3GPP TSG-RAN WG2 Meeting #109e draftR2-20xxxxx

Elbonia, Online, 24 February – 6 March 2020

**Agenda item: 6.9.3.6**

**Source: Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell**

**Title: Report from [AT109e][213][MOB] CHO failure handling**

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

**Document for: Discussion and Decision**

# 1 Brief scope of the paper

This document aims at collecting companies’ views regarding the open issues for Conditional Handover Failure handling, as summarized in [8].

# 2 Discussion

## 2.1 Proposals from the summary in [8]

The following proposals have been provided in [8]:

**Proposal S2\_1: Do not introduce a new timer to control the conditional handover procedure after RLF or HOF/CHOF.**

**Proposal S4\_1: Ensure *DataInactivityTimer* is stopped when CHO execution is triggered. Check whether the existing RRC CR needs to be updated accordingly.**

**Proposal S5\_1: Do not consider in Rel-16 additional scenarios where failure recovery via CHO can be applied.**

Based on brief RAN2 discussion we had directly before the RAN2#109e meeting, we assume those may be agreeable to most (hopefully all). Thus, we would like to ask collectively:

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| **Question 1: Are you OK with the proposals listed above? Please answer YES or NO. If the answer is NO, please kindly inform which proposal is not OK and why.** |
| **Company** | **Answer** |
| Xiaomi | Regarding Proposal S4\_1, I’m not convinced how gNB could ensure DataInactivityTimer is stopped when CHO execution is triggered, since gNB is not aware when UE executes CHO.Regarding Proposal S5\_1, I think it’s not clear what are the use cases. Some companies e.g. email rapporteaur (Nokia), seems to think only RLF and intra-RAT HOF should be handled. But some companies e.g. WI rapporteur (Intel), seems to think RLF, intra-RAT HOF and inter-RAT HOF should be handled. We should make this clear, both inter-RAT and intra-RAT HOF should be handled. While at compliance failure with NR RRC connection reconfiguration, LTE UE could also trigger CHO failure recovery, which has little spec or implementation impact. |
| OPPO | YES to all proposals. For proposal S4\_1, we think the intention is to capture UE’s behaviour. In the current RRC CR, upon CHO execution, UE will reset the MAC entity and *DataInactivityTimer* will be stopped. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes to all proposals. |
| MediaTek | YES to all proposals. |
| Intel | Yes to all proposals.  |

## 2.2 Issues from [8] requiring further discussion

The authors of [6] and [7] have discussed on the UE actions in case recovery via CHO (specified in Rel-16 MobEnh WI) and fast MCG recovery (specified in Rel-16 DC/CA enhancements WI) are configured simultaneously, while the UE encounters PCell’s RLF. In [8] the following suggestion for a discussion was made:

**DISC S6\_1: Discuss further which solution shall be chosen in case of Pcell’s failure when both recovery via CHO and fast MCG recovery are configured.**

Thus, we would like to ask the RAN2 companies to answer the following question:

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| **Question 2: What shall be the UE’s behaviour in case of Pcell’s failure when both recovery via CHO and fast MCG recovery are configured? Please motivate your selection.** |
| **Company** | **Answer** |
| Xiaomi | Fast MCG recovery has higher probability to recover connection to MCG, therefore should be prioritized. If fast MCG recovery fails, this is a new use case for CHO failure recovery, which is related to use case discussion in [8]. I think UE could trigger CHO failure recovery in this new scenario. |
| OPPO | Fast MCG recovery should be chosen. Recovery via CHO is not always possible in case when the selected cell is not a CHO candidate, in which case, re-establishment will be performed and will introduce more data interruption. Fast MCG recovery is thus a better option. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Fast MCG recovery should be chosen. |
| MediaTek | Fast MCG recovery should be chosen. Recovery via CHO is only possible when there is another CHO candidate, and should be considered as a “secondary” solution. |
| Intel | It depends whether CHO can be configured together with DC. If it is possible, we should avoid to have multiple recovery, e.g. MCG failure recovery first and then CHO, i.e. we should only select one solution, MCG failure or CHO.  |

# 3 Conclusions

To be filled.

# 4 List of referenced documents

[1] [R2-2000331](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG2_RL2/TSGR2_109_e/Docs/R2-2000331.zip), “*CHO and re-establishment procedure*”, Ericsson

[2] [R2-2000376](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG2_RL2/TSGR2_109_e/Docs/R2-2000376.zip), “*Discussion on the CHO during failure handling*”, vivo

[3] [R2-2001003](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG2_RL2/TSGR2_109_e/Docs/R2-2001003.zip), “*On T312 in Conditional PSCell change or handover*”, Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell

[4] [R2-2001105](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG2_RL2/TSGR2_109_e/Docs/R2-2001105.zip), “*Avoid consecutive CHO failure*”, Beijing Xiaomi Software Tech

[5] [R2-2001](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG2_RL2/TSGR2_109_e/Docs/R2-2001106.zip)106, “*Discussion on the use case of CHO failure recovery*”, Beijing Xiaomi Software Tech

[6] [R2-2001](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG2_RL2/TSGR2_109_e/Docs/R2-2001260.zip)260, “*Discussion on fast RLF recovery when applying CHO and fast MCG recovery*”, ZTE

[7] [R2-2000918](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG2_RL2/TSGR2_109_e/Docs/R2-2000918.zip), “*Discussion on CHO for DC scenarios*”, CMCC

[8] [R2-2002016](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG2_RL2/TSGR2_109_e/Docs/R2-2002016.zip), “*Summary of 6.9.3.2 Conditional Handover Failure Handling*”, Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell