**3GPP TSG RAN2 #121bis-e R2-23xxxxx**

**Electronic, 17th – 26th April, 2023**

**Agenda Item:**  **7.14.4**

**Source: China Unicom (email rapporteur)**

**Title:** [**AT121bis-e][220][QoE] SRB5 configuration and usage (China Unicom)**

**Document for: Discussion and Decision**

# 1 Introduction

This is the email report of [AT121bis-e][220]:

* **[AT121bis-e][220][QoE] SRB5 configuration and usage (China Unicom)**

Scope: Discuss how the SRB5 is configured by MN/SN, e.g. how switching the reporting leg and QoE pause work. Attempt to provide proposal on agreeable details as well as details requiring further discussion.

Intended outcome: Discussion report in R2-2304395

Deadline: Deadline 2 (Comment deadline: Friday W1, 0900 UTC, Rapporteur proposed outcome: Monday W2)

Companies providing input to this email discussion are requested to leave contact information below.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Name** | **Email Address** |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Jun Chen | jun.chen@huawei.com |
| Ericsson | Cecilia Eklöf | [cecilia.eklof@ericsson.com](mailto:cecilia.eklof@ericsson.com) |
| NEC | Satoaki Hayashi | Satoaki-hayashi@nec.com |
| Nokia | Ping Yuan | Ping.1.Yuan@nokia-sbell.com |
| LGE | SangWon Kim | Sangwon7.kim@lge.com |
| Qualcomm | Jianhua Liu | jianhua@qti.qualcomm.com |
| CMCC | Kangyi Liu | liukangyi@chinamobile.com |
| ZTE | Zhihong Qiu | qiu.zhihong@zte.com.cn |
| Apple | Ping-Heng Wallace Kuo | pingheng\_kuo@apple.com |
| China Unicom | Shuai Gao | gaos30@chinaunicom.cn |
| Samsung | Seung-Beom | [s90.jeong@samsung.com](mailto:s90.jeong@samsung.com) |
| CATT | Haocheng Wang | wanghaocheng@catt.cn |

# 2 Discussion

## 2.1 SRB5 Configuration and procedures

To decide whether to use explicit indication for QoE reporting in NR-DC, two cases are mentioned in the contributions:

Case 1: whether to indicate the reporting leg by implicit indication (MN or SN)?

Case 2: whether to indicate the changed leg by implicit indication (MN -> SN or SN->MN)?

For case 1, [6] supports both SRB4 and SRB5 are configured simultaneously, and [6][10] propose that UE can be explicitly indicated the reporting leg in the case of both SRB4 and SRB5 are configured, then QoE reports can be reported to the corresponding leg. However, [7] supports to use implicit indication when only one SRB (SRB4 or SRB5 are configured). The case that both SRB4 and SRB5 are configured simultaneously are not considered in [7]. [11] also supports only one bearer, i.e. either SRB4 or SRB5 is configured at a given time.

From Rapp perspective, it's common to report QoE reports to the corresponding leg when only one of SRB4 or SRB5 is configured at a given time. In addition, as QoE supports more and more metrics and service types for measurement, the use of SRB4 and SRB5 can help reduce the AS buffer pressure under RAN overload and reduce the probability of QoE reports being discarded due to the buffer is full. Before deciding whether to use implicit indication for QoE reporting, RAN2 needs to discuss the SRB4 and SRB5 configuring. [7] also propose that the case that both SRB4 and SRB5 are not configured need to be considered.

**Q1a: Do you agree with that RAN2 should consider both SRB4 and SRB5 are configured simultaneously?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes | We think it is natural that both of them can be configured simultaneously, since both MN and SN can have their own QoE configurations, e.g. for RAN visible QoE and it is usually beneficial that the results are reported directly to the node which configured the measurements. Also, in case the reporting leg is indicated per QoE configuration (as proposed in Proposal 4) it is possible to share the reporting load between MN and SN flexibly.  In summary, we see no technical obstacles with allowing such flexibility. For UE capability aspect, we can address it later. |
| Ericsson | Yes | Both the MN and the SN can configure the UE with QoE configurations. The SRBs are valid for all QoE configurations, they are not configured per QoE configuration. So the MN may have configured the UE with one QoE configuration and the SN the UE with another QoE configuration and then both SRB4 and SRB5 may be configured. |
| NEC | Yes | It would be up to network configuration, no need to restrict it in the spec. |
| Nokia | Yes | Our understanding is that, both SRB4 and SRB5 can be configured simultaneously to UE. Simultaneous SRB4/SRB5 configuration is up to NW configuration and dependent on RAN3 decision. i.e. if there is a need to coordinate RRC Ids between MN and SN, we assume that simultaneous configuration from MN and SN can happen. Given that default reporting (SRB4 to MN and SRB5 to SN) could be also made possible. But maybe check with RAN3 is required. |
| LGE | Yes | Basically, it is reasonable to use SRB4/SRB5 to directly transmit the MN/SN related QoE report to MN/SN respectively, when the UE is configured with the QoE measurements by both MN and SN. |
| Qualcomm | No | But can following majority view. |
| CMCC | Yes | We also agree that SRB4 and SRB5 can be configured for MN and SN for QoE report separately. And we think MN and SN can have different QMC configurations therefore they can be configured simultaneously. |
| ZTE | Yes | No need to restrict NW’s implementation. |
| Apple | Yes | However, we think both of them are optional. |
| China Unicom | Yes | More and more metrics and service types for QoE measurement will be supported in the future, the use of both SRB4 and SRB5 can help to reduce the AS buffer pressure under RAN overload and reduce the probability of QoE reports being discarded due to the buffer is full. |
| Samsung | Yes |  |
| CATT | Yes | Both SRB4 and SRB5 can be configured simultaneously to UE. MN and SN can configure the different QoE measurement. There is no sufficient reason to set the limitation. |

Summary:11/12 that RAN2 should consider both SRB4 and SRB5 are configured simultaneously, there is no need to set the limitation. 1/12 disagrees but can follow majority view. So it’s proposed:

**(12/12) Proposal 1: Both SRB4 and SRB5 can be configured simultaneously.**

**Q1b: If the answer of Q1a is “Yes”, do you agree to explicitly indicate the QoE reporting leg (to MN or SN)?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes | We support to have explicit indication due to two reasons:   * It is not complex * It is clear between UE and network   Some companies also proposed some implicit rules for the UE to decide the reporting leg. However, we are not sure what the benefits are (is it to save 1 or 2 bits in the RRC configuration?). We think this would mean RAN2 has to discuss rules one by one. We are not sure whether it is a good way, because for now we have seen couple of rules, and it will become more and more. Perhaps in the end, we will have quite a lot of rules.  In general, we observe that the benefit of implicit indication is not so attractive and the costs are considerable. |
| Ericsson | Yes | An explicit indication is not needed when it is obvious which leg to report to. If a cell group has configured QoE, the reports are by default sent to that cell group and by the same method (direct signalling or encapsulated). If the reports should be sent in a different way, an explicit indication is needed. |
| NEC | No | When a UE in MR-DC is configured with both SRB4 and SRB5, then SRB4 is used for QoE report to MN for QoE configurations configured by MN whereas SRB5 is used for QoE report to SN for QoE configurations configured by SN. It is obviously that the QoE report leg can be indicated by whether the corresponding SRB is added/released or not. |
| Nokia | No | We think more straightforward selection would be to allow the indication is implicitly handled by appropriate SRBs configuration. For example, the reporting leg selection can be implicitly indicated by SRB4/5 configuration. For example, if SRB5 is configured (no matter SRB4 is configured or not), the UE reports QoE reports to SN. If SRB5 is not configured but SRB4 is configured, it reports QoE reports to MN. |
| LGE | No | When MN leg and SN leg are not congested, no indication is needed. I.e. UE can use SRB4 to transmit the QoE report configured by MN to MN and use SRB5 to transmit the QoE report configured by SN to SN.  When MN leg is congested, all QoE reports need to be transmitted via SRB5. We already have ‘pauseReporting’ to indicate the congestion, and the ‘pauseReporting’ can be configured MN and SN separately. So no additional indication is needed to indicate the QoE reporting leg. |
| Qualcomm | No | As commented by above companies, UE can report MN configured QoE to MN and SN configured QoE to SN. If MN is overloaded, then the QoE configuration should be modified to SN |
| CMCC | Yes | An explicit indicator can be beneficial for RAN overload. |
| ZTE | Yes | As in Q1, it is possible NW can configure both SRB4/5, implicit indication based on SRB type is not feasible. Even when SRB5 is configured, NW may consider to use MN to transmits the QoE report to achieve load balance between two legs. |
| Apple | No | We think the UE can select SRB based on whether QoE reporting is configured by MN or SN. |
| China Unicom | Yes | We support to explicitly indicate the QoE reporting leg, but not for the reporting leg changing.  If both SRB4 and SRB5 are configured to the UE, the UE may receive different QoE configurations from different nodes, the UE AS and UE APP layer can't figure out which configurations shall be reported via SRB4 or via SRB5, due to all the configurations are measured and stored together.  Besides, in the case of both SRB5 are configured, it’s not agreed that SRB5 has a high priority than SRB4, and the SN leg may be unstable when considering UE power saving or bad coverage of SCG, so it’s not reasonable to prioritize QoE reporting via SRB5. |
| Samsung | Yes | Prefer to have an explicit indicator, as it can be defined per measConfigAppLayerID. It means NW can indicate the reporting leg per QoE configuration. |
| CATT | Yes | We think an explicit indication of reporting leg is simple and clear for UE to report the QoE result. It also flexible for report leg change case. |

Summary:7/12 support to explicitly indicate the QoE reporting leg (to MN or SN), because it is clear between UE and network, and if both SRB4 and SRB5 are configured, the default QoE reporting mechanism in only one SRB is configured does not work. 5/12 opposed to use explicit indication. As they think QoE report leg can be indicated by whether the corresponding SRB is added/released or not. In Rapp’s view, it’s not clear how can AS or APP layer figure out which configurations and reports shall be reported via SRB4 or via SRB5, due to all the configurations are measured and stored together. So it’s proposed:

**(7/12)Proposal 2: The network can explicitly indicate the QoE reporting leg (to MN or SN) if both SRB4 and SRB5 are configured.**

**Q1c: Do you agree with that QoE reports can be reported to the MN (only SRB4 is configured) and QoE reports can be reported to the SN (only SRB5 is configured)?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes, details up to RAN3 | In our view, for m-based QoE, if only one SRB (either SRB4 or SRB5), the QoE reports can be forwarded to another entity, e.g. from MN to SN, or from SN to MN. The forwarding itself is RAN3 related, and RAN2 can focus on Uu part. |
| Ericsson |  | Not sure of the question. Does it relate to the UE sending the reports or to forwarding of reports between nodes on the network side |
| NEC | Yes |  |
| Nokia | See comment | We wonder what the “forwarded” mean in the question. Does it mean "reported to MN/reported to SN"? If this understanding is correct, we agree the proposal. |
| LGE |  | Same view as Nokia |
| Qualcomm |  | Same view as Nokia |
| CMCC | Yes | If “forwarded” means “reported”. |
| ZTE |  | Needs clarification? Based on the agreements so far, UE can allow NW indication to report the QoE measurements to either SN or MN, which is also per RAN3’s request. Regarding the detailed forward procedure, it can be left to RAN3 to discuss. |
| Apple |  | Same view as Nokia |
| China Unicom | Yes |  |
| Samsung | No | UE reports up to (explicit or implicit) reporting leg configuration. |
| CATT | Yes |  |

Summary:9/12 support QoE reports can be reported to MN(or SN) if only one SRB (either SRB4 or SRB5) is configured to the UE. 1/12 is not sure of the question. 1/12 thinks even only one SRB is configured, the NW will can explicitly indicate the UE to report QoE reports to another leg. 1/12 disagree with the Q1c and thinks that UE reports up to (explicit or implicit) reporting leg configuration. In rapp’s view, it's not suggest to use explicit indication for leg reporting in all the cases. If only one SRB (either SRB4 or SRB5) is configured to the UE, the easiest way is to report QoE reports to MN(or SN) directly.

**(9/12)Proposal 3: QoE reports can be reported to MN directly if SRB4 is configured and SRB5 is not configured to the UE. QoE reports can be reported to SN directly if SRB5 is configured and SRB4 is not configured to the UE.**

**Q1d: Do you think RAN2 needs to discuss the case that both SRB4 and SRB5 are not configured? If the answer is yes, how to handle the measured QoE reports?**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | No | If both SRB4 and SRB5 are not configured, QoE features are not enabled, like we did for Rel-17 QoE. So we wonder what issue we are going to discuss. |
| Ericsson | No | If the network has configured QoE, at least SRB4 should be configured, otherwise it is an erroneous configuration. |
| NEC | No | It is not a valid configuration for QoE report. |
| Nokia | Yes | It seems a feasible situation, which may need discussion until when the UE could buffer data. |
| LGE | No | Same view as Huawei. |
| Qualcomm | No | Same view as Huawei |
| CMCC | No | Same view as Huawei. |
| ZTE | No | Same view as Huawei |
| Apple | No | We are not sure why a UE should even measure QoE if no appropriate SRB for QoE reporting is configured. |
| China Unicom | No | Share the same view with Huawei and Ericsson. |
| Samsung | No | Same view as Huawei |
| CATT | No | Agree with HW. |

Summary:11/12 disagree to discuss the scenario that both SRB4 and SRB5 are not configured. As they think QoE features are enabled only at least one of SRB4 or SRB5 is configured. 1/12 support to discuss this issue because it may need discussion until when the UE could buffer data. In rapp’s view, SRB4/SRB5 are related to QoE functionalities, it’s not needed to discuss if both SRB4 and SRB5 are not configured.

For case 2, [1][7][10][11] support to use the implicit indication, while [2][4][6] support to use explicit indication. In detail, [7] propose that if SRB5 is configured, the UE reports QoE reports to SN, if SRB5 is not configured but SRB4 is configured, it reports QoE reports to MN. [10] propose that if pause indication is set to true, the MN leg can be changed to SN to mitigate MN’s overload status. Or it can be changed from SN to MN if the SN is released. [11] propose that QoE reporting leg changing can be achieved by existing bearer type change. For explicit indication, [4] also propose to use 1-bit indication per QoE configuration (i.e., per measConfigAppLayerId) to indicate the switching leg for QoE reporting (MN or SN). [8] propose that if the reporting leg is changed for a QoE/RVQoE configuration, the change takes effect immediately, i.e., also for an ongoing application layer measurement session.

To summarize, some companies support to use implicit indication thinks that leg changing can be implicitly indicate by bearer type changing, pause indication, SRB added/released action, the others support to use explicit indications. And one company also propose the ongoing APP layer measurement session can be changed. From Rapp perspective, different companies have different opinions, but the signalling overhead can be reduced with implicit indication for leg changing. As for can we change the ongoing QoE session, it can be discussed further.

