**3GPP TSG-RAN WG2 Meeting #121bis-e R2-230xxxx**

**E-meeting, April 2023**

**Agenda item: 7.15.3**

**Source: Xiaomi**

**Title: Summary of** **[AT121bis-e][509][V2X/SL] The need of Assistance Information (Xiaomi)**

**Document for: Discussion and Decision**

# Introduction

This is the summary of the following offline discussion.

* [AT121bis-e][509][V2X/SL] The need of Assistance Information (Xiaomi)

 **Scope:** To check the need of Assistance Information (P1, 4020) or not (P3, 3587)

 **Intended outcome:** Discussion summary in R2-2304234.

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

# Contact Information

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Name | Email Address |
| Xiaomi | Li Zhao | zhaoli6@xiaomi.com |
| LG | Giwon Park | giwon.park@lge.com |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

# 3. Discussion

During RAN2#121 meeting, there was some discussion on the assistance information for COT sharing, due to limited time, companies cannot reach consensus, thus we agreed with the following FFS.

Agreement on SL LCP and COT

1: UE can select 1/ either to do a changed-LCP, in order to satisfy the COT requirement, and to do the type-2 LBT (How to do the LCP can be decided after RAN1 agreement) 2/ or to do a legacy-LCP, e.g. using type-1, type-2 LBT. FFS on the need of assistance INFO to initiating UE. FFS on spec impact, e.g., conditions for UE to choose either solution.

Some contributions on this issue are submitted to RAN2#121bis-e, proposal 1 in R2-2304020 proposes to adopt this assistance information for COT sharing based on the following observations.

|  |
| --- |
| Observation 1: In NR-U, rely on the NW to share COT to UE with satisfied CAPC. Observation 2: Enhanced LCP solution only works under some certain conditions, i.e., COT sharing information is available before packet generation, and/or there is data satisfying the COT requirement in the buffer. Observation 3: If the initiating UE shares COT randomly to the responding UE without any assistance information, it is quite possible that the responding UE is not able to rely on the enhanced LCP to satisfy the shared COT. Observation 4: The information collected via sensing is not enough for the initiating UE to determine which responding UE is a “satisfied” UE. Observation 5: With assistance information, future LBT operations for the responding UE can be reduced/avoided through effective COT sharing by the initiating UE.  |

While proposal 3 in R2-2303587 propose to not have the assistance information due to the following drawbacks.

|  |
| --- |
| -The cost of LBT type 1 or 2 and transmission of UE assistence info is higher than sharing the COT with LBT type 2 (e.g., negative system performance impact observed.)- Most spec impact. |

Thus, according to the scope of the email discussion/guidance from the session chair, we would like to check companies view on the need of the assistance information for COT sharing via a single question without touching other details, e.g., detailed content/format and/or triggers.

**Question: Do you want to support the assistance information for COT sharing to assit the initiating UE to share COT to the “satisfied” responding UE?**

**Option 1: Yes;**

**Option 2: No;**

**Option 3: Wait for more conclusion from RAN1;**

**Option 4: Others;**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Option | Comments |
| Xiaomi | Option 1 or 3 | As we observed in our contribution, we think it is necessary to introduce this kind of assistance information to improve the efficiency of COT sharing. But we also see some companies pointed that there was some discussion on additional ID/other aspects in RAN1 that may have further impact on the assistance information and think it is not so mature for RAN2 to discuss this. We also see the point from these companies and can accept to wait for more guidance from RAN1.  |
| LG | Option 1 | It is obvious that assistance Information (e.g., SL-CAPC value of LCH data, QoS information and etc) can help COT Initiating UE generates the shared COT. |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

# Conclusion