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

**Online, 12–20 April 2021**

**Agenda item: 6**

**Source: Mediatek inc (RAN2 Chairman)**

**Title: Report of [AT113bis-e][001][TEI16] TEI16 new and small (Chairman)**

**Document for: Discussion and Agreement**

# 1 Introduction

This is the result of the following email discussion in RAN2#113bis-e Meeting:.

* [AT113bis-e][001][TEI16] TEI16 new and small (Chairman)

 Scope: Treat R2-2103042, R2-2103043, R2-2103044, R2-2103045, R2-2102623, R2-2102624, R2-2103467, R2-2103464
Phase 1, determine agreeable parts, Phase 2, for agreeable parts Work on CRs.
Intended outcome: Report and Agreed-in-principle CRs, if any
Deadline: Schedule A

**Chairman views:**

1/ Now is late for R16, so completely new functionality for TEI16 would require strong support and fixing a real and important problem.

2/ However, for some TEI16 proposals is it not clear-cut whether they are new functionality or bug fixes or consistency updates. For bug-fixes and small consistency updates the bar is lower. For the proposals in this discussion it is not clear cut whether they should be regarded as new functions or not, and they they fullfill the requirement that they are small, so thus RAN2 can discuss.

Please feel free to ask questions. The proponents need to reply to questions. If possible please provide a position statement, and some brief justification, to facilitate decision whether the proposals or some modified variant of them can be accepted/agreed or not, in phase 1. Detailed dicussions on Proposals that seems agreeable is expected in phase 2.

# 2 Contact Information

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# 3 Discussion

## 3.1 Redirection with MPS indication

[R2-2103042](file:///C%3A%5Cevutukuri%5Cwork%5C5G%5CRAN2%5Cdocs%5CR2-2103042.zip) Redirection with MPS Indication Perspecta Labs, CISA ECD, T-Mobile, Ericsson, Qualcomm CR Rel-16 36.331 16.4.0 4579 2 C NR\_newRAT-Core, TEI16 R2-2102232

[R2-2103043](file:///C%3A%5Cevutukuri%5Cwork%5C5G%5CRAN2%5Cdocs%5CR2-2103043.zip) Redirection with MPS Indication Perspecta Labs, CISA ECD, T-Mobile, Ericsson, Qualcomm CR Rel-16 38.331 16.4.1 2413 2 C NR\_newRAT-Core, TEI16 R2-2102233

[R2-2103044](file:///D%3A%5CDocuments%5C3GPP%5Ctsg_ran%5CWG2%5CTSGR2_113bis-e%5CDocs%5CR2-2103044.zip) Redirection with MPS Indication Perspecta Labs, CISA ECD, T-Mobile, Ericsson, Qualcomm CR Rel-16 36.306 16.4.0 1804 1 C NR\_newRAT-Core, TEI16 R2-2102234

[R2-2103045](file:///C%3A%5Cevutukuri%5Cwork%5C5G%5CRAN2%5Cdocs%5CR2-2103045.zip) Redirection with MPS Indication Perspecta Labs, CISA ECD, T-Mobile, Ericsson, Qualcomm CR Rel-16 38.306 16.4.0 0526 1 C NR\_newRAT-Core, TEI16 R2-2102235

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| Company | Position | Detailed Comments |
| Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell | TEI17 | The proposal would introduce new condition for setting highPriorityAccess establishment cause (overriding NAS behaviour). Since the modification of establishment causes might impact CT1 (see 24.501, clause 5.4.6), this may not be even TEI proposal. Anyway, as it's rather late for TEI16, this could be considered for Rel-17 (the TEI17 is planned to start from August 2021). |
| Qcom | Support  |  |
| Docomo | Support | We support this proposal. This is important from our perspective because without the proposal the end-to-end priority handling for MPS remains incomplete.As the proposal addresses an MT EPS fallback scenario among others, we believe the problems have to be addressed now in Rel-16. Delaying it to Rel-17 could mean less/delayed market support for the feature, and that incoming MPS for IMS voice/video cannot be used until wide VoNR rollout. |
| Ericsson | Support |  |
| MediaTek | Not in R16 | Similar view as Nokia.We should avoid further optimization in at this stage of Rel-16.  |
| Lenovo | TEI17 | We share the same views as Nokia/NSB due to implications to NAS. It should be noted that when a feature is introduced in Rel-X an early implementation in Rel-(X-1) is possible if there is support for it and technically feasible.Regarding the AS aspects we have some comments:* The UE support of the feature is proposed as optional w/o capability signaling. But then how does the NW know to set to mpsPriorityIndication flag in the RRC release message?
* For RRC connection establishment in LTE it is proposed that the UE applies AC14 (for emergency services) and sets the establishment cause to “highPriorityAccess”. We wonder why the UE cannot set the establishment cause to “emergency”?
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## 3.2 Initiation of RNA update

