |  |

\* \* \* \* First change \* \* \* \*

# 2 References

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of the present document.

- References are either specific (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.) or non‑specific.

- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.

- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies. In the case of a reference to a 3GPP document (including a GSM document), a non-specific reference implicitly refers to the latest version of that document *in the same Release as the present document*.

[1] 3GPP TR 21.905: "Vocabulary for 3GPP Specifications".

[2] Akamai Blog, "A QUICk Introduction to HTTP/3", April 2020, <https://developer.akamai.com/blog/2020/04/14/quick-introduction-http3>

[3] Fielding, R., Nottingham, M., and J. Reschke, "HTTP/1.1", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, draft-ietf-httpbis-messaging-13, 14 December 2020, http://www.ietf.org/internet-drafts/draft-ietf-httpbis-messaging-13.txt

[4] Belshe, M., Peon, R., and M. Thomson, Ed., "Hypertext Transfer Protocol Version 2 (HTTP/2)", RFC 7540, May 2015, https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc7540

[5] draft-ietf-quic-http-34, "Hypertext Transfer Protocol Version 3 (HTTP/3)", February 2021

[6] D. Bhat, A. Rizk, and M. Zink, "Not so QUIC: A Performance Study of DASH over QUIC," NOSSDAV'17: Proceedings of the 27th Workshop on Network and Operating Systems Support for Digital Audio and VideoJune 2017 Pages 13–18 https://doi.org/10.1145/3083165.3083175

[7] AWS: "Achieving Great Video Quality Without Breaking the Bank", Streaming Media June 2019, [[https://pages.awscloud.com/rs/112-TZM-766/images/GEN elemental-wp-achieving-great-video-quality-without-breaking-the-bank.pdf](https://pages.awscloud.com/rs/112-TZM-766/images/GEN%20elemental-wp-achieving-great-video-quality-without-breaking-the-bank.pdf)](https://pages.awscloud.com/rs/112-TZM-766/images/GEN%20elemental-wp-achieving-great-video-quality-without-breaking-the-bank.pdf)

[8] Netflix, "Optimized shot-based encodes: Now Streaming!", Netflix Blog, May 2018, https://netflixtechblog.com/optimized-shot-based-encodes-now-streaming-4b9464204830

[9] DASH-IF/DVB: "Report on Low-Latency Live Service with DASH", July 2017, available here: <https://dash-industry-forum.github.io/docs/Report%20on%20Low%20Latency%20DASH.pdf>

[10] DASH-IF: "IOP Guidelines v5, Low-latency Modes for DASH", available here: <https://dash-industry-forum.github.io/docs/CR-Low-Latency-Live-r8.pdf>

[11] ISO/IEC 23009-1: "Information technology — Dynamic adaptive streaming over HTTP (DASH) — Part 1: Media presentation description and segment formats".

[12] IETF RFC 8673: "HTTP Random Access and Live Content".

[13] 3GPP TR 26.939: "Guidelines on the Framework for Live Uplink Streaming (FLUS)".

[14] 3GPP TS 26.238: "Uplink Streaming".

[15] 3GPP TS 26.501: "5G Media Streaming (5GMS); General description and architecture".

[16] 3GPP TS 26.512: "5G Media Streaming (5GMS); Protocols".

[17] ISO/IEC 13818-1:2019: "Information technology — Generic coding of moving pictures and associated audio information — Part 1: Systems".

[18] SCTE 35 2020: "Digital Program Insertion Cueing Message", <https://www.scte.org/pdf-redirect/?url=https://scte-cms-resource-storage.s3.amazonaws.com/SCTE-35-2020_notice-1609861286512.pdf>

[19] ISO/IEC 23000-19:2020: "Information technology — Multimedia application format (MPEG-A) —Part 19: Common media application format (CMAF) for segmented media".

[20] ISO/IEC 23009-1:2019/DAMD1: "Information technology — Dynamic adaptive streaming over HTTP (DASH) — Part 1: Media presentation description and segment formats — Amendment 1: CMAF support, events processing model and other extensions".

[21] VSF TR-06-01:2020, "RIST Simple Profile", https://vsf.tv/download/technical\_recommendations/VSF\_TR-06-1\_2020\_06\_25.pdf

[22] VSF TR-06-02: "RIST Main Profile", <https://www.videoservicesforum.org/download/technical_recommendations/VSF_TR-06-2_2020_03_24.pdf>

[23] 3GPP TS 23.501: "System architecture for the 5G System (5GS)".

