**3GPP TSG-RAN WG2 Meeting #110-e *R2-200XXXX***

**Electronic meeting, 1 – 12 June 2020**

**Agenda item: 6.7.4.2**

**Source: Intel Corporation**

**Title: Report of email discussion [AT110e][058][IIOT] EHC (Intel)**

**Document for: Discussion and Decision**

# Introduction

The contribution is the report of following email discussion.

* [AT110e][058][IIOT] EHC (Intel)

Scope: Treat R2-2005589, determine agreeable parts and make agreements.

Wanted Outcome: Agreements

Deadline: June 5 0700 UTC

#  Phase 1 Discussion

## Max CID parameter

Contribution R2-2004678 [1] proposes to introduce *maxCID-EHC* parameter indicating the maximum number of EHC contexts the UE can establish in uplink for a DRB with the following reasons:

1. To restrict the number of EHC contexts that UE establishes in uplink direction, so that the gNB is able to establish a certain number of EHC contexts in downlink.
2. To restrict the number of EHC contexts that UE establishes for a certain DRB, so that gNB may distribute the overall available context spaces between the different DRBs that require it.

The *maxCID-EHC* parameter is handled in Question 5 of email discussion summary R2-2003834 [9]. In that discussion, some companies indicate the support of signaling of *maxCID-EHC* in addition to the agreed parameter *ehc-CID-Length*, while there were also concerns raised on the introduction of the parameter.

**Question 1:** Please provide your preference on whether to introduce *maxCID-EHC* parameter indicating the maximum number of EHC contexts the UE can establish in uplink for a DRB.

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| **Company** | **Whether to introduce *maxCID-EHC parameter* (Yes/No)** | **Comments** |
| LG | No | In ROHC, the maxCID is used to differentiate different packet formats, i.e. whether there is LARGE CIDs or not. However, in EHC, only one format is defined, and such indicator is not needed. Regardless of the maxCID-EHC, the maximum number of EHC contexts that the UE can support is anyway restricted by the *maxNumberEHC-Contexts*, and thus maxCID-EHC is not needed. |
| Nokia | Yes | We need maxCID to be introduced due to RAN2 agreement that *maxNumberEHC-Contexts* is a sum of contexts supported in DL and UL. If we do not introduce maxCID, then the network has no control on how many EHC contexts the UE establishes in UL. For example, in case the UE supports 2 contexts, then it may establish two contexts in UL and then gNB has no possibility to establish any context in DL. We need to either revisit our previous agreement or agree to introduce maxCID. |
| CATT | No | Referring to 38.331, *maxCID* is per DRB configured for RoHC (including both DL and UL), and the capability parameter *maxNumberROHC-ContextSessions* (across DRBs) is also for both UL and DL. So, in our understanding, both parameters play the same role as *maxCID-EHC* and *maxNumberEHC-Contexts* for EHC. Since there was no problem in handling this commonly for UL and DL in ROHC, we are not sure why it is needed for EHC. |
| Ericsson  | No | No need for extra parameter. UE indicates max number of supported CIDs overall in capability signaling, which is deemed sufficient.  |
| Sony | Yes | We see some value of this parameter to separate the number of CIDs in UL and DL |
| Huawei | Yes | We think the problem discussed in [1] does exist, especially when the number of contexts supported by a UE is just a few.  |
| MediaTek | Yes | Agree with Nokia |
| Futurewei | Yes | Like maxCID for RoHC, maxCID-EHC can be used to configure the maximum number of EHC contexts for a particular DRB.  |
| Qualcomm | Yes | Good point from Sony about separating UL and DL. |
| Intel | No | Our understanding is that gNB has some tools to restrict the number of EHC contexts used in uplink, e.g. by configuring *ehc-CID-Length* to 7 bits. In addition, communications are bidirectional in general, so one EHC context used in UL will generally trigger a related DL communication, and consequently one EHC context will be used in DL. Therefore, it is unlikely that all available EHC contexts that the UE can support will be suddenly used up. |
| OPPO | Yes | Agree with Futurewei |
| vivo | Yes | Setting the restriction on the maximum context in the uplink would help the gNB to establish the number of context in the DL, given that the maximum context capability is shared between uplink and downlink. |
| Samsung | No | Agree with Intel. |
| III | Yes | Agree with Nokia |
| ZTE | No | Tend to agree with Intel |

**Summary:** among 15 companies, 9 companies support to introduce *maxCID-EHC* parameter indicating the maximum number of EHC contexts the UE can establish in uplink for a DRB. Given that there is majority support, it is proposed to agree the proposal below.

**Proposal 1**: Parameter *maxCID-EHC* is introduced in TS 38.331 to indicate the maximum number of EHC contexts the UE can establish in uplink for a DRB.

## CID length reconfiguration

Contribution R2-2004678 [1] proposes to consider how to handle the reconfiguration of CID length. Given that RAN2 is in the stage of finalizing Rel-16, we should first discuss whether to allow the reconfiguration of CID length. For ROHC, the reconfiguration of *maxCID* is allowed for PDCP re-establishment case. On the other hand, the reconfiguration of PDCP SN size is not allowed as from condition *Setup2* of IE *pdcp-SN-SizeDL* and *pdcp-SN-SizeUL*: “*This field is mandatory present in case for radio bearer setup for RLC-AM and RLC-UM. Otherwise, this field is absent, Need M.*”

If reconfiguration of CID length is allowed, several issues identified in contribution R2-2004678 [1] need to be addressed. R2-2004678 [1] proposes to allow configuration of *drb-ContinueEHC-DL* and *drb-ContinueEHC-UL* fields for reconfigurations without sync, at least for the case where CID length is reconfigured for an existing EHC configuration. According to “the network reconfigures *ethernetHeaderCompression* only upon reconfiguration involving PDCP re-establishment” from TS 38.331 (in running CR R2-2002703), reconfiguration of CID length in cases other than PDCP re-establishment is not allowed. If CID length is reconfigured in cases other than PDCP re-establishment, it is not clear when the new CID length is applied (i.e. there is no field in EHC header indicating the CID length) due to the lack of synchronized time point as RACH in PDCP re-establishment.

**Question 2:** Please provide your preference regarding the reconfiguration of CID length.

Option a: CID length cannot be reconfigured in any case.

* Field description of *ehc-CID-Length* should be updated to indicate that the CID length cannot be reconfigured, for example, by adding a sentence such as “The value for this field cannot be changed after the initial configuration.”

Option b: CID length can be reconfigured in PDCP re-establishment but cannot be reconfigured in reconfigurations other than PDCP re-establishment.

* There is no change foreseen to TS 38.323 (except for potential changes from Question 4 and 5) or TS 38.331 in option b.

Option c: CID length can be reconfigured in any RRC reconfiguration, including reconfigurations other than PDCP re-establishment.

* A change to TS 38.331 is needed since it currently specifies that “The network reconfigures *ethernetHeaderCompression* only upon reconfiguration involving PDCP re-establishment.” In addition, depending on the discussion outcome of Question 3 below, there might be inter-related changes to TS 38.323 clause 5.1.2 since currently *drb-ContinueEHC-DL* and *drb-ContinueEHC-UL* are only used in PDCP re-establishment.

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| **Company** | **Preference (a/b/c)** | **Comments (including text proposal to show the proposed change, if any)** |
| LG | Option a | We don’t see a need to reconfigure the CID length during the lifetime of the DRB.  |
| Nokia | Option b | We clarified the reasons already in our contribution – it is hard for gNB to predict the number of contexts needed, in advance. For the highest compression benefits it is then required to start with short CID length and modify if needed. It is OK to have it only upon PDCP re-establishment as otherwise there may be issues as clarified by the discussion rapporteur. Such approach would have minimal changes to PDCP to clarify how CIDs are transformed between 7/15 bits long if DRB continue is configured. |
| CATT | b | We agreed in last meeting: “Network reconfigures *ethernetHeaderCompression* only upon reconfiguration involving PDCP re-establishment”. We see no reason to change this agreement. |
| Ericsson | A | We do not see a need for this reconfiguration. As becomes obvious from following questions, options b/c introduce complexity, which we do not see justified.  |
| Sony | A | Agree with LG that CID length stays the same for the lifetime of a DRB |
| Huawei | A | We don’t think the CID length needs to be changed after EHC is configured for a DRB. The principle for IE pdcp-SN-SizeDL and pdcp-SN-SizeUL can be followed. Option c is not preferred due to its technical problem as explained by rapporteur. Option b can work but will incur some additional problems, which is not preferred in this final stage. |
| MediaTek | A | Agree with LG, this adds unnecessary complexity. |
| Futurewei | B or A | Option B allows the reconfiguration of CID length while keeping the DRB (release and add the same DRB with reestablishPDCP being set), and no more change is foreseen for RRC and PDCP.As reconfiguration of CID length don’t occur often, Option A is also acceptable.  |
| Qualcomm | A | No clear use-case for B or C. |
| Intel | A | We share the same view as LG. |
| OPPO | A or B | There is no clear use to reconfigure EHC context. Yet, we think similar principle in RoHC can be reused here and CID reconfiguration is allowed in RoHC upon PDCP re-establishment. Thus, both Option A and B are acceptable to us. |
| vivo | A | We do not think there is a need to reconfigure the CID length during lifetime of DRB, which will bring extra complexity. And more discussion is probably needed to understand the potential issues due to the reconfiguration. |
| Samsung | Option A | No clear use case for this. |
| III | B | Agree with CATT |
| ZTE | Option b | Agree with CATT |

**Summary:** among 15 companies, 9 companies prefer option a, 4 companies prefer option b, and 2 companies are OK with either option a or b. Given that there is majority support of option a, it is proposed to agree the proposal below. In addition, as Questions 3, 4, and 5 are only valid if option b or c is supported, there is no need to discuss Questions 3, 4, and 5 further.

**Proposal 2**: CID length cannot be reconfigured during the lifetime of the DRB. Field description of *ehc-CID-Length* is updated by adding a sentence “The value for this field cannot be changed after the initial configuration.”

So far, IE *ethernetHeaderCompression* contains following parameters: *ehc-CID-Length*, *ehc-Downlink, drb-ContinueEHC-DL*, *ehc-Uplink,* and *drb-ContinueEHC-UL*. If option c of Question 2 is agreed, it seems natural that the configuration of *drb-ContinueEHC-DL* and *drb-ContinueEHC-UL* is applicable to the reconfiguration of CID length in reconfiguration other than PDCP re-establishment.

**Question 3:** If your answer to Question 2 is option c, please provide your preference on whether the configuration of *drb-ContinueEHC-DL* and *drb-ContinueEHC-UL* is applicable to the reconfiguration of CID length in RRC reconfiguration other than PDCP re-establishment.

