**3GPP T****SG-RAN WG2 Meeting #124 *R2-23xxxxx***

**Chicago, USA, Nov. 13th – 17th, 2023**

**Agenda item: 7.9.1**

**Source: Huawei, HiSilicon**

**Title: RRC open issues for Rel-18 Multi-path**

**Document for: Discussion**

1. Introduction

During running CR drafting and updating, some open issues were identified. In this contribution, the open issue list is provided which can be taken as a reference for further discussion and issue tracking.

1. Discussion

## Table 1: the existing open issues

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| Issue no. | Issue description and status  | Rapporteur’s suggestion |
| Issue#1. **Terminologies/definitions** of Multi-path, SL indirect path, N3C indirect path. (Common to scenario 1 and scenario 2) | After initial offline among WI CR editors and the post email discussion on [Post123][413] RRC CR for MP relay, the following definitions are captured in the endorsed CR R2-2309310:

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| **Multi-path:** Mode of operation of a remote UE in RRC\_CONNECTED configured with one direct path on which the UE connects to gNB using NR Uu, and one indirect path on which the UE connects to the same gNB via a relay UE using L2 U2N relay operation or non-3GPP connectivity.**N3C indirect path:** In multi-path, the indirect path on which the remote UE connects to network via a relay UE using non-3GPP connectivity.**SL indirect path:** In Multi-path, the indirect path on which the L2 U2N Remote UE connects to network via a L2 U2N Relay UE. |

It was observed that some companies may still have comments on the wording, and there is misalignment between stage 2 CR and RRC CR. For instance, L2 U2N Relay/relay UE on indirect path is used in RRC CR, but MP relay UE is used instead in stage 2 CR, thus some companies propose to add the definition of MP relay UE in RRC as well. | Continue the discussion during CR update. Offline among WI CR editors should continue, in order to align the wording in stage 2 CR and stage 3 CRs. |
| Issue#2. Whether the PC5 unicast link can be maintained during **direct path addition/release** and **direct path change without indirect path change** procedures. (Scenario 1 only) | The issue has impact on RRC spec, i.e. when the Remote UE receives the direct path addition/release command or direct path change without indirect path change command, if it maintains the indirect path by default, the SL configurations in source side will be taken as baseline, on top of which the target configuration applied. But this kind of handling may not work in case of security update during the path management procedures.In email discussion [Post123][407], it is assumed the source PC5 link will be maintained during direct path addition, but whether/how it can be maintained in all cases has not be discussed/confirmed, thus some dedicated discussion is needed. | The issue is not covered by post email discussion, thus dedicated discussion is needed. |
| Issue#3. Which PC5-RRC message to bring idle/inactive relay UE to connected state, and the new T420-like timer handling during **indirect path addition/change**. (Scenario 1 only) | This issue is under discussion in [Post123][407]. | The issue is covered by [Post123][407] already. |
| Issue#4. Which message is used for **indirect path failure reporting.** (Common to scenario 1 and scenario 2) | This issue has been discussed in previous meeting, but no conclusion was achieved, the following options are on table:1. indirect path failure is reported via the *MCGFailureInformation* message2. indirect path failure is reported via the *SidelinkUEInformationNR* message3. indirect path failure is reported via a new message | The issue is not covered by any post email discussion now, thus further down-selection is needed. |
| Issue#5. Editor’s Note: FFS how to handle relayUE-HO. (Scenario 1 only) | The issue has been discussed in previous meeting, but no consensus was achieved. The options on table include:Option 1: NW ensures that before relay UE’s HO, the indirect path is released at remote UE.Option 2: relay UE indicates Uu HO in notification message to remote UE in Rel-17 way, and remote UE can suspend indirect path and wait for NW reconfiguration. | The issue is not covered by any post email discussion now, thus further down-selection is needed. |
| Issue#6. Which message is used to report relay UE in scenario 2, and whether multiple relay UEs can be reported. (Scenario 2 only) | This issue has not been discussed in previous meetings. The candidates may include:1. relay UE(s) is reported via UE information procedure.2. relay UE(s) is reported via UE Assistance Information.3. relay UE(s) is reported via measurement reporting. | The issue is not covered by any post email discussion now, thus dedicated discussion is needed. |
| Issue#7. Whether/how idle/inactive relay UE can be reported in scenario 2. (Scenario 2 only) | This issue has been discussed in previous meetings, but no conclusion was achieved. If the reporting is allowed, which UE ID to be reported, there are following options:1. S-TMSI for idle relay UEs, and I-RNTI for inactive relay UEs.2. new UE IDs. | The issue is not covered by any post email discussion now, thus further discussion is needed in next meeting. |

## Table 2: collect companies views on other/more open issues

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Company name  | Issue description  | Comments or suggestions |
| Xiaomi | Whether UE can report available candidate relay UE measurement result in indirect path failure recovery message. Which message can be used is covered by issue#4. | If direct path fails, UE can report available cell measurement result in MFI. So that NW can choose the appropriate cell to perform direct path recovery, e.g. direct path change. Following the same logic, UE shall be able to report available relay UE measurement result during indirect path failure recovery message. So that NW can choose the appropriate relay UE to perform indirect path recovery, e.g. indirect path change. |
| Xiaomi | How relay UE forward SIB1 in MP. In R17, relay UE would forward SIB1 in unsolicited way according to following spec,‘The L2 U2N Relay UE initiates the Uu message transfer procedure when at least one of the following conditions is met:…1> upon unsolicited SIB1 forwarding to the connected L2 U2N Remote UE or upon receiving the updated *SIB1* from network;’However, in MP, the serving cell of remote UE and relay UE may be different. The forwarded SIB1 is useless and result in additional signaling overhead. | If remote UE’s serving cell is different from relay UE’s serving cell, relay UE doesn’t forward SIB1 to remote UE. Relay UE can acquire remote UE’s serving cell ID in discovery message by implementation. |
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1. Conclusion

Based on the above discussion, the proposals are:

* **TBD**
1. References

[1] R2-23xxxxx, RRC Running CR for Rel-18 Multi-path, Huawei HiSilicon.