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Sidelink Relay Adaptation Protocol (SRAP) Specification (3GPP TS 38.351 version 17.3.0 Release 17)

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Modal verbs terminology

In the present document "shall", "shall not", "should", "should not", "may", "need not", "will", "will not", "can" and "cannot" are to be interpreted as described in clause 3.2 of the <u>ETSI Drafting Rules</u> (Verbal forms for the expression of provisions).

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Foreword

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- y the second digit is incremented for all changes of substance, i.e. technical enhancements, corrections, updates, etc.
- z the third digit is incremented when editorial only changes have been incorporated in the document.

In the present document, modal verbs have the following meanings:

shall indicates a mandatory requirement to do something

shall not indicates an interdiction (prohibition) to do something

The constructions "shall" and "shall not" are confined to the context of normative provisions, and do not appear in Technical Reports.

The constructions "must" and "must not" are not used as substitutes for "shall" and "shall not". Their use is avoided insofar as possible, and they are not used in a normative context except in a direct citation from an external, referenced, non-3GPP document, or so as to maintain continuity of style when extending or modifying the provisions of such a referenced document.

should indicates a recommendation to do something

should not indicates a recommendation not to do something

may indicates permission to do something

need not indicates permission not to do something

The construction "may not" is ambiguous and is not used in normative elements. The unambiguous constructions "might not" or "shall not" are used instead, depending upon the meaning intended.

can indicates that something is possiblecannot indicates that something is impossible

The constructions "can" and "cannot" are not substitutes for "may" and "need not".

will indicates that something is certain or expected to happen as a result of action taken by an agency

the behaviour of which is outside the scope of the present document

will not indicates that something is certain or expected not to happen as a result of action taken by an

agency the behaviour of which is outside the scope of the present document

might indicates a likelihood that something will happen as a result of action taken by some agency the

behaviour of which is outside the scope of the present document

might not indicates a likelihood that something will not happen as a result of action taken by some agency

the behaviour of which is outside the scope of the present document

In addition:

is (or any other verb in the indicative mood) indicates a statement of fact

is not (or any other negative verb in the indicative mood) indicates a statement of fact

The constructions "is" and "is not" do not indicate requirements.

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1 Scope

The present document provides description of the Sidelink Relay Adaptation Protocol (SRAP).

2 References

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of the present document.

- References are either specific (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.) or non-specific.
- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.
- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies. In the case of a reference to a 3GPP document (including a GSM document), a non-specific reference implicitly refers to the latest version of that document *in the same Release as the present document*.
- [1] 3GPP TR 21.905: "Vocabulary for 3GPP Specifications".
- [2] 3GPP TS 38.300: "NG Radio Access Network; Overall description".
- [3] 3GPP TS 38.331: "NR Radio Resource Control (RRC); Protocol Specification".
- [4] 3GPP TS 38.322: "NR Radio Link Control (RLC) protocol specification".
- [5] 3GPP TS 38.323: "NR; Packet Data Convergence Protocol (PDCP) specification".

3 Definitions of terms, symbols and abbreviations

3.1 Terms

For the purposes of the present document, the terms given in TR 21.905 [1] and the following apply. A term defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same term, if any, in TR 21.905 [1].

Egress RLC channel: a RLC channel on which a packet is transmitted by a U2N Relay UE, a U2N Remote UE or a network node.

Egress link: a radio link on which a packet is transmitted by a U2N Relay UE, a U2N Remote UE or a network node.

Ingress RLC channel: a RLC channel on which a packet is received from a U2N Relay UE, a U2N Remote UE or a network node.

Ingress link: a radio link on which a packet is received from a U2N Relay UE, a U2N Remote UE or a network node.

U2N Relay UE: a UE that provides functionality to support connectivity to the network for U2N Remote UE(s).

U2N Remote UE: a UE that communicates with the network via a U2N Relay UE.

3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the abbreviations given in TR 21.905 [1] and the following apply. An abbreviation defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same abbreviation, if any, in TR 21.905 [1].

SRAP Sidelink Relay Adaptation Protocol

U2N UE-to-Network

4 General

4.1 Introduction

The objective is to describe the SRAP architecture and the SRAP entities from a functional point of view.

4.2 SRAP architecture

4.2.1 General

This clause describes a model of the SRAP, i.e., it does not specify or restrict implementations.

4.2.2 SRAP entities

Figure 4.2.2-1 represents one possible structure for the SRAP sublayer. The figure is based on the radio interface protocol architecture defined in TS 38.300 [2].

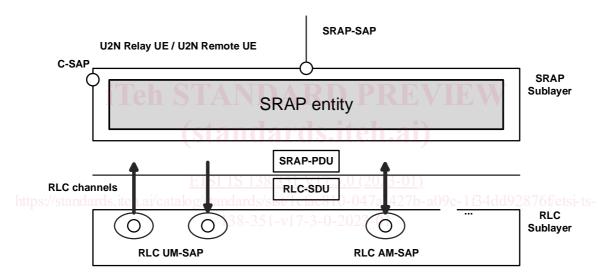


Figure 4.2.2-1: SRAP structure overview

On the U2N Relay UE, the SRAP sublayer contains one SRAP entity at Uu interface and a separate collocated SRAP entity at the PC5 interface. On the U2N Remote UE, the SRAP sublayer contains only one SRAP entity at the PC5 interface.