**Q2a: Do you agree to indicate the changed leg by implicit indication (MN -> SN or SN->MN)? If the answer is yes, please provide the detailed procedures how can implicit indication be used?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | No | As indicated in our reply to Q1a, we do not think we need to spend time on specifying complex rules for leg selection. |
| Ericsson | No | Not sure how implicit indication could work. |
| NEC | Yes | See comments for Q1b. |
| Nokia | Yes | Implicitly indicated by appropriate SRBs configuration, as explained in Q1b. |
| LGE | Yes | For QoE configured by MN, UE basically would use SRB4 to transmit directly the QoE report to MN. When MN is congested, SRB5 can be used. The pauseReporting per CG seems sufficient to indicate the MN/SN congestion. |
| Qualcomm | Yes | Same as Q1b, UE can report MN configured QoE to MN and SN configured QoE to SN. If MN is overloaded, then the QoE configuration can be switched to SN (e.g. SN provides QoE configuration ID to the UE) |
| CMCC | Yes | Similar views as LGE. |
| ZTE | No | The switch leg indication is required by RAN3 to deal with overload situation, to rely on implicit indication(e.g. by default to report to configured node ) is not feasible and cannot fulfil RAN3 requirement. Implicit SRB type is also not feasible per our explanation in previous question. |
| Apple | Yes | We think the UE can select SRB based on whether QoE reporting is configured by MN or SN. |
| China Unicom | Yes | As we proposed in the discussion paper, leg changing for reporting may happen in the following scenarios:  1) When only MN (or SN) is RAN overload, the leg changing will happen.  e.g. if Rel-17 paused indication is sent to the UE, QoE reports that needed to be reported to MN (or SN) shall be changed to SN leg for reporting.  2) When the SN is released due to some reasons, the leg changing will happen. QoE reports shall be automatically select MN for reporting.  So we believe that implicit indication is enough for leg changing. |
| Samsung | No | Same view with Huawei. |
| CATT | No | We think the implicit indication is too complex when describe the procedure of report leg change. And not sure whether all cases can be covered via implicit indication. |

Summary:7/12 agree to indicate the changed leg by implicit indication (MN -> SN or SN->MN), while 5/12 disagree. Companies cannot make consensus due to they are not clear with the complexity of signalling procedures and how can implicit indication work. In rapp’s view, RAN2 can firstly discuss in what scenarios the leg switching will happen, e.g. RAN overload scenario, then RAN2 can come back to see does the implicitly indication for leg changing can work or not.

**(7/12)Proposal 4: The leg switching may happen at some scenarios (e.g. RAN overload scenario). FFS on the explicit indication and implicit indication, e.g. signaling impacts, details on UE/NW behaviours.**

**Q2b: Do you think that an ongoing application layer measurement session is also changed for reporting when the reporting leg is changing?**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | No | There should be no impact on ongoing application layer session from leg switching. |
| Ericsson |  | Our proposal was not related to the session in the application layer, it was only related to the reporting. We wanted to confirm the understanding that the change in reporting leg takes effect immediately in order to know if any changes to the pause mechanism would be needed, but maybe that is already obvious and the proposal was confusing. If the reporting leg can be changed for an ongoing session, we don’t think that any changes to the pause mechanism is not needed as the network can change the reporting leg instead. |
| NEC | No strong veiw | Follow majority |
| Nokia | See comments | The question is ambiguous. The “ongoing application layer measurement session” is from App layer point of view? Or RRC ?  If the QoE reporting leg is changed in RRC layer, is it transparent for App layer? |
| LGE | No | The reporting leg change is just an AS behaviour. It doesn’t affect APP layer. |
| Qualcomm | No | To avoid confusion, propose to change to “reporting leg change is not visible to application layer QoE sessions”. |
| CMCC | No | Application layer is not aware of leg switching. |
| ZTE |  | My understanding is that the proposal is not to change the on-going measurements. But to emphasize that UE shall always follow the indication received to report the measurements, which is fine for us. |
| Apple | No | RAN3 has agreed that leg switching is possible during an application session |
| China Unicom | No | The APP layer shall not be affected. |
| Samsung | Yes | RAN3 already agreed:  *QoE reports can be transmitted to either MN or SN and the reporting leg (MCG or SCG) can be changed during the application session.* |
| CATT | No | Reporting leg change does not impact the APP layer. |

Summary:7/12 agree that reporting leg change does not impact the APP layer, 1/12 follows the majority view. 1/12 clarify the question is related to whether pause resume mechanism still exists. 1/12 is not clear with whether the ongoing application is from APP layer point of view or RRC point of view. 1/12 agrees the UE shall always follow the indication received to report the measurements. 1/12 thinks RAN3 has agreed the reporting leg (MCG or SCG) can be changed during the application session from AS layer point of view. In rapporteur’s view, the majority views are the application layer is not affected even the leg is changing.

**(8/12)Proposal 5: An ongoing application layer measurement session in APP layer is not affected when the reporting leg is changing. The reporting leg can also be changed even if the application session (from AS layer point of view) is ongoing.**

After leg changing, [8] propose the session start and stop indications are sent to the node which configured the UE with QoE, even if the QoE/RVQoE reports are sent to the other node.

**Q2c: Do you agree with that the session start and stop indications are sent to the node which configured the UE with QoE, even if the QoE/RVQoE reports are sent to the other node?**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | No | We wonder about the benefits.  It seems easy to let UE send all reports for a RRC ID to one node and the nodes can forward the reported information to each other, if needed (details up to RAN3). |
| Ericsson | Yes | It is the node that configured QoE that is responsible for the configuration and handles the area scope. |
| NEC | No strong veiw | Follow majority |
| Nokia | Need more discussion | The alignment of MDT and QoE measurements was not fully discussed. FFS. |
| LGE | No | No need to support such a complicate UE behaviour. MN/SN can forward it to another node. |
| Qualcomm |  | Postpone the discussion, MDT and QoE alignment has no progress in RAN3. |
| CMCC | Yes, not a strong view | Can wait for RAN3’s conclusions. |
| ZTE | Postponed | Wondering about the use case,further discussion is needed. |
| Apple |  | We think this can be discussed further when motivations/benefits are more clear to RAN2 |
| China Unicom | Need more discussion | Share the same view with Nokia, it can be discussed further. |
| Samsung | No |  |
| CATT | Need more discussion | As the session start and stop indication are mainly related to alignment of MDT and QoE, we agree with Nokia to wait for the progress on the alignment of MDT and QoE measurements. |

Summary:7/12 think this issue need more discussion till RAN3 has made more progress on the MDT/QoE alignment. 1/12 follow the majority. 2/12 disagree due to it seems too complicated to be supported. 2/12 support the proposals. In rapporteur’s view, RAN2 can leave it FFS and wait for more progress from RAN3,

**(8/12)Proposal 6: FFS on session start and stop indication, and wait for the RAN3’s progress on the alignment of MDT and QoE.**

For SRB5 handling, [1][6] propose that SRB5 handling (setup, modification, release) is configured via SN RRC Reconfiguration message. [6][8] propose that when SCG is released, SRB5 should be released as well. And in TS 37.340, SRB3 definition needs to be updated due to SRB5 introduction [6].

In Rapp’s view, SRB5 is defined for QoE reporting to SN, which is similar with SRB3 defined for SN. So it’s common to handle SRB5 via SN RRC message and SRB5 should be released when the SCG is released. Then the SRB5 should be updated to the TS 37.340.

**Q3a: Do you agree with that SRB5 handling (setup, modification, release) is configured via SN RRC Reconfiguration message, and SRB5 should be released when the SCG is released?**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes | Proponent |
| Ericsson | Yes |  |
| NEC | Yes |  |
| Nokia | Yes |  |
| LGE | Yes | As SRB3 is released when SCG is released. |
| Qualcomm | Yes |  |
| CMCC | Yes |  |
| ZTE | Yes |  |
| Apple | Yes |  |
| China Unicom | Yes |  |
| Samsung | Yes |  |
| CATT | Yes |  |

Summary:12/12 support that SRB5 handling (setup, modification, release) is configured via SN RRC Reconfiguration message, and SRB5 should be released when the SCG is released.

