3GPP TSG-RAN WG2 Meeting #118-e R2- 220xxxx

Online, 9th May – 20th May, 2022

Source: CATT

Title: Report of [AT118-e][071][ePowSav] RRC (CATT)

Agenda Item: 6.9.1.3

Document for: Discussion and Decision

# Introduction

This contribution provides the report of the following email discussion:

* [AT118-e][071][ePowSav] RRC (CATT)

Scope: 1. For TRS/CSI-RS Address remaining issues, from tdocs under 6.9.3.3. not already addressed, Identify agreements, discussion points, etc. 2a. Allow further checking of the RRC Rapporteur resolutions in the RRC CR. 2b. Update the CR acc to meeting agreements

Intended outcome: 1. Report. 2 Agreed CR (in the end)

Deadline: CB W2 Tuesday, CR agreement expected by Post meeting discussion.

# Contact Information

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# TRS/CSR-RS remaining issues

## TRS availability when SI change

In [1], it is discussed a potential issue when the TRS/CSI-RS configuration is changed during the validity duration, as illustrated in Figures 1 and 2:



**Figure 1: TRS configuration is changed during the idle/inactive TRS validity duration configured by RRC**



**Figure 2: UE receives the validity indication duration and the TRS/CSI-RS change indication at the same**

[1] questions whether the UE still follows the legacy validity duration configured by RRC in these cases, or if another behavior should be expected. Specifically, [1] suggests two options:

* Option 1: UE still considers the updated TRS/CSI-RS as available until the validity duration time duration expires (no specification change).
* Option 2: UE considers the validity duration is ended at the boundary of the modification period during which UE receives the changed TRS/CSI-RS configuration or until the validity time duration expires, whichever is earlier.

[1] argues Option 2 could allow a clean separation of the L1 based availability indications for the old and new configurations.

**Q1. Which option do you support from Option 1 and Option 2?**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Option1/2** | **Comment** |
| Ericsson | Option 2 | We think it needs to be clarified when L1 and L3 indicate something differently. In our understanding L3 should be leading here, e.g. the configuration might have changed or removed, in which case the L1 indication obviously is not valid anylonger. |
| Xiaomi | Option2 | I think we are meaning here is:  The TRS/CSI-RS availability is assumed to be ‘unavailable’ for all the TRS resource set group(s) upon getting the TRS/CSI-RS configuration modification.  Not only for the TRS resource set group whose configuration is changed, right? |
| Qualcomm | Option 2 | Agree with Ericsson |
| ZTE | Option 2 | From NW point of view, even though the scenario mentioned here we think it is not common since the intention of introduction of L1 indication is actually for not change the TRS Configuration during the validity period, we still think L3 signaling shall have a priority than L1 indication in case such an abnormal scenario really happen in the real deployment. |
| Sequans | Option 2 | Agree with Ericsson |
| Intel | Option 2 |  |
| Samsung | Option 2 | Once the configuration is changed, L1 indication for old configuration is not valid. New L1 indication is needed for availability indication of updated configuration. |
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## TRS resource configuration conflict between Idle/Inactive and Connected

The TRS/CSI-RS configuration acquired by system information is intended to be used while the UE is in RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE. Once the UE enters RRC\_CONNECTED, the specification has supported the mechanism since Rel-15 that the TRS/CSI-RS configuration specific to the UE can be configured by the network via dedicated signalling, in accordance with the UE capability. Since the former is cell-specific while the latter is UE-specific, they can likely be different and so [2] raises the issue that it is unclear:

1. if the UE continues to use the TRS/CSI-RS configuration acquired by system information after entering RRC\_CONNECTED and
2. if, once configured with the UE-specific TRS/CSI-RS configuration via dedicated signaling, there could still be a conflict/ambiguity between the two configurations

From RRC Rapporteur perspective, we see no possible ambiguity between both configurations because the TRS/CSI-RS configuration broadcasted in system information is specified to be for idle/inactive UEs only:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| – *SIB17*  SIB17 contains configurations of TRS resources for idle/inactive UEs.  […]   | *SIB17* field descriptions | | --- | | ***trs-ResouceSetConfig***  RS configuration of TRS occasion(s) for idle/inactive UE(s), in terms of a list of N>=1 NZP TRS resource set(s). The maximum number of TRS resource sets configured by higher layer is 64. If a TRS resource is configured, the L1 based availability indication is always enabled based on that configuration. A UE which acquired SIB-X with a TRS configuration but did not yet receive an associated L1-based availability indication considers the configured TRS as unavailable. | |

So our interpretation is that connected UEs simply ignore this configuration. But it is fair to check companies’ views.

**Q2. Is there any possible conflict or ambiguity between TRS/CSI-RS configuration broadcasted in SIB17 for idle/inactive UEs and TRS/CSI-RS configuration provided via dedicated signaling for connected UEs?**

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| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comment** |
| Ericsson | No | In legacy, the UE in connected mode (only) uses the dedicated TRS/CSI-RS configuration (if configured). We think the UE supporting TRS/CSI-RS in Idle/Inactive should behave the same way in connected mode, i.e. the SIB configuration is not used in connected mode.  Furthermore PEI is not used in connected mode, i.e. the UE cannot keep track whether the TRS/CSI-RS configuration in SIB is valid. |
| Xiaomi | No | The spec has put it clear that SIB-17 is for idle/inactive UEs only. |
| Qualcomm | No | Agree with Ericsson and Xiaomi |
| ZTE | No | Agree with above. |
| Sequans | No | Agree with above |
| Intel | No |  |
| Samsung | No | Same view as Ericsson. |
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## Adding an “infinite” value to the field *validityDuration*

[3] observes that the current configurability of the TRS/CSI-RS validity duration poorly serves the use case where the TRS/CSI-RS configuration is steady and does not change: “*However there is additional overhead and complexity without good motivation, in both UE and gNB, to indicate TRS/CSI-RS availability explicitly via L1 signalling for the use case when the TRS/CSI-RS configuration does not change*”. “*The finite values defined for the validityDuration IE range also do not allow to a correct configuration for the use case where the TRS/CSI-RS configuration is valid as long as it is scheduled*”. To better address this usecase, proposes to support the “infinite” value for the field *validityDuration*.

**Q3. Do you support adding the “infinite” value to the field *validityDuration*?**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comment** |
| Ericsson | Yes (proponent) | The use case where the TRS/CSI-RS configuration does not change, needs to be supported as well. |
| Xiaomi | - | Have sympathy on this.  Better to discuss in RAN1 since RAN1 decides the value range. |
| Qualcomm | No | SIBs have a validity timer of 3 hours. We don’t see any use cases to make exception for TRS/CSI-RS configuration. |
| ZTE | No | Qualcomm’s explain is valid to us. |
| Sequans | Yes | It seems like a good solution to minimize needless signalling.  SIB validity time can be used instead of infinity, but that is semantics which can be solved in the field description. Anyway some additional description will be needed, e.g., not mandating any L1 indication. We are also fine to consult RAN1. |
| Intel | No | Agree with Xiaomi that this needs to be discussed in RAN1 since it is on the validity duration of the L1 availability indication. |
| Samsung | No |  |
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# Conclusion

TBD

# Reference

1. R2-2204809 Discussion on TRS availability when SI change, vivo
2. R2-2204908 TRS/CSI-RS configuration in RRC\_CONNECTED, DENSO
3. R2-2206046 TRS and CSI-RS exposure, Ericsson