3GPP TSG-RAN WG2 Meeting #119bis Electronic R2-220xxxx

Elbonia, 10 – 19 November 2022

**Agenda item: 8.4.2.2**

**Source: Nokia (Rapporteur)**

**Title: Report of [AT119bis-e][023][feMob] Terminology (Nokia)**

**WID/SID: NR\_Mob\_enh2-Core - Release 18**

**Document for: Discussion and Decision**

# 1 Introduction

This document is the report of the following email discussion:

* [AT119bis-e][023][feMob] Terminology (Nokia)

 Scope: continue discussion on a better name for L1L2 centric mobility. Other terminology could also be addressed, e.g. the naming of the part of the procedure when serving cell change happens could be improved, e.g.: cell change, L1L2 cell switch, LLM cell change etc.

 Intended outcome: Agreeable proposal(s)

 Deadline: CB W2 Monday

# 2 Contact Points

Respondents to the email discussion are kindly asked to fill in the following table.

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Name | Email Address |
| Nokia (Rapporteur) |  |  |
| Lenovo | Prateek | pmallick@lenovo.com |
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# 3 Discussion

3GPP work often requires precise terminology to ensure everyone is talking about the same thing. But terms also often arise haphazardly and at the “spur of the moment”, such as “Node-B” and “LTE”, neither of which was meant to live as long as they have. 3GPP terminology often becomes somewhat clunky because of this, leading to very long strings of words, which can even end up spending excess time due to time spent writing, reading, and pronouncing the terms over and over.

In the email discussion for L1L2 centric mobility (see the report in R2-2210329), Nokia raised the topic of terminology, proposing to use “lower layer mobility” or “LLM” for short. There was no consensus on this and the RAN2#119bis online discussion didn’t converge either, so this email discussion attempts to see what (if anything) can be concluded on the terms. As the discussion scope states, this discussion should aim to have concise terminology for the whole “L1/L2-centric inter-cell mobility”, including the naming of the part of the procedure when serving cell change happens could be improved, e.g.: cell change, L1L2 cell switch, LLM cell change and so on.

The most discussed proposed so far has been the “LLM”, with some of the counter-arguments listed below:

1. LLM was already used in GPRS (where it meant “Logical Link Management”)
* Rapporteur notes that 3GPP does try to avoid having same acronym for two different meanings, but this has unfortunately already been broken several times, as the following examples of some common RAN2 acronyms show:
	+ CG = “Configured Grant” (38.300) and “Cell Group” (36.213)
	+ RRC = “Radio Resource Control” (3x.331), “Root Raised Cosine” (36.143) and “Range Rate Correction” (37.355)
	+ MAC = “Medium Access Control” (3x.321) and “Message Authentication Code” (24.301)
	+ RA = “Random Access” (3x.321, 3x.331) and “Registration Area” (23.700)
	+ TA = “Timing Advance” (3x.321) and “Tracking Area” (21.905)
	+ FR = “Frequency Range” (38.101-1) and “Full Rate” (26.267)

These examples illustrate that acronyms have been reused multiple times in 3GPP where context makes the meaning clear. But it is clear that reuse of acronyms at least within RAN(2) domain and for the same technology should be avoided.

1. What does “lower” mean – we should be more precise since also L3 configuration can be changed
* Rapporteur notes that being precise **is** important, so “lower” is indeed ambiguous but no less than the “L1/L2-centric” in the current term. And triggering mobility via non-RRC signalling (e.g. L1 or L2 signalling) doesn’t mean there couldn’t be changes to L3 (=RRC) configuration. The label only denotes the intent, not all the impacts it has. Conciseness should come before absolute adherence to the full level of Stage-3 details.
1. Pronunciation of “LLM” may be difficult since it’s close to “RRM” (in terms of at least some languages)
* Rapporteur notes that pronunciation is relevant and can make it difficult to use a term – a case in point would be “RLC” and “RRC”. RAN2 should try to avoid confusion with pronunciation where possible.
1. The WI term has to be used since it’s written in the WI
* Rapporteur notes that 3GPP WIs are not written so that they determine the used acronyms: Instead, they convey the **intent** of the WI, not the final outcome. The terms used when writing WI are not always the best ones and this argument cannot be the only reason. Hence, this is not a valid argument except as a “fallback” in case all else fails.

With these, we think it’s probably easiest to just indicate which terms are acceptable, which are NOT acceptable and why. The discussion should consider the feature naming (i.e. the acronym), the procedure naming (i.e. what do we call the cell change using this new mechanism) as well as the definition of the term (similar to e.g. RRC clause 3.1)

**Question 1**: Which term to use for the **feature** of L1/L2-centric inter-cell mobility (i.e. procedure of having pre-configured RRC configuration that is switched via L1/L2 signalling)?

Candidates (please add proposals to the list):

1. L1L2ICM (L1/L2-centric inter-cell mobility)
2. LLM (Lower Layer Mobility)
3. L2M (L2 Mobility)
4. L1M (L1 Mobility)
5. LTM (L1/2 Triggered Mobility)
6. LLM (L1/L2-centric mobility)

