3GPP TSG-RAN WG2 Meeting #119-e R2-220xxxx

Online, August 17-29, 2022

Agenda Item: 8.4.2.1

Source: MediaTek Inc.

**Title: Report of [Post119-e][036][feMob] Time Chart**

Document for: Discussion and decision

# Introduction

In RAN2#119-e meeting, we discussed the latency and interruption of L1/L2-based inter-cell mobility objective of Rel-18 NR further mobility enhancement WI. Then we have the following post-meeting email discussion.

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| * [Post119-e][036][feMob] Agreements, time chart, LS out (MediaTek)

Scope: Capture WI agreements, Capture a mobility timing chart for L1L2 mobility, as a reference - include all pieces of procedures that may be optimized impacted FFS etc (acc to current agreements). LS out to RAN1 and RAN3 on the RAN2 progress, and ask to take into account.  Intended outcome: Endorsed Report or Stage-2 CR with appendix etc, Approved LS out Deadline: Short (Can start before the meeting has ended).  |

In this document, we discuss the timing chart for L1/L2-based inter-cell mobility. The concluded timing chart will be captured as a reference in a running stage-2 CR or a report.

Related assumptions in Chair’s note are copied below.

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| * Assumption: HO interruption time for L1/L2-based inter-cell mobility is the time from UE receives the cell switch command to UE performs the first DL/UL reception/transmission on the indicated beam of the target cell. FFS if TRS tracking after HO and CSI RS measurement should also be included, i.e. the time to use a high-performance beam (can be clarified further).
* Assumption: To reduce HO interruption time, investigate e.g. solutions to reduce the time for UE reconfiguration (already in the WID), downlink and uplink synchronization after handover decision (other parts of dynamic switch not precluded).
* R2 assumes that L2 is continued whenever possible (e.g. intra-DU), without Reset, with the target to avoid data loss, and the additional delay of data recovery.
* Measurement delay can/may be considered in this work
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# Discussion

Based on procedure and latency analyses in companies’ contributions and online discussions, Rapporteur prepares the following time chart model, in an attempt to include components of mobility latency mentioned by companies. Notice that we do not intend to define any kind of delay requirements in RAN2; the purpose of this discussion is to have a reference model about the components that contribute to mobility latency, based on which we can study enhancements for mobility latency reduction.

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**Figure 1. Components of mobility latency for L1/L2-based inter-cell mobility**

The meaning of components is shown below.

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| **Component** | **Meaning** | **Value** |
| TRRC | Processing time for *RRCReconfiguration* carrying candidate configurations | Up to 10ms |
| Tprocessing,1 /Tprocessing,2 | Time for UE processing, before and after cell switch command, respectively. This may include L2/3 reconfiguration, RF retuning, baseband retuning, security update, etc. | Up to 20ms |
| Tmeas | The time UE measures target cell (from candidate configuration to cell switch command) | - |
| Tcmd | Time for processing L1/L2-based (HARQ and parsing) | Up to 20ms |
| Tsearch | Time required to search the target cell | 0ms (assume cell is known) |
| TΔ | Time for fine tracking and acquiring full timing information | SMTC periodicity (typ. 20ms) |
| Tmargin | Time for SSB post-processing | Up to 2ms |
| TIU | interruption uncertainty in acquiring the first available PRACH occasion in the new cell | Typ. 15ms |
| TRAR | Time for RAR delay | Typ. 4ms |

Note: Tprocessing is divided into two parts if some processing can be done before cell switch command.

Definition of HO interruption

According to Chair’s note, HO interruption time for L1/L2-based inter-cell mobility is the time from UE receives the cell switch command to UE performs the first DL/UL reception/transmission on the indicated beam of the target cell. This is similar to the definitions used in previous works (e.g., TR 36.881 and Rel-16 DAPS). However, there is also an FFS: if TRS tracking after HO and CSI RS measurement should also be included, i.e., the time to use a high-performance beam. We first invite companies to comment on this FFS.

**Q1: Should the time to use a high-performance beam be included in HO interruption time model?**

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| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
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The term “UE processing” considers the steps to configure the UE for target cell, such as L2/3 reconfiguration, RF retuning, baseband retuning, security update, etc. The exact steps may depend on the scenario (intra- vs. inter-frequency, intra- vs. inter-DU), as analyzed in [5]. We now discuss the details of UE processing time.

**Q2: What steps are included in the time for UE processing? Please consider different scenarios.**

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| **Company** | **Comments** |
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In legacy handover delay requirements, the time for UE processing (Tprocessing) is considered after receiving handover command (see e.g., Clause 6.1.1 in TS 38.133). For L1/L2-based inter-cell mobility, we see some different views. For example, it is mentioned in [16] that UE may process and apply the configuration(s) for candidate target cells for L1/L2 based inter-cell mobility right away when this as received. In other words, UE processing in L1/L2-based inter-cell mobility may be done (partially) before or after cell switch command. To address this, in Figure 1, we divide the “Tprocessing” into “Tprocessing,1” and “Tprocessing,2”, capturing UE processing before and after cell switch command, respectively.

