**3GPP TSG-RAN WG2 Meeting #116-bis-e R2-2202050**

**E-meeting, January 17 – 25, 2022**

**Agenda item:** 8.4.1

**Source:** Qualcomm Incorporated (Rapporteur)

**Title:** [Pre117-e][003][eIAB] eIAB Open Issues Input (Qualcomm)

**Document for:** Discussion

# Introduction

This document captures:

[Pre117-e][003][eIAB] eIAB Open Issues Input (Qualcomm)

The discussion is based on open issues identified in R2-2202050 [1].

**The deadline is February 14, 2021.**

# Discussion

## Update of ST2

The rapporteur will submit an updated running CR to TS 38300 to the meeting, which merges in RAN3 BL CR to TS 38300. This CR can be used as the baseline for further offline discussion during the meeting. Further refinements to the running CR to TS 37.340 related to the wording can be discussed in offline discussions during the meeting.

Editor notes in Running CR to TS 38.300:

Editor’s NOTE: The terms *BH RLF recovery failure indication* may be revised to BH RLF indication.

This issue is addressed in the section on RLF indication below.

Editor’s NOTE: FFS if more detail needs to be added on congestion-based rerouting.

The rapporteur believes that further details on congestion-based rerouting should be captured in 38.340, and they should be considered in offline discussion during the meeting. This Editor’s Note can therefore be removed.

Editor’s NOTE: The term topology needs to be defined (either in 38.300 or 38.401)

This term has been included in the CR to 38300 by RAN3. This Editor’s Note can therefore be removed.

Editor’s NOTE: FFS if different BAP header rewriting configurations are needed for inter-donor-DU local re-routing and inter-topology transport.

This issue will be discussed in AI 8.4.3.2. Based on the outcome of the discussion, the Editor’s Note can be addressed.

Editor’s NOTE: FFS how header rewriting for inter-donor-DU rerouting is combined with header rewriting for inter-topology transport.

This issue will be discussed in AI 8.4.3.2. Based on the outcome of the discussion, the Editor’s Note can be addressed.

Editor’s NOTE: FFS how the boundary node knows to which topology the ingress vs. egress BAP routing ID refers.

This issue has been addressed in an agreement of last meeting. The Editor’s Note can be removed.

Editor’s NOTE: FFS if any IAB-specific specifications are needed. FFS further details related to intra-/inter-donor migration/recovery.

RAN3-based section on intra-/inter-donor migration/recovery will be added. After that, the Editor’s Note can be removed.

Editor’s NOTE: FFS if dual-connected node triggers type 2 indication when the node detects BH RLF on any BH link

This has been discussed in RAN2. The next revision of the Running CR should capture the latest agreements. The Editor’s Note can be removed.

There are presently no Editor notes in Running CR to TS 37.340.

## MAC

Remaining MAC-related issues are discussed in thread [Pre117-e][014][eIAB] eIAB MAC Open Issues Input (Samsung).

## BAP

**Open issues identified in options *a* to *d* as well as BAP#1, 2, 3, 4 will be addressed in AI 8.4.3.2 as invited input.**

**Please provide contributions on this topic.**

Issue BAP#9 is addressed in section on RLF indication below.

Further refinements to TS 38.340 can be handled in offline discussion during the meeting.

## RRC

Open issues identified to RRC can be handled in offline discussion during the meeting. This includes ST3 issues related to CP-UP separation.

## RLF indication

**Issue:** Should type-2/3 RLF indication be propagated.

**Observation:** Email discussion [AT-116bis][048][eIAB] BH RLF indication (LGE) did not identify sufficient support for propagation of type-2 indication (only 6 to 10).

This implies that the following agreement applies: *If further propagation of type-2 indication is not supported, further propagation of type-3 indication is not supported.*

**Issue:** RAN2 agreed: *Not sufficient support that Type-2 indication triggered by a single-connected node includes routing information (such as unavailable routing IDs).* However, there is no agreement if Type-2 indication triggered by a dual-connected node can include routing information.

