**3GPP TSG-RAN WG2 Meeting #116-e** **R2-210xxxx**

Online, 1st - 12th November, 2021

**Agenda item: 8.5.4**

**Source: Huawei, HiSilicon (Rapporteur)**

**Title: TP of baseline CR for Survival Time state operation**

**Document for: Discussion and Decision**

# Introduction

This document discusses the TP for baseline CR, based on email discussion [Post115-e][513][IIoT] QoS survival time.

(Simple/straightforward comments, can be written with balloons on the TP. Complicated issues can be discussed in the below open issue list.)

**Open issue 1**: Where to place the behaviour description following entry into Survival Time state, e.g. in the clause 5.10 “Activation/Deactivation of PDCP duplication” of TS 38.321, instead of clause 5.2 “Data transfer” of TS 38.323; or in both places?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Comments |
| CATT | In our view, a simpler option is to capture this in clause 5.10, for example:  5.10 Activation/Deactivation of PDCP duplication  If one or more DRBs are configured with PDCP duplication, the network or the UE[1] may activate and deactivate the PDCP duplication for all or a subset of associated RLC entities for the configured DRB(s).  The PDCP duplication for the configured DRB(s) is activated and deactivated by:  - receiving the Duplication Activation/Deactivation MAC CE described in clause 6.1.3.11;  - receiving the Duplication RLC Activation/Deactivation MAC CE described in clause 6.1.3.32;  - indication by RRC~~.~~;  - receiving a dynamic grant for a retransmission of a MAC PDU multiplexing a logical channel which associated DRB is configured with *survivalTimeSupport* (only for PDCP duplication activation). [2]  The PDCP duplication for all or a subset of associated RLC entities for the configured DRB(s) is activated and deactivated by:  - receiving the Duplication RLC Activation/Deactivation MAC CE described in clause 6.1.3.32;  - indication by RRC~~.~~;  - receiving a dynamic grant for a retransmission of a MAC PDU multiplexing a logical channel which associated DRB is configured with *survivalTimeSupport* (only for PDCP duplication activation).[3]  The MAC entity shall for each DRB configured with PDCP duplication:  1> if a Duplication Activation/Deactivation MAC CE is received activating the PDCP duplication of the DRB:  2> indicate the activation of PDCP duplication of the DRB to upper layers.  1> if a Duplication Activation/Deactivation MAC CE is received deactivating the PDCP duplication of the DRB:  2> indicate the deactivation of PDCP duplication of the DRB to upper layers.  1> if a Duplication RLC Activation/Deactivation MAC CE is received activating PDCP duplication for associated RLC entities of a DRB configured with PDCP duplication:  2> indicate the activation of PDCP duplication for the indicated secondary RLC entity(ies) of the DRB to upper layers.  1> if a Duplication RLC Activation/Deactivation MAC CE is received deactivating PDCP duplication for associated RLC entities of a DRB configured with PDCP duplication:  2> indicate the deactivation of PDCP duplication for the indicated secondary RLC entity(ies) of the DRB to upper layers.  1> if a dynamic grant is received for a retransmission of a MAC PDU multiplexing a logical channel which associated DRB is configured with *survivalTimeSupport* and *moreThanOneRLC*:[4]  2> indicate the activation of PDCP duplication of the DRB to upper layers.  1> if, for each of the logical channels with PDCP duplication activated associated with a DRB configured with *survivalTimeSupport* and *moreThanTwoRLC-DRB*, a dynamic grant is received for a retransmission of the last MAC PDU multiplexing that logical channel:  2> indicate the activation of PDCP duplication for all secondary RLC entity(ies) of the DRB to upper layers.[5] |
| OPPO | We prefer to capture it in the clause 5.10 “Activation/Deactivation of PDCP duplication” of TS 38.321. In addition, we suggest to avoid the impact to TS 38.323 spec, unless the necessity is identified. |
| Samsung | on [1]: We think this addition makes sense, assuming that it refers to the agreed pro-active UE-based solutions, as in this specific case the PDCP duplication in ST state is UE-activated (based on signalling from NW e.g. retransmission grant). However, UE-activated PDCP duplication is limited to the ST case and here (without any clarification) it implies it may be broader.  On [2]: It is still TBD whether we require/we support multiple (N>1) HARQ-NACKs as trigger for entry into ST state. If our understanding is correct, this text precludes the N>1 case. |
| Nokia | On [2][3][4]: We have not yet agreed how the MAC will identify if a retransmission grant can trigger survival time state, it is not necessarily relating to LCH multiplexed.  On [5]: We have not agreed if “all” secondary legs should be activated. Furthermore, it misaligns with the agreement made in RAN2 #115e where gNB pre-configures which RLC entities can be activated when entering ST state.  This agreement already confirms that by pre-configuration the gNB is able to indicate a subset of configured RLC entities that should be activated upon ST state, so not necessarily all legs should be activated. |
| Ericsson | Agree with CATT. The MAC spec already has a sub-clause called “PDCP duplication activation/deactivation”. The PDCP triggering signal is from L1 and already treated at MAC. There is no reason not to parse it in a way so that the legacy interface between MAC and PDCP on duplication is used. |