**(12/12)Proposal 7: SRB5 handling (setup, modification, release) is configured via SN RRC Reconfiguration message, and SRB5 should be released when the SCG is released.**

**Q3b: Do you agree to update TS 37.340 based on the introduction of SRB5?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes | Some changes may be needed. |
| Ericsson | Yes |  |
| NEC | Yes |  |
| Nokia | Yes |  |
| LGE | Yes |  |
| Qualcomm | Yes |  |
| CMCC | Yes |  |
| ZTE | Yes |  |
| Apple | Yes |  |
| China Unicom | Yes |  |
| Samsung | Yes |  |
| CATT | Yes |  |

Summary: 12/12 support to update TS 37.340 based on the introduction of SRB5.

**(12/12)Proposal 8: According to the RAN2/RAN3 agreements, TS 37.340 can be updated based on the introduction of SRB5.**

## 2.2 RRC spec impacts with SRB5 introduced

As for the detailed RRC aspects related with SRB4 and SRB5, [3][5][8][10] propose that if SRB5 is not configured or the SCG is deactivated, UE transmits the QoE reports related to SCG in MeasurementReportAppLayer message embedded in ULInformationTransferMRDC via SRB4 to the MN, [8] also propose in this case the MN can forward the embedded SN-related QoE reports to SN. [3] [7] agree with that if SRB5 is configured and the SCG is not deactivated, UE transmits the QoE report related to SCG in MeasurementReportAppLayer message via SRB5.

In Rapp’s view, all the QoE reports (include both MN-related and SN-related QoE reports) are required to be uploaded to MN if SRB5 is not configured, and SN-related QoE reports can be transfer to SN via SRB5 if SCG is not deactivated and SRB5 is configured. How can MN handle the SN-related QoE reports involves with Xn or NG interface, which is out of RAN2 scope.

**Q4a: Do you agree that if SRB5 is not configured or the SCG is deactivated, UE transmits the QoE reports related to SCG in *MeasurementReportAppLayer* message embedded in *ULInformationTransferMRDC* via SRB4 to the MN?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | No | Reasons are provided in our paper [6]:  Also, according to the agreements of RAN3, both nodes may be interested in knowing the RAN visible QoE results. In such case, if the SN *MeasurementReportAppLayer* is included in the MN *ULInformationTransferMRDC* message, MN needs to send the SN *MeasurementReportAppLayer* to SN and only then SN sends the RAN visible QoE results back to MN. It will increase the delay of RAN visible QoE results and increase signaling over Xn interface.  Our preference is:  **If SRB5 is not configured, UE sends the SN QoE results in MeasurementReportAppLayer message via SRB4 and MN forwards them to SN.** |
| Ericsson | Yes to not configured, No to deactivated SCG | If SRB5 is not configured, the UE transmits the QoE reports in *MeasurementReportAppLayer* message embedded in *ULInformationTransferMRDC* via SRB4. The assumption is that the network has made the configuration in an *RRCReconfiguration* encapsulated in *mrdc-SecondaryCellGroupConfig* in such case. The network should not make any configuration using SRB3 without configuring SRB5 at the same time, that would be an erroneous configuration.  If the SCG is deactivated and the UE needs to transmit a QoE report to the SN, the UE should indicate that it has a preference to get the SCG activated according to legacy procedures. When the SCG has been activated, the UE can transmit the report to the SN.  The UE shouldn’t send reports to any other node than the node which provided the QoE configuration, unless explicitly indicated by the network. |
| NEC | Yes |  |
| Nokia | No | It seems simple to reuse legacy MeasurementReportAppLayer message via SRB4. |
| LGE | Yes, | so that MN can forward the QoE report to SN. |
| Qualcomm |  | It seems we need to distinguish different cases:  - For s-based QoE, this is not needed, MN can forward the QoE report to MCE  - For SN triggered m-based QoE, this may need to be discussed in RAN3, whether MN can forward to the right MCE.  - For RVQoE, MN needs to decodes the reporting message and obtain PDU Session ID and QoS Flow ID, then MeasurementReportAppLayer message via SRB4. |
| CMCC | No | *MeasurementReportAppLayer* can be reused. |
| ZTE | No | It is possible to use SRB4, no need for new message |
| Apple | Yes but | We are also fine with Huawei’s preference indicated above. The key point is that MN should be able to forward the QoE report to SN. |
| China Unicom | Yes | Generally, the SCG is deactivated for UE power saving or other reasons, the QoE reports can be reported to MCG, it’s not needed to re-activate the SCG just for QoE reporting. |
| Samsung | No | Agree with Nokia. RAN3 already agreed:  *If a node has configured the UE with QoE measurements, and the other node is receiving the QoE reports from the UE and forwarding them directly to the MCE, then:*  *The node that has configured the UE with QoE measurements should indicate the QoE reference to the node that receives the reports and forwards them directly to MCE.*  It means there is no need for MN to forward QoE data to SN. MN can forward the QoE report directly to MCE. |
| CATT | Yes | We agree if SRB5 is not configured, UE send all the QoE results to MN and then MN forward the SN QoE report to SN. |

Summary: 5/12 support if SRB5 is not configured or the SCG is deactivated, UE transmits the QoE reports related to SCG in MeasurementReportAppLayer message embedded in ULInformationTransferMRDC via SRB4 to the MN. 1/12 only support not configured but object to deactivated SCG. 5/12 object this proposal. 1/12 think more latency will be increased for RVQoE reports coordination between MN and SN, 4/12 thinks that it's simple to reuse legacy MeasurementReportAppLayer message via SRB4. 1/12 thinks that RAN3 has agreed that reports forwarded between MN-SN is not needed for encapsulated QoE. 1/12 think that we should distinguish different cases firstly: s-based QoE, SN-initiated s-based QoE, RVQoE. In rapp’s view, the majority agree that if SRB5 is not configured, UE transmits the QoE reports related to SCG in an RRC message via SRB4 to the MN. And RAN3 has agreed encapsulated QoE reports forwarding between MN and SN is not needed. So ULInformationTransferMRDC message is precluded. FFS on which RRC message is selected: MeasurementReportAppLayer message or MeasurementReportAppLayer message embedded in ULInformationTransferMRDC.

**(8/12)Proposal 9: If SRB5 is not configured (FFS on the SCG deactivation case), UE transmits the encapsulated QoE reports related to SCG in MeasurementReportAppLayer message via SRB4 to the MN.**

**Q4b: If the answer of Q3a is yes, do you agree with that RAN2 should wait for RAN3’s decision on how to handle the SN-related QoE reports received in MN?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| Ericsson |  | There is already an existing mechanism for it for *MeasurementReport*. The same way should be used for *MeasurementReportAppLayer*. |
| LGE |  | Same view as Eircsson |
| Apple |  | Agree with Ericsson |
| China Unicom |  | MN can forward the QoE report to SN. |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

Summary: 3/4 think SN-related QoE report can be reported to by existing mechanism. 1/4 thinks MN can forward QoE reports to SN. In Rapp’s view, RAN3 has agreed the Sn-related QoE reports received by MN can be directly reported to the MCE.

