**3GPP TSG-RAN WG2 Meeting #119bis electronic *Draft\_*R2-2210935**

**Online, October, 2022**

**Source: vivo (Rapporteur)**

**Title:** **Summary of [AT119bis-e][504][V2X/SL] Consistent SL LBT failure (vivo)**

**Agenda Item:** **8.15.2**

**Document for:** **Discussion and Decision**

# Introduction

This contribution summarizes the discussion of the following offline discussion:

* [AT119bis-e][504][V2X/SL] Consistent SL LBT failure (vivo)

**Scope:** Discuss SL LBT Failure:

Q1: Need of SL LBT Failure indication from PHY?

Q2: Need of consistent SL LBT failure declaration in MAC?

Q3: How to declare consistent SL LBT failure?

Q4: UE behaviour when MAC declares consistent LBT failure?

Q5: Consistent SL LBT Failure detection granularity?

**Intended outcome:** Discussion summary in R2-2210935.

**Deadline:** 10/13 10:00 (UTC), will be handled in R18 SL session.

The discussion is organized based on companies’ contributions focusing on this topic as listed in the Reference Section.

# Need of SL LBT Failure indication from PHY

In NR-U, the consistent LBT failure detection and recovery procedure is based on the LBT indication from PHY. So, whether in SL-U we still need/have an SL-specific LBT failure indication from PHY is the basis for further discussion on the SL-specific consistent LBT failure detection and recovery procedure.

**Question 1-1:**  Do companies agree that as in NR-U, the SL-specific LBT failure indication from PHY is needed for the consistent LBT detection procedure in the MAC in SL-U?

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| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments if any** |
| CATT | Yes | It had better follow the same principle as NR-U. |
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# Need of consistent SL LBT failure declaration in MAC?

Nearly all companies in their contributions proposed to support the SL-specific LBT failure detection and recovery procedure for SL-U. So below is to confirm the support of SL-specific LBT failure detection and recovery procedure. Note, details on the SL-specific LBT failure detection and recovery procedure are to be discussed in later Sections.

**Question 2-1:**  Do companies agree that the SL-specific consistent LBT failure detection and recovery procedure needs to be supported in the MAC in SL-U?

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| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments if any** |
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# Consistent SL LBT failure detection granularity

In NR-U, the consistent LBT failure is detected per UL BWP at the UE side, as specified in TS 38.321, subclause 5.21.1. Basically, the consistent LBT detection is tightly related the resource configuration granularity.

In SL-U, the PHY channel structure design is still under the discussion in RAN1. The related RAN1 agreements on resource configuration granularity can be found in RAN1 #109e minutes, as follows. So, such agreements from RAN1 need be fully considered when we determine the granularity for SL-specific consistent LBT failure detection in SL-U. Considering such RAN1 agreements, plenty of contributions were also proposing the SL-specific consistent LBT failure detection in various operational granularity [2][3][4][8][10][14][18].

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| Agreement  SL BWP, SL resource pool in R16/R17 NR SL and RB set in R16 NR-U are reused for SL-U as baseline   * Only one SL BWP is (pre-)configured within a carrier * The SL BWP is (pre-)configured to include one or multiple SL resource pools |

**Question 3-1:**  In which operational granularity should SL-specific consistent LBT failure detection be performed (from *resource configuration* perspective)?

1. Per SL BWP
2. Per SL-U carrier
3. Per resource pool
4. Per RB set
5. Per LBT subband
6. Ask RAN1 for clarification.
7. Others. If this option is selected, please elaborate the solution you propose.

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| **Company** | **Option selection** | **Comments if any** |
| CATT | F | Since LBT is performed in PHY layer, it had check with RAN1. |
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In addition, some companies proposed to consider the SL-specific natures and thus are considering also the SL-specific consistent LBT failure detection in a per DST, per unicast connection or a per cast type manner (e.g. in [4][10][18]). Since the DST/unicast connection/cast type are typically regarded as RAN2-level factors, whether such operational granularity needs to be supported should be looked into by RAN2. However, the motivation/rationale of supporting such per DST/per unicast link/per cast type consistent LBT failure detection in SL need be fully clarified before introducing it as a brand new feature.

**Question 3-2:**  Do companies agree to support SL-specific consistent LBT failure detection at a per DST/per unicast link/per cast type level?

1. Yes, SL-specific consistent LBT failure can be detected per DST.
2. Yes, SL-specific consistent LBT failure can be detected per unicast link.
3. Yes, SL-specific consistent LBT failure can be detected per cast type.
4. No, do not support any form of per DST/per unicast link/per cast type consistent LBT failure detection in SL-U.