**Open issue 2**: Shall all MAC specifications related to Survival Time state to be collected in one clause dedicated to e.g. “Survival Time state operation” or to be placed in various clauses?

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| --- | --- |
| Company | Comments |
| CATT | Various clauses, provided that, for ST trigger, it can be all captured in 5.10 as shown above. If RAN2 further agree e.g. to enhance CG behaviour to address the resource efficiency, the related CG behaviour can be captured in clause 5.8.2 (uplink CG), as, for example, provided below by the Rapporteur. |
| OPPO | It depends on the further progress for the issues associated with e.g. P2/5/12 of this email discussion. Can be discussed later. |
| Samsung | Agree with CATT. |

(Please list open issues below)

Open issue X:

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| --- | --- |
| Company | Comments |
| CATT | We don’t think a CR is needed for 38.323, as proposed below. In our understanding, as long as the PDCP duplication activation is captured in MAC, it will be reflected in PDCP spec with legacy text, as any other PDCP activation. |
| OPPO | Similar view as CATT, we also think the PDCP CR is not needed. |
| Samsung | We have a different view from CATT on the need for a CR to 38.323. We think it is useful to capture in .323 that, for the case of ST entry indication, the transmitting PDCP entity should assume all associated RLC entities should be activated for PDCP duplication (as done by the rapporteur below). We’re not sure it’s ok to only capture this in MAC (or if it’s even possible). |
| Nokia | We think changes to 38.323 is needed. This is the PDCP layer which conducts duplication state change in the end of day, rather than MAC.  Moreover, when duplication is configured in Dual-Connectivity where two MAC entities are involved, indeed some specification change in PDCP is needed such that PDCP knows how to interpret survival time flag from different MAC entities. |
| Ericsson | Agree that a PDCP spec change is not needed, if the legacy interface between MAC and PDCP on duplication can be re-used.  @Nokia. For the MAC entity coordination issue, we can follow the Rel-16 RAN2/3 conclusion when the Duplication RLC Activation/Deactivation MAC CE is introduced. In other words, this is covered by Rel-16 discussion and no need to futher discuss in Rel-17. |

# Text Proposal for TS 38.321

*FIRST CHANGE*

### 5.4.2 HARQ operation

#### 5.4.2.1 HARQ Entity

The MAC entity includes a HARQ entity for each Serving Cell with configured uplink (including the case when it is configured with *supplementaryUplink*), which maintains a number of parallel HARQ processes.

The number of parallel UL HARQ processes per HARQ entity is specified in TS 38.214 [7].

Each HARQ process supports one TB.

