**3GPP TSG-RAN WG2 Meeting #115e R2-21XXXX**

**E-Meeting, 9th - 27th Aug 2021**

**Source: Xiaomi**

**Title:****Report of [Offline-616]**

**Agenda Item:** **8.7.2.1**

**Document for:** **Discussion and Decision**

# Introduction

This contribution is to discuss following offline discussion.

* [AT115-e][616][Relay] Proposals from control plane summary (Xiaomi)

Scope: Briefly discuss P1/P4/P5 and P8/P9/P10 of R2-2108824 and attempt to reach consensus. Also confirm if P18 is agreeable.

Intended outcome: Report to comeback session, in R2-2108948

Deadline: Tuesday 2021-08-24 2000 UTC

# Discussion

## 2.1 Uu RLC configuration for remote UE’s SRB0/1

Regarding Uu RLC configuration for remote UE’s SRB0 message, companies’ views are observed as following,

Option 1, Fixed/specified [1], [6], [33], [36]

Option 2, Default [7], [9], [13]

Option 3, NW configured [4], [7], [9], [13], [15], [20], [26]

Proponents of option 1 prefer the same principle as PC-5 RLC configuration should be reused for Uu. Proponents of option 3 believes the NW is able to provide Uu RLC configuration since relay UE shall enter CONNECTED to relay remote UE’s SRB0 message. Meanwhile, [7], [9] and [13] also supports default configuration in case NW doesn’t provide dedicated configuration. There is no clear majority view. P1 in [39] propose RAN2 to discuss following question,

