3GPP TSG-RAN WG2 Meeting #117 Electronic DRAFTR2-2203638

Elbonia, 21st of Feb – 3rd of Mar 2022

**Agenda item: 8.2.3.2**

**Source: Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell**

**Title: Report from [AT117-e][224][DCCA] CPAC procedures from UE perspective (Nokia)**

**WID/SID: LTE\_NR\_DC\_enh2-Core - Rel-17**

**Document for: Discussion and Decision**

# 1 Introduction

The scope of this paper is as follows:

* [AT117-e][224][DCCA] CPAC procedures from UE perspective (Nokia)

Scope: Attempt to resolve critical open issues for CPAC procedures from UE perspective based on contributions to 8.2.3.2

Intended outcome: Discussion report in R2-2203638.

Deadline: Deadline 3

The topics are discussed in detail within the next sections.

# 2 Discussion

This section is divided topic-wise, based on what has been contributed by the companies.

## 2.1 CPC with deactivated SCG

First topic to discuss in this thread concerns the coexistence of two main WI objectives, namely CPC and deactivated SCG. This has been listed within [1] and also addressed in several papers to RAN2#117, e.g. [3][5][7][9][12][13]. Various approaches have been provided:

* SCG activation state is included in conditionalReconfiguration [7]
* T-SN prepares candidate PSCells with suggested SCG state [5]
* No CPC triggering when SCG is deactivated[2][7][10]
* UE always considers SCG as activated when executing CPC [12]
* Do not support/address this coexistence [9][11][3]

The basic question should be whether this topic needs to be addressed in Rel-17 and what are the possible consequences if such coexistence is not resolved via specification.

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| **Question 1: Do you think the coexistence of CPAC and SCG deactivation needs to be addressed via specification? Please clarify in the Comments column what is the expected behavior.** | | |
| **Company** | **Answer** | **Comments** |
| CATT | No | These options seem not orthogonal to each other.  RAN2 agreed that “the work will focus on the single deactivated SCG”, it could be understood that SCG deactivation with CPAC scenario is deprioritized. Thus, we think there is not necessary to mix the discussion of CPAC and deactivated SCG, especially considering of the limited time of R17.  And if needed, we can add some restrictions in the specification as provided in our TP in [9] R2-2203101. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon |  | CPC cannot be configured if the SCG is deactivated, SCG cannot be deactivated if CPC is configured, support the corresponding TP in [9] |
| Intel | No | We can add some restriction in spec to not support this coexistence. |
| LG | Yes | CPC is helpful to keep the connection when radio link has sudden deteriorate. So, there is no significant reason to stop CPC when SCG is deactivated.  We think it is not appropriate for the network to pre-configure the SCG state in CPC configuration because the network does not know when the CPC condition will be met in the UE. However, to prevent unnecessarily SCG activation upon CPC execution in SCG deactivated state, the UE should maintain the SCG state of S-SN, i.e., deactivated state. This is consistent with what previous agreements have attempted to prevent unnecessary SCG (de)activation. (It seems our suggestions from R2-2202767 are missed in this document.) |
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## 2.2 Unsynchronized update of MCG configuration

Another topic which ultimately deserves to be resolved is how to handle the update of MCG configuration when it is also to be modified when CPC triggers. MN does not know the point in time when new MCG configuration will be applied by the UE, so there might be a configuration mismatch (i.e. MN expects the UE uses “old” configuration while the UE has already applied “new” MCG configuration). This has been addressed at least by the authors of [2][3][6][7][8][9][10][11].

Some companies claim this can be addressed via NW implementation, but that would actually require the MN to somehow wait for UE’s message using any configuration. It has been also proposed that the UE can respond to the MN using the old configuration and then apply the new one and complete CPC (via sending another message to the MN). This is a possible approach, but causing some delay in the overall procedure and in rapporteur’s opinion may lead to another issue when the UE (later) fails to comply with the new configuration, while the UE has already confirmed (earlier) the use of the new configuration.

Companies are asked to provide their views below.

