**3GPP TSG-RAN WG2 Meeting #128 R2-24xxxxx**

**Orlando, Florida, 18th – 22nd November 2024**

**Agenda Item: 8.13.3**

**Source: InterDigital**

**Title: Report of [POST127][402][Relay] Multi-hop relay control plane**

**Document for: Discussion and Decision**

# 1 Introduction

This contribution gives the discussion summary of following post email discussion.

* [Post127][402][Relay] Multi-hop relay control plane (InterDigital)

 Scope:

 - Describe different solutions (from company contributions) for multihop U2N relay UE by at least describing:

* + Connection establishment procedures
	+ Assumptions on RRC state(s) of intermediate UEs and last relay UE
	+ Assumptions on controlling gNB/cell of each relay UE
	+ How the remote and intermediate relay UEs obtain their configurations in each solution
	+ How to meet QoS requirement e2e

 - Evaluate the feasibility and pros/cons of the different solutions towards downscoping to a single solution

 Intended outcome: Report to RAN2#128

 Deadline: Very long (for RAN2#128)

## Phasing of the Email Discussion

The email discussion has been divided into two phases, where phase 1 will correspond to describing the different solutions in each of the areas identified (connection establishment procedure, RRC state assumptions, assumptions on the controlling gNB/cell, configuration procedure, and E2E QoS). This will ensure that companies have a common understanding of each of the solutions.

In the second phase, the solutions will be evaluated in terms of their feasibility and pros and cons.

## Contact information

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| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Name (Email)** |
| OPPO | lengbingxue@oppo.com |
| LG | Seoyoung.back@lge.com |
| Sharp | kawano.takuma@sharp.co.jp |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Jagdeep Singh (jagdeep.singh6@huawei.com) |
| Apple | Zhibin\_wu@apple.com |
| ZTE | Wang.mengzhen@zte.com.cn |
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# 2 Phase 1 Discussion

Based on company contributions, there seem to be two main approaches for implementing multipath U2N relays. A first approach is a fully U2N based approach. The network directly controls each of the intermediate relay UEs using dedicated Uu RRC signalling. The second approach is still U2N-based but with some elements of U2U. Only the last relay UE needs to be controlled using dedicated RRC signalling.

For the email discussion, approach 1 and approach 2 will be used as follows:

* Approach 1: The network needs to directly control each of the intermediate relay UEs via Uu RRC.
* Approach 2: Only the last relay UE requires control by the network via Uu RRC.

In each subsection, the procedures and assumptions for each approach will be discussed to get a common understanding of both approach 1 and approach 2 in the context of the following aspects:

* Connection establishment procedures
* Assumptions on RRC state(s) of intermediate relay UEs and last relay UE
* Assumptions on controlling gNB/cell of each relay UE
* How the remote and intermediate relay UEs obtain their configurations in each solution
* How to meet QoS requirement e2e for remote UE

## 2.1 Connection Establishment Procedure

In each subsection, the purpose is to agree on a baseline procedure for connection establishment and RRC state assumptions for both approaches (to serve as the basis for further feasibility and pro/con evaluation.

2.1.1 Approach 1

Using connection establishment procedure for single-hop relays as a baseline, the figure below illustrates rapporteur’s assumptions of the establishment procedure for multiple-hop relays in approach 1.



1. The U2N Remote UE, First Relay UE, Intermediate Relay UE, and Last Relay UE perform discovery procedure, and establish a PC5-RRC connection between each adjacent UE (U2N Remote UE<->First Relay UE, First Relay UE <-> Intermediate Relay UE, Intermediate Relay UE <-> Last Relay UE) using the NR sidelink PC5 unicast link establishment procedure.
2. The L2 U2N Remote UE sends the first RRC message (i.e., *RRCSetupRequest*) for its connection establishment with gNB via the First Relay UE, using a specified PC5 Relay RLC channel configuration. The first Relay UE sends the *SidelinkUEInformationNR* message to request for the dedicated configurations required to support the multi-hop relay operation for the U2N Remote UE. If the First Relay UE is not in RRC\_CONNECTED, it needs to do its own Uu RRC connection establishment via the Intermediate Relay UE (using similar actions as a U2N Remote UE) upon reception of a message from U2N Remote UE on the specified PC5 Relay RLC channel. The Intermediate Relay UE sends the *SidelinkUEInformationNR* message to request for the dedicated configurations required to support the multi-hop relay operation for the U2N Remote UE. If the Intermediate Relay UE is not in RRC\_CONNECTED, it needs to do its own Uu RRC connection establishment via the Last Relay UE (using similar actions as a U2N Remote UE) upon reception of a message from the First Relay UE on the specified PC5 Relay RLC channel. The Last Relay UE sends the *SidelinkUEInformationNR* message to request for the dedicated configurations required to support the multi-hop relay operation for the U2N Remote UE. If the Last Relay UE is not in RRC\_CONNECTED, it needs to do its own Uu RRC connection establishment upon reception of a message from the Intermediate Relay UE on the specified PC5 Relay RLC channel. The Last Relay UE receives SRB0 relaying Uu Relay RLC channel configuration for the Intermediate Relay UE from gNB. The Intermediate Relay UE receives SRB0 relaying Uu Relay RLC channel configuration for the First Relay UE from gNB. The gNB configures SRB0 (for U2N Remote UE) relaying Uu Relay RLC channel to the first Relay UE. The gNB responds with an *RRCSetup* message to U2N Remote UE. The *RRCSetup* message is sent to the U2N Remote UE using SRB0 relaying Last Relay RLC channel over Uu and the specified PC5 Relay RLC channels over each of the PC5 links.
3. The gNB, Last Relay UE, Intermediate Relay UE and First Relay UE perform relaying channel setup procedure over Uu. According to the configuration from the gNB, the First Relay/U2N Remote UE establishes a PC5 Relay RLC channel for relaying of SRB1 towards the U2N Remote UE/First Relay UE over PC5, the Intermediate Relay/First Relay UE establishes a PC5 Relay RLC channel for relaying of SRB1 towards the First Relay UE/Intermediate Relay UE over PC5 and the Last Relay UE/ Intermediate Relay UE establishes a PC5 Relay RLC channel for relaying of SRB1 towards the Intermediate Relay UE/Last Relay UE over PC5.
4. The *RRCSetupComplete* message is sent by the U2N Remote UE to the gNB via the First Relay UE, Intermediate Relay UE and the Last Relay UE using SRB1 relaying channels over PC5 and SRB1 relaying channel configured to the Last Relay UE over Uu. Then the U2N Remote UE is RRC\_CONNECTED with the gNB.
5. The L2 U2N Remote UE and gNB establish security following the Uu security mode procedure and the security messages are forwarded through the First Relay UE, Intermediate Relay UE, and Last Relay UE.
6. The gNB sends an *RRCReconfiguration* message to the U2N Remote UE via the Last Relay UE, Intermediate Relay UE, and First Relay UE to setup the end-to-end SRB2/DRBs of the U2N Remote UE. The U2N Remote UE sends an *RRCReconfigurationComplete* message to the gNB via the First Relay UE, Intermediate Relay UE, and Last Relay UE as a response. In addition, the gNB may configure additional Uu Relay RLC channels between the gNB and Last Relay UE, and PC5 Relay RLC channels between each of the Intermediate Relay UE, First Relay UE, and U2N Remote UE for the relaying traffic.

Based on the above procedure, for gNB to control each relay UE by RRC, each relay UE needs to be in RRC connected. As a result, for connection establishment of the remote UE, each relay UE should trigger its own connection establishment. For the last relay UE, Uu connection establishment is performed. However, for the other relay UEs, upon reception of a message on SL-SLB0, they perform connection establishment as though they are acting as a remote UE.

Question 1: Do you agree that for approach 1

* + the remote UE connection establishment always triggers connection establishment in each of the relay UEs (if they are in IDLE/INACTIVE)
	+ for all relay UE’s except the last relay UE, upon reception of a message on SL-SRB0, it triggers a remote UE connection establishment?
	+ For all relay UE’s except the last relay UE, they need to be configured with a remote UE Uu DRB configuration and SRAP configuration to act as a remote UE (without having any Uu traffic per se).