Each HARQ process is associated with a HARQ process identifier. For UL transmission with UL grant in RA Response or for UL transmission for MSGA payload, HARQ process identifier 0 is used.

NOTE: When a single DCI is used to schedule multiple PUSCH, the UE is allowed to map generated TB(s) internally to different HARQ processes in case of LBT failure(s), i.e. UE may transmit a new TB on any HARQ process in the grants that have the same TBS, the same RV and the NDIs indicate new transmission.

The maximum number of transmissions of a TB within a bundle of the dynamic grant or configured grant is given by *REPETITION\_NUMBER* as follows:

- For a dynamic grant, *REPETITION\_NUMBER* is set to a value provided by lower layers, as specified in clause 6.1.2.1 of TS 38.214 [7];

- For a configured grant, *REPETITION\_NUMBER* is set to a value provided by lower layers, as specified in clause 6.1.2.3 of TS 38.214 [7].

If *REPETITION\_NUMBER* > 1, after the first transmission within a bundle, at most *REPETITION\_NUMBER* – 1 HARQ retransmissions follow within the bundle. For both dynamic grant and configured uplink grant, bundling operation relies on the HARQ entity for invoking the same HARQ process for each transmission that is part of the same bundle. Within a bundle, HARQ retransmissions are triggered without waiting for feedback from previous transmission according to *REPETITION\_NUMBER* for a dynamic grant or configured uplink grant unless they are terminated as specified in clause 6.1 of TS 38.214 [7]. Each transmission within a bundle is a separate uplink grant delivered to the HARQ entity.

For each transmission within a bundle of the dynamic grant, the sequence of redundancy versions is determined according to clause 6.1.2.1 of TS 38.214 [7]. For each transmission within a bundle of the configured uplink grant, the sequence of redundancy versions is determined according to clause 6.1.2.3 of TS 38.214 [7].

For each uplink grant, the HARQ entity shall:

1> identify the HARQ process associated with this grant, and for each identified HARQ process:

2> if the received grant was not addressed to a Temporary C-RNTI on PDCCH, and the NDI provided in the associated HARQ information has been toggled compared to the value in the previous transmission of this TB of this HARQ process; or

2> if the uplink grant was received on PDCCH for the C-RNTI and the HARQ buffer of the identified process is empty; or

2> if the uplink grant was received in a Random Access Response (i.e. in a MAC RAR or a fallback RAR); or

2> if the uplink grant was determined as specified in clause 5.1.2a for the transmission of the MSGA payload; or

2> if the uplink grant was received on PDCCH for the C-RNTI in *ra-ResponseWindow* and this PDCCH successfully completed the Random Access procedure initiated for beam failure recovery; or

2> if the uplink grant is part of a bundle of the configured uplink grant, and may be used for initial transmission according to clause 6.1.2.3 of TS 38.214 [7], and if no MAC PDU has been obtained for this bundle:

3> if there is a MAC PDU in the MSGA buffer and the uplink grant determined as specified in clause 5.1.2a for the transmission of the MSGA payload was selected; or

3> if there is a MAC PDU in the MSGA buffer and the uplink grant was received in a fallbackRAR and this fallbackRAR successfully completed the Random Access procedure:

4> obtain the MAC PDU to transmit from the MSGA buffer.

3> else if there is a MAC PDU in the Msg3 buffer and the uplink grant was received in a fallbackRAR:

4> obtain the MAC PDU to transmit from the Msg3 buffer.

3> else if there is a MAC PDU in the Msg3 buffer and the uplink grant was received in a MAC RAR; or:

3> if there is a MAC PDU in the Msg3 buffer and the uplink grant was received on PDCCH for the C-RNTI in *ra-ResponseWindow* and this PDCCH successfully completed the Random Access procedure initiated for beam failure recovery:

4> obtain the MAC PDU to transmit from the Msg3 buffer.

