3GPP TSG-RAN WG2 #116e Tdoc R2-16xxxx

Electronic meeting, November 1st – 12th 2021

Agenda Item: x.x.x.x

Source: OPPO

Title: Summary of [POST115-e][714][V2X/SL] (OPPO)

Document for: Discussion, Decision

# Introduction

This document is to kick off the following email discussion:

* [POST115-e][714][V2X/SL] (OPPO)

Scope: For UC and GC, discuss the need of any mechanism to avoid SL DRX inactivity timer (possibly also including HARQ RTT/retransmission timer) mismatch between network and the TX UE for mode1 operation. If companies consider solution is needed, discuss the possible options to solve the issue.

Intended outcome: Discussion summary

Deadline: Long email discussion. 1st phase: check companies’ views for the simple/general question, collect candidate options from the companies for the question including multiple options before checking all companies’ views for each option. 2nd phase: check companies’ views for all questions (no restriction) Checking the rapporteur summary is done from the end of 2nd phase to tdoc submission.

# Phase-1 Discussion

The related issue(s) is discussed in the following contributions

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| Tdoc Number | P-number | Justification |
| R2-2107156 | P10 | …it is possible that a SL grant is not in SL active time of any destination that has data to be sent.. |
| R2-2107191 | P1-P4 | …when network receives a BSR (which shows intention by a Tx-UE to send out data) for multiple destinations, how for network to know which destinations are during DRX-active-time, and which are during DRX-inactive-time…  …E.g., in a resource pool configured with PSFCH, if Tx-UE decides to disable the FB, it is a question whether the RTT timer should start since the end of PSSCH. If it is adopted (considering it helps to save unnecessary RTT in case of FB-disabled case), it would be a problem for mode-1 scheduling since the network has no information on FB-enable/disable,… |
| R2-2108016 | P4-P5 | …if Tx UE reports a certain amount of data available for transmission for a specific destination, the gNB needs to know when the peer receiving UE(s) associated with this destination is in ActiveTime in order to allocate SL resources correspondingly….  …Nevertheless, the Tx UE behaviour would need to be specified for cases when it receives a SL allocation which doesn’t fall within its DRX ActiveTime.… |
| R-2108469 | P1-P4 | …gNB cannot derive accurately the active time of SL Rx UE’s DRX in either SL unicast or groupcast even in case of mode 1 resource allocation scheduled from gNB and SL DRX configuration parameters are available in gNB… |

## Inactivity timer

For inactivity timer, the problem can be summarized as:

* On the one hand, when SL DRX is configured, network has to estimate the DRX active time for each Rx-UE in order to provide SL grant to Tx UE during the active time (which is per-Rx-UE) to avoid resource waste.
* On the other hand, however, when Tx-UE is configured as mode-1, the decision of destination selection, are all up to Tx-UE and thus network has no information on them.

Since the destination selection above as input for DRX timer behaviour is unknown to network, from the contributions above perspective, it would lead to troubles for network to decide when to provide SL grant.

The phase-1 discussion is to collect view from companies on the validity of the issue, and to check solution candidates on the table.

Firstly, the problem is at gNB side, I.e., if mode-1 Tx UE reports SL-BSR for specific destinations, the gNB needs to know when the peer receiving UEs associated with these reported destinations (with data in the Tx buffer) are in active-time in order to allocate SL resources correspondingly. However, considering the destination selection is done at UE side, it is hard for gNB to derive the active time for each destination accurately.

**Q2.1-1a: For inactivity timer, for gNB, do you agree that if mode-1 Tx UE reports SL-BSR for specific destinations, considering the destination selection is done at UE side, it is hard for gNB to derive the active time for each destination accurately and to provide SL grant accordingly?**

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| Company | Yes/No | Comments |
| OPPO | Yes | W/o information on destination selection, gNB implementation cannot figure out the inactivity timer status for each specific destination. |
| Xiaomi | Yes, with further clarification. | We understand the problem is caused by priority based destination selection in LCP. If there is no new data arrival at destination with higher LCH priority after SL-BSR report and before SL grant, UE would select the destination whose BS is included in previously transmitted BSR. gNB is able to know the destination selected by UE, since gNB is aware of the essential LCP parameters, such as LCH priority, PBR. However, if there is new data arrival at a destination with higher LCH priority after SL-BSR and before SL grant, UE may select this destination. But this destination was not included in transmitted SL-BSR. In this case, gNB may not be aware of the destination selected by UE and not be able to derive inactivity timer running. |
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In phase-1 discussion, the guidance is to start from solution candidate collection.

