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e-Meeting, May 25th – June 5th, 2020

**Agenda Item: 8.3**

**Title: Email discussion for Study on support of reduced capability NR devices**

**Source: Rapporteur (Ericsson)**

**Document for: Discussion, Decision**

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# 1 Introduction

This document captures the RAN1#101e email discussion [101-e-NR-RedCap-01] for the study item “Study on support of reduced capability NR devices” [1]. This email discussion focusses on high-level topics and evaluation assumptions necessary to facilitate next step’s more concrete analysis and evaluations.

The section numbering in this document follows the proposed TR skeleton [2]. The TR skeleton itself is discussed separately in email discussion [101-e-NR-RedCap-Skeleton].

# 5 Requirements

According to the study item description (SID) [2], as a baseline, the requirements for the targeted use cases are:

Generic requirements:

* Device complexity:
  + Main motivation for the new device type is to lower the device cost and complexity as compared to high-end eMBB and URLLC devices of Rel-15/Rel-16. This is especially the case for industrial sensors.
  + The work defined above should not overlap with LPWA use cases. The lowest capability considered should be no less than an LTE Category 1bis modem.
  + In case of UE bandwidth reduction, Rel-15 SSB bandwidth should be reused and L1 changes minimized
* Device size:
  + Requirement for most use cases is that the standard enables a device design with compact form factor.
* Deployment scenarios:
  + System should support all FR1/FR2 bands for FDD and TDD.
  + Coexistence with Rel-15 and Rel-16 UE should be ensured.
  + This study item should focus on SA mode and single connectivity.

Use case specific requirements:

1. Industrial wireless sensors (as described in TR 22.832 and TS 22.104):
   * Communication service availability is 99.99% and end-to-end latency less than 100 ms.
   * The reference bit rate is less than 2 Mbps (potentially asymmetric e.g. UL heavy traffic) for all use cases and the device is stationary.
   * The battery should last at least few years.
   * For safety related sensors, latency requirement is lower, 5-10 ms (TR 22.804).
2. Video surveillance (as described in TS 22.804):
   * Reference economic video bitrate would be 2-4 Mbps, latency < 500 ms, reliability 99%-99.9%.
   * High-end video e.g. for farming would require 7.5-25 Mbps.
   * It is noted that traffic pattern is dominated by UL transmissions.
3. Wearables:
   * Reference bitrate for smart wearable application can be 10-50 Mbps in DL and minimum 5 Mbps in UL and peak bit rate of the device higher, 150 Mbps for downlink and 50 Mbps for uplink.
   * Battery of the device should last multiple days (up to 1-2 weeks).

**Question 1: Are the requirements clear enough or does something need to be clarified, and if so, how?**

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| **Company** | **Comments** |
| FUTUREWEI | They seem clear enough. We should not get stuck on this: There is nothing in the SID that says we must develop a custom devices that exactly match and do not exceed the data rates listed for the three use cases. In the end we could decide that the “limited set of one or more device types” is just one RedCap device that exceeds these requirements. If we need to spend more time on these later we can, for now we have enough work progressing antenna reduction, bandwidth reduction, etc. |
| vivo | To update the wearable use case as the following (to cover the more typical wearable use cases)  Wearables:   * + Reference bitrate for high-end smart wearable application can be 10-50 Mbps in DL and minimum 5 Mbps in UL and peak bit rate of the device higher, 150 Mbps for downlink and 50 Mbps for uplink.   + Reference bitrate for low-end smart wearable application can be up to 3Mbps in DL and UL and peak bit rate of the device higher, up to 10Mbps for downlink and uplink.   + Battery of the device should last multiple days (up to 1-2 weeks). |
| Ericsson | We think the requirements are sufficiently clear with a few exceptions. The following clarifications may be useful:   1. The latency requirement of safety related sensors applies from RRC\_CONNECTED state and does not apply for UE access from RRC\_IDLE or RRC\_INACTIVE. 2. The reference bit rate corresponds to the typical (i.e. median) bit rate, not cell-edge bit rate. |
| ZTE, Sanechips | The requirement listed in this section is what is agreed in the SID, and is a very high level requirement. For evaluation of the candidate complexity reduction technique, finer requirement are anyway need to be defined, whether in this section, or in the following sections.  For example to support industrial wireless sensor and video surveillance the current requirement gives no peak bit rate value and we can only rely on some reference bitrate range. If we design bandwidth according to this requirement company may not easily reach consensus on the maximum bandwidth RedCap UE should support. (For the wearable use case both reference bitrate and peak bit rate are given so the requirement for maximum supported bandwidth is straight forward.)  Other clarification include the requirement for device size, which is very vague and company may have different views if 2 antenna can be supported based on this requirement.  The battery life requirement need to be clarified, this should not be viewed as a strictly requirement that the design must meet, but rather a general direction. |
| OPPO | Relaxed requirements for low end wearables shall be supported with the reference data rate about 3-5Mbps. |
| Panasonic | It would be helpful to clarify following points for mutual understanding purpose before conclusion is achieved.  - bit rate is defined as upper layer traffic and not physical layer bit rate. Therefore, if repetition or retransmission is used in physical layer, the higher bit rate per slot is required.  - video surveillance is rather constant bit rate. Industrial wireless sensors and wearable are rather per packet of non-contiguous bit rate.  - Upper layer header overhead and so on are not so explicitly taken into account.  - Latency/reliability of wearable could be handled similar to eMBB discussion i.e. rather best effort. |
| Sierra Wireless | They seem to be clear. There are three uses cases listed but we would like to see a single RedCap device that meets the requirements for all them. Having custom devices for each use case would split the production volume and would increase the overall cost of RedCap devices. |
| Convida Wireless | The requirements seem to be clear enough.  Multiple device types can be considered (Industrial wireless sensors, Video surveillance, Wearables) since they have different requirements.  We are fine with adding the “low-end smart wearable”. |
| Qualcomm | We think the following clarifications are needed for the requirements of RedCap device:   1. Clarification for the requirements on reference bit rate and peak bit rate, including:    * dependency on the slot format and duplexing mode    * achievability of reference bit rate vs MCL    * achievability of 150 Mbps peak rate on DL for wearables limited with 1T1R antenna configuration 2. Clarification for the use cases and corresponding deployment scenarios    * shall the three use cases and corresponding performance requrirements applicable to all FR1/FR2 bands ? 3. Clarification for the minimum set of RedCap UE capabilities and their relationship to those of LTE category 1bis modem    * confirm the BW, antenna number, max TBS and modulation order constraint of LTE Cat-1bis modem are lower bounds of the corresponding UE capabilties of NR RedCap device 4. Clarification for the mobility support of RedCap UE    * confirm whether or not RedCap UE deployed for IWSN and video surveillance scenarios are assumed as stationary    * confirm the moblity support for wearable RedCap devices 5. Clarification for the density of IIoT UE in IWSN deployment 6. Clarification for the typical packet size of IIoT UE in IWSN deployment |
| CMCC | We think most of the requirements are clear enough, but we want to clarify the reference bitrate is not the target cell-edge data rate and cannot be used in the link budget in the evaluation for coverage recovery. |
| DOCOMO | We think the requirements are clear enough but the discussion to map these requirements to the simulation assumptions for performance evaluation is necessary (e.g., target data rate for coverage evaluation and traffic model for power saving evaluation). |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | One clarification is needed on 99.99% communication service availability for industrial sensor. According to TS22.261, reliability covers the communication-related aspects between two nodes, while communication service availability addresses the communication-related aspects between two communication service interfaces. As defined for Rel-16 NR URLLC evaluation [TR38.824], reliability should be used rather than communication service availability from the view of RAN1 evaluation. In addition, for safety related sensors, reliability is missing. Therefore, we propose the following requirements for evaluation.  Proposal 1: for Industrial wireless sensors   * + Reliability is 99.99% and end-to-end latency less than 100 ms.   + For safety related sensors, reliability is 99.99%~99.999% and latency requirement is lower, 5-10 ms end-to-end latency (Note: 3-8 ms air interface latency) |
| Samsung | We also think there is low-end wearable devices with lower bit rate. Regarding on reference bit rate, we think 2-4Mbps is reasonable and can also avoid diverse requirements.  Wearables:   * + Reference bitrate for high-end smart wearable application can be 10-50 Mbps in DL and minimum 5 Mbps in UL and peak bit rate of the device higher, 150 Mbps for downlink and 50 Mbps for uplink.   + Reference bitrate for low-end smart wearable application can be up to 2-4Mbps in DL and UL and peak bit rate of the device higher, up to 10Mbps for downlink and uplink.   In addition, it will be good to clarify that reference bit rate is typical bit rate and the bit rate in cell-edge can be [much] lower than it. |
| China Telecom | They seem clear enough. And we also think low-end wearable devices is needed. |
| LG | Most of the requirements are clear enough, but the peak rates need to be clarified for all use cases as they are related to the determination of the max number of layers, max modulation order and the max UE bandwidth. For the industrial wireless sensors where the peak rate is missing in the SID, we can refer to the peak rate of the LTE Cat 1bis model (10Mbps for downlink) considering the following Note in the SID.  *Note1: The work defined above should not overlap with LPWA use cases. The lowest capability considered should be no less than an LTE Category 1bis modem.*  In addition, it would be good if we can further clarify the mobility requirements on video surveillance and wearables which are missing in the use case specific requirements while it is clearly indicated as ‘stationary’ for industrial wireless sensors. Perhaps, we can assume the followings for our study:  - Video surveillance device is mostly stationary or nomadic (e.g., for body worn camera. FFS on support of full mobility)  - Wearables supports full mobility |
| Sequans | Additional clarifications needed:   * Peak bit rates for all use cases. As most of use cases mention UL dominated traffic, both UL and DL bit rate must be clearly specified. Moreover, if bit rate is measured at application level, basic assumption on application should be specified (UDP, TCP, traffic ?) * More specific requirement on device size to clarify minimum number of antennas to support. It is recommended to support 2Rx antenna minimum. * Clarify whether single or multiple device types (e.g. per use case) are to be considered * Clarify if it is condered that RedCap devices are battery powered or not. * Clarify if FR2 and FR1 are both considered for each use case, or only FR1in some |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | We support to categorize the wearable use case as high-end and low-end. Similar categorization is defined already for video surveillance in SID, i.e., economic video and high-end video. Then there might be no much discrepancy of the reference bit rate for industrial wireless sensors, economic video surveillance, and low-end wearables. And there is another range of bit rate requirement for high-end video and the high-end wearables. |
| Nokia, NSB | The requirements are generally clear. However, we have some potential clarifications and comments:   1. A requirement for cell edge data rate would also be beneficial, at least for evaluation purpose. 2. Agree with Ericsson’s clarification that the reference bit rate corresponds to the typical bit rate, not cell-edge bit rate. 3. For battery life requirements, it would be beneficial to clarify the data model and battery life. 4. The latency requirements apply to UE in RRC\_CONNECTED state and does not apply for UE access from RRC\_IDLE or RRC\_INACTIVE. 5. We should clarify whether 99.99% reliability is also applicable for safety-related sensor with 5-10ms latency. |
| InterDigital | Most of the requirements are clear but agree that several further clarifications can be made. Specifically,   * Peak rates for all use cases should be specified as these will impact the bandwith, number of layers, etc. * The reference bit rate for low-end wearables should be specified. * The reference bit rate corresponds to the typical bit rate, not cell-edge bit rate. * Mobility requirements for the wearables and video surveillance use cases should be clarified. |
| Apple | We believe a target/reference cell-edge data rate(s) would be helpful in evaluation of coverage recovery. |
| SONY | We should firstly agree that the three use cases (IWSN, video surveillance, wearables) are going to be targeted by the study in RAN1.  The following aspects are not clear:   * The meaning of “baseline” * The meaning of “reference”   Our understanding is that “baseline” refers to a starting point / ball park for initial consideration.  The meaning of “reference” is less clear. If it refers to the data rate that an application would require then presumably it is a cell-edge rate (the application has to work at the cell edge). The reference bit rates for wearables look very optimistic for cell edge operation.  Basically, the conditions under which the baseline / reference throughout targets should be met need to be clarified. Are they average numbers, cell edge numbers or what?  Our understanding of the “peak rate” requirement is that this is considered from the perspective of power consumption reduction (allowing data to be quickly transferred to the UE and the UE being able to go to a lower power state sooner). The “peak rate” requirement should not be a goal in itself (there is no point requiring a more complex / power-hungry feature set in order to achieve a “peak rate” requirement).  We also need to firm up some of the requirements. For example, requirements on battery life of a few years raise the questions of what size of battery, what traffic model for extreme battery life and how many years are targeted. |
| Intel | The requirements in the SID are mostly clear. However, it would be necessary to clarify the following:   * “Reference data rates”: Should be interpreted as “median rates” and not “cell-edge” rates; this is particularly relevant when discussing coverage recovery targets. * “Peak data rates”:   + Need not be satisfied in every possible deployment and configuration. That is to say that, for certain challenging scenarios, peak rates may not be achievable.   + It may be good to clarify peak data rates for IWSN and video surveillance use cases. * We also have the same understanding that latency requirements are only for RRC\_CONNECTED mode. |
| CATT | We think the requirements are clear in general.  We agree with the clarification that the latency requirements apply to traffic initiated from RRC\_CONNECTED. We also agree with the clarification that the reference bitrate is not the required bitrate at cell-edge.  We are open to discuss introduction of a low-end wearable category. However, if the target data rate is similar as other use case defined in the current SID, we are not sure how it would impact RAN1 work. |

# 6 Evaluation methodology

## 6.1 Evaluation methodology for UE complexity reduction

Several contributions [3, 6, 10, 32, 38, 43, 50, 58, 62, 64, 90] refer to the UE cost/complexity evaluation methodology used in the LTE-MTC study item *”Study on provision of low-cost Machine-Type Communications (MTC) User Equipments (UEs) based on LTE”* described in TR 36.888.

TR 36.888 clause 5 defines a reference LTE modem with an assumed cost breakdown where 40% and 60% correspond to the RF and baseband parts, respectively, and where these parts are further broken down into components assumed to be cost drivers. A cost reduction analysis is carried out for each cost reduction technique described in TR 36.888 clause 6 and the total cost reduction for the combinations of techniques that are of interest are summarized in TR 36.888 clause 7.

**Question 2: Can the evaluation of the UE cost/complexity reduction follow the methodology in TR 36.888 and be expressed in terms of a percentage relative to the cost/complexity of a reference NR modem?**

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| **Company** | **Comments** |
| FUTUREWEI | 36.888 took two full releases to produce, a good part of which was getting these cost breakdowns. It may be OK to have a “888” cost estimate with a big disclaimer written into our TR now that technology has progressed and these are only a very rough estimate most relevant to FR1, and do not include design costs for differing from NR, economies of scale, etc etc. If needed we could also just survey if any major update needs to be made, rather than surveying all companies again on every component. |
| vivo | Fine to follow the methodology of TR36.888 for cost reduction analysis. But the percentage of cost reduction due to the following techniques were not considered in TR36.888 thus should be discussed in RedCap additionally.   * Reduced HARQ process number * Relaxed processing time capability * Relaxed PDCCH monitoring capability |
| Ericsson | Yes. For FR1, the fractional cost breakdown presented in TR 36.888 Table 5.3.1 can be used as starting point in the study. Adaptations to take NR-specific aspects can be considered, such as increased channel bandwidth, increased number of HARQ processes, new modulation and new error correction codes. |
| Xiaomi | At least for FR1, the methodology in 36.888 could be the baseline. On the base of that, some additional new aspect in NR can be further considered. |
| ZTE, Sanechips | We can try to reuse the methodology in TR 36.888. Some modification/addition maybe needed , for example, different subcarrier spacing’s impact on the cost reduction ( band width reduction), relaxed processing time’s impact , relaxed processing capabilities impact etc. |
| OPPO | Evaluation methodology as in 36.888 is beneficial to evaluate the cost percentage of one proposed techniques.  But for Redcap, we didn’t set a cost reduction target. Whether it is worthwhile workload to have a very precise cost breakdowns and cost estimation of each techniques needs to be considered. One rough estimates of the cost reduction would be enough. |
| Panasonic | For cost/complexity breakdown, we are ok to use TR36.888 methodology. But for the percentage numbers, we agree FUTUREWEI that a big disclaimer needs to be written like very rough estimate and not containing design cost and so on. On the ratio between RF versus baseband, it could also be different depending on the number of supported band, FR1/2 difference, used LSI technology and so on. |
| Sierra Wireless | Not in favour of using this methodology. The output of 36.888 was not at all indicative of where costs go in real UEs. The cost savings per technique are difficult to determine unless you manufacture chipset and modules and are very subjective. As FutureWei mentioned, this process also was very time consuming. Even when you do this process, its still a subjective decision on which techniques we agree to specify. It seems like there is already nearly consensus on some techniques, so our proposal is to use normal working procedures (i.e. companies submit tdocs outlining the cost saving for preferred techniques, we discuss, and then work towards consensus where possible) . |
| Convida Wireless | We can use the methodology in TR 36.888 as a baseline, at least for FR1.  Compared with LTE, NR introduced BWP operations which should be taken into consideration when analysing the cost/complexity of RedCap UEs in addition to other features mentioned by Ericsson. |
| Qualcomm | We think the framework adopted by TR 36.888 can be re-used as a starting point, and the following aspects need to be updated/determined:   * UE capabilities of a reference NR modem * cost break down for RF and baseband blocks of a reference NR modem * fractional cost break down of each RF/BB component (compliant with NR-specific design/deployment) |
| Verizon | We can roughly reuse the framework in TR36.888 and focus on the difference between NR and LTE. Though the cost breakdown in 36.888 may not be exactly reflecting the product relaity, it is useful as a reference nonetheless. |
| CMCC | The methodology in TR 36.888 can be used as the starting point, but need some updates for NR e.g., FR2 and features of RedCap UE should also be considered. |
| DOCOMO | Yes, the methodology in TR 36.888 can be used as baseline. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | The methodology in TR 36.888 can be regarded as the baseline for the analyses in FR1 in view of the similar design and characteristics especially in low frequency band. For FR2, the RF and BB components may be different from FR1, so further consideration on the break down on the fraction of each component in RF and BB are needed. |
| Samsung | The methodology in TR 36.888 can be used for UE cost/complexity reduction. The components and percentage of each components (if any change is needed), together with reference Modem can be discussed further. |
| Spreadtrum | We think the methodology in TR 36.888 can be a starting point, but the reference NR modem need to be determined, since the reference modem in TR 36.888 is based on category 1 LTE UE modem. |
| China Telecom | The methodology in TR 36.888 can be used as starting point in the study, so we can save a lot of time. However, we need to consider the cost issues introduced by some new features of NR, as well as FR2, etc. |
| LG | Yes, we think it is clearly a good reference in terms of evaluation methodology unless there is a better suggestion. Given the time duration of the SI phase, even we can think of, where relevant, the incremental study on top of the analysis in TR 36.888 focusing on the differentiating factors in NR e.g., different target peak data rate, range of UE bandwidth, considerations on FR2, and so on. |
| Sequans | The methodology in TR 36.888 can be followed as starting point as it will be useful to evaluate cost impact of proposed techniques. The study should extend to cover new and other useful aspects, e.g.:   * higher bandwidth, BWP operation, larger number of HARQ processes, new modulations, new error correction codes * capability aspects related to latency/reliability targets which are missing from LTE MTC study   breakdown between baseband and RF cost, as well as a separate cost structure for FR1 and FR2 RF |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | The methodology in TR38.888 can be used as a baseline and then update with NR-specific aspects, such as relaxed processing time and processing capability. |
| Nokia, NSB | We support using UE cost/complexity evaluation methodology from 36.888 with appropriate modifications to NR. |
| InterDigital | The methodology in 36.888 can be used as the baseline and adaptations for NR-specific aspects should be considered. For example, higher bandwidth, new modulation and error correction mechanisms, HARQ parameters, etc. In addition, adjustments for FR2 should be considered. |
| Apple | We think the cost model in TR 36.888 is a good starting point for NR cost reduction study in FR1, with necessary updates for NR, e.g., the percentage of each component could be re-evaluated. |
| SONY | To speed up the process it is good to reuse the thinking and results from 36.888. In most cases they are applicable also here, especially for FR1. However, different coding and a larger baseline NR bandwidth may lead to some variation in the conclusions. FR2 specifics such as antenna and front-end considerations should be added as part of this study. In this study, we also need to consider whether different cost / complexity reduction features should be applied to the different use cases (e.g. presumably video surveillance cameras wouldn’t need to implement a small form factor antenna technique targeted at wearables). |
| Intel | We are also supportive of using the UE cost/complexity methodology framework from TR 36.888 as a starting point, with modifications as appropriate for NR deployments and use cases. |
| CATT | We agree to follow the methodology in TR 36.888 as a starting point with necessary updates for NR considering the difference between NR and LTE modems. |

The methodology in TR 36.888 considers the cost/complexity of the modem but not that of the antennas. For FR2, some contributions [6, 38, 65] discuss whether to consider potential cost/complexity reduction not only in the modem but also in the antennas.

