3GPP TSG-RAN WG2 #110-e R2-200xxxx

Electronic meeting, 1st - 12th June, 2020

Agenda Item: 6.20

Source: RAN2 Chairman

Title: Draft Report on Email [035] PART2 on TEI16 new proposals

Document for: Decision

# 1 Background

**This is the Report for the following email discussion.**

* [AT110-e][035][TEI16] New Proposals (R2 Chairman)

 Scope: Treat R2-2005159, R2-2005175, R2-2004535, R2-2004536, R2-2004537, R2-2004538, R2-2004539, R2-2005121, R2-2005184, R2-2004618, R2-2004863, R2-2005662, R2-2004601 (proponents are responsible to explain and drive)

 Part 1: Identify agreeable changes. Deadline: June 5, 0700 UTC.

 Part 2: For agreeable parts, continuation to agree CRs (may split the email discussion). Deadline: EOM

 Part 1 of this email discussion is reported in R2-2006106. This is Part 2. Note that individual CRs in Part 2 are updated separately. Here only the two below remaining discussions topics are discussed.

# 2 PART2 Proposals and Discussion

PART1: Retransmission of an RLC SDU with a poll after discard

[R2-2005662](file:///D%3A%5CDocuments%5C3GPP%5Ctsg_ran%5CWG2%5CTSGR2_110-e%5CDocs%5CR2-2005662.zip) Retransmission of an RLC SDU with a poll after discard procedure LG Electronics Inc., Ericsson, NTT Docomo, LG Uplus, Sharp discussion Rel-16 TEI16 R2-2002998

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| Company | Comment (support/other-opinion/not acceptable, reasons |
| Nokia | *We are not sure if this is a critical issue although we acknowledge such occasion is possible to happen:**- for the case the last RLC SDU becomes unavailable right before transmission due to PDCP discardTimer expiry seems a corner case;**- for the case of PDCP duplication deactivation, NW can proactively transmit a STATUS PDU for the secondary RLC entity after deactivating the duplication.* |
| vivo | *We think that this issue can be handled by the network implementation (e.g. by sending the STATUS PDU at the PDCP duplication deactivation).* |
| LG | *With PDCP duplication, the RLC SDU with a poll would be frequently discarded (e.g. when a PDCP PDU is successfully transmitted by one RLC entity, the PDCP indicates all other RLC entities to discard the duplicated PDCP PDU). If there is no RLC SDU in the UE buffer after the SDU discard, the RLC entity would be stuck because there is no RLC SDU to transmit a poll. In other words, the fail-safe mechanism which triggers the poll for the last RLC PDU in the buffer doesn't work when the last RLC SDU in the buffer is discarded.**Comment on Nokia and vivo’s answer above:**Even if the NW proactively transmits a STATUS PDU after PDCP duplication deactivation, if the receiving RLC entity at the NW fails to receive the last transmitted data from the transmitting RLC entity, the STATUS PDU cannot contain this missing data information and finally the problem cannot be solved.*  |
| Samsung | We have some sympathy with this motivation. However, we think this issue is mainly about the second AM RLC entity. Regardless of activation or deactivation, we still have the primary AM RLC entity. Even if the secondary AM RLC entity is stuck and no new data comes, data transmission and reception would be still on-going via the primary AM RLC entity, e.g. PDCP SDU corresponding to last transmitted data(RLC PDU via the secondary RLC entity) will somehow arrive at the receiver via the primary AM RLC entity. Upon reactivation and the reception of new data, the secondary RLC entity gets free from being stuck. So no critical problem would be foreseen. |
| Qualcomm | Support |
| Futurewei | Not supportPDCP duplication is to provide reliability with minimum latency. Hence, it typically works with RLC UM mode. Therefore, we don’t see Rel-16 works introduce new issue to RLC polling in AM mode, and don’t think this change is needed.  |
| Huawei | Technically we see some benefit. However, we understand the motivation is to poll the receiver in order to receive the status report quickly. But it can rely on the NW implementation, for instance, NW can freely trigger the status report along with the PDCP duplication deactivation command. So it can achieve the same effect without standard impact. Another way is to wait for the T-reassembly timer expires at the receiver side so that the status report will be triggered as well |
| OPPO | We are dont think this is a criticial issue since, we have sympathy on Nokia and Futurewei’s comments. |
| Intel | Agree with Nokia, vivo, and Samsung. There seems to be no critical issue. |
| MediaTek | Support |
| Ericsson | We support the CR. |
| Apple | Support |
| Interdigital | Support |
| Fujitsu | Need more analysis from the following perspective:We appraciate to discuss this potential issue. We wonder if the potential issue occurs discussed in this tdoc typlicall ocurs in case of URLLC data with PDCP duplication. According to URLLC guidance, the data error rate is 10-5 and data can be sent within 1ms latency. Given that this is assumption, the 1st issue (the last RLC SDU waiting to be transmitted in one of the RLC entities is discarded by an indication from higher layers.) does not tipically occur because RLC SDUs can be transmitted within 1ms latency before PDCP SDU discard indication. Also, the 2nd issue (the secondary RLC entity cannot finalize its transmission and retransmission after PDCP duplication is deactivated) does not typlically occurs becaus of the same reason. |
| NTT DOCOMO | Support (as one of the proponents) |

