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

Elbonia, Online, 24 February – 6 March 2020

**Agenda item: 7.3.2.3**

**Source: LG Electronics Inc. (summary rapporteur)**

**Title: Closing UP issues (PDCP/RLC/MAC) and discussing remaining open items for DAPS**

**WID/SID: NR\_Mob\_enh-Core/** **LTE\_feMob-Core - Release 16**

**Document for: Discussion and Decision**

# 1 Brief scope

The scope of this document is as follows.

* Agreeing on the proposals as per R2-2001532 and R2-2002099.
* Discuss open items as per R2-2001532 and R2-2002099 to seek companies feedback on open issues of UP for DAPS.

# 2 Summary

## 2.1 Is PDCP status report for UM DRB needed?

As stated in [1], it was indicated whether the PDCP status report for UM DRB should be introduced to minimize the number of the duplicated PDCP PDU. For this issue, we would like to ask the RAN2 companies to answer the following question:

Q1. Do you think the PDCP status report for UM DRBs is needed for DAPS HO?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Yes/No | Comments |
| LG | Yes | Considering that the purpose of the PDCP status report is to minimize the number of duplicated PDCP PDUs, PDCP status report UM DRBs should be considered for DAPS HO. |
| Samsung | Yes | For UM DRBs, the PDCP status report can avoid unnecessary retransmission from the target. |
| MediaTek | No | In UM case, only PDCP PDUs not sent by source gNB are forwarded to target gNB. PDCP status report simply causes delay in sending/receiving new data, and this has negative effect for real-time application, which is the main use case of UM. |
| OPPO | No | UM DRBs are usually configured for real-time services and do not work with feedback/acknowledgement and we think PDCP status report will cause additional delay for target node to send packets, |
| Ericsson | Yes | Agree with comments from LG and Samsung. |

The text proposal will be provided based on the submitted CR/contribution if needed.

Conclusion: To be updated

Text proposal: To be updated

## 2.2 Is the PDCP status report triggered when releasing the source link?

As stated in [1], it was addressed whether the PDCP status report is triggered when releasing the source link (let’s call it the second PDCP status report). For this issue, we would like to ask the RAN2 companies to answer the following question:

Q2. Do you think the second PDCP status report is needed?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Yes/No | Comments |
| LG | No | Since the time between the first PDCP status report (i.e. at the UL data switching) and the second PDCP status report (i.e. at the source cell release) may be very short, there will only be a few DL packets sent from the source cell to the UE and therefore there is no strong need for the second PDCP status report. |
| Samsung | Yes | No strong opinion. However, the time scale depends on network implementation. From UE side, the PDCP status report would be a small byte of payload and thus the second PDCP status report could be beneficial without a big overhead. |
| MediaTek | Yes | A final status report needs to be sent to the target node. It is used to trigger retransmission of the DL PDCP SDUs which are not successfully delivered by the source Node. |
| OPPO | No | We also think the time interval between UL switching and source release is short and not many DL packets are received in the source. We don't think optimization through second PDCP status report is needed. |
| Ericsson | No | Agree with comments from LG and Oppo. |

Conclusion: To be updated

If the answer for Q2 is yes, we would like to ask company view on that the second PDCP status report is applied to only AM DRBs or AM and UM DRBs.

Q3. Do you think the second PDCP status report is triggered only for AM DRB or AM and UM DRBs?

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | AM DRBs/ AM and UM DRBs | Comments |
| LG |  | The second PDCP status report should not be introduced. |
| Samsung | Both | If the second PDCP status report is agreed, then there seems no need to have different behaviour for UM DRBs and AM DRBs. |
| MediaTek | AM DRB only | For UM DRBs, it may be too late to retransmit them. |

The text proposal will be provided based on the submitted CR/contribution if needed.

