**3GPP TSG-RAN WG1 #103-e R1-200xxxx**

**e-Meeting, October 26th – November 13th, 2020**

**Source: Moderator (Apple Inc.)**

**Title: Feature lead summary #5 on reduced PDCCH monitoring**

**Agenda item:** **8.6.2**

**Document for:** **Discussion and Decision**

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# 1 Introduction

Contributions made under the “reduced PDCCH monitoring” agenda item of the Rel-17 study item on “Study on support of reduced capability NR devices” as well as initial evaluation results in [29] were summarized in FL summary #1 (FLS1) in R1-2008471.

This document captures the following RAN1#103e RedCap email discussion.

|  |
| --- |
| [103-e-NR-RedCap-03] Email discussion for reduced PDCCH monitoring– Hong (Apple)   * 1st check point: 10/29 * 2nd check point: 11/4 * 3rd check point: 11/10 * Last check point 11/12 |

This summary was organized based on the structure of latest TR 38.875 [1] to document the evaluation results of reduced PDCCH monitoring provided in Phase-2 post-102-e-meeting email thread [102-e-Post-NR-RedCap-01] into section 2. In addition, section 3 intends to discuss potential conclusions for this study item based on the finding in section 2.

Follow the naming convention in this example:

* RedCapPDCCHFLS2-v000.docx
* RedCapPDCCHFLS2-v001-CompanyA.docx
* RedCapPDCCHFLS2-v002-CompanyA-CompanyB.docx
* RedCapPDCCHFLS2-v003-CompanyB-CompanyC.docx

This version of document contains updated proposal tagged FL5.

# 8.2 Reduced PDCCH monitoring

## 8.2.1 Description of feature

In the Wednesday GTW session, the following was agreed for capturing the feature description

|  |
| --- |
| Agreements:   * To include description of the evaluated schemes #1/#2/#3 as in R1-2009370 to the TR   + Further discussion the detailed text proposal for these schemes   + Note: the description for scheme #1 is taken as a higher priority than #2/#3 |

One of concerns raised during GTW session is lack of the detail to achieve reduced maximum number of BD per slot by reducing the DCI size budget since the maximum number of BDs can still be configured even with reducing DCI size budget from ‘3+1’ to “2+1”. The revised proposals intend to address the concerns and to be added into TR for feature description.

**[FL4] Proposal 8.2.1-1**: **Capture the following feature descriptions into the TR 38.875**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| The following three reduced PDCCH monitoring schemes were studied and evaluated:  **Scheme #1: Reduced maximum number of Blind Decoding (BD) per slot**   * In Rel-15 and Rel-16 NR, the limits on maximum number of BDs per slot are defined for different SCS configurations, as summarized in Table 1. Scheme #1 is to reduce the maximum number of BDs in a slot. In Rel-15 and Rel-16 specifications, the total number of different DCI sizes configured to monitor is up to 4 with 3 for DCI sizes with C-RNTI and 1 for other RNTIs. Two options were studied under Scheme #1 with reduced number of DCI size (Scheme #1a) and without reduced number of DCI size (Scheme #1b) to achieve a same reduced number of BDs per slot.   Table 1: Blind decoding limits in NR.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **SCS [kHz]** | **15** | **30** | **60** | **120** | | **Max # BD per slot (in NR)** | 44 | 36 | 22 | 20 |   **Scheme #2: Extending the PDCCH monitoring span gap to X slots (X>1)**   * In Rel-15/16 NR, the range of PDCCH monitoring periodicity is configurable, which is in a range of a few symbol (s) to 2560 slots subject to UE capability. Scheme#2 is to limit the minimum PDCCH monitoring periodicity value to be X slots, where and keep the same maximum number of BDs in a slot as that in Rel-15/16.   **Scheme #3**: **Dynamic adaptation of PDCCH monitoring parameters**   * In Rel-15/16, the parameters of PDCCH monitoring is configured by RRC signaling on a per search space set basis. Scheme #3 is to dynamically adapt PDCCH monitoring parameters e.g. number of PDCCH candidates and time separation between two consecutive spans. |

**Please comments “Yes or no” per Scheme e.g. Scheme 1 or Scheme 2, …, or simply ‘Yes’ means ‘all’. If a particular scheme is generally ok but need some modifications on the exact wording, please provide modified wording in the ‘comments’ column.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Y/N** | **Comments** |
| vivo | OK in general | For scheme#1, we prefer not to further split into 1a and 1b, since both of them are targeting BD reduction. Suggest the following revisions  **Scheme #1: Reduced maximum number of Blind Decoding (BD) per slot**   * In Rel-15 and Rel-16 NR, the limits on maximum number of BDs per slot are defined for different SCS configurations, as summarized in Table 1. Scheme #1 is to reduce the maximum number of BDs in a slot. In Rel-15 and Rel-16 specifications, the total number of different DCI sizes configured to monitor is up to 4 with 3 for DCI sizes with C-RNTI and 1 for other RNTIs. Two options were studied under Scheme #1, with reduced number of DCI sizes ~~(Scheme #1a)~~ and without reduced number of DCI sizes ~~(Scheme #1b)~~ to achieve a ~~same~~ reduced number of BDs per slot. |
| LG | Scheme #1 No  The others Yes | We don’t think it is essential to reduce the number of DCI sizes for the purpose of reducing the maximum number of BD per slot. There is no need to separate Scheme #1a and #1b. We think only Scheme #1b is Scheme #1 and there is no need to reduce the number of DCI sizes. |
| CATT | Y with some modification | For scheme#1, we are supportive to FL’s version except the wording ‘reduced number of DCI sizes’. It is a little bit confusing as the reduced number of DCI sizes can be put some restriction on the search space configuration, e.g. excluding some DCI formats or configure same payload size for different DCI formats. The intention here should be reduce the DCI budget. To be specific, we propose the following modification: Two options were studied under Scheme #1 with reduced ~~number of~~ DCI size budget (Scheme #1a) and without reduced ~~number of~~ DCI size budget (Scheme #1b) to achieve a same reduced number of BDs per slot.  For scheme#2, the corresponding description for scheme#2, i.e. the last sentence, is more like a restriction on the periodicity configuration. Furthermore, if URLLC PDCCH monitoring capability is supported, the total number of BD/CCE is defined per span. In the other words, the maximum number of BD/CCE per slot may be much larger than Rel-15. If the intention is to follow the per slot limit, Rel-15 limit is sufficient. |
| ZTE,sanechips | OK to scheme1  OK to scheme2  OK to scheme3 | Generally OK with scheme1. For scheme1, the total candidates under the AL distribution is an approximate value after 25% or 50% BDs reduction, which means the reduced number of BDs per slot may be different from each company,it is not the same. Therefore, we suggest to remove the “to achieve a same reduced number of BDs per slot” or adopt vivo’s modification.  Generally OK with scheme2, but we do think the  the maximum number of BDs should be defined in X slots instead of a slot. So, we suggest modify “and keep the same maximum number of BDs in a slot as that in Rel-15/16. ” as “and keep the same maximum number of BDs in X slots as that in Rel-15/16. ”  Generally OK with scheme3, but “time separation between two consecutive spans” is not clear and clarification is needed here. |
| Spreadtrum | OK in general | For scheme 1, there is no need to further split into Scheme1a and Scheme1b.  For scheme 3, it is more suitable for power saving WI. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes for Scheme#1;  Generally yes on Scheme#2 with slight revision;  Modification needed on Scheme#3; | 1. Scheme#1: We are fine with VIVO’s revision on scheme#1. 2. Scheme#2: We are generally fine with the description of Scheme#2, but we don’t need to mention the concept of ‘span’ here. Actually, we are not sure whether RedCap UE needs to support the concept of ‘span’. Let’s remove the word of ‘span’. Also, we think the Scheme#2 should be semi-statically configure the X slots for monitoring. Therefore, we suggest the change of “Scheme#2 is to ~~limit~~ configure the minimum PDCCH monitoring periodicity value to be X slots”.   Scheme#3: As we agreed in the last week, it would be fine to capture the description of Scheme#3 proposed/evaluated by companies. However, the current description of Scheme#3 is too general and can cover almost all Rel-16/Rel-17 power saving adaptation enhancements, which may be even not relevant with BD reduction. We should give clear description of the solutions for the TP. |
| Samsung | Yes with modifications | For scheme 1, we don’t think text regarding the two options are needed. For the evaluation results provided companies, the power saving gain is from BD scaling factor determined by PDCCH BD reduction rate only. It doesn’t matter how many DCI sizes are configured. The assumption of DCI sizes is just one configuration parameter, which is no different from the configured PDCCH candidates per AL.  Therefore, we suggest the following modification.  **Scheme #1: Reduced maximum number of Blind Decoding (BD) per slot**   * In Rel-15 and Rel-16 NR, the limits on maximum number of BDs per slot are defined for different SCS configurations, as summarized in Table 1. Scheme #1 is to reduce the maximum number of BDs in a slot. In Rel-15 and Rel-16 specifications, the total number of different DCI sizes configured to monitor is up to 4 with 3 for DCI sizes with C-RNTI and 1 for other RNTIs. The number of PDCCH candidates per AL and number of DCI sizes to monitor are restricted by the maximum number of BD per slot. ~~Two options were studied under Scheme #1 with reduced number of DCI size (Scheme #1a) and without reduced number of DCI size (Scheme #1b) to achieve a same reduced number of BDs per slot.~~   For Scheme #2, the PDCCH monitoring span gap is the separation between two PDCCH monitoring occasions regardless of SS set configuration. But, PDCCH periodicity is configuration parameter per SS set. The PDCCH monitoring periodicity is restricted by UE capability of minimum span gap. In addition, it’s not necessary to keep the same maximum BD numbers as Rel15/16. The maximum BD numbers can be same as Rel-17 values from Scheme #1.  Therefore, we suggest the following modifications.  **Scheme #2: Extending the PDCCH monitoring span gap to X slots (X>1)**   * In Rel-15/16 NR, the range of PDCCH monitoring periodicity is configurable, which is in a range of a few symbol (s) to 2560 slots subject to UE capability. Scheme#2 is to limit the span gap, i.e. the minimum separation between two consecutive ~~of~~ PDCCH monitoring ~~periodicity value~~ occasions, to be X slots, where and determine ~~keep~~ the ~~same~~ maximum number of BDs in a span ~~in a slot as that in Rel-15/16.~~   For Scheme #3, similar as Scheme #1 and Scheme 3, we think it should be focus on explicit adaptation on BD limit. And it is also necessary to avoid overlapping with the Rel-17 PS enhancement agenda.  Therefore, we suggest to clarify the applicable adaptive parameter as following:  **Scheme #3**: **Dynamic adaptation of PDCCH monitoring parameters**   * In Rel-15/16, the parameters of PDCCH monitoring is configured by RRC signaling on a per search space set basis. Scheme #3 is to dynamically adapt PDCCH monitoring parameters e.g. maximum number of PDCCH candidates per PDCCH monitoring occasion and minimum time separation between two consecutive ~~spans~~ PDCCH monitoring occasions. |
| Qualcomm | Yes | vivo and CAT’s modifications to scheme #1 make the wording more clear. |
| Ericsson | Scheme #1: Yes (partially)  Schemes #2, #3: No | Scheme #1 should be updated as follows:  **Scheme #1: Reduced maximum number of Blind Decoding (BD) per slot in connected mode**   * In Rel-15 and Rel-16 NR, the limits on maximum number of BDs per slot are defined for different SCS configurations, as summarized in Table 1. Scheme #1 is to reduce the maximum number of BDs in a slot. In Rel-15 and Rel-16 specifications, the total number of different DCI sizes configured to monitor is up to 4 with up to 3 for different DCI sizes with C-RNTI ~~and 1 for other RNTIs~~. Two options were studied under Scheme #1 with reduced number of DCI size (Scheme #1a) and without reduced number of DCI size (Scheme #1b) to achieve a same reduced number of BDs per slot. Note that the BD reduction can already be achieved by using existing Rel-15/16 mechanisms, for instance, by configuration of the number of PDCCH candidates per aggregation level and the number of DCI sizes to monitor.   The last sentence can be common for both Scheme #1 and Scheme #2, if Scheme #2 were to be captured in the feature description.  We also support LG’s and Spreadtrum’s views on reduced number of DCI sizes for Scheme #1.  In our view, we should prioritize capturing Scheme #1, in line with the agreements during the GTW session. |
| InterDigital | Y | We prefer to keep Scheme 3 in RedCap SI. |
| Nokia, NSB | Scheme #1: Yes Scheme #2: Yes  Scheme #3: No | For scheme 1, we support the removal of the text regarding the two sub-options as suggested by Samsung.  Scheme 3 needs rewording to justify why it is studied here rather than the Power Savings WI. |
| Intel | Scheme # 2, 3 Yes Scheme # 1 needs revision | We prefer CATT version.  We do not think the added note by Ericsson that by configuration BD reduction can be done is relevant here, since here we are only capturing description of schemes that can be different from Rel15/16. |
| Sharp | Scheme #1: Yes Scheme #2: Yes  Scheme #3: No | For Scheme #2, we agree with Samsung. |

