**3GPP TSG-RAN WG2 #117-e *R2-21xxxxx***

Electronic meeting, Feb 21 – Mar 3, 2022

Agenda Item: X.X.X

Source: Xiaomi

Title: Summary of [Post116-e][604][Relay] Remaining issues on service continuity (Xiaomi)

Document for: Discussion and Decision

# Introduction

This contribution is to kick off following email discussion,

* **[Post116-e][604][Relay] Remaining issues on service continuity (Xiaomi)**

Scope: Discuss the remaining issues on service continuity:

* Measurement configuration and reporting:
  + Whether to consider S-measure criterion based on RSRP of serving relay and other AS criteria for indirect-to-direct path switch (P8-1/P8-2 of R2-2111276)
  + Whether to consider AS criteria for measurement when performing SL measurement for path switch (P7-1 of R2-2111276)
  + Whether to have allow-list and block-list of relay UEs (or serving cells of relay UEs) (P3 of R2-2111276)
  + Whether to have new events in addition to Event X and Event Y (serving relay/neighbour cell for indirect-to-direct, candidate relay for direct-to-indirect) (P6 or R2-2111276)
  + Which ID to report for serving cell of relay UE (NCGI/NCI/PCI) (P10 of R2-2111276)
  + Relay UE ID to include in measurement report and how the network learns the ID (P9-1/P9-2 of R2-2111276)
  + Conclude on the proposal that relay (re)selection is not performed by an RRC\_CONNECTED L2 remote UE, except for the RLF case (P11 of R2-2111276)
* Determine an option for ensuring UL PDCP lossless behaviour in indirect-to-direct path switch (P26 of R2-2111276):
  + Option 1: No spec impact, i.e., assume loss of UL PDCP PDUs is a corner case or can be addressed by network implementation
  + Option 2: Remote UE retransmits PDCP SDUs for which the successful delivery of the corresponding PDCP PDU has not been confirmed by PDCP status report after path switch

Intended outcome: Report to next meeting

Deadline: Long

# Discussion

## Measurement configuration and reporting

### S measure criterion in direct to indirect path switch

On Uu, S measure criterion is introduced to save UE power. gNB could configure a RSRP threshold. UE performs measurement if the NR SpCell RSRP is lower than the threshold, otherwise UE does not perform measurement. Note the S measure can only control the measurement of measurement object whose associated *reportType* is *periodical, eventTriggered* or *condTriggerConfig*, which is mainly used for mobility purpose. Related specification could be found as following,

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| 2> if the *reportType* for the associated *reportConfig* is *periodical*, *eventTriggered* or *condTriggerConfig*:  3> if a measurement gap configuration is setup, or  3> if the UE does not require measurement gaps to perform the concerned measurements:  4> if *s-MeasureConfig* is not configured, or  4> if *s-MeasureConfig* is set to *ssb-RSRP* and the NR SpCell RSRP based on SS/PBCH block, after layer 3 filtering, is lower than *ssb-RSRP,* or  4> if *s-MeasureConfig* is set to *csi-RSRP* and the NR SpCell RSRP based on CSI-RS, after layer 3 filtering, is lower than *csi-RSRP*:  5> if the *measObject* is associated to NR and the *rsType* is set to *csi-rs*:  6> if reportQuantityRS-Indexes and maxNrofRS-IndexesToReport for the associated reportConfig are configured:  7> derive layer 3 filtered beam measurements only based on CSI-RS for each measurement quantity indicated in *reportQuantityRS-Indexes*, as described in 5.5.3.3a;  6> derive cell measurement results based on CSI-RS for the trigger quantity and each measurement quantity indicated in *reportQuantityCell* using parameters from the associated *measObject*, as described in 5.5.3.3;  …… |

P8-1 in [1] propose to discuss whether S-measure criterion based on RSRP of serving relay could be introduced during indirect to direct path switching. Namely, gNB could configure SL-RSRP threshold. Remote UE doesn’t perform measurement on Uu if the serving relay UE’s SL-RSRP is higher than the threshold, otherwise remote UE performs measurement on Uu.

