**3GPP TSG-RAN2 #121bis-e R2-230xxxx**

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

**Agenda item:**x.x.x

**Source:** LG Electronics (Rapporteur)

**Title:** Summary of [AT121bis-e][301][R15-17 UP] UP related correction (LG)

**Document for:** Discussion and Decision

# 1. Introduction

This document is a summary of the following documents.

* [AT121bis-e][301][R15-17 UP] UP related correction (LG)

Scope: Treat the following tdocs related to UP corrections

* **5.1.2.1 R15 MAC:**  R2-2303854
* **6.1.2 UP corrections**: R2-2303686, R2-2303916
* **6.3.2 R17 URLCC**: R2-2303920, R2-2303921

Determine agreeable parts/CRs. For Agreeable parts progress CRs

Intended outcome: Report, Agreed CRs.

Deadline: Company comments (Friday, 21st 10:00 UTC), Final report and CRs (Tuesday 25th 10:00 UTC)

Note that R2-2303480 is handled in another e-mail discussion [013], and R2-2303756 is withdrawn.

# 2 Contact Information

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| LG Electronics | SeungJune Yi (seungjune.yi@lge.com) |
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| Apple | Ralf Rossbach (rrossbach@apple.com) |
| Xiaomi | Li Zhao (zhaoli6@xiaomi.com) |

# 3. Discussion

## 3.1 [R15] Handling of DCI for the deactivated configured grant

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| R2-2303854 Clarification on handling of DCI for the deactivated configured grant Samsung CR Rel-15 38.321 15.13.0 1599 - F NR\_newRAT-Core  R2-2303855 Clarification on handling of DCI for the deactivated configured grant Samsung CR Rel-16 38.321 16.11.0 1600 - A NR\_newRAT-Core  R2-2303856 Clarification on handling of DCI for the deactivated configured grant Samsung CR Rel-17 38.321 17.4.0 1601 - A NR\_newRAT-Core |

**Reason for change**

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| The following scenario was observed during IoDT:  1. gNB 🡪 UE: DCI with UL grant with HARQ Process ID (HPID) 2 addressed to C-RNTI/CS-RNTI, and thus UE sends the data and stores the TB for HPID 2.  2. gNB 🡪 UE: *RRCReconfiguration* to configure CG Type 2.  3. gNB 🡪 UE: DCI to activate CG Type 2 but failed, so UE does not send CG confirmation MAC CE.  4. gNB 🡪 UE: DCI with HPID 2 and NDI 1 with CS-RNTI (i.e., retransmission) to check whether UE receives the previous activation DCI or network failed to receive the CG confirmation MAC CE.  After step 4 above, some UEs may perform retransmission of the (stored) TB for HPID 2 in step 1 if they strictly follow the current specification. If so, network needs to figure out the case, e.g., according to the presence of CG confirmation MAC CE. Note that if network utilizes certain HPID for the CG, and it was deactivated before, then the stored TB may still contain the CG confirmation MAC CE (for the deactivation before), so from network perspective, it may not be possible to distinguish whether it was UE or network to fail to receive the message in step 3.  On the other hand, some UEs may not perform retransmission for CS-RNTI (i.e., no transmission) since the configured grant has NOT been activated yet in step 3 from UE perspective.  The current specification is unclear which behavior is correct, and it is reasonable that UE ignores the DCI addressed to CS-RNTI for retransmission that are not activated yet. This also helps network to decide whether to re-send the activation DCI for CG Type 2. |

**Question 1: Do companies agree with the intention of the CR? If so, do companies support the changes in the CR?**

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| Company | Agree with intention? (Y/N) | Support the change? (Y/N) | Comments |
| vivo | Maybe not | **N** | We are wondering whether the mentioned case really exists.  In our understanding, the NW should use the activation command again, rather than using the retransmission scheduling in such a case.  If the majority of companies think the mentioned case is valid, we are fine to follow the majority view. |
| Apple | Y | **N** | The proposed change seems logical, but we are not sure it resolves the ambiguity. Or perhaps the scenario is not clear.  According to 38.213, the UE must validate the PDCCH for the UL grant type 2.  - If the DCI in step 3 was received, the UE must do DCI validation. If validation is achieved, the UE considers the information in the DCI format as a valid activation. So, if HPID 2 was involved then this could invalidate the earlier TB?  - If the UE did indeed not receive the DCI with the CG activation for HPID 2 in step 3, then the UE would consider the earlier TB to be requested for retransmission in step 4.  In other words, the network must check the CG confirmation MAC CE anyway. Even if the spec change seems logical, it may not fully resolve the ambiguity. In fact we do not think step 4 is the expected network behavior since the purpose of confirmation MAC CE is to help the gNB understand if the CG activation was successful or not. |
| Xiaomi | N | **N** | We are not sure if the mentioned case will exist or not. If the CG is not activated due to some failure, the UE will not initialize this CG and will not use the following CG resources to transmit to the NW and this of course can be recognized by the NW. So we fail to understand why NW continue to schedule a retransmission addressed to CS-RNTI? |

**Rapporteur summary on Q1**

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## 3.2 [R17 NRDC] HARQ buffer flush at SCG deactivation

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| R2-2303686 Correction on HARQ buffer flush at SCG deactivation Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell CR Rel-17 38.321 17.4.0 1592 - F LTE\_NR\_DC\_enh2-Core |

**Reason for change**

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| When the SCG is deactivated and the TATs are maintained at the UE, the UL HARQ buffers are not flushed for the PSCell whilst the NDIs for the HARQ processes are all set to 0. For SCell deactivation, the UL HARQ buffers are flushed explicitly (ie., regardless of the TAT running state), however, for PSCell, this seem to have forgotten to specify unintentionally.  When the SCG is newly activated, this can lead to unsynchronization between the UE and the NW when the potentially very old data is transmitted by the UE to NW.  Hence, the UL HARQ buffers associated with the PSCell should be flushed upon SCG deactivation. Naturally, this needs to be done only in case the TAT(s) are maintained upon SCG deactivation. |