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| **Company** | **Option selection** | **Please specify the rationale/motivation, if an option with “Yes” is selected.** |
| CATT | D | LBT is only corresponding Tx UE behavior, it is not related to DST/unicast link/cast type. |
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# How to declare consistent SL LBT failure

In NR-U, the consistent LBT failure is detected and declared by the MAC entity, and the related procedure is specified in TS 38.321. Specifically, the general idea is to rely on an LBT failure detection counter to record the accumulated LBT failure instances indicated by the PHY and judge whether a maximum count threshold is reached, and rely on an LBT failure detection timer to judge whether the LBT failure is autonomously recovered in the PHY.

There is a majority of contributions proposing to reuse this NR-U design also to SL-specific consistent LBT failure detection procedure, at least as the baseline [1][2][3][5][6][7][8][9][15][18]. So below questions are to check to which extent the NR-U consistent LBT detection mechanism in the MAC can be reused for SL-specific consistent LBT failure detection/declaration operation.

**Question 4-1:**  Do companies agree to introduce the following parameters/variables for the SL-specific consistent LBT failure detection procedure, as in NR-U? [[1]](#footnote-1)

1. An SL-specific LBT failure indication counter (e.g. SL\_LBT\_COUNTER)
2. An SL-specific maximum LBT failure instance count threshold (e.g. *sl-LBT-FailureInstanceMaxCount*)
3. An SL-specific LBT failure detection timer (e.g. *sl-LBT-FailureDetectionTimer*)

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| **Company** | **Option selection** | **Please specify the reason, if you think any of option A/B/C is not needed.** |
| CATT | A, B, C | Similar solution as NR-U. |
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Below questions further discuss which of the NR-U operations on the COUNTER and TIMER handling for consistent LBT failure detection can be reused in SL-U.

**Question 4-2:** Do companies agree that the COUNTER and TIMER handling for consistent LBT failure detection in NR-U can be reused as the baseline for SL-specific consistent LBT failure detection in SL-U?

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| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Please specify the reason, if “No” is selected.** |
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**Question 4-2a:** If “Yes” is selected to Q4-2, which of the following operations for consistent LBT failure detection in NR-U can be reused for SL-specific consistent LBT failure detection procedure in SL-U? Please select ALL the operations you agree to support.

1. As in NR-U, if an SL-specific LBT failure indication is received from the lower layer, the SL-specific LBT failure indication counter (e.g. SL\_LBT\_COUNTER) is incremented by one.
2. As in NR-U, if an SL-specific LBT failure indication is received from the lower layer, start or restart the SL-specific LBT failure detection timer (e.g. *sl-LBT-FailureDetectionTimer*)
3. As in NR-U, if the SL-specific LBT failure indication counter value is equal to or larger than the SL-specific maximum LBT failure instance count threshold (e.g. *sl-LBT-FailureInstanceMaxCount*), consistent LBT failure is triggered/declared by the MAC entity[[2]](#footnote-2).
4. As in NR-U, if the SL-specific LBT failure detection timer (e.g. *sl-LBT-FailureDetectionTimer*) expires, the SL-specific LBT failure indication counter (e.g. SL\_LBT\_COUNTER) is reset to 0.
5. As in NR-U, if the maximum LBT failure instance count threshold (e.g. *sl-LBT-FailureInstanceMaxCount*) or SL-specific LBT failure detection timer (e.g. *sl-LBT-FailureDetectionTimer*) is reconfigured, SL-specific LBT failure indication counter (e.g. SL\_LBT\_COUNTER) is reset to 0.
6. Others. If this option is selected, please elaborate the solution you propose.

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| **Company** | **Option selection** | **Comments if any** |
| CATT | A, B, C ,D , E |  |
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# UE behaviour when MAC declares consistent LBT failure

Regarding the SL-specific consistent LBT failure recovery procedure, several companies in their contributions explore the differentiated handling for Mode-1 and Mode-2.

For a Mode-1 UE, several contributions mentioned to report the occurrence of SL-specific consistent LBT failure to the gNB and rely on gNB’s configuration for the recovery [1][2][3][4][6][7][8][9][14][15][18], which is following the same design logic of NR-U. Some companies also proposed even further details on the signaling type for the reporting (e.g. MAC CE or RRC message).

For a Mode-2 UE, companies are proposing some ways for UE autonomous recovery from SL-specific LBT failure, e.g. switching SL BWP/resource pool/SL carrier, etc. [1][2][3][18], instead of making it reported to the gNB. This is somewhat like the autonomous UL BWP switching for the Spcell consistent LBT failure recovery in NR-U.