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| **Companies** | **Yes or No** | **Comments** |
| OPPO | See comments | We agree that all the relay UEs need to be in RRC connected state to serve a RRC connected remote UE, i.e., generally Yes for the first bullet.While for the second and third bullet, we are confused on the intention:* For the second bullet, what is the delta part compared to the first bullet?
* For the third bullet, how to understand “configured with a remote UE Uu DRB configuration”? We understand the relay UE without having any Uu traffic doesn’t need to have DRB configuration (e.g., SDAP, PDCP configuration).
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| LG | Yes | We believe that reusing the legacy Rel-17 U2N scheme can be a straightforward way to implement a Rel-19 multi-hop U2N relay. The approach 1 can implement without big spec impact by reusing the legacy Rel-17 U2N procedure as much as possible. Therefore, we generally agree with the approach 1. But we have to clarify the details later. For example, the difference between 2nd and 3rd bullets.  |
| Sharp | See comments | For the first bullet, if the “connection establishment” means Uu RRC connection establishment, bracket should be removed since relay UEs don’t need to trigger connection establishment procedure if these are in RRC\_CONNECTED.For the second bullet, it is unclear what “a remote UE connection establishment” means. If it means that each relay UEs except the Last Relay UE should have PC5 RRC connection with the remote UE, we disagree with this analysis. And for the “SL-SRB0”, it might be “SL-RLC0”.For the third bullet, we understand that all Relay UEs except the Last Relay UE can act as Remote UEs. If the intension is that “all relay UEs are configured with SRAP/RLC configuration for the Remote UE’s Uu E2E DRB/SRB”, wording can be modified. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | See comments  | We agree that the Relay UEs shall be in RRC\_CONNECTED state to perform relaying of unicast data to the remote UE. Hence agree with the first bullet.However, we are unclear of the intention of the 2nd and 3rd bullet as Oppo has mentioned. In step 2 it is mentioned “If the Last Relay UE is not in RRC\_CONNECTED, it needs to do its own Uu RRC connection establishment upon reception of a message from the Intermediate Relay UE on the specified PC5 Relay RLC channel.” Then we are not sure why bullet 2 mentions “ for all relay UE’s except the last relay UE, upon reception of a message on SL-SRB0, it triggers a remote UE connection establishment”Similarly bullet 3 seems unclear why we need all relay UE’s except the last relay UE, configured with a remote UE Uu DRB configuration and SRAP configuration to act as a remote UE |
| Apple | Yes | We agree with the rapporteur’s analysis. Bullet 1 is self-evident as this is the basic assumption of approach 1.For Bulliet 2, our understanding is that this can be triggered either by SL-SRB0 or SL\_RLC0 (as defined in R17), so this needs to be further discussed. A more important point is that the intermediate relay UE’s RRC establishment is based on the triggering of a so-called “remote UE”, which the relay UE need to report to the NW. Whether this remote UE is the end remote UE or the adjacent “relay UE” also needs to be further discussed. For Bullet 3, based on legacy design of U2N relay, when a relay UE reports its PC5-connection remote UE to the NW, NW will configure both the relay UE and the remote UE with SRAP mappings and Relay RLC channel configurations. So, when an intermediate relay UE or last relay UE reports another PC5-Connected “remote UE”, the NW will assume it need to provide all necessary configurations to support Uu SRB/DRBs reaching this “remote UE” via the reporting relay UE. So, if this PC5-connected remote UE is actually another intermediate relay UE (not the real remote UE), NW will configure Uu DRB SRAP configurations towards this intermediate relay UE instead, which may not be very useful. So, the Bullet 3 is a valid point. However, if approach 1 assume this PC5-conencted “remote UE” reported by the relay UE is actually the end remote UE, then we have to assume End Remote UE is somehow multi-hop U2U connected with an intermediate relay UE first before relay UE reports it. That seems against the principle of Approach 1. So, all this needs to be further discussed.  |
| ZTE | Yes with comments (no for the second bullet) | We generally agree with the first bullet and think that a main point in approach 1 is that all the intermediate relays are connected to the same cell/gNB as the Last relay UE’s serving cell/gNB. For the second bullet, we think it is a complement to the first bullet that, all the intermediate relays enter into RRC\_CONNECTED via indirect path just as Rel-17 U2N remote UE, right?For the third bullet, as above comments how to understand “configured with a remote UE Uu DRB configuration”? Does it mean that the relaying traffic are regarding as the intermediate relay’s(act as a remote UE) own traffic to transmit to the network, which seems like a L3 U2N relay? In our view, intermediate relays only need to be configured with SRAP configuration and PC5 RLC channel configuration to forward relaying traffic. |
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Question 2: Do you agree that the above figure and steps can serve as the baseline connection establishment procedure of approach 1 that can serve for further discussion of pros/cons?

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| **Companies** | **Yes or No** | **Comments** |
| OPPO | See comments | We generally agree with the figure, and the detail wording in the steps can be further checked/discussed, e.g.: In step-2, “*The Last Relay UE receives SRB0 relaying Uu Relay RLC channel configuration for the Intermediate Relay UE from gNB. The Intermediate Relay UE receives SRB0 relaying Uu Relay RLC channel configuration for the First Relay UE from gNB. The gNB configures SRB0 (for U2N Remote UE) relaying Uu Relay RLC channel to the first Relay UE.*” We understand gNB provides SRB0 configuration to each UE via RRC message, there is no need to say xx Relay UE relaying Uu relay RLC channel configuration for xx Relay.  |
| LG | Yes | We agree the procedure as the basic procedure for the further pros/cons discussion. |
| Sharp | See comments | Generally, we agree with this figure and analysis. However, we wonder if the Intermediate Relay UEs and the Last Relay UE have to “send” *SidelinkUEInformationNR* since the NW can determine whether the reconfiguration is needed for each relay UEs upon receiving *SidelinkUEInformationNR* from the First Relay UE. (If the Intermediate UE is allowed to be in IDLE/INACTIVE state while the first relay UE is in CONNECTED state, it can be reconsidered.) And other wording can be further discussed.Furthermore, some points should be discussed e.g.;* Whether the First Relay UE and the Intermediate Relay UEs are in RRC\_CONNECTED state while the Remote UE is in RRC\_CONNECTED state.