**Question 1: which Uu RLC configuration is used for remote UE’s SRB0 message.**

**Option 1, Fixed/specified.**

**Option 2, Default,**

**Option 3, NW configured.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Option | Comments |
| Apple | Option 1 | We think it is simple for relay UE implementation to just use fixed/specified option for SRB0 in both PC5 and Uu hop. |
| Qualcomm | Option 2 and Option 3 | Option 1 doesn’t make sense. Fixed/specified configuration is used for SRB0 delivery, but relay is CONNECTED state. As a principle in Uu, CONNECTED UE with security generally can’t use SRB0.  For Option 2 and Option 3, we actually see below 3 different solutions:   * **Alt-1:** Specify a default Uu RLC channel in spec, which can be reconfigured to a dedicated RLC channel by gNB later * **Alt-2:** gNB configures **one Uu RLC channel shared by all remote UEs for SRB0 delivery** after the relay UE enters CONNECTED state with its L2 Relay capability indicated/authorized * **Alt-3:** gNB configures **different Uu RLC channels for different remote UEs for SRB0 delivery**, which requires CONNECTED relay to send SUI first   We think Alt-3 should be precluded because it has extra latency of 2 RRC messages (for SUI and responded RRC Reconfiguration message with dedicated Uu RLC channel config).  For Alt-1 and Alt-2, we think there is not much difference. Both of them need to reserve a fixed LCID for SRB0. The only difference is that the fixed LCID is specified in spec in Alt-1 while the fixed LCID is configured by gNB after relay authorization in Alt-2. We think RAN2 can pick either one based on majority. |
| MediaTek | Option-2 |  |
| Lenovo | Option 3. | When the remote UE transmits SRB0 message, relay stays at RRC connected state. Therefore, option 3 is the best one. |
| OPPO | Option 3 | NW configured solution brings more flexibility.  w.r.t the 3 alternatives given by QC, we share the view, and there seems no need to separate alt-1 and alt-2 since the two cases can be combined, i.e., the Uu RLC channel can be shared by all remote UE and can be default but also reconfigurable by gNB.  We slightly prefer option-3 considering the point that “the whole procedure (configuration of Uu channel) happens after relay UE enters into RRC\_CONNECTED state”. |
| vivo | Option 3 | For Option 1 and Option 2, the potential advantage is the less CP latency for Remote UE’s RRC connection establishment, but with the cost of occupying one LCID value statically.  Meanwhile, for Option 3, it is flexible LCID value assignment like DRBs, but will bring the additional CP latency compared with Option 1/2.   1. However, we analyze the additional CP latency in our contribution R2-2107757. It is observed that if dedicated Uu RLC channel configuration is used, the potential CP latency of the Remote UE’s connection establishment procedure can be increased by **~10 ms** for the RRC non-segmented case and **~50 ms** for the RRC segmented case.   As above, we think the latency issue is not that urgent and in this release RAN2 can focus on the eMBB-type Remote UE first. Therefore, it is acceptable on the potential large latency due to the dedicated Uu RLC channel configuration. In such way, a common signalling solution for Remote UE’s SRB0/SRB1/SRB2/DRBs signalling delivery over Uu RLC channel can be achieved. |
| Spreadtrum | Option 3 | Remote UE’s SRB0 is relayed to the gNB after the RRC connection setup between the relay UE and the gNB. In such case, the gNB can do dedicated configuration for Uu RLC channels. |
| Sharp | Option 2 |  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Option 3 with Option 2 | If relay UE was in connected, the configuration has to be configured by dedicated signaling. So, option 3 is essential.  If relay UE was in IDLE/Inactive, it enters connected first, then the NW may use the “ToAddMod list” to configure some Uu RLC but without detailed parameters. In that case, relay UE can use the default value. |
| ZTE | Option 3 | The Uu RLC channel for the delivery of remote UE’s SRB0 and SRB1 (e.g. RRCResume and RRCRestablishment) RRC message may be configured by gNB when relay UE initially enter RRC connected state and indicate to the gNB that it is a relay UE and intends to perform U2N relay communication. When the relay UE receive the RRCSetup request message from remote UE, it may directly forward the signalling via Uu RLC channel.  The benefits from the default Uu RLC channel configuration is trivial since it is only meaningful when relay UE initially connect to the network for forwarding purpose. Moreover, the default Uu RLC channel configuration requires the reservation of LCID which is only applicable for U2N relay UE. This also requires additional specification effort. |
| Ericsson | Option 2 and Option 3 | It would be good to have a default configuration that the UE could apply without the network always configuring the SRB0. If there is a need to a different configuration, then the network should have always the possibility to do it via dedicated signalling. |
| Sony | Option 2 and Option 3 |  |
| InterDigital | Option 2 |  |
| Samsung | Option 1 | Same view as Apple |
| Intel | Option 3 (preferred),  option 2 | Agree with OPPO’s view. It is also tied to which node allocates Remote UE local/temporary ID discussion and whether Relay UE informs gNB of the incoming request. |
| LG | Option 3 | When relay UE delivers remote UE’s SRB0 to gNB, the relay UE has already become RRC CONNECTED state. So, we think the NW configuration (option3) for remote UE’s SRB0 message is the most proper idea of the three options. |

Regarding Uu RLC configuration for remote UE’s SRB1 message, companies’ views are observed as following,

Option 1, Fixed/specified [33]

Option 2, Default [1], [6], [7], [9], [13], [36]

Option 3, NW configured [4], [7], [9], [13], [15], [20], [26], [36]

Only one company prefers fixed/specified configuration. 6 companies prefer to use default configuration. 8 companies prefer to use NW configured configuration. RAN2 had agreed Uu RLC configuration for remote UE’s SRB1 message such as RRCResume and RRCReestablishment message could be (re-)configured by NW via dedicated signalling. It’s still FFS whether default configuration is supported. P4 in [39] propose RAN2 to discuss following question,

