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

Electronic Meeting, 24th February – 6th March 2020

Agenda: 6.10.5

Source: Ericsson

Title: Fast MCG recovery

Document for: Discussion, Decision

# 1 Introduction

This document is to kick off the phase 2 or the following email discussion:

* [AT109e][048][DCCA] Fast MCG Recovery (Ericsson)

Scope: Treat summary Fast MCG Recovery, remaining aspects

Intended outcome: Report, Agreed Issues resolutions

Deadline: Mar 3 1200 CET

# 2 Summary of remaining issues

## Issue 2.1 Configured guard timer longer than inactivity timer

LG provided a contribution where it is argued that the values part of timer T316 should be larger than the values of the inactivity timer.

* RAN2 needs to specify that configured guard timer value should be longer than configured data inactivity timer value.[9]

According to this, it would be good to clarify that when the UE starts timer T316, it is aware that a failure has happened and that a response by the network to the *MCGFailureInformation* is expected. On top of this, when the *MCGFailureInformation* is sent, the MCG transmissions are suspended and thus the data inactivity timer becomes meaningless. Further, we did not specify this behaviour for the timer T310 and a possible option is have the same solution also for the timer T316. However, we believe this can be further discussed in the online meeting.

According to these, we think two possible options can be pursued:

1. Specify that configured guard timer value should be longer than configured data inactivity timer value.
2. Do not specify anything as for the timer T310.

Q1: What option should be selected to address the possible issue that the guard timer should be longer than inactivity timer?

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| Company | Option | Comment |
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## Issue 2.3 SN change as result of fast MCG recovery procedure

One contribution from Ericsson proposes to discuss the scenario when the fast MCG recovery is triggered and the MN, as a result, decides to trigger an SN change. This means that the MN-initiated SN change (less probable) or the inter-Master Node handover with Secondary Node change (high probable) procedure can be triggered. The following proposals have been made in the contribution:

* During the fast MCG recovery procedure, when the source MN triggers the release of the source SN, the source SN releases the resources associated to the UE only after sending the *RRCReconfiguration* message to the UE (via SCG leg of the split SRB or via SRB3). [4] (Ericsson)
* A note is added in 3GPP TS 37.340 for clarify that, during fast MCG recovery procedure, the source SN releases the resource associated to the UE only after sending the *RRCReconfiguration* message to the UE. [4] (Ericsson)

According to what is described in 37.340 clause 10.5 and 10.7, the release of the SN happens before the sending of the *RRCReconfiguration* message to the UE. Now, even if this is fine for the normal MR-DC operations (i.e., since is the MN that sends the *RRCReconfiguration* to the UE), in case of the fast MCG recovery procedure this represents a problem since is the SN that is responsible to send the reconfiguration, either via the SCG leg of the Split SRB or via the SRB3. According to this, we believe the issue is valid and need to be solved in order to make the fast MCG recovery feature to work properly.

To solve this issue, two options have been discussed during the email discussion:

1. The SN should release the resource associated to the UE only after successfully sending the *RRCReconfiguration* message to the UE.
2. The source MN sends the SN release to the source SN only after getting a confirmation (i.e., via X2/Xn) from the target MN that the procedure is completed.
3. Others (i.e., please add in the comment tab)

Q2: What option should be selected to address the issue that, during fast MCG recovery, the source SN is released before sending the *RRCReconfiguration* message to the UE?

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| Company | Option | Comment |
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## Issue 2.3 Supported handover scenario for fast MCG recovery

In another contribution, CATT is questioning whether the inter-RAT handover is supported for the fast MCG recovery and whether the E-UTRA measurements are needed to be forwarded by the UE to the MN. According to this, the following proposals are made:

* RAN2 should discuss whether inter-RAT handover can be supported for MCG fast recovery.[7] (CATT)
* If the inter-RAT handover is not supported for MCG fast recovery, the UE shouldn’t include the EUTRAN measurement results in the *MCGFailureInformation* if NR-DC is configured.[7] (CATT)

In our opinion, we did not agree on any restriction regarding the supported MR-DC handover scenarios that are supported during the fast MCG recovery procedure. For this reason, we think that all the MR-DC handover scenario illustrated in table B-1 of 37.340 should be supported (i.e., with no standardization impact). On the other side, it is worth highlighting that not supporting the MR-DC scenario in Table B-1 of 37.340 will require a standardization impact that is not desirable at this stage. During the online discussion, the following FFS has been agreed to be discussed offline:

* FFS if The MR-DC scenarios illustrated in Table B-1 of TS 37.340 are supported for the fast MCG recovery procedure (i.e., the intention is to not support additional cases than the one illustrated in Table B-1 of TS 37.340).

Q3: Do companies think that the Table B-1 of TS 37.340 applies also to fast MCG recovery (i.e., only handover scenario marked with “YES” in Table B-1 of TS 37.340 are supported)?

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| Company | Yes/no | Comment |
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## Issues 2.4 PrimaryPath during MN handover

In [10], Google made the following proposal:

* After the MCG resume, the UE switch the primary path from SCG to MCG.

According to the proposal made in Google’s paper [10], in the RAN2#107 meeting the following agreement was made:

If PDCP duplication is not activated, upon detection of MCG failure the primaryPath for split SRB1 is implicitly reconfigured to the SCG. The UE expects the network to explicitly reconfigure the primaryPath back to MCG in the MCG recovery or in a Re-establishment

Therefore, no further agreements are expected on this issue since is already clear that is the network that needs to explicitly reconfigure the *primaryPath* to MCG (in the RRCReconfiguration or the RRCReestablishment). Nevertheless, there were concerns expressed on how the target MN understand that the *primaryPath* should be again switch to SCG during MN handover or MCG resume. For this reason, we would like to ask the following question.

Q4: Do companies think that the UE should switch the primary path from SCG to MCG upon MN handover and MCG resume?

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| Company | Yes/no | Comment |
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# 3 Conclusion

According to the discussion in section 2, the following proposals are made:

# 4 References

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2. [R2-2001620](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG2_RL2/TSGR2_109_e/Docs//R2-2001620.zip), Remaining issue on guard timer setup, LG Electronics Inc., RAN2#109-e, Electronic Meeting, February 2020

1. [R2-2001655](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG2_RL2/TSGR2_109_e/Docs//R2-2001655.zip), Further Correction on fast MCG link recovery, Google Inc., RAN2#109-e, Electronic Meeting, February 2020

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1. [R2-2001162](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG2_RL2/TSGR2_109_e/Docs/R2-2001162.zip), Remaining eDCCA issues (early measurements, fast MCG recovery), Samsung Telecommunications, RAN2#109-e, Electronic Meeting, February 2020