[24] 3GPP TS 23.502: "Procedures for the 5G System (5GS)".

[25] 3GPP TS 29.517: "5G System; Application Function Event Exposure Service; Stage 3".

[26] 3GPP TS 29.244: "Interface between the Control Plane and the User Plane nodes; Stage 3".

[27] IETF RFC 6733: "Diameter Base Protocol".

[28] 3GPP TS 29.514: "5G System; Policy and Charging Control over Rx reference point; Stage 3".

[29] IETF RFC 7657: "Differentiated Services (Diffserv) and Real-Time Communication", November 1995.

[30] IETF RFC 3168: "The Addition of Explicit Congestion Notification (ECN) to IP", September 2001.

[31] C. Krasic, M. Bishop, and A. Frindell, Ed., draft-ietf-quic-qpack-21, "QPACK: Header Compression for HTTP/3", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, 2 February 2021.

[32] IETF RFC 9000: "QUIC: A UDP-Based Multiplexed and Secure Transport", May 2021.

[33] IETF RFC 9001: "Using TLS to Secure QUIC", May 2021.

[34] IETF, RFC 9002: "QUIC Loss Detection and Congestion Control", May 2021.

[35] IETF RFC 5681: "TCP Congestion Control".

[36] M. Kuehlewind and B. Trammell, draft-ietf-quic-manageability-11, "Manageability of the QUIC Transport Protocol", Work in Progress, Internet-Draft, 30 June 2021.

[37] N. Cardwell et. al. "BBR Updates: Internal Deployment, Code, Draft Plans", 9 March 2021, https://datatracker.ietf.org/meeting/110/materials/slides-110-iccrg-bbr-updates-00.pdf

[38] ETSI TS 103 799: "Publicly Available Specification (PAS); DASH-IF Content Protection Information Exchange Format".

[39] ISO/IEC JTC1/SC29/WG11/N19062 23090‑8 FDIS: "MPEG-I: Network-based Media Processing — Network-Based Media Processing Specification".

[40] 3GPP TS 26.247: "Transparent end-to-end Packet-switched Streaming Service (PSS); Progressive Download and Dynamic Adaptive Streaming over HTTP (3GP-DASH)".

[41] 3GPP TS 23.503: "Policy and charging control framework for the 5G System (5GS); Stage 2".

[42] 3GPP TS 29.514: "5G System; Policy Authorization Service; Stage 3".

[43] 3GPP TS 29.522: "5G System; Network Exposure Function Northbound APIs; Stage 3".

[44] 3GPP TS 29.122: "T8 reference point for Northbound APIs".

[45] 3GPP TS 29.512: "5G System; Session Management Policy Control Service; Stage 3".

[46] 3GPP TS 26.803: "5G Media Streaming (5GMS); Architecture extensions".

[47] 3GPP TS 23.558: "Architecture for enabling Edge Applications (EA)".

[48] 3GPP TS 23.288: "Architecture enhancements for 5G System (5GS) to support network data analytics services".

[49] Tdoc S4-210723: "Generic architecture for data collection and reporting", submission from BBC, Dolby Laboratories Inc., LM Ericsson and Qualcomm Incorporated to SA4#114-e, May 19-28, 2021.

[50] Tdoc S2-2103267: "Extension of Naf\_EventExposure for observed service experience data collection from UEs", CR from InterDigital to SA2#144e, Apr 12-16, 2021.

[51] 3GPP TS 26.114: "IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS); Multimedia telephony; Media handling and interaction".

[52] Tdoc S2-2104496: "Extension of Naf\_EventExposure for observed service experience data collection from UEs", CR from Qualcomm Incorporated to SA2#145e, May 17-28, 2021.

[53] 3GPP TS 26.118: "Virtual Reality (VR) profiles for streaming applications".

[54] 3GPP TS 26.346: "Multimedia Broadcast/Multicast Service (MBMS); Protocols and codecs".

[55] 3GPP TS 29.554: "Background Data Transfer Policy Control Service; Stage 3".

[56] 3GPP TS 28.530: "Management and orchestration; Concepts, use cases and requirements".

[57] 3GPP TS 28.531: "Management and orchestration; Provisioning".

[58] 3GPP TS 28.532: "Management and orchestration; Generic management services".

[59] 3GPP TS 28.533: "Management and orchestration; Architecture framework".

