3GPP TSG-RAN WG2 Meeting #115-e R2-21xxxxx

Electronic Meeting, 16th-27th, 2021

**Source: ZTE Corporation, Sanechips**

**Title: Report for [Post114-e][243][MUSIM] Gap handling**

**Agenda item: 8.3.3**

**Document for: Discussion and Decision**

# Introduction

In RAN2#114-e, the following email discussion was allocated for MUSIM Gap handling:

* [Post114-e][243][MUSIM] Gap handling (ZTE)

 Scope: Discuss gap handling (periodic/aperiodic, periodicity, etc.).

 Intended outcome: Discussion report

 Deadline: Long

We’d like to discuss this issue in two phases as below

Phase 1: Scenarios discussion for switching without leaving connected state and Network/UE’s action during the scheduled Gap **Deadline Wednesday 30th June**

Phase 2: Gap handling details, e.g. Gap configuration assistance information and Gap configuration Details **Deadline: Long**

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# Discussion

In the below discussion, we assume UE was at connected state at network A and the switch target is noted as network B.

## Issue 1: Scenarios discussion for switching without leaving connected state

According to the companies contributions [2][3][4][5][6][7][8][9][10][12][13][16] in the last meeting, the below scenarios and the corresponding events are mentioned for switching without leaving connected state:

* Scenarios 1: Periodic switching, including SSB detection/paging reception, serving cell measurement, neighboring cell measurement including intra-frequency,inter-frequency and inter-RAT measurement;
* Scenarios 2: Aperiodic (one-shot) switching without transmission at network B, including SI receiving;
* Scenarios 3: Aperiodic (one-shot) switching with both transmission and reception at network B but will not enter RRC-connected state in NW B (e.g. no RRC connection Resume/Setup) at network B, including On-demand SI request;
* Scenarios 4: Aperiodic (one-shot) switching and enter into connected state (e.g. with RRC connection Resume/Setup) at network B, including Registration, SMS, RAU, busy Indication, etc.

For the scenario 1/2, according to the contributions companies share the common understanding that it shall be allowed to keep UE at connected state at network A. However for the scenario 3/4, it also requires UE do some transmission at network B, companies have different views on whether the UE is allowed to keep connected state at network A. Thus we’d like to clarify below 2 questions:

Note: Here we only discuss whether the UE is allowed to keep connected state at network A, it doesn’t mean that the UE must initiate the switching notification procedure without RRC connected for these scenarios.

**Q1.1: For each scenario above, whether UE is allowed to keep at connected state at network A?**

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|  **Scenarios****Yes/No****Companies** | **Scenario1** | **Scenario2** | **Scenario3** | **Scenario4** | **Comments** |
| **OPPO** | **Yes** | **Maybe No** | **Maybe No** | **No** | **For scenarios 1, apart from paging, SSB burst is no longer than 5ms, existing measurement gap is enough to cover all the measurement cases. As for paging, even if there is a time gap between paging DCI and paging PDSCH, the gap is usually acceptable for UE to keep connected mode in network A.****For scenarios 2, assume we can also ignore the time gap between SI DCI and SI PDSCH like paging, but considering the SI window can be very long(SI repetition is allowed during SI window), we’re not sure whether UE can still maintain connected mode in network A for the worst SI reception case in network B, i.e. UE fails to receive SI message several times during one SI window.****For scenarios 3, compared to scenarios2, on demand SI reception will take more time, the situation is more challenging.****For scenarios 4, maintaining two RRC in MUSIM UE is challenging considering Dual Tx/Dual Rx is out of R17 WID scope.** |
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**Q1.2: Besides the above 4 scenarios, whether there are any other scenarios/events that may also require switching procedure without leaving connected state in network A?**

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| **Companies** | **Yes/No** | **Comments**  |
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## Issue 2: Network/UE’s action during the MUSIM scheduled Gap

There are different Gap types during the legacy measurement gap discussion/spec, e.g. measurement Gap, autonomous Gap. Furthermore, in #112e meeting, it was also agreed that

* 2: The Sub-Case 3-2, i.e. Dual-RX/Single-TX UE stays in RRC\_CONNECTED mode in NW A while performing reception and transmission in NW B(in RRC\_ CONNECTED or during RRC setup/resume period ), is not considered in the WI from RAN2 viewpoint. Scheduling gap is not excluded.
* Capability change is not precluded by proposals.