**Question 3: If the RedCap study reuses cost/complexity evaluation methodology from TR 36.888, are any modifications of the methodology needed for FR2?**

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| **Company** | **Comments** |
| FUTUREWEI | Probably. We at least need to consider this more. Perhaps we can progress at least the main techniques (antenna reduction, bandwidth reduction, …) and FR2 cost evaluation methodology in parallel so that by the end of the study we have a better estimate of the savings and use “888” in the meantime. |
| vivo | It is not clear the same percentage of cost reduction as captured in TR36.888 for a given complexity reduction technique can be directly reused for FR2, so prefer to have some discussion about the potential modifications. |
| Ericsson | Yes. For LTE, and NR FR1, the antenna is not in the scope of the 3GPP specifications. In NR FR2 it is, and this needs to be taken into consideration in the analysis.  We propose to add a row on antenna cost/complexity to the rows found in TR 36.888 Table 5.3.1. It should take into consideration the RF components associated with the antenna in an NR UE, e.g. beamforming network, antenna panels and antenna panel elements.  In addition, FR2 UEs are expected to integrate multiple PAs and possibly multiple filters in the antenna module. This should be taken into consideration when performing the fractional cost break down in FR2. |
| ZTE,Sanechips | Antenna specific cost reduction parameter need to be added. Also, different subcarrier spacing’s impact on the cost reduction (bandwidth reduction), relaxed processing time’s impact, relaxed processing capabilities impact etc. need to be considered. |
| OPPO | We can consider some simpler modelling on the cost reduction for higher frequency in addition to of TR36.888, which is basically mainly for lower frequency. Few major factors of cost reduction for FR2 should be considered. |
| Panasonic | ADC/DAC cost would be more expensive in FR2 than FR1. The cost per antenna would be less in FR2. These aspects should be taken into account. On the other hand, similar to past TR36.888 discussion, different chip set use different functional split like ADC/DAC is located within baseband or RF. The antenna and RF split have also several variations of the integration. Therefore, these are not necessary to be concluded as single number but should accept some range of the variation. |
| Sierra Wireless | If this method is used, then cost of antennas and cost of integration of antenna should be included for FR1 and FR2. |
| Convida Wireless | The methodology may need to be modified for FR2 since the UE implementation may differ in several aspects. |
| Qualcomm | Consider including UE antennas into the methodology (e.g., number of panels, single or dual polarization) |
| Verizon | Yes. Agree with many comments above, some modification for FR2 is needed. |
| CMCC | We are fine to include potential cost/complexity reduction of antenna in FR2. |
| DOCOMO | As the RF components of FR2 is quite different from those of FR1, at least the potential modifications should be discussed. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | The methodology of cost reduction for FR2 probably need to be modified since the RF chains and antenna components are somehow different with those for FR1 or LTE, such as the IF/RF elements, PAs, antenna elements, antenna panels etc. |
| Samsung | Two reference modems and cost breakdown can be defined for FR1 and FR2 respectively if needed. Same methodology for FR1/2 is preferred. If some techniques has impact on antennas, we prefer to discuss it separately as some additional cost saving on antennas for FR2. |
| China Telecom | Yes. Agree with many comments above. |
| LG | This should be the area where we need inputs during the study item phase. For FR2, the antenna form factor is supposed to be very small compared to FR1. The cost/complexity portion of the antenna, ADC/DAC, etc., in FR2 needs to be further studied. |
| Sequans | Yes, consider separate cost structure for FR1 and FR2 RF as well as breakdown between baseband and RF cost. UE antennas cost should be included in the analysis for FR2. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Yes, consider potential cost/complexity reduction not only in the modem but also in the antennas. |
| Nokia, NSB | Yes, we expect modifications to be required to account for the likely multiple antenna transceiver chains supported by FR2 devices. |
| InterDigital | Yes. We agree with the comments above. Two reference modems and cost breakdown can be defined for FR1 and FR2. The cost/complexity of the antenna, ADC/DAC, PAs and filters can be included in the cost breakdown of FR2. |
| SONY | The cost associated with the need for multiple antenna panels and the consequences for spherical coverage should be considered for FR2. |
| Intel | Yes, we expect modifications necessary to 36.888 version in order to capture the cost/complexity characterization framework for FR2. As mentioned by others, antenna configurations need to be factored in, along with possible updates to the relative cost/complexity of various RF and BB components for FR2 compared to FR1 (esp. FR1 in low bands that was primarily focused in 36.888). |
| CATT | Yes. We agree with many of the comments above to consider antenna-specific difference for FR2 from FR1. We also agree to define two reference modems for FR1 and FR2 respectively. |

A reference NR modem/device could, e.g. correspond to the simplest NR UE defined in Rel-15/16 that is able to support the targeted use cases as defined in the SID. One potential candidate for this could be a Rel-15 NR UE that supports all mandatory features (including mandatory features with capability signalling) but no optional features. Different reference NR modems/devices could be defined for FR1 FDD, FR1 TDD and FR2 TDD, each one with well-defined support for one or more bands, bandwidths and number of antennas (cf. TS 38.101-1 for FR1 and TS 38.101-2 for FR2).

**Question 4: What components should be included as part of the reference NR device (to be used for comparison of complexity and coverage)?**

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| **Company** | **Comments** |
| FUTUREWEI | The reference should be rel-15 without optional features and simplest antenna setup. 4RX, 2TX (2 PA), non-coherent. Note: this would be a reference for cost. For coverage we should assume a “normal” or “reasonable” network where rel-15 coverage enhancing features are not used. |
| vivo | Followings can be configured to define the reference NR device (for complexity and coverage analysis)   * Only consider Rel-15 mandatory features (mandatory without capability signaling) * 2Rx/1Tx * power class 3 * BW: 100MHz for FR1, 200MHz for FR2 |
| Ericsson | For FR1, we propose to reuse the components listed in TR 36.888 Table 5.3.1.  For FR2, the antenna module should be added to the list of RF functional blocks.  In addition, we suggest assuming (see TR 36.888 clause 5.2):   * Single RAT * Single band * TDD or full-duplex FDD * Direct DL and UL wide-area-network access from RedCap UE to eNB * The UE maximum channel bandwidth equals the maximum supported channel bandwidth according to TS 38.101-1/2, and the UE should in addition support all smaller bandwidths that should be supported for the band according to TS 38.101-1/2. * The UE is a Rel-15 UE supporting all mandatory features, including those being mandatory with capability signalling. |
| Xiaomi | The reference could be typical rel-15 UEs.   * UE bandwidth:100 MHz in FR1 and 400MHz in FR2 * 1 Tx/4Rx |
| ZTE,Sanechips | Rel-15 can be used as baseline, but some of the Rel-16 features, for example, UE power saving, two step RACH and positioning etc should be included in the capabilities list that the reference UE need to support, since most likely these features should be supported by RedCap UE. |
| OPPO | The lowest UE configuration is band dependent as in Rel-15 specification. This should be considered as baseline. |
| Panasonic | We agree the rapporteur to use reference as a Rel-15 NR UE that supports all mandatory features (including mandatory features with capability signalling) but no optional features. On the other hand, the difference of the implementation method would make large variation of the estimate. In this sense, it might not be required to be so strict on what is supported as the optionality. |
| Sierra Wireless | If this method is used, we must use a reference NR device that reflects the cost of real-world multi-band devices. We would like to see the cost analysis include the cost of supporting [14] FDD and [10] TDD bands in a single device. |
| Qualcomm | The following UE features should be included in defining the reference NR device:  • UE BW  o 100 MHz for FR1  o 200 MHz for FR2  • TX/RX antenna ports  o 1T2R for FR1 TDD/FDD bands except for n7, n38, n41, n78 and n79  o 1T4R for FR1 bands n7, n38, n41, n78 and n79  o 1T2R for FR2  • duplexing modes (TDD, FD-FDD)  • UE processing capabilities (Type-1)  • MCS  o NR Rel-15 64QAM MCS table for DL/UL  • PC3  • SA  • Single band  • Direct DL and UL access from UE to gNB |
| CMCC | Only mandatory features should be considered to define the reference NR device. |
| DOCOMO | The reference NR device includes all Rel.15 mandatory features. For the following features, we assume:   * 1Tx/4Rx for FR1, 1Tx/2Rx for FR2 * Maximum 100 MHz BW for FR1, maximum 200 MHz for FR2   Regarding mandatory with/without capability signalling, we think the features mandatory without capability signalling are the baseline, but we are open to include the features mandatory with capability signalling if each feature is identified as reasonable for reference NR device assumption. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | The reference should be at least the UEs with mandatory requirements defined in R15/R16. The antenna reference is 1Tx, as well as 4Rx for band n7, n38, n41, n77, n78, n79, and 2Rx for other FR1 bands and all the FR2 bands. For FR1, the other references are 100MHz bandwidth capability, 200MHz bandwidth capability for FR2, supporting full-duplex FDD, processing time Capability 1 , 23dBm power class, 64QAM (or possibly 256QAM considering already readiness in LTE years ago) for both UL/DL, and some processing capabilities like maximum TBS, MIMO layers, number of HARQ processes etc. defined in NR R15/R16. |
| Samsung | Consider there is no clear category definition for NR modem, we support to define a reference modem with mandatory features, including at least required bandwidth, Rx/TX, single carrier, Cap 1 for processing time, modulation order.  If agreeable, a reference UE with some reduction and be considered, e.g. 20MHz RF BW, 2 Rx. This could resolve the issue that different band may have different requirement, e.g., different number of Rx for different band. If the reference UE is quite similar as LTE Cat 1, the cost break down table might be able to be reused.  In addition, not much different on the cost breakdown for FR1 FDD and FR1 TDD is expected, we prefer to only take HD-FDD for FR1 (and TDD for FR2) as in TS36.888 |
| Spreadtrum | “A Rel-15 NR UE that supports all mandatory features (including mandatory features with capability signalling) but no optional features.” is fine to us. |
| China Telecom | The reference terminal only needs to consider the mandatory features of R15. |
| LG | The potential candidate the Rapporteur mentioned, which is the Rel-15 NR UE that supports all mandatory features (including mandatory features with capability signalling) but no optional features, and defined for FR1 FDD, FR1 TDD and FR2 TDD, looks fine. |
| Sequans | Rel-15 NR UE that supports all mandatory features could be considered as reference for cost. Maybe we need to also consider support of optional features related to targeted use cases, e.g. power saving and positioning. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Rel.15 UEs with only mandatory features are taken as the baseline for comparison |
| Nokia, NSB | We propose to use the components listed in TR 36.888 Table 5.3.1 for FR1 and to add antenna components for FR2.  We suggest the following reference NR UE –   * UE RF bandwidth – FR1: 100MHz DL, 100MHz UL, FR2: 200MHz DL, 200MHz UL * Number of Tx antennas – 1Tx * Number of Rx antennas – FR1: 4Rx for bands above 2.5 GHz, 2 Rx otherwise * DL MIMO – FR1: 4-layer spatial multiplexing for bands above 2.5 GHz, 2-layer spatial multiplexing otherwise * Single RAT * Single band * TDD/Full duplex FDD * All mandatory features are supported, including those being mandatory with capability signalling |
| InterDigital | The reference device should support all the mandatory NR features, including   * 1T/4R or 1T/2R for FR1 (depending on the bands) and 1T/2R for FR2 * Maximum 100 MHz BW for FR1, maximum 200 MHz for FR2 |
| SONY | “a Rel-15 NR UE that supports all mandatory features (including mandatory features with capability signalling) but no optional features” is fine as a baseline. Given that some features / requirements vary from band to band, RAN1 should consider the following:   * 1T2R * 100MHz BW for FR1 / 200MHz BW for FR2 * Power class 3 * TDD and FD-FDD duplexing modes * Type-1 processing capability   In terms of breaking down the functionality within the device into functional blocks, the “functional block” titles in TR36.888 table 5.3.1 can be used. |
| Intel | The reference NR UE should be based on Rel-15 NR specifications with support of all mandatory (w/ or w/o capability signalling) features.  This includes assumptions on supported Tx/Rx antenna ports (1Tx and 2 or 4 Rx, depending on bands as defined for R15 NR), max modulation order of 64QAM for DL/UL, single RAT and stand-alone NR support, FD-FDD and TDD support (via reporting of supported bands), etc.  Further, on BW assumptions, 100 MHz for DL/UL and 200 MHz for DL/UL for FR1 and FR2 respectively are recommended. |
| CATT | We agree to use a Rel-15 NR UE that supports all mandatory features (including mandatory features with capability signalling) but no optional features as a baseline.  For BW assumptions, we agree with 100MHz for FR1 and 200MHz for FR2. |

**Question 5: The UE complexity reduction techniques may provide benefits beyond device cost reduction, e.g. in terms of facilitating a smaller device size. Should this SI aim to determine and quantify such benefits and, if so, how?**

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| **Company** | **Comments** |
| FUTUREWEI | It may be OK to state in the antenna reduction that there could be size benefits for 2RX to 1RX but any such benefit needs to be listed with the additional drawbacks. So far do not see a strong need to quantify size reduction. |
| vivo | This is mainly relevant for use cases requiring compact form factor, e.g. wearables. For wearables, the antenna implantation is very challenging thus 1Rx should be supported. In addition, the per antenna performance loss due to size limitation should also be quantified, for example, we observed a -3dB antenna loss for a smart watch. |
| Ericsson | No. Form factor is highly relevant and should be taken into consideration when discussing the suitable number of antennas. Beyond this we believe it will be difficult to quantify form factor gains, which makes it a difficult to study and probably not worth the effort. |
| Xiaomi | Since the device former size is quite critical in the wearable use case, the analysis on the former size is worthwhile. Maybe it is different to provide quantitative analysis, but at least some qualitative conclusion can be draw for the Rx reduction. |
| ZTE,Sanechips | Considering the time limit there should not be quantitative analysis requirement for this aspect. |
| OPPO | Much smaller device size shall be considered for wearables, compared with the normal UE, e.g. smart phone. To quantify this size restriction into evaluation, we suggest modelling it into > 3dB additional loss for RX and TX. We can further consider the Band dependency loss. |
| Panasonic | The contribution to discuss such aspects is welcomed but not required to have the alignment/agreement of the analysis, especially quantify aspects. These can be described in TR as some company's view. |
| Sierra Wireless | It may be difficult to accurately quantify size reduction, but the study should provide some information on the size reduction befits of the UE complexity reduction techniques. Size reduction is an important factor in some of the targeted use cases, so it should be considered. |
| Convida Wireless | Indeed, reducing the number of Rx/Tx antennas or supporting half-duplex FDD operation mode only may contribute in reducing the form factor of different devices. However, quantifying such reduction is challenging because it is implementation dependent. Therefore, no need to quantify any reduction in the form factor in the TR. |
| Qualcomm | We think the main benefits of compact form factor will be reflected in the cost reduction. Moreover, 1T1R antenna configuration should be considered as the baseline for RedCap UE. We don’t see a strong motivation to introduce additional performance metrics and perform non-essential evaluations. |
| CMCC | We are fine to also consider the benefits of facilitating a smaller device size, but whether and how to quantize such kind of benefit and apply it in the analyses need further discussion, |
| DOCOMO | No. We do not see any strong motivation to discuss explicitly on RedCap device size. If there is any UE requirements on device size, we can discuss possible techniques and quantify the benefits to meet the device size requirement. However, in SID, there is no specific requirements for device size. Moreover, through the discussion on processing/complexity reduction such as Tx/Rx antenna reduction, RecCap UE would have relatively smaller device size than regular NR devices and we think it is enough to consider. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Quantifying benefits for device size may be fine if there could be proper metric to evaluate it. However, as far as we know, such proper metric for quantitative analysis seems out of reach to RAN design. Compared with other aspects (e.g., cost reduction or power saving), in our view, size reduction is of lower priority. |
| Samsung | If some techniques can facilitate to smaller device size, we can capture the observation in TR. There is no need to provide quantitative analysis. |
| China Telecom | No. We do not see any strong motivation to quantify the size benefits. We can discuss techniques which can smaller device size. |
| LG | We don’t think quantifying the benefits could apply to all the benefits we expect. For the benefit in terms the size which is important as it is one of the generic requirements, quantifying the benefit would be helpful but still can be left at companies’ discretions. |
| Sequans | The study may provide information on size reduction benefit of a UE complexity reduction technique but tradeoff with other effect on important KPI, e.g. coverage, power consumption, should also be highlighted and should be taken into consideration. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | We are also fine to determine the benefits such as facilitating a smaller device size, while open for whether need to quantize. |
| Nokia, NSB | No. Whilst we agree that for certain use cases, specifically wearables, that the form factor will be an important factor, we think that given the challenges on agreeing new method to assess form factor, and the other higher priority requirements, we should not attempt to rigorously determine and quantify device sizes. |
| InterDigital | We do not see a strong need to quantify this, but observations can be captured in the SI. |
| Apple | Although we don’t think form factor itself is a direct metric in evaluation, it is a critical factor that can impact areas of optimizations for wearables. Actually, most of the key challenges of wearable design indeed come from the smaller form factor, e.g. loss in antennal efficiency (coverage) and reduced batter size (power). |
| SONY | Support of smaller device sizes in NR is important. The study doesn’t need to actually “determine and quantify” the size. The study should also consider that components within a smaller device may have specific limitations (antennas may be less efficient, batteries may not have the capability to source high peak currents etc). |
| Intel | No, not necessary to separately quantify gains from such complexity reduction beyond those imposed by antenna configurations. While such complexity reduction techniques and small form-factor constraints should be considered and analysed, there is no need to quantify such gains, primarily due to the challenges in quantifying such gains in a meaningful and aligned manner. |
| CATT | Although form factor is an important factor to be considered for RedCap devices, we do not think it is necessary to quantify the benefits. We can keep it in mind when discussing the UE complexity reduction techniques. |

## 6.2 Evaluation methodology for UE power saving

For power saving evaluations, key aspects include suitable power consumption models, traffic models, and evaluation assumptions. Contributions in [7, 44] suggest agreeing on the power consumption model and traffic model for RedCap, and [33, 39, 64, 87, 95] propose that the power consumption model and evaluation assumptions in TR 38.840 should be reused as much as possible and modifications can be applied where needed.

**Question 6: Can this SI reuse evaluation methodology for UE power saving from TR 38.840? If so, which parts can be reused, and which modifications are needed?**

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| **Company** | **Comments** |
| FUTUREWEI | We need to be careful to stay within the scope of the SID objective for RAN1. If those techniques require a model and company estimates to be able to make an agreement, we can reuse. However, the range seen in the estimates from the rel-16 power savings were too large, if we go this way we need to try to have tighter estimates. |
| vivo | Consider to reuse the power saving evaluation methodology including the power models from TR38.840 can be reused whenever possible. However, there were no appropriate power model to quantify the power saving gain for the following cases, which should be developed in this SI   * Power comsumption scaling model for reduced BW in FR2 and further refinement (esp, the sleep model) for FR1 with BW=10/20MHz * Power consumption scaling model for UE processing capability relaxation * Further refinement of power consumpion scaling model for PDCCH monitroing capability relaxaition, i.e. #BD, #CCE * Power consumption scaling model for peak data rate restrction   In addition, in power saving SI we only consider the relative power saving gain but did not quantified the UE battery life, but in RedCap SI we have the clear battery life target therefore a way to quantify it should be developed. |
| Ericsson | The power consumption methodology presented in TR 38.840 can be reused for RedCap power saving evaluations for FR1 and FR2. For power saving evaluations, proper ranges of parameters (e.g. bandwidth and number of antennas) should be used based on RedCap requirements. As a starting point the procedure in clause 8 should be used, especially clause 8.1.3 where scaling of bandwidth and number of antennas for power consumption evaluations are provided. |
| ZTE,Sanechips | While we can try to reuse the methodology in TR38.840, we need to acknowledge that the intention and scope of two studies are different. The PS study is focusing on the all aspects that will potentially contribute to the saving of power consumption, while this study for RedCap UE only focus on saving power from reduced BD and CCE. Therefore the methodology will be different in both cases. Also we need to understand that maybe we cannot compare this effect of saving from this study against the result from that study.  Characteristics that are specific to Redcap UE, for example, bandwidth, antenna number will require different model parameters as compare to the one in TR38.840, also the PDCCH monitoring time maybe relaxed to more than one slot, so the corresponding model may need to be adjusted. |
| OPPO | Power consumption model and evaluation assumptions in TR 38.840 can be reused as the baseline. For the aspects not covered, e.g., less RXs, further relaxed processing timeline etc., updated power model would be needed |
| Panasonic | The power consumption model and evaluation assumptions in TR 38.840 should be reused as much as possible and modifications can be applied where needed. |
| Sierra Wireless | Given the limited time, the methodology in 38.840 may be a large burden. Extended DRX and RRM relaxation do not need a detail power study and are led by RAN2. If we limit the study to only looking at the PDCCH reduction technique (i.e. reducing blind decodes) a much simpler model can be used and a full power study may not even be needed. |
| Qualcomm | If power saving evaluation is needed for RedCap UE, we should reuse Rel-16 power saving evaluation methodology (Appendix in TR 38.840), including UE power consumption model (Section 8.1), UE power consumption scaling (Section 8.1.3) and simulation assumptions (Section 8.2). The modification should reflect reduced capabilities for RedCap UE which include PDCCH monitoring reduction and other capability reductions. |
| Verizon | We can reuse the methodology with modified parameters and focus on the relative changes introduced by new features. |
| CMCC | The evaluation methodology for UE power saving from TR 38.840 can be reused, but the power model needs to be revised, because the reference configuration of power model in TR 38.840 is based on eMBB UE, e.g., 100MHz bandwidth, 4Rx, 256QAM, 4x4 MIMO. In addition, the power consumption scaling in section 8.1.3 in TR 38.840 can be used to adapt the power model according to the features of RedCap UE. |
| DOCOMO | The UE power consumption model in TR 38.840 can be used as baseline. Detail parameters, such as UE BW, number of Tx/Rx, and number of BD/CCEs, should be modified to appropriate values for RedCap UE. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes, the evaluation methodologies in TR 38.840 can be the baseline, when evaluations are to be performed. First, the power models for FR1 & FR2 reference configuration can be reused, as well as the scaling model for different BW/antenna number. Since the scaling for BW is defined for relatively large BW, when it comes to the case that BW is smaller than 20MHz, the value may not be so precise. We can further discuss the scaling for small BW. Second, the traffic model should fit for REDCAP, while it should not be too complicated. In TR 38.840, both FTP traffic and instant message use FTP model 3 but with different parameter. We think it is a good way to follow. |
| Samsung | Since reduction on PDCCH monitoring shares the same objective with R16 UE power saving, TR 38.840 can be reused with necessary modifications to address the requirements for RedCap use cases.  The following can be taken into account when reusing the evaluation methodology in TR 38.840.   * Power consumption model:   + The relative power defined per slot for a veriaty of power states can be reused.   + Baseline/reference configuraiton: need modification for some parameters, such as system bandwdith, MIMO configuration, RX antennas, in order to match low complexity of RedCap devices, No DRX configuraiton is needed.   + Scaling rule regarding reduction/relaxation on PDCCH monitoring: R16 UE power saving only consider effect on micro sleep portion of the PDCCH-only slot, and assume two CORESET symbols. Modification is needed to model the effect to allow relaxation on PDCCH processing over time duration that is larger than CORESET duration, and CORESET symbol can be larger than 2. * Evaluation metric:   + Reuse power saving gain and latency   + Need new model for evaluating PDCCH blocking probability * Simulation method:   + numerial simulation or anaylais considering one UE   no need for SLS as we focus on signal connectivity in R17. |
| Spreadtrum | Power consumption model, evaluation assumptions and UE power consumption scaling in TR 38.840 can be reused as the baseline. Consideration on those new features (e.g. reduced processing timeline, reduced processing capability, PDCCH monitoring reduction and so on), some parameters in TR.840 need to be modified |
| China Telecom | Yes, we can reuse the methodology for UE power saving from TR 38.840. And for the difference we can modify. |
| LG | With the modifications of the reference configurations taking the use cases and requirements of the reduced capability NR devices into consideration, the evaluation methodology for UE power saving from TR 38.840 can be reused. The modifications may include reductions in UE supported bandwidth, supported modulation order, number of layers, no CA support if agreed, and so on. |
| Sequans | The power consumption model of TR 38.840, for FR1 and FR2, should be reused as much as possible. Some refinement will be needed to better capture the additional reduced capability (e.g. reduced bandwidth, MIMO order, PDCCH monitoring, etc.). It should be also discussed if UE battery life evaluation methodology needs to be developed. |
| Nokia, NSB | As a starting point, we agree that the power saving evaluation methodology, including the power models, from TR38.840 can be reused. We would however recommend a review of numbers used to account for improved understanding of NR device design, REDCAP reference set capabilities (BW, antennas, etc). |
| InterDigital | The methodology in 38.840 can be reused and modifications can be introduced to tailor the power saving model for RedCap devices. |
| Apple | Rel-16 power saving evaluation methodology can be reused. |
| SONY | The UE power consumption model from TR383.840 should be re-used, specifically the sections on: UE power consumption model (Section 8.1) and UE power consumption scaling (Section 8.1.3). |
| Intel | Yes, power consumption model in TR 38.840 should be used as starting point. RAN1 needs to further discuss some adjustments to the scaling factors, reference configurations, etc. in the model in consideration of RedCap UEs. |
| CATT | We think we should reuse Rel-16 power saving evaluation methodology. |

In TR 38.840, traffic models for FTP, VoIP, and instant messaging with specific parameters were considered for power saving evaluations. Power saving evaluations may need to be done for battery-limited RedCap use cases, particularly for wearables and industrial wireless sensors. In [11, 39, 87], it is suggested to use traffic model in TR. 38.840 with adaptations wherever necessary. For wearables, [11] proposes to use traffic models for VoIP, instant message and heart-beat message (FTP model 3) according to TR. 38.840, while specifying parameters of packet size and mean inter-arrival time.

**Question 7: For the wearable use cases, can the traffic models from TR 38.840 be used? What, if any, adaptations are needed?**

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| **Company** | **Comments** |
| FUTUREWEI | As above, need to stay within the RAN1 SID objective. After RAN2 is done with these objectives, perhaps we can estimate the battery life of the delay tolerant use cases (nice to have, not must have). |
| vivo | The traffic model for connected mode can be reused.  Paging modelling for Idle mode should be defined for different use cases, to study the power benefit of eDRX and RRM relaxation, the paging modelling includes the paging cycle, paging rate, etc. |
| Ericsson | The traffic models in TR 38.840 can be used for wearable use cases. The instant messaging and VoIP traffic types can be considered for wearable use cases. However, suitable traffic parameters at least for inter-arrival time, packet size and codec parameters should be adjusted according to wearable use cases and data rate requirements. |
| ZTE,Sanechips | Models in 38.840 can be used as a starting point. Some parameters, for example Extended DRX parameter, may need to be adjusted. |
| OPPO | Traffic models from TR 38.840 can be used as baseline. |
| Panasonic | We agree the rapporteur view that the traffic models from TR 38.840 can be reused. Potential new values for parameters can be adapted as per needed, e.g. packet size and inter-arrival time. |
| Sierra Wireless | If we only study reduced PDCCH monitoring, then we don’t need a complex traffic model only a paging model (e.g. required (e)DRX cycle and paging rate). |
| Qualcomm | Yes, these traffic models can be reused.  Wearable use cases may also include low-end medical devices and eHealth, which may have different traffic models compared to smart watches. Such traffic models need to be investigated in addition to the smart watch traffic models. |
| Verizon | The models are OK. |
| CMCC | The traffic models from TR 38.840 can be reused, but some parameters may need to be revised, e.g., packet size, mean inter-arrival time, considering different RedCap UE scenarios. |
| DOCOMO | The traffic models in TR 38.840 can be used as baseline for wearable use case. Detail parameters can be modified to appropriate values for the use case. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | According to our observation from smart watch product, the dominated traffic types are VoIP, Instant message and Heart beat. The services including voice call and video call can be categorised into VoIP. The services including WeChat, Map, navigation, and AI assistant can be regarded as Instant message. And the application layer message from client to server to inform that the service is still alive can be called Heart beat.  The traffic model for VoIP is well defined in R1-070674, so we can reuse it as what we did in Rel-16 power saving WI. For Instant message and Heart beat, the traffic characteristics can be represented by FTP model 3. But the parameters, i.e. the packet size and mean inter-arrival time should be determined based on wearable traffic. |
| Samsung | Traffic model from 38.840 can be reused with modification on packet size according to the requirement or low processing capability of wearable devices. |
| Spreadtrum | The traffic models in TR 38.840 can be used for wearable use cases. |
| China Telecom | The traffic models from TR 38.840 can be reused. |
| LG | The traffic models from TR 38.840 can be reused. FFS for RedCap-specific modifications/simplifications. |
| Sequans | To start with, existing traffic models from TR 38.840 can be used. Adaptations can be considered later on during the study, according to overall workload. |
| Nokia, NSB | We are OK to use the traffic models from TR 38.840 with appropriate parameter configurations based on RedCap SI requirements. |
| InterDigital | The traffic models in TR 38.840 can be used as the baseline. Traffic parameters can be adjusted for the wearables use case. |
| Apple | OK with 38.840 as starting point.  A few typical scenarios to consider: 1) Notification: DL only traffic, sparse and aperiodic; 2) instant message: UL/DL symmetric traffic with separate RRC sessions; 3) walkie-talkie type of connection: long RRC session with sparse data and periodic heart beats; 4) audio streaming: periodic DL dominant traffic |
| SONY | Traffic models (FTP, instant messaging, VoIP) from TR38.840 should be used for the wearable use case. We are OK with the DRX settings from TR38.840 also being applied for the Redcap study. We are open to also considering a traffic model for eHealth wearable devices. |
| Intel | Yes, traffic models from TR 38.840 can be reused. |
| CATT | The traffic models from TR 38.840 can be reused. |

For industrial wireless sensor use cases, there is no specific proposal on the traffic model. Also, these use cases are not specifically discussed in TR 38.840. In TS 22.104, Table 5.2-2, the traffic characteristics of industrial wireless sensor use cases are described considering periodic deterministic traffic.

**Question 8: For the industrial wireless sensor use cases, can the traffic models and parameters from TS 22.104 or any relevant model in TR 38.840 be used? What, if any, adaptations are needed?**

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| **Company** | **Comments** |
| FUTUREWEI | As above, need to stay within the RAN1 SID objective. After RAN2 is done with these objectives, perhaps we can estimate the battery life of the delay tolerant use cases (nice to have, not must have). The sensor traffic model could be developed in parallel. |
| Ericsson | The traffic model and parameters provided in Table 5.2-2 in TS 22.104 would be enough for RedCap industrial wireless sensor use cases. Among the listed communication service performance requirements for industrial wireless sensors considering periodic deterministic communications, the processing monitoring case seems relevant to RedCap. |
| ZTE,Sanechips | TS 22.104 can be used as a starting point, but some parameters need to be adjusted based on the requirement of RedCap UE. |
| OPPO | We are open to consider TS 22.104 traffic model. A model will facilitate the evaluation. |
| Panasonic | We agree the rapporteur view. |
| Sierra Wireless | If we only study reduced PDCCH monitoring, then we don’t need a complex traffic model only a paging model (e.g. required (e)DRX cycle and paging rate). |
| Qualcomm | Yes. These traffic models can be used for IWSN. At the same time, we also need to consider the model for downlink traffic. |
| CMCC | The traffic models and parameters from TS 22.104 can be reused. |
| DOCOMO | The traffic models and parameters from TS 22.104 can be used. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | The communication service performance requirements for industrial wireless sensors were specified in Table 5.2-2 in TS 22.104. For simplification, the traffic models and parameters listed in this table can be used. Furthermore, considering the battery life requirement for RedCap industrial wireless sensor use cases specified in SID (i.e. at least few years), the message size would be small and the transfer interval would be large as much as possible. Therefore, among the three cases defined in Table 5.2-2, the traffic models and parameters related to processing monitoring case can be studied with high priority. That is, 20 bytes message size with 100 ms ~ 60 s transfer interval. |
| Samsung | Traffic model from 38.840 can be reused with modification on packet size according to the requirement or low processing capability of wearable devices. |
| China Telecom | The traffic models and parameters from TS 22.104 can be used. |
| LG | The traffic models and parameters from TS 22.104 can be reused. |
| Sequans | Yes, the traffic model from TS 22.104 can be considered for wireless industrial sensor, with possible tuning to fit with requirement agreed as per question 1. |
| Nokia, NSB | Industrial wireless sensors: our suggestion is to reuse the Mobile Autonomous Reporting (MAR) traffic mode in TR 45.820 with appropriate adjustment if needed. The associated latency can be less than 100 ms for regular sensor or 5-10ms for safety sensor, while the associated reliability can be 99.99%. |
| InterDigital | The traffic models and parameters in TS 22.104 can be reused. |
| SONY | The traffic models in TR38.840 can be re-used for IWSN, but the parameters of those traffic models should be adapted to be in line with the requirements from Table 5.2-2 in TS22.104. |
| Intel | We are supportive of using the traffic models and requirements as in Table 5.2-2 of TS 22.104. It is also considerable to focus on one of the three sets of requirements/models, and the “Process monitoring” use case is recommended as most relevant for RedCap NR devices. |
| CATT | The traffic models and parameters from TS 22.104 can be reused. |

## 6.3 Evaluation methodology for coverage recovery

Many contributions discuss simulation assumptions and performance metrics suitable for coverage evaluation. Some contributions indicate that alignment or coordination with the NR coverage enhancement (CE) study item is desirable or beneficial [4, 23, 31, 40, 45, 60, 85, 88, 92]. Some other contributions consider reusing suitable assumptions based on the self-evaluation study towards IMT-2020 submission [4, 8, 34, 40, 67, 88]. The LTE-MTC study item is mentioned in some contributions [4, 8, 56, 80, 92].

In the CE SI, most of the contributions to RAN1#101e express support for coverage evaluations based on the IMT-2020 self-evaluation link budget (see [101-e-NR-Cov-Enh] Email discussion on evaluation methodology and simulation assumptions for NR coverage enhancements, section 2.1.4).

Based on the above summary, a possible way forward is to base the coverage analysis on the IMT-2020 self-evaluation methodology and make necessary adjustments for the RedCap study.

**Question 9: Can the coverage analysis be based on the methodology used in the IMT-2020 self-evaluation?**

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| **Company** | **Comments** |
| FUTUREWEI | YES |
| vivo | We should follow the conclusion from coverage enhancement SI and reuse the methodology to Redcap study as much as possible. Necessary modifications to the evaluation parameters should be made for RedCap specifically, e.g. reduced BW, reduced number of antenna, reduced antenna gain |
| Ericsson | Yes, it’s a good baseline but requires some adaptations:   1. **Hardware link budget:** We prefer to only determine the “Hardware link budget” and leave “Calculation of available pathloss” as an optional alternative. The “Hardware link budget” can furthermore be simplified and follow to the below template:   Maximum Loss Calculation Template:   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Physical channel name | Value | | Transmitter |  | | (1) Tx power (dBm) |  | | Receiver |  | | (2) Thermal noise density (dBm/Hz) |  | | (3) Receiver noise figure (dB) |  | | (4) Interference margin (dB) |  | | (5) Occupied channel bandwidth (Hz) |  | | (6) Effective noise power           = (2) + (3) + (4) + 10 log(5)  (dBm) |  | | (7) Required SINR (dB) |  | | (8) Receiver sensitivity           = (6) + (7) (dBm) |  | | (9) Max CL           = (1) - (8) (dB) |  | | (10) Receiver Antenna Gain |  | | (11) Transmitter Antenna Gain |  | | (12) Maximum isotropic loss (a.k.a. ‘Hardware link budget’) = (9) + (10) + (11) |  |  1. **Channel-specific interference margins:** The IMT-2020 methodology does not provide a methodology for determining the “Receiver interference density”, i.e. the interference margin. We propose that the interference margin is determined based on system-level simulations (SLS). To estimate the interference margins and antenna gains from SLS, we identify a subset of users with SINRs corresponding to the quality requirement of the channel. For this subset we average interference margins. See example below for Msg2 PDSCH transmission with IoT=(I+N)/N. For the time being, the channel-specific interference margins can be set to [0] dB.     **Channel-specific antenna gains:** If the SLS approach is agreeable, we also propose to derive the applicable RX and TX antenna gains for each channel based on actual RX and TX gain statistics collected from the SLS similar as the interference margin as illustrated above where the ‘Antenna gain’ corresponds to the sum of the RX and TX antenna gain. Otherwise, the channel-specific antenna gain would be calculated according to the IMT-2020 methodology. |
| Xiaomi | YES. Coordination with the CE study item may save much repetitive work on determining the baseline, then more focus on the solution estimation. |
| ZTE,Sanechips | Yes we should try to reuse the methodology from TR37.910, however the link budget in that TR is based on FR1, so for FR2 we need new link budget.  Generally we don’t want to introduce new model, considering the time limit of this SI. |
| OPPO | Methodology used in the IMT-2020 self-evaluation can serve as the baseline, but we need to consider other aspects, such as the impact of small form factors of wearables as we comment in previous question. |
| Panasonic | The basic framework itself should be aligned with CE SI. Our understanding of CE SI is it is not yet concluded whether to use the methodology used in the IMT-2020 self-evaluation or not. The possible difference between CE SI and this SI would be, in CE SI, the more focus would be noise limited operation to cell edge to extend the coverage but in this SI, the more focus could be interference limited operation to compensate coverage loss. System level evaluation would be required to obtain the required SINR condition. |
| Sierra Wireless | Yes but we should re-use as much of the Coverage Enhance SI as possible. Before this can start, we need to agree on the complexity reduction techniques first so that we only study channels (e.g. PDCCH, PDSCH) which are affected by the agreed complexity reduce techniques (e.g. HD-FDD, 1 RX antenna, reduced BW). |
| Qualcomm | The IMT-2020 self-evaluation methodology (link budget analysis) considers three scenarios (Indoor hotspot/Rural/Dense Urban) and two channel model variants (channel model A and channel model B) for eMBB evaluation. For RedCap coverage evaluation, it needs to discuss whether all these scenarios and channel models should be included. Also, some parameters (e.g. #antenna ports for both UE and gNB, bandwidth) may need to be adjusted based on the study of UE complexity reduction. Another thing to clarify is whether to use the same UE receiver noise figure for the RedCap device and the legacy eMBB UE.  For FR2, it is preferred to also include an MCL-focused link budget table as in 36.824. |
| Verizon | Should at least provide a reference for the more deployment independent MCL. |
| CMCC | The methodology in the IMT-2020 self-evaluation can be reused, and the some assumption in CovEnh SI can be also reused. |
| DOCOMO | We prefer to align with the methodology used for CE SI. In our understanding, they are discussing which tables (IMT 2020 or TR36.824) they will use for the CE SI, so we may wait their conclusion. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | According to the SID, coverage recovery is to compensate for potential coverage reduction due to the device complexity reduction. In our simulations, there is no UL performance loss considering the same antenna configuration, while DL coverage loss is obvious due to less antennas and narrower BW, which means it will consume more DL time-frequency resource than eMBB UE to reach the same DL data rate. Thus the impact on DL performance loss should be evaluated firstly, even if DL channel may not be the bottleneck from the view of coverage. So we propose the following simulations with higher priority:   * For PDCCH, AL-4/8/16 should be considered. * For PDSCH, typical modulation order and coding rate, such as QPSK/16QAM, 1/3/1/2 coding rate should be considered.   Evaluation methodology based on link-level simulation we proposed are summarized below:   * Step 1: Obtain the required SINR for the given target data rate for NR legacy UEs. * Step 2: Obtain the required SINR for the given target data rate for NR RedCap UEs. * Step 3: Obtain the performance loss on the basis of required SINR.   Meanwhile if there is enough time, the coverage based on the IMT-2020 self-evaluation link budget can be considered secondly. If link budget is indeed needed, we propose to reuse the evaluation assumptions in coverage enhancement SI as much as possible and consider some necessary modifications, such as reduced UE bandwidth, reduced UE TX/RX antennas. System-level simulation seems unnecessary. |
| Samsung | The coverage analysis for redcap UEs, taking into account (at least) reduced number of antennas, antenna design, reduced bandwidth, can be based on IMT-2020 self-evaluation.  Since the methodology for coverage evaluation is currently discussed in the Cov. Enh. SI for normal UEs, it might be worth to consider what it is used in that SI which might differ in some aspects from the IMT-2020. This helps avoid the same discussions that are ongoing in Cov. Enh. SI.  Either IMT-2020 self-evaluation analysis or the analysis adopted in Cov Enh SI, there are aspects peculiar to redcap UEs that need to be taken into account, for example UE antenna gains due to antenna design used for redcap UEs (besides different assumptions on number of antennas/BW/MCS/configuration/data rate/target performance/etc.) |
| Spreadtrum | It is not a coverage enhancement topic. Only the evaluation of coverage loss due to complexity reduction may be enough. DL/UL imbalance is always there in cellular network. |
| China Telecom | YES |
| LG | Yes, IMT-2020 can be a good starting point of our discussion. Also, as many companies have pointed out, coordination with CE SI should be considered. |
| Sequans | We should follow the conclusion from CE SI and reuse the methodology to this study as much as possible. Adjustments may be needed to address reduced capability solutions and FR2 case. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Yes, the coverage analysis can be based on the methodology used in the IMT-2020 self-evaluation. |
| Nokia, NSB | Yes. However, we prefer to only consider the hardware link budget (MCL + antenna gains) and to follow similar link budget template from 36.888. |
| InterDigital | We prefer to align the methodology with the CE SI and wait for their conclusion. |
| Apple | IMT-2020 self-evaluation methodology can be reused in general. Additionally, the reduced per-antenna efficiency of wearable devices due to smaller form factor should be properly modelled for the MCL calculation. |
| SONY | The coverage recovery evaluation should be link budget and LLS based. The methodology used in the CE SI can be re-used in this SI, assuming the CE SI evaluation methodology is aligned with the IMT-2020 self-evaluation methodology. The evaluation should produce a “hardware link budget”, using the IMT-2020 self-evaluation terminology. The parameters from the CE SI can be used for the Redcap SI, unless there are specific reasons why this should not be the case.  The link budgets can be adapted per the different channels and scenarios. E.g. if a different interference margin is appropriate for a channel, then companies can use a pre-agreed interference margin. |
| Intel | Yes, as such link-budget analyses, as also used for the IMT-2020 evaluations, could be considered as a starting point.  However, need to also consider ongoing discussions in CE SI to avoid any contradictions or duplication of efforts, especially relevant to establishing the baseline. Note that the baseline for coverage recovery for RedCap NR UEs may still differ from those in CE SI or IMT-2020, e.g., target data rates and/or deployment configurations would likely be different from CE SI or IMT-2020.  On modelling of link budget, we prefer an MCL based approach, with any additional modelling of antenna gains (need to be aligned across companies), mainly for FR2. |
| CATT | Yes, the coverage analysis can be based on the methodology used in the IMT-2020 self-evaluation. |

The IMT-2020 self-evaluation methodology is focused on PDCCH, PDSCH, PUSCH and PUCCH. Several contributions do however propose to take a holistic approach, considering all channels and relevant messages, aiming to identify one or more performance limiting channels or messages, and minimizing the UL and DL imbalance so that a desired coverage target can be achieved [8, 17, 31, 34, 48, 60, 88].

**Question 10: For coverage analysis, can we use a link budget approach taking all relevant DL and UL channels into account? Which channels/messages should be included in the link budget?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comments** |
| FUTUREWEI | Start with ITU |
| Vivo | We should follow the conclusion from coverage enhancement SI and reuse the methodology to Redcap study as much as possible. Necessary modifications to the evaluation parameters should be made for RedCap specifically, e.g. reduced BW, reduced number of antenna, reduced antenna gain as they have direct impact to the link budget performance.  All DL and UL channels should be looked at. |
| Ericsson | Since it is not obvious which channel(s) that are limiting the coverage, we propose to align with the outcome of the CE SI and base the analysis on the same channels as they do. |
| Xiaomi | Considering the cost reduction technique especially the Rx reduction result more coverage loss in the DL, in this case, the PDSCH and PDCCH could be prioritized. But we are OK with to look at both DL and UL channels. |
| ZTE,Sanechips | All channels need to be evaluated. Also we need to first identify the bottleneck channels which are limiting the coverage, and we need to decide if the coverage recovery is for any impacted channel, or only meant to recover the MCL. |
| OPPO | At least take into PDCCH/PDSCH/PUSCH/PUCCH/PRACH into consideration. Take into Msgs during random access procedure into consideration.  FFS for broadcast channel. |
| Panasonic | Yes, link budget approach should be used, although the required SINR reference point may be determined by system level simulation. |
| Convida Wireless | All the DL and UL channels for RedCap UEs in RRC-connected state should be considered. Also, the channels in RRC-idle should be considered, i.e. for system information, paging and random access. |
| Qualcomm | We think both DL and UL channels including broadcast and unicast channels should be evaluated. The broadcast channel, especially RMSI PDCCH, message 2 PDCCH, message 2 PDSCH and message 3 PUSCH may probably be the bottleneck of coverage due to limited beamforming capability and no support of HARQ retransmission and repetition.  In addition, for beam switching reliability in FR2, L1 measurement reports need to be included in the evaluation [refer to R1-2004499 for details]. |
| Verizon | In principle, should align with the CE SI on methodology and (common) assumptions. Focus on the differences between RedCap and regular NR. |
| CMCC | Following the channels/messages evaluated in CovEnh SI. |
| DOCOMO | PDCCH, PDSCH, PUCCH, and PUCCH can be the baseline as CE SI. However, it is unclear which channel/signal is the bottleneck due to reduced capability and hence, all relevant DL and UL channels/signals, such as SSB and PRACH, can also be included in the link budget evaluation. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We think the channel evaluated inIMT-2020 self-evaluation may be enough for Redcap coverage evaluation. Not mandatory to consider more channels and messages unless deemed necessary according to the outcome from coverage enhancement SI for certain specific channels. |
| Samsung | The focus should be on coverage recovery (due to reduced number of antennas/bandwidth) rather than UL/DL balancing. Once the performance targets are established (performance with R15/16 features), the loss of coverage respect to these targets should be recovered. The analysis of the link budget for PDCCH, PDSCH, PUSCH and PUCCH is used to assess which channel needs improvement. |
| Spreadtrum | It has great effort and may lead to coverage enhancement instead of recovery. |
| China Telecom | We are Fine with following the CE SI. |
| LG | We agree that all channels need to be evaluated, but it should be noted that overcoming coverage-bottleneck channel from NR normal device point of view would be covered by the CE SI.  In RedCap SI, we prefer to stay focused on mitigating the performance degradation due to the complexity reduction features (e.g. # of antenna and/or BW). |
| Sequans | We should follow the conclusion from CE SI and align with the channels used there. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | We can use a link budget approach. Similar view with Samsung, the focus should be on coverage recovery for any channels that might be impacted by the complexity reduction features, rather than to achieve UL/DL balance. |
| Nokia, NSB | We should consider all relevant channels to evaluate coverage – PSS/SSS, PBCH, PDCCH, PDSCH, PRACH, PUCCH, PUSCH |
| InterDigital | Since it is unclear which channel/signal will be the bottleneck due to reduced capability (e.g., reduced BW, reduced number of antennas) all DL and UL channels/signals including SSBs, PRACH, etc. should be included in the link budget evaluation. |
| Apple | We believe all DL/UL channels should be evaluated in Redcap SID to identify the coverage limitation. |
| SONY | All DL and UL physical channels should be included in the link budget.  The difference in baseline assumptions between redcap and the CE SI mean that we cannot assume that a channel that is coverage-limiting in the CE SI is also coverage-limiting in redcap. |
| Intel | Consider all relevant physical channels in the DL and UL for assessment of coverage recovery targets, including, at least unicast and broadcast PDCCH and PDSCH, PUSCH, and PUCCH.  Consideration of other channels, e.g., PRACH or SSB may be considered if justified by particular complexity reduction features and/or clear impact to QoS requirements.  Again, the learnings from the CE SI on the baseline performance should be utilized to the maximal extent, as applicable to RedCap NR UEs. |
| CATT | Yes, a link budget approach can be used taking all the DL/UL channels and SSB into account. |

The IMT-2020 self-evaluation methodology for PDSCH and PUSCH is based on obtaining the required SINR for which a target data rate is achieved. For control channels the methodology is based on obtaining the required SINR for which a target BLER is achieved.

**Question 11: For target data rates and BLER targets, can the RedCap study reuse/align simulation assumptions and performance metrics with the CE study? If not, what changes are needed?**

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| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comments** |
| FUTUREWEI | FFS |
| vivo | For a particular physical channel, the required SINR may be different compared to normal UE due to reduced BW, reduced number of antennas. |
| Ericsson | As a rule, we should seek alignment with the CE SI. Preferably we should first be able to review the outcome of the ongoing CE simulations assumptions discussions before we take a final decision. |
| ZTE,Sanechips | We can try to reuse the methodology, but the actual metric may be different. For example, compare with the required SINR in NR CE study, the value for RedCap UE will be different since different use case will lead to different data rate. For control channel, BLER, DCI format, number of TX/RX antenna will all have impact on the required SINR. |
| OPPO | For use cases with relaxed delay requirement, relaxed BLER target can be considered. |
| Panasonic | In CE SI, the more focus would be noise limited operation to cell edge to extend the coverage but in this SI, the more focus could be interference limited operation to compensate coverage loss. This could make some difference on the required SINR point. |
| Convida Wireless | Agree with ZTE that the actual metric may be different. For instance, miss detection probability metric may be needed for coverage evaluation of Msg1 or sequence-based PUCCH. |
| Qualcomm | Yes in principle. Nevertheless, we need to look at the detailed evaluation methodology being discussed in Coverage Enhancement SI and decide whether it matches reduced UE capabilities. |
| CMCC | We think it may not be reasonable to directly reuse the target date rates for coverage enhancement SI since it is expected that RedCap UE’s cell edge data rate is likely to be lower than eMBB UE. How to determine the target data rates for RedCap UE still needs discussion. We think it is also necessary to clarify the relationship between the target data rate and the reference bit rate requirement. |
| DOCOMO | The BLER targets can be reused. If the target data rate for RedCap aligns with that for CE SI (e.g. eMBB for DL (FR1): 10 Mbps for Outdoor to indoor, 1 Mbps for rural), the target data rate can be also reused. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Same reply as to question 10 |
| Samsung | Similar comment to Q9. The target data rates should be lower than the ones in coverage enhancement study item. The number of UE antenna and the antenna gains might be different. If the occupied BW of PUSCH/PDSCH is larger than the potential reduced BW in RedCap, it should also need change.  Further discussion can be based on a link budget table (as starting point it can be reused what adopted in Cov. Enh. SI). |
| Spreadtrum | Wait for CE study. |
| China Telecom | It's better aligned with CE SI. |
| LG | Yes. It is preferred to reuse/align simulation assumption and metric with CE SI as much as possible to avoid duplicate works while taking advantage of the similarities between the two items. Some simulation assumptions such as reduced number of antennas and reduced UE BW need to be adjusted. |
| Sequans | We should re-discuss this later, following the progress from CE SI. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | The BLER target can be reused, while the target data rate could be lower due to complexity reduction features. |
| Nokia, NSB | FFS |
| InterDigital | We agree with the rapporteur that we should seek alignment with the CE SI and review their findings before making a decision. |
| Apple | Need to review assumptions adopted in CE. In general, wearable and eMBB devices may have different targeted cell edge rates. |
| SONY | We should try to cooperate and of course reuse anything valuable from the CE study. However the target data rates and BLER targets need to be adapted to the requirements of the use cases of Redcap (i.e. there needs to be some alignment between target rates in the link budget and the “5 requirements” section of the redcap TR). |
| Intel | While BLER target may be used, we are not yet sure if the target data rates should be applicable as is. In our understanding this is under discussion for baseline performance determination in CE SI, and depending on conclusions there, we need to assess whether they can be used as is or not (e.g., the definitions for target data rates as a function of only deployments may need adjustments considering prioritized RedCap use cases, especially if variations in UE capabilities are considered for the different RedCap use cases). |
| CATT | We agree to reuse/align simulation assumptions and performance metrics with the CE study as much as possible taking RedCap use cases into account. |

The required SINR values should be obtained by means of link-level simulations. The CE study is expected to determine a set of simulation assumptions for supporting these link-level simulations.

**Question 12: To what extent should the RedCap study reuse/align simulation assumptions with the CE study? If alignment is not possible, which modifications are needed?**

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| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comments** |
| FUTUREWEI | FFS |
| vivo | We should follow the conclusion from coverage enhancement SI and reuse the methodology to Redcap study as much as possible. Necessary modifications to the evaluation parameters should be made for RedCap specifically, e.g. reduced BW, reduced number of antenna, reduced antenna gain |
| Ericsson | Same reply as to question 11: As a rule, we should seek alignment with the CE SI. Preferably we should first be able to review the outcome of the ongoing CE simulations assumptions discussions before we take a final decision. |
| Xiaomi | FFS, especially the antenna efficiency loss need to be well considered. |
| ZTE,Sanechips | We can use the link level simulation assumption from CE study as reference, but the configuration may be different, for the same reason as we explain in the previous question. |
| OPPO | Consider the impact of less RXs into the modification. |
| Panasonic | FFS |
| Qualcomm | Yes in principle, but some parameters may need to be adjusted for RedCap UE, such as the number of RBs and the DMRS configurations. |
| CMCC | To study this issue after some outcomes from CE SI. |
| DOCOMO | If the target data rate is aligned with that for CE SI, the simulation assumption can be aligned. And if not we have to consider to modify the simulation assumption, e.g. different number of RBs, MCS, for the target data rate for RedCap. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Same reply as to question 10 |
| Samsung | See comments in Q9 and Q11. |
| Spreadtrum | Wait for CE study. |
| China Telecom | FFS |
| LG | Same reply as to question 11. |
| Sequans | We should re-discuss this later, following the progress from CE SI. |
| Nokia, NSB | FFS |
| InterDigital | Same as Question 11. |
| Apple | Antenna efficiency/gain can be different. Target cell edge date rate may be different. |
| SONY | While alignment is desirable, we should bear in mind that Redcap simulations should be for compensating a loss in performance from any UE complexity reductions rather than coverage enhancement. Furthermore, some simulation assumptions might differ based on the different use cases / type of devices between Redcap and the CE SI. |
| Intel | Yes, framework could be maximally reused, but for particular parameters, further assessment of the outcome of current discussions in CE SI needed. |
| CATT | FFS |

The IMT-2020 methodology contains two parts: The first part determines achievable coverage in terms of “Hardware link budget” in dB. The second part determines the achievable “Maximum range” in meters.

**Question 13: Can the RedCap SI focus on determining the “Hardware link budget”, and down-prioritize determination of the “Maximum range”?**

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| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comments** |
| FUTUREWEI | YES |
| vivo | Following the conclusion from coverage enhancement SI |
| Ericsson | Yes. We prefer to further simplify the analysis based on the link budget template proposed in our reply to Question 9. |
| Xiaomi | YES. The main target of the estimation in this SI is to figure out the coverage gap, comparing the link budget between normal device and RDDCAP is enough. |
| ZTE,Sanechips | Yes. Prefer to use MCL. |
| OPPO | We would prefer only on matrix Maximum range. |
| Panasonic | Yes. |
| Sierra Wireless | Yes. Prefer to use MCL. |
| Qualcomm | We prefer to use the “hardware link budget” or “MCL”. |
| Verizon | Yes. Perfer MCL. It is more useful for wider audience too, in our view. |
| CMCC | We are open to either one. |
| DOCOMO | In our understanding, “Maximum range (m)” is calculated using “Hardware link budget (dB)”, so we may just select a metric and Hardware link budget is fine for us. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Again, whether RedCap SI should focus on determining the “Hardware link budget” or “Maximum range” can refer to the conclusions from CE SI, which is on-going. |
| Samsung | We are fine. With given carrier frequency, maximum range is the same when link budget is the same. |
| China Telecom | Either one is OK. |
| LG | Yes, MCL is preferred. |
| Nokia, NSB | Yes |
| InterDigital | Yes. |
| Apple | Yes |
| SONY | Focus on hardware link budget. This is our view for the CE SI too. |
| Intel | Agree with the suggestion in the question. |
| CATT | Yes. Prefer to use MCL. |

## 6.4 Evaluation methodology for other performance impacts

For the studied features for complexity reduction and power saving, the potential coverage impacts should be evaluated so they can be considered in the work with the coverage recovery features. In addition, some other performance impacts may need to be evaluated. The study should at least assess to what extent the use case requirements in the SID on data rates and latencies can be fulfilled and coexistence with legacy UEs ensured when the features for complexity reduction and/or power saving are used.

