**3GPP TSG-RAN WG2 Meeting #110-e *R2-200xxxx***

**Electronic meeting, 1 – 12 June 2020**

**Agenda item: 6.7.4.2**

**Source: Intel Corporation**

**Title: Report of email discussion [AT110e][046][IIOT] EHC (Intel)**

**Document for: Discussion and Decision**

# Introduction

The contribution is the report of following email discussion.

* [AT110e][046][IIOT] EHC (Intel)

Scope: Treat R2-2005589, determine agreeable parts and make agreements.

Wanted Outcome: Agreements

Deadline: June 5 0700 UTC

# Discussion

## Max CID parameter

Contribution R2-2004678 [1] proposes to introduce *maxCID-EHC* parameter indicating the maximum number of EHC contexts the UE can establish in uplink for a DRB with the following reasons:

1. To restrict the number of EHC contexts that UE establishes in uplink direction, so that the gNB is able to establish a certain number of EHC contexts in downlink.
2. To restrict the number of EHC contexts that UE establishes for a certain DRB, so that gNB may distribute the overall available context spaces between the different DRBs that require it.

The *maxCID-EHC* parameter is handled in Question 5 of email discussion summary R2-2003834 [9]. In that discussion, some companies indicate the support of signaling of *maxCID-EHC* in addition to the agreed parameter *ehc-CID-Length*, while there were also concerns raised on the introduction of the parameter.

**Question 1:** Please provide your preference on whether to introduce *maxCID-EHC* parameter indicating the maximum number of EHC contexts the UE can establish in uplink for a DRB.

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| **Company** | **Whether to introduce *maxCID-EHC parameter* (Yes/No)** | **Comments** |
| LG | No | In ROHC, the maxCID is used to differentiate different packet formats, i.e. whether there is LARGE CIDs or not. However, in EHC, only one format is defined, and such indicator is not needed. Regardless of the maxCID-EHC, the maximum number of EHC contexts that the UE can support is anyway restricted by the *maxNumberEHC-Contexts*, and thus maxCID-EHC is not needed. |
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## CID length reconfiguration

ContributionR2-2004678 [1] proposes to consider how to handle the reconfiguration of CID length. Given that RAN2 is in the stage of finalizing Rel-16, we should first discuss whether to allow the reconfiguration of CID length. For ROHC, the reconfiguration of *maxCID* is allowed for PDCP re-establishment case. On the other hand, the reconfiguration of PDCP SN size is not allowed as from condition *Setup2* of IE *pdcp-SN-SizeDL* and *pdcp-SN-SizeUL*: “*This field is mandatory present in case for radio bearer setup for RLC-AM and RLC-UM. Otherwise, this field is absent, Need M.*”

If reconfiguration of CID length is allowed, several issues identified in contribution R2-2004678 [1] need to be addressed. R2-2004678 [1] proposes to allow configuration of *drb-ContinueEHC-DL* and *drb-ContinueEHC-UL* fields for reconfigurations without sync, at least for the case where CID length is reconfigured for an existing EHC configuration. According to “the network reconfigures *ethernetHeaderCompression* only upon reconfiguration involving PDCP re-establishment” from TS 38.331 (in running CR R2-2002703), reconfiguration of CID length in cases other than PDCP re-establishment is not allowed. If CID length is reconfigured in cases other than PDCP re-establishment, it is not clear when the new CID length is applied (i.e. there is no field in EHC header indicating the CID length) due to the lack of synchronized time point as RACH in PDCP re-establishment.

**Question 2:** Please provide your preference regarding the reconfiguration of CID length.

Option a: CID length cannot be reconfigured in any case.

* Field description of *ehc-CID-Length* should be updated to indicate that the CID length cannot be reconfigured, for example, by adding a sentence such as “The value for this field cannot be changed after the initial configuration.”

Option b: CID length can be reconfigured in PDCP re-establishment but cannot be reconfigured in reconfigurations other than PDCP re-establishment.

* There is no change foreseen to TS 38.323 or TS 38.331 in option b.

Option c: CID length can be reconfigured in any RRC reconfiguration, including reconfigurations other than PDCP re-establishment.

* A change to TS 38.331 is needed since it currently specifies that “The network reconfigures *ethernetHeaderCompression* only upon reconfiguration involving PDCP re-establishment.” In addition, depending on the discussion outcome of Question 3 below, there might be inter-related changes to TS 38.323 clause 5.1.2 since currently *drb-ContinueEHC-DL* and *drb-ContinueEHC-UL* are only used in PDCP re-establishment.