**Summary of 4th round email discussions**

**On Scheme #1**, two responses indicated to remove the text regarding the two options. However, the feature description in technical report of study item targets to provide necessary information of each studied scheme so as to carefully justify the benefit, figure out the corresponding specification impacts of each scheme and facilitate the recommendation in conclusion section. This rule supposed to be followed by not only scheme 1, but also scheme 2 and 3. One response indicates to add one note at the end of scheme as “Note that the BD reduction can already be achieved by using existing Rel-15/16 mechanisms, for instance, by configuration of the number of PDCCH candidates per aggregation level and the number of DCI sizes to monitor”, which was against by another response. It is FL understanding that the scheme is to reduce the “maximum” number of BD, which cannot be achieved by Rel-15/Rel-16 signaling as it is hard-encoded in spec as upper bound.

In addition, Vivo/CATT revision is preferred by at least four responses [ZTE, Huawei, Qualcomm, Intel]. FL updated the proposal for scheme#1 based on vivo/CATT version, taking into account all other responses.

**[FL5]** **Proposal 8.2.1-1: Capture the following feature description for Scheme #1 in the TR:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Scheme #1: Reduced maximum number of Blind Decoding (BD) per slot**  In Rel-15 and Rel-16 NR, the limits on maximum number of BDs per slot are defined for different SCS configurations, as summarized in Table 1. Scheme #1 is to reduce the maximum number of BDs in a slot. In Rel-15 and Rel-16 specifications, the total number of different DCI sizes configured to monitor is up to 4 with up to 3 for different DCI sizes with C-RNTI ~~and 1 for other RNTIs~~. Two options were studied under Scheme #1 with reduced DCI size budget and without reduced DCI size budget to achieve a reduced number of BDs per slot.  Table 1: Blind decoding limits in NR.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **SCS [kHz]** | **15** | **30** | **60** | **120** | | **Max # BD per slot (in NR)** | 44 | 36 | 22 | 20 | |

**Is the proposed note by one response can be added for Scheme #1? i.e. “Note that the BD reduction can already be achieved by using existing Rel-15/16 mechanisms, for instance, by configuration of the number of PDCCH candidates per aggregation level and the number of DCI sizes to monitor”**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Y/N** | **Comments** |
| OPPO | Y(partially) | We are open for capturing the 2 alternative of Scheme #1. But definitely do not want to mix them. The newly proposed text seems to be a bit vague.  Please note for the BD reduction, we are considering fixed limitation for RedCap UE capability. The BD limit is not done by the gNB configuration, one reason is the power saving is purely out of control of UE, another reason is the UE have to prepare “Higher” processing power as Normal UE. In the end there is no reason for special benefit by always looking at this configurability way.  For DCI budget reduction, it is not a capability definition. We assume this would be more reasonable to be configured. If we going to introduce DCI budget limit in to RedCap capability, special procedure should be defined in 38.212 7.3.1.0 DCI size alignment. The condition will be changed to like “different DCI sizes configured to monitor is up to 3 with up to 2 for different DCI sizes with C-RNTI”.  Thus, we consider the last sentence to be:  Two alternatives were studied under Scheme #1:  1a. Reduced UE capability of BD limits.  1b. Reduced UE DCI size budget by gNB configuration.  Then, in this sense, the additional notes proposed would be applicable for 1b.  **“Note that the DCI size budget reduction can already be achieved by using existing Rel-15/16 mechanisms, for instance, by configuration of the number of PDCCH candidates per aggregation level and the number of DCI sizes to monitor”** |
| Samsung | N | The note is about RRC reconfiguration of search space sets, which is not relevant to Scheme #1. Scheme #1 focus on the **maximum** number of BDs that limits the actual number of PDCCH candidates per aggregation level and the number of DCI sizes to monitor.  Also, we still have concern about the two options. The DCI size budget only limits the configured DCI sizes rather than maximum BDs. We understand it may be necessary to help reduce PDCCH blocking rate. It can be captured or discussed in PDCCH blocking observations if necessary. However, we don’t think it’s an option to reduce the maximum BDs per slot. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Y | We are OK with Moderator’s proposal, which is already as a compromise.  Some response to OPPO’s comment, we cannot agree the argument that BD reduction is UE capability but DCI size budget is not. DCI size budget is also a UE capability specified in 38.212: UE is not expected to handle a configuration that, after applying the above steps, results in the total number of different DCI sizes configured to monitor is more than 4 for the cell. DCI size budget cannot be configured, and it is hard coded in specification 38.212.  Some reply to Samsung regarding the DCI size budget reduction, the current description does not mean DCI size budget reduction is a replacement of BD reduction. There are two options, one is BD reduction without DCI size budget reduction and the other one is BD reduction with DCI size budget reduction to minimize the impact on PDCCH blocking rate. We don’t see any reason to block companies to capture the technical description of options. Otherwise, there is nothing meaningful compared with SID description. |
| Intel | Y, with some revision | The word “same” seems to be missing. This is to ensure that both schemes are targeting a common reduced BD numbers per slot.  Two options were studied under Scheme #1 with reduced DCI size budget and without reduced DCI size budget to achieve a same reduced number of BDs per slot |
| vivo | Y | We support the proposal. There is no essential need to further split scheme 1 into 1a and 1b.  Regarding the “same”, we think it would be too restrictive, as it is not necessary that the two options has to provide exact the same BD number. |
| Sharp | Y |  |
| Nokia, NSB | Y |  |
| CATT | Y |  |
| LG | Y | We are fine with adding the note.  On the other hand, we have a similar view with Samsung regarding reduced DCI size budget. The DCI size budget is not directly related to maximum BDs. Only a few companies brought the results with reduced DCI size budget and it even show negligible power saving gain compared to the results without reduced DCI size budget. Thus, Scheme #1 should be reduced maximum BD limit without reduced DCI size budget. DCI size budget reduction can only be an additional condition to reduce blocking probability if necessary. |
| Spreadtrum | Y | We are OK with Moderator’s proposal. |
| ZTE,sanechips | Partially Yes | Generally, Yes to capture feature description and No to add the note.   1. The note should not be added, since the maximum limit can not be configured by RRC, which means the maximum limit can not be achieved by configuration of the number of PDCCH candidates per aggregation level and the number of DCI sizes to monitor 2. It is better to modify the sentence “the total number of different DCI sizes configured to monitor is up to 4 with up to 3 for different DCI sizes with C-RNTI” as “the total number of different DCI sizes configured to monitor is up to 4 with up to 3 different DCI sizes with C-RNTI”. 3. Regarding the two options, we do not think there is a necessity to further limit the reduction method, e.g.,by gNB configuration, UE capability or others, since the actual simulation does not indicate the method details which can be discussed in the WI stage. |
| Qualcomm | Y |  |
| InterDigital | Y |  |
| Futurewei | Y |  |
| Ericsson | Y | In our view it is important to emphasize that the BD reduction can already be achieved by existing network configurations. We also think that the note fits well in the above description as it also captures different options for BD reduction.  It can also be clarified that the feature is a connected mode feature by updating the heading as “Reduced maximum number of Blind Decoding (BD) per slot in connected mode”. |

**[FL5]** **Proposal 8.2.1-2: Capture the following feature description for Scheme #2 in the TR:**

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| --- |
| **Scheme #2: Extending the PDCCH monitoring gap to X slots (X>1)**   * In Rel-15/16 NR, the range of PDCCH monitoring periodicity is configurable, which is in a range of a few symbol (s) to 2560 slots subject to UE capability. Scheme#2 is to configure the gap (i.e. the minimum separation between two consecutive PDCCH monitoring occasions) to be X slots, where and reduce the maximum number of BDs in X slots. |

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| **Company** | **Y/N** | **Comments** |
| OPPO | Y(patrially) | Now we looked the Scheme #2 as also a BD reduction of Scheme #1. The gap can be configurable. But seems the UE still need to support like 1 slot mini gap(for initial access or so). The only different is when the gap increase the capability of BD should have corresponding different.  I suggest to clarify: “reduce the maximum capable number of BDs in X slots” |
| Samsung | Y with modification | The last sentence, “reduce the maximum number of BDs in X slot”, is not clear and also confusing. If we follow the principle in Rel-16, the maximum number of BDs is defined per span, i.e. PDCCH monitoring occasion, not span gap. So we suggest modification below.  **Scheme #2: Extending the PDCCH monitoring gap to X slots (X>1)**  In Rel-15/16 NR, the range of PDCCH monitoring periodicity is configurable, which is in a range of a few symbol (s) to 2560 slots subject to UE capability. Scheme#2 is to configure the gap (i.e. the minimum separation between two consecutive PDCCH monitoring occasions) to be X slots, where and ~~reduce~~ the maximum number of BDs ~~in X slots~~ in a PDCCH monitoring occasion is reduced. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Y(partially) | For the last sentence, we don’t think there is a definition of “maximum number of BDs in X slots, X>1”. The maximum number of BDs is defined for a slot in current specification. Therefore, for the last sentence of “reduce the maximum number of BDs in X slots.”, we think the description in FL4 is better and clearer:  “**and keep the same maximum number of BDs in a slot as that in Rel-15/16**” |
| Intel | Neutral | We are not sure this scheme is within scope |
| vivo | Y with modifications | Our understanding of scheme #2 is to increase the minimum configurable gap for PDCCH monitoring, we suggest a slightly change as the following  **Scheme #2: Extending the PDCCH monitoring gap to X slots (X>1)**   * In Rel-15/16 NR, the range of PDCCH monitoring periodicity is configurable, which is in a range of a few symbol (s) to 2560 slots subject to UE capability. Scheme#2 is to increase the minimum configurable ~~the~~ gap (i.e. the minimum separation between two consecutive PDCCH monitoring occasions) to be X slots, where and reduce the maximum number of BDs in X slots. |
| Sharp | Y | Agree as it is. |
| Nokia, NSB | Y |  |
| CATT | Y with modifications | Share the similar with Samsung and HW that the last sentence is confusing. HW’s revision is preferred. Furthermore, gap is pretty confusing as it is currently defined for span, which is in terms of several symbols. From our perspective, PDCCH monitoring periodicity instead of gap is more accurate. |
| LG | Y, partially | Agreed with Samsung, Huawei and CATT.  The maximum number of BDs in X slots is unclear. |
| ZTE,sanechips | Yes | We are fine with the FL proposal.  From our understanding, the word “configurable” actually contains the increased gap, so we don’t think we need to add the redundant “increase the minimum”.  Additionally, X slots actually means the difference with scheme1, which is just based on one slot. And we don’t need to replace “X slots” as “a PDCCH occasion”, because whether to define the PDCCH on X slots can be discussed in the WI stage. Therefore, the last sentence “and reduce the maximum number of BDs in X slots” is fine. |
| Qualcomm | Y |  |
| InterDigital | Y |  |
| Futurewei | Y | Agree with the suggested changes |
| Ericsson | Y, partially | We think “reduce the maximum number of BDs in X slots” can be further clarified, assuming the intention here is to capture that maximum number of BDs per slot, on average, reduces in X slots. We also support the adding the sentence mentioned in the response from Huawei/HiSilicon.  In our view, a similar note to Scheme #1 can be captured here as well: “Extending the PDCCH monitoring gap to X slots can be achieved by using existing Rel-15/16 mechanisms”.  We also suggest adding “in connected mode” in the title of Scheme #2. |

For Scheme#3, three responses indicate to not capture it into TR as cited above. Hence, FL suggest comments focus on the concrete concern on the exact wording, instead of general comment about the need or not.