**Question 14: Can the evaluation of the other performance impacts focus on data rate, latency and coexistence with legacy UEs?**

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| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comments** |
| FUTUREWEI | We may need to dig into each technique to see what other impacts we want to list for that technique. For example, if we find that a technique would require us to use the highest aggregation level for PDCCH all the time, we may need to include some statement or evaluation on PDCCH blocking. We would not want to agree to the list now and be told we could not include something relevant later. |
| vivo | FFS |
| Ericsson | Yes. |
| Xiaomi | It depends on the detailed techniques. For example, for the reduced PDCCH monitoring, the impact on the PDCCH blocking should be investigated as well |
| ZTE,Sanechips | Can be used as starting point. It’s better to clarify that data rate refers to peak data rate only. |
| OPPO | We are not sure the study of impact can lead to. Genearally, if there is strong impact, then we will no choose the technology. |
| Panasonic | We would agree FUTUREWEI view. |
| Sierra Wireless | Yes. |
| Qualcomm | The evaluation methodology and metrics for co-existence needs to be clarified.  Performance evaluation for latency and FR2 should be use case specific. For example,   * end-to-end latency evaluation is desirable for IWSN/IIoT, but not for other use cases. * For FR2, spatial beam direction separation between RedCap and non-RedCap devices need to be evaluated. |
| CMCC | Yes |
| DOCOMO | Yes, the performance impacts on these aspects should be evaluated. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes but don’t preclude other key aspects for some particular cases if any. When studying the features for complexity reduction, power saving and coverage recovery, the corresponding impacts on data rate and latency should also be considered. For example, the impact incurred by reduced BW/antenna number on the data rate needs to be studied, so as to ensure the reduced BW/antenna number can meet the data rate requirements for the target use cases discussed in SID. Additionally, from the aspect of strict latency requirement for safety related sensors (5~10ms), the impact of the features (e.g. to provide reduced complexity and power consumption) on latency should also be evaluated. As for the coexistence with legacy UEs, it would be preferable to list the potential impacts on the coexistence with legacy UEs firstly and then evaluated. |
| Samsung | We agree that the data rates and latency can be fulfilled and it should impact on coexistence with legacy UEs. However, we think the coexistence with legacy UEs is not part of performance impacts, that is, no separated section is needed in TR for coexistence but address together with the potential specification impact to ensure the coexistence if any. |
| Spreadtrum | Latency and reliability should be considered, otherwise requirement of use cases would not be satisfied. |
| China Telecom | YES |
| LG | We have the target requirements which are generic requirements and use case specific requirements. The data rate, latency belong to use case specific requirements, and the coexistence may belong to generic requirements. In the context of complexity/cost, the data rate should be the ‘peak’ data rate, and the peak data rate and latency should be evaluated per use case as they are use case specifically defined. |
| Sequans | Can be considered to start with. But agree also with FUTUREWEI that we should be able to include later impacts relevant to specific proposed techniques. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Yes |
| Nokia, NSB | Yes |
| InterDigital | Yes. |
| SONY | Yes, data rate, latency and coexistence can be considered as other performance impacts.  In addition:   * The power consumption of complexity reduction schemes should be considered * Ease of integration should be considered (e.g. NRE costs associated with device development)   System impact (e.g. blocking probability) can be considered for some schemes (e.g. power consumption reduction schemes) |
| Intel | Agree on the QoS metrics (data rates, reliability, and latency).  We agree with Qualcomm that the exact scope and metrics to evaluate co-existence with legacy UEs could benefit from further clarifications (one example we foresee is that of PDCCH user blocking in particular, and resource blocking, depending on complexity reduction features, in general).  Any additional evaluations and metrics may depend on further discussions and complexity reduction features. |
| CATT | Yes. |

# 7 UE complexity reduction features

## 7.1 Introduction to UE complexity reduction features

Sections 7.2 through 7.6 discuss the high-level topics for the main UE complexity reduction features. Combinations of these features are discussed in section 7.7.

## 7.2 Reduced number of UE Rx/Tx antennas

In [6, 21, 10, 25, 38], it is observed that an NR Rel-15 UE can be assumed to support at least 1 Tx antenna, and 2 Rx antennas except for bands n7, n38, n41, n77, n78, n79 where 4 Rx antennas are required. For automotive UEs 2 Rx is permitted also in the 4 Rx bands [6].

Several contributions [3, 6, 43, 50, 58, 73, 74, 97] point out that a reduced number of Rx antennas compared to a Rel-15 reference UE enables reduced complexity, e.g. in terms of the required number of RF components (e.g. LNA, PA, phase shifters, filters, ADC and DAC) and a relaxation of the baseband receiver complexity (e.g. FFT, channel estimation, buffering). In [21, 46, 68, 78, 86], it is pointed out that a reduced number of antennas may allow for a reduced form factor.

In [6, 21, 25, 29, 38, 42, 58, 78, 90], it is proposed to study a RedCap UE supporting 1 Tx and 1 or 2 Rx. In [14, 15, 32, 62, 65, 86], 1 Tx and 1 Rx are proposed for RedCap UE’s. In [3, 10, 13], 1 Tx and 2 Rx are proposed.

In [6] its proposed to study if a relaxation in FR2 radiated requirements, e.g. EIRP, EIS and spherical coverage, can facilitate reduced UE complexity. In [38] its proposed to avoid such a relaxation due to drawbacks in terms of coverage and capacity. In [65] its mentioned that the antenna gain is dependent on the number of antenna panels and antenna elements. In [15, 68] it is proposed to consider the coverage loss associated with antenna design constraints expected in wearables.

Concerning the impact on performance, several contributions [6, 43, 46, 54, 68, 73, 83] observe that a reduced number of antennas impacts coverage. Some contributions [10, 29, 36, 50, 73, 83] refer to the impact on supported number of MIMO layers and the related impact on the supported data rates. In [71], it is highlighted that reduced number of Rx antennas degrades downlink capacity of the network. Finally, some contributions [10, 43, 58, 73] mention the power saving aspect associated with a reduced number of antennas.

**Question 15: For FR1, is it enough to study 1Rx/1Tx and 2Rx/1Tx, or should any other antenna configurations or potential antenna gain aspects be studied?**

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| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comments** |
| FUTUREWEI | 2RX/1Tx should have antenna switching |
| vivo | Both 1Rx/1Tx and 2Rx/1Tx should be studied.  The antenna gain loss for wearables due to size limitation should be quantified. |
| Ericsson | Yes, it is enough. In FR1, the scope of the 3GPP specifications ends at the antenna connector. We prefer to align with earlier 3GPP UE complexity reduction studies that have excluded antenna aspects. Concerning wearables, at least for low bands, we believe that a 1TX/1RX solution with reasonable antenna aperture should facilitate many applications. |
| Xiaomi | 1Rx/1Tx should be the baseline for studying due to the limited physical space in wearable and sensor devices.  On the base of 1Rx/1Tx, 2 Rx/1Tx can be considered as well for the use case requiring high data rate |
| ZTE,Sanechips | 1Rx/1Tx and 2Rx/1Tx |
| OPPO | Loss of Antenna gain due to small form factor for wearable shall be studied |
| Panasonic | Yes, to study 1Rx/1Tx and 2Rx/1Tx is enough. |
| Sierra Wireless | Yes, study of 2Rx/1Tx and 1Rx/1Tx is enough. |
| Convida Wireless | Yes, 1Rx/1Tx and 2Rx/1Tx are enough. |
| Qualcomm | Yes, we think it is sufficient to study 1T1R and 1T2R in FR1.  Moreover, 1T1R should be assumed as a baseline for RedCap UE. If a RedCap UE supports 2 RX antennas, it can be reported via capability signalling after RRC connection. |
| CMCC | Yes, study of 2Rx/1Tx and 1Rx/1Tx is enough. |
| DOCOMO | Both 1 and 2 Rx should be studied. 1Rx may be baseline at least for IWSN however further discussion may be needed on the feasibility to meet smart wearable requirements only by 1Rx. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes for FR1 and 1Rx/1Tx is in our view studied for some specific cases or band, thus is of low priority. |
| Samsung | Support to study 1Rx/1Tx and 2Rx/1Tx. And different antenna gain can be studied especially considering wearable device. |
| Spreadtrum | 1Rx/1Tx and 2Rx/1Tx |
| China Telecom | Yes, 1Rx/1Tx and 2Rx/1Tx |
| LG | Studying 2Rx/1Tx and 1Rx/1Tx seems enough for FR1. |
| Sequans | 2Rx/1Tx and 1Rx/1Tx is enough to focus study and discussions. We have the view however that 2 RX antenna should be considered as minimum for NR RedCap devices to ensure minimum coverage in a less troublesome way and to ensure good (at least as good as LTE) perceived quality of experience for users. 2RX in combination with 20MHz BW will give a good balance between the device cost and the high data rate requirements of use cases under this SI focus. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | We think 1Tx/1Rx and 1Tx/2Rx in FR1 would cover all relevant form factors and use cases (e.g. wearable 1Tx/1Rx). |
| Nokia, NSB | Yes, it is enough to study only 1Rx/1Tx and 2Rx/1Tx antenna configurations for FR1. |
| InterDigital | It is enough to study both 1 Rx and 2 Rx. |
| Apple | We believe study 1T1R and 1T2R are sufficient for RedCap devices in FR1. Especially, the 1T1R should be baseline for FR1 due to the physical restriction in low-band and challenging to fit 2 Rx for targeted RedCap devices.  Additionally, coverage loss due to reduced antenna efficiency from small form factor device e.g. wearable, should be considered for both DL and UL. |
| SONY | 1Rx/1Tx and 2RX/1Tx is fine. For FR1, we can consider a UE with 0 dB antenna gain. The loss of antenna gain or any different antenna gain due to the small form factor for wearables and industrial sensors should be included/quantified. |
| Intel | Yes, both 1Rx/1Tx and 2Rx/1Tx should be studied. |
| CATT | Yes, it is enough to study 1Rx/1Tx and 2Rx/1Tx. |

**Question 16: For FR2, is it enough to study 2Rx/1Tx, or should any other antenna configurations or potential antenna gain aspects be studied?**

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| **Company** | **Comments** |
| FUTUREWEI | OK with 2Rx/1Tx |
| vivo | Similar as FR1, both 1Rx/1Tx and 2Rx/1Tx should be studied |
| Ericsson | In addition, since in FR2 the scope of the 3GPP specifications includes the antenna, we think it’s reasonable to study relaxed spherical coverage requirements that may enable reduced antenna configurations in terms of reduced number of panels and reduced number of antenna elements per panel. |
| ZTE,Sanechips | 1Rx/1Tx and 2Rx/1Tx |
| OPPO | OK with that |
| Panasonic | Yes to study 2Rx/1Tx is enough. |
| Sierra Wireless | Yes, 2Rx/1Tx is Ok. |
| Convida Wireless | Consider both 2RX/1Tx and 1Rx/1Tx, but 2RX/1Tx with higher priority |
| Qualcomm | In FR2, both 2Rx/1Tx and 1Rx/1Tx should be studied. (1Rx e.g., for industrial wireless sensors applications). |
| Verizon | Our current view is that 2Rx/1Tx is more relavent |
| CMCC | Yes |
| DOCOMO | At least, 2Rx/1Tx should be studied. 1Rx/1Tx needs to be further studied taking into account which use case can be assumed for FR2. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes for FR2 |
| Samsung | Support to study 2Rx/1Tx. Prefer to not spend too much time on antenna elements reduction if any. |
| Spreadtrum | OK with 2Rx/1Tx |
| China Telecom | YES |
| LG | We tend to prefer studying both 2Rx and 1Rx for FR2. The objective of studying both would be to check the difference b/w the two in terms of cost/complexly as well as the coverage impact, which can help making a conclusion based on a comprehensive study. |
| Sequans | It should be enough to study 2Rx/1Tx for FR2 |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Both 2Rx/1Tx and 1Rx/1Tx. |
| Nokia, NSB | Yes, it is enough to study only 2Rx/1Tx antenna configuration for FR2. |
| InterDigital | We prefer to study 2Rx/1Tx and 1 Rx/1Tx for FR2. |
| Apple | 2Rx/1Tx and 1Rx/1Tx can be considered |
| SONY | For FR2, it is important consider a new antenna configuration for a NR redcap device and its implications on potential antenna gain, beam-width and / or spherical coverage. We would expect that NR redcap might have less antenna gain and wider beam width, particularly for the wearable use-case. The loss of antenna gain or any different antenna gain due to the small form factor for wearables and industrial sensors should be included/quantified. |
| Intel | Yes, fine to focus on 2Rx/1Tx antenna configuration for FR2. |
| CATT | Yes |

## 7.3 UE bandwidth reduction

Almost all contributions recognize that the reduction of the UE bandwidth is beneficial in terms of UE complexity reduction [3, 6, 10, 13, 14, 15, 21, 25, 29, 32, 36, 38, 42, 43, 46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 65, 68, 73, 74, 78, 83, 86, 90, 94, 96, 97]. All these contributions have analysed the benefits of UE bandwidth reduction in terms of UE complexity in FR1. Contributions [3, 6, 32, 38, 65, 86] also discuss the benefits of bandwidth reduction in FR2.

In discussing proper choices of RedCap UE bandwidth, some contributions highlight the feasibility of reusing legacy initial access scheme, including aspects such as SSB bandwidth, CORESET#0 configurations, and initial BWP bandwidth [3, 6, 10, 14, 15, 25, 29, 32, 36, 54, 62, 65, 73, 74, 78, 83, 86, 90, 94, 96, 97]. Other aspects considered include data rates needed for RedCap use cases, leverage LTE ecosystem (i.e. same BW as LTE), UE cost saving consideration, UE power saving consideration, PDCCH performance (e.g. implication on the aggregation level), and scheduling flexibility.

Based on one or more of the above considerations, a majority of the contributions consider UE bandwidth reduction to 20 MHz bandwidth in FR1 [3, 6, 10, 13, 14, 15, 25, 29, 32, 36, 38, 42, 50, 58, 78, 83, 86, 94]. Other contributions consider further bandwidth reduction to lower than 20 MHz, e.g. 5/10/15 MHz [10, 15, 29, 36, 38, 50, 54, 65, 78, 83, 97].

**Question 17: For FR1, can the RedCap UE be assumed to support 20 MHz channel bandwidth at least for initial access? If not, what bandwidths for initial access should be studied, and why?**

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| **Company** | **Comments** |
| FUTUREWEI | Nothing below 20MHz should be studied as the lowest capability is no less than cat 1b LTE (20 MHz). In addition to the reasons above, 20MHz will also be useful for future RedCap unlicensed devices. Given the inputs, we could probably take a working assumption on 20MHz and try to flesh out the section under that assumption. |
| vivo | The 10MHz BW should be considered in the study as well, as it does not require spec change for initial access.  Our understanding of the statement in the SID “The lowest capability considered should be no less than an LTE Category 1bis modem.” is mainly related to the data rate but not directly restrict our design of the operating BW. |
| Ericsson | Yes. Ericsson prefers that a RedCap UE should support at least a maximum 20 MHz bandwidth in FR1.  In FR1 it is very important to preserve all the existing configuration options for SSB and CORESET#0 while minimizing the specification impact when RedCap is introduced in Rel-17. We foresee that the market acceptance of RedCap will be significantly weakened if enabling RedCap support in the network needs to come at the cost of losing certain configuration options for SSB or CORESET#0. In FR1, CORESET#0 bandwidth can be up to 17.28 MHz. Therefore, a RedCap UE can be expected to support 20 MHz channel bandwidth during initial access.  20 MHz can also be considered a sweet spot that balances the device cost and the required data rate for various services outlined in the SID. For the low-to-mid end data rate services, no MIMO is needed if 20 MHz is assumed, which is beneficial for devices with small form factors. If smaller bandwidth is used, e.g. 10 MHz, MIMO or CA might be needed for low-to-mid end data rate services, which can be challenging for certain devices. |
| Xiaomi | Studying on 20MHz bandwidth should be the baseline for one of the Redcap UEs, if more than one type is defined, where we are open to study bandwidth that is smaller than 20MHz. |
| ZTE,Sanechips | According to Note1 in SID, “The lowest capability considered should be no less than an LTE Category 1bis modem.” Since the maximum bandwidth of LTE Cat 1bis UE is 20 MHz, the maximum bandwidth of RedCap UE should be no less than 20 MHz. For low-end use cases, 20 MHz UE bandwidth is enough to achieve the data rate requirement. For high-end use cases such as small size wearables, 20 MHz bandwidth is not enough to achieve the 150 Mbps DL peak data rate for single antenna case. Considering initial access should support different capability RedCap UEs, 20 MHz bandwidth can be considered as the baseline for initial access in FR1. |
| OPPO | 20 MHz channel bandwidth shall be supported, and smaller bandwidth such as 10MHz shall also be considered at least for use case not requiring high peak data rate such as low end wearables.  If allowed for more options, 40/50MHz can also be considered.  Decoupling UL/DL bandwidth shall also be studied for non- symmetrical traffic for use case such as video surveillance. |
| Panasonic | No need to study 5 or 10 MHz when the system bandwidth is 20MHz or more. This is inline with cat 1b LTE modem assumption described in WID. The co-existence operation impact when the system bandwidth is less than 20 MHz should not be excluded. |
| Sierra Wireless | We should only study 20MHz. Using narrower BW will have more spec impact and limit the peak data rates and higher BW for FR1 are not needed. |
| Convida Wireless | In our understanding, UE bandwidth reduction is a key feature to significantly reduce UE complexity and cost.  Therefore, we support to also study bandwidths lower than 20 MHz.  For a low-end RedCap UE that only requires e.g. 10 MHz for meeting the data rate requirement, e.g. IWS, it seems wasteful to implement a 20 MHz receiver only for initial access. |
| Qualcomm | Yes, 20 MHz UE BW should be assumed for initial access.  In FR1, we think a RedCap device should support at least a max UE BW of 20 MHz. Further reduction of max UE BW leads to diminishing gain in cost reduction and power saving, but significant loss in coverage, data rates, latency, scheduling flexibility and co-existence with legacy NR UEs. |
| CMCC | Yes |
| DOCOMO | For reusing existing SSB, CORESET#0, and corresponding SIB1 PDSCH, supporting 20MHz UE BW would be enough. However, for reusing existing random access procedure, when 8 ROs are FDMed with 30kHz SCS, the total BW is larger than 20MHz. If RedCap UE supports maximum 20MHz BW (i.e., maximum initial UL BWP size), the ROs outside of initial UL BWP cannot be used and hence, UE may not able to transmit PRACH corresponding to the best SSB. In addition, as stated in SID, the lowest capability considered should be no less than an LTE Category 1bis modem, supporting larger than 20MHz BW can be included in the study at least for initial access. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We propose that nothing below 20MHz UE bandwidth should be considered for Rel-17 REDCAP UEs in FR1, from the aspects of satisfying the key date rate requirement with maximized reduction of device cost and power consumption, meanwhile being compatible with Rel-15 design of SSB and CORESET#0 to minimize specification impact and retain attractive commercial values of this type of UEs. |
| Samsung | For FR1, both 10MHz and 20MHz BW need to be studied. Rel-15 SSB can also be used in 10MHz bandwidth and 10MHz bandwidth can support some use cases with low data rate. It is good to understand the performance impact and specification impact with different values in SI. |
| Spreadtrum | 5, 10 and 20MHz BW can be considered. 5/10MHz BW are beneficial to further low cost and low power consumption. |
| China Telecom | Both 10 and 20MHz BW can be considered. |
| LG | No. No assumption on the bandwidth required for initial access should be made until we have a consensus on the UE maximum bandwidth. There are three target use cases and requirements we agreed to consider for redcap devices, and there are two approaches to support them.   * Alt.1 Support the three use cases with a single device type with the maximum UE bandwidth = 20 MHz (or higher) * Alt.2 Support the three use cases with multiple device types (e.g., one with maximum UE bandwidth = 20 MHz (or higher), another with maximum UE bandwidth = 10 or 5MHz)   There are clearly pros and cons of each approach and we think the discussion on these approaches is one of the relevant topic under framework discussion. Again, until we have a consensus not to support the device with the UE maximum bandwidth smaller than 20MHz, no assumption should be made on the channel bandwidth for initial access. |
| Sequans | Baseline RedCap UE should support 20 MHz bandwidth in FR1, at least for initial access. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | UE BW<20MHz (e.g.,10MHz) shall be considered for initial access if we will have one device type supporting low-end RedCap UEs. The related standard impacts might or might not be higher, since they might be “common” for those introduced for e.g., reduced Rx antennas, traffic offloading, etc.  For the case of deployment in unlicensed spectrum, 20MHz UE Bandwidth for initial access is acceptable to us. On the other hand, we think RedCap UE should be able to operate with a narrower BW than 20MHz for extended battery life. |
| Nokia, NSB | We prefer to study both 10MHz and 20MHz bandwidth. The baseline would be 20MHz but we should also study 10MHz to see if (1) it can provide significant complexity reduction compared to 20MHz and (2) what are the specification and performance impacts to support this option. |
| InterDigital | We are fine with 20 MHz as the baseline. However, evaluating the performance impact of smaller BW, such as 10 MHz, may be useful as this could further lower the cost and power consumption while satisfying the data rate of some use cases. |
| Apple | Yes, support of 20MHz can be assumed as baseline for FR1 |
| SONY | We are open to any well-motivated reduction in bandwidth as long as it does not have too high an impact on NR. This includes a tighter restriction of bandwidth for more low-end or more power-optimised solutions. 20MHz bandwidth can be considered as a baseline, but we are also open to consider a bandwidth equal to the SSB bandwidth. |
| Intel | We are fine with the 20 MHz min BW requirement for FR1. We are also open to considering 10 MHz BW, at least for some of use cases with low data rate requirements.  In this regard, as should be clear from the responses above, one aspect that may need some clarification early on in the SI is how the statement “The lowest capability considered should be no less than an LTE Category 1bis modem” in the SID is to be interpreted. |
| CATT | Yes, we think 20MHz bandwidth in FR1 can accommodate all the SSB and CORESET 0 configurations which has least specification impact. From UE complexity reduction perspective, BW reduction from 100MHz to 20MHz has provided significant complexity reduction, further BW reduction gain is not clear. |

