3GPP TSG-RAN WG3 #115-e R3-222393

Feb 21st – Mar 3rd, 2022

Agenda Item: 9.3.1

Source: Samsung (moderator)

Title: Summary of Offline Discussion on Mobility Between DC and SA

Document for: Approval

# Introduction

**CB: # 4\_DirectDataFwd\_DCtoSA**

**- Adopt option 2a for EN-DC/MR-DC to SA handover scenario which could support scenario 1, 2 and 3? CATT, Qualcomm, CMCC**

**- Agree option 3a as way forward for handover from EN-DC/MR-DC to SA i.e. the target node decides direct forwarding path availability between the source SN and the target node? Agree the following in order to support direct forwarding: The source MN provides the source SN ID to the target node; The target node provides the direct data forwarding availability indication to the source MN? Samsung, Huawei, ZTE, Verizon Wireless**

**- Solution down-selection, try to close this topic**

**-Provide CRs if agreeable**

(Samsung - moderator)

Summary of offline disc [R3-222393](file:///E:\3GPP%20Standardization\RAN3\RAN3%23115-e\draft\CB%20%23%204_DirectDataFwd_DCtoSA\Inbox\R3-222393.zip)

It is proposed to divide the discussion into two phases:

- Phase 1: try to conclude a solution for the issue in 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3

Deadline: Please provide your views before end of Wednesday Feb. 23 UTC time

- Phase 2: discuss the CRs

Deadline: tbd pending on the outcome of Phase 1

# For the Chairman’s Notes

**Propose to agree the following:**

# Discussion (1st Round)

## TNL address allocation for handover to EN-DC

The operator may configure different IP address spaces for X2-U and Xn-U (e.g. IPv4 for X2-U and IPv6 for Xn-U, or X2-U is deployed on the legacy LTE transport network).

In the following two scenarios, the target eNB and en-gNB should assign corresponding TNL address for direct data forwarding from the source node. E.g. TNL address for X2-U in case A, TNL address for Xn-U in case B.

Case A: LTE to EN-DC

Case B: NR to EN-DC

In [1][2][3], two problems were identified for supporting direct data forwarding for handover in the above two scenarios:

* Problem 1: The target eNB does not know Direct Forwarding Path Availability between the source node and the target eNB. Only the source RAN node and the core network knows direct data forwarding or indirect data forwarding.
* Problem 2: The target SN is not aware of EPS to EPS handover or 5GS to EPS handover. Only the target M-eNB knows such information. The target M-eNB knows the handover is intra-system handover or inter-system based on the Handover Type IE.

To solve the two problems, the proposal is to include

* Direct Forwarding Path Availability IE in the source eNB to the target eNB transparent container.
* Handover Type IE in the X2AP SGNB ADDITION REQUEST message.

With above change, the target eNB and en-gNB could assign corresponding TNL address for direct data forwarding from the source node.

**Q1: Do you agree the proposal?**

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| Company | Comment |
| Samsung | Yes.  Otherwise, the target eNB and en-gNB cannot assign corresponding TNL address for direct data forwarding. |
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**Q2: If the answer to Q1 is yes, any comment on the CR in R3-222299 and R3-222230 [2][3]**

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## NR SA to MR-DC connected to 5GC Handover or SN change

The CR for TS38.423 in R3-220674 have been agreed at last RAN3#114bis-e meeting for supporting direct forwarding from NR SA to MR-DC connected to 5GC or during SN change.

It was observed that the new format in 9.2.2.aaa was not needed, since the existing *Global NG-RAN Node ID* IE can be used.

A CR in R3-221976[4] was submitted to replace the agreed CR in R3-220674.

**Q3: Do you agree R3-221976 to replace the agreed CR in R3-220674?**

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| Company | Comment |
| Samsung | Yes. |
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## Direct data forwarding from EN-DC to NR SA HO in Scenario 1 and Scenario 2

The following agreements have been made for handover from EN-DC to SA.

EN-DC to NR SA Handover:

direct data forwarding is possible between the source SN and the target NG-RAN node.

The source SN or the target NG-RAN node has information on the direct forwarding path between itself and neighboring nodes

The open question is whether the source SN or the target node decides direct forwarding path availability between the source SN and the target node for handover from EN-DC to SA. There are the following two options:

Option 2a: The source SN decides direct forwarding path availability between the source SN and the target node.

The source MN queries the source SN to get this information. The source MN transmits the information to the SMF. The SMF further transmits the information to the target node.

Option 3a: The target node decides direct forwarding path availability between the source SN and the target node. The target node transmits the information to the source in target node to source node transparent container.