**[FL5]** **Proposal 8.2.1-3: Capture the following feature description for Scheme #3 in the TR:**

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| **Scheme #3**: **Dynamic adaptation of PDCCH monitoring parameters**   * In Rel-15/16, the parameters of PDCCH monitoring is configured by RRC signaling on a per search space set basis. Scheme #3 is to dynamically adapt PDCCH monitoring parameters e.g. maximum number of PDCCH candidates per PDCCH monitoring occasion and minimum time separation between two consecutive PDCCH monitoring occasions. |

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| **Company** | **Y/N** | **Comments** |
| OPPO | N | We also think not to capture the Scheme #3. Most of companies assume it is not in the scope and can be taken in other WI. Only very few company study it here and would be misleading.  Also, the text after e.g. is even too detail. |
| Samsung | Y | We are generally fine with the description. But to address the concern about the overlapping with Rel-17 PS, we suggest to limit the adaptation to PDCCH BD. For Rel-17 PS, they consider much broad PDCCH adaptation granularity, e.g. search space switching.  Also, additional description can be provided to elaborate how the scheme works, and the differences from static schemes.  Therefore, we suggest modifications below.  **Scheme #3**: **Dynamic adaptation of PDCCH ~~monitoring parameters~~ Blind Decoding (BD)**  In Rel-15/16, the parameters of PDCCH monitoring is configured by RRC signaling on a per search space set basis. Scheme #3 is to dynamically adapt PDCCH ~~monitoring~~ BD parameters e.g. maximum number of PDCCH candidates per PDCCH monitoring occasion and minimum time separation between two consecutive PDCCH monitoring occasions. For example, to address real-time traffic variations on a cell or for a UE while accounting for blocking, a gNB can indicate reduced/full PDCCH BD on the cell to the UE when traffic is low/high. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | N | Current wording of S3 is just to introduce dynamic adaptation of Scheme#1 and Scheme#2. In this sense, we don’t think it is needed to capture this. It would leave to work item phase to decide whether dynamic adaptation is needed. Furthermore, it is needed to justify the additional power saving gain of dynamic adaptation. |
| Intel | Neutral | We are not sure this scheme is within scope |
| Nokia, NSB | N |  |
| CATT | Y | Our understanding is that capturing above descriptions in TR does not necessarily means we have to study it under RedCap session. It just provides information what we studied during RedCap SI. From this perspective, we are OK to capture it in the TR. For the last sentence, i.e., ’ minimum time separation between two consecutive PDCCH monitoring occasions’, it is misleading as ‘minimum time separation’ is meaningless for a search space set considering a SS only have one periodicity. ‘PDCCH monitoring periodicity’ make more sense. |
| LG | N | We don’t see the difference with PDCCH monitoring adaptation being discussed in power saving WI. |
| Spreadtrum |  | It is more suitable for power saving WI. |
| ZTE,sanechips | Yes | We think “minimum time separation” in scheme2 and the “minimum separation” scheme3 shall be kept consistent. |
|  |  |  |
| Qualcomm | Y |  |
| InterDigital | Y |  |
| Futurewei |  | We do not see scheme 3 as within the scope. We are okay to capture it with a note to indicate that scheme 3 is not explicitly within the scope |
| Ericsson | N | Agree with Futurewei. Also, in our understanding, similar schemes as Scheme #3 are also being considered in the Rel-17 power saving WI. So, we should not prioritize capturing Scheme #3, which is also in line with the agreements during the GTW session. |

## 8.2.2 Analysis of UE power saving

**[FL5] Q 8.2.2-1: In addition to observations agreed in GTW session, what other observations need to be added into TR 38.875 for power saving gain for FR1 and FR2? Please briefly explain why, if propose to add new observations. Companies views on the following two observations proposed by one response [Ericsson] can be provided in ‘Comments’ column.**

|  |
| --- |
| * Most sources only considered only DL-only traffic in their evaluations. One source has also considered 50% DL and 50% UL traffic for VoIP. The power saving gains in this case were observed to be less than that of the DL-only case. * Scheme #1 can already be achieved by proper configuration by the network using existing Rel-15/16 configuration parameters. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Y/N** | **Comments** |
| OPPO | N | The results already give individual case. |
| Samsung | N |  |
| Intel | N | Scheme # 1 is particularly about reduced BD/CCE limits compared to those in Rel15/16. We do not see the relevance of the second bullet here. |
| vivo | N | For bullet #1, all the results have already been captured in the table with several Notes clarifying the key different assumptions. There is no need to additionally draw observation according to the results from individual source, otherwise, there will be endless proposals and discussions.  For bullet #2, the scheme#1 is to reduce the BD budget that UE is able to support, which is hardcoded in Rel-15/16 specifications and cannot be adapted by the network. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | N | 1. For the first observation, we see some companies also provide results with different UL and DL configurations. We don’t think we need a separate observation based on each UL/DL configurations. 2. We provide the observations regarding the power saving gain due to the BD reduction. We think the second observation is not relevant here. |
| LG | N |  |
| ZTE,sanechips | N |  |
| Qualcomm | N | In bullet 1, there is no need to highlight the DL vs. DL-UL hybrid as DL-UL hybrid is not mandatory evaluation and it is already captured in evaluation result tables.  Bullet 2 is misleading. As long as BD limit is reduced or other PDCCH adaptation is adopted, it has to be enabled by network configuration. The key point is whether network can guarantee to do it.  Both bullets should be removed. |
| Futurewei | N |  |
| Ericsson | Y | The UL state has a considerable impact on the power saving gain and, hence, it should not be ignored. Therefore, we believe the first bullet is an important observation to capture in the TR in order to make a fair determination of the power saving benefits of Scheme #1.  Minor edit: “Most sources only considered DL-only traffic in their evaluations”. |

## 8.2.3 Analysis of performance impacts

The performance impacts study evaluation includes impacts of PDCCH blocking probability, latency and scheduling flexibility.

### 8.2.3.1 PDCCH Blocking probability

The PDCCH blocking probability is defined as the probability that all PDCCH candidates for a UE are blocked/overlapped with candidates used by other UEs, which is ratio between the number of the blocked UEs over the number of all UEs that need to be scheduled.

Many contributions pointed out that PDCCH blocking probability depends on various factors.

* CORESET size
* DCI format sizes
* Number of UEs needs to be scheduled simultaneously in a MO (this depends on traffic model)
* Aggregation Level (AL) distributions for AL [1,2,4,8,16].
* Number of PDCCH candidates

These factors should be carefully considered for PDCCH blocking probability analysis to ensure meaningful findings were used for Redcap devices study, taking into account the unique characteristic of Redcap devices e.g. light load, relaxed latency etc.

In the post email thread [102-e-Post-NR-RedCap-01], the following was agreed as evaluation assumptions for PDCCH blocking probability evaluation:

**Table 6 : Baseline parameters for the PDCCH blocking rate evaluation**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Parameters** | **Assumptions** |
| SCS/BW | FR1: 30KHz/20MHz; 15kHz/20MHz is optional FR2: 120KHz/[100]MHz |
| CORESET duration | 2 symbols, with 3 symbols optional |
| DCI size | 40 bits (Not including CRC) |
| Delay toleration (Slot) | 1 (1: implies that PDCCH is blocked if it can’t be scheduled in the given slot), with 2 optional |
| Note 1: “Number of users” represents the number of UEs that need to be scheduled simultaneously in a slot and and company can provide PDCCH blocking probabilities corresponding to a range of ‘number of users’ on different rows in Tab-7 | |

Contribution [6] studied the percentage of number of UE scheduled per slot for Uma (2.6GHz) scenario. The results were reported as follows. It was observed in [6] that the number of simultaneously scheduled UEs per slot is no more than 3 in nearly 99.6% cases, rarely 4 or 5 in the simulated case.

Table 7: Percentage of number of UE scheduled per slot for Uma (2.6GHz) scenario [6].

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Percentage of number of UE scheduled per slot** | **Number of scheduled UE per slot** | | | | | **System blocking probability**  **When the total CCE number is 16 (i.e. 30KHz and 2-symbol PDCCH) and 50% BD reduction** |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Medium Loading (N=12, M=0), 1 Rx RedCap | 52.4% | 37.6% | 7.8% | 1.8% | 0.4% | 0.400% |
| Medium Loading (N=12, M=4), 1 Rx RedCap | 48.3% | 41.1% | 8.2% | 1.9% | 0.4% | 0.419% |
| Medium Loading (N=12, M=12), 1 Rx RedCap | 43.2% | 44.9% | 9.3% | 2.0% | 0.4% | 0.464% |
| Medium Loading (N=12, M=0), 2 Rx RedCap | 53.2% | 37.3% | 7.5% | 1.6% | 0.3% | 0.372% |
| Medium Loading (N=12, M=4), 2 Rx RedCap | 50.4% | 39.5% | 7.8% | 1.8% | 0.4% | 0.400% |
| Medium Loading (N=12, M=12), 2 Rx RedCap | 43.5% | 44.4% | 9.3% | 2.2% | 0.5% | 0.481% |

The following PDCCH AL distributions of AL [1,2,4,8,16] were evaluated by companies in Phase 2 of email thread [102-e-Post-NR-RedCap-01]:

Table 8: PDCCH AL distributions of AL [1,2,4,8,16], FR1 and FR2

|  |
| --- |
| PDCCH AL distributions of AL [1,2,4,8,16] |
| * Configuration 1 (A1): [0.5, 0.4, 0.05, 0.03, 0.02], assuming majority of the UEs are in is good coverage * Configuration 2 (A2): [0.1, 0.2, 0.4, 0.2, 0.1]: Majority of the UEs are in medium coverage * Configuration 3 (A3): [0.05, 0.05, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4]: Majority of the UEs are in poor coverage * Configuration 4 (A4): [0.3 0.5 0.1 0.06 0.04] * Configuration 5 (A5): [0.4 0.45 0.08 0.04 0.03] * Configuration 6 (A6): [0.2 0.55 0.14 0.06 0.05] * Configuration 7 (A7): [0.4 0.3 0.2 0.05 0.05] |

In addition, a set of number of PDCCH candidates for AL [1,2,4,8,16] were evaluated as summarized In Table 9:

Table 9: Number of PDCCH Candidates for AL [1,2,4,8,16]