For FR2, one group of contributions considers maximum UE bandwidth in the range of 40-60 MHz [6, 32, 38, 54, 65], while a second group considers 80-100 MHz [3, 32, 54, 86]. Currently defined channel bandwidths in FR2 in these bandwidth ranges are 50 MHz and 100 MHz, respectively.

**Question 18: For FR2, what maximum UE bandwidths should be studied?**

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| **Company** | **Comments** |
| FUTUREWEI | Less than 80-100MHz have impacts due to PBCH and coreset selection, which is part of initial access. So we should assume 80-100 MHz, and focus on whether there is enough cost benefit to recommend 80MHz over 100MHz to RAN4. |
| vivo | FFS |
| Ericsson | We are open to study 50 and 100 MHz, and since these bandwidths are already specified for FR2, we have a strong preference for these bandwidths over the other proposals in order to minimize the impacts on specifications, implementations and deployments.  In FR2, even though the maximum SSB bandwidth can be up to 57.6 MHz and CORESET#0 bandwidth can be up to 69.12 MHz, in our view these SSB and CORESET#0 configuration options can still be used in cells supporting 50 MHz RedCap UEs. As discussed in our contribution R1-2003289, a UE may need to skip certain SSB or PDCCH subcarriers outside of the UE receive bandwidth. This will result in some coverage loss that should be studied and that can be mitigated through suitable coverage recovery solution should SSB and PDCCH become the coverage limiting channels. |
| ZTE,Sanechips | The maximum bandwidth for RedCap in FR2 should be selected from the bandwidth set. We can study 50 MHz and 100 MHz maximum UE bandwidths. The concern for 50Mhz is if 240 kHz SSB is supported in FR2, the SSB bandwidth would be 57.6 MHz. In this case, if the RedCap UE maximum bandwidth is 50 MHz, further study is need to see if the RedCap UE can receive SSB with acceptable performance. |
| OPPO | 50MHz shall be considered for FR2 |
| Panasonic | To evaluate/compare both groups of view, i.e. to compare the case maximum UE bandwidth in the range of 40-60 MHz and the case maximum UE bandwidth in the range of 80-100 MHz |
| Sierra Wireless | Due to time constraints we should ONLY study 100MHz or at least prioritize 100MHz. 80MHz does not provide significant UE cost savings and going below 80MHz will have large specification impacts and legacy network impacts. |
| Convida Wireless | In FR2, even more than in FR1, UE bandwidth reduction is a key feature to significantly reduce UE complexity and cost.  Therefore, we support to also study maximum bandwidths of 50 MHz or even lower. |
| Qualcomm | In FR2, study 50 MHz or 100 MHz for at least initial access. |
| Verizon | For 50MHz, or anything lower, their benefit in cost/power saving vs. 100MHz should be justified, can’t just assume. |
| CMCC | In FR2, 50 MHz or 100 MHz should be considered. |
| DOCOMO | The UE BW which supports SSB/CORESET0 multiplexing pattern 2/3 and corresponding SIB1 PDSCH should be studied at least for initial access. For SSB/CORESET0 multiplexing pattern 2 with SSB/CORESET0 SCS are 240/120 kHz, the required UE BW is larger than 100 MHz. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We feel that 100MHz should be studied in FR2. In FR2, we propose both 120kHz and 240 kHz SCS should be supported. So the maximum bandwidth of SSB bandwidth and CORESET#0 can be up to 57.6MHz and 69.12MHz. In order to reuse Rel-15 SSB bandwidth and minimize specification impact, reduced UE bandwidth should be no less than that.  (Note: At least 69MHz to support Pattern1 with <240kHz 20RB SSB, 60kHz 96 RB CORESET0, with 0RB offset>. If want to fully support Pattern 2 and Pattern 3, it requires ~128MHz with <240kHz 20RB SSB, 120kHz 48 RB CORESET0, with 49RB offset>) |
| Samsung | We support to study both groups of 40-60MHz and 80-100MHz. It is good to understand the performance impact and specification impact of both groups in SI. |
| Spreadtrum | 40~100MHz BW can be studied. |
| China Telecom | 50~100MHz BW can be considered. |
| LG | Both groups (50 and 100MHz maximum UE bandwidth) should be further studied. The study should involve pros and cons in terms of cost/complexity savings b/w the two and the spec/performance impact. |
| Sequans | FFS maximum UE bandwidths for FR2 |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Study 50 MHz for initial access bandwidth in FR2. |
| Nokia, NSB | We prefer to study both 50MHz and 100MHz bandwidth. We think the baseline would be 50MHz but depending on specification and performance impacts, we can consider 100MHz.  In our view, 100MHz seems to be not necessary given that the peak data rate requirements are the same for FR1 and FR2. |
| InterDigital | We think both 50 MHz and 100 MHz should be studied. |
| Apple | We are open to study both 50MHz and 100Mhz for FR2 |
| SONY | In a similar vein to our response to Q17, we are open to consider any well-motivated reduction in bandwidth as long as it does not have too high an impact on NR. The minimum bandwidth should be greater than the SSB bandwidth. |
| Intel | FR2 BW requirements are not likely to influence achievable data rates; they are mainly from operational perspective, primarily including initial access.  With 50 MHz assumption, deployments with 240 kHz SCS for SSBs and those with FDM-ed CORESET 0 and SSB multiplexing patterns may not be available for RedCap NR UEs.  Whether we should aim for maximal complexity and power consumption reduction with ~50 MHz and trade-off against available bands/deployments, OR, provide support of RedCap NR UEs in deployments with varied SSB and CORESET #0 and SSB multiplexing patterns, but not necessarily optimized for low complexity needs to be discussed further. |
| CATT | We support to study 50MHz and 100MHz. |

## 7.4 Half-duplex FDD operation

With half-duplex FDD (HD-FDD) operation, the device does not need to simultaneously transmit and receive at the same time. This allows the device to use a switch in place of one or more duplexers, typically one per frequency band. As of NR Rel-16, since the FDD bands are all in FR1, i.e. all FR2 bands use TDD, HD-FDD is only pertinent to FR1.

In LTE, two types of HD-FDD operation are specified:

* **Type A:** a DL-to-UL guard period is created by the UE by not receiving the last part of a DL subframe immediately preceding an UL subframe from the same UE, and no UL-to-DL guard period is defined (but can potentially be created by the eNB implementation by proper TA adjustment).
* **Type B:** a DL-to-UL guard period is created by not requiring the UE to receive a DL subframe immediately preceding an UL subframe from the same UE, and an UL-to-DL guard period is created by not requiring the UE to receive a DL subframe immediately following an UL subframe from the same UE.

HD-FDD operation type A is defined for normal LTE, whereas type B is defined for LTE-MTC and NB-IoT. The intention of type B is to facilitate UE implementations with a single oscillator for Tx and Rx frequency generation by introducing significantly longer DL-to-UL and UL-to-DL guard periods.

Most contributions [3, 6, 14, 29, 32, 36, 38, 43, 50, 54, 62, 65, 68, 73, 74, 78, 86, 90, 96, 97] point out that HD-FDD can contribute to UE cost reduction. The main cost reduction factor mentioned in most of these contributions is the UE not needing a duplexer for each FDD band. Many contributions cited the LTE-MTC study as a reference [TR36.888].

A few contributions [6, 21, 50, 74, 86] bring up the consideration of facilitating a single oscillator or HD-FDD operation type B. As mentioned above, this type of HD-FDD operation would require a longer guard period for switching between UL and DL.

**Question 19: For half-duplex FDD operation (in FR1), what values of DL-to-UL and UL-to-DL guard periods should be studied?**

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| **Company** | **Comments** |
| FUTUREWEI | FFS |
| vivo | If considered, suggest to prioritize type A. |
| Ericsson | We propose to study DL-to-UL and UL-to-DL guard periods of 0.5 ms to facilitate a single local-oscillator implementation, which corresponds to 7 OFDM symbols with 15 kHz SCS, 1 slot with 30 kHz SCS, 2 slots with 60 kHz SCS, and 4 slots with 120 kHz SCS. |
| Xiaomi | For HD-FDD operation Type A, the transition time defined in 3GPP TS 38.211 Table 4.3.2.3 for Tx-Rx and Rx-Tx switching can be reused (i.e. 25600Tc for FR1).  For HD-FDD operation Type B, the transition time should be FFS.  In addition, we are not sure whether we should directly reuse the concept of DL-to-UL and UL-to-DL guard period as in LTE. For example, we are not sure whether UE should always drop the last part of DL reception if an uplink transmission follows. We suggest to further discuss UE behaviour if there is no enough Tx-to-Rx or Rx-to-Tx transition time. |
| ZTE,Sanechips | Send LS to ran4 for this issue |
| OPPO | FFS |
| Panasonic | Similar to past LTE discussion, this should be concluded in RAN4. |
| Sierra Wireless | Only Type A should be studied due to time constraints. Type B would slow the speed down, and the cost impact of a single vs dual oscillator is not significant. |
| Convida Wireless | Support studying both HD-FDD type A and type B. |
| Qualcomm | We think HD-FDD operation similar to Type-A HD-FDD of LTE should be studied in FR1, which is supported by LTE Cat-1bis modem. As a result, the size of guard period should be on the order of OFDM symbol instead of slot/subframe.  Specifically, we don’t see a strong motivation to study HD-FDD device with single PLL/LO. This is because reducing the number of PLL/LO from two to one brings marginal gain in cost saving, but leads to significant loss in performance including latency, throughput and scheduling flexibility. |
| CMCC | If considered, suggest to prioritize type A. |
| DOCOMO | LTE HD-FDD type A/B as baseline |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | HD-FDD will cause low data rate, coverage reduction and high latency since the UEs with HD-FDD cannot simultaneously transmit and receive signals and require big guard overheads, e.g. two full subframes of guard period before and after the start and end of an uplink transmission in LTE, respectively. However, the rough cost reduction estimation may be less than 10% compared with FD-FDD according to TR36.888. So we propose to support FD-FDD as the baseline for REDCAP UEs. Additionally, if it were studied, the guard period would have been based on RAN4 inputs. |
| Samsung | Both type of HD-FDD can be studied. And we suggest to check with RAN 4 on the values for NR UE with both assumptions. |
| Spreadtrum | We think both HD-FDD type A and type B should be studied, and considering the switching capability of the complexity reduced UE, the definition of HD-FDD operation type may need to be reconsidered. And for different scenarios (i.e. different use cases), different HD-FDD operation types may be necessary. |
| China Telecom | Both HD-FDD type should be studied. |
| LG | Thanks for the good summary. For the device type or target use case where the cost is most critical and the required peak data rate is small, HD-FDD Type B should be taken into account. For the values of guard periods required for Type A and Type B, we will probably need inputs from RAN4. |
| Sequans | If HD-FDD is considered in the end, we prefer to prioritize type A. However, we are not convinced if the cost/complexity benefit is justifiable as this technique will introduce scheduling constraints to URLLC services e.g. safety sensor use case has strict latency requirements. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | For FR1, type-A HD-FDD should be studied, which is supported by LTE-1bis. |
| Nokia, NSB | It should be up to RAN4 to provide the switching time.  RAN1 can discuss whether to align with slot numerology (Type A) or to go with Type B but we need input from RAN4. |
| InterDigital | We think that while RAN4 can decide the guard periods, a single oscillator implementation should be considered for additional cost/complexity reduction. |
| SONY | Both types of HD-FDD operation can be considered. Our preference is Type A, since there may be limited complexity reduction and limited benefit from use of Type B. |
| Intel | Both HD-FDD types may be studied, but Type A may be sufficient for RedCap NR UEs in realizing the best trade-off between complexity reduction and throughput performance loss, etc. On the other hand, we need to consult with RAN4 in any case on relevant switching times that would be most appropriate for RedCap NR UEs. If the switching times are not very short (e.g., considerably longer than current values in R15 NR), Type B approach (at least in terms of specifying clear UE behaviour) may be more appropriate compared to leaving it up to the UE by dropping of certain Rx/Tx symbols. |
| CATT | We think the guard period duration should be discussed in RAN4. LTE HD-FDD Type A can be used as a starting point. |

## 7.5 Relaxed UE processing time

In NR, there exist two UE processing time capabilities, capability #1 and #2, related to DL and UL data transmission, where the capability #2 is a more aggressive capability. In DL, UE processing time impacts how fast UE processes a scheduled DL transmission and sends a corresponding HARQ feedback, whereas in UL, it impacts how fast UE processes a scheduling UL grant and prepares for the scheduled UL transmission.

In most of the contributions [3, 6, 10, 13, 25, 29, 32, 50, 58, 65, 68, 73, 78, 86], it is observed that many NR RedCap use cases considered in [1] have rather relaxed latency requirements of up to 100 ms or 500 ms and thus can afford to have more relaxed UE processing time. However, it is also mentioned in several contributions [3, 6, 10, 25, 32, 36, 50] that for some use cases such as safety-related sensors, rather strict latency may be required, and a more relaxed UE processing may not be feasible.

In many contributions [15, 21, 25, 29, 36, 38, 46, 50, 54, 58, 65, 68, 73, 97], it is mentioned that relaxed UE processing time beyond what has been specified in Rel-15 (i.e. more relaxed than UE processing time capability #1) may reduce UE complexity and cost. However, it is noted in [3, 6, 10, 25, 43] that the actual complexity/cost reduction may not be clear as it is implementation specific, or even expected to be small and would not be sufficiently meaningful to justify the standardization effort, the impact on scheduling, and the potential limitation on scope of applicability.

With the above background, many contributions [13, 14, 15, 21, 29, 32, 36, 38, 46, 50, 54, 58, 65, 68, 73, 78, 83, 86, 97] proposed to study a more relaxed NR UE processing time capability in terms of N1/N2, while some contributions [3, 10, 25] propose to use the existing NR UE processing time capability #1 as a baseline for NR RedCap and not relax the UE processing times further.

**Question 20: Should a more relaxed UE processing time capability in terms of N1/N2 compared to capability #1 be studied?**

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| **Company** | **Comments** |
| FUTUREWEI | No |
| vivo | The SID clearly tasked RAN1 to study the relaxation of UE processing time, such study should be carried out by quantifying the cost/complexity reduction and power saving benefit by the relaxation and after which the recommendation can be made. It is not proper to exclude it even before any study. |
| Ericsson | We are ok to study it. We observe that there can be a dependency with the PDCCH monitoring relaxation feature, since if a more relaxed limit for PDCCH monitoring is introduced, there may not be much additional complexity reduction from relaxed processing time in terms of N1/N2. |
| Xiaomi | It’s better to carry out the study before the exclusion |
| ZTE,Sanechips | FFS. We need to first decide methodology for evaluation of delay requirement, TR37.910 can be used as a starting point. |
| OPPO | Yes |
| Panasonic | Not required. |
| Sierra Wireless | No. Some of the use cases in the SID may not be able to afford more relaxed processing time. It is also not clear how much cost reduction can be attained with such optimization. |
| Convida Wireless | Yes, it should be studied. |
| Qualcomm | It can be studied, to verify whether and how much the relaxed UE processing time helps with cost reduction and power saving. |
| CMCC | We are open to study it. If a more relaxed UE processing time capability is studied, the default PUSCH TDRA table may be needed further examination because it is designed according to N2 of capability #1, and the more relaxed N2 may cause some entries in current default PUSCH TDRA table cannot be used by RedCap UE. |
| DOCOMO | Yes, it should be studied as included in the objective of the SID |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We propose not to relax UE processing time compared with capability #1 for REDCAP UEs. Because relaxing processing time imposes limitation on the application of low latency use cases. Moreover, the cost saving arising from relaxed processing time seems trivial compared to other potential techniques. |
| Samsung | Support to study more relaxed N1/N2 as well as cross-slot scheduling for PDSCH (or other relax of PDSCH scheduling). |
| Spreadtrum | We are ok to study it. We think the relaxed UE processing time helps with cost reduction and power saving. |
| China Telecom | YES |
| LG | It somehow depends on the use case. For some use cases such as smart wearables with moderate or high peak data rate, the relaxation may not be needed or even not useful. However, for use cases such as low cost sensors not supporting latency-critical functions, operation with low clock speed can be beneficial in terms of cost and power consumption. For how much the benefit would be, we need to further study during the study item phase. |
| Sequans | We are fine to study N1/N2 relaxation, possibly in conjunction with PDCCH monitoring relaxation. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Yes, fine to study it |
| Nokia, NSB | We are fine to study it since this is listed in the SI. However, we do not think this feature will reduce complexity meaningfully. |
| InterDigital | We are fine with studying it. |
| Apple | Yes, this is part of the SI scope. |
| SONY | Yes, as per the SID, relaxed UE processing time in terms of N1 / N2 should be considered. |
| Intel | Yes, we are supportive of studying relaxations to UE minimum processing times. The current R15 baseline values are significantly more aggressive than LTE counterparts. For the prioritized use cases, there seems to be room to consider such relaxations. However, the overall benefits as well as impact to system design and operation need to be assessed carefully. |
| CATT | We are fine to study. |

In addition to UE processing time related to data transmission, some contributions [29, 38] proposed to also study other relaxations of UE processing time such as CSI computation time.