**Q1: Do you agree to introduce S-measure criterion based on SL/SD-RSRP of serving relay during indirect to direct path switching.**

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| Company | Y/N | Comments |
| InterDigital | Yes | Measurements for service continuity should use Uu measurements as a baseline. So s-measure should be supported for the same benefits (power savings) as in Uu. |
| OPPO | No | Since even the relay link is good enough, remote UE may still like to switch to direct link since it can acquire better performance. Besides, it may be also that the Uu-link of relay is not good, so relay searching by remote UE is still beneficial for possible Uu-RLF of relay. |
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If S-measure is preferred in Q1, P8-2 in [1] further propose to discuss whether measurement result other than SL-RSRP could be used to control remote UE performing measurement on Uu, e.g. CBR

**Q1-1: Do you agree to introduce S-measure criterion based on other measurement result.**

**Option 1: CBR**

**Option 2: Other**

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| Company | Option | Comments |
| InterDigital | Yes | This would be beneficial since SL RSRP only does not define whether a relayed link is preferred over a direct link. We think we should support this as long as we keep the rule simple (e.g. a single CBR threshold configured by the network). |
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### AS criteria for measurement report when performing SL measurement for path switch

P7-1 in [1] propose to discuss whether AS criteria for measurement report should be considered when performing SL measurement for path switch.

Rapporteur understands following options were discussed by companies as AS criteria during SL measurement report for path switch,

Option 1: The configured measurement report event.

Option 2: The SD-RSRP/SL-RSRP threshold used in relay selection/reselection.

Option 1 is aligned with legacy behavior. Remote UE shall report relay UEs, whose measurement result fulfills the configured report event. Option 2 introduce additional filtering of relay UE based on threshold for relay selection/reselection. Even the relay UE, whose measurement result fulfills the measurement report event, may be filtered out by SD-RSRP/SL-RSRP threshold, since the two AS criteria are configured independently. This may result in measurement report is triggered, but no relay UE is included.

**Q2: Do you agree the Remote UE does not consider the AS criteria for measurement report when performing SL measurement for path switch, except for configured measurement report event.**

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| Company | Y/N | Comments |
| InterDigital | Yes | Measurement thresholds related to relay selection/reselection should not be used in measurement reporting. |
| OPPO | Yes (i.e., not consider) |  |
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### Allow-list/Block-list of relay UE

In Uu, the network may configure a list of cell specific offsets, a list of 'blacklisted' cells and a list of 'whitelisted' cells. Blacklisted cells are not applicable in event evaluation or measurement reporting. Whitelisted cells are the only ones applicable in event evaluation or measurement reporting. How to set the list is up to NW implementation. With these lists, power consumption and signaling overhead could be saved by avoidance of unnecessary event evaluation or measurement report. Rapporteur understands Whitelist/Blacklist cells is legacy procedure and supported during indirect to direct path switch, without spec impact. Rapporteur would like to clarify the understanding of legacy blacklist/whitelist cell applicability.

**Q3: Do you agree the legacy blacklist/whitelist cells is supported during indirect to direct path switch, without spec impact.**

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| Company | Y/N | Comments |
| InterDigital | Yes |  |
| OPPO | Yes |  |
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Following the same logic, during direct to indirect path switch, certain relay UEs may not be suitable to access due to overload or other NW implementation. gNB would not switch remote UE to these relay UEs. It’s unnecessary for remote UE to evaluate event and report these relay UE’s measurement result, which results in power wasting and signaling overhead. Therefore, companies proposed to introduce allow-list/block-list during direct to indirect path switch. Namely, Relay UEs indicated by block-listed are not applicable in event evaluation or measurement reporting. Relay UEs indicated by allow-list cells are the only ones applicable in event evaluation or measurement reporting.

**Q4: Do you agree to introduce Allow-list/Block-list of relay UE during direct to indirect path switch. Namely, Relay UEs indicated by block-listed are not applicable in event evaluation or measurement reporting. Relay UEs indicated by allow-list cells are the only ones applicable in event evaluation or measurement reporting.**

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| Company | Y/N | Comments |
| InterDigital | Yes | This is a logical extension of Uu and can be supported to save power at the remote UE. |
| OPPO | No | Do not think this is a critical issue at this late stage. If network would like to prevent the accessibility of some relay UEs, network can direct avoid to provide relay configuration towards those relay UEs so that remote UE will not detect the discovery of those relay UEs. On the other hand, those relay UE which can be detected by remote UEs should be within the allow-list by default. |
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If Allow-list/Block-list is preferred in Q4, rapporteur suggest to further discuss how to formulate the allow-list/block-list. Two options were proposed by companies,

Option 1: Allow-list/Block-list include relay UE’s serving cell ID. Remote UE could identify whether one relay UE is indicated by allow or bloc list by its serving cell ID included in discovery message.