[60] 3GPP TS 28.540: "Management and orchestration; 5G Network Resource Model (NRM); Stage 1".

[61] 3GPP TS 28.541: "Management and orchestration; 5G Network Resource Model (NRM); Stage 2 and stage 3".

[62] 3GPP TS 28.542: "Management and orchestration of networks and network slicing; 5G Core Network (5GC) Network Resource Model (NRM); Stage 1".

[63] 3GPP TS 28.543: "Management and orchestration of networks and network slicing; 5G Core Network (5GC) Network Resource Model (NRM); Stage 2 and stage 3".

[64] 3GPP TS 28.545: "Management and orchestration; Fault Supervision (FS)".

[65] 3GPP TS 28.546: "Management and orchestration of networks and network slicing; Fault Supervision (FS); Stage 2 and stage 3".

[66] 3GPP TS 28.552: "Management and orchestration; 5G performance measurements".

[67] 3GPP TS 28.554: "Management and orchestration; 5G end to end Key Performance Indicators (KPI)".

[68] 3GPP TS 23.434: " Service Enabler Architecture Layer for Verticals (SEAL); Functional architecture and information flows ".

[69] 3GPP TS 23.700‑99: " Study in Network slice capability exposure for application layer enablement (NSCALE)".

[70] 3GPP TS 29.520: " 5G System; Network Data Analytics Services; Stage 3".

[71] 3GPP TR 23.700-40: "Study on enhancement of network slicing; Phase 2".

[72] 3GPP TS 26.531: “Data Collection and Reporting; General Description and Architecture”.

[73] 3GPP TR 26.802: "Multicast Architecture Enhancement for 5G Media Streaming".

[74] IETF RFC 822: "STANDARD FOR THE FORMAT OF ARPA INTERNET TEXT MESSAGES", August 13, 1982.

[75] IETF RFC 1521: "MIME (Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions)", September 1993.

[76] IETF RFC 2474: "Definition of the Differentiated Services Field (DS Field) in the IPv4 and IPv6 Headers".

[77] IETF RFC 2475: "An Architecture for Differentiated Services".

[78] IETF RFC 3246: "An Expedited Forwarding PHB (Per-Hop Behavior)".

[79] IETF RFC 2597: "Assured Forwarding PHB Group".

[80] S. Hurst, draft-hurst-quic-rtp-tunnelling: "QRT: QUIC RTP Tunnelling", Internet-Draft, Work in Progress.

[81] J. Ott and M. Engelbart, draft-engelbart-rtp-over-quic: "RTP over QUIC", Internet-Draft, Work in Progress.

[82] SRT Alliance, “Secure Reliable Transport (SRT) Protocol”, https://github.com/Haivision/srt

[83] M.P. Sharabayko and M.A. Sharabayko, draft-sharabayko-srt-over-quic-00 ,“Tunnelling SRT over QUIC”, Internet-Draft, Work in Progress, 28 July 2021.

[84] Robin Marx, Luca Niccolini, Marten Seemann, draft-ietf-quic-qlog-main-schema-01, "Main logging schema for qlog", Internet-Draft, Work in Progress, 25 October 2021.

[85] Robin Marx, Luca Niccolini, Marten Seemann, draft-ietf-quic-qlog-h3-events-00, "HTTP/3 and QPACK event definitions for qlog", Internet-Draft, Work in Progress, 10 June 2021.

[86] Robin Marx, Luca Niccolini, Marten Seemann, draft-ietf-quic-qlog-quic-events-00, "QUIC event definitions for qlog", Internet-Draft, Work in Progress, 10 June 2021.

[87] Roger Pantos and William May, Jr., "HTTP Live Streaming", RFC 8216, August 2017.

[88] 3GPP TR 26.925: "Typical traffic characteristics of media services on 3GPP networks".

[89] 3GPP TR 26.917: "Multimedia Broadcast Multicast Services (MBMS) and Packet-switchedStreaming Service (PSS) enhancements to support television services".

[90] "DASH-IF WebRTC-based Streaming", https://dashif.org/news/webrtc/

[91] IETF RFC 6749: "The OAuth 2.0 Authorization Framework".

[92] IETF RFC 6750: "The OAuth 2.0 Authorization Framework: Bearer Token Usage".

[93] 3GPP TS 33.501: "Security architecture and procedures for 5G System".