**Q4c: Do you agree that if SRB5 is configured and the SCG is not deactivated, UE transmits the QoE report related to SCG in *MeasurementReportAppLayer* message via SRB5?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Not sure | We think explicit leg indication should be provided per QoE configuration and the UE just follows the configuration. We are not sure what “related to SCG” means. |
| Ericsson | Yes | The assumption is that the network made the configuration via SRB3 in such case. |
| NEC | Yes |  |
| Nokia | Yes | Reusing legacy message via SRB5 is fine. |
| LGE | Yes |  |
| Qualcomm | Yes |  |
| CMCC | Yes |  |
| ZTE | Yes |  |
| Apple | Yes |  |
| China Unicom | Yes |  |
| Samsung | No | Same view with Huawei. |
| CATT | Yes |  |

Summary: 10/12 support that if SRB5 is configured and the SCG is not deactivated, UE transmits the QoE report related to SCG in MeasurementReportAppLayer message via SRB5. 2/12 disagree this proposal due to they think that leg indication should be provided per QoE configuration and the UE just follows the configuration, and it’s not clear what “SN-related” means. The opponents’ view seems to say in some scenarios QoE reports are required to be sent to the MN even both SRB5 is configured and the SCG is not deactivated. In rapp’s view, SN-related means QoE configurations related (or associated) with SN, include the SN-triggered QoE configuration. And the opponent’s view sounds reasonable, so the proposal can be reworded as “If SRB5 is configured and the SCG is not deactivated, UE can transmit the QoE report related to SCG in MeasurementReportAppLayer message via SRB5 if there is no other restriction to the SN(e.g. SN is not at overloaded)”.

**(10/12)Proposal 10:** **If SRB5 is configured, the SCG is not deactivated and SN is not overload, UE can transmit the QoE reports related to SCG in MeasurementReportAppLayer message via SRB5.**

[6] also propose some detailed RRC spec impacts with SRB5 introduced.

1) SRB5 is for RRC messages which include application layer measurement report information (i.e. MeasurementReportAppLayer), all using DCCH logical channel.

2) SRB5 has a lower priority than SRB3 and can only be configured by the network after AS security activation.

3) Once AS security is activated, all RRC messages on SRB5 are integrity protected and ciphered by PDCP.

4) Split SRB is not supported for SRB5.

5) The integrity protection algorithm is common for SRB1, SRB2, SRB3 (if configured), SRB4 (if configured), SRB5 (if configured) and DRBs configured with integrity protection, with the same keyToUse value. The ciphering algorithm is common for SRB1, SRB2, SRB3 (if configured), SRB4 (if configured), SRB5 (if configured) and DRBs configured with the same keyToUse value.

6) SRB5 release is supported, e.g. via srb5-ToRelease IE

7) During RRC connection resume, the UE resumes SRB5 (if configured)

**Q4d: Do you agree all the 1)-7) proposals related with RRC RRC spec impacts when introducing SRB5?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes | Proponent |
| Ericsson | Yes to 1-6 | The UE should apply the configuration indicated by the network at resume. |
| NEC | Yes |  |
| Nokia | Yes |  |
| LGE | Yes |  |
| Qualcomm | Yes to 1-6 | For 7, same as Ericsson, whether SRB5 can be resumed depend on whether SCG can be resumed. |
| CMCC | Yes |  |
| ZTE | Yes 1-6 | Same view as QC |
| Apple | Yes to 1-6 | Same view as Ericsson and QC |
| China Unicom | Yes |  |
| Samsung | Yes 1-6 |  |
| CATT | Yes |  |

Summary: 12/12 agrees with 1-6, 8/12 also agrees 7) while 4/12 have some concerns due to that they think SRB5 can be resumed depend on whether SCG can be resumed.

**(12/12)Proposal 11:** **RAN2 to agree the following RRC spec impacts with SRB5 introduced:**

**1) SRB5 is for RRC messages which include application layer measurement report information (i.e. MeasurementReportAppLayer), all using DCCH logical channel.**

**2) SRB5 has a lower priority than SRB3 and can only be configured by the network after AS security activation.**

**3) Once AS security is activated, all RRC messages on SRB5 are integrity protected and ciphered by PDCP.**

**4) Split SRB is not supported for SRB5.**

**5) The integrity protection algorithm is common for SRB1, SRB2, SRB3 (if configured), SRB4 (if configured), SRB5 (if configured) and DRBs configured with integrity protection, with the same keyToUse value. The ciphering algorithm is common for SRB1, SRB2, SRB3 (if configured), SRB4 (if configured), SRB5 (if configured) and DRBs configured with the same keyToUse value.**

**6) SRB5 release is supported, e.g. via srb5-ToRelease IE**

**(8/12)Proposal 12:** **FFS on whether the UE resumes SRB5 (if configured) during RRC connection resume.**

## 2.3 Reuse Rel-17 QoE mechanism

When considering whether and how to reuse Rel-17 mechanism, QoE reports meassage segmentation, the capability of maximum number of simultaneous QoE configurations, and pause and restart mechanism are discussed.

[2][6] discuss the segmentation for SRB5, [6] propose the SRB5 can be used for transferring of segments of ULDedicatedMessageSegment.

[6][7] discuss the maximum number of simultaneous QoE configurations information exchanging between MN and SN. [7] also propose that RAN2 discuss whether the UE’s maximum number of application layer measurement configurations (i.e., 16) needs extension for DC.

[3][6][7] propose to support pause mechanism in NR-DC, but there are different opinions on how to introduce this mechanism (if MN sends Pause to suspend reporting to both: MN and SN, or to suspend reporting to MN only). In [3], some scenarios are proposed to discuss the RAN overload state for MCG and SCG with considering whether SRB5 is available. However, [6] only propose to reuse Rel-17 principle in NR-DC, e.g. pause all the QoE reports and not pausing RVQoE reports.

In Rapp’s view, reusing Rel-17 segmentation for SRB5 can help to transmit large QoE reports (e.g. XR QoE reports) successfully. For the maximum number of simultaneous QoE configurations information exchanging between MN and SN, it depends on how MN and SN split the QoE configurations by RAN3. If MN is responsible to split all the QoE configurations to MN-trigged or SN-trigged, the maximum number of simultaneous QoE configurations information exchanging seems not needed. For pause mechanism, there are a lot of issues need to be discussed: pause which node, if not paused how to handle the QoE reports?

**Q5a: Do you agree SRB5 can be used for transfer of segments of *ULDedicatedMessageSegment*?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes | Proponent |
| Ericsson | Yes | Segmentation needs to be supported for SRB5 also. |
| NEC | No strong view | Follow majority |
| Nokia | Yes |  |
| LGE | Yes |  |
| Qualcomm | Yes |  |
| CMCC | Yes |  |
| ZTE | Yes |  |
| Apple | Yes |  |
| China Unicom | Yes |  |
| Samsung | Yes |  |
| CATT | Yes |  |

Summary: 11/12 agrees SRB5 can be used for transfer of segments of ULDedicatedMessageSegment, 1/12 has no strong view. So it’s proposed:

**(11/12)Proposal 13:** **SRB5 can be used for transfer of segments of ULDedicatedMessageSegment.**

**Q5b: Do you agree to leave the “maximum number of simultaneous QoE configurations information exchanging between MN and SN” as FFS until RAN3 decide how to split the QoE configurations?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes | In our paper [6] we proposed the following.:  **To ensure MN and SN do not use the same set of QoE configuration RRC identities and that UE capabilities are not exceeded, MN indicates the maximum number of QoE configurations and QoE configuration RRC identities that can be used by SN using inter-node RRC message.**  However, it seems RAN3 agreed that if SN wants to configure something, it needs to ask MN for permission. When MN gives feedback, there is a natural chance for MN to notify SN the RRC ID to use. This seems very straightforward, so we can wait for RAN3 progress on this issue. They are discussing this during this meeting to the best of our knowledge. |
| Ericsson | Yes | Fine to wait. The limitation is probably more in the UE, how many configurations the UE can be configured with. |
| NEC | Yes |  |
| Nokia | Yes | We can wait RAN3 progress on MN-SN coordination to ensure the maximum number of QoE configuration is not exceed. |
| LGE | - | No strong view |
| Qualcomm |  | It should in RAN3 scope, RAN2 does not need to discuss it. |
| CMCC | Yes |  |
| ZTE | Yes | No need for any RAN2 conclusion |
| Apple |  | Up to RAN3 |
| China Unicom | Yes |  |
| Samsung |  | RAN3 scope |
| CATT | Yes |  |

Summary: 11/12 agree that “maximum number of simultaneous QoE configurations information exchanging between MN and SN” is up to RAN3. 1/12 has no strong view. So it’s suggested to leave it for RAN3.