**Question 2: Do companies agree with the intention of the CR? If so, do companies support the changes in the CR?**

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| Company | Agree with intention? (Y/N) | Support the change? (Y/N) | Comments |
| vivo | N | **N** | The current spec is good, nothing is broken. Specifically, as long as setting NDI to 0, then NW can schedule new transmission after SCG activation (i.e. the newly generated MAC PDU overrides the stored one), similarly to the MAC reset case.  This is different from the Scell case (where MAC is shared between activated PCell and Scell, so only flushing HARQ buffer associated with Scell, without setting NDI to 0 works). |
| Apple | Y | **Y** | We assume the network only sends the SN to deactivated state after all the lower layers are in settled state (i.e., no RLC or PDCP outstanding packets), so ideally there should not be any HARQ buffers non-empty. At the same time, the proposed change can eliminate any race condition. We are OK to flush the HARQ buffer if TAT is running upon SCG deactivation. |
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**Rapporteur summary on Q2**

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## [R17 MIMO] Interruption of random access procedure for SpCell BFR

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| R2-2303916 Corrections on interruption of random access procedure for SpCell BFR ASUSTeK CR Rel-17 38.321 17.4.0 1603 - F NR\_FeMIMO-Core |

**Reason for change**

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| In Rel-15 and Rel-16, conflit between sharing HARQ process between configured grant and random access procedure is being discussed but not resolved:  RAN2#103bis agreement:  **Agreements**  - No solution to deal with collision of msg3 with configured grant on same HARQ will be specified for Rel-15. These issues can be addressed in Rel-16 WI.  RAN2#110-e agreement:   * Prioritization between non-overlapping uplink grants is NOT supported in Rel-16.   The UE could perform a random access procedure for SpCell BFR and HARQ process 0 would be used for Msg3 transmission with BFR MAC CE. If a configured grant using HARQ process 0 is activated/configured, Msg3 transmission would be interrupted because Msg3 in HARQ buffer for HARQ process 0 is replaced by a new MAC PDU:    It would lead to unsuccess or delay of the random access procedure for SpCell BFR. |

**Question 3: Do companies agree with the intention of the CR? If so, do companies support the changes in the CR?**

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| Company | Agree with intention? (Y/N) | Support the change? (Y/N) | Comments |
| vivo | N | **N** | Anyway, the UE can acquire the BFR MAC CE from Msg3/MsgA buffer again in the next RA attempt. Nothing is broken. It is an optimization rather than a correction. Maybe we can discuss this in Rel-18 TEI rather than changing the R17 CR after a year of release freeze. |
| Apple | Y | **N** | We tend to think the case can be handled by proper UE implementation. No need to change the specification. |
| Xiaomi | Y | **N** | We share the intention but we don’t think we need to have any change considering this issue has been discussed in previous releases and with nothing introduced, we still survive. |

**Rapporteur summary on Q3**

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## 3.4 [R17 IIOT] DRX for one shot HARQ feedback

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| R2-2303920 Discussion on one-shot HARQ feedback ASUSTeK discussion Rel-17 38.321 NR\_IIOT\_URLLC\_enh-Core  R2-2303921 Corrections on DRX for one shot HARQ feedback ASUSTeK, Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell CR Rel-17 38.321 17.4.0 1604 - F NR\_IIOT\_URLLC\_enh-Core |

**Reason for change**

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| It has been agreed and introduced in Rel-17 (NR\_IIOT\_URLLC\_enh) that UE would start or restart drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerDL for the HARQ process(es) whose HARQ-ACK information is reported to extend Active Time after receiving PDCCH indicating one-shot HARQ feedback or retransmission of HARQ feedback.  However, when UE receive PDCCH indicating one-shot HARQ feedback or retransmission of HARQ feedback, its corresponding HARQ feedbacks (for all HARQ processes) may be transmitted during a running *drx-RetransmissionTimerDL*. It means that *drx-RetransmissionTimerDL* could be still running when *drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerDL* expires. In this case, *drx-RetransmissionTimerDL* would not be re-started as expected by network. |

**Question 4: Do companies agree with the intention of the CR? If so, do companies support the changes in the CR?**

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| Company | Agree with intention? (Y/N) | Support the change? (Y/N) | Comments |
| vivo | N | **N** | We fail to see the motivation. Currently, nothing is broken. Once (re)starting the RTT timer, the MAC will stop the DRX ReTX timer and start the DRX ReTX timer after the expiry of the RTT timer, as shown in the following figure, |
| Apple | N | **N** | HARQ RTT and Retransmission timers are defined per HARQ process. If a HARQ RTT timer gets restarted for a HARQ process following a one-short HARQ feedback at an earlier instance in time, the retransmission timer would have been stopped for the same HARQ process. Moreover, the spec also has a condition to start the Retransmission timer when the HARQ RTT DL timer expires, which is not bound to the UE receiving the PDCCH. Therefore, in our understanding the change is not needed. |
| Xiaomi | N | **N** | We fail to understand the issue because the RTT/retransmission timer is maintained per process and at t5, RTT timer for these process(es) whose HARQ feedback is reported should be started and retransmission timer for these process(es) should be stopped. And at t6, when RTT timer for these process(es) is expired, retransmission timer for for these process(es) should be started. So we think option 2 is what we already have in the current specification. |

**Rapporteur summary on Q4**

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# 3. Conclusions

**To be filled later**