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# Foreword

This Technical Report has been produced by the 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP).

The contents of the present document are subject to continuing work within the TSG and may change following formal TSG approval. Should the TSG modify the contents of the present document, it will be re-released by the TSG with an identifying change of release date and an increase in version number as follows:

Version x.y.z

where:

x the first digit:

1 presented to TSG for information;

2 presented to TSG for approval;

3 or greater indicates TSG approved document under change control.

y the second digit is incremented for all changes of substance, i.e. technical enhancements, corrections, updates, etc.

z the third digit is incremented when editorial only changes have been incorporated in the document.

# 1 Scope

The present document is related to Study on NR Sidelink Relay with a scope as defined in [2].

The document describes NR enhancements to support sidelink relay, which were analyzed as part of the study such as sidelink-based UE-to-network and UE-to-UE relay, and discovery model/procedure for sidelink relaying.

# 2 References

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of the present document.

- References are either specific (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.) or non‑specific.

- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.

- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies. In the case of a reference to a 3GPP document (including a GSM document), a non-specific reference implicitly refers to the latest version of that document *in the same Release as the present document*.

[1] 3GPP TR 21.905: "Vocabulary for 3GPP Specifications".

[2] 3GPP RP-193253 "New SID: Study on NR sidelink relay".

[3] 3GPP TS 23.303 "Proximity-based services (ProSe);Stage 2 ".

[4] 3GPP TS 38.300 "NR; Overall description; Stage-2".

[5] 3GPP TS 38.321 "NR;Medium Access Control (MAC) protocol specification".

…

[x] <doctype> <#>[ ([up to and including]{yyyy[-mm]|V<a[.b[.c]]>}[onwards])]: "<Title>".

# 3 Definitions of terms, symbols and abbreviations

## 3.1 Terms

For the purposes of the present document, the terms given in 3GPP TR 21.905 [1] and the following apply. A term defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same term, if any, in 3GPP TR 21.905 [1].

Definition format (Normal)

**<defined term>:** <definition>.

**example:** text used to clarify abstract rules by applying them literally.

## 3.2 Symbols

For the purposes of the present document, the following symbols apply:

Symbol format (EW)

<symbol> <Explanation>

## 3.3 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the abbreviations given in 3GPP TR 21.905 [1] and the following apply. An abbreviation defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same abbreviation, if any, in 3GPP TR 21.905 [1].

Abbreviation format (EW)

<ABBREVIATION> <Expansion>

# 4 Sidelink-based UE-to-network Relay

## 4.1 Scenarios, Assumptions and Requirments

The UE-to-NW Relay enables coverage extension and power savings for the remote UE. The coverage scenarios considered in this study are the following:

- UE-to-NW Relay UE in coverage and Remote UE out of coverage

- UE-to-NW Relay UE and Remote UE both in coverage

The considered scenarios are reflected in Figure 4.1-1.

Scenario 1: Remote UE is OOC and UE-to-NW relay is IC

Scenario 2: Remote UE is IC and UE-to-NW relay is IC

Scenario 3: Remote UE is in different gNB coverage than UE-to-NW relay

Figure 4.1-1 Scenarios for UE-to-NW Relays

For UE-to-NW relay, the scenario where a remote UE in coverage of a first cell connects to a relay UE which is connected/in coverage of a different cell (or vice versa) is supported.

*Editor’s note: RAN2 will strive for a common solution between same cell and different cell cases for this scenario. If a common solution is not possible and impacts are found to supporting different cell case, RAN2 works on the same cell case with higher priority.*

NR Uu is assumed on the Uu link of the UE-to-NW relay UE. NR sidelink is assumed on PC5 between the remote UE(s) and the UE-to-NW relay UE.

Cross-RAT configuration/control of remote UE or UE-to-NW relay UE is not considered. For UE-to-NW relay, the study focuses on unicast data traffic between the UE and the NW.

Configuring/scheduling a UE’s sidelink (either relay or remote) by SN is out of scope of this study.

For UE-to-NW relay, relaying of unicast data between the remote UE and the network can occur after a PC5-RRC connection is established between the relay UE and the remote UE.

For L3 UE-to-NW Relays:

- The Uu RRC state of the relay UE and remote UE can change when connected via PC5. Both relay UE and remote UE can perform relay discovery in any RRC state. A remote UE can perform relay discovery while OOC.

- A relay UE must be in RRC\_CONNECTED to perform relaying of data.

For L2 UE-to-NW relays:

- The Uu RRC state of the relay UE and remote UE can change when connected via PC5. Both relay UE and remote UEs can perform relay discovery in any RRC state. A remote UE can perform relay discovery while OOC.

- Both relay UE and remote UE must be in RRC CONNECTED to perform active relaying of data.