Based on this agreements, during the gap, the UE may be suspended without any scheduling at network A or go on Tx/Rx at network A with reduced capabilities. Furthermore, during MUSIM discussion, there are also periodical Gaps and aperiodical Gaps.

Thus before we go to the detail discussion on gap handling in phase 2, we want to clarify which kind of gaps can be considered for each scenario listed above. For discussion convenience, first we would like to summary the gap types and the related network/UE’s action as below:

* **Gap Type 1a: Autonomous gap**
	+ Similar to the autonomous gap defined for CGI reporting; network does not know the exact time occasions (within gap duration) that UE switches to network B, as long as UE fulfills the minimum transmission requirement.
* **Gap Type 2a: Normal periodical gap**
	+ UE does not transmit or receive during the periodical gap duration;
* **Gap Type 2b: Normal aperiodical gap**
	+ UE does not transmit or receive during the aperiodical gap duration;
* **Gap Type 3a: Periodical gap with reduced capability:**
	+ UE can be scheduled by network A during the periodical gap duration, but with reduced capability (e.g. reduced MIMO layers, details are FFS).
* **Gap Type 3b: Aperiodical gap with reduced capability:**
	+ UE can be scheduled by network A during the aperiodical gap duration, but with reduced capability (e.g. reduced MIMO layers, details are FFS).

**Q2.1: Which kind of gaps shall be supported for the each scenario listed above?**

* Scenarios 1: Periodic switching, including SSB detection/paging reception, serving cell measurement, neighboring cell measurement including intra-frequency,inter-frequency and inter-RAT measurement;
* Scenarios 2: Aperiodic (one-shot) switching without transmission at network B, including SI receiving;
* Scenarios 3: Aperiodic (one-shot) switching with both transmission and reception at network B but will not enter RRC-connected state in NW B (e.g. no RRC connection Resume/Setup) at network B, including On-demand SI request;
* Scenarios 4: Aperiodic (one-shot) switching and enter into connected state (e.g. with RRC connection Resume/Setup) at network B, including Registration, SMS, RAU, busy Indication, etc.

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|  **Scenarios****Gap Types****Companies** | **Scenario1** | **Scenario2** | **Scenario3** | **Scenario4** | **Comments** |
| **OPPO** | **Gap Type 1a/ Gap Type 2a** | **Maybe invalid(SeeQ1.1),****If justified, maybe Gap Type 1a/ Gap Type 2a is sufficient** | **Maybe invalid(SeeQ1.1),****If justified, maybe Gap Type 1a/ Gap Type 2a is sufficient** | **Invalid case** | **As analysed in Q1.1, if it’s impossible to keep UE in connected mode in network A for Scenario2 and Scenario3, there is no other use case to apply**  **Aperiodic gap, so Aperiodic gap should not be considered in R17.****More addition, we never discuss Gap Type 3a and Gap Type 3b before, and Gap Type 3a and Gap Type 3b are more like a network implementation compared to Gap Type 2a and Gap Type 2b, we think there is no need to consider Gap Type 3a and Gap Type 3b.** |
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**Q2.2: Besides the above gap types, whether there are any other Gap types that need to be considered, if there are, which scenarios (e.g. scenarios 1~4 listed above) can be applied to?**

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| **Companies** | **Yes/No** | **Comments (Applied to which scenarios)** |
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Besides the Gap type, there are also different Gap granularity during the legacy gap discussion, e.g. per UE level, per FR level, per band level, per Cell level. Per UE level means this Gap would affect all of the serving cells of this UE, while the per FR level means this gap only affect the corresponding frequency range. Similarly, the per band level/ cell level means this Gap only affect the scheduling of the corresponding band/Cell. Thus, to make clear, it’s better to clarify the MUSIM scheduled gap level.