We now discuss how to model UE processing time in L1/L2-based mobility latency model. We see three options:

* Option 1: UE processing happens after cell switch command, and is considered as a part of the interruption
* Option 2: UE processing happens both before and after cell switch command, and only the latter part is considered as a part of the interruption
* Option 3: UE processing happens before cell switch command, and is NOT considered as a part of the interruption

If Option 2 is preferred, we should also discuss which parts are done after cell switch command (i.e., included in handover interruption)

**Q3: How should UE processing be modelled in L1/L2-based inter-cell mobility latency analysis? If Option 2 is preferred, please indicate which steps are done after cell switch command.**

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| **Company** | **Option** | **Comments** |
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Measurement delay

Chair’s note mentions that measurement delay may also be considered in this work. Rapporteur’s understanding (based on e.g., [10]) is that measurement delay means the time it takes for UE to perform measurement and reporting to trigger cell switch after a better cell (target) appears. Since it is before the cell switch command, it may not be a part of HO interruption, but it does contribute to the overall latency for UE to access a better cell.

**Q4: How should measurement delay be considered in the illustration for components of mobility latency?**

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| **Company** | **Comments** |
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Finally, we’d like to know if the example analysis of components for mobility latency is agreeable, or any modification is needed.

**Q5: Any suggestions for the analysis of components for mobility latency**

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| **Company** | **Comments** |
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# Conclusion

It is proposed to discuss and decide on the following proposals:

# Reference

1. R2-2206982 Target Performance Enhancements for L1L2-based Inter-cell Mobility MediaTek Inc. discussion
2. R2-2206992 On the Target Performance Enhancements for L1L2 based Mobility CATT discussion Rel-18 NR\_mob\_enh2-Core
3. R2-2207315 NR mobility issues and goals for improvement Futurewei discussion Rel-18 NR\_mob\_enh2-Core
4. R2-2207340 L1/L2 Mobility – General Concepts and Configuration Qualcomm Incorporated discussion Rel-18
5. R2-2207380 Discussion on latency model of L1 L2 mobility Intel Corporation discussion Rel-18 NR\_mob\_enh2-Core
6. R2-2207407 Consideration on L1/L2 signalling based mobility Fujitsu discussion Rel-18 NR\_mob\_enh2-Core
7. R2-2207466 Latency reduction aspects of L2/L1 mobility Apple discussion Rel-18 NR\_mob\_enh2-Core
8. R2-2207496 Target scenario and latency reduction in L1/L2 based mobility NEC discussion Rel-18 NR\_mob\_enh2-Core
9. R2-2207537 Discussion on Dynamic switch mechanism among candidate serving cells KDDI Corporation discussion
10. R2-2207637 L1/L2 mobility target performance enhancements Huawei, HiSilicon discussion Rel-18 NR\_mob\_enh2-Core
11. R2-2207655 Analysis of HO latency and possible enhancements for L1/L2 mobility OPPO discussion Rel-18 NR\_mob\_enh2-Core
12. R2-2207752 Discussion on basic model for L1 L2 mobility vivo discussion Rel-18 NR\_mob\_enh2-Core
13. R2-2207806 Latency Evaluation of L1 or L2 based mobility Xiaomi discussion Rel-18 NR\_mob\_enh2-Core
14. R2-2207857 Initial discussion of L1/L2 mobility Sharp discussion Rel-18 NR\_mob\_enh2-Core
15. R2-2208185 Target enhancements and latency model for L1/2 triggered handover Interdigital, Inc. discussion Rel-18 NR\_mob\_enh2-Core
16. R2-2208200 Latency analysis for L1/L2 based inter-cell mobility Ericsson discussion Rel-18 NR\_mob\_enh2-Core
17. R2-2208212 Prerequisites and benefits of Lower Layer Mobility Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell discussion Rel-18 NR\_mob\_enh2-Core
18. R2-2208213 Basic details of Lower Layer L1/L2 Mobility Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell discussion Rel-18 NR\_mob\_enh2-Core
19. R2-2208367 Discussion on L1 L2 mobility performance enhancement ASUSTeK discussion Rel-16 NR\_mob\_enh2-Core
20. R2-2208455 Initial considerations on L1L2 mobility CMCC discussion Rel-18 NR\_mob\_enh2-Core
21. R2-2208522 L1/L2 mobility scenarios and latency LG Electronics discussion Rel-18
22. R2-2208528 Scenario and Target Performance Enhancements for L1/L2 mobility Samsung discussion NR\_mob\_enh2-Core
23. R2-2208559 Initial Consideration on L1-L2 Signaling Based Mobility ZTE Corporation,Sanechips discussion Rel-18 NR\_mob\_enh2-Core