[R2-2103623](file:///D%3A%5CDocuments%5C3GPP%5Ctsg_ran%5CWG2%5CTSGR2_113bis-e%5CDocs%5CR2-2103623.zip) Clarification on the initiation of RNA update Huawei, HiSilicon discussion Rel-16 TEI16

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| Company | Position | Detailed Comments |
| ZTE | Agree | We are okay with the proposed changes |
| Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell | Further check is needed | Access Category 2 got special treatment. At least TS24.501 reads “*barring checks will be skipped for this access attempt.*” That was the reason to treat the procedures for Access Category in a different way. However, further check may be needed to ensure the scenario when two requests come together (RNA Update and Emergency call) is covered properly. |
| Qcom | Yes for the NR CR | We’re fine with the clarification to align with other part of spec that specified to allow RNA update when barring is lifted for access category 2 |
| MediaTek | Agree |  |
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## 3.3 RRC Release cause for inter-RAT cell (re)selection in RRC\_INACTIVE

[R2-2103624](file:///D%3A%5CDocuments%5C3GPP%5Ctsg_ran%5CWG2%5CTSGR2_113bis-e%5CDocs%5CR2-2103624.zip) Clarification on RRC Release cause for inter-RAT cell (re)selection in RRC\_INACTIVE Huawei, HiSilicon discussion Rel-16 TEI16

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| Company | Position | Detailed Comments |
| Chairman |  | I assume the intention here is to clarify cross-layer behaviour, and not really change behaviour (or what)? If that is the case, the discussion should consider that this is intended to be a bug-fix.  |
| ZTE | Disagree | AS can inform NAS about the inter-RAT reselection and it is usually done by implementation and not limited to the case when UE falls from inactive to idle mode when inter-RAT cell reselection happens. Thus we think this CR is not needed as NAS will not rely on the release cause to know that the inter-RAT selection happens. |
| Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell | Disagree | CR is not needed and this is not a correction but a behavioural change - if the cross-layer indication is missing, that could be done by changing RRC procedural text, but adding a new cause value would also impact CT1 specifications. In fact upper layers will notify the change of RAT as AS provides information about broadcast information (e.g. SIB1 in NR and LTE) to upper layers (e.g. in NR 5.2.2.4.2 forward the cellIdentity to upper layers; forward the trackingAreaCode to upper layers). Hence, the CR is not needed. |
| QCOM | neutral | We agree with the issue, but we don’t see there is a need for spec change … behavior correction can be left to UE implementation to handle it.  |
| MediaTek | Disagree | We think that UE implementation could handle this. No need to specify the release cause between UE RRC and UE NAS. |
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## 3.4 Combined RRC procedures

[R2-2103467](file:///C%3A%5Cevutukuri%5Cwork%5C5G%5CRAN2%5Cdocs%5CR2-2103467.zip) On combined RRC procedures Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell, Ericsson discussion Rel-16 TEI16 R2-2101319

[R2-2103464](file:///D%3A%5CDocuments%5C3GPP%5Ctsg_ran%5CWG2%5CTSGR2_113bis-e%5CDocs%5CR2-2103464.zip) RRC processing delays for combined procedures Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell, Ericsson CR Rel-16 38.331 16.4.1 1288 8 F TEI16 R2-2101320