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| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments (including text proposal to show the proposed change, if any)** |
| Nokia | No | We acknowledge such approach has issues, so it is OK to allow CID length reconfiguration only upon PDCP re-establishment. We should however have a possibility to use DRB continue when CID length is modified. |

R2-2004678 [1] proposes to add clarification regarding how to handle CID (e.g. appending a string of zeros to the CID) when the CID length is reconfigured from 7-bit to 15-bit. TS 38.323 clause 6.3.1 specifies that “Unless otherwise mentioned, integers are encoded in standard binary encoding for unsigned integers. In all cases the bits appear ordered from MSB to LSB when read in the PDU.” Therefore, if CID is considered as an integer, it seems that no further clarification is needed.

**Question 4:** If your answer to Question 2 is option b or c, please provide your preference regarding how to handle CID (e.g. appending a string of zeros to the CID) when the CID length is reconfigured from 7-bit to 15-bit.

Option a: No clarification is needed (e.g. CID is considered as an integer).

Option b: Add clarification to TS 38.323, e.g. transforming 7-bit CID to 15-bit CID by appending a string of 8 zeros to 7-bit CID.

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| **Company** | **Preference (a/b)** | **Comments (including e.g. proposed text)** |
| Nokia | b | We think some simple clarification is needed as CID is usually referred to as to a bit string (e.g. CID = ‘all zeros’). But we could also clarify that CID expressed as an integer remains the same when changing the CID length. |
| CATT | a | CID as an integer is sufficient. |
| Futurewei | Option a | It is free to have. |
| Intel | a | If RAN2 agrees to allow the reconfiguration of CID length, we prefer to treat CID as an integer, considering that it would be desirable to treat CID as an integer as from Question 5 below. We may need to change *CID = "all zeros"* to *CID = 0* in Annex A.2.2.2. |
| OPPO | a | No need to clarify. |
| III | a | No need to clarify |
| ZTE | Option a |  |

R2-2004678 [1] proposes to add clarification regarding how to handle EHC contexts (which contexts are kept, e.g. the first 127 contexts are kept or the contexts with CID lower than 128 are kept) when the CID length is reconfigured from 15-bit to 7-bit.

**Question 5:** If your answer to Question 2 is option b or c, please provide your preference regarding how to handle EHC contexts when the CID length is reconfigured from 15-bit to 7-bit.

Option a: No clarification is needed.

Option b: Add clarification to TS 38.323 on which set of EHC contexts are kept.

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| **Company** | **Preference (a/b)** | **Comments (including e.g. proposed text)** |
| Nokia | b | The simplest would be to keep the contexts with CID, expressed in integer, lower than 128. |
| CATT | a | From previous RAN2 agreement, *ethernetHeaderCompression* is only reconfigured with PDCP re-establishment which resets all EHC contexts anyways, so we don’t see any need for handling the old EHC contexts.  |
| Futurewei | Option a | Agree with CATT |
| Intel | b | If RAN2 agrees to allow the reconfiguration of CID length, we agree with Nokia’s view. |
| OPPO | a | Agree with CATT |
| III | a | Agree with CATT |
| ZTE | Option a | Agree with CATT |

## Decompressor behavior for CID overwriting

Contribution R2-2005154 [6] proposes to adopt a TP capturing the behaviour of decompressor about CID overwriting in TS 38.323.

**Question 6:** Please provide your preference regarding whether and how to update TS 38.323 to capture the behaviour of EHC decompressor about CID overwriting scenario.

Option a: TP proposed in Annex of R2-2005154, with the key change shown below:

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| NOTE: If the maximum number of EHC contexts are already established for the compressed flows and a new Ethernet flow does not match any established EHC context, the compressor should associate the new Ethernet flow with one of the EHC CIDs allocated for the existing compressed flows and indicate the association to the decompressor with FH packets or send PDCP SDUs belonging to the Ethernet flow as uncompressed packet. The decompressor should update the existing EHC contexts according to the indicated association. |

Option b: An alternative TP to Annex A.1 is shown below:

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| When the EHC decompressor receives the FH packet, the EHC decompressor establishes or updates the EHC context identified by the CID, and transmits the EHC feedback to the EHC compressor to indicate that the EHC context associated with the CID is successfully established or updated in the EHC decompressor. |

Option c: there is no need to update TS 38.323 to capture the behaviour of EHC decompressor about CID overwriting scenario.

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| **Company** | **Preference (a/b/c)** | **Comments** |
| LG | Option c | The NOTE in option a is similar to what we have in ROHC. Even without the clarification in option a, it is obvious that the context is associated with the CID indicated in FH packet.The option b is also not needed because the “establish” covers the case of “update”. |
| Nokia | Option b | We think this is a simple clarification and it is always better to avoid any confusion in specifications. We are not sure whether it is so obvious that establishment covers updating the context as well. |
| CATT | c | We think the current text is clear enough |
| Ericsson  | C | No need to clarify, the term establish is understood as potentially updating . |
| Sony | Option b | Agree with Nokia that “establish” and “update” mean different things and it is a very simple change. |
| Huawei | a or b | In RAN2 #109-e meeting, we have agreed to use a NOTE to specify CID overwriting mechanism in the specification, which shall involve both the compressor and the decompressor. Thus Option a is slightly preferred and option b is acceptable to us. On “establish” and “update”, we understand “establish” usually describes creation of a new context while “update” describes modification of existing context.  |
| MediaTek | Option b | Agree with Nokia |
| Futurewei | A or B | it is good to make it clear, when the required efforts are minimal. |
| Qualcomm | C | Current text seems clear. |
| Intel | Option b | We think option b is straightforward, and it is not clear that “establish” covers “update”: for example, we do have PDCP establishment and re-establishment. |
| OPPO | c | We have no strong view. It seems no issue even if we keep the spec as it is. If majority agree to clarify, we think option b is sufficient. |
| vivo | c | The de-compressor does not need to know whether the compressor performs CID overwriting. When the de-compressor receives a FH packet, it simply establishes the EHC context identified by the CID and perform decompression based on the latest established context. |
| Samsung | Option c or b | If we do something for clarity, then option b is ok but better to have “re-establish” instead of “update”. |
| III | b | Agree with Nokia |
| ZTE | Option b | Agree with Nokia |

**Summary:** among 15 companies, 2 companies prefer option a, 9 companies prefer option b, while 7 companies prefer option c. Given there is slight majority of supporting option b, it is proposed to go with option b, as in proposal below.

**Proposal 3**: TS 38.323 Annex A.1 is updated to capture the behaviour of EHC decompressor about CID overwriting scenario, i.e. by changing “establish” to “establish or update”.

## Ethernet frame handling by EHC

Contribution R2-2004679 [2] proposes to adopt a TP regarding EHC compressor operation on Ethernet frame handling. The issue was discussed in RAN2#109bis-e meeting where in email discussion summary R2-2003834 [9], 5 companies preferred to capture it in the informative text (including 1 company which did not have strong view), 7 companies preferred not to capture it, and 4 companies do not have strong view. The issue was postponed to RAN2#110-e meeting due to lack of consensus. Contributions R2-2004962 [4], R2-2005154[6], and R2-2005336[7] propose not to capture operation of different Ethernet header structures as informative text since: 1) the Ethernet header protocol structures are very well defined in IEEE specifications already; 2) there might be potential maintenance work for RAN2 if there is update on Ethernet specifications; 3) how the compressor and decompressor determine the to-be-compressed fields is relevant to UE/Network implementation. R2-2004542 [8] proposes to discuss the issue in this meeting or postpone the decision to Rel-17.

**Question 7:** Please provide your preference on whether to capture an example of operation on the different Ethernet header structures as an informative text (e.g. as shown in the TP of R2-2004679 [2]):

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| **Company** | **Whether to capture an informative text (Yes/No)** | **Comments (including proposed changes to the TP, if any)** |
| LG | No | We want to avoid potential maintenance work in RAN2. |
| Nokia | Yes | This is an example of operation and an informative annex, so its maintenance is not really required. We think this has benefits for implementers as the normative part of EHC description is rather imprecise compared to, e.g. RoHC and may be difficult to interpret for implementers. Also, in case we will support other frame types, then some maintenance work will be needed anyway. It is for example unclear at the moment what EHC compressor/decompressor does with frames other than those indicated in the informative annex proposal, e.g. frames related to FRER protocol. |
| CATT | No | We think the current specification is sufficient. |
| Ericsson | No | Not needed, header structures are clearly defined in IEEE specifications. |
| Sony |  | No strong view  |
| Huawei | No |  |
| MediaTek | Yes | Agree this example will benefit implementers. |
| Futurewei | No strong view | An informative annex can be helpful. |
| Qualcomm | No | Can we update the IIoT TR instead? The text proposal is useful, but does not quite reach the level of inclusion in TS. |
| Intel | No | TS 38.323 specifies “The fields that are compressed by the EHC protocol are: DESTINATION ADDRESS, SOURCE ADDRESS, 802.1Q TAG, and LENGTH/TYPE.” We think this is sufficient and that there is no need to capture in PDCP specification how to determine which Ethernet fields are present, which is well defined in IEEE specifications. If the example is captured, RAN2 needs to maintain it if any update of Ethernet specifications results in change or update of the operation on Ethernet header handling in EHC in future. |
| OPPO | No |  |
| vivo | No strong view | An example would be helpful to provide a better understanding on how EHC processes the Ethernet frame. However, at this point of time, we may not have sufficient time to polish the details of the proposed example. |
| Samsung | No |  |
| III | Yes | Agree with MediaTek |
| ZTE | Yes | Agree with Nokia |

**Summary:** among 15 companies, 4 companies prefer to capture an informative text, 8 companies prefer not to capture, and 3 companies do not have strong view. Given that most companies prefer not to capture informative text, it is proposed to agree the proposal below.

**Proposal 4**: There is no need to capture an example of operation on the different Ethernet header structures as an informative text.

## Clarifications

Contribution R2-2004742 [3] proposes to clarify that EHC compressed packet includes both the compressed header packet and full header packet to avoid the confusion caused by the similar names between “EHC compressed packets” and “EHC compressed header packets”.

