3GPP TSG-RAN WG2 Meeting #116bis-e R2-210xxxx

Electronical meeting, 17 – 25 January 2022

Source: Qualcomm Incorporated

Title: RAN visible QoE

Agenda Item: 8.14 NR QoE

Document for: Discussion and Decision

# 1 Introduction

This document aims at gathering and summarizing companies views for the following offline discussion:

* [AT116bis-e][029][QoE] RAN Visible QoE (Qualcomm)

      Scope: Determine what RAN2 need to do to support RAN3 decisions in LS in R2-2200110, Take into account documents in subclause 8.14.2. and make the corresponding decisions to such level that it is possible to make corresponding Stage-3 updates.

      Intended outcome: Report, with discussion and agreements

      Deadline: Friday W1

# 2 Company contact details

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Name | Email Address |
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# 3 Discussion

### 3.0 RAN3 agreements

In the incoming LS from RAN3, the following agreements were achieved by RAN3. This email discussion intends to discuss RAN2 impact based on RAN3 agreements.

**RVQoE metrics**

Interaction latency or comparable quality viewport switching latency metric is NOT considered as a RAN visible QoE metric in Rel-17

Buffer level is confirmed as a RAN visible QoE metric for DASH and VR service types

Playout delay for media startup is confirmed as a RAN visible QoE metric for DASH and VR service types

**RVQoE configuration**

RAN Visible QoE and legacy QoE can be configured together or separately. In case RAN visible QoE is configured separately, it can be configured only after configuring legacy QoE.

NG-RAN can release a list of RAN visible QoE configurations while not releasing the corresponding legacy QoE configurations

If the legacy QoE configuration is released, the corresponding RAN visible QoE configuration is released as well

RAN visible QoE configuration can include at least the RAN visible QoE metrics to be reported, service type and a measurement ID for the RAN visible QoE. Whether existing IEs can be reused for service type and measurement ID and the signaling design is up to RAN2

There is no need to consider Start Time, Duration and Sample Percentage in the RAN Visible QoE configuration in Rel-17

**RVQoE reporting**

RAN3 should discuss whether the existing identified RAN visible QoE metrics (or values if agreed) justifies the need of a separate reporting periodicity for RAN visible QoE

RAN3’s decision on whether to have a different reporting periodicity for RAN visible QoE is independent of RAN2’s decision on which SRB to use for RAN visible QoE

**Misc proposals**

NG-RAN can configure RAN visible QoE for only a subset of those metrics which are already configured as part of legacy QoE configuration.

The OAM sends a list of the available RAN visible QoE metrics to the RAN node, outside the legacy QoE configuration container.

### 3.1 RVQOE configuration

**Issue 1: RVQOE configuration**

RAN3 has the following agreements for RVQoE configuration, these agreements descript the relationship between legacy QoE configuration and RVQoE configuration.

**RVQoE configuration**

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If the legacy QoE configuration is released, the corresponding RAN visible QoE configuration is released as well

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One issue needed to be discussed in RAN2 is whether the existing legacy QoE RRC IEs (i.e. service type and measConfigAppLayerId). Some contributions [propose to use the same configuration framework for legacy QoE and RVQoE configuration, and [5][6][10] show the detailed ASN.1 example to explain how the RVQoE can be configured using the share service type and measConfigAppLayerId RRC IEs.

According to the explanation of ASN.1 example in [5][6][10] (please note this is only example, not ASN.1 agreements), companies please reply to the question:

**Q1: Whether companies agree RVQoE configuration can share the same measConfigAppLayerId and service type RRC IEs with legacy QoE configuration?**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Additional explanations** |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes | RAN3 has agreed that RAN visible QoE metrics collection can be configured only if QoE measurements are configured for the same service type, so both IEs can be used for RAN visible QoE purpose. |
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**Issue 2: RVQoE modification**

Contribution [6] proposes to support RVQoE modification which provides gNB flexibility to configure RVQoE, e.g. change RVQoE metrics. Rapporteur thinks it reasonable and technically feasible to support modification from RRC message point of view.

Companies please reply to the question:

**Q2: Whether RVQoE modification can be supported from RRC layer point of view?**

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| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Additional explanations** |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes | Our understanding on modification handling is that, gNB can modify RAN visible QoE specific configurations, i.e.:* From “visible metric A” to “visible metric B”
* From “visible metric A” to “visible metric A, B”
* From “visible metric A, B” to “visible metric A”

For this handling, firstly it is initiated by gNB so it is reasonable for gNB to have a possibility to modify the configuration. Secondly, it does not impact container based QoE handling.If RAN visible QoE modification is not allowed, there may be extra complexities, e.g. only setup/release handling is allowed. |
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**Issue 3: RVQOE configuration release**

RAN3 has agreement for RVQoE release as following,

NG-RAN can release a list of RAN visible QoE configurations while not releasing the corresponding legacy QoE configurations

If the legacy QoE configuration is released, the corresponding RAN visible QoE configuration is released as well

Contribution [5][10] provides ASN.1 example to show how to support the above RAN3 agreements from RRC layer. And it is technically feasible.