Each SRAP entity has a transmitting part and a receiving part. Across the PC5 interface, the transmitting part of the SRAP entity at the U2N Remote UE has a corresponding receiving part of an SRAP entity at the U2N Relay UE, and vice versa. Across the Uu interface, the transmitting part of the SRAP entity at the U2N Relay UE has a corresponding receiving part of an SRAP entity at the gNB, and vice versa.

Figure 4.2.2-2 and Figure 4.2.2-3 represents the functional view of the SRAP entity for the SRAP sublayer at PC5 interface and at Uu interface respectively.

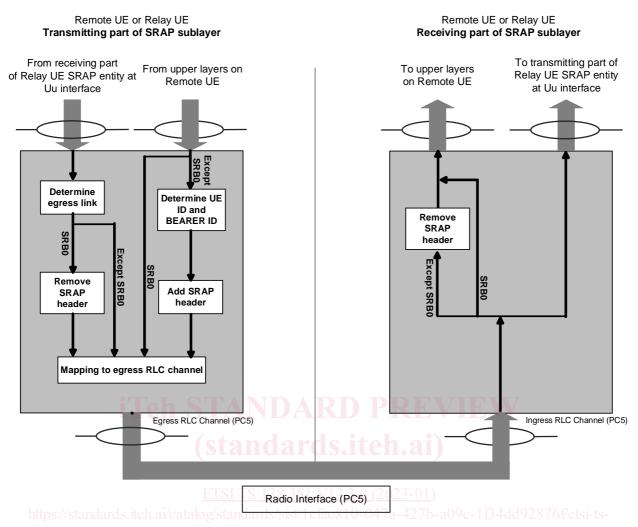


Figure 4.2.2-2: Example of functional view of SRAP sublayer at PC5 interface

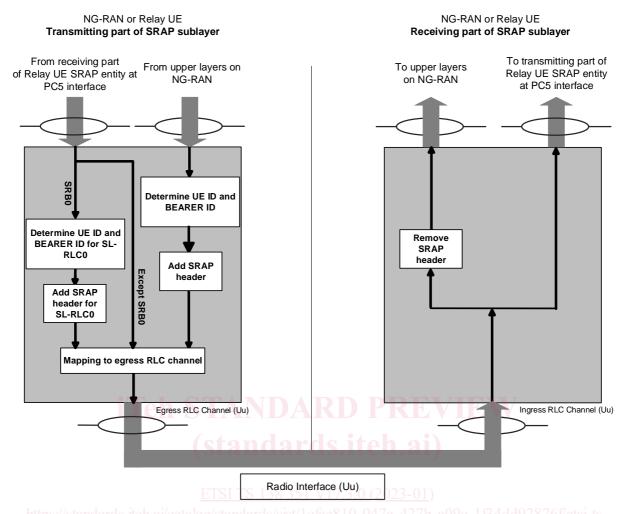


Figure 4.2.2-3: Example of functional view of SRAP sublayer at Uu interface

In the example of Figure 4.2.2-2 and Figure 4.2.2-3, at relay UE:

- The receiving part on the SRAP entity of Uu interface delivers SRAP Data PDUs to the transmitting part on the collocated SRAP entity of PC5 interface, and the receiving part on the SRAP entity of PC5 interface delivers SRAP Data PDUs to the transmitting part on the collocated SRAP entity of Uu interface, except for data packet for SRB0 (i.e., received from SL-RLC0 as specified in TS 38.331 [3]). As an alternative, the receiving part may deliver SRAP SDUs to the transmitting part on the collocated SRAP entity. When passing SRAP SDUs, the receiving part removes the SRAP header and the transmitting part of the relay UE adds the SRAP header with the same SRAP header content as carried on the SRAP Data PDU header prior to removal. Passing SRAP SDUs in this manner is therefore functionally equivalent to passing SRAP Data PDUs, in implementation. The following specification therefore refers to the passing of SRAP data packets.
- For UL data packet corresponding to SRB0, the receiving part on the SRAP entity of PC5 interface delivers SRAP SDUs to the transmitting part on the collocated SRAP entity of Uu interface, and the transmitting part on the SRAP entity of Uu interface adds the SRAP header in accordance with clause 5.3.3.
- For DL data packet corresponding to SRB0, the receiving part on the SRAP entity of Uu interface delivers SRAP Data PDUs to the transmitting part on the collocated SRAP entity of PC5 interface, and the transmitting part on the SRAP entity of PC5 interface removes the SRAP header in accordance with clause 5.2.2. As an alternative for handling DL data packet corresponding to SRB0 not shown in Figure 4.2.2-2 or Figure 4.2.2-3, the receiving part on the SRAP entity of Uu interface removes the SRAP header and delivers SRAP SDUs to the transmitting part on the collocated SRAP entity of PC5 interface.