4> if the uplink grant size does not match with size of the obtained MAC PDU; and

4> if the Random Access procedure was successfully completed upon receiving the uplink grant:

5> indicate to the Multiplexing and assembly entity to include MAC subPDU(s) carrying MAC SDU from the obtained MAC PDU in the subsequent uplink transmission;

5> obtain the MAC PDU to transmit from the Multiplexing and assembly entity.

3> else if this uplink grant is a configured grant configured with *autonomousTx*; and

3> if the previous configured uplink grant, in the BWP, for this HARQ process was not prioritized; and

3> if a MAC PDU had already been obtained for this HARQ process; and

3> if the uplink grant size matches with size of the obtained MAC PDU; and

3> if none of PUSCH transmission(s) of the obtained MAC PDU has been completely performed:

4> consider the MAC PDU has been obtained.

3> else if the MAC entity is not configured with *lch-basedPrioritization*; or

3> if this uplink grant is a prioritized uplink grant:

4> obtain the MAC PDU to transmit from the Multiplexing and assembly entity, if any;

3> if a MAC PDU to transmit has been obtained:

4> if the uplink grant is not a configured grant configured with *autonomousTx*; or

4> if the uplink grant is a prioritized uplink grant:

5> deliver the MAC PDU and the uplink grant and the HARQ information of the TB to the identified HARQ process;

5> instruct the identified HARQ process to trigger a new transmission;

5> if the uplink grant is a configured uplink grant:

6> start or restart the *configuredGrantTimer*, if configured, for the corresponding HARQ process when the transmission is performed if LBT failure indication is not received from lower layers;

6> start or restart the *cg-RetransmissionTimer*, if configured, for the corresponding HARQ process when the transmission is performed if LBT failure indication is not received from lower layers.

5> if the uplink grant is addressed to C-RNTI, and the identified HARQ process is configured for a configured uplink grant:

6> start or restart the *configuredGrantTimer*, if configured, for the corresponding HARQ process when the transmission is performed if LBT failure indication is not received from lower layers.

5> if *cg-RetransmissionTimer* is configured for the identified HARQ process; and

5> if the transmission is performed and LBT failure indication is received from lower layers:

6> consider the identified HARQ process as pending.

3> else:

4> flush the HARQ buffer of the identified HARQ process.

2> else (i.e. retransmission):

3> if the uplink grant received on PDCCH was addressed to CS-RNTI and if the HARQ buffer of the identified process is not empty:

4> if the MAC PDU stored in the HARQ buffer contains data from DRB(s) configured with *SurvivalTimeSupport*:5> indicate entry into Survival Time state to upper layers for each DRB.

Editor’s Note 1: FFS whether DG addressed to C-RNTI is considered as Survival Time state trigger.

Editor’s Note 2: Details of “*SurvivalTimeSupport*” to be specified in RRC CR.

Editor’s Note 3: FFS whether N (>1) HARQ NACKs is considered as Survival Time state trigger.

Editor’s Note 4: FFS how UE identifies the corresponding DRB that should enter Survival Time state.

3> if the uplink grant received on PDCCH was addressed to CS-RNTI and if the HARQ buffer of the identified process is empty; or

3> if the uplink grant is part of a bundle and if no MAC PDU has been obtained for this bundle; or

3> if the uplink grant is part of a bundle of the configured uplink grant, and the PUSCH duration of the uplink grant overlaps with an uplink grant received in a Random Access Response (i.e. MAC RAR or fallbackRAR) or an uplink grant determined as specified in clause 5.1.2a for MSGA payload for this Serving Cell; or:

3> if the MAC entity is not configured with *lch-basedPrioritization* and this uplink grant is part of a bundle of the configured uplink grant, and the PUSCH duration of the uplink grant overlaps with a PUSCH duration of another uplink grant received on the PDCCH; or:

3> if the MAC entity is configured with *lch-basedPrioritization* and this uplink grant is not a prioritized uplink grant:

4> ignore the uplink grant.