**Question 8:** Please provide your preference on whether to add clarification that EHC compressed packet includes both the compressed header packet and full header packet (as the 1st change in the TP of R2-2004742 [3]):

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| **Company** | **Whether to add clarification (Yes/No)** | **Comments (including proposed changes to the TP, if any)** |
| LG | No | The “ROHC compressed packet” includes various types of packets including IR packets (which is similar to FH packet in EHC). There is no confusion in “EHC compressed packet” to include FH packets. |
| Nokia | No strong view | We think that it is confusing to refer to FH packets as compressed packets, so at least such clarification should be added. EHC is a standalone protocol, so not everybody will be aware that it reuses some rules from RoHC. It is better to be clear than leave room for interpretations.  |
| CATT | Yes | This indeed brings some clarification. |
| Ericsson | Yes | Clarification needed.  |
| Sony |  | We have no strong view but think that the Compressed header should not refer to a Full header transmission. |
| Huawei | No | No strong view though. It seems we follow the same description for RoHC.  |
| MediaTek |  | Agree with Nokia that it is confusing to refer to FH packets as compressed packets. Perhaps the change in R2-2004742 could be modified as below:*If EHC is configured, the EHC protocol generates two types of output packets:**- EHC ~~compressed~~ packets (including EHC full header packets and EHC compressed header packets), each associated with one PDCP SDU;**- standalone packets not associated with a PDCP SDU, i.e. EHC feedback.* |
| Futurewei |  | To use EHC packet, as MediaTek’s suggested, looks better. |
| Qualcomm | Yes | Good to clarify. |
| Intel | Yes | We think it is good to clarify this aspect, and agree with MediaTek’s suggestion. |
| OPPO |  | We have no strong view. If majority agree to clarify, we think MediaTek’s suggestion looks fine. |
| vivo | Yes | The changes proposed by MediaTek seems acceptable to us. Actually, there is no concept of RoHC compressed packet in ROHC specification. In the PDCP spec, this concept is used for various types of packet (including uncompressed packet) processed by ROHC protocol. As EHC is a standalone protocol, it is better to clarify that the output packets of EHC protocol include EHC full header packets and EHC compressed header packets. |
| Samsung | No strong view | We are fine with MediaTek’s suggestion. |
| III | No strong view | We agree MediaTek’s suggestion. |
| ZTE | Yes | We are also fine with MediaTek’s suggestion. |

**Summary:** among 15 companies, 13 companies are OK to clarify e.g. based on MediaTek’s suggestion. Given that there is majority support, it is proposed to agree the proposal below (TP according to MediaTek’s suggestion).

**Proposal 5**: In TS 38.323 clause 5.12.4 and TS 36.323 clause 5.14.4, “EHC compressed packet” is renamed to “EHC packet”, and clarification is added that EHC packets include EHC full header packets and EHC compressed header packets.

Contribution R2-2004742 [3] proposes to clarify that “the fields that are compressed” means “removing the fields from the Ethernet packet”. TS 38.323 specifies that “The CH packet includes only the header fields not stored in the EHC context”, so there seems to be no ambiguity regarding the meaning of “the fields that are compressed”.

**Question 9:** Please provide your preference on whether to add clarification regarding the meaning of “the fields that are compressed” (as the 2nd change in the TP of R2-2004742 [3]):

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| **Company** | **Whether to add clarification (Yes/No)** | **Comments (including proposed changes to the TP, if any)** |
| LG | Yes | We think it is a useful clarification. |
| Nokia | Yes | It should be clarified that by compression we mean “removal”. |
| CATT | Yes | Or “compressed” can simply be replaced with “removed” or “stripped” |
| Ericsson | Yes | Can use “remove” when referring to compressed fields of ethernet header, since they are indeed removed in the compressed format. |
| Sony | Yes |  |
| Huawei | Yes | Agree with the 2nd change in the TP of [3]. |
| MediaTek | Yes | Agree with Ericsson |
| Futurewei | Yes |  |
| Qualcomm | Yes | Agree with Ericsson/CATT/Nokia. “removed” is better terminology. |
| Intel | Yes | Agree with CATT/Ericsson and others to use “removed” instead of “compressed”. |
| OPPO | Yes |  |
| vivo | Yes | Different from the ROHC protocol which have more complex compression algorithms, the Ethernet frame is compressed by simply remove some field. Adding some description could make EHC protocol clearer. |
| Samsung | Yes |  |
| III | Yes |  |
| ZTE | Yes |  |

**Summary:** all companies support to add clarification regarding the meaning of “the fields that are compressed”. It is proposed to adopt the simpler TP as proposed by CATT and Ericsson.

**Proposal 6**: In TS 38.323 Annex A.1, for the description of EHC operation, change “compressed” to “removed”.

Contribution R2-2004742 [3] proposes to change field name “PAYLOAD (+PAD)” to “PAYLOAD” in Figure A.2.1.1-1 and A.2.1.1-2 of TS 38.323 to avoid the misunderstanding that the fields in Figure A.1-1 and Figure A.2.1.1-1/2 refer to the same content.

**Question 10:** Please provide your preference on whether to change field name “PAYLOAD (+PAD)” to “PAYLOAD” in Figure A.2.1.1-1 and A.2.1.1-2 of TS 38.323 (as the 3rd change in the TP of R2-2004742):

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| **Company** | **Whether to change field name (Yes/No)** | **Comments (including proposed changes to the TP, if any)** |
| LG |  | We don’t think there is any misunderstandings. However, we don’t have strong view on this.  |
| Nokia |  | We think that “PAYLOAD (+PAD)” should be the same in both figures, so the figures are OK. We do not think it is clear from EHC description at the moment that EHC is able to compress frames of types other than those covered by Figure A.1-1. It is also one of the issues we raise in R2-2004679 by Proposal 2: “RAN2 should clarify how EHC handles Ethernet frames which contain fields unrecognizable by EHC.” |
| CATT | No | We think removing “PAD” would add confusion. Alternately, it could be re-named to “Uncompressed header fields + PAYLOAD (+PAD)” |
| Ericsson | Yes | From PDCP point of view, potential payload in the Ethernet payload field is still seen as Ethernet payload, thus no need to mention “PAD”. |
| Huawei |  | No strong view. |
| MediaTek |  | Agree with LG – no strong view on this. |
| Futurewei |  | Either way is fine. |
| Qualcomm | Yes | No strong view however. |
| Intel |  | We don’t think there can be a potential misunderstanding since it is clearly specified in TS 38.323 which Ethernet fields can be compressed. But we don’t have a strong view on this issue. |
| OPPO |  | No strong view |
| vivo | Yes | As the compressor anyway needs to parse each Ethernet fields in order to determine the frame structure, the supporting of the frame type other than those covered by Figure A.1-1 will not add extra complexity. Thus, it is necessary to differentiate the “PAYLOAD (+PAD)” field in Figure A.1-1 and the “PAYLOAD (+PAD)” field in Figure A.2.1.1-2, as the latter one may include the uncompressed Ethernet fields (e.g. LLC/SNAP). |
| Samsung |  | No strong view.  |
| III |  | No strong view |
| ZTE | Yes | Tend to agree with Ericsson. |

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**Summary:** among 14 companies, 4 companies support to remove “PAD” (including 1 company who do not have strong view), and 5 companies do not think the change is needed (including 2 companies who do not have strong view). From the discussion, it seems that the change is not essential.

**Proposal 7**: There is no need to change field name “PAYLOAD (+PAD)” to “PAYLOAD” in Figure A.2.1.1-1 and A.2.1.1-2 of TS 38.323.

## Switching from compressed header in EHC to full header

Contribution R2-2005147 [5] proposed to consider that the Ethernet header compression allows switching from a compressed header to a full header to avoid the possibility of a decompressor going out of sync (e.g. due to context corruption or error in lower layers in the decompressor) especially considering the ultra-reliability requirements of the type of traffic being carried as a payload. R2-2005147 [5] further proposes to agree on one of the following options:

* Option 1: Use R bit as an indication of NACK
* Option 2: Leave it to the compressor implementation and the compressor may switch between a full header and a compressed header based on implementation (e.g. periodically).

In TS 38.323, compressor can switch from compressed header to full header for CID overwriting scenario. With the current EHC framework, it is not clear how the correct decompressor implementation can go out of sync since “*the EHC compressor keeps transmitting the FH packets until the EHC feedback is received from the EHC decompressor*” (TS 38.323 clause A.1). The issue was discussed in email discussion summary R2-2003834 [9], with the conclusion that “*Decompressor behaviour is unspecified if it receives a compressed packet with an unknown context ID (not much support to specify)*”. It seems that context corruption is due to bugs in decompressor implementation, and in general, error in lower layers cannot be propagated to decompressor due to CRC checking and error PDU discarding in MAC, RLC, and PDCP.

**Question 11:** Please provide your preference on whether there is a need for switching from a compressed header transmission back to a full header transmission after the initial context has been setup, in addition to CID overwriting scenario.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments (if answering “Yes”, please also indicate preferred solution e.g. use R bit as NACK, or leave to implementation)** |
| LG | No | We are wondering in which case the EHC context is de-synchronized.  |
| Nokia | No | The proposed behaviour may be achieved by EHC compressor implementation and reusing CID overwriting mechanism. We do not think it requires specifications changes. |
| CATT | No | But anyways this is possible with CID overwriting. So we agree with the rapporteur. We see no issue in having compressor switching from CH to FH packets. |
| Ericsson | No | No further enhancement needed.  |
| Sony | Yes | We think that the context desynchronization can happen and the protocol design should be robust enough to handle it.In terms of capturing it, we are fine if the context overwriting mechanism can somehow cover this aspect. The only concern is that the CID overwriting is kicked in when max context has reached. |
| Huawei | No | This issue has been discussed several times. We don’t think anything need to be specified. |
| MediaTek | Yes | We think having such a failsafe mechanism is useful. However, we do recognise that this has been discussed previously. |
| Futurewei | No | Compressor can always use FH packet with the same CID for the context in question. |
| Qualcomm | No | This is an error case. |
| Intel | No | We’re not sure whether we need to address the corruption cases via a standardized solution when this seems to be caused by wrong implementation. For example, “context corruption” means the association between CID and related Ethernet header fields are somehow corrupted at decompressor side. This seems to be a bug in implementation. As our target is the URLLC service, we think that the hardware/software should be tested systematically to avoid such bugs. Similarly, for “error in lower layers”, our understanding is that we have CRC check at physical layer, and MAC/RLC/PDCP needs to check the respective headers. Therefore, it is not clear how such “error in lower layer” can be passed to EHC decompressor. We only have general statements to drop PDUs in error (clause 5.13 of TS 38.321, clause 5.6 of TS 38.322, and clause 5.10 of TS 38.323), but don’t handle specific error/bug cases with standardized solutions. There could be various bugs even beyond our imagination, and it is better not to open a Pandora’s box of fixing bugs with standardized solutions. |
| OPPO | No | We think it is abnormal case. |
| vivo | No | This abnormal case does not need to be specified. |
| Samsung | No | We cannot cover every abnormal case in standardization. |
| III | No | This is an abnormal case. |
| ZTE | No |  |

**Summary:** among 15 companies, 13 companies don’t think there is a need for switching from a compressed header transmission back to a full header transmission after the initial context has been setup, in addition to CID overwriting scenario. It is proposed to follow majority view to agree the proposal below.