**Q5c: Do you agree to reuse Rel-17 pause mechanism for NR-DC? If the answer is Yes, which option do you support?**

Option 1: all the QoE reports are paused when receiving pause indication.

Option 2: MN-related and SN-related QoE reports can be paused separately, QoE reports can be transmitted through the node that not at RAN overload.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Option** | **Comments** |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes |  | We are open for two options.  Option 1 is not a legacy behaviour as the pause indication is per QoE configuration. But when a certain QoE configuration is paused, then the reports should not be sent neither to MN nor SN for this QoE configuration. |
| Ericsson | Yes |  | The pause indication is configured per QoE configuration, so the pause will apply to that QoE configuration. If the node which provided the QoE configuration is overloaded, the UE can be configured to transmit the reports to the other node. Therefore, we don’t think any further enhancements to pause is needed, i.e. pause means pause for the indicated QoE configuration as in rel-17. |
| NEC | Yes | Option 1 | Option 2 sounds an optimization. Since reporting leg change is supported, such an optimization is not needed. |
| Nokia | Yes | FFS | It depends on the conclusion on whether UE can report QoE to MN and SN (via SRB4 and SRB5) at the same time. |
| LGE | Yes | Option2 | In 38.300 it is specified the QoE measurement collection pause/resume procedure is used to pause/resume reporting of one or multiple QoE measurement configurations in a UE in RAN overload situation. The RAN overload situation differs per CG, and the pauseReporting can be configured per CG.  However, when MN is overloaded, UE doesn’t need to pause the QoE reporting if SRB5 is configured in NR-DC. |
| Qualcomm | Yes | None | Same view as Ericsson, no any enhancement is needed. |
| CMCC | Yes | Option 1 | Option 2 can be replaced by explicit reporting leg indication. |
| ZTE | Yes | ffs | We prefer to further analysis the usage of pause-resume indication |
| Apple | Yes | None | We do not see a need for enhancement |
| China Unicom | Yes | Option2 |  |
| Samsung | Yes | FFS |  |
| CATT | Yes |  | For Option 1, we prefer to reuse the R17 principle, i.e., the pause indication is configuration per QoE configuration. For Option2, we agree have the same concern with NEC, the reporting leg change mechanism can realize the same effect. |

Summary: 12/12 support to reuse Rel-17 pause mechanism for NR-DC. However, companies can’t make consensus on which options shall be selected, 2/12 support option 1 due to they think Option 2 can be replaced by explicit reporting leg indication. 2/12 support option 2 because they think pause resume can be used for per CG, there is no need to pause the QoE reporting if SRB5 is configured in NR-DC. 3/12 suggests to leave it as FFS as Ran2 has not decide whether UE can report QoE to MN and SN (via SRB4 and SRB5) at the same time. 2/12 choose none of the two options, because they think Rel-17 pause resume mechanism not need to be enhanced. 3/12 have more concerns on the both options, because they think for option1, pause indication shall be applied to per QoE configuration, and the reporting leg change mechanism can realize the same effect. In rapp’s view, define the paused reporting mechanism in NR-DC depends on whether RAN2 should support implicit leg changing indication or not. But as for the paused QoE reports, reporting to SCG is a way to mitigating the state of overload. Anyway, it can be left FFS as companies have different views on it.

**(12/12)Proposal 14: For NR-DC, pause/resume procedure is used to pause/resume reporting of one or multiple QoE measurement configurations in a UE in RAN overload situation. Details are FFS, e.g. whether paused QoE reports can be reported to SN (if SN is not overload).**

## 2.4 Other issues about encapsulated QoE

Others issues for NR-DC are also discussed: for RRC IDs splitting, [9] propose that MN is responsible to pre-configure the SN specific RRC ID list and MN specific RRC ID list, and MN sends the SN specific RRC ID list to SN in advance.

For QoE configurations configured in NR-DC, in [1], it’s proposed the UE may receive two independent AppLayerMeasConfig in NR-DC.

[2] propose that for both MN and SN can configure m-based QoE configuration to UE through an RRC message, while only MN can configure s-based QoE configuration to UE through an RRC message, e.g., RRCReconfiguration and RRCResume). [6] propose that RAN visible QoE configuration is generated by the same node which generates the configuration for container based QoE. The other node will not send the RRC message to update/modify the RAN visible QoE configuration which was not configured by this node.

In Rapp’s view, for RRC IDs splitting, the issue are same as Q5b, and can be based on RAN3 decision. For QoE configuraing in NR-DC, the UE may receive two independent QoE configuration when the m-based QoE measurement are activated in NR-DC.

**Q6a: Do you agree with that the UE may receive two independent AppLayerMeasConfig in NR-DC?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes | According to RAN3 agreements, for m-based QoE, MN or SN can generate QoE configurations and then send them to UE, so we think this was already agreed. |
| Ericsson |  | If the configurations are independent, they should have two different *measConfigAppLayerId*s and such configuration is already possible. |
| NEC | Yes |  |
| Nokia | See comments | Yes, it is possible only for m-based QoE configuration, but under NW coordination and RRC Ids should not overlap. |
| LGE | Yes | Same view as rapporteur. |
| Qualcomm | Yes | Same view as rapporteur. |
| CMCC | Yes | Agree with rapporteur |
| ZTE | Yes | Unless RAN3 revise their decision, for now it is possible. |
| Apple | Yes |  |
| China Unicom | Yes | We use “may” not “always”, so we think both s-based and m-based QoE configuration are considered. |
| Samsung |  | Same view with Ericsson |
| CATT | Yes |  |

Summary: 9/12 support that for m-based QoE, the UE may receive two independent AppLayerMeasConfig in NR-DC. and 3/12 also clarifies configuration is already possible. In rapp’s view, RAN3 has agreed this proposal, so it's not needed to discuss it again in RAN2.

**Q6b: Do you agree with that both MN and SN can configure m-based QoE configuration to UE through an RRC message, while only MN can configure s-based QoE configuration to UE through an RRC message, e.g., RRCReconfiguration and RRCResume)?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes | For s-based QoE, we are fine use SRB1 to provide all the QoE configurations to UE (like proposed by China Unicom). And we are also fine to use RRCReconfiguration and RRCResume.  For m-based QoE, it is related to Q6a, and we think it is possible for both MN and SN to send QoE configuration. |
| Ericsson | Yes | This is inline with RAN3 agreements. No additional impact in RAN2 seems to be needed, this is already supported. |
| NEC | Yes |  |
| Nokia | Yes | It was agreed by RAN3. |
| LGE | Yes |  |
| Qualcomm | Yes | Already agreed. |
| CMCC | Yes |  |
| ZTE | Yes |  |
| Apple | Yes |  |
| China Unicom | Yes |  |
| Samsung | Yes | It was agreed by RAN3. |
| CATT | Yes |  |

Summary: 12/12 thinks this question is also agreed by RAN3, so no further discussion in RAN2 is needed.