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Without BD reduction | Approximately 25% reduction in BDs | Approximately 50% reduction in BDs |
| FR1 | * Configuration 1: [6, 6, 2, 2, 2] * Configuration 2: [6, 5, 4, 2, 1] * Configuration 3: [6, 4, 4, 2, 2] * Configuration 4: [18, 0, 0, 0, 0], [0, 9, 0, 0, 0], [0, 0, 4, 0, 0], [0, 0, 0, 2, 0], [0, 0, 0, 0, 1] * Configuration 5: [6, 6, 2, 2, 1] * Configuration 6: [16, 8, 4, 2, 1] * Configuration 7: [8, 6, 2, 2, 2] * Configuration 8: [2, 4, 8, 4, 2] * Configuration 9: [2, 2, 4, 6, 8] * Configuration 10 [16,14,8,4,2] | * Configuration 1: [5, 5, 1, 1, 1] * Configuration 2: [4, 3, 3, 2, 1] * Configuration 3: [6, 4, 1, 1, 1] * Configuration 4: [2, 4, 4, 2, 1] * Configuration 5: [1, 4, 4, 2, 2] * Configuration 6: [4, 4, 2, 2, 1] * Configuration 7: [13, 0, 0, 0, 0], [0, 9, 0, 0, 0], [0, 0, 4, 0, 0], [0, 0, 0, 2, 0], [0, 0, 0, 0, 1] * Configuration 8: [5,3,3,1,1] * Configuration 9: [11, 8, 2, 1, 1] * Configuration 10: [5, 4, 2, 2, 2] * Configuration 11: [1, 3, 7, 3, 1] * Configuration 12: [1,1,4,4,6] * Configuration 13: [13,11,6,2,1] * Configuration 14: [5 3 2 2 1] | * Configuration 1: [3, 3, 1, 1, 1] * Configuration 2: [3, 2, 2, 1, 1] * Configuration 3: [5, 1, 1, 1, 1] * Configuration 4: [1, 2, 4, 1, 1] * Configuration 5: [1, 1, 3, 2, 2] * Configuration 6: [9, 0, 0, 0, 0], [0, 9, 0, 0, 0], [0, 0, 4, 0, 0], [0, 0, 0, 2, 0], [0, 0, 0, 0, 1] * Configuration 7: [6 6 2 2 1] * Configuration 8: [8 4 1 1 1] * Configuration 9: [4,3,1,1,1] * Configuration 10: [1,1,5,2,1] * Configuration 11: [1,1,2,3,4] * Configuration 12: [9, 8, 3, 1, 1] * Configuration 13: [2 2 2 2 1] |
| FR2 | * Configuration 1: [4, 3, 1, 1, 1] * Configuration 2: [1,2,4,2,1] | * Configuration 1: [2, 2, 1, 1, 1] * Configuration 2: [3, 2, 0, 1, 1] * Configuration 3: [4, 3, 0, 0, 0] * Configuration 4: [1, 3, 1, 1, 1] * Configuration 5: [3, 2, 1, 1, 1] * Configuration 6: [1, 1, 3, 2, 1] | * Configuration 1: [1, 1, 1, 1, 1] * Configuration 2: [2, 2, 0, 0, 1] * Configuration 3: [4, 1, 0, 0, 0] * Configuration 4: [0, 3, 1, 1, 0] * Configuration 5: [0, 2, 1, 1, 1] |

Table 10 and Table 11A~11E summarized the evaluation results of PDCCH block probabilities on FR1 and FR2 for the following cases, which were provided in email thread [102-e-Post-NR-RedCap-01] or individual contribution for different number of UEs simultaneously scheduled by gNB in a slot:

* Case 1: Reference case with no reduction in BD limit.
* Case 2: Approximately 25% reduction in BD limit.
* Case 3: Approximately 50% reduction in BD limit.

#### **FR1 Results**

Table 10A: PDCCH blocking rate for FR1, with 30kHz/20MHz, CORESET duration: 2 symbols, Delay toleration: 1, AL distribution: A1

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| # | Company | # users | # DCI sizes | Case 1 | | Case 2 | | | Case 3 | | | Notes |
| # PDCCH candidates for AL [1,2,4,8,16] in Table 9 | PDCCH blocking rate | # PDCCH candidates for AL [1,2,4,8,16] in Table 9 | PDCCH blocking rate | Blocking rate increase relative to Case 1 | # PDCCH candidates for AL [1,2,4,8,16] in Table 9 | PDCCH blocking rate | Blocking rate increase relative to Case 1 |  |
| 1 | Vivo | 2 | 2 | C1 | 2.02% | C1 | 3.52% | 1.5% | C1 | 3.59% | 1.6% |  |
| 3 | 2 | C1 | 3.56% | C1 | 5.03% | 1.5% | C1 | 5.08% | 1.5% |  |
| 4 | 2 | C1 | 4.82% | C1 | 6.39% | 1.6% | C1 | 7.01% | 2.2% |  |
| 5 | 2 | C1 | 5.94% | C1 | 7.64% | 1.7% | C1 | 9.42% | 3.5% |  |
| 1~5 | 2 | C1 | 0.25% | C1 | 0.41% | 0.2% | C1 | 0.41% | 0.2% | Note 1 |
| 2 | Ericsson | 3 | <=2 | C2 | 3.00% | C2 | 3.00% | 0.0% | C2 | 3.50% | 0.5% | Note 8 |
| 6 | <=2 | C2 | 6.00% | C2 | 7.00% | 1.0% | C2 | 9.00% | 3.0% | Note 8 |
| 3 | Qualcomm | 1 | 2 | C1 | 0.00% | C6 | 0.00% | 0.0% | C1 | 0.00% | 0.0% | Note 2 |
| 2 | 2 | C1 | 0.42% | C6 | 0.65% | 0.2% | C1 | 0.81% | 0.4% | Note 2 |
| 3 | 2 | C1 | 1.00% | C6 | 1.30% | 0.3% | C1 | 1.68% | 0.7% | Note 2 |
| 4 | 2 | C1 | 1.62% | C6 | 2.09% | 0.5% | C1 | 2.87% | 1.3% | Note 2 |
| 5 | 2 | C1 | 2.67% | C6 | 3.27% | 0.6% | C1 | 4.65% | 2.0% | Note 2 |
| 6 | 2 | C1 | 3.55% | C6 | 4.33% | 0.8% | C1 | 6.50% | 3.0% | Note 2 |
| 7 | 2 | C1 | 4.69% | C6 | 5.89% | 1.2% | C1 | 8.72% | 4.0% | Note 2 |
| 8 | 2 | C1 | 6.40% | C6 | 8.07% | 1.7% | C1 | 11.5% | 5.1% | Note 2 |
| 9 | 2 | C1 | 8.25% | C6 | 10.4% | 2.2% | C1 | 14.3% | 6.1% | Note 2 |
| 10 | 2 | C1 | 10.6% | C6 | 13.1% | 2.5% | C1 | 17.4% | 6.8% | Note 2 |
| 1 | 2 | C4 | 0.00% | C7 | 0.00% | 0.0% | C6 | 0.00% | 0.0% | Note 3 |
| 2 | 2 | C4 | 0.08% | C7 | 0.08% | 0.0% | C6 | 0.08% | 0.0% | Note 3 |
| 3 | 2 | C4 | 0.48% | C7 | 0.53% | 0.1% | C6 | 0.55% | 0.1% | Note 3 |
| 4 | 2 | C4 | 1.12% | C7 | 1.17% | 0.1% | C6 | 1.23% | 0.1% | Note 3 |
| 5 | 2 | C4 | 2.10% | C7 | 2.16% | 0.1% | C6 | 2.22% | 0.1% | Note 3 |
| 6 | 2 | C4 | 3.00% | C7 | 3.04% | 0.0% | C6 | 3.07% | 0.1% | Note 3 |
| 7 | 2 | C4 | 4.03% | C7 | 4.06% | 0.0% | C6 | 4.11% | 0.1% | Note 3 |
| 8 | 2 | C4 | 5.43% | C7 | 5.49% | 0.1% | C6 | 5.57% | 0.1% | Note 3 |
| 9 | 2 | C4 | 7.00% | C7 | 7.04% | 0.0% | C6 | 7.16% | 0.2% | Note 3 |
| 10 | 2 | C4 | 8.95% | C7 | 9.00% | 0.1% | C6 | 9.15% | 0.2% | Note 3 |
| 4 | Nokia | 2 | 2 | C2 | 4.00% | C8 | 4.00% | 0.0% | C2 | 4.00% | 0.0% | Note 8 |
| 3 | 2 | C2 | 6.00% | C8 | 6.00% | 0.0% | C2 | 6.00% | 0.0% | Note 8 |
| 4 | 2 | C2 | 9.00% | C8 | 10.0% | 1.0% | C2 | 12.0% | 3.0% | Note 8 |
| 5 | 2 | C2 | 12.0% | C8 | 15.0% | 3.0% | C2 | 20.0% | 8.0% | Note 8 |
| 6 | 2 | C2 | 18.0% | C8 | 21.0% | 3.0% | C2 | 31.0% | 13.0% | Note 8 |
| 7 | 2 | C2 | 28.0% | C8 | 31.0% | 3.0% | C2 | 44.0% | 16.0% | Note 8 |
| 8 | 2 | C2 | 38.0% | C8 | 41.0% | 3.0% | C2 | 58.0% | 20.0% | Note 8 |
| 5 | Huawei, HiSilicon | 5 | Note 4 | C5 | 6.07% | - |  | - | C7 | 6.07% | 0.0% | Note 5 |
| 5 | 2 | C5 | 6.07% | C6 | 6.90% | 0.8% | C1 | 9.30% | 3.2% |  |
| 10 | Note 4 | C5 | 17.3% | - |  | - | C7 | 17.3% | 0.0% | Note 5 |
| 10 | 2 | C5 | 17.3% | C6 | 23.3% | 6.0% | C1 | 24.1% | 6.8% |  |
| 6 | InterDigital | 2 |  | C1 | 1.96% | C1 | 3.31% | 1.4% | C1 | 3.43% | 1.5% |  |
| 3 |  | C1 | 3.50% | C1 | 5.08% | 1.6% | C1 | 5.30% | 1.8% |  |
| 4 |  | C1 | 4.67% | C1 | 6.31% | 1.6% | C1 | 7.04% | 2.4% |  |
| 5 |  | C1 | 5.83% | C1 | 7.32% | 1.5% | C1 | 9.22% | 3.4% |  |
| 6 |  | C1 | 7.19% | C1 | 8.55% | 1.4% | C1 | 11.8% | 4.6% |  |
| 7 |  | C1 | 8.65% | C1 | 10.1% | 1.5% | C1 | 14.4% | 5.8% |  |
| 8 |  | C1 | 10.82% | C1 | 12.2% | 1.4% | C1 | 17.6% | 6.8% |  |
| 9 |  | C1 | 13.71% | C1 | 15.1% | 1.4% | C1 | 20.8% | 7.1% |  |
| 10 |  | C1 | 17.26% | C1 | 18.4% | 1.1% | C1 | 24.2% | 6.9% |  |
| 7 | Intel | 2 | 1 | C6 | 1.9% | C9 | 1.9% | 0.0% | C8 | 1.9% | 0.0% |  |
| 4 | 1 | C6 | 6% | C9 | 6% | 0.0% | C8 | 6% | 0.0% |  |
| 8 | 1 | C6 | 20% | C9 | 20% | 0.0% | C8 | 20% | 0.0% |  |
| 8 | ZTE | 2 | 2 | C7 | 2.01% | C10 | 2.01% | 0.0% | C9 | 4.21% | 2.2% |  |
| 4 | 2 | C7 | 3.04% | C10 | 3.10% | 0.1% | C9 | 10.8% | 7.8% |  |
| 6 | 2 | C7 | 4.72% | C10 | 4.87% | 0.2% | C9 | 16.9% | 12.2% |  |
| 8 | 2 | C7 | 7.31% | C10 | 7.53% | 0.2% | C9 | 35.5% | 28.2% |  |
| 9 | Samsung | 1 | 2 | C3 | 0.00% | C2 | 0.00% | 0.0% | C2 | 0.00% | 0.0% | Note 8 |
| 2 | 2 | C3 | 0.00% | C2 | 0.00% | 0.0% | C2 | 0.00% | 0.0% | Note 8 |
| 3 | 2 | C3 | 0.00% | C2 | 0.00% | 0.0% | C2 | 2.00% | 2.0% | Note 8 |
| 4 | 2 | C3 | 0.00% | C2 | 1.00% | 1.0% | C2 | 7.00% | 7.0% | Note 8 |
| 5 | 2 | C3 | 0.00% | C2 | 3.00% | 3.0% | C2 | 13.0% | 13.0% | Note 8 |
| 6 | 2 | C3 | 1.00% | C2 | 6.00% | 5.0% | C2 | 20.0% | 19.0% | Note 8 |
| 7 | 2 | C3 | 2.00% | C2 | 10.0% | 8.0% | C2 | 26.0% | 24.0% | Note 8 |
| 8 | 2 | C3 | 4.00% | C2 | 15.0% | 11.0% | C2 | 32.0% | 28.0% | Note 8 |
| 9 | 2 | C3 | 6.00% | C2 | 20.0% | 14.0% | C2 | 37.0% | 31.0% | Note 8 |
| 10 | 2 | C3 | 8.00% | C2 | 25.0% | 17.0% | C2 | 42.0% | 34.0% | Note 8 |
| 1 | 2 | C3 | 0.00% | C2 | 0.00% | 0.0% | C2 | 0.00% | 0.0% | Note 6, 8 |
| 2 | 2 | C3 | 0.00% | C2 | 0.00% | 0.0% | C2 | 0.00% | 0.0% | Note 6, 8 |
| 3 | 2 | C3 | 0.00% | C2 | 0.00% | 0.0% | C2 | 0.00% | 0.0% | Note 6, 8 |
| 4 | 2 | C3 | 0.00% | C2 | 0.00% | 0.0% | C2 | 0.00% | 0.0% | Note 6, 8 |
| 5 | 2 | C3 | 0.00% | C2 | 0.00% | 0.0% | C2 | 2.00% | 2.0% | Note 6, 8 |
| 6 | 2 | C3 | 0.00% | C2 | 0.00% | 0.0% | C2 | 2.00% | 2.0% | Note 6, 8 |
| 7 | 2 | C3 | 0.00% | C2 | 1.00% | 1.0% | C2 | 7.00% | 7.0% | Note 6, 8 |
| 8 | 2 | C3 | 0.00% | C2 | 1.00% | 1.0% | C2 | 7.00% | 7.0% | Note 6, 8 |
| 9 | 2 | C3 | 0.00% | C2 | 3.00% | 3.0% | C2 | 13.0% | 13.0% | Note 6, 8 |
| 10 | 2 | C3 | 0.00% | C2 | 3.00% | 3.0% | C2 | 13.0% | 13.0% | Note 6, 8 |
| 1 | 2 | C3 | 0.00% | C3 | 0.00% | 0.0% | C3 | 0.00% | 0.0% | Note 7, 8 |
| 2 | 2 | C3 | 0.00% | C3 | 0.00% | 0.0% | C3 | 8.00% | 8.0% | Note 7, 8 |
| 3 | 2 | C3 | 0.00% | C3 | 0.00% | 0.0% | C3 | 14.0% | 14.0% | Note 7, 8 |
| 4 | 2 | C3 | 0.00% | C3 | 1.00% | 1.0% | C3 | 19.0% | 19.0% | Note 7, 8 |
| 5 | 2 | C3 | 0.00% | C3 | 1.00% | 1.0% | C3 | 22.0% | 22.0% | Note 7, 8 |
| 6 | 2 | C3 | 1.00% | C3 | 2.00% | 1.0% | C3 | 25.0% | 24.0% | Note 7, 8 |
| 7 | 2 | C3 | 2.00% | C3 | 3.00% | 1.0% | C3 | 28.0% | 26.0% | Note 7, 8 |
| 8 | 2 | C3 | 3.00% | C3 | 5.00% | 2.0% | C3 | 31.0% | 28.0% | Note 7, 8 |
| 9 | 2 | C3 | 6.00% | C3 | 7.00% | 1.0% | C3 | 34.0% | 28.0% | Note 7, 8 |
| 10 | 2 | C3 | 8.00% | C3 | 10.0% | 2.0% | C3 | 38.0% | 30.0% | Note 7, 8 |
| 10 | Futurewei | 1 | <= 2 | C1 | 0.00% | C6 | 0.00% | 0.0% | C1 | 0.00% | 0.0% |  |
| 2 | <= 2 | C1 | 0.00% | C6 | 1.00% | 1.0% | C1 | 1.00% | 1.0% |  |
| 3 | <= 2 | C1 | 0.00% | C6 | 3.00% | 3.0% | C1 | 4.00% | 4.0% |  |
| 4 | <= 2 | C1 | 1.00% | C6 | 4.00% | 3.0% | C1 | 7.00% | 6.0% |  |
| 5 | <= 2 | C1 | 2.00% | C6 | 7.00% | 5.0% | C1 | 12.0% | 10.0% |  |
| 6 | <= 2 | C1 | 3.00% | C6 | 9.00% | 6.0% | C1 | 15.0% | 12.0% |  |
| 7 | <= 2 | C1 | 3.00% | C6 | 15.0% | 12.0% | C1 | 23.0% | 20.0% |  |
| 8 | <= 2 | C1 | 5.00% | C6 | 17.0% | 12.0% | C1 | 25.0% | 20.0% |  |
| 9 | <= 2 | C1 | 7.00% | C6 | 20.0% | 13.0% | C1 | 33.0% | 26.0% |  |
| 10 | <= 2 | C1 | 11.0% | C6 | 26.0% | 15.0% | C1 | 36.0% | 25.0% |  |
| Note 1: Metric: the whole system blocking probability. It can be calculated by summing the product of the percentage of each number of UE simultaneously scheduled per slot and its corresponding blocking probability.  Note 2: Each UE is configured with all the ALs  Note 3: Each UE is configured with a single AL  Note 4: Reference case：2；50% BD reduction case:1  Note 5: For RedCap UEs using 2RX; BD reduction by reducing DCI size budget is evaluated (i.e. 'the number of DCI sizes to monitor per PDCCH candidate' is set to 2 for the reference case and 1 for approximately 50% reduction in BD limits).  Note 6: With enhancement of UE group scheduling with 2 UEs per DCI.  Note 7: with enhancement of PDCCH drooping based on predetermined CCE AL priority order = [1 2 4 8 16]  Note 8: Good coverage | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 10B: PDCCH blocking rate for FR1, with 30kHz/20MHz, CORESET duration: 2 symbols, Delay toleration: 1, AL distribution: A2

