3GPP TSG-RAN WG2 Meeting #109e R2-200xxxx

E-meeting, February 24 – February 28, 2020

Agenda Item: 6.7.1

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| *CR-Form-v12.0* | | | | | | | | |
| **CHANGE REQUEST** | | | | | | | | |
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|  | **38.323** | **CR** | **0039** | **rev** | **2** | **Current version:** | **15.6.0** |  |
|  | | | | | | | | |
| *For* [***HE******LP***](http://www.3gpp.org/3G_Specs/CRs.htm#_blank)*on using this form: comprehensive instructions can be found at* [*http://www.3gpp.org/Change-Requests*](http://www.3gpp.org/Change-Requests)*.* | | | | | | | | |
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| ***Proposed change affects:*** | UICC apps |  | ME | **X** | Radio Access Network | **X** | Core Network |  |

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|  | | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Title:*** | Introduction of NR IIOT | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Source to WG:*** | R2 | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Source to TSG:*** | PDCP Rapporteur (LG Electronics Inc.) | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Work item code:*** | NR\_IIOT-Core | | | | |  | ***Date:*** | | | 2020-02-24 |
|  |  | | | |  | |  | | |  |
| ***Category:*** | **B** |  | | | | | ***Release:*** | | | Rel-16 |
|  | *Use one of the following categories:* ***F*** *(correction)* ***A*** *(mirror corresponding to a change in an earlier release)* ***B*** *(addition of feature),* ***C*** *(functional modification of feature)* ***D*** *(editorial modification)*  Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP [TR 21.900](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/Specs/html-info/21900.htm). | | | | | | | | *Use one of the following releases: Rel-8 (Release 8) Rel-9 (Release 9) Rel-10 (Release 10) Rel-11 (Release 11) Rel-12 (Release 12)* *Rel-13 (Release 13) Rel-14 (Release 14) Rel-15 (Release 15) Rel-16 (Release 16)* | |
|  |  | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Reason for change:*** | | This CR captures following agreements related to PDCP for NR IIOT:  **RAN2#105bis agreements:**   * PDCP duplication support a configuration delivering up to 4 copies. * Up to 4 RLC entities/legs per bearer are possible to configure by RRC for PDCP duplication * The NW can dynamically control (MAC CE or similar) how a set or subset of configured RLC entities or legs are used by the UE for PDCP duplication. This does not preclude other methods of leg selection. * The architectural combinations supported for the work on PDCP duplication enhancements are CA, DC(NR only) and DC+CA(NR Only) * R2 assumes that For PDCP duplication, all RLC entities for a RB are configured using the same RLC mode.   **RAN2#106 agreements:**   * Ethernet Header Compression (EHC) is configured per DRB, separately for UL and DL. * Use context ID concept such that compressor and decompressor associates a context ID with Ethernet header contents. * Compression is done with following principle:   - For Ethernet flow resulting in creation of new context, compressor transmits at least one packet with full header and context id (to establish context in decompressor).  - After above, compressor starts transmits compressed packets. FFS if multiple transmissions and/or feedback is needed.   * EHC header format is designed to include following mandatory fields: Context ID, Indication of header format (i.e. full header and compressed header), FFS other field, e.g. profile ID * Intention is that Copies are sent on different legs * Dynamic Network control of DRB duplication is by MAC CE * By the MAC CE, Network to control which of the configured RLC entities that is/are active * Support the case that no of copies = no of active RLC entities   **RAN2#107 agreements:**   * The number of copies generated is equal to the number of active RLC entities, i.e. one copy per leg/RLC entity, and active/inactive state is determined by MAC CE. * At PDCP duplication, application of the configured cell restrictions are not dynamically changed upon activation or deactivation of PDCP duplication beyond Rel-15. (FFS the case of CA duplication)   **RAN2#107bis agreements:**   * The EHC function is in PDCP * The EHC header is located after the SDAP header, and it is ciphered * The EHC can removes the following fields: SOURCE/DESTINATION ADDRESS, TYPE, and EHC do not support multiple formats * FFS: Pad removal * For context establishment the compressor send the full header and the context ID via PDCP data PDU * ROHC and EHC are independent, e.g. from specification point of view they could both be configured for a DRB. * FFS if for context establishment the explicit feedback is sent via PDCP control PDU. * For context establishment the de-compressor sends an explicit feedback to the compressor after the establishment of the context, i.e. when a full header packet is received with a context id. * For context establishment the explicit feedback includes the “Context ID”. * When the compressor receives the feedback it is confident that the context is successfully established, and from this time compressed header packets can be transmitted. * FFS if EHC is allowed to be configured for a unidirectional link. * The mechanism of primary path defined for Rel-15 PDCP duplication should be retained for Rel-16 (FFS if allowed to deactivate a primary path ie to not send data PDU).   **RAN2#108 agreements:**   * There is support in R2 to have Ethernet Padding Removal for IIOT * RAN2 confirm the feedback mechanism already agreed in the last meeting and apply this to both AM DRB and UM DRB. * The EHC algorithm is not allowed to be configured for a uni-directional link. * Q-TAGs can be removed in EHC, considering all sub-fields, assuming this is static (i.e. no dynamic indications in EHC) * Network coordination is beneficial for PDCP duplication in the uplink in NR-DC/CA architectures. * The primary path should not be de-activated for data PDUs. * For PDCP duplication controlling MAC CE format, per DRB signaling with the activation status of the associated RLC entities should be adopted in Rel-16. * The initial state for each leg can be configured by RRC * When multiple RLC entities are configured for the DRB, and PDCP duplication is deactivated (less than 2 RLC entities activated for duplication), fallback to Split bearer operation is supported in Dual Connectivity (2 RLC entities belonging to different cell groups). * For fallback to split bearer operation, a pointer to the secondary RLC entity is introduced in RRC to identify which of the multiple configured RLC entities shall be used. * One PDCP entity has one primary path. * R16 MAC CE for both leg selection and on/off * R15 MAC CE on/off (for R16 configurations) is FFS   **RAN2#109e agreements:**   * Both 1-byte header and 2-bytes header is supported and the choice depends on RRC configuration (of DRB). For one DRB the header size is fixed. * EHC doesn’t handle padding, no removal/compression etc. * If the Ethernet frame header contains a LENGTH field, the header can be sent compressed or uncompressed, no special handling * EHC header only contains Context ID field, format indication bit, and reserved bit(s) if needed. The number of reserved bit(s) are FFS * Each different PCP/DE value combination in a flow across all Q Tags (single or multiple) is associated with a separate context ID. * The ROHC header is located after EHC header (illustrated below)***cid:image001.png@01D5F1D8.D3D131F0*** * When a DRB is configured with RoHC and EHC, the sender/compressor behaviour for a non-IP Ethernet packet shall be to bypass ROHC and deliver that packet from EHC compressor to lower layers. * When a DRB is configured with RoHC and EHC, the receiver/decompressor behaviour for a packet that has non-IP Ethertype (after EHC decompression) is to bypass RoHC and deliver the packet directly to higher layers. * For SDAP Control PDU, the EHC header is not generated. * 1-bit Indication in EHC header is used for header format differentiation. * CID overwriting mechanism is supported. * Use a NOTE to specify CID overwriting mechanism in the specification. * The compressor can use an “all zeros” context ID to indicate that no context is to be established, when transmitting uncompressed packets. * EHC feedback is transmitted via PDCP Control PDU. * No need to specify how the compressor to determine that a context establishment procedure was unsuccessful. * Configuration of a parameters (e.g. drb-ContinueEHC) indicates whether or not EHC is reset at PDCP re-establishment. * EHC context continue function can be indicated separately for UL and DL, through configuration of parameters, e.g. ul-drb-ContinueEHC and dl-drb-ContinueEHC. * The processing order of the EHC and ROHC is up to UE implementation. * Only the feedback based mechanism is supported for EHC context establishment. * No enhancement needed on the compressor side. The compressor keeps sending full header packets till the first feedback is received and start to transmit the compressed header packets. * No special mechanism is needed on the decompressor side to control the number of feedbacks. * Rel-16 PDCP duplication is applied to SRBs. * For SRBs, all secondary RLC entities are activated when configured. * MAC CE based activation/deactivation of PDCP duplication is not supported for SRBs. * When a secondary RLC entity is deactivated (but PDCP duplication is still activated), the UE shall discard duplicated PDCP PDUs in the deactivated secondary RLC entity. * If Rel-16 MAC CE indicates all secondary RLC entities are deactivated for a DRB, the UE shall deactivate PDCP duplication for the DRB. FFS whether and how this has TS impact. * DRBdup ID in Rel-16 MAC CE is set to 5bits full DRB ID. * FFS if and how Rel-15 MAC CE is used for Rel-16 Duplication | | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
| ***Summary of change:*** | | PDCP duplication is applied up to four RLC entities.  Ethernet header compression is introduced. | | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
| ***Consequences if not approved:*** | | If the CR is not approved, the NR IIOT will not be specified in the PDCP 38.323 specification. | | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
| ***Clauses affected:*** | | 2, 3.1, 3.2, 4.2.1, 4.2.2, 4.4, 5.1.2, 5.2.1, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7, 5.7.1, 5.7.2, 5.7.4, 5.7.5, 5.7.6.1, 5.7.6.2, 5.11.1, 5.11.2, 5.X, 5.X.1, 5.X.2, 5.X.3, 5.X.4, 5.X.5, 5.X.6, 5.X.6.1, 5.X.6.2, 5.X.7, 6.1.2, 6.2.3.X, 6.3.8, A, A.1, A.2, A.2.1, A.2.1.1, A.2.1.2, A.2.2, A.2.2.1, A.2.2.2 | | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
|  | | **Y** | **N** |  | | | |  | | |
| ***Other specs*** | |  | **X** | Other core specifications | | | | TS/TR ... CR ... | | |
| ***affected:*** | |  | **X** | Test specifications | | | | TS/TR ... CR ... | | |
| ***(show related CRs)*** | |  | **X** | O&M Specifications | | | | TS/TR ... CR ... | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
| ***Other comments:*** | | This running CR is implemented based on 38.323 v15.6.0. | | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
| ***This CR's revision history:*** | |  | | | | | | | | |