Companies please reply to the question:

**Q3: Whether companies have concerns from RAN2 point of view to support RAN3 agreements on RVQoE release?**

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| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Additional explanations** |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | No | We have no concerns with the agreements, just the ASN.1 signalling has to be designed properly.  |
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### 3.2 RVQOE metrics

RAN3 has confirmed Buffer level and Playout delay for media startup as RVQoE metrics for DASH and VE service types. RAN2 needs to discuss how to support these two metrics from RRC layer, including format, value range, value definition etc.

**RVQoE metrics**

Interaction latency or comparable quality viewport switching latency metric is NOT considered as a RAN visible QoE metric in Rel-17

Buffer level is confirmed as a RAN visible QoE metric for DASH and VR service types

Playout delay for media startup is confirmed as a RAN visible QoE metric for DASH and VR service types

**Issue 1: Buffer level reporting**

ISO/IEC 23009-1 defines the metrics for buffer level status events, as following. And it allows one measurement contains buffer level entry list.



Some contributions discuss the manner to report buffer level, and several options are raised, e.g. a list of buffer level values, average value, minimum value, maximum value during one report interval. The benefit of reporting a list of buffer level values with the parameter “t” reported could provide gNB more accurate information; one single value could save signalling overhead but cannot provide accurate information to gNB.

Companies please provide view in which manner buffer level should be reported.

**Q4: Companies please provide view in which manner buffer level should be reported**

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| **Company** | **Views** |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We are open about the following approaches:* A list of buffer level values
* Average value

Each approach has pros/cons, and we think both are feasible from RAN2 point of view. |
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For each buffer level measurement entry, there are two parameters: t and level. The parameter “t” denotes the time of the measurement of the buffer level; and the parameter “level” denotes the level of the buffer in milliseconds. If the “level” is reported using a list of buffer level values, then “t” needs to be reported to inform gNB the time for each “level” value and provide more accurate information to gNB.

But as some contribution mentioned, the time is using the XML type xs:dateTime, which is a string representation in the form of "yyyy-mm-ddThh:mm:ss.sssssssssssszzzzzz". So if it is included in each buffer level, the signalling overhead could be large.

**Q5: Companies please provide view on whether parameter “t” in the buffer level measurement entry should be reported.**

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| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Additional explanations** |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | FFS | We would like to understand more about benefits regarding the following sentence:The benefit of reporting a list of buffer level values with the parameter “t” reported could provide gNB more accurate informationThe overhead may be further discussed, e.g. considering multiple entries and long bits for UTC time definition. |
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As ISO/IEC 23009-1 defined, the parameter “level” is defined in milliseconds. In order to save reporting signalling, it is worthy to define a value range for “level” reporting. it is understood the buffer level value will assist gNB schedule for downlink data, and it is expected the gNB will not buffer the downlink data for a long time. From user experience point of view, it is enough if the maximum buffer level is about 10 minutes and more larger value does not provide additional useful information to gNB.

Another issue is what is the denotation for each integer value, that means value 1 corresponds to 1 millisecond, 10 millisecond, 100 millisecond, or 1 second. With more larger granularity, the signalling overhead is more less.

**Q6: Companies please provide view on the RRC value range and denotation of each integer value for parameter “level”.**

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| **Company** | **Views** |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We are open about the values, and we think that the maximum buffer level should be corresponding to a certain granularity, which can reduce the overhead. For different combinations, we have some calculations on the overhead: Max buffer level granulartiy overheadValues 10min 1ms 20 bitsValues 10min 10ms 16 bits Values 10min 100ms 13 bitsValues 10min 1000ms 10 bitsWe slightly prefer 10min+10ms as it can provide enough information and reasonable overhead. |
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**Issue 2: Playout delay for media startup reporting**

For playout delay for media startup, the following is defined in TS 23.347, and the value is integer type with milliseconds.

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| Key | Type | Description |
| PlayoutDelayforMediaStartup | Integer | The playout delay for media start-up is measured as the time in milliseconds from the time instant of DASH player receives play-back-start trigger to the instant of media playout.- If the MPD has been delivered earlier before the user clicks, it may include the process time of MPD, the fetch time of some media segments which are required for media presentation, the process time of segments, and the time for media decode and render to the user.- If no MPD has been fetched earlier, it also needs to add the fetch time of MPD. |

The maximum value defined to be reported should be the maximum value the user can be tolerant of. Contribution [8] proposes the maximum value 30 second, rapporteur thinks this is a reasonable value and can be used as baseline.