**Proposal 8**: There is no need for compressor switching from a compressed header transmission back to a full header transmission after the initial context has been setup, in addition to CID overwriting scenario.

# Phase 1 Summary

Based on companies’ views, following are proposed to be agreed by RAN2:

**Proposal 1**: Parameter *maxCID-EHC* is introduced in TS 38.331 to indicate the maximum number of EHC contexts the UE can establish in uplink for a DRB.

**Proposal 2**: CID length cannot be reconfigured during the lifetime of the DRB. Field description of *ehc-CID-Length* is updated by adding a sentence “The value for this field cannot be changed after the initial configuration.”

**Proposal 3**: TS 38.323 Annex A.1 is updated to capture the behaviour of EHC decompressor about CID overwriting scenario, i.e. by changing “establish” to “establish or update”.

**Proposal 4**: There is no need to capture an example of operation on the different Ethernet header structures as an informative text.

**Proposal 5**: In TS 38.323 clause 5.12.4 and TS 36.323 clause 5.14.4, “EHC compressed packet” is renamed to “EHC packet”, and clarification is added that EHC packets include EHC full header packets and EHC compressed header packets.

**Proposal 6**: In TS 38.323 Annex A.1, for the description of EHC operation, change “compressed” to “removed”.

**Proposal 7**: There is no need to change field name “PAYLOAD (+PAD)” to “PAYLOAD” in Figure A.2.1.1-1 and A.2.1.1-2 of TS 38.323.

**Proposal 8**: There is no need for compressor switching from a compressed header transmission back to a full header transmission after the initial context has been setup, in addition to CID overwriting scenario.

For reference, TP to TS 38.323 implementing Proposal 5 and 6 is in Annex A. TP to TS 36.323 implementing Proposal 5 is in Annex B. TP to TS 38.331 implementing Proposal 1 and 2 are in Annex C. TP to TS 36.331 implementing Proposal 1 and 2 are in Annex D.

During RAN2#110-e meeting online discussion, following was agreed:

|  |
| --- |
| 🡪 Parameter maxCID-EHC is introduced in TS 38.331 to indicate the maximum number of EHC contexts the UE can establish in uplink for a DRB🡪 CID length cannot be reconfigured during the lifetime of the DRB. Field description of ehc-CID-Length is updated by adding a sentence “The value for this field cannot be changed after the initial configuration”🡪 We don’t capture an example of operation on the different Ethernet header structures as an informative text.🡪 Leave trigger in compressor for CID overwriting for implementation (right now the only mandatory trigger is when max CID has been reached). |

# Phase 2 Discussion

## Clarifications

As concluded in RAN2#110-e meeting online discussion, Proposal 5, 6, and 7 of Phase 1 (copied below for convenience) can be discussed further via email.

**Proposal 5**: In TS 38.323 clause 5.12.4 and TS 36.323 clause 5.14.4, “EHC compressed packet” is renamed to “EHC packet”, and clarification is added that EHC packets include EHC full header packets and EHC compressed header packets.

**Proposal 6**: In TS 38.323 Annex A.1, for the description of EHC operation, change “compressed” to “removed”.

**Proposal 7**: There is no need to change field name “PAYLOAD (+PAD)” to “PAYLOAD” in Figure A.2.1.1-1 and A.2.1.1-2 of TS 38.323.

Please indicate below if you object to any of the above 3 proposals.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Unacceptable proposal** | **Reason and alternative proposal (including TPs if any)** |
| vivo | P7 | We have three figures using the same field name “PAYLOAD (+PAD)”. And they actually have different meanings. The proposed change may not be perfect. However we consider that we should find a better field name in the figure, and provide some clarifications on field name if necessary. |
| Qualcomm | P5 | Renaming itself is fine, but the text is inaccurate because CID=0 does not remove the field. Maybe “can be removed” or “possible to be removed” instead of “are removed”?*The fields that are removed by the EHC protocol are: DESTINATION ADDRESS, SOURCE ADDRESS, 802.1Q TAG, and LENGTH/TYPE.* |
| OPPO | P6 | We think the better way is to describe the term of “compressed” other than replace it with another word. For example:*The Ethernet header compression (EHC) protocol compresses Ethernet header as shown in Figure A.1-1 [15]. The fields that are compressed by the EHC protocol are: DESTINATION ADDRESS, SOURCE ADDRESS, 802.1Q TAG, and LENGTH/TYPE. The fields PREAMBLE, SFD, and FCS are not transmitted in 3GPP system, and thus not considered in EHC protocol. There may be more than one 802.1Q TAG fields in the Ethernet header, and all are compressed by the EHC protocol. The padding (PAD) is not compressed by the EHC protocol. The field that is compressed means the field is removed from EHC packet.* |
| LG | P5 | As a PDCP rapporteur, I oppose to rename it as “EHC packets” because the text is not aligned with ROHC text. Thus, I propose to keep “EHC compressed packets”. However, it is ok to clarify what the EHC compressed packet is. Thus, my proposal is as follows:“EHC compressed packets (i.e. EHC full header packets and EHC compressed header packets)” |
| Intel2 | - | P5In Phase 1 discussion, it seems that most companies are OK to use the terminology “EHC packets” instead of “EHC compressed packets”. It is true that when specifying EHC, we reuse many texts from ROHC. However for the naming, except for the alignment with ROHC terminology, it seems OK to use “EHC packets”.P6Assuming Qualcomm’s comment is on P6 (instead of P5), we agree that for EHC FH packet or CID=”all zeros” case, Ethernet header fields are not removed. But we assume this is clear from existing TS 38.323 specification text. We’d like to hear other companies’ views.As for OPPO’s proposal, we feel that it is more like the original proposal (2nd change in the TP of R2-2004742 [3]). During Phase 1 discussion, more companies prefer to directly change “compressed” to “removed”.P7Regarding vivo’s comment on P7, it should be noted that changing field name “PAYLOAD (+PAD)” to “PAYLOAD” in Figure A.2.1.1-1 and A.2.1.1-2 may also raise other concerns, e.g. due to the removal of “(+PAD)”, however RAN2 does specify that padding removal is not supported. Given that which Ethernet fields are removed are clearly specified, there seems to be no ambiguity on the compressor behaviour.  |

## *maxCID-EHC* value range and field description

In phase 1 discussion, the value range of *maxCID-EHC* was not discussed. The value range is related to Question 2 from email discussion [AT110e][048][IIOT] UE capabilities. As in R2-2006048, most companies support Option 1 {2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512, 1024, 2048, 4096, 8192, 16384, 32768, 65536} for *maxNumberEHC-Contexts*. Since *maxNumberEHC-Contexts* is joint capability for downlink and uplink, while the *maxCID-EHC* restriction is for uplink, it is proposed to divide the values of *maxNumberEHC-Contexts* by 2 to derive the values for *maxCID-EHC*, i.e. {1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512, 1024, 2048, 4096, 8192, 16384, 32768}. For reference, Annex C and D contain draft TP to introduce *maxCID-EHC¸* and the related field description is copied below. The value range discussion is also related to the field description of *maxCID-EHC*, which is base on *maxCID* for ROHC.

|  |
| --- |
| ***maxCID-EHC***Indicates the maximum number of EHC contexts the UE can establish in uplink for a DRB.The total value of *maxCID-EHC* across all bearers for the UE should be less than or equal to half of *maxNumberEHC-Contexts* parameter as indicated by the UE. |

**Question 12:** Please provide your views on whether the value range of {1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512, 1024, 2048, 4096, 8192, 16384, 32768} is OK for *maxCID-*EHC. If not, please provide alternative proposal. In addition, comments to the field description of *maxCID-EHC* above is welcome.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Whether the proposed value range for *maxCID-EHC* is OK (Yes/No)** | **Comments (if answering “No”, please provide alternative value range). In addition, comments/suggestions to the field description of *maxCID-EHC* can be also provided.** |
| Intel | Yes |  |
| Ericsson | No | On the name: The field name can be ”maxNumberEHC-ContextsUL”. There is *ehc-CID-Length* in EHC and *maxCID* in ROHC. I prefer not resuing” CID” here. The name is a bit long, but should be okay as it is shorter than 25 characters On the value range: It is good to align with ROHC and an integer from the minimum value (one) to the maximum value (32767) can be used. It does not seem like there are extra implementation costs to support these.  maxNumberEHC-ContextsUL INTEGER (1..32767)Similar to ROHC, there can be a default value if not configured, e.g., half of the *maxNumberEHC-Contexts* parameter indicated by the UE. On the field description: It is not clear why there is ”half of” and it can be removed. The total number of *maxCID-EHC* across all bearers should be less than or equal to half of *maxNumberEHC-Contexts* parameter as indicated by the UE. |
| vivo | Partially Yes | No strong view on the field name. However we slightly prefer the value range provided by Ericsson. |
| Qualcomm | No (editorial only) | The name can be bit more specific, e.g. “maxEHC-ContextsUL”. Agree with moderator on “half of” restriction, because the UE can use separate memory/processing allocations for UL and DL and these are not easily interchangeable across UL and DL. |
| Sony | Yes  | Agree with Qualcomm |
| OPPO | Partially Yes | Regarding the value range, we share the similar view as Ericsson. We prefer the similar design principle as RoHC. |
| LG | Partially Yes | On the nameWe prefer to use “maxCID-EHC” as rapporteur proposed. It is aligned with ROHC. Regarding Ericsson comment, the ehc-CID-Length and maxCID-EHC are different because the the maxCID-EHC is less than or equal to the maximum value that the ehc-CID-Length can represent.On the value rangeWe agree with Ericsson that it is good to align with ROHC and an integer from the minimum value (one) to the maximum value (32767) can be used.maxCID INTEGER (1..16383)On the field descriptionWe also agree with Ericsson that “half of” is not needed. |
| Intel2 | - | Field name: we prefer the name to be aligned with its usage in TS 38.323. In thread *[AT110e][045][IIOT] PDCP Duplication and PDCP CRs (LG)*, rapporteur proposes the following definition: “*MAX\_CID\_EHC: This is the maximum CID value that can be used for uplink.*” The name “maxCID-EHC” suits the definition better than “maxNumberEHC-ContextsUL”.Value range: the value range as proposed by Ericsson is fine to us.Field description: the reason of using “half” is that *maxNumberEHC-Contexts* parameter indicates the number of EHC contexts supported by the UE’s compressor and decompressor *jointly*, and the parameter has the largest value of 65536 (according to R2-2006048). Given that *maxCID-EHC* is for uplink only, “half” is used. This is different from ROHC while *maxCID* is not restricted to uplink. |
| DOCOMO | Regarding to the field description,Slightly No, but  | On the nameWe don’t have strong view, but we slightly prefer to use “maxCID-EHC”.On the value range. We agree with Ericsson. On the field descriptionBasically, we agree with Ericsson. We think that the number of contexts generated by DL and UL is not always DL : UL = 1 : 1. Especially, when Ether header has PCP, we think there could be a case where several types of values of PCP are used in one direction, while more or less are used in another direction even if all other fields value are same. However, if it is difficult to interchange across UL and DL in terms of implementation, we are OK to introduce the restriction.  |

## Leave trigger in compressor for CID overwriting for implementation

During RAN2#110-e meeting online discussion, following was agreed: “*Leave trigger in compressor for CID overwriting for implementation (right now the only mandatory trigger is when max CID has been reached).*” One possible way is to modify the note in Annex A.1 of TS 38.323 as below:

NOTE: The compressor may associate an existing or a new Ethernet flow with one of the EHC CIDs allocated for the existing compressed flows. If the maximum number of EHC contexts are already established for the compressed flows and a new Ethernet flow does not match any established EHC context, the compressor may send PDCP SDUs belonging to the Ethernet flow as uncompressed packet.