**Question 21: Would any other UE processing time relaxations need to be studied? If yes, explain and motivate.**

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| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comments** |
| FUTUREWEI | No. Note: we may be ok with the proposal to have the cross-slot scheduling rel-16 power savings feature where the UE could assume the cross-slot scheduling is being used. |
| vivo | There are a lot of other timelines related to N1/N2, which should also be considered together with N1/N2 relaxation. |
| Ericsson | We have not identified any further relaxation that we think need to be studied, but we are open to hear views from UE vendors regarding potential bottlenecks that they may have identified. |
| ZTE,Sanechips | We are Ok to study CSI computation time |
| OPPO | More relaxed UE processing time capability shall be studied for delay tolerant use case. Cross-slot-only should be be supported for RedCap. This is complementary to relaxed PDCCH processing. |
| Panasonic | Cross-slot scheduling related relaxation for PDSCH buffering reduction and PDCCH processing time reduction should be taken into account. |
| Sierra Wireless | No |
| Convida Wireless | We are Ok to study the relaxation of CSI computation time. |
| Qualcomm | We think cross-slot scheduling, relaxation for CSI computation latency and relaxed RTT of HARQ procedures can be studied. |
| CMCC | FFS |
| DOCOMO | We are open to study but have not identified any other features. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | No, from UE capability perspective. However some HARQ timeline can refer to that in cross-slot scheduling from power saving perspective. |
| Samsung | CSI computation time can be considered after we have more clear view on number of antennas and assumption of MIMO layer, since CSI itself may or may be different. |
| Spreadtrum | We think N0 (PDCCH processing), N1 or N2 should be studied, and the relaxed UE processing time may have different levels. For latency tolerant use case, e.g. video surveillance, the UE processing time can be relaxed as much as possible. While for the small latency use case, e.g. safety related sensors, the UE processing time may not be relaxed. |
| China Telecom | FFS |
| LG | No from our point of view, but should still be FFS. |
| Sequans | If N1/N2 are relaxed, we need to study additional relaxation time to have coherent processing times in the UE. FFS |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | We are open to study other UE processing time relaxations, such as CSI computation relaxation. |
| Nokia, NSB | No other technique should be studied. |
| InterDigital | We are fine with studying other UE processing time relaxation including CSI computation time relaxation. |
| Apple | We believe cross-slot scheduling should be studied and assumed as baseline for RedCap devices, which is one of the simplest solutions to achieve the power saving as well as complexity reduction targets with least impacts on specification/system.  We also support study of CSI computation relaxation to achieve the best and meaningful power saving performance. |
| SONY | We are open to studying other UE processing time relaxations. |
| Intel | Yes, in fact, relaxations to CSI processing times should be considered even if we do not pursue relaxations to UE minimum processing times for PDSCH/PUSCH. Assuming support of A-CSI reporting, the current R15 requirements are very demanding with the max CSI processing load possible and the timeline available. Such requirements are not justified for RedCap use cases.  Thus, at least timelines for CSI processing and reporting should be studied towards enabling relaxed requirements for RedCap UEs. |
| CATT | FFS |

## 7.6 Relaxed UE processing capability

Most contributions [6, 10, 13, 25, 29, 38, 43, 46, 50, 58, 65, 68, 73, 86] bring up reduced maximum peak data rates as a potential UE processing capability relaxation. The mentioned techniques for reducing the maximum peak data rate include restricting the maximum TBS size, the maximum code rate, the maximum modulation order or the maximum number of MIMO layers for both UL and DL.

Some contributions [6, 10, 15, 32] further note that CA support is not desired for NR RedCap UEs. However, one contribution [29] suggests that to achieve peak data rate of 150 Mbps for high-end wearables, intra-band CA may be attractive for device implementations in terms of allowing a certain level of modularity.

Furthermore, relating to the maximum peak data rate relaxation, a few contributions [25, 32, 46, 65] mention that restricting the maximum HARQ buffer size (the maximum number of soft channel bits) or the total layer 2 buffer size may also be beneficial for relaxing UE complexity/cost. Reducing the maximum number of HARQ processes is discussed as well by some contributions [10, 15, 50, 58, 68, 83]. However, one contribution [25] points out that the 16 HARQ processes mandated for NR should be kept also for RedCap since they may facilitate handling a relaxed RTT.

Some contributions [6, 10, 46, 86] make observations about the dependency between peak data rates requirements and the TDD patterns.

In relation to peak rate relaxations it may also be important to note the following restriction of the SID: *“The work defined above should not overlap with LPWA use cases. The lowest capability considered should be no less than an LTE Category 1bis modem.”*

**Question 22: What, if any, UE peak rate capability relaxations should be studied?**

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| **Company** | **Comments** |
| FUTUREWEI | The techniques to be studied under section 7.6 have not yet been agreed. We are only OK with listing in the TR techniques that we all agree to include in the study. We are not OK with treating this as a ”blank check” for whatever proposal anybody wants to include that somehow requires less processing as we only have limited time and we should focus on the WID objectives that we were able to clearly define.  Specifically, we are not ok to include generic ”TBS reduction” or ”peak data rate reduction” or ”modulation restriction” or ”HARQ simplifications”. The only technique that we are ok to include now is ”restriction to a single MIMO layer”. We are also OK to state ”Section 7.2 reduced number of UE Rx/Tx antennas and Section 7.3 UE bandwidth reduction will reduce the UE processing.” Our recommendation is to progress those two objectives, and then decide later whether we will study anything beyond those techniques. This will also avoid us getting stuck now in arguments about what exact data rates and how many types of devices redcap supports. The SID has some requirements for different services, but can be satisfied with just one redcap device that meets all the requirements. There is nothing in the SID that says we must develop a custom devices that exactly match and do not exceed the data rates listed for the three use cases. |
| vivo | Reduced number of HARQ processes |
| Ericsson | We are open study peak rate capability relaxations related to reduced channel bandwidth, reduced number of DL MIMO layers, reduced modulation order, and reduced maximum TBS. We would also like to understand the benefits of the modular approach based on intra-band CA proposed in [29]. |
| Xiaomi | Agree with Futurewei’s opinion. Some processing capability is related the UE bandwidth such as maximum TBS and the number of Tx/Rx such as the MIMO layer. In this case, we could prioritize the study on UE bandwidth reduction and Tx/Rx reduction. After that, we could study if any other capability can be further reduced with little impact on the performance requirement. |
| ZTE,Sanechips | Modulation restriction, max TBS size , supported code rate , maximum number of MIMO layers and maximum HARQ processes |
| OPPO | Support lower MCSs, at most 2 MIMO layer, not support 256QAM for DL and 64QAM for UL.  Decoupling UL/DL UE capability shall also be studied for non- symmetrical traffic for use case such as video surveillance. |
| Panasonic | The maximum peak data rate depends on the maximum TBS size, the maximum code rate, the maximum modulation order and the maximum number of MIMO layers for both UL and DL, which should be studied. Which peak data rate is used can be also different among use cases. |
| Sierra Wireless | UE processing capability reduction may not provide as much UE cost savings as others. Cost of processing is not as significant as reduction in hardware components. We do not see a need to reduce the UE peak data rate for each of the specific use cases, rather have a single RedCap device for all.  We can study reduction of modulation order as it would provide relaxation on device performance requirements. However, we do not see a need to reduce the TBS size or to restrict to a single MIMO layer (for 2Rx). |
| Convida Wireless | Study reducing the number of HARQ processes and restricting the modulation order. |
| Qualcomm | We think at least the following aspects can be studied for UE peak rate capability relaxation:   * half duplexing operation only (HD-FDD and TDD) * reduced number of MIMO layer * MCS restriction * TBS restriction * max UE BW reduction * DMRS configuration * Single band ans single RAT (No support for intra-band CA and inter-band CA) |
| Verizon | Peak rate reduction should be justified for cost and power saving benefit, qualitifively, especially for FR2. |
| CMCC | We are open to study the UE peak rate capability relaxation techniques |
| DOCOMO | FFS. If only one set of UE features (or something like UE category) is defined for the support of RedCap, to meet the requirements for all the three use cases by one set of UE features, any other relaxation features except for MIMO layer reduction may be difficult to support. However, if few sets of UE features are defined, it would be beneficial to assume additional peak rate relaxation for lower set(s) of UE features (e.g. peak rate relaxation only for industrial sensor use case). Possible candidates of relaxation techniques are reduced number of HARQ process, reduced modulation order, and TBS reduction. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We think techniques such as reducing the maximum TBS, supporting only one layer MIMO, limiting the maximum modulation scheme to 64QAM, will be beneficial for complexity reduction and cost saving. And restricting number of HARQ process can also be considered for REDCAP UEs for cost saving if no obvious impact the peak data rate and the scheduling flexibility. |
| Samsung | We think number of HARQ process, modulation order can be considered. |
| Spreadtrum | Reduction of the RB allocation of PDSCH/PUSCH, the max number of HARQ processes and the max modulation order can be considered. |
| China Telecom | We are open to study the UE peak rate capability relaxation techniques |
| LG | The following restrictions related to the peak rate but not explicitly mentioned as candidate features can be further studied.  - Support of CA  - Number of Layers  - Restriction on the supported modulation orders |
| Sequans | Restriction about modulation max TBS size, modulation order, number of MIMO layers, maximum number of CC and CC configuration (intra vs. inter band), maximum bandwidth should be considered. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | We support to study reduced number of MIMO layers, UE BW reduction, max. TBS reduction, etc, which are resulted from UE complexity reduction features. |
| Nokia, NSB | We are open to study the following capability relaxations – TBS restriction, MIMO restriction, modulation order restriction |
| InterDigital | Peak rate relaxations including modulation order, max TBS size, maximum number of MIMO layers, maximum HARQ processes, etc. can be studied. |
| Apple | We consider this as a by-product of discussions on max BW, supportable MCS, max DL MIMO layers and CA capability |
| SONY | For relaxing UE processing capability, we support:   * Reduced peak data requirements (this should be based on max TBS restriction, rather than max MCS restriction: higher MCS can be useful for power consumption reduction in good coverage so we wouldn’t want to limit this) * Reduced soft buffer memory requirements, possibly associated with a reduced number of HARQ processes   The question is about “reduced peak rate”, but isn’t this about “reduced processing capability” in general? |
| Intel | We think the following related directly to peak data rates should be studied:   * Restriction on max modulation for DL and UL * Restriction on max TBS for DL and UL * Restriction on max # of MIMO layers for DL and UL * Restriction on max UE BW   Note that while UL CA need not be pursued, there exists a valid case for studying support of DL CA to enable a modular UE implementation and realize a scalable specifications framework to address the wide range of identified peak rate requirements across use cases, as well as for future adaptability.  On number of HARQ processes, given that we do not have any softbuffer requirements mandated in NR, it is not absolutely necessary or beneficial in reducing number of HARQ processes. On the other hand, for TDD or HD-FDD cases, it would be necessary to recover some of the throughput loss via a larger number of HARQ processes.  The softbuffer requirements for RedCap NR UEs would already be addressed with the other peak rate reduction measures, and if any further relaxations are needed, they can be addressed based on appropriately defining the RAN4 reference configurations for corresponding throughput tests for RedCap NR UEs. |
| CATT | Peak data rate relaxations including max modulation order, max TBS size, max number of MIMO layers, max number of HARQ processes, etc. can be studied. |

Several contributions [6, 29, 32, 38, 58, 68, 74, 86, 97] also mention other various techniques that may be beneficial for processing capability relaxation. These techniques include supporting DFT-S-OFDM as the only mandatory waveform, PDCCH relaxation, CSI measurements/feedback/reports relaxation, simplified beam management, simplified CSF procedures, simplified BWP operation, relaxed simultaneous reception of broadcast and unicast PDSCHs in FR1 or two broadcast PDSCHs, no support of prioritization of dynamically scheduled PDSCH/PUSCH over SPS/CG PUSCH occasions respective, and PDSCH reception with receiver side puncturing on configured reserved resources.

**Question 23: What, if any, other UE processing capability relaxations should be studied?**

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| **Company** | **Comments** |
| FUTUREWEI | See above. Redcap devices should be as close to “normal” NR as possible with some big-ticket techniques providing major cost reductions. Spending time on very many small optimizations has not been agreed nor will be worthwhile. |
| vivo | FFS |
| Ericsson | In general, we don’t think any of the relaxation techniques mentioned should be studied.  However, if other techniques should be studied, we prefer to focus on beam managements, CSF procedures or CSI measurements. Nevertheless, the scope should be clearly defined and not contain techniques that would be better addressed as power saving features. |
| ZTE,Sanechips | CSI measurement/feedback/report relaxation |
| OPPO | More relaxed BWP switching delay shall be studied. |
| Panasonic | FFS. It should avoid too many small optimizations. |
| Sierra Wireless | None or as low priority |
| Qualcomm | We think the following aspects can be studied for UE processing capability relaxation:  • reduced number of HARQ processes  • HARQ-ACK bundling  • restriction on the DCI size/formats to be monitored, reduced PDCCH monitoring and CCE limits  • CSF simplification  • UCI multiplexing simplification  • BWP hopping/switching simplification and potential optimization  • Beam management simplification (for FR2) |
| Verizon | Beam management simplication for FR2 |
| CMCC | FFS |
| DOCOMO | We are open to study but have not identified any other features. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | FFS. Need to first get through the list set in the SID before extending it without any consideration of the time units it might take. |
| Samsung | We are open to study more solutions for processing capability relaxation but with low priority in general. |
| Spreadtrum | None or as low priority |
| China Telecom | FFS |
| LG | FFS. The techniques summarized above are somehow optimizations on top of the major factors. Whether those optimizations are needed or not is somehow dependent upon the target use cases and whether they are supported via a single device type or multiple device types. For now, it seems to require a further study. |
| Sequans | Maybe not as first priority. However if any of such technique should be studied, we thing that CSI measurement / feedback, simplified beam management and PDCCH relaxation should be studied. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Support to study techniques like CSI measurement and report relaxation. |
| Nokia, NSB | We don’t think any of the relaxation techniques mentioned should be studied. |
| InterDigital | We support studying other relaxation mechanisms, especially CSI measurement and reporting relaxations, beam management simplifications. |
| Apple | In addition to reduced MCS and number of DL layers, we believe reducing number of HARQ processes can also be considered |
| SONY | Lower transmit powers should be considered. Some wearable devices, with small form factor batteries, may not be able to transmit at higher transmit power in any case (due to peak current limitations from the battery). |
| Intel | It is important to identify techniques or simplifications that can help reduce UE power consumption vs. those that enable lower UE complexity and dimensioning, and the latter should be the focus in the context of relaxing UE processing capabilities. In this regard, at least the following should be studied:   * Restricting UL waveform to DFT-S-OFDM only * Simplifications to CSI feedback framework * Simplifications to LDPC for PDSCH/PUSCH, e.g., use of BG2 only for RedCap NR UEs can help significantly with decoder complexity * Simplifications to beam management – this is one of the essential items to consider simplification for FR2. * Simplified BWP operation – limited to R15 mandatory features only   Simplifications to avoid dynamic rate-matching, reception of multiple PDSCHs, overwriting/prioritization behavior that are necesary in R15. |
| CATT | FFS |

## 7.7 Combinations of UE complexity reduction features

The complexity reductions that can be achieved with the individual features discussed in the earlier sections may not necessarily combine linearly when multiple features are applied simultaneously. This section concerns evaluation of the total complexity reduction for combinations of features. For each feature there may be multiple options to study, so the total number of possible combinations may become quite large. Some of the combinations may be less relevant, and some of the features may be band dependent, since bands are associated with different duplex modes, bandwidths and numbers of antennas (cf. TS 38.101-1 for FR1 and TS 38.101-2 for FR2).

**Question 24: What combinations of features should be studied and how should they account for potential band dependencies?**

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| **Company** | **Comments** |
| FUTUREWEI | We should be able to consider this later, where we investigate a particular combination. If possible, we should avoid working on a technique that will obviously not have any large additional benefit over antenna and bandwidth reduction. |
| vivo | FFS |
| Ericsson | To support an aggregated estimate of the complexity reduction we propose three reference band configurations:  **FR1 FDD:** Single-band UE supporting 70 MHz channel bandwidth (corresponding to the largest bandwidth currently specified for an FR1 FDD band) and requiring 4 RX.  **FR1 TDD:** Single-band UE supporting 100 MHz channel bandwidth and requiring 4 RX.  **FR2 TDD:** Single-band UE supporting 200 MHz channel bandwidth and requiring 2 RX. |
| Xiaomi | OK to study it. And different combinations aim to provide different performance. For example one combination target to low data rate requirement case with more cost reduction and another combination target to high data rate requirement case with less cost reduction. |
| ZTE,Sanechips | Focus on the techniques such as antenna number, peak data rate etc. The combination should be evaluated for both FR1 and FR2. |
| OPPO | whether to support a feature needs to consider whether there is additional gain when introducing it. |
| Panasonic | We agree the complexity reductions may not necessarily combine linearly when multiple features are applied simultaneously. In order to avoid too many combinations, it should be discussed later. |
| Sierra Wireless | As we mentioned, the baseline device should consider a large number of bands (14 FDD bands and 10 TDD bands) that way if there is band dependencies, it gets consider in the total aggregated cost reduction for that technique. |
| Convida Wireless | We may first study each feature separately. |
| Qualcomm | Most of the features of UE complexity reduction described in Sections 7.2 to 7.6 can be combined. HD-FDD operation work for FDD bands only. Specifically, the following UE features for complexity reduction are band-specific:   * For FR1:   + Max UE BW of 20 MHz excluding intra-band and inter-band CA   + TX/RX antenna number reduction     - 1T1R for all TDD/FDD bands of FR1     - 1T2R configuration for bands n7, n38, n41, n78 and n79 (FFS)   + HD-FDD operation on FDD bands only * For FR2:   + Max UE BW of 50 and 100 MHz excluding intra-band and inter-band CA   + TX/RX antenna number reduction: 1T2R and 1T1R |
| DOCOMO | FFS. It may be better to discuss first how many sets of UE complexity reduction features need to be discussed, i.e. only one sets of UE complexity reduction features covering all of three use cases, or a few sets of UE complexity reduction features need to be defined |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | From our view, the individual features discussed in the earlier sections should be studied with high priority. The potential combinations could be considered later after identifying the individual features for UE complexity reduction if necessary. |
| Samsung | It is too early to discuss this now. We need to study the possible techniques first and then consider if combinations are feasible and give additional benefits. Same methodology in TR 36.888 can be used in the conclusion part to give analysis on some cost combination, and draw the conclusion based on the combined cost reduction result. |
| Spreadtrum | We should consider this later. |
| China Telecom | FFS |
| LG | FFS. Similar view with DOCOMO. As the three use cases require different combinations of features, we may need to involve the target use case when we discuss the proper combination of features. If there is a concern on the timeline, then we can just work on individual features (or a group of features) for the time being. |
| Sequans | To be discussed later, when reduction complexity techniques will be agreed. |
| Nokia, NSB | We can consider this later once complexity reduction is known |
| InterDigital | This could be decided at a later stage. |
| Apple | Should be considered at later stage. |
| SONY | While complexity reduction features can be combined, we think that sufficient insight can be gained from considering the complexity reduction from individual features. We felt that consideration of the overall complexity reduction of combinations of features didn’t add a huge amount of value in TR36.888, hence we do not need to prioritise consideration of the combination of complexity reduction features for this Redcap study. |
| Intel | Suggest revisiting this question when aspects related to the above questions in sub-sections 7.2 through 7.6 are more stable. |
| CATT | FFS |

# 8 UE power saving and battery lifetime enhancement

## 8.1 Reduced PDCCH monitoring

Several contributions [16, 22, 28, 30, 33, 39, 47, 51, 63, 69, 72, 87] propose to reduce the existing blind decode (BD) and CCE limits. In [7, 84] it is proposed to study whether it is motivated to reduce the exiting BD/CCE limits, considering its power saving benefit. Meanwhile, [26] argues that the number of BD and CCEs monitored by a UE can be controlled by network configurations and BD/CCE limits reduction should not be considered for RedCap UEs in Rel-17. Furthermore, [11] believes that CCE limit reduction does not provide a substantial power saving benefit.