**Question 2: Do you agree default Uu RLC configuration for remote UE’s SRB1 message is supported.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Yes/No | Comments |
| Apple | Yes | It can be overridden by network configuration |
| Qualcomm | Yes | Because relay is in CONNECTED state, we prefer the same handling as SRB0 in Question 1, i.e. pick either one below Alt-1 or Alt-2:   * **Alt-1:** Specify a default Uu RLC channel, which can be reconfigured to a dedicated RLC channel by gNB later   **Alt-2:** gNB configures a **Uu RLC channel shared by all remote UEs for SRB0 delivery** after the relay UE enters CONNECTED state with its L2 Relay capability indicated/authorized |
| MediaTek | Yes |  |
| Lenovo | Yes | If the default configuration is alllowed, the default configuration can be overridden by the gNB configuration. |
| OPPO | No (prefer NW configuration as replied to Q1 above) | See our reply to Q1 above.  We wonder what’s the additional gain to support default configuration besides NW configured SRB1. SUI report from relay UE can always achieve the benefit of flexible configuration. |
| vivo | No with comments | For remote UE’s SRB1 message other than RRCResume and RRCReestablishment, it has already been agreed as following.  Agreements:  Proposal 6-2: [21/23, 22/23] [Easy] For the delivery of remote UE’s SRB1 RRC message other than RRCResume and RRCReestablishment message, network configuration via dedicated signalling is used for the configuration of PC5 RLC channel and Uu RLC channel.  Therefore, the delta part of Question 2 should be remote UE’s SRB1 message as RRCResume and RRCReestablishment. For the answer of Question 2, as commented in Question 1, we support that always relying on network configuration via dedicated signalling over Uu RLC channel. |
| Spreadtrum | No | The Uu RLC channel for remote UE’s SRB1can always rely on network dedicated configuration. |
| Sharp | Yes |  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes (need clarification) | If the intention is to agree use default value in addition to the agreed dedicated manner, we support.  Again, this is for the case NW just use “ToAddMod list” to add the Uu RLC but does not provide detailed parameters, as in legacy Uu behavior. |
| ZTE | No | We think network configuration is enough. For example, relay UE may indicate to the gNB that it is a relay UE and intends to perform U2N relay communication. Correspondingly, the gNB may provide the Uu RLC channel configuration for SRB1 RRC message delivery such as RRCResume and RRCReestablishment message to relay UE. It is not necessary to support default configuration here. |
| Ericsson | Yes but… | As also for the SRB0 a default configuration is beneficial for the SRB1. However, the network should have the possibility to change the default configuration via dedicated signaling. |
| Sony | Yes |  |
| InterDigital | Yes |  |
| Samsung | Yes |  |
| Intel | Yes with comment | Agree with Ericsson view; however, open for majority view to go with NW only configuration. |
| LG | No | After relay UE become in CONNECTED, NW dedicated configuration is enough. NW dedicated configuration has flexibility. What’s the benefit using default configuration for Uu RLC to deliver remote UE’s SRB1 message? |

[7] further discuss which RLC configuration is used for RRCReconfigurationComplete in path switch to indirect path. P5 in [39] propose RAN2 to discuss following question,