- The relay UE can be either in RRC\_IDLE or RRC\_CONNECTED as long as the PC5-connected remote UE is in RRC\_IDLE.

## 4.2 Discovery

Model A and model B discovery model as defined in clause 5.3.1.2 of TS 23.303 [3] are taken as a working assumption for both UE-to-network Relay and UE-to-UE relay. The protocol stack of discovery message is similar or identical to PC5-S signalling as illustrated in Figure 16.9.2.1-1 of 38.300 [4]. Solution(s) is needed to differentiate SL SRB carrying discovery message from SLRB as specified in 38.321 [5].

*Editor note: It is FFS whether a new SL SRB is introduced for discovery message.*

For UE-to-Network Relay, the relay UE needs to respect a minimum and a maximum Uu signal strength threshold(s) provided by gNB before it can transmit discovery message when it is in RRC\_IDLE or RRC\_INACTIVE state. NR sidelink communication configuration is necessary for a Relay UE to transmit discovery message in all RRC states.

For UE-to-Network Relay, the remote UE in RRC\_IDLE state is allowed to transmit discovery message if measured signal strength of serving cell is lower than a configured threshold. Whether remote UE in RRC\_CONNECTED is allowed to transmit discovery is based on configuration provided by serving gNB and detail is FFS. Remote UE out of coverage is always allowed to transmit discovery message based on pre-configuration when remote UE is not connected with network through a relay UE yet.

*Editor note1: For relay UE or remote UE in RRC\_CONNECTED state, it is FFS whether serving gNB is not SL-Capable.*

*Editor note2: For remote UE in RRC\_IDLE or RRC\_INACTIVE state, the details of the idle measurements and possible additional network configuration is FFS.*

*Editor note3: For remote UE out of coverage, it is FFS whether transmission of discovery message is based on configuration from network if the remote UE is already connected with network through a relay UE.*

## 4.3 Relay (re-)selection criterion and procedure

## 4.4 Relay/Remote UE authorization

It is concluded that no impact on both control and user plane protocol stack of Uu interface is foreseen due to authorization of both Relay UE and remote UE. There is limited impact to Ng interface which will be done in normative work item phase for UE-to-Network relay only.

## 4.5 Layer-2 Relay

### 4.5.1 Architecture and Protocol Stack

#### 4.5.1.1 Protocol Stack

The protocol stacks for the user plane and control plane of NR L2 UE-to-Network Relay architecture are described in Figure 4.5.1.1-1 and Figure 4.5.1.1-2.

For L2 UE-to-NW relay, the adaptation layer is put over RLC sublayer for both CP and UP at the Uu interface between Relay UE and gNB. The Uu SDAP/PDCP and RRC are terminated between Remote UE and gNB, while RLC, MAC and PHY are terminated in each link (i.e. the link between Remote UE and UE-to-Network Relay UE and the link between UE-to-Network Relay UE and the gNB). It is FFS if the adaptation layer is also supported at the PC5 interface between Remote UE and Relay UE.



Figure 4.5.1.1-1: User plane stack for L2 UE-to-Network Relay



Figure 4.5.1.1-2: Control plane protocol stack for L2 UE-to-Network Relay

#### 4.5.1.2 Adaptation layer functionality

For L2 UE-to-Network Relay, multiple Uu RLC channels of Relay UE may be used to carry traffic of different QoS characteristics, for one or multiple Remote Ues. From bearer mapping perspective, PC5 RLC channels of one or multiple Remote Ues may be mapped to the RLC channel(s) of Uu interface of the Relay UE. It is FFS if N-to-1 bearer mapping from PC5 RLC channels to Uu interface RLC channel is supported for this case.

As a working assumption, some needed information (e.g. identity related to a Remote UE and its radio bearer) is put within the header of the adaptation layer to enable bearer mapping for L2 UE-to-Network relay and the details can be discussed at WI phase.

### 4.5.2 QoS

### 4.5.3 Security

As described in section 6.7.2.8 of TR 23.752, in case of L2 UE-to-Network Relay, the security (confidentiality and integrity protection) is enforced at the PDCP layer between the endpoints at the Remote UE and the gNB. The PDCP traffic is relayed securely over two links, one between the Remote UE and the UE-to-Network Relay UE and the other between the UE-to-Network Relay UE to the gNB without exposing any of the Remote UE’s plaintext data to the UE-to-Network Relay.

*Editor Note: RAN2 needs to consider SA3 input for security aspects.*

### 4.5.4 Service Continuity

### 4.5.5 Control Plane Procedure

*Editor notes: Service continuity related CP procedure is captured in 4.5.4.*

#### 4.5.5.1 Connection Establishment

Remote UE needs to establish its own PDU sessions/DRBs with the network before user plane data transmission.