Conclusion: To be updated

Text proposal: To be updated

## 2.3 How to handle the stored PDCP PDUs received from the source cell when releasing the source cell

As stated in [1], it is addressed how to handle the stored PDCP PDUs received from the source cell when releasing the source cell. However, in the 108#66 email discussion, many companies thought that this issue can be resolved by UE implementation. For this issue, we would like to ask the RAN2 companies to answer the following question:

Q4: Do you think the stored PDCP PDUs received from the source cell can be handled by the UE implementation?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Yes/No | Comments |
| LG | No | According to the current specification, the PDCP entity decompresses the stored PDCP PDU at PDCP re-establishment. In other words, how to handle the stored PDCP PDU is already defined in the specification. Considering this, we think that how to handle the stored PDCP PDUs received from the source cell when releasing the source cell should be specified in the spec. |
| Samsung | No | In Rel-15, we already have similar behaviour for AM DRBs at PDCP re-establishment due to RLC out-of-order delivery as follows:  - for AM DRBs, perform header decompression for all stored PDCP SDUs if *drb-ContinueROHC* is not configured in TS 38.331 [3];  We have some concern about whether UE implementation can catch this issue easily. At least, NOTE would be needed if the majority don’t want to have this in normative text. |
| MediaTek | Yes | The PDCP PDUs should be decompressed using source RoHC and security functions, instead of being discarded. This can be handled by UE implementation, e.g., UE keeps the RoHC profile for a while until all PDUs received from the source cell are decompressed, before releasing the RoHC and security functions associated with source gNB.  However, If companies think this is unclear, we are fine to have a NOTE. |
| OPPO | Yes | As a compromise, we are also ok to have a NOTE saying that UE should decompress those stored PDCP PDUs before releasing source cell. |
| Ericsson | No | Agree with comments from LG and Samsung. We don’t see why we should leave the decompression of stored PDCP SDUs at source cell release to UE implementation when we define it for e.g. PDPC re-establishment. We also recall that there were some text proposals submitted to this meeting showing how this can be specified, |

The text proposal will be provided based on the submitted CR/contribution if needed.

Conclusion: To be updated

Text proposal: To be updated

## 2.4 Should the consecutive ROHC decompression failure be resolved?

As stated in [1], it is addressed how to prevent the consecutive ROHC decompression failure. However, in the 108#66 email discussion, companies thought that this issue can be resolved by UE/NW implementation. For this issue, we would like to ask the RAN2 companies to answer the following question:

Q5. Which option do you prefer to solve this issue?

* Option 1. The target cell always transmits the PDCP PDUs containing IR packet until releasing the source cell.
* Option 2. The PDCP entity in UE decompresses the PDCP PDUs received from the target cell even if the PDCP PDUs are discarded due to duplication detection and out-of-window.
* Option 3. It is leave up to UE implementation.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Option | Comments |
| LG | Option 2 | In LTE, in order to prevent the consecutive ROHC decompression, the PDCP entity for none split bearer decompresses a PDCP PDU even if the PDCP PDU will be discarded due to out-of-window and duplication reception. We think that the same principle can be applied to the NR and LTE. |
| Samsung | Option 2. | Both Option 1 and Option 2 will work to resolve this issue. If the majority want to specify anything in PDCP specification, then Option 2 would be better. |
| MediaTek | Option 3 | The DL duplication is performed by network implementation. From UE aspect, UE doesn’t know whether DL duplication is enabled or not beforehand. Therefore, UE can only perform duplication discarding as usual. If DL duplication is enabled by network implementation, the target node can generate/transmit IR packets the PDCP status report is received from the UE. This can be realized by network implementation and nothing needs to be specified in for the air interface.  Note: We would support Option 1 if this cannot be left for NW/UE implementation. |
| OPPO | Option 3 | We think both option 1 and 2 can work and we prefer not to mandate NW and UE behaviour and prefer to leave it to UE implementation. |
| Ericsson | Option 1 | We prefer to address this issue by network implementation. Note that the same problem exist also for the source link. If the source ROHC compressor sends important context updates and the UE ROHC decompressor misses these, the decompression may fail.  Don’t really see how Option 2 will work since the discarded packets must be decompressed in order. For example, say that packet N+1 is received from target before packet N is received from target. If packet N+1 has already been received from the source, packet N+1 received from target will be discarded, and according to option 2 it will be sent for decompression. But since packet N has not yet been received from the target the decompression of packet N+1 may fail since it is decompressed out of order. To properly address this issue we may need two PDCP reordering functions, one for decompression and one for re-ordering, as discussed in Q6. |

If either option 1 or option 2 is agreed, the text proposal will be provided based on the submitted CR/contribution.

