3GPP TSG-RAN WG2 Meeting #116bis-e R2-22XXXX

Electronic Meeting, 17 – 25 January 2022

**Agenda item: 8.8.1**

**Source: CMCC**

**Title: Report for [AT116bis-e][240][Slicing] Remaining details for slice groups (CMCC)**

**WID/SID: FS\_NR\_slice**

**Document for: Discussion and Decision**

# Introduction

This document aims at address the remaining details for slice groups

* [AT116bis-e][240][Slicing] Remaining details for slice groups (CMCC)

Scope: Discuss the slice group aspects: 1) discuss what should be the definition of slice group (based on latest RAN2 and SA2 agreements)? 2) how to resolve the TA boundary aspects? 3) does UE select different slice group if no cell supporting that slice group is available?

Intended outcome: Discussion summary in R2-2201708.

Deadline: Deadline 3

Comment deadline: Thursday W1, 1600 UTC (for collecting views)

Rapporteur proposals: Friday W1, 0900 UTC (proposed resolution of issues)

Document deadline: Monday W2, 1200 UTC (report or agreed CRs)

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# Discussion

***Open issue 1: Definition of slice grouping***

Previous agreements in RAN2#116-e:

* A network slice can be associated to none or only one slice group.

Since SA2 hasn’t reached agreement on the definition of slice grouping, RAN2 can try to define one based our understanding. A candidate definition is shown below:

**Slice group: A group which is associated with one or multiple slices. And a slice is associated to none or only one slice group.**

**Q1.1: Do you agree with the above definition for slice group? Other suggestions are also welcome.**

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| **Company** | **Comments** |
| Qualcomm | Agree. |
| Lenovo | No. There’s no need to restrict that one slice can belong to only one slice group. This would create deployment configuration issues e.g., if a slice can’t belong to more than one group, network might be forced to keep only one slice in a group, taking away all the advantages associated to a slice group. The definition can be modified as:  **A network slice can be associated to none or more slice groups.** |
| CMCC | Agree.  RAN2 has agreed that a slice can be associated to none or only one slice group in last meeting. If a slice is allowed to be associated to more slice groups, there will be ambiguous for slice based RACH configuration, i.e. the UE can be confused to choose RACH partition. |
| Intel | Agree that from a UE perspective (that is, a slice is only associated with a max of one slice group amongst the slice groups that are in the UE’s neighbouring cells). |
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Regarding to the maximum number of slice groups, the contributions [19, 30, 47] suggested the maximum number of slice groups as at most 16 slice groups, or as less as possible (e.g. 3 slice groups representing for high/medium/low degree of importance). While, [5] suggested to postpone the decision on maximum number of slice grouping configured by Network after it is clear what dedicate configurations can be configured for one slice group.

**Q1.2: What is the maximum number of slice group?**

**Option 1: 16**

**Option 2: other numbers.**

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| Company | Which option do you prefer | Comments |
| Qualcomm | See comments | We still see more than 1 companies are proposing to modify previous RAN2 WA on per-TA slice grouping to per-PLMN with some technique justifications. If it is per-PLMN, it is obviously up to 16 groups is not sufficient. That is why we think it seems still not a good time to determine the maximum number of slice group. We think RAN2 can agree max slice grouping number only after:   * The definition of slice grouping is finalized (including its definition and granularity) * What configuration (and its payload size) can be configured to one slice group |
| Lenovo | 2 | Assuming this question is from network’s perspective.  **Max Slice Groups:** Very unclear now. Logically, number of slice groups must be less than possible slices itself (S-NSSAIs) but it is difficult to put a number now. Number of slices itself could be in thousands:  S-NSSAI ::= CHOICE{  sst BIT STRING (SIZE (8)),  sst-SD BIT STRING (SIZE (32))  }  Calculating just with sst, we can have upto 256 slices but it is clear that even sst-SD can be used for forming slice identifications. Assuming about 1000 slice signaling possibility to be supported by Broadcast signalling and assuming that around 8 slices can be clubbed together in a slice group, we might end up supporting signalling possibility for up to 128 slice groups (7bits).  Since it is difficult to see the necessity of so many slice groups in Rel. 17/ 18 timeframe, we can go for a lower number now like 16/ 32/ 64 slice groups. |
| CMCC | Open with the number like 16/32/64 | We think the number of slice group should not be too large considering the signalling payload based on the current working assumption, i.e. the granularity is per TA.  We are open with the number like 16/32/64 slice groups. |
| Intel | 16 | From a UE perspective, 16 is sufficient as UE can be updated when there is a TA change. |
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***Open Issue 2: TA boundary***