PC5-RRC aspects of Rel-16 NR V2X PC5 unicast link establishment procedures can be reused to setup a secure unicast link between Remote UE and Relay UE for L2 UE-to-Network relaying before Remote UE establishes a Uu RRC connection with the network via Relay UE.

For both in-coverage and out-of-coverage cases, when the Remote UE initiates the first RRC message for its connection establishment with gNB, the transmission is identical to legacy SRB0 transmission. The PC5 L2 configuration for such transmission at Remote UE can be based on the RLC/MAC configuration specified in specs. It is FFS if this is a default configuration that can be overridden, which can be discussed in WI phase.

The establishment of Uu SRB1/SRB2 and DRB of the Remote UE is subject to legacy configuration procedures for L2 UE-to-NW Relay.

#### 4.5.5.2 Paging

The Option 2 as studied in TR36.746 for FeD2D paging is selected as the baseline paging relaying solution for L2 based UE-to-Network relaying case (i.e. Relay UE monitors the Remote UE’s PO in addition to its own PO.)

#### 4.5.5.3 System Information Delivery

For L2 UE to Network Relaying, it is assumed that Relay UE supports relaying of system information for its Remote Ues with the system information delivery mechanism studied by TR36.746 for FeD2D as the starting point. FFS for the detailed procedures.

## 4.6 Layer-3 Relay

### 4.6.1 Architecture and Protocol Stack

### 4.6.2 QoS

The basic QoS support mechanism for L3 UE-to-NW relay is illustrated in Figure 4.6-3 from TR 23.752 [1].



Figure 4.6-3: basic QoS support mechanism of L3 UE-to-NW relay captured in [1]

SA2 captured two solutions for QoS support of L3 UE-to-NW relay:

1) PCF sets separate Uu QoS parameters and PC5 QoS parameters in solution#25 of TR 23.752 [1].

2) End-to-End QoS support in solution#24 of TR 23.752 [1], where relay can obtain a mapping between PQI and 5QI from SMF/PCF.

RAN2 don’t intend to study QoS enhancement for L3 UE-to-NW relay.

*Editor notes: whether other QoS solution (e.g. whether gNB can perform PDB split) is introduced depends on SA2.*

### 4.6.3 Security

SA2 captured two solutions for security support of L3 UE-to-NW relay:

1) Via legacy Uu security and PC5 security;

2) Via N3IWF in solution #23 of TR 23.752 [1];

*Editor notes: whether the SA2 captured solutions can satisfy the security requirement depends on SA3.*

*Editor notes: whether other security solution is introduced depends on SA2.*

### 4.6.4 Service Continuity

### 4.6.5 Control Plane Procedure

*Editor notes: Service continuity related CP procedure is captured in 4.6.4.*



Figure 4.6-4: basic connection setup procedure of L3 UE-to-NW relay based on Figure 6.6.2-1 of [1]

The basic connection setup procedure is illustrated in Figure 4.6-4 which is based on Figure 6.6.2-1 in TS 23.752 [1]. Among them, the following procedures are identified with RAN2 impacts:

- Step 2: the discovery procedure, which is described in Section 4.2.

- Step 3: the relay (re)selection procedure, which is described in Section 4.3.

- Step 4: Rel-16 NR V2X PC5-RRC establishment procedure is reused to setup a secure unicast link between Remote UE and Relay UE before unicast traffic relaying.

*Editor notes: whether new PC5-S signaling is also introduced depends on SA2.*

# 5 Sidelink-based UE-to-UE Relay

## 5.1 Scenario, Assumption and Requirement

The UE-to-UE relay extends the coverage of the sidelink transmissions between two sidelink UEs. The coverage scenarios considered in this study are the following:

- Any of the UEs involved in relaying (Source UE, Relay UE, Destination UE) can be either in coverage or out of coverage.

*Editor’s note: RAN2 will strive for a common solution to the in- and out-of-coverage cases.*

For the UE-to-UE relay, the scenario where UEs can be in coverage of the different cell is supported.

*Editors’s note: RAN2 will strive for a common solution between same cell and different cell cases for this scenario. If a common solution is not possible and impacts are found to supporting different cell case, RAN2 works on the same cell case with higher priority.*

Figure 5.1-1 shows the scenarios considered for UE-to-UE relays. In Figure 5.1-1, coverage implies that the Source/Destination UE and/or UE-to-UE Relay UE are in coverage and can access the network on Uu.