3> else:

4> deliver the uplink grant and the HARQ information (redundancy version) of the TB to the identified HARQ process;

4> instruct the identified HARQ process to trigger a retransmission;

4> if the uplink grant is addressed to CS-RNTI; or

4> if the uplink grant is addressed to C-RNTI, and the identified HARQ process is configured for a configured uplink grant:

5> start or restart the *configuredGrantTimer*, if configured, for the corresponding HARQ process when the transmission is performed if LBT failure indication is not received from lower layers.

4> if the uplink grant is a configured uplink grant:

5> if the identified HARQ process is pending:

6> start or restart the *configuredGrantTimer*, if configured, for the corresponding HARQ process when the transmission is performed if LBT failure indication is not received from lower layers;

5> start or restart the *cg-RetransmissionTimer*, if configured, for the corresponding HARQ process when the transmission is performed if LBT failure indication is not received from lower layers.

4> if the identified HARQ process is pending and the transmission is performed and LBT failure indication is not received from lower layers:

5> consider the identified HARQ process as not pending.

When determining if NDI has been toggled compared to the value in the previous transmission the MAC entity shall ignore NDI received in all uplink grants on PDCCH for its Temporary C-RNTI.

When *configuredGrantTimer* or *cg-RetransmissionTimer* is started or restarted by a PUSCH transmission, it shall be started at the beginning of the first symbol of the PUSCH transmission.

*SECOND CHANGE*

### 5.8.2 Uplink

There are two types of transmission without dynamic grant:

- configured grant Type 1 where an uplink grant is provided by RRC, and stored as configured uplink grant;

- configured grant Type 2 where an uplink grant is provided by PDCCH, and stored or cleared as configured uplink grant based on L1 signalling indicating configured uplink grant activation or deactivation.

Type 1 and Type 2 are configured by RRC for a Serving Cell per BWP. Multiple configurations can be active simultaneously in the same BWP. For Type 2, activation and deactivation are independent among the Serving Cells. For the same BWP, the MAC entity can be configured with both Type 1 and Type 2.

RRC configures the following parameters when the configured grant Type 1 is configured:

- *cs-RNTI*: CS-RNTI for retransmission;

- *periodicity*: periodicity of the configured grant Type 1;

- *timeDomainOffset*: Offset of a resource with respect to SFN = *timeReferenceSFN* in time domain;

- *timeDomainAllocation*: Allocation of configured uplink grant in time domain which contains *startSymbolAndLength* (i.e. *SLIV* in TS 38.214 [7]) or *startSymbol* (i.e. *S* in TS 38.214 [7]);

- *nrofHARQ-Processes*: the number of HARQ processes for configured grant;

- *harq-ProcID-Offset*: offset of HARQ process for configured grant for operation with shared spectrum channel access;

- *harq-ProcID-Offset2*: offset of HARQ process for configured grant;

- *timeReferenceSFN*: SFN used for determination of the offset of a resource in time domain. The UE uses the closest SFN with the indicated number preceding the reception of the configured grant configuration.

RRC configures the following parameters when the configured grant Type 2 is configured:

- *cs-RNTI*: CS-RNTI for activation, deactivation, and retransmission;

- *periodicity*: periodicity of the configured grant Type 2;

- *nrofHARQ-Processes*: the number of HARQ processes for configured grant;

- *harq-ProcID-Offset*: offset of HARQ process for configured grant for operation with shared spectrum channel access;

- *harq-ProcID-Offset2*: offset of HARQ process for configured grant.

RRC configures the following parameters when retransmissions on configured uplink grant is configured:

- *cg-RetransmissionTimer*: the duration after a configured grant (re)transmission of a HARQ process when the UE shall not autonomously retransmit that HARQ process.