Previous agreements in RAN2#116-e

* 3: Working assumption: The granularities of the slice groups for cell reselection are per TA. FFS on the details (e.g. how to resolve TA boundaries).

A number of contributions [4, 16, 19, 25, 30, 49] see issues for TA boundary and suggested to resolve the issues, while the contributions [22, 48] thought that there is no issue and no spec impacts on TA boundary.

The first open issue is that, when UE is checking whether the highest ranked cell support the highest priority slice, how the UE is aware of the slice supported by the neighbouring cell belonging to other TA?

According to the contributions, there are several potential solutions for resolving the TA boundary issue.

**Q2.1: How UE can know the supported slice for neighbouring cell at TA boundary?**

**Option A: The gNBs exchange the supported slices (S-NSSAI/NSSAI) through Xn interface, then serving gNB can map the slices supported by neighbour cells to slice groups based on the slice group mapping relationship in current TA and broadcast it to the UEs. [19]**

**Option B: As assistance information, an optional PCI list is introduced to indicate the cells supporting one slice group in a new SIB. And if NW don’t provide such info on the best ranked cell, the UE may skip the checking on slice support in best ranked cell. [4]**

**Option C: Add the association of slice group IDs and their valid TACs in the slice-specific cell reselection info for inter-TA cell reselection. The UE can determine whether to camp on the highest ranked cell based on the TAC received in its SIB1.[30]**

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| Company | Which option do you prefer | comments |
| Qualcomm | Option B in RAN2 | We are proponent of Option B. It is also one solution to reduce signalling overhead of slice info in SIB. In this way, the UE behaviour is clearly specified, and no RAN3 and SA2 impacts are foreseen (i.e., it is up to source cell implementation how to provide the optional PCI list)  For Option A and C, it obviously has at least RAN3 impacts. And we don’t see they are mutual exclusive to Option B. Because they are not RAN2 expertise, we suggest proponents to propose these solution in RAN3 and SA2 first. |
| Lenovo | A | Our understanding is that the slice group should have the same meaning (i.e., the associated slices) for a UE in its registration area. Therefore, the TA-list received as part of the registration area should have consistent use of Slice group. On top of this, we think that the agreement from the last meeting applies:  ***A serving cell can provide slice support of neighbour cells.***  In the (TA-list) boundary cases, the UE needs to perform RAU when reselecting to a cell of another RA (based on slice based or legacy reselection). The RAU procedure will reveal the applicable association of slice->slice group and therefore, optimizing for boundary cases is not necessary to eliminate cases when the meaning of slice group changes from one RA to another. |
| CMCC | Option A | RAN2#116-e has agreed that the serving cell can provide slice support of neighbour cells, and option A is better to achieve it.  We would like to explain a bit about option A, gNBs would exchange the supported S-NSSAI during the NG/Xn interface setup procedure, and serving gNB can map the slices supported by neighbour cells to current slice groups and broadcast it to the UEs. Then the UE will be aware of the supported slices by neighbour cells and perform slice-based cell reselection based on the broadcast slice group and the mapping between slice and slice group.    Option B can provide which neighbour cell supports current slice group of serving cell. As shown in TR 38.832, different slices can be supported on different frequencies. For example, in Location 3 showed in the figure, slice 1 is deployed in F1 and slice 2 is deployed in F2. With option B, cell 6 (as serving cell) will only provide which neighbour cell supports slice 1, and the UE cannot be aware that slice 2 can be available in F2. This will cause that the UE camps on F1 all the time and never selects F2 to camp on.  For option C, the UE needs to read SIB1 from neighbour cells to determine whether the neighbour cell supports the selected slice. In our understanding, the agreement “*A serving cell can provide slice support of neighbour cells*” means that the UE can determine whether the neighbour cell supports the selected slice based on the slice info provided by serving cell, and doesn’t need to read SIB1 in this stage. If the neighbour cell supports the selected slice and is suitable, then the UE will read SIB1 for the final check as specified in TS 38.304. But if the neighbour cell doesn’t support the selected slice, the UE will not read SIB1 and can check the next frequency if any. Option C may increase unnecessary latency and power consumption for reading SIB1 in advance. |
| Intel | Option A with comments | Serving gNB broadcast the supported slices (as slice groups) in the current cell and neighbouring cells if it is different to the current cell (as it might be at TA border). The serving gNB obtains this information about slices supported by the neighbouring gNBs – this could be in form of the slice groups or slices and the mapping could be done by the serving or neighbouring gNB. Whether the supported slices are exchange between the gNB or via RAN OAM or whether it is slices or slice groups is not in the scope of RAN2. |
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The contribution [19, 12] pointed out the case that the neighbour cell supports a slice which cannot be mapped into any current slice group and suggested to handle this issue. There are several potential solutions for this issue:

**Q2.2: How to handle the case if the gNB doesn’t support the slice group mapping for the slice of the neighbouring cell? Do we need to send LS to RAN3/SA2?**

**Option 1: The gNB can request CN to update the mapping to involve the new slice.[19]**

**Option 2: The gNB can request RAN OAM to update the mapping to involve the new slice.**

**Option 3: Restrict that one slice is mapped to only one slice group. [12]**

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| Company | Which option do you prefer | Send LS to RAN3/SA2? | comments |
| Qualcomm | See comments | No | As we replied in Q2.1, Option 1 and Option 2 are RAN3 expertise. We suggest proponents to propose these solutions in RAN3 first. We don’t think any issue to resolve in RAN2, and also we don’t think RAN2 should trigger such discussion to RAN3. |
| Lenovo | See comments | Not sure | Not supporting should not mean a gNB can’t advertise slice group mapping for the slice of the neighbouring cell. |
| CMCC | Option1 or option 2 | Yes | As we replied in Q2.1, we understand this will happen during the the NG/Xn interface setup procedure, and the UE can obtain more assistance information which is beneficial to slice based cell reselection. |
| Intel | See comments | No | We think that this can be resolved through network deployment and there is no need to discuss this in RAN2. |
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***Open issue 3: Consider low priority slice or not***

The contribution [8, 19] have proposed that low priority slice is considered with iteration but needs to some enhancements, for example, reuse the immediate past measurements, or set the maximum number of iterations, or set a timer for iteration, etc. Another contribution [30] proposed that RAN can indicate the UE whether to perform Step 7 or the limit times of iterations.

On the other hand, the contribution [35, 37] proposed new algorithm on frequency priority handling, in which the low priority slice is considered without iteration.

Some contributions [4, 16, 11, 33, 41] suggested to only consider the highest priority slice.

**Q3: Does UE select different slice if no cell supporting that slice is available, which option do the companies prefer?**

