3GPP TSG-RAN WG3 Meeting #107-e R3-201133

E-meeting, 24 February – 6 March, 2020

**Agenda item: 10.2.3.2**

**Source: Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell**

**Title: Summary of offline discussion for CB: # 30\_Email030-Config\_conflicts\_RACHopt**

**Document for: Discussion**

# 1 Introduction

This document lists proposals relative to configuration conflict detection and resolution submitted to RAN3#107-e. The proposals are submitted mainly under AI 10.2.3.2 and some under AI 10.2.3.1. This document captures outcome of associated discussions.

**CB: # 30\_Email030-Config\_conflicts\_RACHopt**

**- should focus on a) UE RACH report between two neighbor nodes and b) related/assistant information transfer between CU and DU; may consider proposals from papers in 10.2.3.1**

**- note LS (0080); take into account RAN1 agreements**

**- RACH failure rate is calculated at gNB-DU, based on UE RACH Reports sent from the gNB-CU to the gNB-DU? (Nok)**

**- Procedure to use to exchange PRACH parameters over Xn? Xn setup req/resp. / NG-RAN node config update? Further details? (HW, CMCC)**

**- Procedure to use to exchange PRACH parameters over F1? F1 setup resp. / gNB-CU config update? (CU->DU)? Further details? (HW, CMCC)**

**- perform RACH configuration conflict resolution at gNB-DU, by providing a limited and filtered set of assistance information from gNB-CU, if required, and allowing the gNB-DU to request for further assistance information, if needed? (E///)**

**- common subset of proposals**

**- split work; revise/merge if needed; check details**

(Nok)

Hopefully the outcome would be to find an agreeable working solution. TPs (stage 2, stage 3) to be determined during the discussion.

For reference agreements from RAN3#106:

1. **RACH configuration conflict detection and resolution function is located at the gNB-DU; details on assistance info exchanged between CU and DU are FFS**
2. **gNB-DU needs to know the PRACH configuration of some or all cells neighbors to a cell subject to RACH configuration conflict, in order to effectively chose a new PRACH configuration for the cell in conflict**
3. **Signaling of UE RACH Reports to the gNB-DU is needed**

# 2 Transfer of UE RACH report between two neighbour nodes

**- Procedure to use to exchange PRACH parameters over Xn? Xn setup req/resp. / NG-RAN node config update? Further details? (HW, CMCC)**

**Comments / preferences:**

Company 1

Company 2

**- Procedure to use to exchange PRACH parameters over F1? F1 setup resp. / gNB-CU config update? (CU->DU)? Further details? (HW, CMCC)**

**Comments / preferences:**

# 3 Assistance information for conflict detection

Proposal to handle assistance information discussion here, copying from #29 and #30:

**- how to detect the conflict; may consider proposals from papers in 10.2.3.2**

**- RACH failure rate is calculated at gNB-DU, based on UE RACH Reports sent from the gNB-CU to the gNB-DU? (Nok)**

**- perform RACH configuration conflict resolution at gNB-DU, by providing a limited and filtered set of assistance information from gNB-CU, if required, and allowing the gNB-DU to request for further assistance information, if needed? (E///)**

***Proposals/observations copied from tdocs:***

**0492 (HW):** Proposal 6: It is proposed RAN3 to discuss whether a RACH event notification from DU to CU is needed to trigger the UE RACH report acquisition procedure over Uu interface.

**Comments:**

**ZTE, RACH event notification is needed**

**As we propose in our contribution [R3-200625]**

**Proposal 1: RACH OPTIMIZATION mechanism in split architecture include:**

**When a new DU setup , during F1 setup procedure, gNB-DU provides RO configuration to its gNB-CU. gNB-CU may provide neighbour RACH configuration per cell to gNB-DU.**

**When a cell in one DU set to active, gNB-DU sends *GNB-DU CONFIGURATION UPDATE* message to gNB-CU, includes RACH configuration of the cell in *Served Cells To Add List* IE. gNB-CU may provide neighbour RACH configuration of the cell to gNB-DU in *GNB-DU CONFIGURATION UPDATE* *ACKNOWLEDGE* message.**

**When RACH conflict happen or resource utilization degraded is identified, the gNB-CU sends *GNB-DU CONFIGURATION UPDATE* message, includes RACH configuration as an indication in *Served Cells To Modify List* IE. The gNB-CU shall, if available, provides RO assistant information including UE REPORT and RACH configuration of neighbor.**

QC: We agree to include a RACH event notification from DU to CU to trigger collection of RACH Report to handle scenarios in which CU is unaware of RACH occurrence. This will enable CUs to have a full picture of all the RACH occurrences on the cells belonging to its own DUs.