Upon configuration of a configured grant Type 1 for a BWP of a Serving Cell by upper layers, the MAC entity shall:

1> store the uplink grant provided by upper layers as a configured uplink grant for the indicated BWP of the Serving Cell;

1> initialise or re-initialise the configured uplink grant to start in the symbol according to *timeDomainOffset*, *timeReferenceSFN*, and *S* (derived from *SLIV* or provided by *startSymbol* as specified in TS 38.214 [7]), and to reoccur with *periodicity*.

After an uplink grant is configured for a configured grant Type 1, the MAC entity shall consider sequentially that the Nth (N >= 0) uplink grant occurs in the symbol for which:

[(SFN × *numberOfSlotsPerFrame* × *numberOfSymbolsPerSlot*) + (slot number in the frame × *numberOfSymbolsPerSlot*) + symbol number in the slot] =  
 (*timeReferenceSFN* × *numberOfSlotsPerFrame* × *numberOfSymbolsPerSlot* *+* *timeDomainOffset* × *numberOfSymbolsPerSlot* + *S* + N × *periodicity*) modulo (1024 × *numberOfSlotsPerFrame* × *numberOfSymbolsPerSlot*).

For any configured grant Type 1 mapped to a logical channel associated with a DRB configured with *SurvivalTimeSupport*, the MAC entity shall suspend the configured grant Type 1 if the RLC entity associated with the logical channel is deactivated for PDCP duplication. Otherwise if the RLC entity associated with the logical channel is activated for PDCP duplication, the MAC entity shall (re-)initialize any suspended configured uplink grants of configured grant Type 1 mapped to the corresponding logical channel.

Editor’s Note: FFS whether such suspend/resume procedure shall be specified.

After an uplink grant is configured for a configured grant Type 2, the MAC entity shall consider sequentially that the Nth (N >= 0) uplink grant occurs in the symbol for which:

[(SFN × *numberOfSlotsPerFrame* × *numberOfSymbolsPerSlot*) + (slot number in the frame × *numberOfSymbolsPerSlot*) + symbol number in the slot] =  
[(SFNstart time × *numberOfSlotsPerFrame* × *numberOfSymbolsPerSlot* + slotstart time × *numberOfSymbolsPerSlot* + symbolstart time) + N × *periodicity*] modulo (1024 × *numberOfSlotsPerFrame* × *numberOfSymbolsPerSlot*).

where SFNstart time, slotstart time, and symbolstart time are the SFN, slot, and symbol, respectively, of the first transmission opportunity of PUSCH where the configured uplink grant was (re-)initialised.

If *cg-nrofPUSCH-InSlot* or *cg-nrofSlots* is configured for a configured grant Type 1 or Type 2, the MAC entity shall consider the uplink grants occur in those additional PUSCH allocations as specified in clause 6.1.2.3 of TS 38.214 [7].

NOTE: In case of unaligned SFN across carriers in a cell group, the SFN of the concerned Serving Cell is used to calculate the occurrences of configured uplink grants.

When the configured uplink grant is released by upper layers, all the corresponding configurations shall be released and all corresponding uplink grants shall be cleared.

The MAC entity shall:

1> if at least one configured uplink grant confirmation has been triggered and not cancelled; and

1> if the MAC entity has UL resources allocated for new transmission:

2> if, in this MAC entity, at least one configured uplink grant is configured by *configuredGrantConfigToAddModList*:

3> instruct the Multiplexing and Assembly procedure to generate a Multiple Entry Configured Grant Confirmation MAC CE as defined in clause 6.1.3.31.

2> else:

3> instruct the Multiplexing and Assembly procedure to generate a Configured Grant Confirmation MAC CE as defined in clause 6.1.3.7.

2> cancel all triggered configured uplink grant confirmation(s).

For a configured grant Type 2, the MAC entity shall clear the configured uplink grant(s) immediately after first transmission of Configured Grant Confirmation MAC CE or Multiple Entry Configured Grant Confirmation MAC CE which confirms the configured uplink grant deactivation.