**Q2.3: Which granularity of gap should be considered for the MUSIM scheduled gap?**

1. **per UE level: the gap affects (the scheduling of) all of serving cells of UE in network A;**
2. **per FR level: the gap only affects (the scheduling of) all serving cells on corresponding frequency range (e.g. FR1, FR2) in network A;**
3. **per band level: the gap only affects (the scheduling of) all serving cells on corresponding band in network A;**
4. **per Cell level: the gap only affects (the scheduling of) corresponding cell(s) in network A;**

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| **Companies** | **Gap granularity****1~4** | **Comments**  |
| OPPO | per UE level | To simplify the discussion, per UE level gap should be the baseline, further discussion is needed for other gap types.  |
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# Summary

TBD**.**

# References

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7. [R2-2105257](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG2_RL2/TSGR2_114-e/Docs/R2-2105257.zip) Network switching procedures for Multi-SIM Qualcomm Incorporated discussion
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10. [R2-2105165](file://D://__%E4%BC%9A%E8%AE%AE%5C2021%5C202105_RAN2%5CTSGR2_114-e%5CDocs%5CR2-2105165.zip) Consideration on the Switching Notification Procedure ZTE Corporation, Sanechips discussion Rel-17 LTE\_NR\_MUSIM-Core
11. [R2-2105195](file://D://__%E4%BC%9A%E8%AE%AE%5C2021%5C202105_RAN2%5CTSGR2_114-e%5CDocs%5CR2-2105195.zip) Further Consideration on Network Switching CATT discussion Rel-17 LTE\_NR\_MUSIM-Core

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# Annex: Agreements for switching notification

#112e

* RAN2 will evaluate short/long time switching in this WI
* 1a: The sub-Case 3-1 is supported in WI, i.e., the switching/leaving and returning procedure in 5GS/NR when UE is in RRC\_CONNECTED includes the case where Dual-RX/Single-TX UE is in RRC\_CONNECTED state in NW A while performing only reception in NW B (i.e., in RRC\_idle State and RRC inactive state).
* 1b: For Sub-Case 3-1, whether the Rx capability coordination between UE and NW is needed can be decided after the RRC-based switching/leaving and returning procedure is defined.
* 2: The Sub-Case 3-2, i.e. Dual-RX/Single-TX UE stays in RRC\_CONNECTED mode in NW A while performing reception and transmission in NW B(in RRC\_ CONNECTED or during RRC setup/resume period ), is not considered in the WI from RAN2 viewpoint. Scheduling gap is not excluded.
* FFS if/how to ensure UE doesn't disconnect from RRC\_CONNECTED during busy indication
* Capability change is not precluded by proposals.

#113e

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| * Switching procedure can be used to notify network A that the UE has a preference to leave RRC\_CONNECTED state in network A.
* The switching procedure can be used to notify network A that the UE has a preference to be kept in RRC\_CONNECTED state in network A while temporarily switching to network B.
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#113bis

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| UE notification on network switching for multi-SIM* RRC signalling is used for switching procedure without leaving RRC\_CONNECTED state in network A for UE temporarily switching to network B as a baseline. FFS on additional need of MAC signalling.
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#114

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| * RRC signaling for network switching without leaving RRC\_Connected state should allow multiple configurations of periodic “gaps” with different parameters (e.g. periodicities and durations). FFS is multiple can be active at the same time. FFS if multiple aperiodic gaps are supported.
* UE provides assistance information to the gNB of NW A in Connected state based on the configuration of USIM of NW B for the gNB to determine the necessary switching parameters. Up to network what is the action based on UE assistance information. FFS what assistance information is needed.
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