## 2.5 Support RVQoE for NR-DC

[2][6][9][10][11] propose to consider RVQoE configurations and reporting for NR-DC.

For RVQoE configurations, [2] propose SN can configure the QoE configuration to UE through SRB3, [9] propose two options for SN to send the RVQoE configuration directly via SRB3 or split SRB1, or to MN and MN forward to UE with or without modification. [6] also propose that RAN visible QoE configuration is generated by the same node which generates the configuration for container based QoE. The other node will not send the RRC message to update/modify the RAN visible QoE configuration which was not configured by this node.

**Q7a: Do you agree with that SN can configure the QoE configuration to UE? If the answer is Yes, which option do you prefer to configure SN-related RVQoE configuration?**

Option 1: send the RVQoE configuration directly via SRB3.

Option 2: send the RVQoE configuration directly via split SRB1.

Option 3: send the RVQoE configuration via SRB1 (to MN and MN forward to UE with or without modification).

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Option** | **Comments** |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes |  | We think RAN3 has already agreed:  SN can send an RVQoE configuration to the UE.  Firstly, we think Q7a is relevant to Q7b and Q7c.  Secondly, in Q7b, we are the proponent so we are positive. If Q7b is agreeable, it should be possible to use option 1/2/3 for the configuration transmission. |
| Ericsson | Yes |  | Option 1 is possible. Option 2 we don’t understand. Doesn’t split SRB1 always terminate in the MN? I.e. it doesn’t matter whether it is split or not, it will anyhow be a configuration from the MN. Option 3 we assume is the encapsulated case which is fine, but the MN cannot modify the SN configuration. |
| NEC | Yes | Option 1 |  |
| Nokia | Yes |  | Wait for more RAN3 progress |
| LGE | Yes | - | Option 1 can be a baseline, but SRB1 can be used if SRB3 is not configured. |
| Qualcomm | Yes |  | Wait for RAN3 progress. RAN3 is discussing how MN and SN coordinate RVQoE configuration. |
| CMCC | Yes |  | Can wait for RAN3’s conclusion |
| ZTE | Yes | Both Option 1 and option 3 is feasible per RAN3 decision. | Per RAN3’s decision, it is possible MN or SN can configure UE this the configuration, therefore both option 1 and option 3 is possible. As for split SRB1, not sure about the use case here, what’s that gain of this kind of configuration. |
| Apple | Yes |  | We are open to all options |
| China Unicom | Yes |  | Wait for more RAN3 progress |
| Samsung | Yes |  | RAN3 keeps it FFS  *FFS whether SN can send RVQoE configuration directly to UE via SRB3 or via split SRB1 or explicit over Xn (if MN can modify RVQoE)*  We can wait RAN3 progress |
| CATT | Yes |  |  |

Summary: 12/12 thinks that RAN3 has agreed that SN can configure the RVQE configuration to UE. There is no need for duplicated discussion. As for the SRB selection for RVQoE configuration, 3/12 thinks Option 1 is possible and can be taken as baseline, 5/12 propose that RAN2 can wait for RAN3 progress on how to coordinate RVQoE configuration between MN and SN.

**(5/12)Proposal 15: RAN2 can wait for RAN3 to decide which SRB (SRB1/SRB3/Split SRB1) can be used to configure SN-related RVQoE configuration.**

**Q7b: Do you agree with that RVQoE configurations can only be generated by the same node which generates the configuration for container based QoE?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes | Proponent |
| Ericsson | No | We think it should be possible to configure RVQoE independently of the QoE configuration. We don’t understand the reason for the current restriction. |
| NEC | Yes |  |
| Nokia | See comments | In RAN3 agreement it is said that the first RVQoE is configured blindly to the UE. However, if the other node is the one that provides the bearers for the service then the other node can re-configure the UE and also receives the RVQoE reports. Therefore, we believe for the first configuration is fine that the node that generates the container-based QoE generates the RVQoE blindly, but if the other node provides the bearers then it can modify later. |
| LGE | Yes | It is RAN3 scope. |
| Qualcomm |  | At least, when the RAN node generates RVQoE configuration, the RAN node should have the container based QoE configuration or related RVQoE assistance information. |
| CMCC | Yes |  |
| ZTE |  | It is under RAN3 discussion and we can follow RAN3’s decision. No need for duplicating the discussion here. |
| Apple | Yes | We think this is reasonable |
| China Unicom |  | It’s in RAN3 scope. |
| Samsung | No | RAN3 already agreed:  To determine which node(s) provide the bearers carrying an application session, a node can configure RVQoE measurements at a UE in NR-DC:  **For the first RVQoE configuration, it is blindly configured by MN or SN.**  From the PDU session ID and QFI in the first RVQoE report this node determines which node(s) provide the bearer(s) associated to the corresponding application session.  After the node determines which node(s) carry the session including bearer type change, **the RVQoE configuration may be modified**.  First RVQoE configuration can be done by any node, the subsequent RVQoE configuration will be done by node(s) providing the bearer(s) associated to the corresponding application session |
| CATT | Yes |  |

Summary: 6/12 support that RVQoE configurations can only be generated by the same node which generates the configuration for container based QoE, but the others propose that RAN3 has agreed that for the first RVQoE configuration, it is blindly configured by MN or SN, and after the node determines which node(s) carry the session including bearer type change, the RVQoE configuration may be modified. 1/12 propose that for the first RVQoE configuration, the node that generates the container-based QoE can generate the RVQoE blindly). 1/12 support the subsequent RVQoE configuration will be done by node(s) providing the bearer(s) associated to the corresponding application session

**Proposal 16: RAN2 can follow RAN3’ decision, and discuss whether the first blindly configured or the non-first configured RVQoE configuration can be generated by the same node which generates the configuration for container based QoE.**

**Q7c: Do you agree with that the other node will not send the RRC message to update/modify the RAN visible QoE configuration which was not configured by this node?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes | Proponent |
| Ericsson | Yes | Only the node which made the configuration should be able to update the configuration. It would be very strange if nodes started changing each other’s configurations, the nodes may even belong to different vendors. |
| NEC | Yes |  |
| Nokia | No (for now) | It needs further discussion on how to coordinate the RVQoE in NR-DC which is still in RAN3 discussion. |
| LGE | Yes |  |
| Qualcomm | No (for now) | Too early, it needs further discussion on how to coordinate the RVQoE in NR-DC which is still in RAN3 discussion. |
| CMCC | Yes |  |
| ZTE |  | Too early to decide |
| Apple |  | This discussion may need RAN3’s input, as it may still be possible if MN and SN can coordinate |
| China Unicom | Yes |  |
| Samsung | No | See our response in Q7b |
| CATT | Yes |  |

Summary: 7/12 support that the other node will not send the RRC message to update/modify the RAN visible QoE configuration which was not configured by this node. But 4/12 think it’s depends on how to coordinate the RVQoE in NR-DC which is still in RAN3 discussion. 1/12 thinks that RAN3 has agreed the RVQoE configuration may be modified. In rapp’s view, although the majority support this proposal, but it seems RAN3 are responsible to handle it and there are some possible cases the RVQoE configuration can be modified by other node (when cosider both first blindly and non-first RVQoE configuration together), so it’s suggest to wait for RAN3’s progress on it.

**Proposal 17: RAN2 can wait for RAN3 progress and then discuss whether the other node can send the RRC message to update/modify the RAN visible QoE configuration which was not configured by this node.**

For RVQoE reports, [11] propose the UE AS layer can directly send the RV QoE reports to configuration initialled node separately or send the RV-QoE reports with node indication to one node according to the reporting leg indication. [9] also propose that UE may differentiate the RV-QoE configuration and report of MN and SN according to the node indication. However, [6] propose that a common reporting leg indication is used to indicate reporting leg that is used by the UE for both container-based and RAN visible QoE if both have been configured by the network.