Proposal #3 in 0492 to transfer RACH report over Xn to the CUs belonging to the source gNB in case of handovers might not work always, say in case there is no Xn interface between 2 NG-RANs. Therefore, we agree with Proposal #6 to add RACH event notification

**0385 (Nokia):** Observation 1: Even though RACH report information at the gNB-DU is useful, mere forwarding of RACH reports from gNB-CU to gNB-DU may not always contain useful information unless they involve cells hosted by the receiving gNB-DU. Observation 2: RACH failure rate information involving neighboring gNB-DUs, sent from gNB-CU to gNB-DU provides statistical information on the outcome of RACH accesses on cells not managed by the receiving gNB-DU. + proposals 1-6 + F1AP TP in 0386 + XnAP TP in 0387.

**Comments:**

Huawei: we are not sure how RACH failure rate is calculated by the DU? Considering that some RACH failure may not be detected by the DU. And the failure RACH report from the UE is reported later when UE is in RRC connected which seems far from the time when the failure should be counted at the DU.

And how would RACH failure rate used in RACH optimisation?

ZTE: share the same concern with Huawei. RACH failure rate in one gNB may not directly relate to only one neighbor. Provide the information may need further clarification.

Samsung: RACH failure rate seems important for RACH optimisation. However, the benefits to exchange this information among nodes is not clear to us.

QC: We understand and agree that exchanging RACH configuration of cells served by neighbouring DUs can help in RACH conflict detection or resolution, but we are seeking clarification on how knowing the RACH failure rate statistic of other DUs can help in RACH conflict detection for the serving DU. If sufficient information can be gathered from the RACH report and RACH statistics computed internally at DU, we propose to exclude sending of RACH Failure Rate” metric over Xn and F1

**0960 (E///):** Observation 1: RACH Configuration conflict detection at gNB-CU by comparing cell’s RACH configuration and by determining cell’s neighbourhood, is subject to errors due to UL/DL coverage imbalance and lack of beams overlap from a time/space point of view. This may result in unnecessary conflict detections. Observation 2: If the gNB-CU has to decide independently about the PRACH configurations of neighbour cells to send to a gNB-DU, it is very likely that a high number of such configurations would be signalled to the gNB-DU. Observation 3: Assistance information from gNB-CU including PRACH configuration information needs to be filtered and limited due to the need to reduce amount of data signaled towards a gNB-DU. Proposal: It is proposed to perform RACH configuration conflict resolution at gNB-DU, by providing a limited and filtered set of assistance information from gNB-CU, if required, and allowing the gNB-DU to request for further assistance information, if needed. + TP in 0961.

**Comments:**

Huawei: firstly, we agree that the PRACH configuration conflict resolution should be at DU.

We are so sure how the CU will filter the neighbour cells’ pRACH configs? This method have two drawbacks :

1. Downgrade the RACH algorithm performance in the DU, because the DU has to wait at least a RTT F1 delay to get the neighbour cell’s PRACH cofing.
2. Deadlock on retrying to require more PRACH configurations from the CU. How many times that the DU will retry if the PRACH configurations received in previous request cannot solve the PRACH conflict in the DU?

Therefore, a safe way is to send all the neighbour cell’s PRACH config to the DU in one time.

ZTE: In general , we support the mechanism as Ericsson propose. Considering CU may server more than 10000 cells , the RO assistant solution in split architecture reduce the performance burden introduced by RO function.

**Samsung: The comparison analysis is needed e.g. whether there is issue to send all the neighbour cell’s RRACH config to the DU? how much message size reduction can be achieved if filtering in CU ? Is there any delay for RACH optimisation in DU if filtering ?**

QC: In general, we are also OK with E/// proposal of sending limited and filtered set of RACH assistance information from gNB-CU and if required allow the gNB-DU to request for further assistance information. Currently the TP mentions the filtered set is limited to 16 cells and additional assistance can be requested later. Seeking clarification on i) how is the initial set of 16 cells chosen for RACH assistance to the serving DU (based on neighbouring cells?), ii) Is 16 cells sufficient for initial RACH assistance? and iii) Will CU send PRACH config of all the remaining cells upon the 2nd step of additional RACH assistance?

**0591 (CMCC, Huawei):** TP to TS 38.300 on RACH optimization.

**Comments:**

QC: Also please add “Purpose of RACH” as part of the contents of the RACH information report in addition to the TP.

**0590 (CMCC, Huawei):** TP to TS 38.401 on RACH optimization for split gNB: “In case of split gNB architecture, RACH configuration conflict detection and resolution function is located at the gNB-DU. To perform RACH optimisation at gNB-DU, gNB-CU sends the RACH report reported by the UE to gNB-DU via F1AP signalling. The gNB-DU signals the PRACH configuration per-cell to gNB-CU. The gNB-CU may forward the neighbour cell’s PRACH configurations receiving from neighbour gNB-CU to the gNB-DU to resolve the configuration conflict.”

**Comments:**

QC: Agree with the TP

# 4 Conclusion

Conclusion