**Observation:** Email discussion [AT-116bis][048][eIAB] BH RLF indication (LGE) did not identify sufficient support for a type-2 indication triggered by a dual-connected node to carry routing information (only 5 to 10).

This implies that the following agreement applies: *If type-2 indication does not contain any routing information Type-3 indication does not include any routing information.*

**Issue:** Whether execution of CHO should be captured in the spec as a triggering condition for type-3 indication.

**Observation:** Email discussion [AT-116bis][048][eIAB] BH RLF indication (LGE) did not identify sufficient support to capture CHO execution as a separate trigger condition for type-3 indication (only 8 to 6). The opponents believe that “..triggering upon recovery” implicitly includes recovery via CHO.

**Issue:** Rel-17 terminology for type-4 RLF indication.

Email discussion [AT-116bis][048][eIAB] BH RLF indication (LGE) did indicate split views on renaming type-4 indication for Rel-17. The rapporteur understands that it is a little awkward if Rel-16 and Rel-17 use inconsistent terminology. To avoid this issue, the following two options can be considered:

* **Option 1:** The Rel-16 term “BH RLF indication” is used for type-4 indication in Rel-17.
* **Option 2:** Both Rel-16 and Rel-17 use the term “BH RLF recovery failure indication”. This would imply CRs for the affected Rel-16 documents.

**Q1: Do you prefer Option 1 or Option 2**

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| **Company** | **Option 1 or 2?** | **Comments** |
| Kyocera | Option 1 | We still prefer to keep the terminology as it is. We see in [AT-116bis][048] that there was almost equal number of proponents/opponents, so we assume it means there is nothing to be changed from Rel-16. Though, we don’t see any technical issue in both options, so we can accept Option 2 if majority wants.  |
| Ericsson | Option 1 | We should avoid changing legacy definitions especially if related functionalities are not affected. Since the type-4 indication procedures/definitions are very clear from the legacy stage-2 and RRC specification, the terminology should be not be changed unnecessarily. |
| Samsung  | 2 | We prefer intuitive specification, and think RLF indication cannot represent the RLF recovery failure indication even there is RLF detection indication for actual RLF detection. The cost of managing CR can be acceptable. |
| Fujitsu | Option 1 | Keeping the legacy term may be an easier way forward.  |
| ZTE | Option 1 | We think both options works. So option 1 is preferred since no additional specification work is needed.  |
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## RAN3 efforts

**Issue:** RAN3 agreed to proceed with solution 1 for latency reduction of intra-donor topology adaptation. RAN3 informed RAN2 about this solution in LS in R2-2106948. RAN2 replied with potential concerns in LS in R2-2109108.

Here is a brief summary of RAN3’s agreements on this topic including the critical issues:

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| RAN3 working assumption to proceed with Solution 1:For intra-donor migration, the solution set to support transfer of RRCReconfiguration for descendent IAB node over source path is limited to solutions 1 and 2. Further down-selection is expected.WA: Solution 1 for delivery of RRCReconfiguration over the source path in intra-donor migration is agreed. This WA can be revisited if RAN2 raises objections/remarks. Agreement on the mechanism for an RRC Reconfiguration message to be withheld by the parent node:Agree to confirm solution 1: An IAB-DU buffers an RRC message for a child IAB-MT based on an indication in the F1AP message carrying this RRC message.For solution 1, the conditions that an RRC Reconfiguration message “buffered” (i.e., withheld) by a parent node is “transferred” or sent to its child node:The RRCReconfiguration transfer in Solution 1 and RRCReconfiguration execution in Solution 2 can take place as soon as the routing table at migrating IAB node has been updated to have one or more entries for the target path, and there is RACH success of IAB-MT of migrating IAB-node.The condition for the descendant node to send the buffered RRC message to its child node is: Upon a descendant IAB-MT receiving the RRC reconfiguration for its own intra-donor migration (e.g., including the new IP address(es) without PCI change).**Critical issue**: What should parent node “buffering” (i.e., withholding) an RRC Reconfiguration message for a child node do when a new RRC Reconfiguration message arrives for the child node (e.g., due to IAB-node migration failure with subsequent recovery at different target node). RAN2 had insisted that the SRB PDCP SN order cannot be changed. WA: Upon migration/HO failure case, the buffered RRC message is still transferred to child node.When a second RRC Reconfiguration arrives for the child-node before the buffered RRC Reconfiguration message has been released to the child node, the parent node sends both RRC messages in sequence immediately.**Critical issue:** Can solution 1 be used in case IAB-migration is based on CHO rather than HO?RAN3 believes the CHO combined with solution#1 is not feasible.CHO combined with solution#1 is not addressed by RAN3 unless requested by RAN2.  |