[94] 3GPP TS 26.531: "Data Collection and Reporting; General Description and Architecture".

[95] 3GPP TS 26.532: "Data Collection and Reporting; Protocols and Formats".

[96] 3GPP TS 26.511: "5G Media Streaming (5GMS); Profiles, codecs and formats".

[97] ETSI TS 103 770: "Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB); Service Discovery and Programme Metadata for DVB-I".

[98] Android Developer Documentation: "Handling Android App Links",
<https://developer.android.com/training/app-links>

[99] 3GPP TS 26.347: "Multimedia Broadcast/Multicast Service (MBMS); Application Programming Interface and URL".

[100] ETSI TS 103 769: "Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB); Adaptive media streaming over IP multicast".

[101] 3GPP TS 23.247: "Architectural enhancements for 5G multicast-broadcast services".

[102] 3GPP TS 29.558: "Enabling Edge Applications; Application Programming Interface (API) specification; Stage 3".

[103] IETF RFC 2045: "Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions Part One: Format of Internet Message Bodies".

[104] IETF RFC 3986: "Uniform Resource Identifier (URI): Generic Syntax".

[X1] IETF RFC 9330:"Low Latency, Low Loss, Scalable Throughput (L4S) Internet Service: Architecture".

[X2] IETF RFC 9331: "Explicit Congestion Notification (ECN) Protocol for Very Low Queuing Delay (L4S)".

[X3] IETF RFC 9332: "Dual-Queue Coupled Active Queue Management (AQM) for Low Latency, Low Loss, and Scalable Throughput (L4S)".

[X4] 3GPP TS 38.300: "NR; NR and NG-RAN Overall Description".

[X5] 3GPP TS 26.522: "5G Real-time Media Transport Protocol Configurations".

\* \* \* \* Second change \* \* \* \*

## 3.3 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the abbreviations given in 3GPP TR 21.905 [1] and the following apply. An abbreviation defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same abbreviation, if any, in 3GPP TR 21.905 [1].

CDN Content Delivery Network

DS Differentiated Service

EAS Edge Application Server

ECN Explicit Congestion Notification

EES Edge Enabler Server

FAR Forward Action Rule

L4S Low Latency, Low Loss and Scalable ThroughputMAR Multi-Access Rule

NRF Network Repository Function

PDR Packet Detection Rule

PDU Protocol Data Unit

PFCP Packet Forwarding Control Protocol

PSA PDU Session Anchor

PSDB PDU Set Delay Budget

PSER PDU Set Error Rate

PSIHI PDU Set Integrated Information

QER QoS Enforcement Rule

QLOG QUIC Logging

PHB Per-Hop Behaviour

PFD Packet Flow Description

SDF Service Data Flow

URL Uniform Resource Locator

URR Usage Reporting Rule

\* \* \* \* Third change (all new tex)\* \* \* \*

## 5.X Key Issue #X: Improved QoS support for Media Streaming services

### 5.X.1 Description

#### 5.X.1.1 General

Since Rel-16, QoS support for Media Streaming services has been introduced. For example, the dynamic policy feature is introduced to request specific QoS handling and the network assistance feature is introduced to get aware of the network status. New QoS enhancements and the network information exposure have been introduced in recent releases, which could be useful for Media Streaming services.

This Key Issue proposes to study whether and how to integrate the new features of 5GS to improve the QoS support for Media Streaming services.

#### 5.X.1.2 QoS enhancements and network information exposure in 5GS

Editor’s Note: Other candidate QoS features are FFS.

##### 5.X.1.2.1 Support of ECN marking for L4S

As described in IETF RFC 9330 [X1], IETF RFC 9331 [X2] and IETF RFC 9332 [X3], the purpose of ECN marking for L4S (Low Latency, Low Loss and Scalable Throughput) is to inform a recipient host at the earliest opportunity that an IP packet has experienced network congestion at some point in its routing path. It exposes congestion information by marking ECN bits in the IP header of the user IP packets between the UE and the application server. This early notification may be used by the receiving application to report the congestion to its sending peer using a suitable Layer 4 feedback mechanism. Based on this feedback, the sender should reduce the sending bit rate. In the context of adaptive segmented media delivery, application layer rate adaptation may be needed in addition. For example, a media player consuming a media presentation that receives an ECN-marked downlink packet from a streaming media server may induce a reduction in the sender's bit rate by switching to a representation of a lower bit rate. To support this functionality, the recipient host needs to support L4S feedback as described in IETF RFC 9330 [X1].