The signaling flow for Option 2a:



Figure 1: The signaling flow for Option 2a:

The signaling flow for Option 3a:



Figure 2: The signaling flow for Option 3a:

**Q4: Is option 2a or option 3a your preferred solution for direct data forwarding from EN-DC to SA NR?**

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| Company | Comment |
| Samsung | Option 3a  There are two benefits of Option 3a:   1. The same principle is used for NR SA to EN-DC handover and for EN-DC to NR SA handover i.e. the target node decides direct forwarding path availability with the SN.   The solution for NR SA to EN-DC handover has been agreed. In the agreed solution, the source node sends the source node ID to the target and the target decides direct forwarding path availability between the SN and the source.  Option 3a use the same principle, the source node sends the source SN ID to the target and the target node decides direct forwarding path availability with the source SN.   1. The benefits of Option 3a is that the existing overall handover signaling flow is not impacted.   While for Option 2a, a new procedure is inserted between Handover Required and Handover Command message. New state machines have to be designed in implementation. Currently, the Source MeNB is waiting for Handover Command message after sending out Handover Required message.  The main argument for Option 3a is based on Scenario 3. To support scenario 3, both Option 2a and Option 3a should be enhanced. The current solution as it is cannot work. Technically, there is no blocking point for supporting scenario 3 no matter Option 2a or Option 3a is concluded.  To support scenario 3, one solution should be used. In [9], it was proposed to further split scenario 3 to two cases and use more than one solution for scenario 3 which bring additional complexity.  If scenario 3 should be supported, both directions i.e. NR SA to EN-DC and EN-DC to NR SA should be supported, not only consider the direction from EN-DC to SA.  With above clarification, it could be observed that Option 3a has benefits without drawback. While Option 2a introduce additional procedure in overall handover signaling flow and use different principles for two directions. |
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If down selection of the two options cannot be achieved, a possible compromised way forward is as follow:

* For EN-DC to NR SA handover, Option 3a is used.
* For MR-DC connected to 5GC to NR SA handover, Option 2a variant (SgNB modification procedure before handover required message) is used.

The rational for this compromise is based on the existing differences between inter-system handover and intra-system handover.

For inter-system handover from EN-DC to NR SA, SgNB modification procedure between source MeNB and source SgNB is not needed. Because the source MeNB doesn’t need to contact with the source SgNB currently. In order to not increase the handover latency and not impact the overall handover signaling flow, Option 3a is appropriate.

For intra-system handover from MR-DC connected to 5GC to NR SA, SN modification procedure between the source NG-RAN node and source SN may be needed in case of e.g. for getting the Qos flow to DRB mapping for SN terminated bearers or for delta configuration. In the two cases, SN modification procedure before Handover Required message may be needed. So for intra-system handover from MR-DC connected to 5GC to NR SA, option 2a variant could be used.

**Q5: Is this compromise way forward acceptable for your company?**

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| Company | Comment |
| Samsung | Considering the reasons explained above, we can accept the compromised way forward. |
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If down selection of the two options cannot be achieved and the compromised way forward is not acceptable for your company, any other idea for moving forward?

**Q6: If down selection of the two options cannot be achieved and the compromised way forward is not acceptable for your company, any other idea for moving forward?**

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## Scenario 3 (MN has no direct forwarding, SN has direct forwarding)

The scenario 3 had been marked with FFS as follows. This is applicable both for EN-DC to NR SA handover, and NR SA to EN-DC handover.

***- Scenario 3 (FFS): MN has no direct forwarding, SN has direct forwarding***

At RAN3#114bis-e meeting, there were the following working assumptions for scenario 3 as below:

WA: Support direct data forwarding from the source NG-RAN node to the target SN in scenario 3. Continue to discuss the solutions. Whether the WA will be changed to the agreement is depending on the specification impact.

WA: Support direct data forwarding from the source SN to the target NG-RAN node in scenario 3. Continue to discuss the solutions. Whether the WA will be changed to the agreement is depending on the specification impact.

### Inter-system handover from NR SA to EN-DC

In inter-system handover from NR SA to EN-DC case, the open point for scenario 3 is the specification impact to support direct data forwarding from the source NG-RAN node to the target en-gNB in the following scenario.

* Source NG-RAN node has no direct data forwarding path with the target eNB
* Source NG-RAN node has direct data forwarding path with the target en-gNB

In this case, the source NG-RAN node should not include the Direct Forwarding Path Availability IE in the NG-AP Handover Required message because direct forwarding path is not available between the source NG-RAN node and the target MeNB. The source NG-RAN node does not know whether the target MeNB will add a secondary node and which SN will be added when Handover Required message is sent. Therefore, the source NG-RAN cannot determine whether it has direct path to the target SN before initiating the handover.

**Observation 1: Source NG-RAN node doesn’t include** **Direct Forwarding Path Availability IE Handover Required message for handover from NR SA to EN-DC in scenario 3.**

The consequence is that it should be the target SN to decide whether direct forwarding path is available between the source NG-RAN node and the target SN (the same as scenario 1 and scenario 2).

**Observation 2: The same as scenario 1 and scenario 2, it should be the target SN to decide whether direct forwarding path is available between the source NG-RAN node and the target SN.**

**Q7: Do you agree with observation 1 and observation 2?**

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| Company | Comment |
| Samsung | Yes. |
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The AMF/SMF/MME doesn’t receive Direct Forwarding Path Availability IE from the source side. Without any additional information, the MME will ask the SGW to assign indirect data forwarding tunnel when the MME receives Handover Request Acknowledge message. The SMF will ask UPF to assign indirect data forwarding tunnel.