Whether the dedicated SRB0 configuration for the remote UE should be configured for each the relay UEs. In other words, whether the dedicated SRB0 configuration for multi-hop relaying can be commonly used for the path. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes | We can agree to take this procedure as the basic procedure for the phase 2 discussions. |
| Apple | Yes with comment | In general, we agree with the above analysis, with a few additional comments.First, I think for approach 1, the step 2/3 is actually more complex than what has been drawn in the figure. As we can see, the description of step 2 is quite complex, and some necessary messages such as SidelinkUEinformation is not even shown in the figure above.Moreover, we think an intermediate relay UE cannot enter CONNECTED state until its adjacent next relay UE enters CONNECTED state first. As a result, the latency for steps above are quite significant if the detailed steps are illustrated as “cascading” sequence below (instead of using a single end-to-end arrow):So, we think RAN2 need to discuss this constraint of Approach 1 and related consequences/issues. |
| ZTE | Yes with comments | We are generally fine with the figure, but the details need further discussion/checking, e.g. about bearer mapping(SRAP) configuration at each Relay UE. For example, the Intermediate relay has no direct Uu with the gNB actually, we wonder why the Intermediate relay needs to be configured with SRB0 relaying Uu Relay RLC channel configuration for the First Relay UE. Suggest to remove “The Intermediate Relay UE receives SRB0 relaying Uu Relay RLC channel configuration ...”(until to the last sentence in step 2), instead, a FFS can be captured for further discussion. |
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2.1.2 Approach 2

Using connection establishment procedure for single-hop relays as a baseline, the figure below illustrates rapporteur’s assumptions of the establishment procedure for multiple-hop relays in approach 2.



1. The U2N Remote UE, First Relay UE, Intermediate Relay UE, and Last Relay UE perform discovery procedure, and establish a PC5-RRC connection between each adjacent UE (U2N Remote UE<->First Relay UE, First Relay UE <-> Intermediate Relay UE, Intermediate Relay UE <-> Last Relay UE) using the NR sidelink PC5 unicast link establishment procedure.
2. The L2 U2N Remote UE sends the first RRC message (i.e., *RRCSetupRequest*) for its connection establishment with gNB via the First Relay UE, using a specified PC5 Relay RLC channel configuration. If the First Relay UE is in RRC\_CONNECTED, it sends the *SidelinkUEInformationNR* message to request for the dedicated configurations required to support the multi-hop relay operation for the U2N Remote UE. Otherwise, it obtains the configuration from SIB or preconfiguration. If the Intermediate Relay UE is in RRC\_CONNECTED, it sends the *SidelinkUEInformationNR* message to request for the dedicated configurations required to support the multi-hop relay operation for the U2N Remote UE. Otherwise, it obtains the configuration from SIB or preconfiguration. The Last Relay UE sends the *SidelinkUEInformationNR* message to request for the dedicated configurations required to support the relay operation for the U2N Remote UE. If the Last Relay UE is not in RRC\_CONNECTED, it needs to do its own Uu RRC connection establishment upon reception of a message on the specified PC5 Relay RLC channel. After the Last Relay UE's RRC connection establishment procedure and sending the *SidelinkUEInformationNR* message, gNB configures SRB0 relaying Uu Relay RLC channel to the Last Relay UE. The gNB responds with an *RRCSetup* message to U2N Remote UE. The *RRCSetup* message is sent to the U2N Remote UE using SRB0 relaying Last Relay RLC channel over Uu and the specified/preconfigured PC5 Relay RLC channels over each of the PC5 links.
3. According to (pre)configuration, the First Relay/U2N Remote UE establishes a PC5 Relay RLC channel for relaying of SRB1 towards the U2N Remote UE/First Relay UE over PC5, the Intermediate Relay/First Relay UE establishes a PC5 Relay RLC channel for relaying of SRB1 towards the First Relay UE/Intermediate Relay UE over PC5 and the Last Relay UE/ Intermediate Relay UE establishes a PC5 Relay RLC channel for relaying of SRB1 towards the Intermediate Relay UE/Last Relay UE over PC5.
4. The *RRCSetupComplete* message is sent by the U2N Remote UE to the gNB via the First Relay UE, Intermediate Relay UE and the Last Relay UE using SRB1 relaying channels over PC5 and SRB1 relaying channel configured to the Last Relay UE over Uu. Then the U2N Remote UE is RRC\_CONNECTED with the gNB.
5. The L2 U2N Remote UE and gNB establish security following the Uu security mode procedure and the security messages are forwarded through the First Relay UE, Intermediate Relay UE, and Last Relay UE.
6. The gNB sends an *RRCReconfiguration* message to the U2N Remote UE via the Last Relay UE, Intermediate Relay UE, and First Relay UE to setup the end-to-end SRB2/DRBs of the U2N Remote UE. The U2N Remote UE sends an *RRCReconfigurationComplete* message to the gNB via the First Relay UE, Intermediate Relay UE, and Last Relay UE as a response. In addition, the gNB may configure additional Uu Relay RLC channels between the gNB and Last Relay UE, and PC5 Relay RLC channels between each of the Intermediate Relay UE, First Relay UE, and U2N Remote UE for the relaying traffic.