In Rapp’s view, whether a new indication for RVQoE reporting is needed for leg selection need to be focused firstly.

**Q7d: Do you agree with that RVQoE reports and encapsulated QoE reports are reported together to the separate node (MN or SN) in NR-DC?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes | In Rel-17, both RVQoE and container-QoE are reported to a single node (i.e. MN), and we think it will be easy to follow this logic in Rel-18, i.e. for the same RRC ID, both reports are transmitted to the same node as network indicated.  We should also remember that RAN3 agreed that QoE reports can be forwarded between the nodes if needed and that reporting leg can be changed, .e.g. so that reports are sent to the node which serves the application.  For Q7d, we wonder the meaning of “sent together to the separate node”. If it means for the same RRC ID, the UE can report RVQoE and container-QoE to different node, we would like to see how it works and the benefit (compared with our proposal). |
| Ericsson |  | Fine to discuss the leg selection first. The reports should be sent to the node which made the configuration unless otherwise indicated. Each node can decide its QoE and RVQoE configuration. |
| NEC | Yes |  |
| Nokia | Yes | This is legacy behaviour. |
| LGE | Yes |  |
| Qualcomm | Yes | Legacy behaviour should be taken as baseline. |
| CMCC | Yes |  |
| ZTE | Yes |  |
| Apple | Yes |  |
| China Unicom | Yes |  |
| Samsung | Yes | We assume common reporting leg indication is used for both container-based and RAN visible QoE. |
| CATT | Yes |  |

Summary: 11/12 support that RVQoE reports and encapsulated QoE reports are reported together to the separate node (MN or SN) in NR-DC, due to it’s legacy QoE procedures. 1/12 thinks it can be decided by leg selection solution firstly. In rapporteur’s view, R17 mechanism can be taken as the baseline.

**(11/12)Proposal 18: RVQoE reports and encapsulated QoE reports are reported together to the separate node (MN or SN) in NR-DC.**

## 2.6 Others

Please provide comments below if any other views are missed in the above discussion.

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

[Easy agreements]

**(12/12) Proposal 1: Both SRB4 and SRB5 can be configured simultaneously.**

**(12/12)Proposal 7: SRB5 handling (setup, modification, release) is configured via SN RRC Reconfiguration message, and SRB5 should be released when the SCG is released.**

**(12/12)Proposal 8: According to the RAN2/RAN3 agreements, TS 37.340 can be updated based on the introduction of SRB5.**

**(8/12)Proposal 9: If SRB5 is not configured (FFS on the SCG deactivation case), UE transmits the encapsulated QoE reports related to SCG in MeasurementReportAppLayer message via SRB4 to the MN.**

**(10/12)Proposal 10:** **If SRB5 is configured, the SCG is not deactivated and SN is not overload, UE can transmit the QoE reports related to SCG in MeasurementReportAppLayer message via SRB5.**

**(12/12)Proposal 11:** **RAN2 to agree the following RRC spec impacts with SRB5 introduced:**

**1) SRB5 is for RRC messages which include application layer measurement report information (i.e. MeasurementReportAppLayer), all using DCCH logical channel.**

**2) SRB5 has a lower priority than SRB3 and can only be configured by the network after AS security activation.**

**3) Once AS security is activated, all RRC messages on SRB5 are integrity protected and ciphered by PDCP.**

**4) Split SRB is not supported for SRB5.**

**5) The integrity protection algorithm is common for SRB1, SRB2, SRB3 (if configured), SRB4 (if configured), SRB5 (if configured) and DRBs configured with integrity protection, with the same keyToUse value. The ciphering algorithm is common for SRB1, SRB2, SRB3 (if configured), SRB4 (if configured), SRB5 (if configured) and DRBs configured with the same keyToUse value.**

**6) SRB5 release is supported, e.g. via srb5-ToRelease IE**

**(11/12)Proposal 13:** **SRB5 can be used for transfer of segments of ULDedicatedMessageSegment.**

**(12/12)Proposal 14: For NR-DC, pause/resume procedure is used to pause/resume reporting of one or multiple QoE measurement configurations in a UE in RAN overload situation. Details are FFS, e.g. whether paused QoE reports can be reported to SN (if SN is not overload).**

[Online discussion]

**(7/12)Proposal 2: The network can explicitly indicate the QoE reporting leg (to MN or SN) if both SRB4 and SRB5 are configured.**

**(9/12)Proposal 3: QoE reports can be reported to MN directly if SRB4 is configured and SRB5 is not configured to the UE. QoE reports can be reported to SN directly if SRB5 is configured and SRB4 is not configured to the UE.**

**(7/12)Proposal 4: The leg switching may happen at some scenarios (e.g. RAN overload scenario). FFS on the explicit indication and implicit indication, e.g. signaling impacts, details on UE/NW behaviours.**

**(8/12)Proposal 5: An ongoing application layer measurement session in APP layer is not affected when the reporting leg is changing. The reporting leg can also be changed even if the application session (from AS layer point of view) is ongoing.**

**(8/12)Proposal 12:** **FFS on whether the UE resumes SRB5 (if configured) during RRC connection resume.**

**(11/12)Proposal 18: RVQoE reports and encapsulated QoE reports are reported together to the separate node (MN or SN) in NR-DC.**

[FFS]

**(8/12)Proposal 6: FFS on session start and stop indication, and wait for the RAN3’s progress on the alignment of MDT and QoE.**

**(5/12)Proposal 15: RAN2 can wait for RAN3 to decide which SRB (SRB1/SRB3/Split SRB1) can be used to configure SN-related RVQoE configuration.**

**Proposal 16: RAN2 can follow RAN3’ decision, and discuss whether the first blindly configured or the non-first configured RVQoE configuration can be generated by the same node which generates the configuration for container based QoE.**

**Proposal 17: RAN2 can wait for RAN3 progress and then discuss whether the other node can send the RRC message to update/modify the RAN visible QoE configuration which was not configured by this node.**

# 4 References

[1] R2-2302951 Discussion on SRB5 configuration and procedure NEC discussion Rel-18 NR\_QoE\_enh-Core

[2] R2-2303109 Discussion on QoE measurement for NR-DC ZTE Corporation, Sanechips discussion Rel-18 NR\_QoE\_enh-Core

[3] R2-2303309 Support of QoE measurements for NR-DC LG Electronics Inc. discussion Rel-18

[4] R2-2303320 Discussion on switching reporting leg in NR-DC Samsung discussion Rel-18

[5] R2-2303364 Views on QoE Reporting for NR-DC Apple discussion Rel-18 NR\_QoE\_enh-Core

[6] R2-2303598 Discussion on QoE measurements in NR-DC Huawei, HiSilicon discussion Rel-18 NR\_QoE\_enh-Core

[7] R2-2303643 QoE configuration and reporting in NR-DC Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell discussion Rel-18 NR\_QoE\_enh-Core

[8] R2-2303678 QoE measurements in NR-DC Ericsson discussion Rel-18 NR\_QoE\_enh-Core

[9] R2-2304038 Discussion on support of QoE measurement for NR-DC CATT discussion Rel-18 NR\_QoE\_enh-Core

[10] R2-2304085 Discussion on QoE configuration and reporting for NR-DC China Unicom discussion NR\_QoE\_enh-Core

[11] R2-2303511 RAN2 issues to support QoE collection in NR-DC Qualcomm Incorporated discussion NR\_QoE\_enh-Core