**Question 3: Do you agree dedicated signalling is used for the PC5 RLC and Uu RLC configuration of remote UE SRB1 for RRCReconfigurationComplete in path switch to indirect path.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Yes/No | Comments |
| Apple | Yes | This can be part of RRCReconfiguration message to the remote UE. |
| Qualcomm | See comments | If target relay is in CONNECTED state, we think both RRC reconfiguration message towards remote UE (i.e. step 3) and reconfiguration message towards relay (i.e. step 2) can include remote UE dedicated PC5 RLC and Uu RLC configuration for delivery of remote UE’s *RRCReconfigurationComplete* message. So, it is “Yes”  If target relay is in IDLE/INACTIVE state, this question needs further study whether default/specified PC5/Uu RLC need to be used. Please note that gNB can’t configure dedicated RLC for IDLE/INACTIVE relay UE (i.e. there is no step 2). |
| MediaTek | Yes | We agree with Apple and the first part of the answer from Qualcomm. Meanwhile, we think that currently we should prioritize the discussion for connected Relay UE. |
| Lenovo | Yes with comments | If target relay UE is connected state, it is straightforward that dedicated signalling can be used to be transmitted to relay UE.  If idle/inactive state relay UE can be supported by path switching, the idle/inactive relay UE should transit to connected before remote UE transmits complete message. Specifically, if gNB indicates to idle/inactive relay UE, gNB can inform/page relay UE before step 3. If remote UE indicates to idle/inactive relay UE, the relay UE can response to the remote UE after transiting to connected state. Then, the remote UE transmits complete message after receiving response from relay UE. |
| OPPO | Yes for RRC\_CONNECTED relay UE | If Relay UE is in RRC\_INACTIVE/RRC\_IDLE  For Uu RLC configuration, see our reply to Q1 above, i.e., network configuration is still feasible.  For PC5 RLC configuration, we can follow the agreement for SRB1, i.e., use default configuration.  *Proposal 6-3: [23/23] [Easy] For the delivery of remote UE’s SRB1 RRC message such as RRCResume and RRCReestablishment message, default configuration is used for the configuration of PC5 RLC channel which can be reconfigured by network. FFS for Uu RLC channel.* |
| vivo | Yes | For the PC5 RLC configuration of remote UE SRB1 for RRCReconfigurationComplete, we agree with Apple that it can be included as part of the remote UE’s RRCReconfiguration message content.  For the Uu RLC configuration of remote UE SRB1 for RRCReconfigurationComplete, we think the following agreement to use network configuration via dedicated signalling has covered the path switch scenario.  Agreements:  Proposal 6-2: [21/23, 22/23] [Easy] For the delivery of remote UE’s SRB1 RRC message other than RRCResume and RRCReestablishment message, network configuration via dedicated signalling is used for the configuration of PC5 RLC channel and Uu RLC channel. |
| Spreadtrum | Yes for RRC\_CONNECTED relay UE | For IDLE/INACITVE relay UE, default configuration can be used for PC5 RLC channel and network configuration via dedicated signaling can be used for Uu RLC channel. |
| Sharp | Yes |  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | See comment | The intention is mainly for IDLE/INACTIVE relay UE.  For sure, the connected relay UE, the dedicated signaling can be used, as agreed.  But, for idle/inactive relay UE, as commented by OPPO, the PC5 RLC has to use default value.  So, our original intention is to use dedicated signaling with default value. |
| ZTE | Yes for RRC\_Connnected relay UE | Agree with OPPO that for the RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE relay UE, the fixed or default PC5 configuration may be used for the delivery of RRCReconfigurationComplete message during path switch from direct to indirect link. In this case, the Uu RLC channel configured via dedicated signalling is still used for the delivery of RRCReconfigurationComplete message. |
| Ericsson | See comment | Agree with QC and Huawei. |
| Sony | Yes |  |
| InterDigital | Yes for RRC\_CONNECTED relay UE | For IDLE/INACTIVE, default configuration can be used on PC5. |
| Samsung | Yes |  |
| Intel | Yes with comment | Based on company comments, we prefer to clarify further details regarding the question. If the intention was for switching to RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE Relay UE, we prefer to understand the mechanism by which Relay UE enters RRC\_CONNECTED and the whole picture before discussing this detail. If it was for switching to RRC\_CONNECTED relay UE, we agree with Apple’s view. |
| LG | Yes |  |

## 2.3 Sharing of ID/DRX information for paging forward

In RAN2 114 meeting, it’s agreed that When Relay UE in RRC IDLE/RRC INACTVE and Remote UE in RRC IDLE/RRC INACTIVE, the Relay UE monitors paging occasions of its PC5-RRC connected Remote UE(s). However, it’s FFS how relay UE obtain remote UE’s paging occasions. Many companies support remote UE provides UE ID, i.e. 5G-S-TMSI/I-RNTI to relay UE. Relay UE could decode paging message to derive the UE ID and forward the paging message accordingly. P8/P9 in [39] propose RAN2 to discuss following question,