The main difference in the procedure with approach 1 is that a relay UE (other than the Last Relay) in RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE is not required to trigger an RRC connection as a result of the remote UE’s RRC connection. Also, rapporteur has assumed (as was done for SL in Rel16, as well as for U2U relays in Rel18) that for a relay UE that is already in RRC\_CONNECTED, the relay UE obtains its configuration using dedicated RRC signaling. For the case of the relay UE in RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE, how the relay UE obtains its configuration is further discussed in section 2.2.

Question 3: Do you agree that for approach 2

* + a relay UE in RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE (other than the Last Relay UE) is not required to trigger its own RRC Connection upon RRC connection establishment of the U2N Remote UE.
	+ similar to legacy (Rel16 SL, and Rel18 U2U), if a relay UE is in RRC\_CONNECTED, it obtains its relaying RLC channel configuration in dedicated signaling.

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| **Companies** | **Yes or No** | **Comments** |
| OPPO | Yes |  |
| LG | Yes | Approach 2 introduces new concepts compared to the legacy Rel-17 U2N; however, the benefits are not understood when the intermediate Relay UE is in RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE. The intermediate Relay UE has to serve relay functionality while communication is ongoing between the remote UE and gNB regardless of its RRC state. We believe that management by the gNB can be performed efficiently when the intermediate Relay UE is in RRC\_CONNECTED.In step 4, it’s not clear how to deliver the *RRCSetup* message to the remote UE without local ID assignment. The intermediate Relay UE which doesn’t have the local ID of the Remote UE may not deliver the message to the correct Remote UE among multiple other Remote UEs.The local ID assignment scheme may be different from the scheme used in the Rel-18 U2U. In the case of Rel-18 U2U, the relay UE easily assigns the local ID to the source Remote UE and target Remote UE because there are only two hops. When discussing multi-hop extension in Rel-19, a new local ID assignment mechanism should be considered for when the intermediate Relay UE assigns the local ID of the Remote UE. In terms of local ID assignment or QoS split, we may not be able to inherit the legacy Rel-18 U2U relay. |
| Sharp | Yes |  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes | Legacy U2U mechanisms can be reused. Bullet 1 and 2 seems to follow these principles |
| Apple | Yes |  |
| ZTE | See comments | For the second bullet, if an intermediate relay is in RRC CONNECTED, it is not clear if the intermediate relay needs to connect to the same gNB as the Last relay UE or can be connected to a gNB different from the Last relay UE. For the latter case, we wonder the intention/benefits of the scenario, i.e. the intermediate relay has a direct Uu connection but act as a multi-hop intermediate relay.In addition, we echo LG’s comments about the concerns on approach 2. |
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Question 4: Do you agree that the above figure and steps can serve as the baseline connection establishment procedure of approach 2 that can serve as further discussion of pros/cons?

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| **Companies** | **Yes or No** | **Comments** |
| OPPO | Yes |  |
| LG | Yes |  |
| Sharp | Yes |  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes  |   |
| Apple | Yes with comment | As explained in the rapporteur, the transmission of SUI message(s) by the intermediate relay UE is optional in Approach 2, because those UEs are not required to enter RRC\_CONNECTED. Also, there is no need for each intermediate relay UE to trigger RRC messages for its own RRC connection setup. So, it would be better to highlight those differences in the signaling diagrams.  |
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## 2.2 Assumptions on the Controlling cell/gNB

The controlling cell/gNB of the remote UE and associated relay UEs may depend on the RRC state of the remote UE and the coverage situation of the relay UE.