According to clause 6.1.3.22 of TS 23.503 [41], an Application Function may provide an explicit indication that the uplink and/or downlink path of a service data flow supports ECN marking for L4S by means of the Nnef\_AFsessionWithQoS service at reference point N33 or the Npcf\_PolicyAuthorization service at reference point N5. Based on AF input and/or local configuration, the PCF indicates to the SMF that ECN marking for L4S is enabled for that service data flow. The SMF accordingly configures ECN marking for the corresponding QoS Flow in the uplink and/or downlink direction. ECN marking for L4S in the IP header is supported in either the NG-RAN (see clause 5.37.3.2 and TS 38.300 [X4]), or in the PDU Session Anchor (PSA) UPF (see clause 5.37.3.3 of TS 23.501[23]).

In the case of ECN marking for L4S by the PSA UPF, the NG-RAN is instructed to perform congestion information monitoring and report to the PSA UPF the congestion information of the QoS Flow in the uplink and/or downlink directions via GTP-U header extension. Accordingly, the PSA UPF may mark the uplink and/or downlink direction packets as congested.

##### 5.X.1.2.2 Support of PDU Set handling

A PDU Set is comprised of one or more PDUs carrying an application layer payload that together form a logical access unit such as a video frame or a slice of a video frame.

The AF may provide a Protocol Description and PDU Set QoS Parameters to the 5GC (i.e. PCF) by means of the Nnef\_AFsessionWithQoS service at reference point N33 or the Npcf\_PolicyAuthorization service at reference point N5.

- The Protocol Description is used to assist UPF/UE in identifying PDUs that belong to a PDU Set. This may involve deep packet inspection of the PDU payload by the UPF (downlink PDUs) or by the UE (uplink PDUs).

- The PDU Set QoS parameters, including a PDU Set Integrated Handling Information (PSIHI), PDU Set Delay Budget (PSDB) and PDU Set Error Rate (PSER), are used to instruct the PDU Set based handling in NG-RAN.d .

To support QoS handling of PDU Sets in the downlink direction, the PSA UPF identifies PDUs that belong to PDU Sets based on a protocol description (e.g. the RTP Header Extension defined in TS 26.522 [X5]) if available or else in an implementation-specific way), and determines the following PDU Set Information which it sends to the NG-RAN in the GTP-U header. The PDU Set information is used by the NG-RAN for QoS handling of PDU Sets as described above.

The PDU Set Information comprises:

- PDU Set Sequence Number.

- Indication of End PDU of the PDU Set.

- PDU Sequence Number within a PDU Set.

- PDU Set Size in bytes.

- PDU Set Importance, which identifies the relative importance of a PDU Set compared to other PDU Sets within a QoS Flow.

Based on the PDU Set QoS parameters provided by the 5GC and the PDU Set Information carried over the GTP-U header of downlink packets, the NG-RAN applies PDU Set QoS handling accordingly.

In the uplink direction, based on the PDU Set QoS parameters, the RAN configures the UE to apply QoS handling to PDU Sets. Uplink PDU Sets are identified by the UE based on the protocol description or else in an implementation-specific way.

##### 5.X.1.2.3 Support of QoS monitoring

QoS monitoring comprises of measurements of QoS monitoring parameters and reports of the measurement result for a service data flow (i.e., QoS Flow) and can be enabled based on third-party application requests and/or operator policies configured in the 5GC (i.e. PCF).

The AF may request measurements and subscribe to the event for one or more of the following QoS monitoring parameters by means of the Nnef\_AFsessionWithQoS service at reference point N33 or the Npcf\_PolicyAuthorization service at reference point N5, which may trigger QoS monitoring for service data flow(s):

- Uplink packet delay, downlink packet delay and round-trip packet delay for a service data flow (see clause 5.45.2 of TS 23.501 [23]).

- Congestion (see clause 5.45.3 of TS 23.501 [23]).

- Data Rate (see clause 5.45.4 of TS 23.501 [23]).

- Packet Delay Variation (see clause 5.37.7 of TS 23.501 [23]).

- Round-trip packet delay considering the uplink path of one service data flow and the downlink path of another service data flow (see clause 5.37.4 of TS 23.501 [23]).

Using the QoS monitoring mechansims of the 5G Core, the above parameters can be derived and further exposed to the AF via the PCF or the UPF (directly or further via NEF) as requested.

