**3GPP TSG RAN WG2 Meeting #121b-e R2-230xxxx  
E-Conference, 17th – 26th April 2023**

**Agenda item: 7.15.6**

**Source: Apple**

**Title: Summary report of [AT121bis-e][507] Applicability of carrier mapping from V2X layer to UC (Apple)**

**WID/SID: NR\_SL\_enh2 – Release 18**

**Document for: Discussion and Decision**

# 1 Introduction

This is discussion document for below offline discussion:

* [AT121bis-e][507][V2X/SL] Applicability of carrier mapping from V2X layer to UC (Apple)

**Scope:** Identify WF for whether carrier mapping provided by V2X layer is applicable to UC transmission (P1, 3379), will not touch upon backwards compatibility issue, and no discussion on PC5-RRC content design.

**Intended outcome:** Discussion summary in R2-2304232.

**Deadline:** Comeback at 4/25 CB session

Because Rapporteur need time to prepare summary proposal, please provide your input by 4/24 14:00 UTC.

# 2 Discussion

In LTE SL, only broadcast and groupcast are supported. To support LTE SL CA, the UE is configured by V2X layer with the carrier(s) which are allowed for a specific service based on the L2 destination ID (i.e. service to frequency mapping), as highlighted in below copy of CT1 spec TS 23.386 [1] and TS 36.300 [2].

**From section 6.1.2.1 of TS 23.386 [1]:**

Upon a request from upper layers to send a V2X message of a V2X service identified by a V2X service identifier using V2X communication over PC5, if the UE is configured with V2X service identifier to V2X frequency mapping rules for V2X communication over PC5 as specified in subclause 5.2.4 and there is one or more V2X frequencies associated with the V2X service identifier of the V2X service for the V2X message in the current the geographical area, pass the one or more V2X frequencies associated with the V2X service identifier of the V2X service for the V2X message to the lower layers. Then, the UE shall proceed as follows:

**From section 23.14.1.1 of TS 36.300:**

If the UE supports multiple transmission chains, it may simultaneously transmit on multiple carriers via PC5. For the case where multiple frequencies for V2X are supported, a mapping between V2X service types and V2X frequencies is configured by upper layers. The UE should ensure a V2X service to be transmitted on the corresponding frequency. For scheduled resource allocation, the eNB can schedule a V2X transmission on a frequency based on the Sidelink BSR, as specified in TS 36.321 [13], in which the UE includes the Destination Index uniquely associated with a frequency reported by the UE to the eNB in Sidelink UE Information message as specified in TS 36.331 [16].

Observation 1: In LTE SL CA, a mapping between V2X service identifier and V2X frequencies is configured by upper layers. The UE should ensure the V2X service to be transmitted only on the corresponding frequencies.

For NR SL unicast transmission, Rapporteur observed that latest CT1 spec TS 24.587 [3] has captured the same mapping as LTE SL CA:

**From section 6.1.2.12 of TS 24.587 V18.0.0 (2022-12):**

**6.1.2** **Unicast mode communication over NR based PC5**

**6.1.2.12 PC5 QoS flow establishment over PC5 unicast link**

The UE shall also pass the one or more V2X frequencies associated with the V2X service identifier and the communication mode which is set to unicast mode for the V2X service identifier to the lower layers, if:

a) the UE is configured with V2X service identifier to V2X frequency mapping rules for V2X communication over PC5 as specified in clause 5.2.3; and

b) there is one or more V2X frequencies associated with the V2X service identifier in the current geographical area.

However, Rapporteur identified two issues:

***# Issue 1: Unclear mapping between L2 ID of unicast link and frequencies***

And as specified in Figure 5.3.1.31 of TS 24.588 [4] , (which is based on SA2 TS 23.287 [6] clause 5.1.2. For clarity, we just cite Stage-3 specification here):

* The highlighted part shows that V2X layer is provisioned with a mapping of service identifier and frequencies.
* The highlighted part shows that V2X layer is provisioned with a mapping of service identifier and L2 address used for broadcast and groupcast.
* The highlighted part shows that V2X layer is provisioned with a mapping of service identifier and L2 address used for unicast initial signaling.

For NR SL GC/BC, similar to LTE V2X , both the service identifier to frequencies mapping and service identifier to L2 address mapping are available at UE’s V2X layer, so we can confidently conclude that the SL frequencies associated with a certain GC/BC L2 destination address can be safely provided by V2X layer to the AS layer even without exposing the V2X service identifier(s) to the lower layers.