For a remote UE in RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE, the U2N remote UE acquires SIB of a cell that may eventually provide network connectivity. As with the single-hop case, it’s assumed this is the SIB read by Last Relay UE that would eventually be the cell controlling the U2N Remote UE.

Question 5: Do you agree (for both approach 1 and approach 2) that the U2N Remote UE in RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE gets its SI from the Last Relay UE?

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| **Companies** | **Yes or No** | **Comments** |
| OPPO | See comments | We agree that the U2N Remote UE should use the SI of the cell that the Last Relay camps, while it is a little confusing to say “gets its SI from the Last Relay UE” since it relates to SI forwarding mechanism. |
| LG | See comments | If the intermediate Relay UE is connected, the serving cell of the intermediate Relay UE is the same as the last Relay UE’s cell. We believe that the U2N Remote UE in RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE can receive its SI from the directly connected intermediate Relay UE.  |
| Sharp | See comments | Same view with OPPO. If it means that Last Relay UE delivers SIB(s) to the remote UE, it implies supporting of multi-hop U2U relay. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes | Similar views as Oppo |
| Apple | Yes | As intermediate relay UE(s), with high probability, are OOC, then intermediate relay UE will not be able to get SI by itself. Remote UE, and those intermediate relay UE need to get SI from the last relay UE. Regarding OPPO’s comment, I assume Approach 1 intends to exclude L2 U2U relay mechamism is used for SI forwarding, then something equivalent to L3 U2U relay mechanism would be introduced for SI and Paging forwarding. One way or the other, some sort of U2U relay is inevitable, in regardless of whether Approach 1 or Approach 2 is chosen. |
| ZTE | See comments | Same view with OPPO, we think the U2N Remote UE should use the SIBs of the cell that the Last Relay camps. It is better to reword the sentence/Question5.In our view, R17 L2 U2N remote UE SI request/forwarding over PC5 hop can be reused for MH remote UE and each intermediate relay UE to get the SIBs over each PC5 hop, this is not some sort of U2U relay.  |
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In single-hop relaying, the U2N Relay is in coverage and connected via Uu. The remote UE is assumed to be out of coverage, and therefore, the control is assumed to come from the same cell as the cell to which the U2N Relay is connected. In approach 1, a relay UE (other than the Last Relay UE) acts as a remote UE. As a result, if a relay UE (other than the Last Relay UE) is out of coverage, its control should come from the same cell to which a parent relay UE is connected to. This is illustrated below and should also apply for approach 2.



Question 6: Do you agree (for both approach 1 and approach 2) that the control/configuration of an out of coverage relay UE connected to only one parent, when it is RRC\_CONNECTED and the U2N Remote UE is in RRC\_CONNECTED, comes from the same cell controlling/configuring the remote UE and the Last Relay UE?

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| **Companies** | **Yes or No** | **Comments** |
| OPPO | Yes |  |
| LG | Yes |  |
| Sharp | Yes |  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes for approach 1 | For approach 1, each UE connects to the same cell of its parent relay UE, thus all the UEs are in the same cell.For approach 2, if we follow the legacy U2U relay mechanism, all the U2U relay UEs, namely the intermediate relay UEs and the first relay UE can be in a different cell compared to the last relay UE and the remote UE. |
| Apple | Yes for Approach 1. FFS for Approach 2 | For approach 2, an OOC intermediate relay UE is not required to enter RRC\_CONNECTED, so we are not sure under what circumstances that this relay UE is in RRC\_CONNECTED. 1. If relay UE is connected via the next-hop relay UE (for its own traffic), then we agree it would under NW control of the last relay UE’s cell. But if the relay UE does not have its own traffic, then we are not sure why this relay UE wants to be connected to gNB via a relay UE in Approach 2.
2. If Relay UE is connected to its serving cell directly, but the serving cell does not support relay operation, then it will still act as OOC UE and use pre-configuration, which is not under dedicated NW control.
3. Also, for IDLE/INACTIVE relay UE, the intermediate relay UE may camp on a cell, but acting as an intermediate relay for a remote UE because the remote UE is not allowed to access the cell the relay UE is camped on.