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| **Question 2: How to resolve the “unsynchronized update of MCG configuration” issue? Choose from the list and provide the details:**   1. **UE sends ULInformationTransferMRDC using old config and then subsequently the RRCReconfigurationComplete using new configuration** 2. **UE sends ULInformationTransferMRDC with embedded RRCReconfigurationComplete** 3. **Up to the NW how to handle it** 4. **Other** | | |
| **Company** | **Answer** | **Comments** |
| CATT | c) | The intention of the CPAC is to configure the target PSCell configuration, the MN configuration related to the target PSCell configuration mainly includes the *sk-counter* and provide the *RadiobearerConfig* for the UE, i.e., the contained MCG configuration for each candidate PSCell will not include the SRB configuration to update the SRB or lower layer configuration of the MN, at least network can guarantee that MN can receive the RRC Reconfiguration Complete message upon CPAC execution.  And if needed, we can add some restrictions in the specification as provided in our TP in [9] R2-2203101. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | c) | We have no time to design a new mechanism.  For c), we don't see the need to capture anything.  In b), what is the use of encapsulating the RRCReconfigurationComplete? |
| Intel | a or c | We are ok to leave it to NW. And if we specify the UE behaviour, we think option b) breaks the current default model that a complete message is generated only after the UE applies the configuration. As the UE is sending the UL message (with the encapsulated complete message) using the old configuration, it will not be possible for UE to apply the new reconfiguration before sending the complete. |
| LG | c | The MN should store both old and new MCG configurations until CPAC execution. How the MN maintains both configurations and how the MN differentiate the configuration of UE RRC message are up to the network implementation. |
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## 2.3 Target SN’s full or delta-configuration

For few meetings RAN2 is considering how to efficiently use delta-configuration for T-SN config when CPC is prepared. The topic has been mentioned at least in [2][3][9][12]. In rapporteur’s understanding, the acceptance of all suggested PSCells by T-SN is a relatively simple case, as the S-SN will not update its configuration, due to the preparation of the full set of suggested cells. Thus, delta configuration can be rather safely used by the T-SN without major risk of configuration mismatch. However, in a more likely scenario, not all cells will be acknowledged by T-SN and S-SN may still want to pursue reconfigurations after T-SN preparations. According to some papers, using full-config does not seem to be an efficient way and restricts NW’s flexibility too much. Please note that in rapporteur’s understanding, this may also be signalling-heavy, if all candidate cells (e.g. up to 8 CPC candidates) are prepared using full configuration. Thus, companies are asked to share their views on this topic.

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| **Question 3: How to ensure the T-SN can use delta-configuration for preparing PSCells even when not all suggested PSCells are acknowledged and eventually prepared?** | |
| **Company** | **Answer** |
| CATT | In [9] R2-2203101 we discussed on this matter and we have suggested TPs to handle them. In details we think there are two different aspects to discuss.  For measConfig except for measGap, e.g., measIds, measObjects and reportConfig, we think that NW can avoid using delta configuration based on CPC related measIds, measObjects and reportConfig (i.e., but for other non-CPC related parameters, delta configurations are possible), since the NW already knows that these CPC related measIds, measObjects and reportConfig configuration will be deleted by UE automatically upon CPC execution.  While, for measGap, it is common for both CPC related measurements and normal RRM measurements, and the UE will not delete the measurement gap related configuration automatically upon CPAC execution. Therefore, we need to restrict T-SN shall always use full configuration to generate the measurement gap related configurations during CPAC configuration. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | If the S-SN wants to reconfigure the UE after T-SN preparation, the S-SN can ask the T-SN to update the conditional configurations and include the update of the conditional configurations in the reconfiguration message to the UE.  So we see no problem.  With respect to the note proposed by CATT:  - the parts on measObject/reportConfig is unclear  - gaps are configured by the MN only (not by T-SN) unless for the case of EN-DC with per FR gaps  We are not sure this note is useful. |
| LG | No strong view but if the CPC can be affected by reconfiguration from S-SN after configuring CPC to the UE, T-SN would be better to use full configuration for simple solution. However, since there is a clear gain for both the UE and the network in using the delta configuration, the delta configuration seems necessary if possible. Since, in our view, S-SN should know whether the T-SN will use the delta configuration for this case, additional signaling between the T-SN and the S-SN to inform whether the delta configuration is allowed may be necessary. |
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## 2.4 Number of CPC configurations and coordination

RAN2 needs to also decide on the number of CPC configurations that can be supported in Rel-17 and their relationship with other CPC (e.g. intra-SN CPC, as defined in Rel-16) or CHO (if the decision to support CHO/CPC coexistence is taken) features. The topic was addressed at least by the authors of [2][3][9][11][12].