# 2 References

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of the present document.

- References are either specific (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.) or non‑specific.

- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.

- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies. In the case of a reference to a 3GPP document (including a GSM document), a non-specific reference implicitly refers to the latest version of that document *in the same Release as the present document*.

[1] 3GPP TR 21.905: "Vocabulary for 3GPP Specifications".

[2] 3GPP TS 38.300: "NG Radio Access Network; Overall description".

[3] 3GPP TS 38.331: "NR Radio Resource Control (RRC); Protocol Specification".

[4] 3GPP TS 38.321: "NR Medium Access Control (MAC) protocol specification".

[5] 3GPP TS 38.322: "NR Radio Link Control (RLC) protocol specification".

[6] 3GPP TS 33.501: "Security Architecture and Procedures for 5G System ".

[7] IETF RFC 5795: "The RObust Header Compression (ROHC) Framework".

[8] IETF RFC 3095: "RObust Header Compression (ROHC): Framework and four profiles: RTP, UDP, ESP and uncompressed".

[9] IETF RFC 4815: "RObust Header Compression (ROHC): Corrections and Clarifications to RFC 3095".

[10] IETF RFC 6846: "RObust Header Compression (ROHC): A Profile for TCP/IP (ROHC-TCP)".

[11] IETF RFC 5225: "RObust Header Compression (ROHC) Version 2: Profiles for RTP, UDP, IP, ESP and UDP Lite".

[12] 3GPP TS 36.321: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA) Medium Access Control (MAC) protocol specification".

[xx] IEEE Standard 802.3™-2018: "Ethernet".

# 3 Definitions and abbreviations

## 3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the terms and definitions given in TR 21.905 [1] and the following apply. A term defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same term, if any, in TR 21.905 [1].

**AM DRB**:a data radio bearer which utilizes RLC AM.

**Non-split bearer**: a bearer whose radio protocols are located in either the MgNB or the SgNB to use MgNB or SgNB resource, respectively.

**PDCP data volume**: the amount of data available for transmission in a PDCP entity.

**Split bearer**: in dual connectivity, a bearer whose radio protocols are located in both the MgNB and the SgNB to use both MgNB and SgNB resources.

**Split secondary RLC entity**: in dual connectivity, the RLC entity other than the primary RLC entity which is responsible for split bearer operation.

**UM DRB**:a data radio bearer which utilizes RLC UM.

## 3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the abbreviations given in TR 21.905 [1] and the following apply. An abbreviation defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same abbreviation, if any, in TR 21.905 [1].

AM Acknowledged Mode

CID Context Identifier

DRB Data Radio Bearer carrying user plane data

EHC Ethernet Header Compression

gNB NR Node B

HFN Hyper Frame Number

IETF Internet Engineering Task Force

IP Internet Protocol

MAC Medium Access Control

MAC-I Message Authentication Code for Integrity

PDCP Packet Data Convergence Protocol

PDU Protocol Data Unit

RB Radio Bearer

RFC Request For Comments

RLC Radio Link Control

ROHC RObust Header Compression

RRC Radio Resource Control

RTP Real Time Protocol

SAP Service Access Point

SDU Service Data Unit

SN Sequence Number

SRB Signalling Radio Bearer carrying control plane data

TCP Transmission Control Protocol

UDP User Datagram Protocol

UE User Equipment

UM Unacknowledged Mode

X-MAC Computed MAC-I

# 4 General

## 4.1 Introduction

The present document describes the functionality of the PDCP.

## 4.2 Architecture

### 4.2.1 PDCP structure

Figure 4.2.1.1 represents one possible structure for the PDCP sublayer; it should not restrict implementation. The figure is based on the radio interface protocol architecture defined in TS 38.300 [2].



Figure 4.2.1-1: PDCP layer, structure view

The PDCP sublayer is configured by upper layers TS 38.331 [3]. The PDCP sublayer is used for RBs mapped on DCCH and DTCH type of logical channels. The PDCP sublayer is not used for any other type of logical channels.

Each RB (except for SRB0) is associated with one PDCP entity. Each PDCP entity is associated with one, two, three, four, six, or eight RLC entities depending on the RB characteristic (e.g uni-directional/bi-directional or split/non-split) or RLC mode:

- For split bearers, each PDCP entity is associated with two UM RLC entities (for same direction), four UM RLC entities (two for each direction), or two AM RLC entities (for same direction);

- For RBs configured with PDCP duplication, each PDCP entity is associated with N UM RLC entities (for same direction), 2 × N UM RLC entities (N for each direction), or N AM RLC entities (for same direction), where 2 <= N <= 4;

- Otherwise, each PDCP entity is associated with one UM RLC entity, two UM RLC entities (one for each direction), or one AM RLC entity.

### 4.2.2 PDCP entities

The PDCP entities are located in the PDCP sublayer. Several PDCP entities may be defined for a UE. Each PDCP entity is carrying the data of one radio bearer.

A PDCP entity is associated either to the control plane or the user plane depending on which radio bearer it is carrying data for.

Figure 4.2.2.1 represents the functional view of the PDCP entity for the PDCP sublayer; it should not restrict implementation. The figure is based on the radio interface protocol architecture defined in TS 38.300 [2].