**Option A1: Low priority slice is considered with iteration. [8, 19, 44, 45]**

**Option A2: Low priority slice is considered, but without iteration. [35, 37]**

**Option B: Only highest priority slice considered. [4, 16, 11, 33, 41]**

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| Company | Which option do you prefer | Comments |
| Qualcomm | Option B with comments | We support a clearer Option B:  **Option B-1: Only highest priority slice considered, then legacy priorities considered. [4, 16, 11, 33, 41]**  For Option A1 and A2:   * We do not support them as we commented before that it will increase UE’s latency and power consumptions during cell reselection, especially if number of slice group is large. It is conflicted with the intention to introduce slice specific cell reselection. * At such late stage of Rel-17, we have to emphasize that RAN2 need to focus on how to close open issues in the remaining two meetings. In our understanding, there is even not a converged baseline solution on how to consider the low priority slice (e.g., how to converge Option A1 and Option A2?). And more and more enhancements are being proposed as Rapporteur mentioned (e.g., set the maximum number of iterations, or set a timer for iteration), which we are not sure whether they are on top of Option A1 or Option A2? We don’t think how RAN2 can make progress for these on-fly proposals in the remaining 2 meetings.   In all, although we understand Option B-1 has some performance restriction, we think it is a reasonable way forward to finalize Rel-17 RAN slicing enhancement, given the current situation. |
| Lenovo | A1 | **In case of Option A2** [35, 37]: UE after an unsuccessfully try to reselect a cell for the highest priority slice, will:  *…the UE shall use the CellReselectionPriority as reselection priority for this frequency until the highest ranked cell changes on the frequency, or new slice priorities are received from NAS.*  This approach has the following issues:  Then this will/ can lead to a situation where the UE must start with measurement of other frequencies afresh.  It is possible that the highest ranked cell supports the next highest prioritized slice, but since the UE is not going to consider this frequency again until the highest ranked cell changes, the second highest ranked slice can’t be attained.  The condition “until the highest ranked cell changes” can lead to UE continuously monitoring the highest RC – leading to battery loss.  **In case of B**, the importance of this work item is reduced to a bare minimum and is therefore un-acceptable; if e.g., there’s no frequency supporting UE’s highest priority slice, the UE falls back immediately to legacy cell reselection procedure. |
| CMCC | Option A1 or A2 | With option A1 or A2, more slices can be considered in slice-based cell reselection, and it’s beneficial when the highest priority slice is not available but the second or lower slices can be available. Option A1 and A2 can better satisfy the intention of slice-based cell reselection.  For the concern on the UE complexity and power consumption, we think the enhancements (e.g. set the maximum number of iterations, or add a timer for iteration or RAN indicate whether to perform iteration) can be considered. |
| Intel | A2 | As explained in our contribution R2-2200510, if we strictly follow step 2 in ‘Annex A’ as stated in the email disc, then in our understanding, if the highest priority slice in the UE slice list provided by NAS (i.e., URLCC) is not available in any of the frequencies in the coverage region of the UE and Step 7 in ‘Annex A’ is removed, the UE will fall back to legacy reselection mechanism.  That is, a consequence of not supporting step 7 in the current flow chart seems to be that UE will fall back to legacy frequency prioritisation if the highest priority slice is not found.  For example, if a UE has URLLC and eMBB in its slice list from NAS, and URLLC is not available in any of the inter-frequency cells in that geographical region, UE will fall back to legacy reselection and will not follow the slice based frequency priority for eMBB.  That is, UE will follow legacy cell reselection in all of the region that URLLC is not available.  We think this is not acceptable.    With Option A2, this is resolved |
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# Summary

# References

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2. R2-2200044 Running 38.304 CR for RAN slicing Ericsson
3. R2-2200055 List of open issues for RAN slicing WI CMCC
4. R2-2200179 Remaining issues on slice specific cell reselection Qualcomm Incorporated
5. R2-2200180 Remaining issues on slice specific RACH Qualcomm Incorporated
6. R2-2200181 Further discussion on UE capability related to RAN slicing enhancement Qualcomm Incorporated
7. R2-2200406 Optimizations for signalling Slice Information Lenovo, Motorola Mobility
8. R2-2200407 RAN Slicing CR to 38.304 Lenovo, Motorola Mobility
9. R2-2200408 Triggers for initiating RAN slicing based cell reselections Lenovo, Motorola Mobility
10. R2-2200409 Principles of Slice based reselection Lenovo, Motorola Mobility
11. R2-2200416 Discussion on Slice based Cell Reselection CATT
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29. R2-2200973 Running NR RRC CR for RAN slicing Huawei, HiSilicon
30. R2-2200974 Discussion on slice based cell reselection under network control Huawei, HiSilicon
31. R2-2200975 Discussion on slice based RACH configuration Huawei, HiSilicon
32. R2-2200976 Discussion on UE capabilities for RAN slicing Huawei, HiSilicon
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