So if the target SN decides that direct forwarding path is available between the source NG-RAN node and the target SN, the information should be informed to the MME/SMF. Otherwise, the indirect data forwarding tunnel will be assigned in core network and transmitted to the source NG-RAN node.

**Observation 3: After the target SN decides that direct forwarding path is available between the source NG-RAN node and the target SN, the Direct Forwarding Path Availability information should be informed to MME/SMF from the target side in order to support direct data forwarding from the source NG-RAN node to the target SN.**

**Q7: Do you agree with observation 3?**

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| Company | Comment |
| Samsung | Yes.  Otherwise, direct data forwarding from the source NG-RAN node to the target SN cannot be achieved. Because indirect data forwarding tunnel will be assigned by core network node and transmitted to the source NG-RAN node. |
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There are two ways for supporting direct forwarding in scenario 3:

Option 1: For MN terminated bearers, indirect data forwarding is used i.e. source NG-RAN node -> UPF-> SGW->target MN.

For SN terminated bearers, direct data forwarding is used i.e. source NG-RAN node -> target en-gNB.

Option 2: For MN terminated bearers, indirect data forwarding is from source NG-RAN node -> target en-gNB -> target MeNB

For SN terminated bearers, direct data forwarding is used i.e. source NG-RAN node -> target en-gNB.

For SN terminated bearers, there is no difference for the two options. The difference is for MN terminated bearers.

**Q8: which option is reasonable in your understanding?**

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| Company | Comment |
| Samsung | It should be option 1.  For MN terminated bearers, it’s strange to forward data from source NG-RAN node to the target SN then to the target MN.  If option 2, to support data forwarding from source NG-RAN -> target SN-> target MN, there are additional complexity over X2. E.g. the target MN should send the E-RAB list terminated at the target MN which has been accepted for data forwarding to the target SN to request data forwarding tunnel, then the target SN assigns data forwarding tunnel between source NG-RAN node and target SN for both MN terminated bearers and SN terminated bearers. The target SN sends those data forwarding tunnel information to the target MN.  If option 1, the target sends an indicator to the core network for SN terminated bearers. Then core network node could skip to assign indirect data forwarding tunnels. |
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### Inter-system handover from EN-DC to SA

In inter-system handover from EN-DC to NR SA case, the open point for scenario 3 is the specification impact to support direct data forwarding from the source SN to the target NG-RAN node in the following scenario.

* Source eNB has no direct data forwarding path with the target NG-RAN node
* Source en-gNB has direct data forwarding path with the target NG-RAN node

It’s better to use the same principle for scenario 3 as scenario 1 and scenario 2. The specification impact can be evaluated after the solution for scenario 1 and scenario 2 is concluded in 3.3. Therefore, the moderator propose to evaluate the specification impact for scenario 3 after the solution for scenario 1 and scenario 2 are concluded in phase 1.

# Conclusion, Recommendations [if needed]

If needed

# References

[1] R3-222298, Direct Data forwarding address allocation for handover to EN-DC (Samsung, Verizon Wireless, ZTE)

[2] R3-222299, Direct forwarding address allocation for handover to EN-DC (Samsung, Verizon Wireless, ZTE)

[3] R3-222230, Direct forwarding address allocation for handover to EN-DC (Samsung, Verizon Wireless, ZTE)

[4] R3-221976, Direct data forwarding for mobility between DC and SA (Huawei, Samsung, China Telecom, ZTE)

[5] R3-222295, Discussion on direct data forwarding for mobility between DC and SA (Samsung, Huawei, ZTE)

[6] R3-222296, Direct data forwarding for mobility between DC and SA (Samsung, Huawei, ZTE, Verizon Wireless)

[7] R3-222297, Direct data forwarding for mobility between DC and SA (Samsung, Huawei, ZTE, Verizon Wireless)

[8] R3-221749, SN direct data forwarding in inter-system handover (Qualcomm Incorporated)

[9] R3-222003, Discussion on direct data forwarding for mobility between DC and SA (CATT,Qualcomm,CMCC)

[10] R3-222004, Support of direct data forwarding for mobility from MR-DC to SA (CATT,Qualcomm,CMCC)

[11] R3-221844, Direct data forwarding in EN-DC to NR SA handover (CR to 36.413) (Qualcomm Incorporated, CATT, CMCC)

[12] R3-221845, Direct data forwarding in EN-DC to NR SA handover (CR to 36.423) (Qualcomm Incorporated, CATT, CMCC)

[13] R3-222271, CR on data forwarding from MR-DC to SA\_NGAP (CMCC. CATT, Qualcomm)

[14] R3-222272, CR on data forwarding between EN-DC MR-DC and SA handover (CMCC. CATT, Qualcomm)