Option 2: Allow-list/Block-list include relay UE ID. Remote UE could identify whether one relay UE is indicated by allow or block list by its relay UE ID included in discovery message.

To determine how to set the list, NW shall be aware of the necessary information of each element in the list, e.g. load information. In option 1, NW shall be aware of each cell related information, which is already supported in legacy. NW could set the allow-list/block-list in similar way as legacy black/white cell. In option 2, NW shall be aware of relay UE related information, which may be provided by relay UE’s report.

**Q4-1: Which option do you prefer to formulate the allow-list/block-list,**

**Option 1: Allow-list/Block-list include relay UE’s serving cell ID.**

**Option 2: Allow-list/Block-list include relay UE ID.**

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| Company | Option | Comments |
| InterDigital | Option 2 | Either option could work for an RRC\_CONNECTED relay, since the NW is aware of the association between relay UE and serving cell when the relay is in RRC\_CONNECTED. However, option 2 allows support of relay UEs in RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE as well. |
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### New events in addition to Event X and Event Y

During indirect to direct path switch, Event X is agreed. In addition, following events were proposed by companies,

Option 1: serving relay is worse than a threshold,

Option 2: neighbor Uu cell is offset better than serving relay.

Option 1 is similar as Event A2 on Uu. Option 2 is similar as Event A3 on Uu. However, since measurement on Uu and SL is based on different reference signal, it’s unclear whether it’s appropriate to directly compare the measurement result on Uu and sidelink.

**Q5: which event do you prefer to introduce during indirect to direct path switch,**

**Option 1: serving relay is worse than a threshold,**

**Option 2: neighbor Uu cell is offset better than serving relay**

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| Company | Option | Comments |
| InterDigital | Option 1 and 2 | For option 2, the gNB can compensate for difference in reference signal based on proper configuration of the offset. |
| OPPO | Option 1 | For option 2, it is very unreasonable to compare Uu signal and PC5 signal in a direct way since the RS design, as well as power control strategy for the channels in these two interfaces are totally different. |
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During direct to indirect path switch, Event Y is agreed. In addition, following events were proposed by companies,

Option 1: candidate relay is better than a threshold,

Option 2: candidate relay is offset better than serving Uu cell,

Option 3: CBR as well as SL and/or Uu radio signal measurements.

Option 1 is similar as Event A1 on Uu. Option 2 is similar as Event A3 on Uu. However, same as above, it’s unclear whether it’s appropriate to directly compare the measurement result on Uu and sidelink. Option 3 introduce new event, which combine the CBR and SL/Uu radio signal measurement. Rapporteur understands two thresholds should be defined, which are used to compare the CBR and SL/Uu radio signaling measurement result respectively.

**Q6: which event do you prefer to introduce during direct to indirect path switch,**

**Option 1: candidate relay is better than a threshold,**

**Option 2: candidate relay is offset better than serving Uu cell,**

**Option 3: CBR as well as SL and/or Uu radio signal measurements.**

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| Company | Option | Comments |
| InterDigital | Options 1, 2, and 3 | For option 2, the same comments as in Q5 apply. For option 3, we agree with rapporteur that a separate CBR threshold should be configured for such events. |
| OPPO | Option 1 | For option 2, similar comment as above.  For option 3, CBR is a per resource pool measurement/configuration, which is only used for congestion control and resource selection and has no relationship to service continuity. |
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### ID to report for serving cell of relay UE

It was agreed that the SL relay measurement report shall include serving cell ID of the Relay UE. In RAN2 #115 meeting, NCI is taken as the WA. However, PCI, NCI and NCGI were proposed by companies. Rapporteur understands all these IDs can work and the major difference is signaling overhead, i.e. PCI is 10 bits, NCI is 36 bits and NCGI is 52 bits (as PLMN ID is 16 bits).

