**3GPP TSG-RAN WG2 Meeting #117 electronic R2-220xxxx**

**Online, February, 2022**

**Agenda item: 8.15.2**

**Source: OPPO**

**Title: Summary of 706**

**Document for: Discussion and Decision**

# Introduction

This document is for the following left issue from Post-116b [705]

* [AT117-e][706][V2X/SL] TP for SL DRX active time indication to PHY and resource (re)selection in SL DRX (OPPO)

**Scope:** Make a compromised TP with the consideration to avoid too much specification efforts and to clarify the UE behaviour enough.

**Intended outcome:** Endorse TP in R2-2203678 and discussion summary in R2-2203679 (if needed)

**Deadline:** 2/28 13:00 UTC

Specifically, it is for the following left issues.

**NOTE-vs-Normative-text for DRX-vs-resource-(re)selection**

**Recommendation 2.3.3-1a [17/18]: Capture the “MAC layer provides active-time to PHY layer” in normative text as baseline (further discussion on the wording can be done in running-CR discussion).**

**Recommendation 2.3.3-1b [?/15]: For the step of MAC layer providing active-time to PHY layer, RAN2 further discuss whether/how to specify the left details besides the normative text of Recommendation 2.3.3-1a, e.g., via either a NOTE or a normative text (a TP is to be provided for either case).**

**Recommendation 2.3.3-2a [10/17]: Capture resource selection “within SL DRX Active time where SL DRX timers that are running and will be running in the future” in normative text as baseline (further discussion on the wording can be done in running-CR discussion).**

**Recommendation 2.3.3-2b [?/16]: For the step of MAC layer perform resource (re)selection based on the resource set reported by PHY layer, RAN2 further discuss the issue on resources (re)selection for initial/re-transmission for group-cast.  Other than that, RAN2 further discuss whether/how to specify the left details besides the normative text of Recommendation 2.3.3-2a, e.g., via either a NOTE or a normative text (a TP is to be provided for either case).**

The specification impacts on resource selection and LCP procedure caused by SL DRX has been discussed in Q2.3.3-1b/2b of [POST116bis-e][705], where both the NOTE-based approach and the normative-text based approach are discussed and 2 types of draft-CRs are generated in the offline discussion.

The 2 draft-CRs are of quite similar shape except the following 2 aspects:

* Whether to specify destination-selection during active time generation and resource selection;
* Whether to use NOTE or normative text for defining active time;

Besides the above 2 issues, one issue raised in the offline discussion is whether/how to capture the cast-type based differentiation.

Therefore, the above issues will be discussed in this document, and the intention is finding a way out to merge these 2 approaches (normative-text-based approach and NOTE-based approach) and come up with a final shape which can be accepted by both sides.

# Discussion

On the one hand, based the offline discussion, two sets of draft-CR are generated, one is for NOTE-based approach, and the other is for normative-text-based approach. On the other hand, by comparing the two, the key difference is at two aspects.

Firstly, on the dimension of destination-selection

In NOTE-based approach, no normative-text is used

3> if one or multiple SL DRX is configured in the destination UE(s) receiving SL-SCH data:

4> indicate to the physical layer SL DRX active time in the destination UE(s) receiving SL-SCH data, as specified in clause 5.x.2.

In normative-text based approach, a normative-text is used:

3> if one or multiple SL DRX is configured of a destination UE receiving SL-SCH data which has at least one of the MAC CE and the logical channel with the highest priority and is allowed on the carrier:

4> indicate to the physical layer the SL DRX active time in the destination UE as specified in clause 5.x.2.