### 5.X.2 Collaboration Scenario

Editor’s Note: Collaboration scenarios between the 5G System and Application Provider are FFS.

### 5.X.3 Architecture Mapping

Editor’s Note: Based on existing architectures, one or more deployment architectures that address the key topics and the collaboration models are FFS.

### 5.X.4 High-level Call Flow

Editor’s Note: The high-level call flows are FFS.

Question: What Call flows are supposed to be here?

### 5.X.5 Gap Analysis and Requirements

Editor’s Note: Other issues that need to be solved are FFS.

Regarding the features (i.e., QoS enhancements and network information exposure) described in clause 5.X.1.2, it is proposed to study:

- whether these features of the 5G System can be beneficial and valid for the Media Delivery System in the context of segemented media delivery (i.e., 5G Media Streaming):

- Whether ECN marking for L4S can be beneficial and valid.

- Whether PDU Set handling can be beneficial and valid.

- Whether QoS monitoring can be beneficial and valid.

- How to apply these features to the Media Delivery System:

- How to integrate the ECN marking for L4S feature into the Media Delivery System.

- How to integrate the PDU Set handling feature into the Media Delivery System.

- How to integrate the QoS monitoring feature into the Media Delivery System.

### 5.X.6 Candidate Solutions

Editor’s Note: Candidate solutions including call flows, protocols and APIs for identified issues are FFS.

#### 5.X.6.Y L4S on request

This section sketches a high-level call flow for L4S support. The following is assumed:

- The service here is a unicast downlink streaming service with dynamic policy support, as described in clause 5.7 of TS 26.501 [15].

- The Layer 4 protocol used for application flows is TCP.

- The network supports L4S packet marking.

- The application has specifically requested ECN marking for its media delivery session.

- NG-RAN manipulaties the ECN bits (per clause 5.37.3.2 of TS 23.501 [23]). It is equally possible that the PSA-UPF manipulates the ECN bits (per clause 5.37.3.3 of [23]).

R

Figure 5.x.6.y-1: Call flow for L4 on request

The steps are as follows:

0: *Policy Template Provisioning.* A Policy Template is provisioned with L4S capability.

1: *Dynamic Policy activation.* The Media Session Handler within the 5GMSd Client obtains Service Access Information and triggers a dynamic policy activation. The selected Policy Template is one configured with L4S capability.

2: QoS request. The 5GMSd AF requests QoS handling adding the L4S indication using e.g. the Nnef\_AfSessionWithQoS service or the Npcf\_PolicyAuthorization service. This indicates that the new QoS flow should be L4S-enabled. The new QoS flow with the L4S indication setting propagates through the 5G System.

3: The Media Player within the 5GMSd Client ensures that ECN is enabled within the used transport protocol.

4: The Media Player within the 5GMSd Client triggeres the establishment of a TCP connection. ECT(1) codepoint is set in the IP header, indicating an L4S-Capable Transport, and the SDAP entity ensures that the packet is forwarded via the matching QoS flow.

5: The 5GMSd AS responds to the TCP connection establishment request. The 5GMSd AS sets ECT(1) in the IP headers, indicating an L4S-Capable Transport.

6: The UPF finds the matching QoS flow identifier for the downlink packet and sends the packet via the according QoS flow to the UE. TCP Connection setup continues, with one ECT bit set in all packets.

7. When RAN detects an upcoming congestion(based on continuous congestion monitoring), the 5G System sets the CE (Congestion Experienced) codepoint in the IP header.

8. The TCP protocol stack used by the Media Player in the 5GMSd Client reflects the Early Congestion Notification to the TCP sender by setting the ECN-Echo (ECE) flag in the TCP header of an uplink PDU of the same TCP connnection. The TCP sender reacts to the ECN-Echo accordingly (i.e., by reducing its sending congestion window).

NOTE: The ECN-Echo flag is also acknowledged by the TCP sender setting the Congestion Window Reduced (CWR) flag in an outgong TCP frame, but this acknowledgement is not used in this call flow.

Editor’s Note: How TCP sender behaves accordingly is for further study.

9. Based on the CE indication received in step 7, or by detecting a reduced bit rate in the downlink application flow, the Media Player in the 5GMSd Client reacts by, for example, changing the requested representation.

### 5.X.7 Summary and Conclusions

\* \* \* \* End of changes \* \* \* \*