For split bearers, routing is performed in the transmitting PDCP entity.

A PDCP entity associated with DRB can be configured by upper layers TS 38.331 [3] to use header compression. In this version of the specification, the robust header compression protocol (ROHC) and the Ethernet header compression protocol (EHC) are supported. Each header compression protocol is independently configured for a DRB.



Figure 4.2.2-1: PDCP layer, functional view

## 4.3 Services

### 4.3.1 Services provided to upper layers

The PDCP layer provides its services to the RRC or SDAP layers. The following services are provided by PDCP to upper layers:

- transfer of user plane data;

- transfer of control plane data;

- header compression;

- ciphering;

- integrity protection.

The maximum supported size of a PDCP SDU is 9000 bytes. The maximum supported size of a PDCP Control PDU is 9000 bytes.

### 4.3.2 Services expected from lower layers

A PDCP entity expects the following services from lower layers per RLC entity (for a detailed description see TS 38.322 [5]):

- acknowledged data transfer service, including indication of successful delivery of PDCP PDUs;

- unacknowledged data transfer service.

## 4.4 Functions

The PDCP layer supports the following functions:

- transfer of data (user plane or control plane);

- maintenance of PDCP SNs;

- header compression and decompression using the ROHC protocol;

- header compression and decompression using the EHC protocol;

- ciphering and deciphering;

- integrity protection and integrity verification;

- timer based SDU discard;

- for split bearers, routing;

- duplication;

- reordering and in-order delivery;

- out-of-order delivery;

- duplicate discarding.

# 5 Procedures

## 5.1 PDCP entity handling

### 5.1.1 PDCP entity establishment

When upper layers request a PDCP entity establishment for a radio bearer, the UE shall:

- establish a PDCP entity for the radio bearer;

- set the state variables of the PDCP entity to initial values;

- follow the procedures in clause 5.2.

### 5.1.2 PDCP entity re-establishment

When upper layers request a PDCP entity re-establishment, the UE shall additionally perform once the procedures described in this clause. After performing the procedures in this clause, the UE shall follow the procedures in clause 5.2.

When upper layers request a PDCP entity re-establishment, the transmitting PDCP entity shall:

- for UM DRBs and AM DRBs, reset the ROHC protocol for uplink and start with an IR state in U-mode (as defined in RFC 3095 [8] and RFC 4815 [9]) if *drb-ContinueROHC* is not configured in TS 38.331 [3];

- for UM DRBs and AM DRBs, reset the EHC protocol for uplink if *drb-ContinueEHC-UL* is not configured in TS 38.331 [3];

- for UM DRBs and SRBs, set TX\_NEXT to the initial value;

- for SRBs, discard all stored PDCP SDUs and PDCP PDUs;

- apply the ciphering algorithm and key provided by upper layers during the PDCP entity re-establishment procedure;

- apply the integrity protection algorithm and key provided by upper layers during the PDCP entity re-establishment procedure;

- for UM DRBs, for each PDCP SDU already associated with a PDCP SN but for which a corresponding PDU has not previously been submitted to lower layers, and;

- for suspended AM DRBs, from the first PDCP SDU for which the successful delivery of the corresponding PDCP Data PDU has not been confirmed by lower layers, for each PDCP SDU already associated with a PDCP SN:

- consider the PDCP SDUs as received from upper layer;

- perform transmission of the PDCP SDUs in ascending order of the COUNT value associated to the PDCP SDU prior to the PDCP re-establishment without restarting the *discardTimer*, as specified in clause 5.2.1;

- for AM DRBs which were not suspended, from the first PDCP SDU for which the successful delivery of the corresponding PDCP Data PDU has not been confirmed by lower layers, perform retransmission or transmission of all the PDCP SDUs already associated with PDCP SNs in ascending order of the COUNT values associated to the PDCP SDU prior to the PDCP entity re-establishment as specified below:

- perform header compression of the PDCP SDU using ROHC as specified in the clause 5.7.4 and/or using EHC as specified in the clause 5.X.4;

- perform integrity protection and ciphering of the PDCP SDU using the COUNT value associated with this PDCP SDU as specified in the clause 5.9 and 5.8;

- submit the resulting PDCP Data PDU to lower layer, as specified in clause 5.2.1.

When upper layers request a PDCP entity re-establishment, the receiving PDCP entity shall:

- process the PDCP Data PDUs that are received from lower layers due to the re-establishment of the lower layers, as specified in the clause 5.2.2.1;

- for SRBs, discard all stored PDCP SDUs and PDCP PDUs;

- for SRBs and UM DRBs, if *t-Reordering* is running:

- stop and reset *t-Reordering*;

- for UM DRBs, deliver all stored PDCP SDUs to the upper layers in ascending order of associated COUNT values after performing header decompression;

- for AM DRBs, perform header decompression using ROHC for all stored PDCP SDUs if *drb-ContinueROHC* is not configured in TS 38.331 [3];

- for AM DRBs, perform header decompression using EHC for all stored PDCP SDUs if *drb-ContinueEHC-DL* is not configured in TS 38.331 [3];

- for UM DRBs and AM DRBs, reset the ROHC protocol for downlink and start with NC state in U-mode (as defined in RFC 3095 [8] and RFC 4815 [9]) if *drb-ContinueROHC* is not configured in TS 38.331 [3];

- for UM DRBs and AM DRBs, reset the EHC protocol for downlink if *drb-ContinueEHC-DL* is not configured in TS 38.331 [3];

- for UM DRBs and SRBs, set RX\_NEXT and RX\_DELIV to the initial value;

- apply the ciphering algorithm and key provided by upper layers during the PDCP entity re-establishment procedure;

- apply the integrity protection algorithm and key provided by upper layers during the PDCP entity re-establishment procedure.

### 5.1.3 PDCP entity release

When upper layers request a PDCP entity release for a radio bearer, the UE shall:

- discard all stored PDCP SDUs and PDCP PDUs in the transmitting PDCP entity;

- for UM DRBs and AM DRBs, deliver the PDCP SDUs stored in the receiving PDCP entity to upper layers in ascending order of associated COUNT values after performing header decompression, if not decompressed before;

- release the PDCP entity for the radio bearer.

### 5.1.4 PDCP entity suspend

When upper layers request a PDCP entity suspend, the transmitting PDCP entity shall:

- set TX\_NEXT to the initial value;

- discard all stored PDCP PDUs;

When upper layers request a PDCP entity suspend, the receiving PDCP entity shall:

- if t-*Reordering* is running:

- stop and reset *t-Reordering*;

- deliver all stored PDCP SDUs to the upper layers in ascending order of associated COUNT values after performing header decompression;

- set RX\_NEXT and RX\_DELIV to the initial value.

## 5.2 Data transfer

### 5.2.1 Transmit operation

At reception of a PDCP SDU from upper layers, the transmitting PDCP entity shall:

- start the *discardTimer* associated with this PDCP SDU (if configured).

For a PDCP SDU received from upper layers, the transmitting PDCP entity shall:

- associate the COUNT value corresponding to TX\_NEXT to this PDCP SDU;

NOTE 1: Associating more than half of the PDCP SN space of contiguous PDCP SDUs with PDCP SNs, when e.g., the PDCP SDUs are discarded or transmitted without acknowledgement, may cause HFN desynchronization problem. How to prevent HFN desynchronization problem is left up to UE implementation.

- perform header compression of the PDCP SDU using ROHC as specified in the clause 5.7.4 and/or using EHC as specified in the clause 5.X.4;

- perform integrity protection, and ciphering using the TX\_NEXT as specified in the clause 5.9 and 5.8, respectively;

- set the PDCP SN of the PDCP Data PDU to TX\_NEXT modulo 2[*pdcp-SN-SizeUL*];

- increment TX\_NEXT by one;

- submit the resulting PDCP Data PDU to lower layer as specified below.