**Question 4: Do you agree IDLE/INACTIVE remote UE provides 5G-S-TMSI/I-RNTI to IDLE/INACTIVE relay UE.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Yes/No | Comments |
| Apple | Yes | As SA3 has confirmed there is no security concern on exposing the 5G-S-TMSI/I-RNTI, it is OK to share those with relay UE. |
| Qualcomm | Yes | It is straight forward to follow SA3 reply LS:  **A**: SA3 made an assumption that the relay UE is a trusted entity. Under this assumption, exposing the 5G-S-TMSI/I-RNTI of the remote UE to relay UE is acceptable.  In addition, please note that SA3 didn’t mention any condition of this trust assumption. Thus, RAN2 can assume relay is always trusted. We prefer to add “**full**” before “**5G-S-TMSI/I-RNTI”,** to make the proposal more clearly |
| MediaTek | No | We understand that SA3 conclusion was that the Relay UE may know the 5G-S-TMSI in case the Relay UE is a trusted entity. However, as discussed in the SI phase in RAN2 and SA2, there are cases in which the Relay UE is not trusted, such as the case of a relay in a public place like a coffee shop.  In order to avoid the ID disclosure, we prefer that the Remote UE should inform Relay UE of its paging DRX parameters (i.e. to determine PO). Then Relay UE forwards the paging DRX parameters of Remote UE to the base station i.e. gNB [R2-2107045]. R2-2107045 describes the case for connected Relay UE but it can be easily expanded to IDLE/INACTIVE relay UE. |
| Lenovo | Yes with comments | Based on LS from SA3, there is no security issues. However, not all idle/inactive UEs will provide the 5G-S-TMSI/I-RNTI to IDLE/INACTIVE relay UE. For example, IC remote UE will not provide. |
| OPPO | No, only partial 5G-S-TMSI is needed. | We think partial 5G-S-TMSI/RNTI (UE\_ID=5G-S-TMSI mod 1024) is enough to let relay UE know the PO to monitor and mitigate the security concern considering the possibility of non-trusted relay, since SA3 only replied exposing the 5G-S-TMSI/I-RNTI of the remote UE to a trusted relay UE is acceptable. |
| vivo | Yes | They are used for Relay UE to derive Remote UE’s POs. |
| Spreadtrum | Yes | 5G-S-TMSI/RNTI can be provided to relay UE after PC-5 unicast connection is setup, where PC5 security has been established. Thus, the relay UE can be assumed as a trusted entity. |
| Sharp | Yes | Base on SA3’s input, it is applicable. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes |  |
| ZTE | Yes | Since SA3 assumes that the relay UE is a trusted entity and exposing the 5G-S-TMSI/I-RNTI of the remote UE to relay UE is acceptable, it is suggested to directly provide the 5G-S-TMSI/I-RNTI of remote UE to relay UE. |
| Ericsson | Yes | SA3 did not express any concerns about this |
| Sony | Yes |  |
| InterDigital | See comments | While SA3 agreed that there is no security concern to send the IDs, we are ok to sending only part of the ID in order to allow use cases where the relay UE is not a trusted entity. |
| Samsung | Yes |  |
| Intel | Yes |  |
| LG | Yes | Relay UE can derive directly remote UE’s PO by using 5G-S-TMSI/I-RNTI. |

**Question 5: Do you agree IDLE/INACTIVE Relay UE decodes received paging message to derive the 5G-S-TSMI/I-RNTI and forward the paging message accordingly.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Yes/No | Comments |
| Apple | Yes |  |
| Qualcomm | Yes | As replied in Q4, please note that SA3 didn’t mention any condition of this trust assumption. Thus, RAN2 can assume relay is always trusted, and full UE-ID can be shared between remote UE and relay.  Therefore, we think there is no security concern for relay to decode paging message of remote UE. Then, relay UE can know which specific remote UE to receive the paging. As consequence, unicast PC5-RRC transmission for paging forwarding is sufficient. |
| MediaTek | No | When the Relay UE monitors the PO of a particular Remote UE, the Relay UE can identify this is a message for a particular Remote UE according to the paging DRX parameters (i.e. to determine PO) he received from the Remote UE. |
| Lenovo | Yes |  |
| OPPO | No | We think partial 5G-S-TMSI/RNTI (UE\_ID=5G-S-TMSI mod 1024) is enough to let relay UE know the PO to monitor and mitigate the security concern. In this case, relay UE doesn’t need to decode the paging message for remote UE, but just forward the whole paging message received in the concerned PO to the concerned remote UE. |
| vivo | Yes | Instead of blindly forwarding the paging message, decoding received paging message to derive the 5G-S-TSMI/I-RNTI and forwarding the paging message accordingly are more accurate and save potential PC5 singnaling overhead. |
| Spreadtrum | Yes |  |
| Sharp | Yes |  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes, also fine with the other way. | Wording clarification:  **IDLE/INACTIVE Relay UE decodes received paging message to derive the 5G-S-TSMI/I-RNTI and forward the paging message to specific remote UE(s) accordingly.** |
| ZTE | Yes | Suppose the relay UE can get the 5G-S-TMSI/I-RNTI info of remote UE, relay UE may precisely determine whether an associated remote UE is paged or not. If yes, relay UE may send the paging indication via PC5 RRC message to the specific remote UE. |
| Ericsson | Yes with comments (maybe postpone for now) | In principle this is one way to do it, but whether the relay UE should decode the whole paging message is up to stage 3 details. For instance, there could be no need for the relay UE to decode the paging message for the remote UE if this is included in an OCTET STRING. |
| Sony | Yes |  |
| InterDigital | No | Although both methods would work, it seems preferrable that the relay UE does not actually decode the paging message and forwards any paging messages received in the PO of one or more remote UEs to that/those remote UE(s) instead. |
| Samsung | Yes |  |
| Intel | Yes | We already agreed to delivering Remote UE paging over unicast using PC5-RRC message. It is essential for the Relay UE to determine specific Remote UE’s paging message; we can be open if it can be achieved using partial ID. |
| LG | Yes |  |