Companies please reply to the question:

**Q7: Whether value 30 second can be defined as the maximum value for playout delay for media startup reporting?**

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| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Additional explanations** |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes |  |
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If we assume 30 second is the maximum value defined for playout delay for media startup reporting, and one integer value is for one millisecond, then 15-bit signalling overhead is needed.

Similar with buffer level, in order to save signalling overhead, using more larger granularity for each integer value can be considered, e.g. integer value 1 corresponds to 10 millisecond, 100 millisecond or 1 second.

**Q8: Companies please provide view on denotation of each integer value for playout delay for startup.**

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| **Company** | **Views** |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | For different combinations, we have some calculations on the overhead: Max playout delay granulartiy overheadValues 30s 1ms 15 bitsValues 30s 10ms 12 bits Values 30s 100ms 9 bitsValues 30s 1000ms 5 bitsUnlike buffer level, the playout delay is just a value (not a list, and it is event triggered), so we slightly prefer 20ms+1ms as 15 bits overhead is very low. |
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### 3.3 RVQoE reporting

When RRC layer receives the RVQoE measurement from application layer, RRC layer should report RVQoE measurements to gNB. Some contributions propose to include the RVQoE measurements into *MeasReportAppLayer,* and please note this is irrespective of the SRB to transmit RVQoE reporting.

**Q9: Whether companies agree RVQoE measurements should be included into *MeasReportAppLayer* message?**

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| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Additional explanations** |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Depends | We have a different view from “and please note this is irrespective of the SRB to transmit RVQoE reporting”. If we use another SRB, a separate message will be much easier. If we use the same SRB, it is reasonable to put all QoE measurements in the same RRC message. |
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If RVQoE configuration and legacy QoE configuration share the same measConfigAppLayerId and service type RRC IEs, MeasConfigAppLayerId can be used to identify both of associated legacy QoE report and RVQoE report. And please note this can be applied for both cases that RVQoE is reported along with the legacy QoE report or independently.

**Q10: Whether companies agree MeasConfigAppLayerId can be used to identify both of associated legacy QoE report and RVQoE report?**

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| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Additional explanations** |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes |  |
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When UE RRC layer receives multiple RVQoE reports simultaneously, it should be possible for UE to report multiple RVQoE reports in the same *MeasReportAppLayer* message to save RRC header overhead and reporting time.

**Q11: Whether companies agree multiple RVQoE reports can be included in one MeasReportAppLayer message?**

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| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Additional explanations** |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | FFS | At RAN2#116-e meeting, there was a FFS:* FFS if to Allow multiple QoE reports in the same RRC message, but leave it to UE implementation when / whether to use this (does not involve additional buffering).

So we think Q11 can wait for the progress of the FFS. |
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### 3.4 Others

The following issues have dependency with other working group or other issues, rapporteur thinks we should wait for other working group or other issues progress.

- RVQoE specific periodicity, depends on RAN3 and SA4

- RVQoE mobility issues, depends on legacy QoE mobility

- RVQoE pause and resume, depends on legacy QoE reporting pause and resume and RAN3 discussion.

- RVQoE SRB, depends on RAN3 feedback on the usage

# 4 Conclusion

**(TBC)**

# 5 References

[1] R2-2200110 RAN3 agreements on RAN visible QoE (R3-216227; contact: Qualcomm) RAN3 LS in Rel-17 NR\_QoE-Core To:RAN2

[2] R2-2200268 Discussion on RAN Visible QoE ZTE Corporation, Sanechips discussion Rel-17

[3] R2-2200546 RAN visible QoE configuration and report Samsung discussion Rel-17

[4] R2-2200558 Discussion on RAN visible QoE configuration OPPO discussion Rel-17 NR\_QoE-Core

[5] R2-2200705 Support of RAN visible QoE and per-slice QoE Qualcomm Incorporated discussion

[6] R2-2200822 RAN visible QoE Huawei, HiSilicon discussion Rel-17 NR\_QoE-Core

[7] R2-2200854 Discussion on Ran visiable QoE CMCC discussion Rel-17 NR\_QoE

[8] R2-2200998 RAN Visible QoE measurements Ericsson discussion Rel-17 NR\_QoE-Core

[9] R2-2201047 RAN visible QoE Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell discussion Rel-17 NR\_QoE-Core

[10] R2-2201419 Discussion on NR RAN-visible QoE CATT discussion NR\_QoE-Core

[11] R2-2201594 Discussion on RAN visible QoE measurement in Rel-17 China Unicom discussion NR\_QoE-Core

[12] R2-2201596 Discussion on RAN Visible QoE vivo discussion Rel-17 NR\_QoE-Core

[13] R2-2201626 Discussion on RV QoE LG Electronics discussion Rel-17 NR\_QoE-Core