When submitting a PDCP PDU to lower layer, the transmitting PDCP entity shall:

- if the transmitting PDCP entity is associated with one RLC entity:

- submit the PDCP PDU to the associated RLC entity;

- else, if the transmitting PDCP entity is associated with at least two RLC entities:

- if the PDCP duplication is activated:

- if the PDCP PDU is a PDCP Data PDU:

- duplicate the PDCP Data PDU and submit the PDCP Data PDU to the associated RLC entities activated for PDCP duplication;- else:

- submit the PDCP Control PDU to the primary RLC entity;

- else:

- if the split secondary RLC entity is configured; and

- if the total amount of PDCP data volume and RLC data volume pending for initial transmission (as specified in TS 38.322 [5]) in the primary RLC entity and the split secondary RLC entity is equal to or larger than *ul-DataSplitThreshold*:

- submit the PDCP PDU to either the primary RLC entity or the split secondary RLC entity;

- else:

- submit the PDCP PDU to the primary RLC entity.

NOTE 2: If the transmitting PDCP entity is associated with two RLC entities, the UE should minimize the amount of PDCP PDUs submitted to lower layers before receiving request from lower layers and minimize the PDCP SN gap between PDCP PDUs submitted to two associated RLC entities to minimize PDCP reordering delay in the receiving PDCP entity.

### 5.2.2 Receive operation

#### 5.2.2.1 Actions when a PDCP Data PDU is received from lower layers

In this clause, following definitions are used:

- HFN(State Variable): the HFN part (i.e. the number of most significant bits equal to HFN length) of the State Variable;

- SN(State Variable): the SN part (i.e. the number of least significant bits equal to PDCP SN length) of the State Variable;

- RCVD\_SN: the PDCP SN of the received PDCP Data PDU, included in the PDU header;

- RCVD\_HFN: the HFN of the received PDCP Data PDU, calculated by the receiving PDCP entity;

- RCVD\_COUNT: the COUNT of the received PDCP Data PDU = [RCVD\_HFN, RCVD\_SN].

At reception of a PDCP Data PDU from lower layers, the receiving PDCP entity shall determine the COUNT value of the received PDCP Data PDU, i.e. RCVD\_COUNT, as follows:

- if RCVD\_SN < SN(RX\_DELIV) – Window\_Size:

- RCVD\_HFN = HFN(RX\_DELIV) + 1.

- else if RCVD\_SN >= SN(RX\_DELIV) + Window\_Size:

- RCVD\_HFN = HFN(RX\_DELIV) – 1.

- else:

- RCVD\_HFN = HFN(RX\_DELIV);

- RCVD\_COUNT = [RCVD\_HFN, RCVD\_SN].

After determining the COUNT value of the received PDCP Data PDU = RCVD\_COUNT, the receiving PDCP entity shall:

- perform deciphering and integrity verification of the PDCP Data PDU using COUNT = RCVD\_COUNT;

- if integrity verification fails:

- indicate the integrity verification failure to upper layer;

- discard the PDCP Data PDU;

- if RCVD\_COUNT < RX\_DELIV; or

- if the PDCP Data PDU with COUNT = RCVD\_COUNT has been received before:

- discard the PDCP Data PDU;

If the received PDCP Data PDU with COUNT value = RCVD\_COUNT is not discarded above, the receiving PDCP entity shall:

- store the resulting PDCP SDU in the reception buffer;

- if RCVD\_COUNT >= RX\_NEXT:

- update RX\_NEXT to RCVD\_COUNT + 1.

- if *outOfOrderDelivery* is configured:

- deliver the resulting PDCP SDU to upper layers.

- if RCVD\_COUNT = RX\_DELIV:

- deliver to upper layers in ascending order of the associated COUNT value after performing header decompression, if not decompressed before;

- all stored PDCP SDU(s) with consecutively associated COUNT value(s) starting from COUNT = RX\_DELIV;

- update RX\_DELIV to the COUNT value of the first PDCP SDU which has not been delivered to upper layers, with COUNT value > RX\_DELIV;

- if *t-Reordering* is running, and if RX\_DELIV >= RX\_REORD:

- stop and reset *t-Reordering*.

- if *t-Reordering* is not running (includes the case when *t-Reordering* is stopped due to actions above), and RX\_DELIV < RX\_NEXT:

- update RX\_REORD to RX\_NEXT;

- start *t-Reordering*.

#### 5.2.2.2 Actions when a *t-Reordering* expires

When *t-Reordering* expires, the receiving PDCP entity shall:

- deliver to upper layers in ascending order of the associated COUNT value after performing header decompression, if not decompressed before:

- all stored PDCP SDU(s) with associated COUNT value(s) < RX\_REORD;

- all stored PDCP SDU(s) with consecutively associated COUNT value(s) starting from RX\_REORD;

- update RX\_DELIV to the COUNT value of the first PDCP SDU which has not been delivered to upper layers, with COUNT value >= RX\_REORD;

- if RX\_DELIV < RX\_NEXT:

- update RX\_REORD to RX\_NEXT;

- start *t-Reordering*.

#### 5.2.2.3 Actions when the value of *t-Reordering* is reconfigured

When the value of the *t-Reordering* is reconfigured by upper layers while the *t-Reordering* is running, the receiving PDCP entity shall:

- update RX\_REORD to RX\_NEXT;

- stop and restart *t-Reordering*.

## 5.3 SDU discard

When the *discardTimer* expires for a PDCP SDU, or the successful delivery of a PDCP SDU is confirmed by PDCP status report, the transmitting PDCP entity shall discard the PDCP SDU along with the corresponding PDCP Data PDU. If the corresponding PDCP Data PDU has already been submitted to lower layers, the discard is indicated to lower layers.

For SRBs, when upper layers request a PDCP SDU discard, the PDCP entity shall discard all stored PDCP SDUs and PDCP PDUs.

NOTE: Discarding a PDCP SDU already associated with a PDCP SN causes a SN gap in the transmitted PDCP Data PDUs, which increases PDCP reordering delay in the receiving PDCP entity. It is up to UE implementation how to minimize SN gap after SDU discard.

## 5.4 Status reporting

### 5.4.1 Transmit operation

For AM DRBs configured by upper layers to send a PDCP status report in the uplink (*statusReportRequired* in TS 38.331 [3]), the receiving PDCP entity shall trigger a PDCP status report when:

- upper layer requests a PDCP entity re-establishment;

- upper layer requests a PDCP data recovery.

If a PDCP status report is triggered, the receiving PDCP entity shall:

- compile a PDCP status report as indicated below by:

- setting the FMC field to RX\_DELIV;

- if RX\_DELIV < RX\_NEXT:

- allocating a Bitmap field of length in bits equal to the number of COUNTs from and not including the first missing PDCP SDU up to and including the last out-of-sequence PDCP SDUs, rounded up to the next multiple of 8, or up to and including a PDCP SDU for which the resulting PDCP Control PDU size is equal to 9000 bytes, whichever comes first;

- setting in the bitmap field as '0' for all PDCP SDUs that have not been received, and optionally PDCP SDUs for which decompression have failed;

- setting in the bitmap field as '1' for all PDCP SDUs that have been received;

- submit the PDCP status report to lower layers as the first PDCP PDU for transmission via the transmitting PDCP entity as specified in clause 5.2.1.

### 5.4.2 Receive operation

For AM DRBs, when a PDCP status report is received in the downlink, the transmitting PDCP entity shall:

- consider for each PDCP SDU, if any, with the bit in the bitmap set to '1', or with the associated COUNT value less than the value of FMC field as successfully delivered, and discard the PDCP SDU as specified in clause 5.3.