**Q2.1-1b: If one answer Yes to Q2.1-1a, please briefly describe the solution candidate(s).**

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| Company | Comments |
| OPPO | We believe   1. The specification effort on this issue has to be restricted carefully, e.g., R2 should not pursue a solution that move destination selection to gNB 2. Some assistance information from UE to gNB is needed to solve this. However, a RRC-based solution is too slow and will cause high signaling overhead considering the information on destination selection (and thus inactivity timer status) is triggered per-grant.   Combining the two, R2 should working on a MAC CE based solution to solve this.  In light of that, OPPO proposal is to enhance the legacy SL-BSR, in a way that   1. We do not need to change the format of SL-BSR at all 2. But restrict the UE behavior in a way that, only report the BS-entries for a destination if the concerned destination is in active-time. |
| Xiaomi | As we clarified in first question, the mismatch between UE and NW could only happen when there is new data arrival at a destination, which was not included in previously BSR, with higher LCH priority after SL-BSR and before SL grant. This is caused by LCH priority based destination selection. If we don’t change the LCH priority based destination selection, which we shouldn’t, the problem would always exist. The solution proposed by OPPO couldn’t resolve this problem. Anyway, we understand this should not happen frequently as the condition is rather harsh. Therefore, we don’t see a feasible solution with acceptable spec impact. |
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Secondly, the problem is at UE side, i.e., if mode-1 Tx UE obtains a SL grant, which is however not in SL active time of any destination that has data to be sent, so how should the UE to behave.

**Q2.1-2a: For inactivity timer, for UE, do you agree that a mode-1 SL grant may be provided by network to Tx-UE yet it is not in SL active time of any destination that has data to be sent?**

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| Company | Yes/No | Comments |
| OPPO | Yes | As replied to Q2.1-1a, considering gNB anyway cannot derive the active time accurately, this may happen |
| Xiaomi | Yes |  |
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In phase-1 discussion, the guidance is to start from solution candidate collection.

**Q2.1-2b: If one answer Yes to Q2.1-2a, please briefly describe the solution candidate(s).**

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| Company | Comments |
| OPPO | We believe the legacy spec as follows already allows the UE to skip the grant  The MAC entity shall not generate a MAC PDU for the HARQ entity if the following conditions are satisfied:  - there is no Sidelink CSI Reporting MAC CE generated for this PSSCH transmission as specified in clause 5.22.1.7; and  - the MAC PDU includes zero MAC SDUs. |
| Xiaomi | We already agreed the active time should be consider during LCP. In this case, the grant should be dropped. |
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## RTT/Re-transmission timer

Compared with inactivity timer, the difference is

* For RTT/Re-transmission, it is mainly for the retransmission of an transmitted TB. I.e., for each provided SL grant, the task of gNB is to decide on whether to provide subsequent SL retransmission grant, based on PUCCH if configured, regardless of destination selection for the provided SL grant
* For inactivity timer, it is mainly for initial transmission of a new TB. I.e., gNB has to associate it with the destination specific BSR info, to decide whether to provide subsequent SL initial-transmission grant, where destination selection of the provided SL grant matters.

So there seems no problem for network to unknow destination selection by Tx-UE.

However, based on the agreement from R2#115

9: HARQ RTT is supported for both HARQ enabled and HARQ disabled cases by allowing HARQ RTT timer to be set to different values. FFS on the specific values that can be used for HARQ disabled case.

I.e., UE may be configured with **different** RTT timer value setting for FB enable/disabled case.

And based on the discussion in R2#113bis

Proposal 23 [12/13] If SL HARQ RTT timer is supported for HARQ disabled transmissions, the RX UE starts the SL HARQ RTT timer in the symbol/slot following SCI (SCI1+SCI2) reception. FFS whether this applies to all SCI transmissions.