However, for Sidelink unicast, the L2 address used for unicast initial signaling is only used in DCR and will be replaced by a self-chosen Layer 2 Src ID in PC5-S link establishment procedure. Then the mapping with L2 address used for unicast initial signaling is only helpful for determining the frequencies used to send the initial PC5-S signaling (i.e., DCR). So, the V2X UE will end up with no clear mapping of a Layer 2 unicast address associated with a PC5 Link and the corresponding frequencies.

Issue 1: According to TS 24.588, V2X layer is only provisioned with a mapping between service identifier and initial L2 address used for unicast. But the initial L2 ID will only used in DCR and be replaced by a self-chosen Layer 2 ID in PC5-S link establishment procedure. So, the V2X UE will end up with no clear mapping of L2 unicast destination address and frequencies.

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| 8 | | | 7 | | | | 6 | | 5 | | | | 4 | | | | 3 | | | | 2 | | | | 1 | | | |  | | | | | |
| Length of V2X communication over PC5 in NR-PC5 contents | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | octet o5+1  octet o5+2 | | | | | |
| DDL2IBI | | | VSINFMRI | | | | PDBGI | | 0  Spare | | | | 0  Spare | | | | 0  Spare | | | | 0  Spare | | | | 0  Spare | | | | octet o5+3 | | | | | |
| V2X service identifier to V2X NR frequency mapping rules | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | octet (o5+4)\*  octet o45\* | | | | | |
| V2X service identifier to destination layer-2 ID for broadcast mapping rules | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | octet o108  (see NOTE)  octet o46 | | | | | |
| V2X service identifier to destination layer-2 ID for groupcast mapping rules | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | octet o46+1  octet o47 | | | | | |
| V2X service identifier to destination layer-2 ID for unicast initial signalling mapping rules | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | octet o47+1  octet o48 | | | | | |
| V2X service identifier to PC5 QoS parameters mapping rules | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | octet o48+1  octet o49 | | | | | |
| AS configuration | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | octet o49+1  octet o50 | | | | | |
| Default destination layer-2 ID for broadcast | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | octet (o50+1)\*  octet (o50+3)\* | | | | | |
| NR-PC5 unicast security policies | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | octet o93 (see NOTE)  octet o84 | | | | | |
| V2X service identifier to default mode of communication mapping rules | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | octet (o84+1)  octet o85 | | | | | |
| PC5 DRX configuration for broadcast, groupcast and unicast initial signalling | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | octet (o85+1)\*  octet o123\* = octet l | | | | | |

Figure 5.3.1.31: V2X communication over PC5 in NR-PC5

(from TS 24.588 [4])

***# Issue 2: How to handle that case that V2X services/PC5 QoS flows of the PC5 unicast link is modified***

In Clause 6.1.2.3 of TS 24.587 [3], it is specified that PC5 unicast allows UEs to add/modify/remove V2X services/PC5 QoS flows to the same L2 ID pair without any limitation. So, it seems no way to restrict the destination-to-carrier restriction or LCH-to-carrier restriction. Correspondingly, if the same principle of LTE SL CA is reused, it is not clear how the UE can ensure the V2X service to be transmitted only on the corresponding frequency when V2X services/PC5 QoS flows of the PC5 unicast are modified.

#### 6.1.2.3 PC5 unicast link modification procedure

##### 6.1.2.3.1 General

The purpose of the PC5 unicast link modification procedure is to modify the existing PC5 unicast link to:

a) add new PC5 QoS flow(s) to the existing PC5 unicast link;

b) modify existing PC5 QoS flow(s) for updating PC5 QoS parameters of the existing PC5 QoS flow(s);

c) modify existing PC5 QoS flow(s) for associating new V2X service(s) with the existing PC5 QoS flow(s);

d) modify existing PC5 QoS flow(s) for removing the associated V2X service(s) from the existing PC5 QoS flow(s); or

e) remove existing PC5 QoS flow(s) from the existing PC5 unicast link.

In this procedure, the UE sending the DIRECT LINK MODIFICATION REQUEST message is called the "initiating UE" and the other UE is called the "target UE".

Issue 2: According to TS 24.587, PC5 unicast allows UEs to add/modify/remove V2X services/PC5 QoS flows to the same L2 ID pair without any limitation. It is not clear how the UE can ensure the modified V2X services to be transmitted only on the corresponding frequency.

Rapporteur think both of those two issues related to service-to-frequencies mapping were never encountered during the Rel-15 LTE SL CA discussion in RAN2. They are definitely worth some discussion on whether/how those two issues will impact the NR SL CA design. So, we would like to first confirm whether company agree with issue 1 and issue 2.