**Q2. Please provide comments on the RAN3’s working assumptions that “*Upon migration/HO failure, the buffered RRC message is still transferred to child node.*” Are there potential obstacles? If so, how to overcome them?**

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| **Company** | **Comments** |
| Kyocera | We assume the withheld RRC message is no longer useful in this case. From the child node’s perspective, we assume the outdated RRC Reconfiguration with sync still initiates the access to the target cell, which is no longer accepted. If it’s the case, we think the parent node should discard the outdated RRC message rather than transfer it. We think it’s up to RAN3 on what condition the parent node discards the withheld RRC message and how the donor knows the withheld RRC message is no longer transferred by the parent node. We also think it’s up to donor implementation how to align PDCP SN for the new (subsequent) RRC message from the child node’s perspective.  |
| Ericsson | We are ok with the RAN3 WA, that is one of the possible approaches. The parent IAB node will deliver both RRC message in sequence, and the child will apply the IP address change in sequence, which is ok. In general, the CU is aware that there is a message with a certain PDCP SN intended for the child node stored at the parent node, and it can get around this issue by implementation. For example, another approach is to generate a new message with the same PDCP SN and letting the IAB node discard the previously buffered message. |
| Samsung | We don’t think there is any problem. And it is also not the case that transferring two RRCReconfigurations (one buffered, and one via new parent path after recovery) together is always necessary. Migrating IAB node is still anchored to the same donor CU and there is no strict requirement to send new RRCReconfiguration msg immediately after the migrating node’s recovery done because using old IP address at the descendant node doesn’t make any drop in the relaying node due to the local rerouting.Regarding the condition to transfer the buffered one, it is possible to fail to apply the received RRC msg. So to align this situation, we think the condition for transferring the buffered RRCReconfiguation should be further refined not just receiving but successfully applying as below:The condition for the descendant node to send the buffered RRC message to its child node is: Upon a descendant IAB-MT receiving (successfully applying the received) the RRC reconfiguration for its own intra-donor migration (e.g., including the new IP address(es) without PCI change).  |
| Fujitsu | We think the working assumption is acceptable. |
| ZTE | If the buffered RRC message is still transferred to child node upon migration failure, incorrect reconfiguration would be implemented by the child MT. Moreover, the child node which receives the RRCreconfiguration for its own intra-donor migration would release the withheld RRC messages to descendant nodes consequently. In this situation, all child/descendant nodes would initiate IKE and SCTP handshake using the new TNL address and default BAP routing ID received in the RRCReconfiguration message. And these uplink packets would be discarded at the migrating node due to the migration failure. On the contrary, if the buffered RRC message is discarded at the migration node upon migration failure, there would be PDCP SN gap issue. In order to resolve the above issue, one potential solution is the migration failure is informed to the descendant nodes so that descendant nodes won’t implement corresponding RRCreconfiguarion, e.g. the migration failure could be sent from the migrating node to descendant node via BAP control PDU. Another potential solution is that the buffered RRC message is discarded at the migration node upon migration failure and the donor CU is informed that the corresponding RRC message is discarded.  |
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**Q3. Do you believe that contrary to RAN3’s view, CHO combined with solution #1 is feasible? How? If yes, should it be supported?**