Relay UE shall be aware of remote UE’s PO to perform monitoring. [2], [8], [12], [27] propose to provide remote UE’s DRX cycle to relay UE. [21] propose to provide remote UE’s PO to relay UE. [30] believes the PO of remote UE is configured via SIB. However, according to 38.304 specification, the PO is calculated in MAC and the essential parameters, e.g. DRX cycle, may come from SIB or upper layer. It’s unclear how SIB could configure remote UE’s PO. P10 in [39] propose RAN2 to discuss following question,

**Question 6: Do you agree IDLE/INACTIVE remote UE provide its Uu DRX cycle T to IDLE/INACTIVE relay UE.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Yes/No | Comments |
| Apple | Yes |  |
| Qualcomm | Yes (see comments) | We are not sure what T means. All the following understandings can work:   * IDLE UE   + Alt-1: T=min (default cycle, cycle in NAS)   + Alt-2: T=cycle in NAS. * INACTIVE UE   + Alt-1: T=min (RAN paging cycle, cycle in NAS)   + Alt-2: T= RAN paging cycle and cycle in NAS   The difference b/w IDLE and INACTIVE is that default cycle is common to relay and remote UE, so no need for remote to share with relay.  We don’t have strong opinion for above understanding. Suggest to make it clear in agreement. |
| MediaTek | Yes | See our reply in Q4/Q5.  We assume that Remote UE can inform Relay UE of its paging DRX parameters (i.e. to determine PO). For example, after deriving UE\_ID mode N and UE\_ID/N, Remote UE may report three parameters to Relay UE, i.e.  - T: paging cycle  - SFN start offset: e.g. the SFN with PO happens at SFN =3, 3+T, 3+ 2T, … 3+nT  - i\_s value |
| Lenovo | No | If IDLE/INACTIVE remote UE provide its Uu DRX cycle T to IDLE/INACTIVE relay UE, the remote UE is expected to calculate DRX cycle T based on the UE specific DRX cycle and default paging cycle. That means relay UE needs to transfer default paging cycle to remote UE. Actually, **the remote UE can only provide UE specific DRX cycle to relay UE**, **relay UE calculates Uu DRX cycle T which can save the step that relay UE transfers default cycle to remote UE.**  Based on the above analysis, the idle remote UE provides the UE specific cycle from NAS signalling to the relay UE. The inactive remote UE provides the minimum of UE specific cycle from NAS signalling and UE specific cycle via RRC signalling to the relay UE.  In addition, we consider the case that IC remote UE and relay UE camp on the different cell. If RAN2 agrees that direct reception of SI via Uu is supported for IC Remote UE. The Uu DRX cycle T for the different cells could be different if the default cycle is different. |
| OPPO | Yes |  |
| vivo | Yes with comments | According to our understanding:  - For RRC\_IDLE UE, Uu DRX cycle T is the shortest of ‘UE specific cycle can be configured via NAS signalling’ and ‘a default cycle from SIB’.  - For RRC INCATIVE UE, Uu DRX cycle T is the shortest of ‘UE specific cycle via NAS signalling’, UE-specific cycle via RRC signalling, and ‘a default cycle from SIB’.  Based on above, providing remote UE’s UE specific DRX cycle to relay UE is necessary, but FFS for the default cycle from SIB. For the latter one, RAN2 may further discuss the necessity after the SI delivery design is more clear. For example, when direct Uu path reception of system information is allow for IC remote UE, but serving cell identity of remote UE is different from that of relay UE |
| Spreadtrum | Yes |  |
| Sharp | Yes |  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes | For sure, the default paging cycle will be known to remote UE by the supported SI forwarding.  Since the UE specific DRX cycle is optional configured, some remote UE may not have this value. If RAN2 agree to send the UE specific DRX cycle rather than T, it means some remote UE will send the value but some will not. This may confuse the relay UE whether remote UE is not configured with UE specific DRX cycle or does not send the value to relay UE yet.  [Lenovo]: We consider the case that IC remote UE and relay UE camp on the different cell. If RAN2 agrees that direct reception of SI via Uu is supported for IC Remote UE. The Uu DRX cycle T for the different cells could be different if the default cycle is different. |
| ZTE | Yes | According to TS 38.304, the UE specific DRX cyle T may be configured by upper layer or RRClayer. In order to monitor the PO of remote UE, relay UE should obtain the remote UE specific DRX cycle T.  [Lenovo]: Uu DRX cycle T in P6 is different from ‘the remote UE specific DRX cycle T’. Uu DRX cycle T in P6 is the shortest of UE specific DRX cycle and default cycle. |
| Ericsson | See comments | We think the question is misleading as the ultimate point that we need to clarify is how the relay UE acquire the POs of the remote UE. Along this lines, we think that at least two options can be pursued:  Option 1. The remote UE calculates its POs and send them to the relay UE.  Option 2. The remote UE sends all the necessary information to the relay UE so that the relay UE can calculate the POs of the remote UE.  According to described options, we believe that both are feasible and have the same signaling impact. However, option 1 seems to be a cleaner solution. |
| Sony | Yes |  |
| InterDigital | Yes | We can agree in principle that the DRX cycle of the remote UE should be provided to the relay UE, and then discuss whether we are providing the UE specific DRX cycle, or the minimum of the default and UE specific later. |
| Samsung | Yes with comment | We need more clarification on Uu DRX cycle T in the proposal since there are three DRX cycles: DRX cycle configured by upper layer to Remote UE (T1); Default DRX cycle (T2) and DRX cycle configured by RAN to Remote UE (T3). So Remote UE can send one of the followings as Uu DRX cycle to Relay UE:  (1) T = Min (T1, T2, T3)  (2) T1 and T3  (3) T = Min (T1, T3) |
| Intel | Yes | We can further discuss details on which specific DRX cycle is forwarded as a next step. |
| LG | Yes |  |

