3GPP TSG-RAN WG2 Meeting #116bis electronic R2-220xxxx

Online, January 17 – 25, 2022

Agenda Item: 8.9.2.1

Source: MediaTek Inc.

**Title: Summary of [AT116bis-e][054][ePowSav] Subgrouping and PEI**

Document for: Discussion and decision

# Introduction

This document is to summarize the following offline discussion:

|  |
| --- |
| * [AT116bis-e][054][ePowSav] Subgrouping and PEI (MediaTek)

      Scope: Based on online agreements, 1) Address the FFS from discussion on R2-2201675 on the interpretation PEI bits map to paging subgroups, and confirm value ranges of SubgroupNumPerPO and Nsg-UEID. 2) Discuss whether LS should be sent with specific questions to RAN1, e.g. on PEI applicability to eDRX, if so then draft agreeable LS. 3) For “PEI used in last cell” (only), attempt to find an agreeable compromise, e.g. a simple way of configurability that can let different operators choose if to use it or not. Chair: Simplicity is important.      Intended outcome: Report, LS out if applicable.      Deadline: Tue W2 |

**Contact information**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Name <email> |
| MediaTek | Li-Chuan TSENG <li-chuan.tseng@mediatek.com> |
| BT | Salva Diaz <salva.diazsendra@bt.com> |
| Qualcomm | Linhai He (linhaihe@qti.qualcomm.com) |
| Sony | Anders.Berggren@sony.com |
| OPPO | Haitao Li (lihaitao@oppo.com) |

# Discussion

## PEI and paging subgrouping

### Interpretation of PEI bits map to paging subgroups

RAN2 has agreed that both CN-assigned and UEID-based paging subgrouping are supported. According to current RAN2 agreements and running CRs, we have

For CN-assigned paging subgrouping, UE belongs to the n-th (CN-assigned) paging subgroup, where n is assigned by CN;

For UEID-based paging subgrouping, UE belongs to the k-th (UEID-based) paging subgroup, where

* k = floor (UE Identity/(N\*Ns)) mod Nsg-UEID
* N is the number of Paging frames,
* Ns is the number of POs per paging frame,
* Nsg-UEID is the number of UEID-based paging subgroups

In a PDCCH-based PEI, there is a bitmap, where each bit is used to indicate paging for a subgroup of UEs. When both CN-assigned and UEID-based subgrouping methods and supported, they share the bits in the (bitmap-based) PEI. According to RAN1 design of DCI format 2\_7, the bitmap in a PEI may indicate paging for multiple subgroups in multiple POs in at most 2 paging frames, and UE checks $\left(i\_{PO}×K+i\_{SG}\right)$-th bit for paging, where

* $i\_{SG}$: Subgroup index by network
* *K* = $subgroupsNumPerPO$, if configured
* $i\_{PO}$ is the relative PO index in PEI

A simple example is given below:



Now we need to discuss how $i\_{SG}$ (subgroup index) is allocated to the two subgrouping methods.

* Option 1 – Subgroup index is allocated to CN-assigned subgroups first
* Option 2 – Subgroup index is allocated to UEID-based subgroups first

Rapporteur’s understanding is that both options work well. Some details may require proper stage-3 description, but that does not violate RAN2 agreements. We’d like to know companies view on each option. Do you accept, or really object to each option? In the comment field, please also indicate your preference, and share your views on how to describe subgroup index allocation in the spec.