## 5.5 Data recovery

For AM DRBs, when upper layers request a PDCP data recovery for a radio bearer, the transmitting PDCP entity shall:

- perform retransmission of all the PDCP Data PDUs previously submitted to re-established or released AM RLC entities in ascending order of the associated COUNT values for which the successful delivery has not been confirmed by lower layers, following the data submission procedure in clause 5.2.1.

After performing the above procedures, the transmitting PDCP entity shall follow the procedures in clause 5.2.1.

## 5.6 Data volume calculation

For the purpose of MAC buffer status reporting, the transmitting PDCP entity shall consider the following as PDCP data volume:

- the PDCP SDUs for which no PDCP Data PDUs have been constructed;

- the PDCP Data PDUs that have not been submitted to lower layers;

- the PDCP Control PDUs;

- for AM DRBs, the PDCP SDUs to be retransmitted according to clause 5.1.2;

- for AM DRBs, the PDCP Data PDUs to be retransmitted according to clause 5.5.

If the transmitting PDCP entity is associated with at least two RLC entities, when indicating the PDCP data volume to a MAC entity for BSR triggering and Buffer Size calculation (as specified in TS 38.321 [4] and TS 36.321 [12]), the transmitting PDCP entity shall:

- if the PDCP duplication is activated:

- indicate the PDCP data volume to the MAC entity associated with the primary RLC entity;

- indicate the PDCP data volume excluding the PDCP Control PDU to the MAC entity associated with the RLC entity other than the primary RLC entity activated for PDCP duplication;

- indicate the PDCP data volume as 0 to the MAC entity associated with RLC entity deactivated for PDCP duplication;

- else:

- if the split secondary RLC entity is configured; and

- if the total amount of PDCP data volume and RLC data volume pending for initial transmission (as specified in TS 38.322 [5]) in the primary RLC entity and the split secondary RLC entity is equal to or larger than *ul-DataSplitThreshold*:

- indicate the PDCP data volume to both the MAC entity associated with the primary RLC entity and the MAC entity associated with the split secondary RLC entity;

- indicate the PDCP data volume as 0 to the MAC entity associated with RLC entity other than the primary RLC entity and the split secondary RLC entity;

- else:

- indicate the PDCP data volume to the MAC entity associated with the primary RLC entity;

- indicate the PDCP data volume as 0 to the MAC entity associated with the RLC entity other than the primary RLC entity.

## 5.7 Robust header compression and decompression

### 5.7.1 Supported header compression protocols and profiles

The ROHC protocol is based on the Robust Header Compression (ROHC) framework defined in RFC 5795 [7]. There are multiple ROHC algorithms, called profiles, defined for the ROHC framework. Each profile is specific to the particular network layer, transport layer or upper layer protocol combination e.g. TCP/IP and RTP/UDP/IP.

The detailed definition of the ROHC channel is specified as part of the ROHC framework defined in RFC 5795 [7]. This includes how to multiplex different flows (header compressed or not) over the ROHC channel, as well as how to associate a specific IP flow with a specific context state during initialization of the compression algorithm for that flow.

The implementation of the functionality of the ROHC framework and of the functionality of the supported header compression profiles is not covered in this specification.

In this version of the specification the support of the following profiles is described:

Table 5.7.1-1: Supported ROHC protocols and profiles

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Profile Identifier | Usage | Reference |
| 0x0000 | No compression | RFC 5795 |
| 0x0001 | RTP/UDP/IP | RFC 3095, RFC 4815 |
| 0x0002 | UDP/IP | RFC 3095, RFC 4815 |
| 0x0003 | ESP/IP | RFC 3095, RFC 4815 |
| 0x0004 | IP | RFC 3843, RFC 4815 |
| 0x0006 | TCP/IP | RFC 6846 |
| 0x0101 | RTP/UDP/IP | RFC 5225 |
| 0x0102 | UDP/IP | RFC 5225 |
| 0x0103 | ESP/IP | RFC 5225 |
| 0x0104 | IP | RFC 5225 |

### 5.7.2 Configuration of ROHC

PDCP entities associated with DRBs can be configured by upper layers TS 38.331 [3] to use ROHC. Each PDCP entity carrying user plane data may be configured to use ROHC. Every PDCP entity uses at most one ROHC compressor instance and at most one ROHC decompressor instance.

### 5.7.3 Protocol parameters

RFC 5795 [7] has configuration parameters that are mandatory and that must be configured by upper layers between compressor and decompressor peers ; these parameters define the ROHC channel. The ROHC channel is a unidirectional channel, i.e. if *rohc* is configured there is one channel for the downlink and one for the uplink, and if *uplinkOnlyROHC* is configured there is only one channel for the uplink. There is thus one set of parameters for each channel, and if *rohc* is configured the same values shall be used for both channels belonging to the same PDCP entity.

These parameters are categorized in two different groups, as defined below:

- M: Mandatory and configured by upper layers;

- N/A: Not used in this specification.

The usage and definition of the parameters shall be as specified below.

- MAX\_CID (M): This is the maximum CID value that can be used. One CID value shall always be reserved for uncompressed flows. The parameter MAX\_CID is configured by upper layers (*maxCID* in TS 38.331 [3]);

- LARGE\_CIDS: This value is not configured by upper layers, but rather it is inferred from the configured value of MAX\_CID according to the following rule:

- If MAX\_CID > 15 then LARGE\_CIDS = TRUE else LARGE\_CIDS = FALSE;

- PROFILES (M): Profiles are used to define which profiles are allowed to be used by the UE. The list of supported profiles is described in clause 5.7.1. The parameter PROFILES is configured by upper layers (*profiles* for uplink and downlink in TS 38.331 [3]);

- FEEDBACK\_FOR (N/A): This is a reference to the channel in the opposite direction between two compression endpoints and indicates to what channel any feedback sent refers to. Feedback received on one ROHC channel for this PDCP entity shall always refer to the ROHC channel in the opposite direction for this same PDCP entity;

- MRRU (N/A): ROHC segmentation is not used.

### 5.7.4 Header compression using ROHC

If ROHC is configured, the ROHC protocol generates two types of output packets:

- ROHC compressed packets, each associated with one PDCP SDU;

- standalone packets not associated with a PDCP SDU, i.e. interspersed ROHC feedback.

A ROHC compressed packet is associated with the same PDCP SN and COUNT value as the related PDCP SDU. The header compression is not applicable to the SDAP header and the SDAP Control PDU if included in the PDCP SDU.

Interspersed ROHC feedback are not associated with a PDCP SDU. They are not associated with a PDCP SN and are not ciphered.

NOTE: If the MAX\_CID number of ROHC contexts are already established for the compressed flows and a new IP flow does not match any established ROHC context, the compressor should associate the new IP flow with one of the ROHC CIDs allocated for the existing compressed flows or send PDCP SDUs belonging to the IP flow as uncompressed packet.

### 5.7.5 Header decompression using ROHC

If ROHC is configured by upper layers for PDCP entities associated with user plane data, the PDCP Data PDUs are decompressed by the ROHC protocol after performing deciphering as explained in clause 5.8. The header decompression is not applicable to the SDAP header and the SDAP Control PDU if included in the PDCP Data PDU.

### 5.7.6 PDCP Control PDU for interspersed ROHC feedback

#### 5.7.6.1 Transmit Operation

When an interspersed ROHC feedback is generated by the ROHC protocol, the transmitting PDCP entity shall:

- submit to lower layers the corresponding PDCP Control PDU as specified in clause 6.2.3.2 i.e. without associating a PDCP SN, nor performing ciphering.