So, we need some further discussion on Approach 2.  |
| ZTE | Yes |  |
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In the previous case, a relay UE (other than the Last Relay UE) could potentially be RRC connected to a different cell. This would be the case, for example, if the relay UE is in coverage, or if it has two PC5 links with two different parent relays (connected to two different cells). In this case, it could obtain its relaying configuration from a cell which is different than the cell from which the remote UE is obtaining its end-to-end configuration. This is shown in the figure below. The same situation would arise for a relay UE connected to two different parent relays, and also applies to both approach 1 and approach 2.



Question 7: Should we support the case (for both approach 1 and approach 2) the relay UE (other than the last relay UE) is RRC connected to (and obtains its configuration from) a different cell than the remote UE and parent relay UE for that remote UE?

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| **Companies** | **Yes or No** | **Comments** |
| OPPO | No | Firstly, this is out of R19 multi-hop U2N relay scope since for the relay UE it has two legs towards different NWs (i.e., multipath topology).And we are wondering what the use case of this scenario is, i.e., a relay UE has direct connection to the network (can support single hop U2N Relay) but chose to act a multi-hop U2N intermediate relay. |
| LG | No | In this case, the intermediate Relay UE has two paths. One is a direct path and the other is an indirect path. It looks out of the scope in Rel-19. |
| Sharp | No | In this case, the Intermediate Relay UE should act as a Last Relay UE. If the Intermediate Relay UE is configured with multi-path, PCell should be on a direct path. And the PCell should be indicated as a serving cell in RRC container within a discovery message. Therefore, there is no use case of this scenario. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | No | In approach1, a UE always connects to one parent relay UE. To limit the scope and keep the mult hop relay mechanism simpler, we should not support multi-path relay in multi-hop relay scenario in R19. Otherwise it will be very complicated. For approach 2, the situation is different, since in current U2U relay mechanism, the U2U relay UE can be in a different cell with each remote UE. |
| Apple | No for approach 1,FFS for approach 2 | For approach 1, the relay UE has to use the same NW control as its parent relay UE.But for approach 2, even in RRC\_CONNECTED, the relay UE can still acting as OOC mode and use pre-configuration, as I explained in Q6. |
| ZTE | No | Agree with above comments that the relay UE has direct path and indirect path towards different gNBs is not in the scope of Rel-19. It is not clear how to coordinate the multi-hop related configuration from the two different gNBs.Not understand why “and parent relay UE for that remote UE” is included in the Q7. The parent relay of the remote UE is the first intermediate relay. We think the intention is to discuss whether the relay UE could connect to a different cell than the Last relay UE/remote UE (In Q5 the intention is to discuss that the remote UE is controlled by the same cell as the Last relay.).  |
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One remaining case for an RRC\_CONNECTED remote UE that is specific to approach 2 is when one or more of the relay UE’s are in RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE/OOC during active relaying for the U2N Remote UE. If we use rules which are consistent with previous releases of SL and relays, the relay UE may obtain its configuration from SIB/preconfiguration. The remaining question would then be to determine which SIB to use in the case where there are multiple cells involved. Alternatively (and deviating from previous release assumptions), it could obtain its configuration from a parent relay UE (e.g., the Last Relay UE) that obtains its configuration via dedicated RRC signaling.

Question 8: In approach 2, when the remote UE is RRC\_CONNECTED and the relay UE (other than the Last Relay UE) is in RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE/OOC, where does this relay UE get its configuration?

1. From its camping cell, when IDLE/INACTIVE, or from preconfiguration, when OOC.
2. From SIB of the cell of a parent relay UE that receives it on Uu
3. From a parent relay UE (e.g., the Last Relay UE) that obtains it via dedicated signaling.

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| **Companies** | **Response** | **Comments** |
| OPPO | Do not see the need to support approach-2 | We understand each option has some further issues to resolve:* How to configure UE ID to avoid collision in the multi-hop link.
* For Option A and Option B, how for the relay UE to derive the bearer configuration from SIB/Pre-configuration based on per-QoS flow or per-bearer Uu QoS information.
* For Option C, how for the Last Relay UE to report sidelink UE information for the whole link