**Q1: Which option do you prefer w.r.t specification for destination-selection?**

**Option-1: NOTE-based approach**

**Option-2: Normative-text based on approach**

**Option-3: Compromise-way (if this option is selected, please clarify the compromise way)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Option | Comment |
| OPPO | 1 or 3 | We do not think option-2 is the correct way-out logically: if we apply this, it means the UE perform destination selection firstly before resource selection, and secondly at LCP, and then the selected UE “with LCH of highest prio” in the first step may not cover the UE “with LCH of highest prio” in the second step, leading to the result that the real UE “with LCH of highest prio” not covered, yet the selected UE in the first step may already have no data in the buffer when it comes to LCP step, so lead to resource waste. We believe **a reasonable UE implementation should, at the first step (during resource selection), maximize the probability of resource usefulness to the UEs, e.g., to select the resources as an intersection of active-time of multiple UE (not necessarily all)**. On the other hand, we **cannot** make it captured using a deterministic algorithm, **since no one can ensure that we can find the intersection of ALL UEs, so an implementation-based method that aim at as many UEs as possible** is the reasonable way-out.  So we would like to have the spec allowing the implementation above, i.e., option-1 is OK. Or, if we go with option-3, we can change the description in normative-text based approach to the following under “e.g.,”  3> if one or multiple SL DRX is configured for a destination UE (e.g., which has at least one of the MAC CE and the logical channel with the highest priority and is allowed on the carrier) receiving SL-SCH data:  4> indicate to the physical layer the SL DRX active time in the destination UE as specified in clause 5.x.2. |
| InterDigital | 2 | We think the use of the destination with highest priority to determine the active time is the most straightforward, since the destination selected to indicate the active time to the PHY layer and the destination selected during LCP will most often be the same. There are other cases where we use the highest priority logical channel during resource selection (e.g. selecting number of HARQ retransmissions, number of frequency resources), so highest priority LCH is consistent with what we do already.  In the corner cases where they are not the same – mentioned by OPPO – existing reselection triggers from Rel16 can avoid resource wastage.  Furthermore, it is unclear how to “maximize the probability of resource usefulness” or to select resources that are the intersection of active times of multiple UEs without making specification difficult, which is contrary to the goal of this email discussion. |
|  |  |  |

Secondly, there is a left issue on how to handle the resource selection for initial-transmission resource selection for group-cast.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| R2-2200938 | Ericsson | Proposal 20 For groupcast, the TX UE can only select the resources for the initial transmission associated with the time in which the on-duration timer at the TX UE is running. |
| R2-2200483 | Huawei, HiSilicon | Proposal 5: For SL groupcast, initial transmission is only allowed during the time when onduration timer or inactivity timer is running, and retransmission of a SL process is only allowed during the time when onduration timer, inactivity timer, or the retransmission timer of this SL process is running. |

**Q2-1: Which option do you prefer w.r.t specification for resource selection for GC initial transmission,**

**Option-1a: use normative text to limit the resource selection to the time when on-duration timer is running**

**Option-1b: use normative text to limit the resource selection to the time when on-duration timer, or inactivity timer is running**

**Option-1c: use normative text to limit the resource selection to the time when on-duration timer, inactivity timer, or retransmission timer is running**

**Option-2: using NOTE to capture the restriction if any**

**Option-3: no specific restriction need to be captured**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Option | Comment |
| OPPO | 2 or 3 | Option-1a is not reasonable since in this way, inactivity timer is only used for re-tx, which seems like to say inactivity timer is not needed for GC, i.e., on-duration timer is used for initial transmission and re-transmission timer is used for re-tx. If the doubt on reliability of inactivity timer holds, the same doubt for the reliability of re-tx timer holds as well, which means we should revisit the agreement on inactivity timer and re-tx timer usage in GC.  For option-1b, as we discussed in 116,  For GC:   * Option1: Initial transmission is allowed during the time when on-duration and inactivity timer run. * Option2: Initial transmission is allowed during any active time.   Option 1: Qualcomm, Lenovo, IDT, Huawei, Ericsson (5)  Option 2: LG, OPPO, Nokia, Intel, Apple, MediaTek, NEC, ZTE, Fraunhofer, ASUSTek (10)  There is no majority support on this issue, considering the root issue is anyway the SCI reachability in GC is doubtable for both inactivity timer and retransmission timer to work in a reliable way, so it is preferred to leave it to Tx-UE implementation to solve this issue. |
| InterDigital | 1c, with 1a, 1b possible | Our understanding is that the current draft of the normative approach already reflects 1c, which is acceptable. If companies are concerned about the reliability of the initial transmission, 1a or 1b can be considered. However, we don’t think this issue is specific to groupcast and would also be the case for unicast (i.e. SCI reception reliability can be affected by half-duplex, UL/SL prioritization for unicast as well as groupcast) |
|  |  |  |

Thirdly, on whether to have normative text on the definition of the active-time w.r.t the DRX timers.