Moreover, several contributions discuss potential techniques for reducing the number of BD and monitored CCEs [7, 16, 30, 39, 51, 66, 72, 75, 95]. These techniques include DCI size budget reduction, reducing the number of ALs and PDCCH candidates per AL, and search space adaptation.

**Question 25: What techniques for achieving reduced PDCCH monitoring by means of smaller numbers of blind decodes and CCE limits should be studied?**

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| **Company** | **Comments** |
| FUTUREWEI | FFS. Should see what is possible within the current configuration ranges. |
| vivo | Study the relaxation the number of BD and CCE that is required per slot for the UE. |
| Ericsson | In order to reduce the number of blind decodes and CCE limits, the possibility of reducing the maximum numbers of DCI sizes, ALs and PDCCH candidates per AL that the UE needs to monitor simultaneously should be studied. |
| Xiaomi | For the purpose of UE power saving, current NR already supports limiting the BD and CCE per slot by NW’s configuration. So, we don’t see the motivation of limiting the BD and CCE per slot by means of restricting the PDCCH processing capability.  In this case, we suggest to first clarify why limiting the BD and CCE via NW configuration is not enough. After that, we could consider some other technique to reduce PDCCH monitoring. |
| ZTE,Sanechips | PDCCH related configuration settings, including maximum number of DCI sizes, search space configuration, total number of search spaces , total CORESET numbers etc |
| OPPO | FFS |
| Panasonic | The current reference configuration of Rel.16 power model for scaling the BD/CCE assumes two symbol CORESET at the beginning of a slot. If the proposed techniques are beyond the reference configuration, modification/extension is needed for evaluation/justification. |
| Qualcomm | The techniques include static reduction of BD and CCE limits compared to Rel-15 and dynamic PDCCH BD and CCE limits. |
| CMCC | We are open to study the reduction of BD/CCE limits, but the PDCCH performance impact e.g., the blocking probability should be carefully considered. |
| DOCOMO | RRC configurations for supporting smaller number of BDs and CCE limits should be the baseline, and it is necessary to study whether further enhancement is necessary for reducing the number of BDs and CCE limits |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | The techniques for achieving reduced PDCCH monitoring by means of smaller numbers of BDs and CCE limits would be identified at least taking into account the power saving gain, scheduling flexibility at gNB side, as well as less scheduling impact on NR RedCap UE. Since the fewer number of CCEs would bring scheduling constrains and little benefit on power saving, we suggest to focus on the techniques of reducing the max. # of DCI sizes. |
| Samsung | * Indication methods to determine the reduced blind decodes and CCE limits. For example, fixed, new UE capability, scaling with respect to UE operating bandwidth, and etc. * Numbers of blind decodes and CCE limits per extended span gap, e.g. larger than 1 slot. FFS: reuse R16 values or smaller values. * Adaptation on PDCCH monitoring parameters directly relates to blind decodes and CCE limits, such as BDs number, CCE ALs, span gap. (Notes: adaptation on PDCCH monitoring not associated with blind decodes, such as search space set switching, can be discussed in R17 ePS agenda) |
| Spreadtrum | To reduce the PDCCH monitoring, gNB could configure a fewer number of CORESETs and SS sets on each BWP, and restricting the SS set configuration and aggregation level. As mentioned by Xiaomi, before we consider other techniques, we need to clarify why limiting the BD and CCE by configuration is not enough. |
| LG | For the techniques themselves, reductions in DCI size budget, the number of ALs and PDCCH candidates per AL can be studied. For adoption of the techniques, the performance impact (e.g., increase the blocking probability) should be taken into consideration. |
| Sequans | FFS |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Study lower number of search space sets, study reduction of blind decoding from search space related configurations in terms lower number of ALs, lower number of candidates per AL, lower DCI sizes, and the adaptation framework, e.g. in terms of a number of DCI sizes to be monitored, should be studied. |
| Nokia, NSB | The primary focus of the study should be assessing the pros and cons of reducing the number of BD and CCE supported per slot.  As part of this study, we’d like some investigation into the comparison and impact on other pre-existing techniques that also reduce PDCCH monitoring. It is possible, that we discover that pre-existing techniques provide as many or more benefits, with fewer drawbacks. |
| InterDigital | Dynamic restriction of the number of blind decodes and CCE limits should be studied. |
| Apple | Reduced maximum number of BD and non-overlapped CCEs relative to R15 can be considered for RedCap UEs. In addition, mechanisms to improve the resource efficiency and reduce the blocking probability should be studied, e.g. reduced number of configurable ALs based on UE mobility conditions. |
| SONY | For reduction of PDCCH monitoring within a slot, we think that both static and dynamic restriction of the number of blind decodes (through reduction of the number of DCI sizes and ALs that the UE needs to monitor) and the number of CCE per slot should be considered.  However we think that the larger power saving gain is obtained through not monitoring a slot for PDCCH at all. Hence techniques related to dynamic DRX configuration / PDCCH skipping may be more valuable. These techniques reduce the number of blind decodes by not monitoring for PDCCH in some slots. |
| Intel | The scope should include considerations on reducing the limits on minimum requirements for numbers of BDs and non-overlapped CCEs for PDCCH reception.  For dynamic adaptation of PDCCH monitoring, the studies should be preferably aligned with the efforts in Rel-17 WI on UE PS enhancements. |
| CATT | We think we should focus on reducing the number of BD and CCE supported per slot. |

Several contributions propose to study the trade-off between BD/CCE reduction and blocking probability, latency, and scheduling flexibility [7, 22, 26, 28, 30, 33].

**Question 26: What trade-offs should be considered when reducing the number of blind decodes and CCE limits?**

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| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comments** |
| FUTUREWEI | FFS. Should at least include the impact on blocking probability. |
| vivo | To quantify the complexity and power saving benefit.  To evaluate the system performance impact, e.g. scheduling restriction. |
| Ericsson | To consider the possible impacts on scheduling flexibility and capacity, the impact of blind decodes and CCE limits reduction on the PDCCH blocking probability should be studied. |
| Xiaomi | The trade off between power saving and PDCCH blocking probability should be considered. |
| ZTE,Sanechips | Need to consider the impact on blocking probability and scheduling delay. |
| Panasonic | If smaller numbers of blind decodes and CCE limits are studied, blocking probability should be studied. |
| Sierra Wireless | Scheduling flexibility or blocking probability. |
| Convida Wireless | We may quantify the impact of PDCCH blocking on scheduling latency and whether it will meet the provided SID requirements or not. |
| Qualcomm | PDCCH blockage probability and its impact on latency and resource utilization efficiency for some use cases. |
| CMCC | We support to consider the impact on blocking probability and latency, scheduling flexibility |
| DOCOMO | The impacts on blocking probability and scheduling flexibility should be considered. The impacts on latency should be considered at least for safety related sensors. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | As the reply to Question 25, at least the following aspects should be considered for reducing the number of BDs and CCE limits: the power saving gain, scheduling flexibility at gNB side, as well as less scheduling impact on NR RedCap UE. |
| Samsung | Scheduling flexibility and PDCCH blocking probability. |
| Spreadtrum | Power saving and PDCCH blocking probability |
| China Telecom | Scheduling flexibility and blocking probability. |
| LG | The impact on the scheduling flexibility and capacity caused by the potential increase in blocking probability should be considered. |
| Sequans | Tradeoff with PDCCH blocking probability should be considered. Scheduling flexibility/latency as well. FFS other |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | PDCCH blocking probability, and scheduling flexibility. |
| Nokia, NSB | FFS But should include impact on PDCCH Blocking Probability. |
| InterDigital | Scheduling flexibility and PDCCH blocking probability. |
| Apple | Potential impact on PDCCH blocking probability due to reduced number of BDs or non-overlapped CCEs. |
| SONY | Power saving, latency, blocking probability and scheduling flexibility should be considered. |
| Intel | Yes, while it would be beneficial to reduce the burden from PDCCH reception and processing for Redcap NR UEs, it is also necessary to ensure that the system operation efficiency is not significantly impacted.  Towards this, the trade-offs between UE complexity reduction, power consumption reduction on one side and increase in user (PDCCH) blocking considering a mix of RedCap and non-RedCap NR UEs on another side need to be assessed.  Note that scheduling flexibility may not be a significantly important factor for RedCap UEs themselves, but particular design choices may impact scheduling flexibility for other UEs, e.g., via resource blocking.  Means to enable high operation efficiency and scheduling flexibility while reducing the reliance on excessive Layer 1 signalling for RedCap NR UEs should be studied. |
| CATT | Power saving and PDCCH blocking probability. |

Other PDCCH monitoring reduction techniques have also been discussed in several contributions [7, 16, 22, 28, 39, 47, 66, 75, 95, 87]. The proposed techniques include search space adaptation, BWP switching, dormant BWP, DCI-based reduced PDCCH monitoring, and multi-slot monitoring.

**Question 27: Should any other techniques for reduced PDCCH monitoring be studied, in addition to blind decodes and CCE limits reduction? If yes, explain and motivate.**

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| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comments** |
| FUTUREWEI | No, stay within the SID. |
| vivo | To study the benefit and trade-offs of relaxing other PDCCH monitoring related parameters, including   * The maximum number of configurable CORESET per BWP. * The maximum number of configurable search space per BWP. * The DCI size budget. |
| Ericsson | No. |
| Xiaomi | 1. When coverage recovery technique such as repetition is supported, techiniques to reduce PDCCH monitoring in this case should be considered. For example, support configuring different AL for different number of repetitions to reduce the total BD 2. Multi-TB scheduling can be considered for the use case of low mobility such as video survilliance and industrial sensors |
| ZTE,Sanechips | The other techniques for reduced PDCCH monitoring which are not related to the BD and CCE limits reducing are out of the scope. |
| Panasonic | Search space adaptation, BWP switching, dormant BWP, DCI-based reduced PDCCH monitoring, and multi-slot monitoring should be studied. |
| Sierra Wireless | No |
| Qualcomm | Dynamic configuration of DL control resources and reduced dependency on PDCCH messages/grants for some cases (e.g., pre-configuration of dynamic re-tx). Sparse PDCCH monitoring periodicity achieves a similar effect to reducing the BD or CCE limit per slot in the average sense. Reduction of PDCCH overhead reduces the actual numbers of BDs/CCEs for UE to process.  Consider the possible massive number of IIoT terminals with small packets for industrial wireless sensors network, the following technologies can be studied:  Enhancement for CG-UL and SPS-DL  The main advantage for CG-UL and SPS-DL enhancement of providing multiple opportunities for each occasion is that UE does not need to monitor DL and UL grants anymore except handling the retransmission grants with low probability.  DCI piggyback over PDSCH  DCI piggyback over PDSCH can help a lot for power saving. The UE does not need to keep monitoring control frequently. Instead, the UE can monitor a sparse control over time, and if there is data for the UE, the DCI can be piggyback in the PDSCH portion to keep the UE scheduled.  MUP (Multiple User Packets) over single PDSCH  The PDCCH loading can be reduced greatly by using MUP. The basic concept of the MUP is that we can use single DCI to indicate single PDSCH in normal way. The single DCI should be common for a group UEs and transmitted in a CSS. The TBs of the group UEs are aggregated into single TB and transmitted over single PDSCH.  More details about enhancements for CG-UL and SPS-DL, DCI piggyback over PDSCH, and MUP over single PDSCH can be found in [87] |
| CMCC | We think the study of power saving can contain the following aspects:  1) Study whether the R15/R16 power saving features can be used in RedCap UE according to capability of RedCap UE, e.g., BWP switching, if more than one BWPs is supported, dormant BWP if CA is supported, DCI format 2\_6, cross-slot scheduling.  2) Study the PDCCH capability reduction of RedCap UE, e.g., the CORESET/search space/DCI size number, compact DCI.  3) Study the PDCCH monitoring reduction techniques, e.g., DCI-based reduced PDCCH monitoring  4) Study the scheduling signalling overhead reduction of network, due to the larger access number of RedCap UE, e.g., multi-UE SPS triggering. |
| DOCOMO | We are generally fine to study any other PDCCH monitoring reduction techniques, but the relation with Power saving WI should be carefully considered. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Techniques for reduced PDCCH monitoring specified in Rel-16 UE power saving WID such as WUS can be considered to reuse for NR RedCap UEs, whenever applicable.  Furthermore, other methods such as cross-slot scheduling and BWP based maximum MIMO layer adaptation could also be considered. |
| Samsung | We are open to study other techniques other than blind decodes and CCE limits reduction, however we should fulfill the SID objective. |
| LG | Study the techniques that can reuse the BD/channel estimation results. For example, nested or hierarchical search space structure to reuse the channel estimation results and the DCI size alignment to reduce the BD complexity are proposed for further considerations. |
| Sequans | FFS, depending on overall study overload |
| Nokia, NSB | No  Outside the scope are new techniques that reduce the average level of PDCCH monitoring over longer than a slot. We believe these were extensively reviewed as part of the R16 Power Savings SI. |
| InterDigital | We are open to studying other techniques. |
| SONY | Fundamentally, yes, however the question seems to inherently imply that techniques other than reducing the PDCCH monitoring load in a slot are outside the scope of “smaller numbers of blind decodes and CCE limits” (from SID). However, it is clear to us that reducing the average number of blind decodes over multiple slots also leads to a smaller number of blind decodes. Furthermore, we think that not monitoring PDCCH at all in a slot has a greater power saving gain than reducing the number of PDCCH candidates monitored within a slot.  Hence we think that techniques that reduce the number of slots in which PDCCH monitoring should be studied and are within scope. Examples include dynamic DCI configuration and PDCCH skipping. |
| Intel | In addition to reducing the BD/CCEs limits, further decoding complexity efforts can be reduced by: (1) limiting the numbers of DCI format sizes RedCap UEs need to be able to monitor for; (2) avoiding overlapping PDCCH MOs; (3) limiting numbers of CORESETs (e.g., could be limited to the mandatory requirements); etc.  Also, as mentioned in response to previous question, mechanisms to enable serving RedCap NR UEs with reduced PDCCH monitoring requirements should be pursued. Such include:   * consideration of compact DCI format size for RedCap UEs (that can be smaller than DCI formats 0\_0/1\_0) to reduce demands on used ALs for the PDCCH; * enabling scheduling of multiple PDSCHs/PUSCHs with different TBs using a single DCI format for bursty traffic profiles. |
| CATT | No. It should not be discussed under this SI. |

# 9 Other comments

Comments that do not fit in any of the previous sections of this document can be provided in this section. Note that the TR skeleton is discussed in a separate email discussion [101-e-NR-RedCap-Skeleton].

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| **Company** | **Comments** |
| FUTUREWEI | The rapporteur should be commended for the large amount of material covered in this discussion. However we need to take great care to be able to progress the most important aspects as time is limited, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic where meetings are less efficient. Care should be taken not to exceed the scope of what we have in the SID, and “nice to have” aspects should be deferred as we progress the big ticket aspects. We do not want to see something akin to an MTC study in rel-11 (rel-17 here) and then the work finally completing in Rel-13 (rel-19 here). The amount of coverage compensation will be less as we are not LPWA, but we have FR2, size considerations, power considerations, three use cases, etc etc.  If needed, we can ask RAN to clarify the scope or objectives. |
| Xiaomi | How many UE types should to be defined should be discussed first, because we saw large gap in the requirements, such as peak data rate, for the use cases captured in the SID |
| ZTE,Sanechips | We would like the following two issues:  1.Which Rel-16 or Rel-17 WI feature the RedCap UE should also support  2.How many base UE type should we target for FR1 and for FR2. |
| Sierra Wireless | The key objective of this SID is to reduce the average selling price of devices which is linked to development costs and production volume. The SID should strive to limit to a single RedCap variant as multiple variants adds to development costs and reduces production volume for each variant. |
| Qualcomm | In section 6.2, we can add a table and study the traffic model for video surveillance cameras use case. Example: TR 38.888, A.1 MTC Traffic model/characteristics regular reporting  Study other power savings techniques, e.g.: event-based reporting, message bundling, and SPS/UL-CG optimizations [87]  Study beam management issues for FR2 including reducing beam overloading and beam blockage (due to preconfigured RedCap UE configurations) [89] |
| Samsung | We suggest to leverage existing reference (e.g., TR 36.888, TR 38.840) and result from other ongoing SI/WI as much as possible to avoid duplicated effort. Therefore, we propose to: define a reference modem closed to LTE (e.g., 10MHZ BW, 2 RX, etc) for cost analysis, to reuse evaluation methodology in IMT-2020 self-evaluation or coverage enhancement SI and some results (if possible) for coverage evaluation, and same methodology in TR 38.840 for power saving. |
| LG | We have three main use cases which need to be supported but are quite diverse in terms of required peak data rates, battery life, mobility, etc. During the study item phase, in our view, the discussion on UE maximum bandwidth of the reduced capability NR devices is urgent and should be studied based on the required peak data rate per each use case. Based on that or in parallel with the discussion on that, whether the three main use cases should be supported via a single device type or multiple device types can be discussed based on the pros and cons in terms of cost/complexity, spec impact, NR coexistence, and so on.  We tend to think the need for more device types will probably be getting bigger along with increasing market based on NR system, so our standardization framework for redcap devices should somehow minimize the shocks and stresses of future introduction of more devices types optimized for some popular use cases. |
| Sequans | Cat-0 was never deployed. This SI should avoid leading to similar outcome, i.e. RedCap variant never deployed. The SI should define meaningful outcomes for the market even if it takes more time. |
| Apple | A general concern for wearable device, compared to normal phones, is the coverage loss associated with loss in per-Antenna efficiency due to smaller form factor, which impact both DL and UL. This should be taken into account, and preferably leading to a unified solution. |
| Intel | A single type of RedCap NR UEs should be pursued. Further separation via support of certain optional UE features should be considered to realize a scalable framework. Considering this is the first release for RedCap NR UEs, care needs to be taken to ensure that we design a future-proof and scalable framework that can adapt further based on particular use cases identified in the future.  In terms of the capability framework, the current capability reporting framework in NR should be maximally reused. Also, related to reference UE model and also when considering relaxations to UE processing capabilities, focus on features that are mandatory in Rel-15 and Rel-16. The only exception would be for any optional feature(s) that can be beneficial if optionally supported by some RedCap use cases (e.g., DL CA, DL SPS, UL CG PUSCH, etc.), and those that may need to be adapted for support by RedCap NR UEs. |

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