**Q7: which cell ID do you prefer when relay UE report as its serving cell ID,**

**Option 1: PCI,**

**Option 2: NCI,**

**Option 3: NCGI.**

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| Company | Option | Comments |
| InterDigital | No strong view | As mentioned by rapporteur, all of these can work and there is little difference in the signaling overhead. |
| OPPO | Option 2, option 3 | Depend on whether to support RAN sharing, i.e., if no RAN sharing, NCI is sufficient, otherwise, NCGI including PLMN ID is needed. |
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### Relay UE ID in measurement report

It’s agreed SL relay measurement report can include Relay UE ID. Regarding which ID is included, majority prefer to use relay UE’s source L2 ID according to companies’ contributions in RAN2#116. Rapporteur suggest to follow majority view.

**Q8: Do you agree to use relay UE’s source L2 ID as relay UE ID in measurement result.**

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| Company | Y/N | Comments |
| InterDigital | Yes |  |
| OPPO | Yes |  |
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If source L2 ID is preferred in Q8, gNB is unable to map the source L2 ID to relay UE, since relay UE doesn’t report its source L2 ID. So, gNB is unable to prepare the relay UE in advance. To enable the mapping, companies proposed for relay UE in RRC\_CONNECTED to report its source L2 ID to gNB.

**Q8-1: Do you agree relay UE in RRC\_CONNECTED reports its source L2 ID to gNB.**

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| Company | Y/N | Comments |
| InterDigital | Yes |  |
| OPPO | Yes |  |
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If companies prefer Y in Q8-1, a following question is which message is used to report source L2 ID.

**Q8-2: which message do you prefer for relay UE in RRC\_CONNECTED to report source L2 ID,**

**Option 1: *SidelinUEInformationNR*,**

**Optoin 2: *UEAssistanceInformation*,**

**Option 3: New message.**

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| Company | Option | Comments |
| InterDigital | Option 1 | This is better aligned with current reporting of the L2 ID. |
| OPPO | Option 1 |  |
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### Relay (re)selection performed by RRC\_CONNECTED L2 remote UE

For L2 remote UE in RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE relays, the (re)selection procedure is UE autonomous and triggered based on measurements of SL-RSRP. However, for remote UE in RRC\_CONNECTED, mobility should be controlled by the network. In this case, UE autonomous (re)selection (similar to LTE) should not be performed by the remote UE in RRC\_CONNECTED except for some exceptional cases such as when the remote UE cannot reliably communicate with the network.

**Q9: Do you agree Relay (re)selection procedure is not performed by a L2 Remote UE in RRC\_CONNECTED, except for the case of RLF**

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| Company | Y/N | Comments |
| InterDigital | Yes |  |
| OPPO | Yes |  |
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## UL PDCP lossless behaviour in indirect-to-direct path switch

For UL data delivery during the path switch, certain data PDU may be received by the relay UE but not be transmitted to gNB. After path switch, the remote UE may be indicated to do PDCP reestablishment or PDCP data recovery to retransmit the data which has been confirmed by RLC. However, the confirmation from RLC doesn’t reflect the successful reception by gNB. Therefore, UL PDCP lossless may not be ensured.

Regarding how to ensure UL PDCP lossless in indirect-to-direct path switch, the solution seems to be ask remote UE to retransmit the PDCP SDUs according to PDCP status report from gNB.

While some companies think this issue only happens when relay fails to complete the transmission towards gNB, e.g., when gNB release the RLC channel intentionally, or RLF happens in an unexpected manner. Therefore, it’s a corner case.

**Q10: which option do you prefer to ensure UL PDCP lossless in indirect-to-direct path switch,**

**Option 1: No spec impact, i.e., assume loss of UL PDCP PDUs is a corner case or can be addressed by network implementation,**

**Option 2: Remote UE retransmits all the PDCP SDUs for which the successful delivery of the corresponding PDCP Data PDU has not been confirmed by PDCP status report in the target side after path switch.**

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| Company | Option | Comments |
| InterDigital | Option 1 | We think a path switch occurring simultaneously with Uu RLF is a corner case and we can avoid special handling of it in this release. |
| OPPO | Option 1 | We agree with rapporteur’s observation that it is a corner case that Uu RLF and path switch occurring simultaneously. |
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# Conclusion

# Reference

[1] R2-2111276 Summary of AI 8.7.2.2 Service continuity Huawei, HiSilicon