Conclusion: To be updated.

Text proposal: To be updated.

## 2.5 Are two PDCP reordering functions needed?

As stated in [1], it was addressed whether the two reordering functions should be specified or not, i.e., one is for decompression and another is for in-order delivery. For this issue, we would like to ask the RAN2 companies to answer the following question:

Q6: Do you think two PDCP reordering functions are needed, i.e., one is for decompression and another is for in-order delivery?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Yes/No | Comments |
| LG | No | In the current specification, when the PDCP entity receives the PDCP PDUs from the lower layers, the PDCP entity performs the security, i.e., deciphering and integrity verification to the received PDCP PDUs. After that, the PDCP entity decompresses the received PDCP PDUs when the received PDCP PDUs are delivered to the upper layer. Considering this, even if the one ordering function is used, i.e., current specification for LTE and NR, there is no problem to support in-order delivery and decompression. Thus, we do not think two reordering functions are needed. |
| Samsung | No | Our understanding is that having two PDCP reordering is just for clarification. We think that there would be no ambiguity only with one PDCP reordering. |
| MediaTek | Yes? | We need to clearly describe the re-ordering behaviour in the spec, either modelled as a single re-ordering function or two re-ordering functions. |
| OPPO | Yes | We think two PDCP re-ordering functions would be clearer. |
| Ericsson | No | See our response to Q5. If other companies don’t agree that the decompression issue can be handled by sending IR packets (i.e. option 1 in Q5) then two PDCP re-ordering functions may be needed. |

The text proposal will be provided based on the submitted CR/contribution if needed.

Conclusion: To be updated.

Text proposal: To be updated.

## 2.6 How to support the UDC for DAPS HO (only for LTE)?

As stated in [1], it was addressed whether and what will specify UDC for DAPS HO. However, RAN2 did not spend much time to discuss how to specify the UDC for DAPS HO. For this issue, we would like to ask the RAN2 companies to answer the following question:

Q7: What should be considered to support the UDC for DAPS?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Comments |
| LG | In our view, RAN2 should discuss many things to support the UDC for DAPS HO, e.g., are two UDC function needed, when the UDC function should be reset and so on. However, we think that RAN2 may not have enough time to discuss them. Thus, even if there is an agreement “support UDC”, we suggest that the UDC should not be considered for DAPS HO in Rel-16. |
| Samsung | In LTE, the features of UDC have been well-specified, e.g. it can be configured only for AM DRB, cannot be configured with ROHC and so on. Hence, for now, we don’t see a critical problem to apply UDC during DAPS handover. However, to consolidate the UP handling of DAPS handover, it would be better to avoid possible issues from UDC considering the meeting time. |
| MediaTek | UDC may be applied in DAPS. However, considering limited meeting time, we prefer to avoid UDC topics this time. |
| OPPO | We suggest not to support UDC for DAPS due to lack of time. |
| Ericsson | Is the question for LTE only or also for NR?  For LTE the changes required to support UDC seems quite small so we are fine with adding it. |

The text proposal will be provided based on the submitted CR/contribution if needed.

Conclusion: To be updated.

Text proposal: To be updated.