Destination UE

Source UE

Source UE

Destination UE

Source UE

Destination UE

Destination UE

Source UE

Scenario 1: IC scenario where all Source/Destination UEs and UE-to-UE relay are IC

Scenario 2: OOC scenario where all Source/Destination UEs and UE-to-UE relay are OOC

Scenario 3a: Partial Coverage scenario where Source UE is IC and UE-to-UE relay and Destination UE are OOC

Scenario 3b: Partial Coverage scenario where Source is IC and UE-to-UE relay and Destination UE are OOC

Figure 5.1-1: Scenarios for UE-to-UE Relays

NR sidelink is assumed on PC5 between the remote UE(s) and the UE-to-NW relay.

Cross-RAT configuration/control of Source UE, UE-to-UE relay and Destination UE is not considered. For UE-to-UE relay, this study focuses on unicast data traffic between the remote source UE and the remote destination UE.

Configuring/scheduling a UE’s sidelink (either relay or remote) by SN is out of scope of this study.

For UE-to-UE relay, it is assumed that the remote UE has an active end-to-end connection via only a single relay UE at a given time.

Relaying of data between a Source UE and a Target UE can occur once a PC5 link is established between the source UE, UE-to-UE Relay, and Target UE.

No restrictions are assumed on the RRC states of any UEs involved in UE-to-UE relaying.

## 5.2 Discovery

Model A and model B discovery model as defined in clause 5.3.1.2 of TS 23.303 [3] are taken as a working assumption for both UE-to-network Relay and UE-to-UE relay. The protocol stack of discovery message is similar or identical to PC5-S signalling as illustrated in Figure 16.9.2.1-1 of 38.300 [4]. Solution(s) is needed to differentiate SL SRB carrying discovery message from SLRB as specified in 38.321 [5].

*Editor note: It is FFS whether a new SL SRB is introduced for discovery message.*

## 5.3 Relay (re-)selection criterion and procedure

## 5.4 Relay/Remote UE authorization

## 5.5 Layer-2 Relay

### 5.5.1 Architecture and Protocol Stack

For L2 UE-to-UE Relay architecture, the protocol stacks are similar like L2 UE-to-Network Relay other than the fact that the termination points are two Remote Ues. The protocol stacks for the user plane and control plane of L2 UE-to-UE Relay architecture are described in Figure Y1 and Figure Y2.

An adaptation layer is supported over the second PC5 link (i.e. the PC5 link between Relay UE and receiving Remote UE) for L2 UE-to-UE relay. For L2 UE-to-UE relay, the adaptation layer is put over RLC sublayer for both CP and UP over the second PC5 links. The sidelink SDAP/PDCP and RRC are terminated between two Remote Ues, while RLC, MAC and PHY are terminated in each PC5 link. It is FFS if the adaptation layer is also supported over the first PC5 link (i.e. the PC5 link between the transmitting Remote UE and Relay UE).



Figure 5.5.1-1: User plane protocol stack for L2 UE-to-UE Relay



Figure 5.5.1-2: Control plane protocol stack for L2 UE-to-UE Relay

For L2 UE-to-UE Relay, multiple egress RLC channel may be used to carry traffic of different QoS characteristics, for one or multiple Remote UEs. From bearer mapping perspective, traffic of one or multiple Remote UEs from ingress RLC channel may be mapped to a single egress sidelink RLC channel of the Relay UE. It is FFS on the details to support the N-to-1 mapping between the ingress RLC channels from multiple transmitting Remote UEs to egress RLC channels (going to the same receiving Remote UE) at Relay UE. As a working assumption, some needed information is put within the header of adaptation layer between Relay UE and the receiving Remote UE to enable Bearer mapping for L2 UE-to-UE Relay and the details can be discussed at WI phase.

### 5.5.2 QoS

### 5.5.3 Security

As described in section 6.9.1.2 of TR 23.752, in case of L2 UE-to-UE Relay, the security is established end to end between UE1 and UE2. Therefore, user data is never exposed at the relay node since the relay function does not process/apply any security on relayed IP packets.

*Editor Note: RAN2 needs to consider SA3 input.*

### 5.5.4 Control Plane Procedure

## 5.6 Layer-3 Relay

### 5.6.1 Architecture and Protocol Stack

SA2 captured protocol stacks of L3 UE-to-UE relay in solution#10 of TR 23.752 [1]. RAN2 leaves its design to SA2.

### 5.6.2 QoS

### 5.6.3 Security

### 5.6.4 Control Plane Procedure

# 6 Comparison

## 6.1 Comparison of UE-to-Network Relay

## 6.2 Comparison of UE-to-UE Relay

# 7 Conclusion

Annex A: Change history

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| **Change history** |
| **Date** | **Meeting** | **TDoc** | **CR** | **Rev** | **Cat** | **Subject/Comment** | **New version** |
| 2020-08 | RAN2#110 | R2-2006602 |  |  |  | Skeleton TR | 0.0.0 |