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| # | Company | # users | # DCI sizes | Case 1 | | Case 2 | | | Case 3 | | | Notes |
| # PDCCH candidates for AL [1,2,4,8,16] in Table 9 | PDCCH blocking rate | # PDCCH candidates for AL [1,2,4,8,16] in Table 9 | PDCCH blocking rate | Blocking rate increase relative to Case 1 | # PDCCH candidates for AL [1,2,4,8,16] in Table 9 | PDCCH blocking rate | Blocking rate increase relative to Case 1 |  |
| 1 | Ericsson | 3 | <=2 | C2 | 17.0% | C2 | 17.0% | 0.0% | C2 | 21.0% | 4.0% | Note 8 |
| 6 | <=2 | C2 | 40.0% | C2 | 42.0% | 2.0% | C2 | 46.0% | 6.0% | Note 8 |
| 2 | Qualcomm | 1 | 2 | C1 | 0.0% | C6 | 0.0% | 0.0% | C1 | 0.0% | 0.0% | Note 2 |
| 2 | 2 | C1 | 3.9% | C6 | 4.3% | 0.4% | C1 | 9.4% | 5.5% | Note 2 |
| 3 | 2 | C1 | 10.5% | C6 | 11.2% | 0.7% | C1 | 18.3% | 7.8% | Note 2 |
| 4 | 2 | C1 | 17.4% | C6 | 18.4% | 1.0% | C1 | 25.7% | 8.3% | Note 2 |
| 5 | 2 | C1 | 24.8% | C6 | 26.3% | 1.5% | C1 | 32.4% | 7.6% | Note 2 |
| 6 | 2 | C1 | 32.1% | C6 | 33.8% | 1.7% | C1 | 38.9% | 6.8% | Note 2 |
| 7 | 2 | C1 | 38.5% | C6 | 40.4% | 1.9% | C1 | 44.3% | 5.8% | Note 2 |
| 8 | 2 | C1 | 44.4% | C6 | 46.2% | 1.8% | C1 | 49.2% | 4.8% | Note 2 |
| 9 | 2 | C1 | 48.9% | C6 | 50.7% | 1.8% | C1 | 53.1% | 4.2% | Note 2 |
| 10 | 2 | C1 | 53.2% | C6 | 55.0% | 1.8% | C1 | 56.7% | 3.5% | Note 2 |
| 1 | 2 | C4 | 0.0% | C7 | 0.0% | 0.0% | C6 | 0.0% | 0.0% | Note 3 |
| 2 | 2 | C4 | 3.5% | C7 | 3.5% | 0.0% | C6 | 3.5% | 0.0% | Note 3 |
| 3 | 2 | C4 | 8.1% | C7 | 8.1% | 0.0% | C6 | 8.1% | 0.0% | Note 3 |
| 4 | 2 | C4 | 13.9% | C7 | 13.9% | 0.0% | C6 | 13.9% | 0.0% | Note 3 |
| 5 | 2 | C4 | 21.1% | C7 | 21.1% | 0.0% | C6 | 21.2% | 0.1% | Note 3 |
| 6 | 2 | C4 | 28.7% | C7 | 28.8% | 0.1% | C6 | 28.9% | 0.2% | Note 3 |
| 7 | 2 | C4 | 35.8% | C7 | 35.9% | 0.1% | C6 | 36.0% | 0.2% | Note 3 |
| 8 | 2 | C4 | 42.1% | C7 | 42.2% | 0.1% | C6 | 42.3% | 0.2% | Note 3 |
| 9 | 2 | C4 | 47.3% | C7 | 47.3% | 0.0% | C6 | 47.4% | 0.1% | Note 3 |
| 10 | 2 | C4 | 51.8% | C7 | 51.9% | 0.1% | C6 | 52.0% | 0.2% | Note 3 |
| 3 | Nokia | 2 | 2 | C2 | 19.0% | C8 | 21.0% | 2.0% | C2 | 21.0% | 2.0% | Note 8 |
| 3 | 2 | C2 | 36.0% | C8 | 38.0% | 2.0% | C2 | 47.0% | 11.0% | Note 8 |
| 4 | 2 | C2 | 64.0% | C8 | 68.0% | 4.0% | C2 | 78.0% | 14.0% | Note 8 |
| 5 | 2 | C2 | 87.0% | C8 | 88.0% | 1.0% | C2 | 94.0% | 7.0% | Note 8 |
| 6 | 2 | C2 | 97.0% | C8 | 98.0% | 1.0% | C2 | 99.0% | 2.0% | Note 8 |
| 7 | 2 | C2 | 100% | C8 | 100% | 0.0% | C2 | 100% | 0.0% | Note 8 |
| 4 | ZTE | 2 | 2 | C8 | 9.5% | C11 | 9.5% | 0.0% | C10 | 10.0% | 0.5% |  |
| 4 | 2 | C8 | 24.7% | C11 | 24.8% | 0.1% | C10 | 27.2% | 2.5% |  |
| 6 | 2 | C8 | 39.2% | C11 | 39.4% | 0.2% | C10 | 42.8% | 3.6% |  |
| 8 | 2 | C8 | 49.5% | C11 | 49.6% | 0.1% | C10 | 53.9% | 4.4% |  |
| 5 | Samsung | 1 | 2 | C3 | 0.0% | C2 | 0.0% | 0.0% | C2 | 0.00 | 0.0% | Note 8 |
| 2 | 2 | C3 | 0.0% | C2 | 1.0% | 1.0% | C2 | 3.0% | 3.0% | Note 8 |
| 3 | 2 | C3 | 0.0% | C2 | 1.0% | 1.0% | C2 | 7.0% | 7.0% | Note 8 |
| 4 | 2 | C3 | 1.0% | C2 | 3.0% | 2.0% | C2 | 12.0% | 11.0% | Note 8 |
| 5 | 2 | C3 | 2.0% | C2 | 5.0% | 3.0% | C2 | 18.0% | 16.0% | Note 8 |
| 6 | 2 | C3 | 3.0% | C2 | 8.0% | 5.0% | C2 | 23.0% | 20.0% | Note 8 |
| 7 | 2 | C3 | 5.0% | C2 | 11.0% | 6.0% | C2 | 28.0% | 23.0% | Note 8 |
| 8 | 2 | C3 | 8.0% | C2 | 15.0% | 7.0% | C2 | 32.0% | 24.0% | Note 8 |
| 9 | 2 | C3 | 11.0% | C2 | 18.0% | 7.0% | C2 | 36.0% | 25.0% | Note 8 |
| 10 | 2 | C3 | 15.0% | C2 | 22.0% | 7.0% | C2 | 40.0% | 25.0% | Note 8 |
| 1 | 2 | C3 | 0.0% | C2 | 0.0% | 0.0% | C2 | 0.0% | 0.0% | Note 6, 8 |
| 2 | 2 | C3 | 0.0% | C2 | 0.0% | 0.0% | C2 | 0.00, | 0.0% | Note 6, 8 |
| 3 | 2 | C3 | 0.0% | C2 | 2.6% | 2.6% | C2 | 3.0% | 3.0% | Note 6, 8 |
| 4 | 2 | C3 | 0.0% | C2 | 2.6% | 2.6% | C2 | 3.0% | 3.0% | Note 6, 8 |
| 5 | 2 | C3 | 0.0% | C2 | 4.6% | 4.6% | C2 | 7.0% | 7.0% | Note 6, 8 |
| 6 | 2 | C3 | 0.0% | C2 | 4.6% | 4.6% | C2 | 7.0% | 7.0% | Note 6, 8 |
| 7 | 2 | C3 | 1.0% | C2 | 7.3% | 6.3% | C2 | 12.0% | 11.0% | Note 6, 8 |
| 8 | 2 | C3 | 1.0% | C2 | 7.3% | 6.3% | C2 | 12.0% | 11.0% | Note 6, 8 |
| 9 | 2 | C3 | 2.0% | C2 | 12.4% | 10.4% | C2 | 18.0% | 16.0% | Note 6, 8 |
| 10 | 2 | C3 | 2.0% | C2 | 12.4% | 10.4% | C2 | 18.0% | 16.0% | Note 6, 8 |
| 1 | 2 | C3 | 0.0% | C4 | 0.0% | 0.0% | C4 | 0.0% | 0.0% | Note 6, 8 |
| 2 | 2 | C3 | 0.0% | C4 | 1.0% | 1.0% | C4 | 3.0% | 3.0% | Note 6, 8 |
| 3 | 2 | C3 | 0.0% | C4 | 1.0% | 1.0% | C4 | 6.0% | 6.0% | Note 6, 8 |
| 4 | 2 | C3 | 1.0% | C4 | 2.0% | 1.0% | C4 | 9.0% | 8.0% | Note 6, 8 |
| 5 | 2 | C3 | 2.0% | C4 | 3.0% | 1.0% | C4 | 11.0% | 9.0% | Note 6, 8 |
| 6 | 2 | C3 | 3.0% | C4 | 5.0% | 2.0% | C4 | 15.0% | 12.0% | Note 6, 8 |
| 7 | 2 | C3 | 5.0% | C4 | 7.0% | 2.0% | C4 | 18.0% | 13.0% | Note 6, 8 |
| 8 | 2 | C3 | 8.0% | C4 | 10.0% | 2.0% | C4 | 22.0% | 14.0% | Note 6, 8 |
| 9 | 2 | C3 | 11.0% | C4 | 13.0% | 2.0% | C4 | 25.0% | 14.0% | Note 6, 8 |
| 10 | 2 | C3 | 15.0% | C4 | 16.0% | 1.0% | C4 | 29.0% | 14.0% | Note 6, 8 |
| Note 1: Metric: the whole system blocking probability. It can be calculated by summing the product of the percentage of each number of UE simultaneously scheduled per slot and its corresponding blocking probability.  Note 2: Each UE is configured with all the ALs  Note 3: Each UE is configured with a single AL  Note 4: Reference case：2；50% BD reduction case:1  Note 5: For RedCap UEs using 2RX; BD reduction by reducing DCI size budget is evaluated (i.e. 'the number of DCI sizes to monitor per PDCCH candidate' is set to 2 for the reference case and 1 for approximately 50% reduction in BD limits).  Note 6: With enhancement of UE group scheduling with 2 UEs per DCI.  Note 7: with enhancement of PDCCH drooping based on predetermined CCE AL priority order = [1 2 4 8 16]  Note 8: Medium coverage | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 10C: PDCCH blocking rate for FR1, with 30kHz/20MHz, CORESET duration: 2 symbols, Delay toleration: 1, AL distribution: A3