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| **Company** | **Comments** |
| Kyocera | No. We think RAN3’s agreement should be respected.  |
| Ericsson | No. We think RAN3 assumption is correct, it is not a critical requirement to support CHO and solution 1 together in Rel.17, especially since that may complicate the specification work.  |
| Samsung  | We also have the same view with RAN3. CHO has the arbitrary time to be executed. For CHO combined with solution 1, there could be more frequent RRCReconfigurations from donor to that IAB node for current configuration modification, not for CHO migration. Assuming same method as solution 1 is also applied for CHO, the buffered RRCReconfiguration msg is always transferred together with new RRCReconfiguration to the child IAB node whenever that RRCReconfiguration was given to that child IAB node, and donor continuously configures the IAB node the RRCreconfiguration for buffering whenever consumed. Therefore, unnecessary RRC configurations might happen frequently. We think this seems to give the bad predictability in the network. |
| Fujitsu | Agree with RAN3’s view. |
| ZTE | No, we share the same view that solution 1 shall not be applied when the migrating IAB-node is configured with CHO from RAN2’s perspective.  |
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## UE capabilities

**Issue:** Whether to support UE capability for Rel-17 intra-donor-DU local-rerouting and inter-donor DU re-routing.

**Issue:** Whether need to differentiate the capability between “inter-donor CU partial migration” and “inter-donor CU routing for topology redundancy”.

**Issue:** Details on feature group.

Based on [AT116bis-e][051][eIAB] UE Caps, the views were split on these issues.

The rapporteur makes the following observations:

**Observation:** In Rel-16, BAP transport was considered mandatory and not supported with capabilities.

**Observation:** In Rel-16, RAN3 considered topology adaptation optional. No capabilities were supported since RAN3’s belief is that inter-RAN-node match up should be based on OAM and not based on capability signaling.

BAP header rewriting is certainly an Rel-17 enhancements of the Rel-16 functionality. If we wanted to depart from the mandatory support of BAP functionality for Rel-17 features, we would have to explicitly agree on it. Further, support for capabilities related to topology adaptation that are in RAN3 realm should be decided by RAN3.

**Q4: Do you believe that for Rel-17, BAP functionality should not be mandatory anymore as it is in Rel-16? Which aspects should not be mandatory anymore?**

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| **Company** | **Rel-17 BAP mandatory as in Rel-16?** | **Comments** |
| Kyocera | (No) | We have no strong view, but we assume the additional functions specified in Rel-17 are all optional in general.  |
| Ericsson | No other capabilities besides BAP header rewriting. |  |
| Samsung  | No | If the topology adaptation feature is optional, then BAP header rewriting needs to be optional since that is only necessary for some topological scenario. If we can split R17 BAP feature into BAP header rewriting and others, then only rewriting part can be optional with the remaining BAP feature to be mandatory as of R16. |
| Fujitsu | Maybe no. | We think most BAP-related capabilities discussed in the last meeting email discussion can be optional, such as BH RLF detection and recovery indication, BAP header rewriting, inter-donor-DU re-routing. No strong view. |
| ZTE | No | The BAP related feature group introduced in R16 is “Basic BAP procedures”, which consists of three components: 1) Routing; 2) Bearer mapping; 3) IP assignment over RRC. In our view, local rerouting is not included in the “Basic BAP procedures” feature group and is optional. In RAN2#116bis-e meeting, it was agreed to define a new UE capability for BAP header rewriting based inter-donor CU routing as optional UE capability for IAB-MT. In our view, **the new UE capabilities for BAP header rewriting based inter-donor CU routing and BAP header rewriting based local rerouting should be optional**. It’s true that the procedures of inter-donor CU partial migration and inter-donor CU routing for topology redundancy are discussed in RAN3, BAP header rewriting in the two scenarios is definitely related to BAP which is in RAN2 scope.  |
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## Other issues

**Q5: Are there any other issues?**

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| **Company** | **Comments** |
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# 3 Conclusion

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# 4 References

[1] R2-2202050, [Post116bis-e][079][eIAB] Open Issues (Qualcomm), 3GPP RAN WG2 Meeting 116bis-e, January 2022.