As has been observed in [3], as not all procedures will be initiated by the same node, there may be a need for inter-node coordination, especially if the UE is allowed to be configured with a relatively low total number of conditional configurations in parallel. In the simplest approach, there might be a static split of the number of CPC configurations each node can initiate. This would also have to consider the configuration ID handling. Please share any views you may have on this topic.

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| **Question 4: Considering various types of Conditional Reconfigurations for PSCell (CPA, intra-SN CPC, inter-SN CPC MN- or SN-initiated), what shall be the maximum supported number of CPAC configurations in Rel-17?** | | |
| **Company** | **Answer** | **Comments** |
| CATT | Assuming that no coexistence of any types of CHO, R16 CPC or R17 CPAC is supported, we prefer the following:  8 for MN initiated CPA;  8 for SN initiated CPC;  8 for MN initiated CPC; | In legacy, the maximum number of candidate configurations that the NW can configure for CHO or R16 CPC is 8, which is a trade-off among lots of factors, e.g. signalling overhead, future extension. From our perspective, the same principle should also apply to R17 CPAC. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Same view like CATT |  |
| Intel | Same view like CATT |  |
| LG | 8 | See comments in Q5. |
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Assuming your answer to Q4 is greater than 0, please also share your opinion how to ensure the coordination between the nodes.

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| **Question 5: How the coordination between MN and SN on CPAC configuration handling is done, so that the maximum number of configurations is not exceeded?** | |
| **Company** | **Answer** |
| CATT | As commented in Q4, we prefer no existence between the features. Therefore, we don’t see a strong need to introduce any coordination. We just follow the Rel-16 mechanism that this is based on OAM, i.e., MN/SN is aware whether to configure a feature or not. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Same view like CATT. Supposing there is coexistence between SN-initiated Rel-17 CPC and Rel-16 CPC, no coordination is needed. |
| LG | We think RAN2 needs to newly define the maximum number of candidate PSCells for conditional mobility as 8 irrespective of that for PCell conditional mobility. Then, the UE supports up to 16 candidate cells for PCell/PSCell conditional mobility, where 16 candidate cells are distinguished by type of configuration, i.e., there are 8 candidate cells for CHO and 8 candidate cells for CPAC. If the maximum numbers for PCell and PSCell conditional mobility are defined independently each other, there is no need to MN-SN coordination to arbitrate the maximum numbers of candidate PCells and PSCells. |
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# 3 Conclusion

The following proposals have been made in this document:

**Proposals for agreement:**

**Proposal y:**

**Proposals for discussion:**

**Proposal x**

# References

1. R2-2202029 Open issues for MR DC/CA further enhancements 3GPP TSG-RAN WG2#116bis-e Online, 17 - 25 January 2022
2. R2-2202305 Discussion on CPAC procedures from UE perspective vivo
3. R2-2202469 Open issues on Rel-17 CPAC procedures from UE perspective Nokia
4. R2-2202516 Text proposal to Uu siganling in CPAC Apple
5. R2-2202578 Discussion on CPAC with deactivated SCG Lenovo, Motorola Mobility
6. R2-2202777 Discussion on CPAC related open issues LG Electronics
7. R2-2202825 Remaining issues on CPAC from UE perspective ZTE Corporation, Sanechips
8. R2-2202924 Discussion on UE behaviour upon CPC execution MediaTek Inc
9. R2-2203101 Remaining issues on CPAC from UE perspective CATT
10. R2-2203171 Remaining issues for CPAC in UE perspective Samsung
11. R2-2203379 Remaining issues for CPAC Huawei, HiSilicon
12. R2-2203433 UE procedures and signalling for CPAC Ericsson
13. R2-2203476 CPC and SCG deactivation Sharp