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| Company | Position | Detailed Comments |
| Chairman |  | Similar proposals were discussed before, If I recall correctly, CRs were not agreed then partly due to unwillingness to change current UE implementations that treats RRC messages sequentially and without specific optimization even if said RRC messages are sent in the same Transport Block. I understand that the proponents have modified the proposal to allow that, so we can consider again.  |
| ZTE | Disagree with the CR | We agree there is an issue, but the main problem with the existing spec is with lack of SR resources and hence the resulting double-RACH. However, we don’t think the CR sovles this issue. Note that the UE releases the lower layer configuration (specifically, the SR and the PUCCH resoures are released). When the reestablishment is received, the UE submits the reestablishment complete message to the lower layers and if the subsequent reconfiguration message has not yet been received/processed by the UE, this will result in a RACH attempt. The gNB may be able to solve this problem of double RACH by sending UL grant(s) to schedule the reestablishmentComplete message but the timing of such scheduling needs to take into account potential differences in the UE processing delay to be able to avoid the double RACH issue.Even if a combined processing delay is defined, it is not the case that the UEs are mandated to delay the submission of Reestablishment complete message until the RRCReconfiguration is processed. If this is the intention, then this should be clarified (that the UEs are required to wait until they process the reconfiguration message before submitting the reestablishmentComplete to lower layers – this will require more changes). However, this also results in unnecessary delay for the overall procedure and instead the better approach is to allow sequential processing but to include L1 SR resources to be provided in the reestablishment message similar to what is done in LTE (as proposed in R2-2004618).  |
| Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell | Proponent | The issue here is two-fold: 1) RRC re-establishment cannot be rejected and 2) RRC re-establishment doesn't allow reconfiguration of dedicated parameters. This means network has to accept all re-establishment requests and then reconfigure the UE or use the fallback mechanism.ZTE: For 1) It is unclear to us why RRC re-establishment cannot be rejected. Of course the network can send RRCSetup in response to the re-establishment if it cannot go ahead with reestablishment. The fallback behaviour is an implicit reject mechanism that is allowed in NR (unlike in LTE). So, it is unclear why this is an issue. For 2), sure, we agree. This is the main issue (which is possible in LTE but not in NR). But seems we have different solutions in mind for this issue though. There are different ways to approach this, and the CR only covers P3+P4. We would first like to understand what the UE problems are - LTE has already defined combined RRC messages for a similar use case, so there should be no principal problem for UEs with this. Without this CR, the combined procedures cannot be used.ZTE: The difference is that in LTE, there is not only the combined processing time, but there is also the SR resource available in reestablishment message. So, LTE allows sequential processing of reestablishment and reconfiguration without double RACH issue and the combined processing delay helps with a overall time limit on the combined procedure. But in NR, we don’t have the first option (i.e. to have SR resources). So, this means that we either have to rely on combined processing (i.e. sequential processing is no longer allowed once combined processing delay is specified), or we will have double RACH. This is the issue that we want to highlight. To ZTE: the double RACH can be avoided if network uses blind UL grants - this was already discussed during LTE and is widely used within deployed networks. So that shouldn't be a big issue in NR, either.ZTE: This was not a problem in LTE. So, we are not sure what is meant by the highlighted part above. LTE will not have the problem since basic L1 configuration (and SR resource) can be included in reestablishment message. Indeed NR deployements use blind UL grants, but this is not guaranteed to capture all possible processing times in the field. Eventually there will be some cases where some implementations are quicker than other and these will create the extra RACH unless the timing of the UL grant happens to be exactly correct. The combined procedure doesn't mean the responses are delayed - this in fact reduces the delay: UP data can anyway only continue after the first reconfiguration, and normally this would require network to first wait for the UE response, then react to that, send reconfiguration and wait for the response. Here this is combined to the same procedure, which reduces the overall delay.ZTE: The question is whether sequential processing is allowed or not for the reestablishment and reconfiguration with this proposal? If the UE doesnot delay the reestablishment complete until processing the reconfiguration (i.e. sequential processing is allowed), then it seems to us that the problem is not solved.  |
| QCOM | NO  | Although the spec may allow transmission of the 2 RRC messages in the same TB, but this doesn’t mean that UE is expected to transmit one RRC Complete message (for both messages), or 2 seperate RRC Complete messages in the same TB. The UE behavior varies among UE vendors, and therefore any modification in the spec to mandate a specific UE behavior will be considered an NBC for some of the UE vendors.  |
| MediaTek | Disagree | The UE implementation has to process the RRC message one by one which is clearly specified in RRC SPEC (quote below). Even if the NW send the two RRC message within same TB. The processing time should just be the sum of indivisual processing time. Define this joint procedure does not solve the issue mentioned in the paper. So, we don’t think the CR is needed. ------- From 38.331 -------5.1.2 General requirementsThe UE shall:1> process the received messages in order of reception by RRC, i.e. the processing of a message shall be completed before starting the processing of a subsequent message; |
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# 4 Conclusion

# 5 References

[1] R2-113bise Chairman notes 2021-04-11.docx