**Question 13:** Please provide your views on whether the above TP is OK. If not, please provide alternative text proposal.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Whether the above TP is OK (Yes/No)** | **Comments (if answering “No”, please provide alternative TP)** |
| Intel | Yes |  |
| vivo | Yes |  |
| Qualcomm | No | Only small adjustment to existing text is neded. The agreement in R2-110 is to leave the overwriting behavior to implementation, i.e. to not use any shall/should language. Proposed change below:*For an Ethernet packet stream, the EHC compressor establishes the EHC context and associates it with the CID. Then, the EHC compressor transmits the "Full Header (FH)" packet to the EHC decompressor including the associated CID. The EHC compressor keeps transmitting the FH packets until the EHC feedback is received from the EHC decompressor.**NOTE: If the maximum number of EHC contexts are already established for the compressed flows and a new Ethernet flow does not match any established EHC context, the compressor may ~~should~~ associate the new Ethernet flow with one of the EHC CIDs allocated for the existing compressed flows (thereby overwriting the context for that CID) or may send PDCP SDUs belonging to the Ethernet flow as uncompressed packets.”* |
| Sony | Yes |  |
| OPPO | Yes |  |
| LG | No | As a PDCP rapporteur, I oppose to change the NOTE. This NOTE is similar to what we have in ROHC. The CID overwriting issue is same for both ROHC and EHC, and there is no reason to change the NOTE only for EHC.NOTE: If the maximum number of EHC contexts are already established for the compressed flows and a new Ethernet flow does not match any established EHC context, the compressor should associate the new Ethernet flow with one of the EHC CIDs allocated for the existing compressed flows or send PDCP SDUs belonging to the Ethernet flow as uncompressed packet. |
| Intel2 | - | Just to clarify the intention of the change. As agreed online “*Leave trigger in compressor for CID overwriting for implementation (right now the only mandatory trigger is when max CID has been reached).*”, current PDCP specification only specifies CID overwriting when max CID has been reached. The proposed change is to allow sending FH packet for other cases (which is up to compressor’s implementation). So the modified note covers the previous note, but also allow the compressor to send FH packet for other case. Hope above clarifies both Qualcomm and LG’s questions.  |
| DOCOMO | See comment | First of all, we agree with Intel’s intention i.e. we need to clarify the compressor’s behaviour when the maximum number of EHC contexts are not established for the compressed flows. However, I don’t think above text is clear because “*If the maximum number of EHC contexts are already established for the compressed flows and a new Ethernet flow does not match any established EHC context, the compressor may send PDCP SDUs belonging to the Ethernet flow as uncompressed packet.*” can be interpreted as *the compressor (keep to) send PDCP SDUs belonging to the Ethernet flow as uncompressed packet.* When the compressor doesn’t send PDCP SDUs belonging to the Ethernet flow as uncompressed packet, it is not clear whether the compressor can perform the overwrite mechanismor not,at least when we read only above NOTE*.* In addition, I think no need to change the existing NOTE since it is crystal clear and it is better to be aligned with RoHC’s NOTE. Therefore, I propose we just add another NOTE in addition to the existing NOTE i.e. NOTE: If the maximum number of EHC contexts are already established for the compressed flows and a new Ethernet flow does not match any established EHC context, the compressor should associate the new Ethernet flow with one of the EHC CIDs allocated for the existing compressed flows or send PDCP SDUs belonging to the Ethernet flow as uncompressed packet. (No change from existing NOTE)NOTE: If the maximum number of EHC contexts are not established for the compressed flows and a new Ethernet flow does not match any established EHC context, the compressor may associate an existing or a new Ethernet flow with one of the EHC CIDs allocated for the existing compressed flows.  |

# References

[1] R2-2004678, Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell, “EHC remaining issues”

[2] R2-2004679, Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell, “Clarification on Ethernet frame handling by EHC”

[3] R2-2004742, vivo, “Corrections on the EHC”

[4] R2-2004962, Ericsson, “Remaining EHC issues”

[5] R2-2005147, Sony, “Switching from Compressed header in EHC to Full header”

[6] R2-2005154, Huawei, HiSilicon, “Remaining issues about EHC”

[7] R2-2005336, OPPO, “Open issues on EHC”

[8] R2-2004542, III, “Remaining Issues in Ethernet Header Compression”

[9] R2-2003834, Intel, “Report of email discussion [AT109bis-e][030][IIOT] Ethernet Header Compression (Intel)”

# Annex A Text proposal for TS 38.323

The text proposal below implements Proposal 3, 5 and 6.

*Start of the TP to TS 38.323*

### 5.12.4 Header compression using EHC

If EHC is configured, the EHC protocol generates two types of output packets:

- EHC packets (including EHC full header packets and EHC compressed header packets), each associated with one PDCP SDU;

- standalone packets not associated with a PDCP SDU, i.e. EHC feedback.

An EHC packet is associated with the same PDCP SN and COUNT value as the related PDCP SDU. The header compression is not applicable to the SDAP header and the SDAP Control PDU if included in the PDCP SDU.

EHC feedback are not associated with a PDCP SDU. They are not associated with a PDCP SN and are not ciphered.

*Next change*

## A.1 EHC principle

The Ethernet header compression (EHC) protocol compresses Ethernet header as shown in Figure A.1-1 [15]. The fields that are removed by the EHC protocol are: DESTINATION ADDRESS, SOURCE ADDRESS, 802.1Q TAG, and LENGTH/TYPE. The fields PREAMBLE, SFD, and FCS are not transmitted in 3GPP system, and thus not considered in EHC protocol. There may be more than one 802.1Q TAG fields in the Ethernet header, and all are removed by the EHC protocol. The padding (PAD) is not removed by the EHC protocol.



Figure A.1-1: Ethernet packet format [15]

The EHC compressor and the EHC decompressor store original header field information as a "EHC context". Each EHC context is identified by a unique identifier, called Context ID (CID). The EHC context must be synchronized between the EHC compressor and the EHC decompressor; otherwise, the EHC decompressor erroneously decompresses the "Compressed Header (CH)" packets.

For an Ethernet packet stream, the EHC compressor establishes the EHC context and associates it with the CID. Then, the EHC compressor transmits the "Full Header (FH)" packet to the EHC decompressor including the associated CID. The EHC compressor keeps transmitting the FH packets until the EHC feedback is received from the EHC decompressor.

NOTE: If the maximum number of EHC contexts are already established for the compressed flows and a new Ethernet flow does not match any established EHC context, the compressor should associate the new Ethernet flow with one of the EHC CIDs allocated for the existing compressed flows or send PDCP SDUs belonging to the Ethernet flow as uncompressed packet.

When the EHC decompressor receives the FH packet, the EHC decompressor establishes the EHC context identified by the CID, and transmits the EHC feedback to the EHC compressor to indicate that the EHC context associated with the CID is successfully established in the EHC decompressor.

After receiving the EHC feedback, the EHC compressor starts to transmit the CH packets to the EHC decompressor including the associated CID. The CH packet includes only the header fields not stored in the EHC context.

When the EHC decompressor receives the CH packet, the EHC decompressor restores original header fields based on the stored EHC context identified by the associated CID.

Figure A.1-2 represents a conceptual view of EHC operation.



Figure A.1-2: EHC operation

*End of the TP to TS 38.323*

# Annex B Text proposal for TS 36.323

The text proposal below implements Proposal 5.

*Start of the TP to TS 36.323*

### 5.14.4 Header compression using EHC

If EHC is configured, the EHC protocol generates two types of output packets:

- EHC packets (including EHC full header packets and EHC compressed header packets), each associated with one PDCP SDU;

- standalone packets not associated with a PDCP SDU, i.e. EHC feedback packets.

An EHC packet is associated with the same PDCP SN and COUNT value as the related PDCP SDU.

EHC feedback packets are not associated with a PDCP SDU. They are not associated with a PDCP SN and are not ciphered.

*End of the TP to TS 36.323*

# Annex C Text proposal for TS 38.331

The text proposal below implements Proposal 1 and 2.

*Start of the TP to TS 38.331*

#### – *PDCP-Config*

The IE *PDCP-Config* is used to set the configurable PDCP parameters for signalling and data radio bearers.

*PDCP-Config* information element

-- ASN1START

-- TAG-PDCP-CONFIG-START

PDCP-Config ::= SEQUENCE {

 drb SEQUENCE {

 discardTimer ENUMERATED {ms10, ms20, ms30, ms40, ms50, ms60, ms75, ms100, ms150, ms200,

 ms250, ms300, ms500, ms750, ms1500, infinity} OPTIONAL, -- Cond Setup

 pdcp-SN-SizeUL ENUMERATED {len12bits, len18bits} OPTIONAL, -- Cond Setup2

 pdcp-SN-SizeDL ENUMERATED {len12bits, len18bits} OPTIONAL, -- Cond Setup2

 headerCompression CHOICE {

 notUsed NULL,

 rohc SEQUENCE {

 maxCID INTEGER (1..16383) DEFAULT 15,

 profiles SEQUENCE {

 profile0x0001 BOOLEAN,

 profile0x0002 BOOLEAN,

 profile0x0003 BOOLEAN,

 profile0x0004 BOOLEAN,

 profile0x0006 BOOLEAN,

 profile0x0101 BOOLEAN,

 profile0x0102 BOOLEAN,

 profile0x0103 BOOLEAN,

 profile0x0104 BOOLEAN

 },

 drb-ContinueROHC ENUMERATED { true } OPTIONAL -- Need N

 },

 uplinkOnlyROHC SEQUENCE {

 maxCID INTEGER (1..16383) DEFAULT 15,

 profiles SEQUENCE {

 profile0x0006 BOOLEAN

 },

 drb-ContinueROHC ENUMERATED { true } OPTIONAL -- Need N

 },

 ...

