3GPP TSG RAN WG2 #121 R2-230XXXX

Athens, GR, 26th Feb– 3rd Mar, 2023

**Agenda item: 8.5.1**

**Source: CMCC**

**Title: Summary of [AT121][204][XR] Reply LS to SA2 on PSER usage (CMCC)**

**Document for: Decision, Discussion**

# 1 Introduction

This document captures the following discussion:

 **[AT121][204][XR] Reply LS to SA2 on PSER usage (CMCC)**

Scope: Discuss whether there is a need to send reply LS to SA2 [R2-2300071](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG2_RL2/TSGR2_121/Docs/R2-2300071.zip). Try to provide proposal on what could be replied to SA2.

Intended outcome: Discussion summary in [R2-2302009](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG2_RL2/TSGR2_121/Docs/R2-230xxxx.zip) (including draft LS text).

Deadline: Thursday XR session

In SA2’s LS to RAN2[1], the following information about PSER is provided:

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| *The PDU Set Error Rate (PSER) defines an upper bound for the rate of PDU Sets that have been processed by the sender of a link layer protocol (e.g. RLC in RAN of a 3GPP access) but that are not successfully delivered by the corresponding receiver to the upper layer (e.g. PDCP in RAN of a 3GPP access). Thus, the PSER defines an upper bound for a rate of non-congestion related packet losses. The purpose of the PSER is to allow for appropriate link layer protocol configurations (e.g. RLC and HARQ in RAN of a 3GPP access).* |

Furthermore, in the SA2’s CR on support of PDU Set based handling [2], a clarification on the usage of PSER and PER is also provided:

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| --- |
| 5.7.X.3 PDU Set Error RateThe PDU Set Error Rate (PSER) defines an upper bound for the rate of PDU Sets that have been processed by the sender of a link layer protocol (e.g. RLC in RAN of a 3GPP access) but that are not successfully delivered by the corresponding receiver to the upper layer (e.g. PDCP in RAN of a 3GPP access). Thus, the PSER defines an upper bound for a rate of non-congestion related PDU Set losses. The purpose of the PSER is to allow for appropriate link layer protocol configurations (e.g. RLC and HARQ in RAN of a 3GPP access). NOTE1: In this release, a PDU Set is considered as successfully delivered only when all PDUs of a PDU Set are delivered successfully. A QoS Flow is associated with only one PDU Set Error Rate. If the PSER is available, the usage of PSER supersedes the usage of PER. The value of the PDU Set Error Rate is the same in UL and DL.Editor's Note: The PSER definition may be subject to change if RAN2 provides any feedback on that. |

# Contact information

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Delegate contact |
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| Xiaomi | Liyanhua1@xiaomi.com |
| Apple | Ping-Heng Wallace Kuo (pingheng\_kuo@apple.com) |
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# Discussion

## 2.1 The definition of PSER from RAN2 side

Since SA2 defined a new QoS parameter PDU Set Error Rate (PSER) with a Editor’s note, i.e., The PSER definition may be subject to change if RAN2 provides any feedback on that.

The rapporteur in principle agrees with SA2’s definition, and thinks that from RAN2 perspective, **the PSER can be defined as an upper bound for the success probability of PDU set that successfully transmitting data packet from the radio protocol layer 2/3 SDU ingress point to the radio protocol layer 2/3 SDU egress point of the radio interface within required delay budget.**

**Q1: What’s your view on the definition of PSER？**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes or no** | **Comments** |
| Xiaomi | - | PSER is the error rate not the “**success probability”.**Lets keep SA2’s definition as it is.It should be in SA2’s scope. |
| Apple |  | The rapporteur seems to define PSER as the upper bound of successful delivery probability of PDU Sets. However, it should be the upper bound of probability of delivery failure. We also agree with Xiaomi that SA2 definition is sufficient.The definition from the rapporteur should be updated as following:**the PSER can be defined as an upper bound for the ~~success~~ probability of PDU set that are not successfully delivered ~~transmitting data packet~~ from the radio protocol layer 2/3 SDU ingress point to the radio protocol layer 2/3 SDU egress point of the radio interface within required delay budget** |
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Summary:

Proposal:

Proposal:

## 2.2 Whether PSER is beneficial for RAN

SA2 has calcified that the usage of PSER supersedes the usage of PER if PSER is available. And it seems that there is an agreement that PSER is useful or beneficial for RAN and is going to use PSER.

**Q2: Do you agree that PSER is beneficial or useful for RAN and RAN plans to use it？**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes or no** | **Comments** |
| CMCC | Yea |  PSER is beneficial for RAN to performing appropriate L2 UP configuration and/or data scheduling.  |
| Xiaomi | Yes | How to use it should be NW’s implementation. |
| Apple | Yes |  |
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Summary:

Proposal:

## 2.3 Link layer protocol configuration (RLC/HARQ)

In F2F discussion, it seems that the majority view is that there will be no RLC/HARQ changes and PSER enforcement can be left for network vendor’s implementation.

**Q3: Do you agree to reply to SA2 that there will be no impact on RLC/HARQ specification of PSER？**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes or no** | **Comments** |
| CMCC | Yes | there will be no impact on RLC/HARQ specification  |
| Xiaomi | NO | The sentence of “The purpose of the PSER is to allow for appropriate link layer protocol configurations (e.g. RLC and HARQ in RAN of a 3GPP access). “ is copy and paste from the definition of PER. It is true that PER or PSER is used for link layer protocol configurations. So we do not see huge problem for this. Even we agreed that RLC and HARQ will not treat packets on packet set basis. We do not think SA2 need to be informed of that.So keep SA2’s definition as it is. |
| Apple  | No | We are not sure why SA2 need to know the impacts to RAN2 specifications. |
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Summary:

Proposal:

## 2.4 The need to send a reply LS to SA2

Since SA2 defined a new QoS parameter PDU Set Error Rate (PSER) and kindly asks RAN2 to provide feedback on this new QoS parameter in relation to its intended purpose i.e., appropriate link layer protocol configurations.

The rapporteur thinks that from RAN2 perspective, it’s better to provide feedback to SA2 on PSER.

**Q1: Do you agree to send a reply LS to SA2 on PSER？**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes or no** | **Comments** |
| CMCC | Yes |  |
| Xiaomi | Yes | The LS only needs to capture that RAN2 thinks it is beneficial and the following agreement:* RAN2 thinks that how PSER is enforced is up to network implementation.
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| Apple | No strong view | We don’t see a strong need, but okay to follow majority. |
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Summary:

# 3: Reply LS to SA2 on PSER usage

**1. Overall Description:**

RAN2 would like to thank SA2 for their LS SA2 on PSER usage. RAN2 has discussed the questions and concluded that:

* RAN2 confirms SA2’s definition on PSER and from RAN2 perspective, the PSER can be defined as an upper bound for the success probability of PDU set that successfully transmitting data packet from the radio protocol layer 2/3 SDU ingress point to the radio protocol layer 2/3 SDU egress point of the radio interface within required delay budget.
* RAN2 thinks that how PSER is enforced is up to network implementation. RAN2 considers that PSER is beneficial for RAN to performing appropriate L2 UP configuration and/or data scheduling. RAN2 considers there is no impact on RLC/MAC specification.

**2. Actions:**

**To CT1:**

**ACTION:**  RAN2 kindly asks SA2 to take the above into account.

# 4 Summary

TBD

# 5 References

1. S2-2301378, Reply LS on PDU Set Handling, SA2(Tencent)
2. S2-2303841, Support of PDU Set based handling, SA2(Huawei, HiSilicon)