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| # | Company | # users | # DCI sizes | Case 1 | | Case 2 | | | Case 3 | | | Notes |
| # PDCCH candidates for AL [1,2,4,8,16] in Table 9 | PDCCH blocking rate | # PDCCH candidates for AL [1,2,4,8,16] in Table 9 | PDCCH blocking rate | Blocking rate increase relative to Case 1 | # PDCCH candidates for AL [1,2,4,8,16] in Table 9 | PDCCH blocking rate | Blocking rate increase relative to Case 1 |
| 1 | Ericsson | 3 | <= 2 | C2 | 46.0% | C2 | 47.0% | 1.0% | C2 | 49.0% | 3.0% | Note 8 |
| 6 | <= 2 | C2 | 66.0% | C2 | 67.0% | 1.0% | C2 | 69.0% | 3.0% | Note 8 |
| 2 | Qualcomm | 1 | 2 | C1 | 0.0% | C6 | 0.0% | 0.0% | C1 | 0.0% | 0.0% | Note 2 |
| 2 | 2 | C1 | 18.5% | C6 | 19.0% | 0.4% | C1 | 23.4% | 4.9% | Note 2 |
| 3 | 2 | C1 | 35.5% | C6 | 36.3% | 0.8% | C1 | 40.0% | 4.5% | Note 2 |
| 4 | 2 | C1 | 48.0% | C6 | 49.1% | 1.1% | C1 | 51.5% | 3.5% | Note 2 |
| 5 | 2 | C1 | 56.8% | C6 | 58.0% | 1.2% | C1 | 59.7% | 2.9% | Note 2 |
| 6 | 2 | C1 | 62.7% | C6 | 64.0% | 1.3% | C1 | 65.4% | 2.7% | Note 2 |
| 7 | 2 | C1 | 67.4% | C6 | 68.8% | 1.4% | C1 | 70.0% | 2.6% | Note 2 |
| 8 | 2 | C1 | 70.9% | C6 | 72.3% | 1.4% | C1 | 73.4% | 2.5% | Note 2 |
| 9 | 2 | C1 | 73.5% | C6 | 74.8% | 1.3% | C1 | 75.9% | 2.4% | Note 2 |
| 10 | 2 | C1 | 75.7% | C6 | 77.0% | 1.3% | C1 | 78.0% | 2.3% | Note 2 |
| 1 | 2 | C4 | 0.0% | C7 | 0.0% | 0.0% | C6 | 0.0% | 0.0% | Note 3 |
| 2 | 2 | C4 | 17.9% | C7 | 17.9% | 0.0% | C6 | 17.9% | 0.0% | Note 3 |
| 3 | 2 | C4 | 33.9% | C7 | 33.9% | 0.0% | C6 | 33.9% | 0.0% | Note 3 |
| 4 | 2 | C4 | 46.2% | C7 | 46.3% | 0.0% | C6 | 46.3% | 0.1% | Note 3 |
| 5 | 2 | C4 | 54.8% | C7 | 54.9% | 0.1% | C6 | 54.9% | 0.1% | Note 3 |
| 6 | 2 | C4 | 60.8% | C7 | 60.8% | 0.1% | C6 | 60.9% | 0.1% | Note 3 |
| 7 | 2 | C4 | 65.4% | C7 | 65.5% | 0.1% | C6 | 65.6% | 0.2% | Note 3 |
| 8 | 2 | C4 | 69.0% | C7 | 69.1% | 0.1% | C6 | 69.1% | 0.2% | Note 3 |
| 9 | 2 | C4 | 71.5% | C7 | 71.6% | 0.1% | C6 | 71.7% | 0.2% | Note 3 |
| 10 | 2 | C4 | 73.7% | C7 | 73.8% | 0.1% | C6 | 73.9% | 0.2% | Note 3 |
| 3 | ZTE | 2 | 2 | C9 | 32.0% | C12 | 32.1% | 0.1% | C11 | 32.2% | 0.2% |  |
| 4 | 2 | C9 | 55.3% | C12 | 55.5% | 0.1% | C10 | 57.7% | 2.3% |  |
| 6 | 2 | C9 | 66.4% | C12 | 66.6% | 0.2% | C10 | 69.0% | 2.6% |  |
| 8 | 2 | C9 | 72.0% | C12 | 72.5% | 0.5% | C10 | 75.0% | 3.0% |  |
| 4 | Samsung | 1 | 2 | C3 | 0.0% | C2 | 0.0% | 0.0% | C2 | 0.00 | 0.0% | Note 8 |
| 2 | 2 | C3 | 0.0% | C2 | 8.0% | 8.0% | C2 | 12.0% | 12.0% | Note 8 |
| 3 | 2 | C3 | 3.0% | C2 | 15.0% | 12% | C2 | 22.0% | 19.0% | Note 8 |
| 4 | 2 | C3 | 7.0% | C2 | 20.0% | 13% | C2 | 30.0% | 23.0% | Note 8 |
| 5 | 2 | C3 | 12.0% | C2 | 26.0% | 14% | C2 | 36.0% | 24.0% | Note 8 |
| 6 | 2 | C3 | 17.0% | C2 | 30.0% | 13% | C2 | 41.0% | 24.0% | Note 8 |
| 7 | 2 | C3 | 22.0% | C2 | 34.0% | 12% | C2 | 46.0% | 24.0% | Note 8 |
| 8 | 2 | C3 | 28.0% | C2 | 37.0% | 9.0% | C2 | 49.0% | 21.0% | Note 8 |
| 9 | 2 | C3 | 33.0% | C2 | 41.0% | 8.0% | C2 | 52.0% | 19.0% | Note 8 |
| 10 | 2 | C3 | 38.0% | C2 | 43.0% | 5.0% | C2 | 55.0% | 17.0% | Note 8 |
| 1 | 2 | C3 | 0.0% | C2 | 0.0% | 0.0% | C2 | 0.0% | 0.0% | Note 6, 8 |
| 2 | 2 | C3 | 0.0% | C2 | 0.0% | 0.0% | C2 | 0.0% | 0.0% | Note 6, 8 |
| 3 | 2 | C3 | 0.0% | C2 | 1.0% | 1.0% | C2 | 12.0% | 12.0% | Note 6, 8 |
| 4 | 2 | C3 | 0.0% | C2 | 1.0% | 1.0% | C2 | 12.0% | 12.0% | Note 6, 8 |
| 5 | 2 | C3 | 3.0% | C2 | 1.0% | -2.0% | C2 | 22.0% | 19.0% | Note 6, 8 |
| 6 | 2 | C3 | 3.0% | C2 | 1.0% | -2.0% | C2 | 22.0% | 19.0% | Note 6, 8 |
| 7 | 2 | C3 | 7.0% | C2 | 3.0% | -4.0% | C2 | 30.0% | 23.0% | Note 6, 8 |
| 8 | 2 | C3 | 7.0% | C2 | 3.0% | -4.0% | C2 | 30.0% | 23.0% | Note 6, 8 |
| 9 | 2 | C3 | 12.0% | C2 | 5.0% | -7.0% | C2 | 36.0% | 24.0% | Note 6, 8 |
| 10 | 2 | C3 | 12.0% | C2 | 5.0% | -7.0% | C2 | 36.0% | 24.0% | Note 6, 8 |
| 1 | 2 | C3 | 0.0% | C5 | 0.0% | 0.0% | C5 | 0.0% | 0.0% | Note 7, 8 |
| 2 | 2 | C3 | 0.0% | C5 | 0.0% | 0.0% | C5 | 0.0% | 0.0% | Note 7, 8 |
| 3 | 2 | C3 | 3.0% | C5 | 3.0% | 0.0% | C5 | 4.0% | 1.0% | Note 7, 8 |
| 4 | 2 | C3 | 7.0% | C5 | 8.0% | 1.0% | C5 | 8.0% | 1.0% | Note 7, 8 |
| 5 | 2 | C3 | 12.0% | C5 | 13.0% | 1.0% | C5 | 13.0% | 1.0% | Note 7, 8 |
| 6 | 2 | C3 | 17.0% | C5 | 18.0% | 1.0% | C5 | 18.0% | 1.0% | Note 7, 8 |
| 7 | 2 | C3 | 22.0% | C5 | 23.0% | 1.0% | C5 | 24.0% | 2.0% | Note 7, 8 |
| 8 | 2 | C3 | 28.0% | C5 | 28.0% | 0.0% | C5 | 30.0% | 2.0% | Note 7, 8 |
| 9 | 2 | C3 | 33.0% | C5 | 34.0% | 1.0% | C5 | 35.0% | 2.0% | Note 7, 8 |
| 10 | 2 | C3 | 38.0% | C5 | 38.0% | 0.0% | C5 | 40.0% | 2.0% | Note 7, 8 |
| Note 1: Metric: the whole system blocking probability. It can be calculated by summing the product of the percentage of each number of UE simultaneously scheduled per slot and its corresponding blocking probability.  Note 2: Each UE is configured with all the ALs  Note 3: Each UE is configured with a single AL  Note 4: Reference case：2；50% BD reduction case:1  Note 5: For RedCap UEs using 2RX; BD reduction by reducing DCI size budget is evaluated (i.e. 'the number of DCI sizes to monitor per PDCCH candidate' is set to 2 for the reference case and 1 for approximately 50% reduction in BD limits).  Note 6: With enhancement of UE group scheduling with 2 UEs per DCI.  Note 7: with enhancement of PDCCH drooping based on predetermined CCE AL priority order = [1 2 4 8 16]  Note 8: Poor coverage | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 10D: PDCCH blocking rate for FR1, with 30kHz/20MHz, CORESET duration: 2 symbols, Delay toleration: 1, AL distribution: Others except A1/A2/A3