#### 5.7.6.2 Receive Operation

At reception of a PDCP Control PDU for interspersed ROHC feedback from lower layers, the receiving PDCP entity shall:

- deliver the corresponding interspersed ROHC feedback to the ROHC protocol without performing deciphering.

## 5.8 Ciphering and deciphering

The ciphering function includes both ciphering and deciphering and is performed in PDCP, if configured. The data unit that is ciphered is the MAC-I (see clause 6.3.4) and the data part of the PDCP Data PDU (see clause 6.3.3) except the SDAP header and the SDAP Control PDU if included in the PDCP SDU. The ciphering is not applicable to PDCP Control PDUs.

The ciphering algorithm and key to be used by the PDCP entity are configured by upper layers TS 38.331 [3] and the ciphering method shall be applied as specified in TS 33.501 [6].

The ciphering function is activated/suspended/resumed by upper layers TS 38.331 [3]. When security is activated and not suspended, the ciphering function shall be applied to all PDCP Data PDUs indicated by upper layers TS 38.331 [3] for the downlink and the uplink, respectively.

For downlink and uplink ciphering and deciphering, the parameters that are required by PDCP for ciphering are defined in TS 33.501 [6] and are input to the ciphering algorithm. The required inputs to the ciphering function include the COUNT value, and DIRECTION (direction of the transmission: set as specified in TS 33.501 [6]).The parameters required by PDCP which are provided by upper layers TS 38.331 [3] are listed below:

- BEARER (defined as the radio bearer identifier in TS 33.501 [6]. It will use the value RB identity –1 as in TS 38.331 [3]);

- KEY (the ciphering keys for the control plane and for the user plane are KRRCenc and KUPenc, respectively).

## 5.9 Integrity protection and verification

The integrity protection function includes both integrity protection and integrity verification and is performed in PDCP, if configured. The data unit that is integrity protected is the PDU header and the data part of the PDU before ciphering. The integrity protection is always applied to PDCP Data PDUs of SRBs. The integrity protection is applied to PDCP Data PDUs of DRBs for which integrity protection is configured. The integrity protection is not applicable to PDCP Control PDUs.

The integrity protection algorithm and key to be used by the PDCP entity are configured by upper layers TS 38.331 [3] and the integrity protection method shall be applied as specified in TS 33.501 [6].

The integrity protection function is activated/suspended/resumed by upper layers TS 38.331 [3]. When security is activated and not suspended, the integrity protection function shall be applied to all PDUs including and subsequent to the PDU indicated by upper layers TS 38.331 [3] for the downlink and the uplink, respectively.

NOTE: As the RRC message which activates the integrity protection function is itself integrity protected with the configuration included in this RRC message, this message needs first be decoded by RRC before the integrity protection verification could be performed for the PDU in which the message was received.

For downlink and uplink integrity protection and verification, the parameters that are required by PDCP for integrity protection are defined in TS 33.501 [6] and are input to the integrity protection algorithm. The required inputs to the integrity protection function include the COUNT value, and DIRECTION (direction of the transmission: set as specified in TS 33.501 [6]). The parameters required by PDCP which are provided by upper layers TS 38.331 [3] are listed below:

- BEARER (defined as the radio bearer identifier in TS 33.501 [6]. It will use the value RB identity –1 as in TS 38.331 [3]);

- KEY (the integrity protection keys for the control plane and for the user plane are KRRCint and KUPint, respectively).

At transmission, the UE computes the value of the MAC-I field and at reception it verifies the integrity of the PDCP Data PDU by calculating the X-MAC based on the input parameters as specified above. If the calculated X-MAC corresponds to the received MAC-I, integrity protection is verified successfully.

## 5.10 Handling of unknown, unforeseen, and erroneous protocol data

When a PDCP PDU that contains reserved or invalid values is received, the receiving PDCP entity shall:

- discard the received PDU.

## 5.11 PDCP duplication

### 5.11.1 Activation/Deactivation of PDCP duplication

For the PDCP entity configured with *pdcp-Duplication*, the transmitting PDCP entity shall:

- for SRBs:

- activate the PDCP duplication;

- for DRBs:

- if the activation of PDCP duplication is indicated:

- activate the PDCP duplication for the indicated associated RLC entities;

- if the deactivation of PDCP duplication is indicated:

- deactivate the PDCP duplication for the indicated associated RLC entities.

/\* Editor’s Note: The text needs to be updated after the roles of Rel-15 Duplication MAC CE and Rel-16 Duplication MAC CE are decided.

### 5.11.2 Duplicate PDU discard

For the PDCP entity configured with *pdcp-Duplication*, the transmitting PDCP entity shall:

- if the successful delivery of a PDCP Data PDU is confirmed by one of the associated AM RLC entities:

- indicate to the other AM RLC entities to discard the duplicated PDCP Data PDU;

- if the deactivation of PDCP duplication is indicated:

- indicate to the RLC entities deactivated for PDCP duplication to discard all duplicated PDCP Data PDUs.

## 5.X Ethernet header compression and decompression

### 5.X.1 Supported header compression protocols

The EHC protocol is based on the Ethernet Header Compression (EHC) framework defined in Annex A.

### 5.X.2 Configuration of EHC

PDCP entities associated with DRBs can be configured by upper layers TS 38.331 [3] to use EHC. Each PDCP entity carrying user plane data may be configured to use EHC. Every PDCP entity uses at most one EHC compressor instance and at most one EHC decompressor instance.

### 5.X.3 Protocol parameters

No configuration parameters are defined in this version of the specification.

### 5.X.4 Header compression using EHC

If EHC is configured, the EHC protocol generates two types of output packets:

- EHC compressed packets, each associated with one PDCP SDU;

- standalone packets not associated with a PDCP SDU, i.e. EHC feedback.

An EHC compressed packet is associated with the same PDCP SN and COUNT value as the related PDCP SDU. The header compression is not applicable to the SDAP header and the SDAP Control PDU if included in the PDCP SDU.

### EHC feedback are not associated with a PDCP SDU. They are not associated with a PDCP SN and are not ciphered.5.X.5 Header decompression using EHC

If EHC is configured by upper layers for PDCP entities associated with user plane data, the PDCP Data PDUs are decompressed by the EHC protocol after performing deciphering as explained in clause 5.8. The header decompression is not applicable to the SDAP header and the SDAP Control PDU if included in the PDCP Data PDU.

### 5.X.6 PDCP Control PDU for EHC feedback

#### 5.X.6.1 Transmit Operation

When an EHC feedback is generated by the EHC protocol, the transmitting PDCP entity shall:

- submit to lower layers the corresponding PDCP Control PDU as specified in clause 6.2.3.X i.e. without associating a PDCP SN, nor performing ciphering.

#### 5.X.6.2 Receive Operation

At reception of a PDCP Control PDU for EHC feedback from lower layers, the receiving PDCP entity shall:

- deliver the corresponding EHC feedback to the EHC protocol without performing deciphering.

### 5.X.7 Simultaneous configuration of ROHC and EHC

If both ROHC and EHC are configured for a DRB, the processing order between ROHC and EHC is left up to UE implementation, but the ROHC header shall be located after the EHC header. Figure 5.X.7-1 shows the location of the ROHC header and the EHC header in a PDCP Data PDU.



Figure 5.X.7-1: Location of ROHC header and EHC header in a PDCP Data PDU

If a PDCP SDU including non-IP Ethernet packet is received from upper layers, the transmitting PDCP entity shall bypass the ROHC compressor and deliver the non-IP Ethernet packet to the EHC compressor.

If a PDCP Data PDU including non-IP Ethernet packet is received from lower layers, the receiving PDCP entity shall bypass the ROHC decompressor and deliver the non-IP Ethernet packet to the EHC decompressor.

