**3GPP TSG-SA5 Meeting #129e *S5-201181rev1***

**e-meeting, 24 February – 4 March 2020**

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| *CR-Form-v11.4* |
| **CHANGE REQUEST** |
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|  | **28.552** | **CR** | **0190** | **rev** | **1** | **Current version:** | **16.2.0** |  |
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| *For* [***HELP***](http://www.3gpp.org/3G_Specs/CRs.htm#_blank)*on using this form: comprehensive instructions can be found at* [*http://www.3gpp.org/Change-Requests*](http://www.3gpp.org/Change-Requests)*.* |
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| ***Proposed change affects:*** | UICC apps |  | ME |  | Radio Access Network |  | Core Network | **X** |

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| ***Title:***  | Add measurements related to round-trip delay between PSA UPF and NG-RAN |
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| ***Source to WG:*** | Intel |
| ***Source to TSG:*** | S5 |
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| ***Work item code:*** | 5G\_SLICE\_ePA |  | ***Date:*** | 2020-02-26 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ***Category:*** | **B** |  | ***Release:*** | Rel-16 |
|  | *Use one of the following categories:****F*** *(correction)****A*** *(mirror corresponding to a change in an earlier release)****B*** *(addition of feature),* ***C*** *(functional modification of feature)****D*** *(editorial modification)*Detailed explanations of the above categories canbe found in 3GPP [TR 21.900](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/Specs/html-info/21900.htm). | *Use one of the following releases:Rel-8 (Release 8)Rel-9 (Release 9)Rel-10 (Release 10)Rel-11 (Release 11)Rel-12 (Release 12)Rel-13 (Release 13)Rel-14 (Release 14)Rel-15 (Release 15)Rel-16 (Release 16)* |
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| ***Reason for change:*** | The end to end delay in 5G networks between UE and PSA UPF has direct impact to users’ experience for some types of services (e.g., URLLC). The delay between PSA UPF and NG-RAN is part of the end to end one-way delay and is not expected very long comparing to the delay in between NG-RAN and UE. In case the PSA UPF and NG-RAN are not time synchronised, the round-trip delay can be measured at PSA UPF.The measurements on the round-trip delay between PSA UPF and NG-RAN can be used to evaluate and optimize the DL and UL user plane delay performance between 5GC and NG-RAN.  |
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| ***Summary of change:*** | Added measurements on round-trip packet delay between PSA UPF and NG-RAN. |
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| ***Consequences if not approved:*** | The round-trip packet delay between PSA UPF and NG-RAN cannot be monitored. |
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| ***Clauses affected:*** | 5.4.x (new), A.x (new) |
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|  | **Y** | **N** |  |  |
| ***Other specs*** |  | **X** |  Other core specifications  | TS/TR ... CR ...  |
| ***affected:*** |  | **X** |  Test specifications | TS/TR ... CR ...  |
| ***(show related CRs)*** |  | **X** |  O&M Specifications | TS/TR ... CR ...  |
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| ***Other comments:*** |  |

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| **1st Modified Section** |

### 5.4.x Round-trip packet delay between PSA UPF and NG-RAN

#### 5.4.x.1 Average round-trip packet delay between PSA UPF and NG-RAN

a) This measurement provides the average round-trip GTP packet delay between PSA UPF and NG-RAN. This measurement is split into subcounters per 5QI and subcounters per S-NSSAI. This measurement is only applicable to the case the PSA UPF and NG-RAN are not time synchronised.

b) DER (n=1).

c) The measurement is obtained by the following method:

The UPF samples the GTP packets for QoS monitoring based on the policy provided by OAM or SMF.

NOTE: The sampling rate may vary for different S-NSSAI and different 5QIs, and the specific sampling rate is up to implementation unless given by the QoS monitoring policy.