**Question 5-1:**  Do companies agree that as in NR U, a **Mode-1** UE can indicate the SL-specific consistent LBT failure (if triggered and not cancelled) to the gNB?

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| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comment if any** |
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**Question 5-1a:**  If “Yes” is selected to Q5-1, which signaling should be used for such SL-specific consistent LBT failure indication to the gNB?

1. MAC CE
2. RRC message
3. Others. If this option is selected, please elaborate the solution you propose.

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| **Company** | **Option selection** | **Comments if any** |
| CATT | A |  |
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**Question 5-2:**  Do companies agree that for a Mode-2 UE, when the consistent LBT failure is triggered on a “set of resources”, the UE can autonomously switch to another “set of resources” where consistent LBT failure is not triggered for further transmission?

* *Note that the granularity of such “set of resources” depends on the granularity for SL-specific consistent LBT failure detection in Q3-1/3-2.*

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| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comment if any** |
| CATT | See comment | It is too early to discuss this since the set of resources is unclear now. |
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In NR-U, there is an exceptional case where all the UL BWPs configured with PRACH occasions are experiencing the consistent LBT failure for the SpCell. In this case, MCG/SCG RLF will be declared in RRC. Some companies also mentioned this case for SL-specific consistent LBT failure, and mentioned PC5 RLF for unicast as an analogy. Whether such an operation is needed can also be confirmed among companies.

**Question 5-3:**  Do companies agree that when SL-specific consistent LBT failure has been triggered for ALL the “set of resources” configured for transmission, PC5 RLF can be triggered for unicast?

* *Note that the granularity of such “set of resources” depends on the granularity for SL-specific consistent LBT failure detection in Q3-1/3-2.*

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| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comment if any** |
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# Conclusions

# References

1. R2-2209386 Discussion on LBT impact in SL-U OPPO discussion Rel-18 NR\_SL\_enh2
2. R2-2209464 Discussion on RAN2 aspects for SL-U vivo discussion
3. R2-2209535 Discussion on LBT for SL-U Huawei, HiSilicon discussion Rel-18 NR\_SL\_enh2
4. R2-2209612 Discussion on RAN2 aspects in SL-U LG Electronics France discussion Rel-18 NR\_SL\_enh2
5. R2-2209678 Discussion on RAN2 scope of SL-U ZTE Corporation, Sanechips discussion Rel-18 NR\_SL\_enh2
6. R2-2209679 Discussion on CAPC definition and consistent sidelink LBT failure handling ZTE Corporation, Sanechips discussion Rel-18 NR\_SL\_enh2
7. R2-2209738 MAC related aspects for SL-U Intel Corporation discussion Rel-18 NR\_SL\_enh2
8. R2-2209743 Discussion on the SL-U Scenarios and LBT CATT discussion Rel-18 NR\_SL\_enh2
9. R2-2209762 User plane aspects of sidelink on unlicensed spectrum (SL-U) Apple discussion Rel-18 NR\_SL\_enh2
10. R2-2209936 Discussion on LBT impact to MAC for NR SL-U Lenovo discussion Rel-18
11. R2-2209973 Consideration on channel access priority in SL-U Spreadtrum Communications discussion Rel-18
12. R2-2209996 LBT failure handling for SL-U Spreadtrum Communications discussion Rel-18
13. R2-2210002 Discussion on consistent LBT failure for SL-U NEC discussion Rel-18 NR\_SL\_enh2
14. R2-2210249 Aspects of channel access mechanisms Ericsson discussion Rel-18 NR\_SL\_enh2
15. R2-2210257 LBT Impacts to the MAC Layer InterDigital discussion Rel-18 NR\_SL\_enh2
16. R2-2210281 Discussion on sidelink LBT impact Qualcomm India Pvt Ltd discussion
17. R2-2210366 Discussion on RAN2 Aspects in SL-U Fraunhofer IIS, Fraunhofer HHI discussion Rel-18 NR\_SL\_enh2
18. R2-2210380 Discussion on LBT for sidelink operation on unlicensed spectrum Xiaomi discussion NR\_SL\_enh2
19. R2-2210588 Discussion on sidelink un-licensed ITL discussion Rel-18

1. The question has no intention to determine the specific variable/parameter names. Those names in “e.g.” are just examples for readers’ better understanding on the counterparts in NR-U each of these SL-specific ones intends to imitate. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Note that whether SL-specific consistent LBT failure is triggered **per [X]** is pending the conclusion of Question 3-1/3-2. So a high-level description is formulated here w/o including the granularity detail. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)