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| Answers to Question 1 |
| Company | Acceptable candidate(s) | Justification |
| Lenovo | 2)  | 1) is very long and difficult to type.3) or 4) can’t be chosen now since we really don’t know how the LL mobility procedure will look at the end (which layer(s) are involved)I agree LLM exists as ‘Logical Link Management’ but the two contexts are really non overlapping and therefore there’s hardly any risk of interpreting it differently. There are tons of other existing abbreviations that have even closer expansions e.g., CG (Configured Grant, Carrier Group, Cell Group, Cloud Gaming, Channel Gain and so on).While talking LLM can be spoken in the full form – is not that long 😊 |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | 5) LTM | We suggest a new term, see 5) LTM short for (L1/2 Triggered Mobility).Our point is that “Triggered” should be included, otherwise, the term cause the confusion that the R18 mobility only updates the L1/L2 layer parameters. Actually, “L1/L2 mobility” has two folds of meaning:1, the mobility decision is triggered by L1 measurement2, the mobility is triggered by L1/L2 signalling. So, Both “L1” and “L2” should be there.The variant of 5) can be “LLTM” of “L1/L2 Triggered Mobility”. Four letters makes less possibility of collision.LLM is indeed hard to pronounce, and similar to RLM, RRM.L2M has the confusion as “L2 Measurement”. |
| Futurewei | 6)=1) descrption+2) abbreviation | We think WID description “L1/L2-centric inter-cell mobility” is precise. People talking orally “L1L2 mobility” and understand what it means. Making any change regarding to WID description will cause confusion. “Lower Layer Mobility” also not very precise comparing with WID description. The problem seems with abbreviation for the WID. Since L1/L2 Mobility includes inter-cell and intra-cell is really what we want. Therefore, we suggest to define:LLM stands for “L1/L2-centric Mobility”. Orally we still say “L1L2 mobility” and in written we could use LLM. In general, at this stage we prefer to minimize the terminology changes. |
| MediaTek | 2) or 1) | We believe that the original wording of “L1/L2-centric Inter-cell Mobility” describes the new Rel-18 procedures very well. However, we do agree that the name may be too long. If we want to change it, we call it “lower-layer mobility (LLM). If no consensus, we keep (1)(3) and (4) are not OK since both L1 and L2 are involved(5) and (6) do not have nice abbreviation (a bit strange to have ‘L’=’L1/L2’)  |
| Qualcomm | 2 | This is just a name and we don’t need to spend too much time, especially that 3GPP does not have the greatest names for many important features (note the 3G here) and we are not a marketing group. We have picked the names MBB, DAPS, CHO without much discussion, even though one can easily nitpcik about those as well; but so far it didn’t break anything. What matters of course is the actual specification. 5 or 6 is also acceptable if majority prefers. |
| CATT | 5 | The key difference between R18 mobility and legacy HO is that the mobility is triggered via L1/L2 signalling, so Option 5) seems the most precise one. |
| vivo | 3) | According to the current discussion, it seems the mobility should be triggered by L2 signaling, i.e. MAC CE, so it is quite straightforward to call it L2 Mobility. Although L1 measurement is agreed to trigger mobility decision, we think it is still possible for the serving DU to trigger mobility without L1 measurement, e.g. blind handover. Thus, L1 is not the essential for the mobility we discussed here. In this way, there may be no need to include “L1” in the name.In addition, we use the term “L3 mobility/HO” before. It is corresponding to use “L2 mobility/HO” here. Besides, it is still possible to introduce DCI based mobility in the future. At that time, we could use the name of DCI based mobility as “L1 mobility” correspondingly. If we use “lower layer mobility” here, we wonder how to define DCI based mobility (if any) in the future? |
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**Summary 1**: TBD.

**Proposal 1**: TBD.

**Question 2**: Which term to use for the **procedure of cell change** (i.e. changing serving cell via means related to L1/L2 signalling)?

Candidates (please add proposals to the list):

1. Cell switch
2. Cell change
3. Cell Mobility

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| Answers to Question 2 |
| Company | Acceptable candidate(s) | Justification |
| Lenovo | 1. Or 3)
 | Slightly not prefer Cell Change as it seems to akin to CCO of UMTS |
| Futurewei | All three | We think all three term could be used. 1) is more specific for HO situation. 2) can be used for DC based mobility. 3) could be used for HO and DC based cell changes. |
| MediaTek | 1) | Actually all three are OK, but if we want a specific term the describe the procedure where UE moves from one cell to another, let’s call it ‘cell switch’. |
| Qualcomm | 1 or 2 | Most people seem to use these terms. 3 is fine is majority prefers. |
| CATT | 1 | Agree with Mediatek |
| vivo | 1) or 2) | We usually use “mobility” or “cell switch/change”, while the later one is more precise. Besides, the term “cell mobility” covers both intra-cell mobility and inter-cell mobility cases. It may cause ambiguity to use the term “cell mobility” for cell change (i.e. inter-cell mobility). |
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**Summary 2**: TBD.

**Proposal 2**: TBD.

Finally, it can be discussed if there are some other terms RAN2 should fix for use with this WI. Companies are requested to provide input on those.

**Question 3**: Are there other terms that RAN2 should discuss adopting for the L1/L2-centric inter-cell mobility?

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| Answers to Question 3 |
| Company | Terminology (needed for + proposal) | Justification |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | “Sequential L1/2 Triggered Mobility” or “Successive L1/2 Triggered Mobility”.*The “L1/2 Triggered Mobility” can be replaced by the agreed term in Q1.* | * RAN2 assumes that sequential L1L2 cell change between Candidates without RRC reconfiguration can be supported.

We need a term to descript the feature for the above agreement. |
| Qualcomm | Fine with either HW suggestions | Sequential may be construed as the involvement of a pre-determined sequence but I won’t agree there 😊 |
| CATT | 1. “PCell/SCell role change” or ”PCell/SCell Switching”, it can be used for the case that target Pcell/SCell is the current SCell/PCell,
2. OK with HW’s suggestion on term for “sequential L1L2 cell change”
 | * For L1L2 mobility, Target Pcell/SCell can be current SCell/PCell, i.e., current SCell/PCell can be configured as candidates.

We may be a term for the case in the above agreement. |
| Vivo | Either “Sequential” or “Successive” for the agreement above.  | Agree with Huawei.  |
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**Summary 3**: TBD.

**Proposal 3**: TBD.

# 4 Conclusion

TBD.