Therefore, the complexity by supporting this approach is not justified by the gain if any. |
| LG | See the comments | It can be different depending on the topology scenario. If the intermediate Relay UE is allowed to have two different parent Relay UEs, the way in which the intermediate Relay UE receives its configuration will be different depending on whether the parent Relay UE belongs to the same cell or not. So, we think it is better to discuss this issue after deciding on the topology scenario.  |
| Sharp | See comments | Similar view with OPPO. If some relay UEs are in RRC\_CONNECTED and other relay UEs are not in RRC\_CONNECTED, since some of them obtain configuration itself from SIB/pre-configuration and some of them obtain configuration by dedicated RRC signaling, the signaling order for each relay UE’s configuration and the information to be informed to the gNB should be complex. Therefore, it is difficult to determine QoS related configuration (e.g. bearer configuration) from UE/gNB perspective. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | See comment  | A is the legacy mechanism in U2U relay. However, as Oppo mentioned, we also do not see a need to support approach 2 due to the complexity it brings with probably no gains. |
| Apple | Option A  | I think Option A is the most-straight forward choice for Approach 2 |
| ZTE | See comments | It is not clear how to allocate Local ID in approach 2, and how intermediate relay UE identify different remote UEs and how to perform the right bearer mapping/routing.Not sure what’s the difference for Option B and Option C. If the parent relay is in RRC connected, this question may have relation to Question 7. If the case in Q7 is not supported, i.e. the parent relay can only connect to the same gNB as the Last relay, then it means all intermediate relays use the SIBs of the cell of the Last relay. Only if the case in Q7 is supported, we then discuss whether the SIBs of the cell of direct path is used or the SIBs of the cell of the indirect path is used. As commented in Q7, we do not see the benefits to support the case.  |
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## 2.3 E2E QoS

End-to-end QoS is guaranteed in relaying by splitting the QoS requirements (i.e., latency) between the different hops. In approach 1, each relay UE is in RRC\_CONNECTED when the U2N Remote UE is RRC\_CONNECTED. It is therefore natural that the gNB performs the QoS splitting for each hop, considering this was done for single hop U2N relays where the L2 U2N relay also needed to be RRC\_CONNECTED.

Question 9: Do you agree that for approach 1, the QoS split is performed by the network?

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| **Companies** | **Yes or no** | **Comments** |
| OPPO | Yes |  |
| LG | Yes |  |
| Sharp | Yes |  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes | The network can guarantee the QoS during multi hop operation |
| Apple | Yes |  |
| ZTE | Yes |  |
|  |  |  |

In approach 2, only the Last Relay UE needs to be in RRC\_CONNECTED. Since the Uu hop is managed by the network, it should be the network to determine the QoS split (i.e., the portion of the latency) associated with the Uu hop.

Question 10: Do you agree that for approach 2, the QoS split on the Uu hop is determined by the network?

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| **Companies** | **Yes or no** | **Comments** |
| OPPO | Yes |  |
| LG | Yes |  |
| Sharp | Yes |  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes |  |
| Apple | Yes |  |
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The remaining question is how to perform the splitting over the path between the Last Relay UE and the U2N Remote UE. If the relays are all in RRC\_CONNECTED, the situation is the same as the assumption for approach 1, and the network can perform the splitting. On the other hand, if the relays are in RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE/OOC, it would be possible to use the U2U mechanism in Rel18 and leave the splitting to the relay UE implementation.

Question 11: For approach 2, which entity should perform the QoS split of each link of the path between the Last Relay UE and the U2N Remote UE?

1. Network.
2. Relay UE serving that link

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| **Companies** | **Response** | **Comments** |
| OPPO | See comments | We understand for Option-B, the further clarification is needed on which relay UE to do the splitting when there are 2 relays serving the same link (i.e., the link between 2 relays). |
| LG | See comment | We need to discuss this issue further. In the case of Rel-18 U2U, it was easy for the relay UE to split the QoS, because there were only two links on both sides of the relay UE. However, as the multi-hop count increases, a single relay UE cannot know the quality of the entire link between hops. Before determining how the intermediate Relay UE knows the overall link quality, we cannot make any decisions. For Approach 2, both option A and option B have the same problem. That is, how the network or Relay UE serving that link can know the overall hop link quality. |
| Sharp | See comments | Same view with OPPO. Option B may not align with the previous agreement “RAN2 intend to minimize the impact of hop count on the multi-hop relay mechanisms.” To achieve this, all relay UEs must always know the remaining number of hops and the remaining QoS. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | See comments | Following the Rel-18 mechanism Option B seems to be the way to do it but it will be complex for the Relay to perform the split with muti hops |
| Apple | Option B | We do not see much complexity to let relay UE to split QoS as the mechanism in L2 U2U relay design can be reused. On the contrary, we think Approach 1 has its own complexity issue in regards of signalling overhead, delay and scalability concerns, |
| ZTE | See comments | It is better to clarify how the NW or relay UE to perform the QoS split (considering at least two intermediate relays are supported) and the potential spec impacts, so to evaluate the complexity of different solutions for approach 2. |
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3 Phase 2 Discussion

Following discussion in Phase 1 to agree on the high level details of the different solutions, Phase 2 will discuss feasibility and pros/cons of the different solutions.

TBD

4 Conclusion

This contribution makes the following proposals:

TBD

# 5 References

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