Retransmissions use:

- repetition of configured uplink grants; or

- received uplink grants addressed to CS-RNTI; or

- configured uplink grants with *cg-RetransmissionTimer* configured.

*END OF CHANGES*

# Text Proposal for TS 38.323

*START OF CHANGE*

## 5.2 Data transfer

### 5.2.1 Transmit operation

At reception of a PDCP SDU from upper layers, the transmitting PDCP entity shall:

- start the *discardTimer* associated with this PDCP SDU (if configured).

For a PDCP SDU received from upper layers, the transmitting PDCP entity shall:

- associate the COUNT value corresponding to TX\_NEXT to this PDCP SDU;

NOTE 1: Associating more than half of the PDCP SN space of contiguous PDCP SDUs with PDCP SNs, when e.g., the PDCP SDUs are discarded or transmitted without acknowledgement, may cause HFN desynchronization problem. How to prevent HFN desynchronization problem is left up to UE implementation.

- perform header compression of the PDCP SDU using ROHC as specified in the clause 5.7.4 and/or using EHC as specified in the clause 5.12.4;

- perform integrity protection, and ciphering using the TX\_NEXT as specified in the clause 5.9 and 5.8, respectively;

- set the PDCP SN of the PDCP Data PDU to TX\_NEXT modulo 2[*pdcp-SN-SizeUL*];

- increment TX\_NEXT by one;

- submit the resulting PDCP Data PDU to lower layer as specified below.

When Survival Time state indication is received from lower layers, the transmitting PDCP entity shall consider [FFS] associated RLC entities are activated for PDCP duplication.

Editor’s Note 1:FFS UE shall Option 1) Activate all configured legs, or Option 2) apply the PDCP duplication state indicated by Network.

Editor’s Note 2: FFS whether UE autonomous exiting method for Survival Time state shall be specified, e.g. via a timer-based or a counter-based method, in addition to legacy duplication control MAC CE.

When submitting a PDCP PDU to lower layer, the transmitting PDCP entity shall:

- if the transmitting PDCP entity is associated with one RLC entity:

- submit the PDCP PDU to the associated RLC entity;

- else, if the transmitting PDCP entity is associated with at least two RLC entities:

- if the PDCP duplication is activated for the RB:

- if the PDCP PDU is a PDCP Data PDU:

- duplicate the PDCP Data PDU and submit the PDCP Data PDU to the associated RLC entities activated for PDCP duplication;

- else:

- submit the PDCP Control PDU to the primary RLC entity;

- else (i.e. the PDCP duplication is deactivated for the RB or the RB is a DAPS bearer):

- if the split secondary RLC entity is configured; and

- if the total amount of PDCP data volume and RLC data volume pending for initial transmission (as specified in TS 38.322 [5]) in the primary RLC entity and the split secondary RLC entity is equal to or larger than *ul-DataSplitThreshold*:

- submit the PDCP PDU to either the primary RLC entity or the split secondary RLC entity;

- else, if the transmitting PDCP entity is associated with the DAPS bearer:

- if the uplink data switching has not been requested:

- submit the PDCP PDU to the RLC entity associated with the source cell;

- else:

- if the PDCP PDU is a PDCP Data PDU:

- submit the PDCP Data PDU to the RLC entity associated with the target cell;

- else:

- if the PDCP Control PDU is associated with source cell:

- submit the PDCP Control PDU to the RLC entity associated with the source cell;

- else:

- submit the PDCP Control PDU to the RLC entity associated with the target cell;

- else:

- submit the PDCP PDU to the primary RLC entity.

NOTE 2: If the transmitting PDCP entity is associated with two RLC entities, the UE should minimize the amount of PDCP PDUs submitted to lower layers before receiving request from lower layers and minimize the PDCP SN gap between PDCP PDUs submitted to two associated RLC entities to minimize PDCP reordering delay in the receiving PDCP entity.

*END OF CHANGE*