 },

 integrityProtection ENUMERATED { enabled } OPTIONAL, -- Cond ConnectedTo5GC1

 statusReportRequired ENUMERATED { true } OPTIONAL, -- Cond Rlc-AM

 outOfOrderDelivery ENUMERATED { true } OPTIONAL -- Need R

 } OPTIONAL, -- Cond DRB

 moreThanOneRLC SEQUENCE {

 primaryPath SEQUENCE {

 cellGroup CellGroupId OPTIONAL, -- Need R

 logicalChannel LogicalChannelIdentity OPTIONAL -- Need R

 },

 ul-DataSplitThreshold UL-DataSplitThreshold OPTIONAL, -- Cond SplitBearer

 pdcp-Duplication BOOLEAN OPTIONAL -- Need R

 } OPTIONAL, -- Cond MoreThanOneRLC

 t-Reordering ENUMERATED {

 ms0, ms1, ms2, ms4, ms5, ms8, ms10, ms15, ms20, ms30, ms40,

 ms50, ms60, ms80, ms100, ms120, ms140, ms160, ms180, ms200, ms220,

 ms240, ms260, ms280, ms300, ms500, ms750, ms1000, ms1250,

 ms1500, ms1750, ms2000, ms2250, ms2500, ms2750,

 ms3000, spare28, spare27, spare26, spare25, spare24,

 spare23, spare22, spare21, spare20,

 spare19, spare18, spare17, spare16, spare15, spare14,

 spare13, spare12, spare11, spare10, spare09,

 spare08, spare07, spare06, spare05, spare04, spare03,

 spare02, spare01 } OPTIONAL, -- Need S

 ...,

 [[

 cipheringDisabled ENUMERATED {true} OPTIONAL -- Cond ConnectedTo5GC

 ]],

 [[

 discardTimerExt-r16 ENUMERATED {ms0dot5, ms1, ms2, ms4, ms6, ms8, spare3, spare2, spare1} OPTIONAL, -- Cond DRB2

 moreThanTwoRLC-r16 SEQUENCE {

 splitSecondaryPath LogicalChannelIdentity OPTIONAL, -- Cond SplitBearer2

 duplicationState SEQUENCE (SIZE (3)) OF BOOLEAN OPTIONAL -- Need S

 } OPTIONAL, -- Cond MoreThanTwoRLC

 ethernetHeaderCompression-r16 CHOICE {

 notUsed NULL,

 ehc SEQUENCE {

 ehc-Common SEQUENCE {

 ehc-CID-Length ENUMERATED { bits7, bits15 },

 ...

 },

 ehc-Downlink SEQUENCE {

 drb-ContinueEHC-DL ENUMERATED { true } OPTIONAL, -- Need N

 ...

 } OPTIONAL, -- Need M

 ehc-Uplink SEQUENCE {

 drb-ContinueEHC-UL ENUMERATED { true } OPTIONAL, -- Need N

 maxCID-EHC ENUMERATED { 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512, 1024, 2048, 4096, 8192, 16384, 32768 } OPTIONAL, -- Need N

 ...

 } OPTIONAL, -- Need M

 ...

 },

 ...

 } OPTIONAL -- Cond DRB2

 ]]

}

UL-DataSplitThreshold ::= ENUMERATED {

 b0, b100, b200, b400, b800, b1600, b3200, b6400, b12800, b25600, b51200, b102400, b204800,

 b409600, b819200, b1228800, b1638400, b2457600, b3276800, b4096000, b4915200, b5734400,

 b6553600, infinity, spare8, spare7, spare6, spare5, spare4, spare3, spare2, spare1}

-- TAG-PDCP-CONFIG-STOP

-- ASN1STOP

Editor's note: FFS on moreThanonRLC in pdcp-Config.

| *PDCP-Config* field descriptions |
| --- |
| ***cipheringDisabled***If included, ciphering is disabled for this DRB regardless of which ciphering algorithm is configured for the SRB/DRBs. The field may only be included if the UE is connected to 5GC. Otherwise the field is absent. The network configures all DRBs with the same PDU-session ID with same value for this field. The value for this field cannot be changed after the DRB is set up. |
| ***discardTimer***Value in ms of *discardTimer* specified in TS 38.323 [5]. Value *ms10* corresponds to 10 ms, value *ms20* corresponds to 20 ms and so on. The value for this field cannot be changed in case of reconfiguration with sync, if *dapsConfig* is configured for this bearer. |
| ***discardTimerExt***Value in ms of *discardTimer* specified in TS 38.323 [5]. Value *ms0dot5* corresponds to 0.5 ms, value *ms1* corresponds to 1ms and so on. If this field is present, the field *discardTimer* is ignored and *discardTimerExt* is used instead. |
| ***drb-ContinueEHC-DL, drb-ContinueEHC-UL***The fieldsindicate whether the PDCP entity continues or resets the EHC header compression protocol during PDCP re-establishment, as specified in TS 38.323 [5]. The field *drb-ContinueEHC-DL* indicates whether the PDCP entity continues or resets for downlink and the field *drb-ContinueEHC-UL* indicates whether the PDCP entity continues or resets for uplink. These fields are configured only in case of resuming an RRC connection or reconfiguration with sync, where the PDCP termination point is not changed and the *fullConfig* is not indicated.  |
| ***drb-ContinueROHC***Indicates whether the PDCP entity continues or resets the ROHC header compression protocol during PDCP re-establishment, as specified in TS 38.323 [5]. This field is configured only in case of resuming an RRC connection or reconfiguration with sync, where the PDCP termination point is not changed and the *fullConfig* is not indicated. |
| ***duplicationState***This field indicates the initial uplink PDCP duplication state for the associated RLC entities. If set to *true,* the initial PDCP duplication state is activated for the associated RLC entity. The index for the indication is determined by ascending order of logical channel ID of all RLC entities other than the primary RLC entityindicated by *primaryPath* in the order of MCG and SCG, as in clause 6.1.3.32 of TS 38.321 [3]. If the number of associated RLC entities other than the primary RLC entity is two, UE ignores the value in the largest index of this field. If the field is absent, the initial PDCP duplication states are deactivated for all associated RLC entities.  |
| ***ehc-CID-Length***Indicates the length of the CID field for EHC packet. The value for this field cannot be changed after the initial configuration. |
| ***ethernetHeaderCompression***If *ehc-Downlink* is configured, then Ethernet header compression is configured for downlink. Otherwise, it is not configured for downlink.If *ehc-Uplink* is configured, then Ethernet header compression is configured for uplink. Otherwise, it is not configured for uplink.The fields in *ehc-Common* applies for both downlink and uplink once configured. Ethernet Header compression can only be configured for DRB.The network reconfigures *ethernetHeaderCompression* only upon reconfiguration involving PDCP re-establishment. |
| ***headerCompression***If rohc is configured, the UE shall apply the configured ROHC profile(s) in both uplink and downlink. If *uplinkOnlyROHC* is configured, the UE shall apply the configured ROHC profile(s) in uplink (there is no header compression in downlink). ROHC can be configured for any bearer type. ROHC and EHC can be both configured simultaneously for a DRB. The network reconfigures *headerCompression* only upon reconfiguration involving PDCP re-establishment. Network configures *headerCompression* to *notUsed* when *outOfOrderDelivery* is configured. |
| ***integrityProtection***Indicates whether or not integrity protection is configured for this radio bearer. The network configures all DRBs with the same PDU-session ID with same value for this field. The value for this field cannot be changed after the DRB is set up. |
| ***maxCID***Indicates the value of the MAX\_CID parameter as specified in TS 38.323 [5].The total value of MAX\_CIDs across all bearers for the UE should be less than or equal to the value of *maxNumberROHC-ContextSessions* parameter as indicated by the UE. |
| ***maxCID-EHC***Indicates the maximum number of EHC contexts the UE can establish in uplink for a DRB.The total value of *maxCID-EHC* across all bearers for the UE should be less than or equal to half of *maxNumberEHC-Contexts* parameter as indicated by the UE. |
| ***moreThanOneRLC***This field configures UL data transmission when more than one RLC entity is associated with the PDCP entity. |
| ***moreThanTwoRLC***This field configures UL data transmission when more than two RLC entities are associated with the PDCP entity for DRBs. The presence of this field indicates that PDCP duplication is configured. PDCP duplication is not configured for CA packet duplication of LTE RLC bearer. For SRBs, when more than two RLC entities are associated with the PDCP entity, the initial PDCP duplication state of the associated RLC entity is always activated. |
| ***outOfOrderDelivery***Indicates whether or not *outOfOrderDelivery* specified in TS 38.323 [5] is configured. This field should be either always present or always absent, after the radio bearer is established. |
| ***pdcp-Duplication***Indicates whether or not uplink duplication status at the time of receiving this IE is configured and activated as specified in TS 38.323 [5]. The presence of this field indicates that duplication is configured. PDCP duplication is not configured for CA packet duplication of LTE RLC bearer. The value of this field, when the field is present, indicates the initial state of the duplication. If set to *true*, duplication is activated. The value of this field is always *true*, when configured for a SRB. This field is absent, if the field *moreThanTwoRLC* is present. |
| ***pdcp-SN-SizeDL***PDCP sequence number size for downlink, 12 or 18 bits, as specified in TS 38.323 [5]. For SRBs only the value *len12bits* is applicable. The value for this field cannot be changed in case of reconfiguration with sync, if *dapsConfig* is configured for this bearer. |
| ***pdcp-SN-SizeUL***PDCP sequence number size for uplink, 12 or 18 bits, as specified in TS 38.323 [5]. For SRBs only the value *len12bits* is applicable. The value for this field cannot be changed in case of reconfiguration with sync, if *dapsConfig* is configured for this bearer. |
| ***primaryPath***Indicates the cell group ID and LCID of the primary RLC entity as specified in TS 38.323 [5], clause 5.2.1 for UL data transmission when more than one RLC entity is associated with the PDCP entity. In this version of the specification, only cell group ID corresponding to MCG is supported for SRBs. The NW indicates *cellGroup* for split bearers using logical channels in different cell groups. The NW indicates *logicalChannel* for CA based PDCP duplication, i.e., if both logical channels terminate in the same cell group. |
| ***splitSecondaryPath***Indicates the LCID of the split secondary RLC entity as specified in TS 38.323 [5] for fallback to split bearer operation when UL data transmission with more than two RLC entities is associated with the PDCP entity. This RLC entity belongs to a cell group that is different from the cell group indicated by *cellGroup* in the field *primaryPath.* |
| ***statusReportRequired***For AM DRBs, indicates whether the DRB is configured to send a PDCP status report in the uplink, as specified in TS 38.323 [5]. |
| ***t-Reordering***Value in ms of t-Reordering specified in TS 38.323 [5]. Value *ms0* corresponds to 0 ms, value *ms20* corresponds to 20 ms, value *ms40* corresponds to 40 ms, and so on. When the field is absent the UE applies the value *infinity*. The value for this field cannot be changed in case of reconfiguration with sync, if *dapsConfig* is configured for this bearer. |
| ***ul-DataSplitThreshold***Parameter specified in TS 38.323 [5]. Value *b0* corresponds to 0 bytes, value *b100* corresponds to 100 bytes, value *b200* corresponds to 200 bytes, and so on. The network sets this field to *infinity* for UEs not supporting *splitDRB-withUL-Both-MCG-SCG*. If the field is absent when the split bearer is configured for the radio bearer first time, then the default value *infinity* is applied. |