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Company | AL distribution in Table 8 | # users | # DCI sizes | Case 1 | | Case 2 | | | Case 3 | | | Comments |
| # PDCCH candidates for AL [1,2,4,8,16] in Table 9 | PDCCH blocking rate | # PDCCH candidates for AL [1,2,4,8,16] in Table 9 | PDCCH blocking rate | Blocking rate increase relative to Case 1 | # PDCCH candidates for AL [1,2,4,8,16] in Table 9 | PDCCH blocking rate | Blocking rate increase relative to Case 1 |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | A4 | 5 | Note 4 | C5 | 12.3% | - |  | - | C7 | 12.30% | 0.0% | Note 1, Note 2 |
| A4 | 5 | 2 | C5 | 12.3% | C6 | 13.8% | 1.5% | C1 | 16.30% | 4.0% | Note1 |
| A4 | 10 | Note 4 | C5 | 29.4% | - |  | - | C7 | 29.40% | 0.0% | Note1, Note 2 |
| A4 | 10 | 2 | C5 | 29.4% | C6 | 33.9% | 4.5% | C1 | 34.30% | 4.9% | Note1 |
| Panasonic [5] | A7 | 4 |  | C1 | 5.93% | C14 | 7.07% | 1.1% | C13 | 13.9% | 8.0% |  |
| A7 | 6 |  | C1 | 10.1% | C14 | 13.7% | 3.6% | C13 | 23.2% | 13.1% |  |
| Note 1: For RedCap UEs using 1RX;  Note 2: BD reduction by reducing DCI size budget is evaluated (i.e. 'the number of DCI sizes to monitor per PDCCH candidate' is set to 2 for the reference case and 1 for approximately 50% reduction in BD limits). | | | | | | | | | | | | |

The following table 11A~11E summarized the PDCCH blocking rates due to reduced blind decoding for FR1with optional values for at least one parameter in Table 13 (describe and highlighted in the Table Title)

Table 11A: PDCCH blocking rate for FR1, with 15kHz/20MHz, CORESET duration: 2 symbols, Delay toleration: 1

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Company | AL distribution in Table 8 | # users | # DCI sizes | Case 1 | | Case 2 | | | Case 3 | | | Comments |
| # PDCCH candidates for AL [1,2,4,8,16] in Table 9 | PDCCH blocking rate | # PDCCH candidates for AL [1,2,4,8,16] in Table9 | PDCCH blocking rate | Blocking rate increase relative to Case 1 | # PDCCH candidates for AL [1,2,4,8,16] in Table 9 | PDCCH blocking rate | Blocking rate increase relative to Case 1 |
| vivo | A1 | 2 | 2 | C1 | 0.00% | C1 | 1.36% | 1.36% | C1 | 1.17% | 1.17% |  |
| A1 | 3 | 2 | C1 | 0.56% | C1 | 2.14% | 1.58% | C1 | 2.32% | 1.76% |  |
| A1 | 4 | 2 | C1 | 1.31% | C1 | 2.94% | 1.63% | C1 | 3.35% | 2.04% |  |
| A1 | 5 | 2 | C1 | 1.90% | C1 | 3.73% | 1.83% | C1 | 4.14% | 2.24% |  |
| A1 | 1~5 | 2 | C1 | 0.02% | C1 | 0.17% | 0.15% | C1 | 0.05% | 0.03% | Note 1 |
| Note 1: Metric: the whole system blocking probability. It can be calculated by summing the product of the percentage of each number of UE simultaneously scheduled per slot and its corresponding blocking probability. | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 11B: PDCCH blocking rate for FR1, with 15kHz/20MHz, CORESET duration: 3 symbols, Delay toleration: 1

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Company | AL distribution in Table18 | # users | # DCI sizes | Case 1 | | Case 2 | | | Case 3 | | | Note |
| # PDCCH candidates for AL [1,2,4,8,16] in Table 9 | PDCCH blocking rate | # PDCCH candidates for AL [1,2,4,8,16] in Table9 | PDCCH blocking rate | Blocking rate increase relative to Case 1 | # PDCCH candidates for AL [1,2,4,8,16] in Table 9 | PDCCH blocking rate | Blocking rate increase relative to Case 1 |
| vivo | A1 | 2 | 2 | C1 | 0.00% | C1 | 0.89% | 0.89% | C1 | 0.90% | 0.90% |  |
| A1 | 3 | 2 | C1 | 0.34% | C1 | 1.54% | 1.20% | C1 | 1.59% | 1.25% |  |
| A1 | 4 | 2 | C1 | 0.62% | C1 | 2.25% | 1.63% | C1 | 2.16% | 1.54% |  |
| A1 | 5 | 2 | C1 | 1.08% | C1 | 2.76% | 1.68% | C1 | 2.82% | 1.74% |  |
| A1 | 1~5 | 2 | C1 | 0.01% | C1 | 0.18% | 0.17% | C1 | 0.25% | 0.24% | Note 1 |
| Nokia | A1 | 2 | 2 | C2 | 0.00% | C8 | 0.00% | 0.00% | C2 | 0.00% | 0.00% |  |
| A1 | 3 | 2 | C2 | 1.00% | C8 | 1.00% | 0.00% | C2 | 2.00% | 1.00% |  |
| A1 | 4 | 2 | C2 | 2.00% | C8 | 3.00% | 1.00% | C2 | 6.00% | 4.00% |  |
| A1 | 5 | 2 | C2 | 4.00% | C8 | 7.00% | 3.00% | C2 | 11.0% | 7.00% |  |
| A1 | 6 | 2 | C2 | 10.0% | C8 | 12.0% | 2.00% | C2 | 16.0% | 6.00% |  |
| A1 | 7 | 2 | C2 | 15.0% | C8 | 17.0% | 2.00% | C2 | 23.0% | 8.00% |  |
| A1 | 8 | 2 | C2 | 18.0% | C8 | 22.0% | 4.00% | C2 | 31.0% | 13.0% |  |
| Intel | A1 | 2 | 1 | C10 | 0.01% | C13 | 0.01% | 0.00% | C12 | 0.01% | 0.00% |  |
| A1 | 4 | 1 | C10 | 0.02% | C13 | 0.02% | 0.00% | C12 | 0.12% | 0.10% |  |
| A1 | 8 | 1 | C10 | 0.07% | C13 | 0.07% | 0.00% | C12 | 0.28% | 0.21% |  |
| A1 | 10 | 1 | C10 | 0.20% | C13 | 0.20% | 0.00% | C12 | 0.6% | 0.40% |  |
| A1 | 15 | 1 | C10 | 1.80% | C13 | 1.80% | 0.00% | C12 | 2.5% | 0.70% |  |

Note 1: Metric: the whole system blocking probability. It can be calculated by summing the product of the percentage of each number of UE simultaneously scheduled per slot and its corresponding blocking probability.