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| **Company** | **Preference (a/b/c)** | **Comments (including text proposal to show the proposed change, if any)** |
| LG | Option a | We don’t see a need to reconfigure the CID length during the lifetime of the DRB. |
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So far, IE *ethernetHeaderCompression* contains following parameters: *ehc-CID-Length*, *ehc-Downlink, drb-ContinueEHC-DL*, *ehc-Uplink,* and *drb-ContinueEHC-UL*. If option c of Question 2 is agreed, it seems natural that the configuration of *drb-ContinueEHC-DL* and *drb-ContinueEHC-UL* is applicable to the reconfiguration of CID length in reconfiguration other than PDCP re-establishment.

**Question 3:** If your answer to Question 2 is option c, please provide your preference on whether the configuration of *drb-ContinueEHC-DL* and *drb-ContinueEHC-UL* is applicable to the reconfiguration of CID length in RRC reconfiguration other than PDCP re-establishment.

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| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments (including text proposal to show the proposed change, if any)** |
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R2-2004678 [1] proposes to add clarification regarding how to handle CID (e.g. appending a string of zeros to the CID) when the CID length is reconfigured from 7-bit to 15-bit. TS 38.323 clause 6.3.1 specifies that “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.” Therefore, if CID is considered as an integer, it seems that no further clarification is needed.

**Question 4:** If your answer to Question 2 is option b or c, please provide your preference regarding how to handle CID (e.g. appending a string of zeros to the CID) when the CID length is reconfigured from 7-bit to 15-bit.

Option a: No clarification is needed (e.g. CID is considered as an integer).

Option b: Add clarification to TS 38.323, e.g. transforming 7-bit CID to 15-bit CID by appending a string of 8 zeros to 7-bit CID.

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R2-2004678 [1] proposes to add clarification regarding how to handle EHC contexts (which contexts are kept, e.g. the first 127 contexts are kept or the contexts with CID lower than 128 are kept) when the CID length is reconfigured from 15-bit to 7-bit.

**Question 5:** If your answer to Question 2 is option b or c, please provide your preference regarding how to handle EHC contexts when the CID length is reconfigured from 15-bit to 7-bit.

Option a: No clarification is needed.

Option b: Add clarification to TS 38.323 on which set of EHC contexts are kept.

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| **Company** | **Preference (a/b)** | **Comments (including e.g. proposed text)** |
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## Decompressor behavior for CID overwriting

Contribution R2-2005154 [6] proposes to adopt a TP capturing the behaviour of decompressor about CID overwriting in TS 38.323.

**Question 6:** Please provide your preference regarding whether and how to update TS 38.323 to capture the behaviour of EHC decompressor about CID overwriting scenario.

Option a: TP proposed in Annex of R2-2005154, with the key change shown below:

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| 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 and indicate the association to the decompressor with FH packets or send PDCP SDUs belonging to the Ethernet flow as uncompressed packet. The decompressor should update the existing EHC contexts according to the indicated association. |

Option b: An alternative TP to Annex A.1 is shown below:

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| When the EHC decompressor receives the FH packet, the EHC decompressor establishes or updates 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 or updated in the EHC decompressor. |

Option c: there is no need to update TS 38.323 to capture the behaviour of EHC decompressor about CID overwriting scenario.

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| **Company** | **Preference (a/b/c)** | **Comments** |
| LG | Option c | The NOTE in option a is similar to what we have in ROHC. Even without the clarification in option a, it is obvious that the context is associated with the CID indicated in FH packet.  The option b is also not needed because the “establish” covers the case of “update”. |
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## Ethernet frame handling by EHC

Contribution R2-2004679 [2] proposes to adopt a TP regarding EHC compressor operation on Ethernet frame handling. The issue was discussed in RAN2#109bis-e meeting where in email discussion summary R2-2003834 [9], 5 companies preferred to capture it in the informative text (including 1 company which did not have strong view), 7 companies preferred not to capture it, and 4 companies do not have strong view. The issue was postponed to RAN2#110-e meeting due to lack of consensus. Contributions R2-2004962 [4], R2-2005154[6], and R2-2005336[7] propose not to capture operation of different Ethernet header structures as informative text since: 1) the Ethernet header protocol structures are very well defined in IEEE specifications already; 2) there might be potential maintenance work for RAN2 if there is update on Ethernet specifications; 3) how the compressor and decompressor determine the to-be-compressed fields is relevant to UE/Network implementation. R2-2004542 [8] proposes to discuss the issue in this meeting or postpone the decision to Rel-17.

**Question 7:** Please provide your preference on whether to capture an example of operation on the different Ethernet header structures as an informative text (e.g. as shown in the TP of R2-2004679 [2]):

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| **Company** | **Whether to capture an informative text (Yes/No)** | **Comments (including proposed changes to the TP, if any)** |
| LG | No | We want to avoid potential maintenance work in RAN2. |
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## Clarifications

Contribution R2-2004742 [3] proposes to clarify that EHC compressed packet includes both the compressed header packet and full header packet to avoid the confusion caused by the similar names between “EHC compressed packets” and “EHC compressed header packets”.

**Question 8:** Please provide your preference on whether to add clarification that EHC compressed packet includes both the compressed header packet and full header packet (as the 1st change in the TP of R2-2004742 [3]):

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| **Company** | **Whether to add clarification (Yes/No)** | **Comments (including proposed changes to the TP, if any)** |
| LG | No | The “ROHC compressed packet” includes various types of packets including IR packets (which is similar to FH packet in EHC). There is no confusion in “EHC compressed packet” to include FH packets. |
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Contribution R2-2004742 [3] proposes to clarify that “the fields that are compressed” means “removing the fields from the Ethernet packet”. TS 38.323 specifies that “The CH packet includes only the header fields not stored in the EHC context”, so there seems to be no ambiguity regarding the meaning of “the fields that are compressed”.

**Question 9:** Please provide your preference on whether to add clarification regarding the meaning of “the fields that are compressed” (as the 2nd change in the TP of R2-2004742 [3]):

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| **Company** | **Whether to add clarification (Yes/No)** | **Comments (including proposed changes to the TP, if any)** |
| LG | Yes | We think it is a useful clarification. |
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Contribution R2-2004742 [3] proposes to change field name “PAYLOAD (+PAD)” to “PAYLOAD” in Figure A.2.1.1-1 and A.2.1.1-2 of TS 38.323 to avoid the misunderstanding that the fields in Figure A.1-1 and Figure A.2.1.1-1/2 refer to the same content.

**Question 10:** Please provide your preference on whether to change field name “PAYLOAD (+PAD)” to “PAYLOAD” in Figure A.2.1.1-1 and A.2.1.1-2 of TS 38.323 (as the 3rd change in the TP of R2-2004742):

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| **Company** | **Whether to change field name (Yes/No)** | **Comments (including proposed changes to the TP, if any)** |
| LG |  | We don’t think there is any misunderstandings. However, we don’t have strong view on this. |
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## Switching from compressed header in EHC to full header

Contribution R2-2005147 [5] proposed to consider that the Ethernet header compression allows switching from a compressed header to a full header to avoid the possibility of a decompressor going out of sync (e.g. due to context corruption or error in lower layers in the decompressor) especially considering the ultra-reliability requirements of the type of traffic being carried as a payload. R2-2005147 [5] further proposes to agree on one of the following options:

* Option 1: Use R bit as an indication of NACK
* Option 2: Leave it to the compressor implementation and the compressor may switch between a full header and a compressed header based on implementation (e.g. periodically).

In TS 38.323, compressor can switch from compressed header to full header for CID overwriting scenario. With the current EHC framework, it is not clear how the correct decompressor implementation can go out of sync since “*the EHC compressor keeps transmitting the FH packets until the EHC feedback is received from the EHC decompressor*” (TS 38.323 clause A.1). The issue was discussed in email discussion summary R2-2003834 [9], with the conclusion that “*Decompressor behaviour is unspecified if it receives a compressed packet with an unknown context ID (not much support to specify)*”. It seems that context corruption is due to bugs in decompressor implementation, and in general, error in lower layers cannot be propagated to decompressor due to CRC checking and error PDU discarding in MAC, RLC, and PDCP.

**Question 11:** Please provide your preference on whether there is a need for switching from a compressed header transmission back to a full header transmission after the initial context has been setup, in addition to CID overwriting scenario.

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| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments (if answering “Yes”, please also indicate preferred solution e.g. use R bit as NACK, or leave to implementation)** |
| LG | No | We are wondering in which case the EHC context is de-synchronized. |
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# Conclusion

**[To be provided at the end of email discussion]**

# References

[1] R2-2004678, Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell, “EHC remaining issues”

[2] R2-2004679, Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell, “Clarification on Ethernet frame handling by EHC”

[3] R2-2004742, vivo, “Corrections on the EHC”

[4] R2-2004962, Ericsson, “Remaining EHC issues”

[5] R2-2005147, Sony, “Switching from Compressed header in EHC to Full header”

[6] R2-2005154, Huawei, HiSilicon, “Remaining issues about EHC”

[7] R2-2005336, OPPO, “Open issues on EHC”

[8] R2-2004542, III, “Remaining Issues in Ethernet Header Compression”

[9] R2-2003834, Intel, “Report of email discussion [AT109bis-e][030][IIOT] Ethernet Header Compression (Intel)”