**Q1: What are your views on the subgroup index allocation?**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Accept Opt1? | Accept Opt2? | Comments |
| Qualcomm | Accept Opt1 |  | We prefer Option 1, because of the agreements that no remapping of CN assigned subgroup ID and CN assigned subgroups have higher priority than UE-ID based subgroups |
| Samsung | Accept Opt 1 |  | In the RAN1 formula to map the bits in PEI to paging subgroups, $i\_{SG}$ refers to paging subgroup index. This formula will be defined in RAN1 spec and upper layer needs to provide paging subgroup index to PHY.In case of CN assigned paging subgroups, paging subgroup index is provided by CN to UE. If the number of CN assigned groups are N, paging subgroup index assigned by CN to UE is one of 0 to N-1.In case of UE ID based subgrouping paging subgroup index is calculated by UE based on formula (k = floor (UE Identity/(N\*Ns)) mod Nsg-UEID). As per this formula, If the number of UE ID based groups are X, paging subgroup index is one of 0 to X-1.If paging subgroup index is not unique for CN assigned and UE ID based paging subgroups, there will be overlapping (i.e. both CN and UE ID based subgroup will map to same bit in PEI). This is against our previous agreement.For option 2 to work, UE indicates to PHY Paging subgroup index isgFor CN based paging subgroup: Paging subgroup index isg = Paging subgroup index received from CN + number of UE ID based subgroupsFor UE ID based paging subgroup: Paging subgroup index isg = Paging subgroup index derived from formulaFor option 1 to workUE indicates to PHY Paging subgroup index isgFor CN based paging subgroup: Paging subgroup index isg = Paging subgroup index received from CN For UE ID based paging subgroup: Paging subgroup index isg = Paging subgroup index derived from formula + number of CN based subgroupsBoth options are similar in the sense that offset is either added to Paging subgroup index received from CN or offset is added to formula to determine UE ID based paging subgroup index. Since UE ID based paging subgroup index is determined by UE based on formula, it is simple to add offset to formula. So we slightly prefer option 1.  |
| OPPO | Accept Opt 1 |  | Both options can work.For Option 1:* For CN-assigned subgrouping, isg = CN-assigned subgroup index.
* For UE-ID based subgrouping, Subgroup index = floor (UE Identity/(N\*Ns)) mod Nsg-UEID+ offset 1, where the offset 1 value is the total subgrouping number for CN-assigned subgrouping

For option 2:* For CN-assigned subgrouping, isg = CN-assigned subgroup index + offset 2, where the offset value is the total subgrouping number for UE-ID based subgrouping
* For UE-ID based subgrouping, Subgroup index = floor (UE Identity/(N\*Ns)) mod Nsg-UEID

For Option 1, the CN-assigned subgroup index can be used without remapping, which would make the spec simpler. So we prefer option 1. |

### Value ranges of SubgroupNumPerPO and Nsg-UEID

It seems a common understanding that

* *SubgroupNumPerPO* ranges from 2 to 8
	+ If network configures subgrouping, there is at least 2 subgroups
	+ If network does not configure subgrouping, there is no subgrouping related information
* Nsg-UEID ranges from 1 to 8
	+ Nsg-UEID means that one bit in PEI is for UEID-based subgroups, while other bits are for CN-assigned subgroups

We would like to confirm companies’ views on the value ranges.

**Q2: Do you agree that *SubgroupNumPerPO* ranges from 2 to 8 and *Nsg-UEID* ranges from 1 to 8?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Y/N | Comments |
| Qualcomm | See comments | Value ‘1’ may seem degenerate for SubgroupNumPerPO, but it may still be needed. For example, in the case where network supports PEI but no subgrouping is configured, each PO still requires one bit in PEI. Then according to the diagram and formula in Q1, SubgroupNumPerPO should be 1. At least it would simplify spec text. |
| Samsung | Yes |  |
| OPPO | See comments | We think the minimum value of SubgroupNumPerPO should be 1, which could at least separate UEs supporting subgrouping from others not supporting subgrouping. |

## LS to RAN1

RAN2 intend to support eDRX with PEI and subgrouping. We may need consult RAN1 for the applicability.

**Q3: Should we send LS to RAN1 on the applicability of PEI and subgrouping to eDRX? Are there any related questions to ask RAN1?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Y/N | Comments |
| Qualcomm | No | We don’t see any impact of this agreement on RAN1 spec. |
| Samsung | No |  |
| OPPO | Yes | If PEI is applied to eDRX, the time required for DL synchronization before PO may be longer than that for DRX case since UE wakes up from deep sleep for a long time. This may have an impact on the offset required between PEI and PO, which is RAN1 scope. As we know, RAN1 has not discussed supporting PEI for eDRX so far, so we think we need to check with RAN1. |

We may have other issues to discuss with RAN1.

**Q4: Are there any other information or questions to be included in a LS to RAN1?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Comments |
|  |  |

## PEI monitoring only in last used cell

In LTE WUS, UE monitors WUS only in its last used cell, and companies proposed to have the same rule for PEI monitoring. While this ensures power saving for stationary UEs, mobile UEs may not benefit from PEI/WUS. There are also proposals to make this configurable, i.e., operator can choose the behavior. To help reach consensus, we’d like to know if companies can accept, or really object to, each method.

If you think PEI monitoring area can be configurable, please also suggest how the configurations are provided to UEs.

**Q5: Do you accept to have PEI monitoring only in the last used cell?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Y/N | Comments |
| BT | **N** | Last visited cell helps to reduce the paging load in the TAI/RNA but it removes completely all PEI benefits to mobile UEs. Therefore, it is BT preference to have a configurable solution rather than a solution that was designed for static UEs. |
| Qualcomm | No |  |
| Samsung | No |  |
| Sony | N | Our view is that only supporting static UE´s is clearly a limitiating when it comes to supporting mobile UE´s, e.g. for tracking use cases.But also the fact the UE´s that are stationary but at cell edge, may under some circumstances may have to do cell reselection and hence fall outside last cell paging.The drawback with doing paging over large area is the increase of false wake-up, but this can be mitigated by placing stationary UE´s together in same subgroup.When it comes to network complexity, there is no additional complexity. The same signalling toward the gNB and UE would be the same for doing paging in one cell or multiple cells. So there should in principle be no additional impact on specifications.Further, most UE´s are mainly stationary, so the extra paging load should be able to be regarded as fairly small, or mobility can be foreseen in limited area covering a few number of cells. |
| OPPO | No | We see no need to introduce such restriction as UEs will not always camp on the last used cell. |

**Q6: Do you accept to have configurable PEI monitoring area? If yes, how should the configurations be provided to UEs?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Y/N | Comments |
| BT | **Y** | A compromise could be reached for paging escalation introducing a new PEI subgroup TAI/RNA list area that works similar to Paging optimization for UEs in CM\_IDLE and for Paging optimization for UEs in RRC\_INACTIVE.Each PEI subgroup can contain a list of RAN nodes, *<1 .. max number of nodes>*, where PEI is sent. Then, operators can choose to engineer the network to have a last used cell approach if the list contains a single node or specific patterns to match mobility if more than one node is included. |
| Qualcomm | Y | We can accept configurable PEI monitoring area as a compromise, for the sake of moving forward. A simple option can be {no restriction, or the last TA used}. |
| Samsung | - | Our preference is not to have any configuration. However, if there is significant majority supporting configuration as an compromise, we will accept. |
| Sony | Y | Yes, for paging escalation any variant of TAI/RNA list area could be supported, e.g. similar as for paging optimization for UE´s in RRC-Inactive, using RNA (RAN Notification Area) for limiting the number of cells supported for paging escalation.So, all mechanisms are in place to support also non-stationary UE´s to benefit from the usage of PEI monitoring in order to save power. |
| OPPO | - | Share the same view as Samsung. |

# Conclusion

It is proposed to discuss and decide on the following proposals:

# Reference

1. [R2-2201675](file:///D%3A%5CDocuments%5C3GPP%5Ctsg_ran%5CWG2%5CTSGR2_116bis-e%5CDocs%5CR2-2201675.zip) [Pre116bis][005][ePowSav] Summary of 8.9.2.1 Paging Sub-grouping and Paging Early Indication (MediaTek) MediaTek