# 6 Protocol data units, formats, and parameters

## 6.1 Protocol data units

### 6.1.1 Data PDU

The PDCP Data PDU is used to convey one or more of followings in addition to the PDU header:

- user plane data;

- control plane data;

- a MAC-I.

### 6.1.2 Control PDU

The PDCP Control PDU is used to convey one of followings in addition to the PDU header:

- a PDCP status report;

- an interspersed ROHC feedback;

- an EHC feedback.

## 6.2 Formats

### 6.2.1 General

A PDCP PDU is a bit string that is byte aligned (i.e. multiple of 8 bits) in length. In the figures in clause 6.2, bit strings are represented by tables in which the most significant bit is the leftmost bit of the first line of the table, the least significant bit is the rightmost bit on the last line of the table, and more generally the bit string is to be read from left to right and then in the reading order of the lines. The bit order of each parameter field within a PDCP PDU is represented with the first and most significant bit in the leftmost bit and the last and least significant bit in the rightmost bit.

PDCP SDUs are bit strings that are byte aligned (i.e. multiple of 8 bits) in length. A compressed or uncompressed SDU is included into a PDCP Data PDU from the first bit onward.

### 6.2.2 Data PDU

#### 6.2.2.1 Data PDU for SRBs

Figure 6.2.2.1-1 shows the format of the PDCP Data PDU with 12 bits PDCP SN. This format is applicable for SRBs.



Figure 6.2.2.1-1: PDCP Data PDU format for SRBs

#### 6.2.2.2 Data PDU for DRBs with 12 bits PDCP SN

Figure 6.2.2.2-1 shows the format of the PDCP Data PDU with 12 bits PDCP SN. This format is applicable for UM DRBs and AM DRBs.



Figure 6.2.2.2-1: PDCP Data PDU format with 12 bits PDCP SN

#### 6.2.2.3 Data PDU for DRBs with 18 bits PDCP SN

Figure 6.2.2.3-1 shows the format of the PDCP Data PDU with 18 bits PDCP SN. This format is applicable for UM DRBs and AM DRBs.



Figure 6.2.2.3-1: PDCP Data PDU format for DRBs with 18 bits PDCP SN

### 6.2.3 Control PDU

#### 6.2.3.1 Control PDU for PDCP status report

Figure 6.2.3.1-1 shows the format of the PDCP Control PDU carrying one PDCP status report. This format is applicable for AM DRBs.



Figure 6.2.3.1-1: PDCP Control PDU format for PDCP status report

#### 6.2.3.2 Control PDU for interspersed ROHC feedback

Figure 6.2.3.2-1 shows the format of the PDCP Control PDU carrying one interspersed ROHC feedback. This format is applicable for UM DRBs and AM DRBs.



Figure 6.2.3.2-1: PDCP Control PDU format for interspersed ROHC feedback

#### 6.2.3.X Control PDU for EHC feedback

Figure 6.2.3.X-1 shows the format of the PDCP Control PDU carrying one EHC feedback. This format is applicable for UM DRBs and AM DRBs.



Figure 6.2.3.X-1: PDCP Control PDU format for EHC feedback

## 6.3 Parameters

### 6.3.1 General

If not otherwise mentioned in the definition of each field then the bits in the parameters shall be interpreted as follows: the left most bit string is the first and most significant and the right most bit is the last and least significant bit.

Unless otherwise mentioned, integers are encoded in standard binary encoding for unsigned integers. In all cases the bits appear ordered from MSB to LSB when read in the PDU.

### 6.3.2 PDCP SN

Length: 12, or 18 bits as indicated in table 6.3.2.1. The length of the PDCP SN is configured by upper layers (*pdcp-SN-SizeUL* or *pdcp-SN-SizeDL* in TS 38.331 [3]).

Table 6.3.2-1: PDCP SN length

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Length | Description |
| 12 | UM DRBs, AM DRBs, and SRBs |
| 18 | UM DRBs, and AM DRBs |

### 6.3.3 Data

Length: Variable

This field includes one of the followings:

- Uncompressed PDCP SDU (user plane data, or control plane data);

- Compressed PDCP SDU (user plane data only).

### 6.3.4 MAC-I

Length: 32 bits

This field carries a message authentication code calculated as specified in clause 5.9.

For SRBs, the MAC-I field is always present. If integrity protection is not configured, the MAC-I field is still present but should be padded with padding bits set to 0.

For DRBs, the MAC-I field is present only when the DRB is configured with integrity protection.

### 6.3.5 COUNT

Length: 32 bits

The COUNT value is composed of a HFN and the PDCP SN. The size of the HFN part in bits is equal to 32 minus the length of the PDCP SN.



Figure 6.3.5-1: Format of COUNT

NOTE: COUNT does not wrap around.

### 6.3.6 R

Length: 1 bit

Reserved. In this version of the specification reserved bits shall be set to 0. Reserved bits shall be ignored by the receiver.

### 6.3.7 D/C

Length: 1 bit

This field indicates whether the corresponding PDCP PDU is a PDCP Data PDU or a PDCP Control PDU.

Table 6.3.7-1: D/C field

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Bit | Description |
| 0 | Control PDU |
| 1 | Data PDU |

### 6.3.8 PDU type

Length: 3 bits

This field indicates the type of control information included in the corresponding PDCP Control PDU.

Table 6.3.8-1: PDU type

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Bit | Description |
| 000 | PDCP status report |
| 001 | Interspersed ROHC feedback |
| 010 | EHC feedback |
| 011-111 | Reserved |

### 6.3.9 FMC

Length: 32 bits

First Missing COUNT. This field indicates the COUNT value of the first missing PDCP SDU within the reordering window, i.e. RX\_DELIV.

### 6.3.10 Bitmap

Length: Variable. The length of the bitmap field can be 0.

This field indicates which SDUs are missing and which SDUs are correctly received in the receiving PDCP entity. The bit position of Nth bit in the Bitmap is N, i.e., the bit position of the first bit in the Bitmap is 1.

Table 6.3.10-1 Bitmap

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Bit | Description |
| 0 | PDCP SDU with COUNT = (FMC + bit position) modulo 232 is missing. |
| 1 | PDCP SDU with COUNT = (FMC + bit position) modulo 232 is correctly received. |

### 6.3.11 Interspersed ROHC feedback

Length: Variable

This field contains one ROHC packet with only feedback, i.e. a ROHC packet that is not associated with a PDCP SDU as defined in clause 5.7.4.

# 7 State variables, constants, and timers

## 7.1 State variables

This sub clause describes the state variables used in PDCP entities in order to specify the PDCP protocol. The state variables defined in this clause are normative.

All state variables are non-negative integers, and take values from 0 to [232 – 1].

PDCP Data PDUs are numbered integer sequence numbers (SN) cycling through the field: 0 to [2[*pdcp-SN-SizeUL*] – 1] or 0 to [2[*pdcp-SN-SizeDL*] – 1].

The transmitting PDCP entity shall maintain the following state variables:

a) TX\_NEXT

This state variable indicates the COUNT value of the next PDCP SDU to be transmitted. The initial value is 0.

The receiving PDCP entity shall maintain the following state variables:

a) RX\_NEXT

This state variable indicates the COUNT value of the next PDCP SDU expected to be received. The initial value is 0.

b) RX\_DELIV

This state variable indicates the COUNT value of the first PDCP SDU not delivered to the upper layers, but still waited for. The initial value is 0.

c) RX\_REORD

This state variable indicates the COUNT value following the COUNT value associated with the PDCP Data PDU which triggered *t-Reordering*.

## 7.2 Constants

a) Window\_Size

This constant indicates the size of the reordering window. The value equals to 2[*pdcp-SN-SizeDL*] – 1.