| Conditional presence | Explanation |
| --- | --- |
| *DRB* | This field is mandatory present when the corresponding DRB is being set up, absent for SRBs. Otherwise this field is optionally present, need M. |
| *DRB2* | This field is optionally present in case of DRB, need M. Otherwise, it is absent for SRBs. |
| *MoreThanOneRLC* | This field is mandatory present upon RRC reconfiguration with setup of a PDCP entity for a radio bearer with more than one associated logical channel and upon RRC reconfiguration with the association of additional logical channels to the PDCP entity.The field is also mandatory present in case the field *moreThanTwoRLC* is included in *PDCP-Config*.Upon RRC reconfiguration when a PDCP entity is associated with multiple logical channels, this field is optionally present need M. Otherwise, this field is absent. Need R. |
| *MoreThanTwoRLC* | For SRBs, this field is absent. For DRBs, this field is mandatory present upon RRC reconfiguration with setup of a PDCP entity for a radio bearer with more than two associated logical channels and upon RRC reconfiguration with the association of more than one additional logical channel to the PDCP entity.Upon RRC reconfiguration when none of the RLC entities is re-established, this field is optionally present, Need M. Otherwise, the field is absent, Need R. |
| *Rlc-AM* | For RLC AM, the field is optionally present, need R. Otherwise, the field is absent. |
| *Setup* | The field is mandatory present in case of radio bearer setup. Otherwise the field is optionally present, need M. |
| *SplitBearer* | The field is absent for SRBs. Otherwise, the field is optional present, need M, in case of radio bearer with more than one associated RLC mapped to different cell groups. |
| *SplitBearer2* | The field is mandatory present, in case of a split bearer. Otherwise the field is absent. |
| *ConnectedTo5GC* | The field is optionally present, need R, if the UE is connected to 5GC. Otherwise the field is absent. |
| *ConnectedTo5GC1* | The field is optionally present, need R, if the UE is connected to NR/5GC. Otherwise the field is absent. |
| *Setup2* | This field is mandatory present in case for radio bearer setup for RLC-AM and RLC-UM. Otherwise, this field is absent, Need M. |

*End of the TP to TS 38.331*

# Annex D Text proposal for TS 36.331

The text proposal below implements Proposal 1 and 2.

*Start of the TP to TS 36.331*

#### – *PDCP-Config*

The IE *PDCP-Config* is used to set the configurable PDCP parameters for data radio bearers.

*PDCP-Config* information element

-- ASN1START

PDCP-Config ::= SEQUENCE {

 discardTimer ENUMERATED {

 ms50, ms100, ms150, ms300, ms500,

 ms750, ms1500, infinity

 } OPTIONAL, -- Cond Setup

 rlc-AM SEQUENCE {

 statusReportRequired BOOLEAN

 } OPTIONAL, -- Cond Rlc-AM

 rlc-UM SEQUENCE {

 pdcp-SN-Size ENUMERATED {len7bits, len12bits}

 } OPTIONAL, -- Cond Rlc-UM

 headerCompression CHOICE {

 notUsed NULL,

 rohc SEQUENCE {

 maxCID INTEGER (1..16383) DEFAULT 15,

 profiles SEQUENCE {

 profile0x0001 BOOLEAN,

 profile0x0002 BOOLEAN,

 profile0x0003 BOOLEAN,

 profile0x0004 BOOLEAN,

 profile0x0006 BOOLEAN,

 profile0x0101 BOOLEAN,

 profile0x0102 BOOLEAN,

 profile0x0103 BOOLEAN,

 profile0x0104 BOOLEAN

 },

 ...

 }

 },

 ...,

 [[ rn-IntegrityProtection-r10 ENUMERATED {enabled} OPTIONAL -- Cond RN

 ]],

 [[ pdcp-SN-Size-v1130 ENUMERATED {len15bits} OPTIONAL -- Cond Rlc-AM2

 ]],

 [[ ul-DataSplitDRB-ViaSCG-r12 BOOLEAN OPTIONAL, -- Need ON

 t-Reordering-r12 ENUMERATED {

 ms0, ms20, ms40, ms60, ms80, ms100, ms120, ms140,

 ms160, ms180, ms200, ms220, ms240, ms260, ms280, ms300,

 ms500, ms750, spare14, spare13, spare12, spare11, spare10,

 spare9, spare8, spare7, spare6, spare5, spare4, spare3,

 spare2, spare1} OPTIONAL -- Cond SetupS

 ]],

 [[ ul-DataSplitThreshold-r13 CHOICE {

 release NULL,

 setup ENUMERATED {

 b0, b100, b200, b400, b800, b1600, b3200, b6400, b12800,

 b25600, b51200, b102400, b204800, b409600, b819200,

 spare1}

 } OPTIONAL, -- Need ON

 pdcp-SN-Size-v1310 ENUMERATED {len18bits} OPTIONAL, -- Cond Rlc-AM3

 statusFeedback-r13 CHOICE {

 release NULL,

 setup SEQUENCE {

 statusPDU-TypeForPolling-r13 ENUMERATED {type1, type2} OPTIONAL, -- Need ON

 statusPDU-Periodicity-Type1-r13 ENUMERATED {

 ms5, ms10, ms20, ms30, ms40, ms50, ms60, ms70, ms80, ms90,

 ms100, ms150, ms200, ms300, ms500, ms1000, ms2000, ms5000,

 ms10000, ms20000, ms50000} OPTIONAL, -- Need ON

 statusPDU-Periodicity-Type2-r13 ENUMERATED {

 ms5, ms10, ms20, ms30, ms40, ms50, ms60, ms70, ms80, ms90,

 ms100, ms150, ms200, ms300, ms500, ms1000, ms2000, ms5000,

 ms10000, ms20000, ms50000} OPTIONAL, -- Need ON

 statusPDU-Periodicity-Offset-r13 ENUMERATED {

 ms1, ms2, ms5, ms10, ms25, ms50, ms100, ms250, ms500,

 ms2500, ms5000, ms25000} OPTIONAL -- Need ON

 }

 } OPTIONAL -- Need ON

 ]],

 [[ ul-LWA-Config-r14 CHOICE {

 release NULL,

 setup SEQUENCE {

 ul-LWA-DRB-ViaWLAN-r14 BOOLEAN,

 ul-LWA-DataSplitThreshold-r14 ENUMERATED {

 b0, b100, b200, b400, b800, b1600, b3200, b6400,

 b12800, b25600, b51200, b102400, b204800, b409600,

 b819200 } OPTIONAL -- Need OR

 }

 } OPTIONAL, -- Need ON

 uplinkOnlyHeaderCompression-r14 CHOICE {

 notUsed-r14 NULL,

 rohc-r14 SEQUENCE {

 maxCID-r14 INTEGER (1..16383) DEFAULT 15,

 profiles-r14 SEQUENCE {

 profile0x0006-r14 BOOLEAN

 },

 ...

 }

 } OPTIONAL -- Need ON

 ]],

 [[ uplinkDataCompression-r15 SEQUENCE {

 bufferSize-r15 ENUMERATED {kbyte2, kbyte4, kbyte8, spare1},

 dictionary-r15 ENUMERATED {sip-SDP, operator} OPTIONAL, -- Need OR

 ...

 } OPTIONAL,-- Cond Rlc-AM4

 pdcp-DuplicationConfig-r15 CHOICE {

 release NULL,

 setup SEQUENCE {

 pdcp-Duplication-r15 ENUMERATED {configured, activated}

 }

 } OPTIONAL -- Need ON

 ]],

 [[

 ethernetHeaderCompression-r16 CHOICE {

 notUsed-r16 NULL,

 ehc-r16 SEQUENCE {

 ehc-Common-r16 SEQUENCE {

 ehc-CID-Length-r16 ENUMERATED {bits7, bits15},

 ...

 },

 ehc-Downlink-r16 SEQUENCE {

 drb-ContinueEHC-DL-r16 ENUMERATED {true} OPTIONAL, -- Need OP

 ...

 } OPTIONAL, -- Need ON

 ehc-Uplink-r16 SEQUENCE {

 drb-ContinueEHC-UL-r16 ENUMERATED {true} OPTIONAL, -- Need OP

 maxCID-EHC ENUMERATED { 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512, 1024, 2048, 4096, 8192, 16384, 32768 } OPTIONAL, -- Need ON

 ...

 } OPTIONAL, -- Need ON

 ...

 },

 ...