 For each received GTP PDU monitoring response packet (packet i) encapsulated with QFI, TEID, and QMP indicator for QoS monitoring, the PSA UPF records the following time stamps and information (see 23.501 [4]):

- T1 received in the GTP-U header of the monitoring response packet indicating the local time that the DL GTP PDU was sent by the PSA UPF;

- T2 received in the GTP-U header of the monitoring response packet indicating the local time that the DL GTP PDU was received by NG-RAN;

- T3 received in the GTP-U header of the monitoring response packet indicating the local time that the monitoring response packet was sent by the NG-RAN;

- T4 that the monitoring response packet was received by the PSA UPF;

- The 5QI and S-NSSAI associated to the DL GTP PDU.

 The PSA UPF counts the number (N) of received GTP PDU monitoring response packets for each 5QI and each S-NSSAI respectively, and takes the following calculation for each 5QI and each S-NSSAI:

d) Each measurement is a real representing the average delay in microseconds.

e) GTP.RttDelayPsaUpfNgranMean.*5QI, where 5QI* identifies the 5QI;
GTP.RttDelayPsaUpfNgranMean.*SNSSAI, where SNSSAI* identifies the S-NSSAI.

f) EP\_N3 (contained by UPFFunction);
EP\_N9 (contained by UPFFunction).

g) Valid for packet switched traffic.

h) 5GS.

#### 5.4.x.2 Distribution of round-trip packet delay between PSA UPF and NG-RAN

a) This measurement provides the distribution of round-trip GTP packet delay between PSA UPF and NG-RAN. This measurement is split into subcounters per 5QI and subcounters per S-NSSAI. This measurement is only applicable to the case the PSA UPF and NG-RAN are not time synchronised.

b) DER (n=1).

c) The measurement is obtained by the following method:

The UPF samples the GTP packets for QoS monitoring based on the policy provided by OAM or SMF.

NOTE: The sampling rate may vary for different S-NSSAI and different 5QIs, and the specific sampling rate is up to implementation unless given by the QoS monitoring policy.

 For each received GTP PDU monitoring response packet (packet i) for QoS monitoring, the PSA UPF records the following time stamps and information (see 23.501 [4]):

- T1 received in the GTP-U header of the monitoring response packet indicating the local time that the DL GTP PDU was sent by the PSA UPF;

- T2 received in the GTP-U header of the monitoring response packet indicating the local time that the DL GTP PDU was received by NG-RAN;

- T3 received in the GTP-U header of the monitoring response packet indicating the local time that the monitoring response packet was sent by the NG-RAN;

- T4 that the monitoring response packet was received by the PSA UPF;

- The 5QI and S-NSSAI associated to the DL GTP PDU.

 The PSA UPF 1) takes the following calculation for each received GTP PDU monitoring response packet (packet i) for each 5QI and each S-NSSAI respectively, and 2) increment the corresponding bin with the delay range where the result of 1) falls into by 1 for the subcounters per 5QI and subcounters per S-NSSAI.

d) Each measurement is an integer representing the number of DL GTP PDUs measured with the delay within the range of the bin.

e) GTP.RttDelayPsaUpfNgranDist.*5QI*.*Bin,* Where *Bin* indicates a delay range which is vendor specific, and *5QI* identifies the 5QI;
GTP.RttDelayPsaUpfNgranDist.*SNSSAI.bin,* Where *Bin* indicates a delay range which is vendor specific, and *SNSSAI* identifies the S-NSSAI.

f) EP\_N3 (contained by UPFFunction);
EP\_N9 (contained by UPFFunction).

g) Valid for packet switched traffic.

h) 5GS.

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| **Next Modified Sections** |

# A.x Monitoring of round-trip delay between PSA UPF and NG-RAN

The end to end delay in 5G networks between UE and PSA UPF has direct impact to users’ experience for some types of services (e.g., URLLC). The delay between PSA UPF and NG-RAN is part of the end to end one-way delay and is not expected very long comparing to the delay in between NG-RAN and UE.

In case the PSA UPF and NG-RAN are not time synchronised, the round-trip delay can be measured at PSA UPF.

The measurements on the round-trip delay between PSA UPF and NG-RAN can be used to evaluate and optimize the DL and UL user plane delay performance between 5GC and NG-RAN.

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| **End of Modified Sections** |