**Retransmission of an RLC SDU with a poll after discard**

**DISCUSSION PART 1**

- Samsung think there is no critical issue. LG think the problem is that in current RLC there may be retransnmissions pending when RLC is reactivated.

- Huawei think this is a corner case and think network can resolve this. LG think proactive status reports can be lost, and think also the network may not know the last PDU, and think there is anyway remaining issues.

- LG request to discuss one more round by email.

**AGREEMENTS PART 1**

* Can have one more round of email discussion on the Retransmission of an RLC SDU with a poll after discard.

PART2: Retransmission of an RLC SDU with a poll after discard

QUESTIONS BY PROPONENT

Q1. Do you agree that if there is no RLC SDU in the UE buffer after the SDU discard, the RLC entity would be stuck because there is no RLC SDU to transmit a poll?

Q2. What is technical problems on the retransmission of an RLC SDU with a poll after discard?

Q3. Do you agree that even if the NW transmits a STATUS PDU after duplication deactivation, if the STATUS PDU is lost or the STATUS PDU contains no missing data information due to failing to receive the last transmitted data, the problem cannot be solved, i.e., network implementation may not fully resolve the issue?

Q1. Do you agree that if there is no RLC SDU in the UE buffer after the SDU discard, the RLC entity would be stuck because there is no RLC SDU to transmit a poll?

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Q2. is there technical problems on the retransmission of an RLC SDU with a poll after discard and if so, what are they?

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Q3. Do you agree that even if the NW transmits a STATUS PDU after duplication deactivation, if the STATUS PDU is lost or the STATUS PDU contains no missing data information due to failing to receive the last transmitted data, the problem cannot be solved, i.e., network implementation may not fully resolve the issue?

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BFR PART1: CFRA resource handling for BFR upon TAT expiry

[R2-2004601](file:///D%3A%5CDocuments%5C3GPP%5Ctsg_ran%5CWG2%5CTSGR2_110-e%5CDocs%5CR2-2004601.zip) CFRA resource handling for BFR upon TAT expiry Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell, Apple, ASUSTek discussion Rel-16 TEI16

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| Company | Comment (support/other-opinion/not acceptable, reasons |
| Nokia | *Support.* |
| Vivo | *In the Rel-16 2-step RACH WI, we have already introduced a new 12 bit TAC MAC CE (i.e.* Absolute Timing Advance Command MAC CE*) which could be used in this case.* |
| LG | *We think it would be better to reuse already defined MAC CE, i.e. Absolute Timing Advance MAC CE, in this case. We understand that this MAC CE is currently limited to 2-step RA case, but we don’t see any problem to use this MAC CE for other cases. Thus, we propose to remove the restriction in section 5.2. as follows.*1. when an Absolute Timing Advance Commandis received:

2> apply the Timing Advance Command for PTAG;2> start or restart the *timeAlignmentTimer* associated with PTAG. |
| NEC | *support to solve the issue. For the way of solving, it seems the alternative proposal from LG, if applicable, looks better (but no strong view for solution).* |
| Samsung | We do not see any issue here, and thus no changes are needed. First of all, the case itself is a corner case: BFR happens and TAT expires at the same time. As in the contribution, even if it happens, network can send PDCCH order after completion of CFRA for BFR, so nothing is broken. Furthermore, network can also respond with PDCCH order—which is also addressed to C-RNTI—in response to CFRA BFR preamble, which will also complete the CFRA BFR and network can provide proper TA value after receiving another preamble. To release the dedicated resources upon expiry of TAT which requires reconfiguration seems a bit overengineering and unnecessary. |
| Qualcomm | The issue described in the paper was valid in R15. But in R16, 12-bit absolute timing advance command MAC CE was introduced. And there is no restriction on which type of RNTI (C-RNTI or RA-RNTI) this new TAC MAC CE has to be scheduled with. Therefore, this new absolute TAC MAC CE can be sent in the msg2 for CFRA based BFR, and CFRA resources for BFR do not have to be released upon TAT expiry. |
| Futurewei | Agree with Vivo, LG, and Qualcomm. |
| Huawei | Discussed in Rel-15, but not agreed. It is rare case that TAC MAC CE is not sufficient to compensate the UL timing shift, which is expected to be adjusted by the NW. |
| BT | As others have noted, re-use what is defined for 2-step RACH should be sufficient. |
| OPPO | We also think it’s not criticial issue anyway network can trigger PDCCH order based CFRA for uplink synchronization. We also think R16 12 bit absolute timing advance command MAC CE can be used here. |
| Intel | We share the same view with Samsung that the issue might be a corner case, and currently gNB has tools to handle this. If RAN2 agrees to solve the issue, we’re OK with the proposed solution by LG (using 12 bit TAC MAC CE). |
| ASUSTeK | Support as one of the proponent companies. Since Absolute Timing Advance MAC CE is not introduced for this situation, we prefer a simpler approach as proposed in the Tdoc. |
| MediaTek | Not essential. Without it, there will be no impact to UE performance. |
| Ericsson | Solution 2 is already available. Is there really a problem anymore? |
| Apple | Support. The proposal is simple and can improve the BFR dedicated resource efficiency. |
| CATT | We do not see any issue here, and thus no change is needed. |
| Fujitsu | Not essential.We appreciate to discuss the potential issue. The assumption of the CFRA-BFR is that UE gets UL timing alighment. Therefore, the NW can carefuly configure the value of TAT e.g. large value it the NW wishes to use CFRA-BFR. |
| NTT DOCOMO | Incline to the view from Samsung that NW can trigger PDCCH ordered RA after CFRA for BFR, though it incur the delay of whole procedure. On the other hand, We also agree that the new TAC MAC CE introduce for 2-step RACH could be used for this purpose. |

**CFRA resource handling for BFR upon TAT expiry**

**DISCUSSION PART 1**

Samsung don’t want to mix the 2step RACH and BFR. LG think the new MAC CE is only fo r2step RACH and think we need to think more. Samsung think nothing is broken in the current spec, and think there is no need. ZTE think that introduction of a new UE cap is ok.

- Vivo think a new UE cap is possible.

- Nokia still think there is an issue with the R15 command and would be happy to consider the new MAC CE. Apple agrees that we should consider the new MAC CE.

**AGREEMENTS PART 1**

* The proposal on CFRA resource handling for BFR upon TAT expiry is not pursued.
* Can discuss whether anything is needed in order to apply the new R16 TAC MAC CE in this case (e.g. which UE capability is this MAC CE related to?)

BFR PART2, Applicability of the new R16 TAC MAC CE for BFR

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