**Q1: do you agree the below two issues on mapping between V2X identifier and frequencies for unicast?**

* Issue 1: According to TS 24.588, V2X layer is only provisioned with a mapping between service identifier and initial L2 address used for unicast. But the initial L2 ID will only be used in DCR and be replaced by a self-chosen Layer 2 ID in PC5-S link establishment procedure. So, the V2X UE will end up with no clear mapping of L2 unicast destination address and frequencies.
* Issue 2: According to TS 24.587, PC5 unicast allows UEs to add/modify/remove V2X services/PC5 QoS flows to the same L2 ID pair without any limitation. It is not clear how the UE can ensure the modified V2X services to be transmitted only on the corresponding frequencies.

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| **Company** | **Yes / No** | **Detailed Comments if any** |
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Then, for issue 1, Rapporteur has no idea how RAN2 can resolve it without SA2 involvement. So, company is invited to show their opinions on how to resolve it.

Q2: For issue 1, do you think RAN2 can resolve it without SA2 involvement? If yes, please provide your solution

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| **Company** | **Yes / No** | **Please provide your solution if you think RAN2 can resolve it without SA2 involvement** |
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For issue 2. Rapporteur think there are basically two solutions:

* Solution 1: V2X layer dynamically provide an updated mapping between modified V2X service(s) and frequencies upon modification of V2X services/PC5 QoS flows of the unicast link
  + Rapporteur think whether it is feasible needs SA2 confirmation.
* Solution 2: AS layer tracks V2X service(s) change, and can configure to use different frequencies from V2X layer (e.g. a subset of the frequencies configured by V2X layer) to match the modified V2X service(s)
  + Note that solution 2 needs spec change on PC5-RRC to allow TX UE to configure frequencies to be used for the unicast transmission.
  + Rapporteur is not sure whether SA2 allows it because it seems to imply that the UE's AS layer can ignore the service to frequency mapping provided by V2X layer.

Company is invited to share their view.

Q3: For issue 2, do you think how the UE can ensure the modified V2X services to be transmitted only on the corresponding frequencies?

* **Solution 1: V2X layer dynamically provide an updated mapping between modified V2X service(s) and frequencies upon modification of V2X services/PC5 QoS flows of the unicast link**
* **Solution 2: AS layer tracks V2X service(s) change, and can configure to use different frequencies from V2X layer (e.g. a subset of the frequencies configured by V2X layer) to match the modified V2X service(s)**
* **Others (please provide solution)**

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| **Company** | **Preferred solution** | **Detailed Comments if any** |
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Q4: Besides the 2 issues in Q2/3, do you see other issue / ambiguity to apply service to frequency mapping to unicast?

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| **Company** | **Detailed Comments if any** |
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In R2-2303379 [5], another alternative is proposed that RAN2 only focus on broadcast/groupcast SL CA in Rel-18. The reasons provided by [4] are:

* RAN2 may not have sufficient time to thoroughly study NR SL unicast CA.
  + Only 4 TU left in RAN2 (1TU for RAN2#122/123/123b/124).
  + RAN2 may need some input from RAN1, but it is not clear when RAN1 can start SL CA.
  + If RAN2 send LS to SA2 on questions related to applicability of carrier mapping of unicast, RAN2 schedule of SL CA study will be tough.
* Given limited remaining TU in Rel-18, it is expected that same design of LTE SL CA will be largely reused. It may put artificial restrictions on NR SL unicast CA, and Rel-19 may have to design backward combability solutions.

Rapporteur would like to collect company view.

**Q5: What is your view on RAN2 work in Rel-18 SL unicast CA**:

* **Alt-1: RAN2 only study broadcast/groupcast SL CA in Rel-18.**
* **Alt-2: RAN2 try to resolve the issues in Q2/3 for NR SL CA unicast without SA2 involvement.**
* **Alt-3: RAN2 first study broadcast/groupcast SL CA, meanwhile send LS to SA2 for their input on issues of Q2/3.**

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| **Company** | **Alt-1/Alt-2/Alt-3** | **Detailed Comments if any** |
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# 3 Conclusion

TBD based on company input.

# 4 References

[1] TS 24.386-v17.2.0, User Equipment (UE) to V2X control function, protocol aspects, 2023-3.

[2] TS 36.300-v17.1.0, Overall description; Stage 2, 2022-6.

[3] TS 24.587-v18.0.0, Vehicle-to-Everything (V2X) services in 5G System (5GS), 2022-12.

[4] TS 24.588-v17.2.0, Vehicle-to-Everything (V2X) services in 5G System (5GS) User Equipment (UE) policies, 2022-12.

[5] R2-2303379 Initial discussion on Sidelink CA, Apple.

[6] TS 23.287