 } OPTIONAL -- Cond DRB

 ]]

}

-- ASN1STOP

| *PDCP-Config* field descriptions |
| --- |
| ***bufferSize***Indicates the buffer size applied for UDC specified in TS 36.323 [8]. Value *kbyte2* means 2048 bytes, *kbyte4* means 4096 bytes and so on. E-UTRAN does not reconfigure *bufferSize* for a DRB except for handover cases. |
| ***dictionary***Indicates which pre-defined dictionary is used for UDC as specified in TS 36.323 [8]. The value *sip-SDP* means that UE shall prefill the buffer with standard dictionary for SIP and SDP defined in TS 36.323 [8], and the value *operator* means that UE shall prefill the buffer with operator-defined dictionary. |
| ***discardTimer***Indicates the discard timer value specified in TS 36.323 [8]. Value in milliseconds. Value ms50 means 50 ms, ms100 means 100 ms and so on. |
| ***drb-ContinueEHC-DL, drb-ContinueEHC-UL***The fields indicate whether the PDCP entity continues or resets the EHC header compression protocol during PDCP re-establishment, as specified in TS 38.323 [5]. The field *drb-ContinueEHC-DL* indicates whether the PDCP entity continues or resets for downlink and the field *drb-ContinueEHC-UL* indicates whether the PDCP entity continues or resets for uplink. These fields are configured only in case of resuming an RRC connection or reconfiguration with sync, where the PDCP termination point is not changed and the *fullConfig* is not indicated. |
| ***ehc-CID-Length***Indicates the length of the CID field for EHC packet. The value for this field cannot be changed after the initial configuration. |
| ***ethernetHeaderCompression***If *ehc-Downlink* is configured, then Ethernet header compression is configured for downlink. Otherwise, it is not configured for downlink. If *ehc-Uplink* is configured, then Ethernet header compression is configured for uplink. Otherwise, it is not configued for uplink.The fields in *ehc-Common* applies for both donwlink and uplink once configured. Ethernet Header compression can only be configured for DRB.E-UTRAN does not reconfigure *ethernetHeaderCompression* for an MCG DRB except for upon handover and upon the first reconfiguration after RRC connection re-establishment. E-UTRAN does not reconfigure *ethernetHeaderCompression* for a SCG DRB except for upon SCG change involving PDCP re-establishment. E-UTRAN does not configure this field if *uplinkDataCompression* is configured. |
| ***headerCompression***E-UTRAN does not reconfigure header compression for an MCG DRB except for upon handover and upon the first reconfiguration after RRC connection re-establishment. E-UTRAN does not reconfigure header compression for a SCG DRB except for upon SCG change involving PDCP re-establishment. For split and LWA DRBs E-UTRAN configures only *notUsed.* E-UTRAN only configures this field when neither *uplinkOnlyHeaderCompression* nor *uplinkDataCompression* is configured.If *headerCompression* is configured, the UE shall apply the configured ROHC profile(s) in both uplink and downlink. ROHC and EHC can be both configured simultaneously for a DRB. |
| ***maxCID***Indicates the value of the MAX\_CID parameter as specified in TS 36.323 [8]. The total value of MAX\_CIDs across all bearers for the UE should be less than or equal to the value of *maxNumberROHC-ContextSessions* parameter as indicated by the UE. |
| ***maxCID-EHC***Indicates the maximum number of EHC contexts the UE can establish in uplink for a DRB.The total value of *maxCID-EHC* across all bearers for the UE should be less than or equal to half of *maxNumberEHC-Contexts* parameter as indicated by the UE. |
| ***pdcp-Duplication***Parameter for configuring PDCP duplication as specified in TS 36.323 [8]. Value *configured* indicates that PDCP duplication is configured but initially deactivated and value *activated* indicates that PDCP duplication is configured and activated upon configuration. For EN-DC, E-UTRAN configures PDCP duplication for MCG DRB only if PDCP duplication is not configured for any split DRB. |
| ***pdcp-SN-Size***Indicates the PDCP Sequence Number length in bits. For RLC UM: value *len7bits* means that the 7-bit PDCP SN format is used and *len12bits* means that the 12-bit PDCP SN format is used. For RLC AM: value *len15bits* means that the 15-bit PDCP SN format is used, value *len18bits* means that the 18-bit PDCP SN format is used, otherwise if the field is not included upon setup of the PCDP entity 12-bit PDCP SN format is used, as specified in TS 36.323 [8]. |
| ***profiles***The profiles used by both compressor and decompressor in both UE and E-UTRAN. The field indicates which of the ROHC profiles specified in TS 36.323 [8] are supported, i.e. value *true* indicates that the profile is supported. Profile 0x0000 shall always be supported when the use of ROHC is configured. If support of two ROHC profile identifiers with the same 8 LSB's is signalled, only the profile corresponding to the highest value shall be applied. E-UTRAN does not configure ROHC while *t-Reordering* is configured (i.e. for split DRBs, for LWA bearers or upon reconfiguration from split or LWA to MCG DRB). |
| ***statusFeedback***Indicates whether the UE shall send PDCP Status Report periodically or by E-UTRAN polling as specified in TS 36.323 [8]. E-UTRAN configures this field only for LWA DRB. |
| ***statusPDU-TypeForPolling***Indicates the PDCP Control PDU option when it is triggered by E-UTRAN polling. Value *type1* indicates using the legacy PDCP Control PDU for PDCP status reporting and value *type2* indicates using the LWA specific PDCP Control PDU for LWA status reporting as specified in TS 36.323 [8]. |
| ***statusPDU-Periodicity-Type1***Indicates the value of the PDCP Status reporting periodicity for *type1* Status PDU, as specified in TS 36.323 [8]. Value in milliseconds. Value ms5 means 5 ms, ms10 means 10 ms and so on. |
| ***statusPDU-Periodicity-Type2***Indicates the value of the PDCP Status reporting periodicity for *type2* Status PDU, as specified in TS 36.323 [8]. Value in milliseconds. Value ms5 means 5 ms, ms10 means 10 ms and so on. |
| ***statusPDU-Periodicity-Offset***Indicates the value of the offset for *type2* Status PDU periodicity, as specified in TS 36.323 [8]. Value in milliseconds. Value ms1 means 1 ms, ms2 means 2 ms and so on. |
| ***t-Reordering***Indicates the value of the reordering timer, as specified in TS 36.323 [8]. Value in milliseconds. Value ms0 means 0 ms and behaviour as specified in 7.3.2 applies, ms20 means 20 ms and so on. |
| ***rn-IntegrityProtection***Indicates that integrity protection or verification shall be applied for all subsequent packets received and sent by the RN on the DRB. |
| ***statusReportRequired***Indicates whether or not the UE shall send a PDCP Status Report upon re-establishment of the PDCP entity and upon PDCP data recovery as specified in TS 36.323 [8]. |
| ***ul-DataSplitDRB-ViaSCG***Indicates whether the UE shall send PDCP PDUs via SCG as specified in TS 36.323 [8]. E-UTRAN only configures the field (i.e. indicates value *TRUE*) for split DRBs. For PDCP duplication, if this field is set to *TRUE*, the primary RLC entity is SCG RLC entity and the secondary RLC entity is MCG RLC entity. If this field is not configured or set to *FALSE*, the primary RLC entity is MCG RLC entity and the secondary RLC entity is SCG RLC entity. |
| ***ul-DataSplitThreshold***Indicates the threshold value for uplink data split operation specified in TS 36.323 [8]. Value b100 means 100 Bytes, b200 means 200 Bytes and so on. E-UTRAN only configures this field for split DRBs. |
| ***ul-LWA-DRB-ViaWLAN***Indicates whether the UE shall send PDCP PDUs via the LWAAP entity as specified in TS 36.323 [8]. E‑UTRAN only configures this field (i.e. indicates value *TRUE*) for LWA DRBs. |
| ***ul-LWA-DataSplitThreshold***Indicates the threshold value for uplink data split operation as specified in TS 36.323 [8]. Value b0 means 0 Bytes, b100 means 100 Bytes and so on. E-UTRAN only configures this field for LWA DRBs. |
| ***uplinkDataCompression***Indicates the UDCconfiguration that the UE shall apply**.** E-UTRAN does not configure *uplinkDataCompression* for a DRB, if *ethernetHeaderCompression, headerCompression* or *uplinkOnlyHeaderCompression* is already configured for the DRB. E-UTRAN does not configure *uplinkDataCompression* for the split and LWA DRBs*.*The maximum number of DRBs where *uplinkDataCompression* can be applied is two. In this version of the specification, for existing DRBs, E-UTRAN can configure *uplinkDataCompression* via handover procedure or the first *RRCConnectionReconfiguration* message after RRC connection re-establishment.. |
| ***uplinkOnlyHeaderCompression***Indicates the ROHC configuration that the UE shall apply uplink-only ROHC operations, see TS 36.323 [8]. E-UTRAN only configures this field when *headerCompression* is not configured.E-UTRAN does not reconfigure header compression for an MCG DRB except for upon handover and upon the first reconfiguration after RRC connection re-establishment. E-UTRAN does not reconfigure header compression for a SCG DRB except for upon SCG change involving PDCP re-establishment. For split and LWA DRBs E-UTRAN configures only *notUsed*. |

| Conditional presence | Explanation |
| --- | --- |
| *DRB* | This field is mandatory present when the corresponding DRB is being set up, absent for SRBs. Otherwise this field is optionally present, need ON. |
| *Rlc-AM* | The field is mandatory present upon setup of a PDCP entity for a radio bearer configured with RLC AM. The field is optional, need ON, in case of reconfiguration of a PDCP entity at handover, at the first reconfiguration after RRC re-establishment or at SCG change involving PDCP re-establishment or PDCP data recovery for a radio bearer configured with RLC AM. Otherwise the field is not present. |
| *Rlc-AM2* | The field is optionally present, need OP, upon setup of a PDCP entity for a radio bearer configured with RLC AM. Otherwise the field is not present. |
| *Rlc-AM3* | The field is optionally present, need OP, upon setup of a PDCP entity for a radio bearer configured with RLC AM, if *pdcp-SN-Size-v1130* is absent. Otherwise the field is not present. |
| *Rlc-AM4* | The field is optionally present, need ON, upon setup of a PDCP entity for a radio bearer configured with RLC AM. The field is optional, need OP, in case of reconfiguration of a PDCP entity at handover, or at the first reconfiguration after RRC re-establishment. Otherwise the field is not present and the UE shall continue to use the existing value. |
| *Rlc-UM* | The field is mandatory present upon setup of a PDCP entity for a radio bearer configured with RLC UM. It is optionally present, Need ON, upon handover within E-UTRA, upon the first reconfiguration after re-establishment and upon SCG change involving PDCP re-establishment. Otherwise the field is not present. |
| *RN* | The field is optionally present when signalled to the RN, need OR. Otherwise the field is not present. |
| *Setup* | The field is mandatory present in case of radio bearer setup. Otherwise the field is optionally present, need ON. |
| *SetupS* | The field is mandatory present in case of setup of or reconfiguration to a split DRB or LWA DRB. The field is optionally present upon reconfiguration of a split DRB or LWA DRB or upon DRB type change from split to MCG DRB or from LWA to LTE only, need ON. Otherwise the field is not present. |

*End of the TP to TS 36.331*