In NOTE-based approach, a NOTE is used:

NOTE X: UE transmitting SL-SCH Data determines SL DRX active time associated with the destination UE(s) receiving SL-SCH data based on SL DRX timers running now or that will be running in the future (at least including *sl-drx-onDurationTimer*), as specified in clause 5.x.1. How to consider other SL DRX active time, as specified in clause 5.x.1, is left to UE implementation.

In normative-text based approach, a normative-text is used (including a NOTE for the initial/re-transmission case differentiation):

Furthermore, the UE transmitting SL-SCH Data determines the SL DRX active time based on SL DRX timers that are running (i.e., *sl-drx-onDurationTimer*, *sl-drx-InactivityTimer*, *sl-drx-RetransmissionTimer*) or will be running in the future (i.e., *sl-drx-onDurationTimer* *sl-drx-InactivityTimer*, *sl-drx-RetransmissionTimer*) in the UE(s) receiving SL-SCH data.

NOTE: A UE may assume a resource for retransmission is in the active time if the initial transmission causes the *sl-drx-RetransmissionTimer* to be started in the receiving UE.

**Q1: Which option do you prefer w.r.t specification for definition of active-time?**

**Option-1: Normative-text based approach**

**Option-2: NOTE-based approach**

**Option-3: Compromise-way (if this option is selected, please clarify the compromise way)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Option | Comment |
| OPPO | 2 or 3 | If we go with option-1, it seems to be an endless optimization, since 1) one can ask for specification in even more dimensions, e.g., to add more non-timer based active time, to differentiate single/multi-shot transmission, to differentiation the initial/non-initial transmission within multi-shot transmission, and 2) even for a single case (e.g., UC, single-shot), one can dig into many detailed aspect (e.g., non-timer based active time, the triggering of re-transmission timer) and etc.. so finally we doubt whether the specification effort covering all possibility is meaningful, compared to a NOTE-based approach which allows different implementation (since the resource selection is finally a Tx-UE internal problem).  If we go with option-3, we can change “i.e.,” in normative-text based approach to “e.g.,”  Furthermore, the UE transmitting SL-SCH Data determines the SL DRX active time based on SL DRX timers that are running (e.g., *sl-drx-onDurationTimer, sl-drx-InactivityTimer, sl-drx-RetransmissionTimer*) or will be running in the future (e.g., *sl-drx-onDurationTimer sl-drx-InactivityTimer, sl-drx-RetransmissionTimer*) in the UE(s) receiving SL-SCH data. |
| InterDigital | 1 | We think the current draft of the normative approach is sufficient to handle all cases (apart for the multishot transmission case, for which we first need to confirm the working assumption). We can start with this as the initial draft and then consider how to add the multishot case in light of the working assumption.  Also, there is sufficient flexibility at the TX UE on how to determine how the UE determines whether the timers will be running in the future based on the resources selected at the time of transmission or existing grants. No need to over-specify these details. |
|  |  |  |

# Summary

# Reference

1. R2-2202900 Draft-CR for NOTE-based approach for Q2.3.3-1b in [POST116bis-e][705] OPPO
2. R2-2202901 Draft-CR for normative-text-based approach for Q2.3.3-1b in [POST116bis-e][705] OPPO
3. R2-2202902 Draft-CR for NOTE-based approach for Q2.3.3-2b in [POST116bis-e][705] OPPO
4. R2-2202903 Draft-CR for normative-text-based approach for Q2.3.3-2b in [POST116bis-e][705] OPPO