## 2.4 Connection establishment for relay and remote UE

If both remote UE and relay UE are not in CONNECTED, both UEs need to enter CONNECTED for service transmission. [9] assumes remote UE and relay UE performs connection establishment/resume independently. [33] propose to discuss combined relay UE and remote UE’s RRC connection establishment/assumption. Rapporteur understands second option may require additional impact in RAN1, since current msg3 is not enough for two RRC messages. Furthermore, in TR, it’s agreed if the Relay UE had not started in RRC\_CONNECTED, it would need to do its own connection establishment upon reception of a message on the default L2 configuration on PC5. P10 in [39] propose RAN2 to discuss following question,

**Question 7: Do you agree, as baseline, Remote UE and relay UE performs connection establishment/resume independently, i.e. relay UE shall enter CONNECTED to be able to forward remote UE’s initial RRC messages.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Yes/No | Comments |
| Apple | Yes |  |
| Qualcomm | Yes | We prefer to complete baseline procedure first. |
| MediaTek | Yes |  |
| Lenovo | Yes |  |
| OPPO | Yes |  |
| vivo | Yes | It just confirms SI conclusion and is already captured in TR. No need for new agreement as RAN2#113bis-e agreed as below.  Agreement:  Agreements from the SI phase are valid unless a decision is taken to revert them; RAN2 do not need to re-confirm each point individually. |
| Spreadtrum | Yes |  |
| Sharp | Yes |  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes |  |
| ZTE | Yes |  |
| Ericsson | Yes |  |
| Sony | Yes |  |
| InterDigital | Yes |  |
| Samsung | Yes |  |
| Intel | Yes |  |
| LG | Yes |  |

# Report

Following proposals are made,

# Reference

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