* Skipped because it has dependency with the previous FFS.

Proposal 24 [19/21] For transmissions with HARQ feedback, the RX UE starts the SL HARQ RTT timer in the symbol/slot following the end of PSFCH transmission.

* Agreed.

Proposal 25 [21/21] If the RX UE does not transmit PSFCH for a HARQ enabled transmission (e.g. due to UL/SL prioritization) the RX UE still starts the HARQ RTT timer in the symbol/slot following the end of PSFCH resource.

* Agreed.

So, if P23 is adopted finally (not concluded yet), UE may adopt **mode-1 Tx UE,** RTT timer restart position for FB enabled/disabled case will be different.

Combining the two together, the problem can be summarized as uncertainty due to different RTT timer length/starting-position (and thus different re-tx timer starting position) for FB-enable/disabled case, which is essentially because network has no information on LCH selection decision by Tx-UE, and thus does not know the FB-enable/disable decision, in a resource pool configured with PSFCH.

**Q2.2-1a: For RTT/Re-tx timer, for gNB, do you agree that for a mode-1 resource pool configured with PSFCH, considering the LCH selection and thus FB enable/disable decision is done at UE side, it is hard for gNB to derive the RTT/Re-tx timer accurately and to provide SL grant accordingly?**

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| Company | Yes/No | Comments |
| OPPO | See comment | For the two issues on timer length difference and timer starting position difference   * For the former, it is not an issue since network configuration can configure a same value for both case * Yet the latter one cannot be solved yet.   So the problem mainly comes from the ambiguity of RTT timer starting position in case P23 is adopted as stated above. |
| Xiaomi | Yes | Similar as Q1. If there is new data arrival at a LCH with higher priority after SL-BSR and before SL grant, gNB may not be able to derive th RTT/RTX timer. |
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In phase-1 discussion, the guidance is to start from solution candidate collection.

**Q2.2-1b: If one answer Yes to Q2.2-1a, please briefly describe the solution candidate(s).**

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| Company | Comments |
| OPPO | We need to allow, **for resource pool configured with PSFCH**, that RTT timer starting position is PSFCH, i.e., the same as for the case of FB-enabled.  The solution can be   1. Either to adopt it for both mode-1/2, so P23 above is not adopted; 2. Or use it for mode-1 only, which means the RTT timer starts from either SCI or PSFCH is configurable per pool, and thus P23 is adopted for mode-2 only (implemented by network configuration); |
| Xiaomi | The mismatch between UE and NW could only happen when there is new data arrival at LCH with higher priority after SL-BSR and before SL grant. This is caused by priority based LCH selection. If we don’t change the priority based LCH selection, which we shouldn’t, the problem would always exist. Anyway, we understand this should not happen frequently as the condition is rather harsh. Therefore, we don’t see a feasible solution with acceptable spec impact. |
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Secondly, similar to inactivity timer above, for completion, maybe good to check if any problem at UE side, i.e., if mode-1 Tx UE obtains a SL grant, which is however not in SL active time of any destination that has data to be sent, so how should the UE to behave.

**Q2.2-2a: For RTT/Re-tx timer, for UE, do you agree a mode-1 SL grant may be provided by network to Tx-UE yet it is not in SL active time of any destination that has data to be sent?**

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| Company | Yes/No | Comments |
| OPPO | Yes | As replied to Q2.1-2a.  The difference is that here for Q2.2-2a, the problem is for re-transmission grant, yet the former one for Q2.1-2a is more for initial transmission grant. |
| Xiaomi | Yes |  |
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In phase-1 discussion, the guidance is to start from solution candidate collection.

**Q2.2-2b: If one answer Yes to Q2.1-2a, please briefly describe the solution candidate(s).**

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| Company | Comments |
| OPPO | Different from Q2.1-2b, here for re-transmission, current spec has not considered the case where SL re-transmission grant has to be discarded even if the buffer is not empty, so a solution is needed, to   * Discard the retransmission grant if the concerned Rx UE is not in DRX active-time * And report NACK to network if PUCCH is configured |
| Xiaomi | The same principle should be applied for retransmission, i.e. the grant should be dropped. |
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1. xxx.
2. xxx.

# Conclusion

# References

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