## 7.3 Timers

The transmitting PDCP entity shall maintain the following timers:

a) *discardTimer*

This timer is configured only for DRBs. The duration of the timer is configured by upper layers TS 38.331 [3]. In the transmitter, a new timer is started upon reception of an SDU from upper layer.

The receiving PDCP entity shall maintain the following timers:

b) *t-Reordering*

The duration of the timer is configured by upper layers TS 38.331 [3]. This timer is used to detect loss of PDCP Data PDUs as specified in clause 5.2.2. If *t-Reordering* is running, *t-Reordering* shall not be started additionally, i.e. only one *t-Reordering* per receiving PDCP entity is running at a given time.

Annex A (normative):  
Ethernet Header Compression (EHC) protocol

## A.1 EHC principle

The Ethernet header compression (EHC) protocol compresses Ethernet header as shown in figure A.1-1 [xx]. The fields that are compressed by the EHC protocol are: DESTINATION ADDRESS, SOURCE ADDRESS, 802.1Q TAG, and TYPE. If the LENGTH field is included instead of TYPE field, the EHC header is transmitted as either compressed or uncompressed. The fields PREAMBLE, SFD, and FCS are not transmitted in 3GPP system, and thus not considered in EHC protocol. There may be more than one 802.1Q TAG fields in the Ethernet header, and all are compressed by the EHC protocol. The padding (PAD) is not compressed by the EHC protocol.



Figure A.1-1: Ethernet packet format [xx]

The EHC compressor and the EHC decompressor store original header field information as a "EHC context". Each EHC context is identified by a unique identifier, called Context ID (CID). The EHC context must be synchronized between the EHC compressor and the EHC decompressor; otherwise, the EHC decompressor erroneously decompresses the "Compressed Header (CH)" packets.

For an Ethernet packet stream, the EHC compressor establishes the EHC context and associates it with the CID. Then, the EHC compressor transmits the "Full Header (FH)” packet to the EHC decompressor including the associated CID. The EHC compressor keeps transmitting the FH packets until the EHC feedback is received from the EHC decompressor.

NOTE: If the maximum number of EHC contexts are already established for the compressed flows and a new Ethernet flow does not match any established EHC context, the compressor should associate the new Ethernet flow with one of the EHC CIDs allocated for the existing compressed flows or send PDCP SDUs belonging to the Ethernet flow as uncompressed packet.

When the EHC decompressor receives the FH packet, the EHC decompressor establishes the EHC context identified by the CID, and transmits the EHC feedback to the EHC compressor to indicate that the EHC context associated with the CID is successfully established in the EHC decompressor.

After receiving the EHC feedback, the EHC compressor starts to transmit the CH packets to the EHC decompressor including the associated CID. The CH packet includes only the header fields not stored in the EHC context.

When the EHC decompressor receives the CH packet, the EHC decompressor restores original header fields based on the stored EHC context identified by the associated CID.

Figure A.1-2 represents conceptual view of EHC operation.



Figure A.1-2: EHC operation

## A.2 EHC packet format and parameters

### A.2.1 EHC packet format

#### A.2.1.1 EHC Full Header packet and EHC Compressed Header packet

Figure A.2.1.1-1 and Figure A.2.1.1-2 show the formats of EHC FH packet and EHC CH packet, respectively.



Figure A.2.1.1-1: EHC Full Header packet format



Figure A.2.1.1-2: EHC Compressed Header packet format

/\* Editor’s Note: It is FFS whether and how many reserved bits are included in the EHC header.

#### A.2.1.2 EHC feedback packet

Figure A.2.1.2-1 shows the format of the EHC feedback packet.



Figure A.2.1.2-1: EHC feedback packet format

/\* Editor’s Note: It is FFS how many reserved bits are included in the EHC feedback packet.

### A.2.2 Parameters

#### A.2.2.1 F/C

Length: 1 bit

This field indicates whether the corresponding EHC packet is a FH packet or a CH packet.

Table A.2.2.1-1: F/C field

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Bit | Description |
| 0 | FH packet |
| 1 | CH packet |

#### A.2.2.2 CID

Length: 7, or 15 bits. The length of the CID is configured by upper layers (*ehc-CIDLength* in TS 38.331 [3]).

/\* Editor’s Note: It is decided that 1 or 2 bytes are allocated for CID field. However, exact length of the CID field is not decided yet.

The CID = "all zeros" indicates that the corresponding Ethernet header is "uncompressed". The EHC decompressor does not establish the EHC context identified by the CID = "all zeros".

Annex B (informative):  
Change history

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Change history** | | | | | | | |
| **Date** | **Meeting** | **TDoc** | **CR** | **Rev** | **Cat** | **Subject/Comment** | **New Version** |
| 2017.03 | RAN2#97bis | R2-1703512 | - | - | - | First version. | x.y.z |
| 2017.04 | RAN2#97bis | R2-1703916 | - | - | - | Change section name "Retransmission" to "Data recovery" | 0.0.1 |
| 2017.05 | RAN2#98 | R2-1704076 | - | - | - | Initial draft TS capturing outcome of e-mail discussion [97bis#24] | 0.0.5 |
| 2017.06 | RAN2 NR AH | R2-1706868 | - | - | - | Capture agreements made in RAN2#98 | 0.1.0 |
| 2017.08 | RAN2 NR AH | R2-1707507 | - | - | - | Capture agreements made in RAN2 NR AH#2 | 0.2.0 |
| 2017.08 | RAN2#99 | R2-1709097 | - | - | - | Adding integrity protection in section 5.1.2 | 0.2.1 |
| 2017.08 | RAN2#99 | R2-1709753 | - | - | - | Capture agreements made in RAN2#99 | 0.3.0 |
| 2017.09 | RANP#77 | RP-171993 | - | - | - | Provided for information to RAN | 1.0.0 |
| 2017.10 | RAN2#99bis | R2-1713660 | - | - | - | Capture agreements made in RAN2#99bis | 1.0.1 |
| 2017.11 | RAN2#100 | R2-1714273 | - | - | - | Capture agreements made in RAN2#100 | 1.1.0 |
| 2017.12 | RP-78 | RP-172335 | - | - | - | Provided for approval to RAN | 2.0.0 |
| 2017/12 | RP-78 |  |  |  |  | Upgraded to Rel-15 (MCC) | 15.0.0 |
| 2018/03 | RP-79 | RP-180440 | 0002 | 1 | F | Corrections to PDCP specification | 15.1.0 |
| 2018/06 | RP-80 | RP-181215 | 0006 | 3 | F | Corrections to PDCP specification | 15.2.0 |
|  | RP-80 | RP-181215 | 0009 | 1 | B | Introduction of PDCP duplication | 15.2.0 |
| 2018/09 | RP-81 | RP-181942 | 0011 | 4 | F | Clarification on PDCP transmission | 15.3.0 |
| 2018/12 | RP-82 | RP-182650 | 0022 | 1 | F | Suspend and resume of security | 15.4.0 |
|  | RP-82 | RP-182655 | 0023 | - | F | Introducing PDCP suspend procedure | 15.4.0 |
|  | RP-82 | RP-182656 | 0024 | - | F | Clarification on ciphering MAC-I | 15.4.0 |
| 2019/03 | RP-83 | RP-190544 | 0025 | 2 | F | Correction on the PDCP re-establishment for AM DRB | 15.5.0 |
|  | RP-83 | RP-190540 | 0027 | 1 | F | Correction on PDCP SN length | 15.5.0 |
| 2019/06 | RP-84 | RP-191375 | 0031 | 1 | F | PDCP association with RLC for RBs configured with PDCP duplication | 15.6.0 |