## 2.7 How to prevent the transmission of the packet generated by the non-DAPS DRBs?

As stated in [3], it was addressed that the LCHs corresponding to non-DAPS DRBs should not be considered for LCP procedure of the source MAC entity during DAPS handover, not to allow the uplink resource to LCHs corresponding to non-DAPS DRBs, which should not perform data transmission. Thus, it is proposed that during DAPS handover, the source MAC entity selects only the logical channels corresponding to DAPS DRBs when the LCP procedure is applied.

For this issue, the summary rapporteur supposes that current running RRC CR [4] implies that the previous *LogicalChannelConfig* of non-DAPS DRBs from the source MAC entity has been already replaced. With this understanding, the summary rapporteur suggests that RAN2 confirm the understanding that whether the *LogicalChannelConfig* of non-DAPS DRBs from the source MAC entity should be released during DAPS HO. For this issue, we would like to ask the RAN2 companies to answer the following question:

Q8. Do you think the *LogicalChannelConfig* of non-DAPS DRBs from the source MAC entity should be released during DAPS HO?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Yes/No | Comments |
| LG | No | If the UE performs the DAPS HO, the RLC entity associated with non-DAPS HO performs the re-establishment procedure. In other words, there is no stored RLC PDUs in the transmission buffer. Thus, even if the previous LCH config is applied, the RLC PDUs associated with non-DAPS HO are not transmitted to the source cell. Thus, we do not need to specify anything to prevent the transmission of the packet generated by non-DAPS DRBs. |
| Samsung | No (Yes if possible) | Regardless of RLC re-establishment and stored data, in principle, the source MAC entity performs LCP procedure for the LCHs of non-DAPS DRBs during DAPS handover, which would not be the intention. That’s the problem. The source MAC entity doesn’t have to apply LCP procedure to the LCHs of non-DAPS DRBs. |
| MediaTek | No | Agree with LG. |
| OPPO | No | We share the same view as LG. RLC entity has been re-established during HO and therefore the RLC PDUs generated by this RLC entity would be transmitted only to the target cell. |
| Ericsson | No (?) | Agree with the Samsung’s comment that it’s not the intention to consider the LCH of non-DAPS DRBs in the LCP procedure. But if we understand LG’s comment correctly, the non-DAPS LCGs will anyway not affect the outcome of the LCP (since the RLC transmission buffer is empty). If this is true then we are fine with not releasing the non-DAPS LCHs from the source MAC entity. |

Conclusion: To be updated.

Q9. If the answer for Q8 is yes, do you think that the further clarification in RRC is needed?

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Yes/No | Comments |
| LG |  | We do not need to specify anything for this issue. |
| Samsung | No (Yes if possible) | Clarification is needed but, as mentioned in [3], we think it may not be easy to clarify this in RRC. |
|  |  |  |

Conclusion: To be updated.

Q10. If the answer for Q8 is no, do you agree that “the source MAC entity selects only the logical channels corresponding to DAPS DRBs when the LCP procedure is applied, and the LCHs corresponding to non-DAPS DRBs should not be considered for LCP procedure of the source MAC entity during DAPS HO”

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Yes/No | Comments |
| LG |  | We do not need to specify anything for this issue. |
| Samsung | Yes | The source MAC entity doesn’t have to apply LCP procedure to the LCHs of non-DAPS DRBs. |
| OPPO | No | No need to specify anything. |
| Ericsson | Yes | This is the intention. Whether we need to make any specification changes to ensure this we don’t know. |

The text proposal will be provided based on the submitted CR/contribution if needed.

Conclusion: To be updated.

Text proposal: To be updated.

# 3 Conclusions

Based on the above discussion, we propose the followings.

**To be updated.**

# 4 List of referenced documents

[1] R2-2001532 “Summary on PDCP/RLC aspects of DAPS HO in AI 7.3.2.1.1” LG Electronics Inc.

[2] R2-2000461 “Report of [108#66][LTE NR Mob] Open issues for LTE and NR mobility” Intel.

[3] R2-2002099 “Summary of DAPS MAC” vivo.

[4] R2-2000462 “RRC running CR for introduction of NR mobility enhancement [108#34]” Intel.