Table 11C: PDCCH blocking rate for FR1, with 15kHz/20MHz, CORESET duration: 2 symbols, Delay toleration: 1, 2 or 3 slots

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Company | AL distribution in Table14 | # users | # DCI sizes | Case 1 | | Case 2 | | | Case 3 | | | Comments |
| # PDCCH candidates for AL [1,2,4,8,16] in Table 9 | PDCCH blocking rate | # PDCCH candidates for AL [1,2,4,8,16] in Table 9 | PDCCH blocking rate | Blocking rate increase relative to Case 1 | # PDCCH candidates for AL [1,2,4,8,16] in Table 9 | PDCCH blocking rate | Blocking rate increase relative to Case 1 |  |
| ZTE | A1 | 2 | 2 | C7 | 0.00% | C10 | 0.00% | 0.00% | C9 | 0.14% | 0.14% | Note 1 |
| A1 | 4 | 2 | C7 | 0.08% | C10 | 0.08% | 0.00% | C9 | 0.62% | 0.54% | Note 1 |
| A1 | 6 | 2 | C7 | 0.30% | C10 | 0.49% | 0.19% | C9 | 1.34% | 1.04% | Note 1 |
| A1 | 8 | 2 | C7 | 0.70% | C10 | 1.12% | 0.42% | C9 | 2.26% | 1.56% | Note 1 |
| A1 | 2 | 2 | C7 | 0.00% | C10 | 0.00% | 0.00% | C9 | 0.06% | 0.06% | Note 2 |
| A1 | 4 | 2 | C7 | 0.03% | C10 | 0.05% | 0.02% | C9 | 0.29% | 0.26% | Note 2 |
| A1 | 6 | 2 | C7 | 0.15% | C10 | 0.25% | 0.10% | C9 | 0.67% | 0.52% | Note 2 |
| A1 | 8 | 2 | C7 | 0.37% | C10 | 0.61% | 0.24% | C9 | 1.18% | 0.81% | Note 2 |
| A1 | 2 | 2 | C7 | 0.00% | C10 | 0.00% | 0.00% | C9 | 0.04% | 0.04% | Note 3 |
| A1 | 4 | 2 | C7 | 0.03% | C10 | 0.04% | 0.01% | C9 | 0.22% | 0.19% | Note 3 |
| A1 | 6 | 2 | C7 | 0.08% | C10 | 0.16% | 0.08% | C9 | 0.46% | 0.38% | Note 3 |
| A1 | 8 | 2 | C7 | 0.24% | C10 | 0.40% | 0.16% | C9 | 0.84% | 0.60% | Note 3 |
| A2 | 2 | 2 | C8 | 0.00% | C10 | 0.76% | 0.76% | C9 | 2.02% | 2.02% | Note 1 |
| A2 | 4 | 2 | C8 | 2.48% | C10 | 4.28% | 1.80% | C9 | 9.01% | 6.53% | Note 1 |
| A2 | 6 | 2 | C8 | 10.23% | C10 | 11.14% | 0.91% | C9 | 16.91% | 6.68% | Note 1 |
| A2 | 8 | 2 | C8 | 18.23% | C10 | 18.88% | 0.65% | C9 | 24.53% | 6.30% | Note 1 |
| A3 | 2 | 2 | C9 | 0.00% | C10 | 0.03% | 0.03% | C9 | 0.03% | 0.03% | Note 1 |
| A3 | 4 | 2 | C9 | 23.58% | C10 | 24.32% | 0.74% | C9 | 26.61% | 3.03% | Note 1 |
| A3 | 6 | 2 | C9 | 39.39% | C10 | 39.50% | 0.11% | C9 | 41.55% | 2.16% | Note 1 |
| A3 | 8 | 2 | C9 | 48.95% | C10 | 49.18% | 0.23% | C9 | 51.50% | 2.55% | Note 1 |
| Note 1: Delay toleration is 1 slot  Note 2: Delay toleration is 2 slots  Note 3: Delay toleration is 3 slots | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 11D: PDCCH blocking rate for FR1, with 30kHz/20MHz, CORESET duration: 3 symbols, Delay toleration: 1

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Company | AL distribution in Table14 | # users | # DCI sizes | Case 1 | | Case 2 | | | Case 3 | | | Comments |
| # PDCCH candidates for AL [1,2,4,8,16] in Table 9 | PDCCH blocking rate | # PDCCH candidates for AL [1,2,4,8,16] in Table 9 | PDCCH blocking rate | Blocking rate increase relative to Case 1 | # PDCCH candidates for AL [1,2,4,8,16] in Table 9 | PDCCH blocking rate | Blocking rate increase relative to Case 1 |  |
| vivo | A1 | 2 | 2 | C1 | 0.67% | C1 | 1.58% | 0.91% | C1 | 1.48% | 0.81% |  |
| A1 | 3 | 2 | C1 | 1.62% | C1 | 2.95% | 1.33% | C1 | 3.13% | 1.51% |  |
| A1 | 4 | 2 | C1 | 2.34% | C1 | 4.39% | 2.05% | C1 | 4.80% | 2.46% |  |
| A1 | 5 | 2 | C1 | 3.35% | C1 | 5.74% | 2.39% | C1 | 5.81% | 2.46% |  |
| A1 | 1~5 | 2 | C1 | 0.10% | C1 | 0.20% | 0.10% | C1 | 0.20% | 0.10% | Note 1 |
| Note 1: Metric: the whole system blocking probability. It can be calculated by summing the product of the percentage of each number of UE simultaneously scheduled per slot and its corresponding blocking probability. | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 11E: PDCCH blocking rate for FR1, with 30kHz/20MHz, CORESET duration: 2 symbols, Delay toleration: 1, DCI size = 60 bits (NOT including CRC)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Company | AL distribution in Table14 | # users | # DCI sizes | Case 1 | | Case 2 | | Case 3 | | | Comments |
| # PDCCH candidates for AL [1,2,4,8,16] in Table 9 | PDCCH blocking rate | # PDCCH candidates for AL [1,2,4,8,16] in Table 9 | PDCCH blocking rate | # PDCCH candidates for AL [1,2,4,8,16] in Table 9 | PDCCH blocking rate | Blocking rate increase relative to Case 1 |  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | A5 | 5 | Note 1 | C5 | 8.60% | - | - | C2 | 8.60% | 0.0% | Note 2 |
| A5 | 10 | Note 1 | C5 | 23.20% | - | - | C2 | 23.20% | 0.0% | Note 2 |
| A6 | 5 | Note 1 | C5 | 14.5% | - | - | C2 | 14.5% | 0.0% | Note 2 |
| A6 | 10 | Note 1 | C5 | 33.70% | - | - | C2 | 33.70% | 0.0% | Note 2 |
| Note 1: Reference case：2；50% BD reduction case:1  Note 2: For RedCap UEs using 2RX; BD reduction by reducing DCI size budget is evaluated (i.e. 'the number of DCI sizes to monitor per PDCCH candidate' is set to 2 for the reference case and 1 for approximately 50% reduction in BD limits). | | | | | | | | | | | |

**Proposal 8.2.3.1-1: Incorporate the above Table 9 and Table 10A/B/C/D/E into text proposal in the Redcap TR 38.875 for FR1. If not, what changes to the Tables are needed in order to add into Redcap TR. If concerns on results from specific source(s) to be captured in TR 38.875, please explicitly comment with reasoning in ‘comments’ column.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Y/N** | | **Comments** |
| CATT | Y | |  |
| LG | Y | | We are okay with the tables. |
| vivo | N | | We have two major concerns in capturing the results like above   1. For AL distribution, C1 makes sense and most companies have simulated this case. Other configurations (C2~C7), no simulation results have been provided by any company showing those configurations are valid in any simulated scenario. Without such justification, we do not agree to capture results for C2~C7 2. For number of co-scheduled UEs, the range of 2~10 was arbitrarily chosen. From our simulation results, we observed it is rare case that number of co-scheduled UEs is 4 or 5, more than 5 co-scheduled UEs cannot be seen from the simulation. We would like to ask for justification for the number larger than 5. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Y | |  |
| Panasonic | Y | |  |
| Sharp | Y | |  |
| Samsung | Y with modification. | | Table 9 is quite large. It’s better to split it into three tables based on channel conditions, i.e. different assumption for AL distribution. At least C1, C2, C3 of AL distributions should be considered. It will help us to draw conclusions or observations for different channel conditions as well. |
| Nokia | Y | |  |
| Qualcomm | Y | |  |
| InterDigital | Y | |  |
| Fraunhofer | Y | |  |
| Futurewei | Y | | Regarding Vivo ‘s comment of only capturing C1: our understanding that it was up to the companies to decide which distribution to use, so other distributions should be included. Besides, C1-C6 model different scenarios (good/medium/bad coverage, etc.) and provide good insight that should be captured in the TR |
| Ericsson | Y | For consistency, we suggest using either percentage or non-percentage values in the tables.  In Table 8, some of the configurations for the number of PDCCH candidates per AL are not valid. The candidates should be among {0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8} to be valid. In our view, such configurations should not be captured in the TR.  Our suggestion is to have a table summarizing the blocking rate values reported by the companies, instead of including Table 9 and Table 10A/B/C/D/E in the TR. The excel sheet can then be provided as a reference. | |
| Intel | Y for Table 9, Tables 10A/B/D | Other Tables 10C/E are not in line with baseline or optional configurations. Agreement does not include “Other values not precluded” for DCI size and CORESET duration. Hence, we suggest to capture tables based on agreed observations for more focused observations.  Also, note that we have corrected a copy-paste error and also added some new results. | |
| DOCOMO | Y |  | |
| OPPO | Y |  | |
| ZTE,sanechips | Y | From our point of view, any method for BD reduction is not precluded before evaluation. The candidates number after reduction should not be limited by the legacy candidates {0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8}.  The delay tolerance has an impact on the PDCCH blocking and 2 slots can be an optional configuration according to the agreement. Therefore, the simulation about the delay tolerance should be included. Further, the delay tolerance simulation results are collected in Table10C and we made a revision for Table10C. | |

**Summary of 1st round email discussions**

All responses except companies agree to capture the results of Table 9 and Table 10A/B/C/D/Einto TR 38.875.

Companies views are summarized in Table below:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Companies | # Companies |
| Yes | CATT, LG, Huawei, HiSilicon, Panasonic, Sharp, Samsung (split Table 9), Nokia, Qualcomm, InterDigital, Fraunhofer, Futurewei, Ericsson, DoCoMo, OPPO, ZTE,sanechips | 17 |
| No | vivo (1st concern on results with AL distributions configuration Cx except C1; 2nd concern on co-scheduled UEs > 5) | 1 |
| Partially yes | Intel (Yes to Table 9/10A/10B/10D) | 1 |

**Discussion Point for GTW:**

* Handling results with AL distributions configuration Cx except C1 and co-scheduled UEs > 5 [vivo]

One response [Samsung] suggested to split the PDCCH blocking rate Table into three tables based on AL distributions configuration C1, C2, or C3, which sounds make a lot of sense and actually necessary to figure out the corresponding observations. Hence, it was implemented in the new version of feature leader summary.

**[FL4] Proposal 8.2.3.1-1: Incorporate the revised Table 8/9, Table 10A/10B/10C/10D, Table 11A/11B/11C/11D/ 11E into Redcap TR 38.875.**

* It is up to TR editor to use a separate excel sheet to include these Tables or directly capture these tables for inclusion in the TR.

**Except the concerns raised on results of AL distribution C2/C3 and co-scheduled UEs >5 as already captured in ‘Discussion point’ above (Note that it is planned to be separately discussed first in next GTW session and not focus of this proposal), any other concerns on FL Proposal 8.2.3.1-1?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Y/N** | **Comments** |
| vivo | N | * + - 1. We do not agree to capture the results assuming arbitrary AL distributions (C2/C3) without given any justification for their rationality in the practical deployment or simulation scenarios. We suggest either delete the results for AL distribution C2/C3, or if there is strong desire to capture them we should add a statement to the TR that “there is no common understanding in RAN1 regarding the AL distribution other than C1”       2. We do not agree to capture the results assuming arbitrary number of co-scheduled UEs, especially for numbers larger than 5. We suggest to either delete those results, or if there is strong desire to capture them we should add a statement to the TR that “there is common understanding in RAN1 regarding the number of co-scheduled UEs larger than 5 assuming non-full buffer traffic model”       3. One minor comment is that notation Cx is used to name both the AL distribution and the PDCCH candidate configurations, which may cause some confusion for the readers. |
| LG | Partially yes | With regard to **[FL4] Proposal 8.2.1-1**, the tables should be captured excluding the results with reduced DCI size budget. Or, it is okay to capture the whole results with a note that explicitly mentions BD is reduced by reducing the DCI size budget. |
| CATT | Y |  |
| ZTE,sanechips | Y |  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Y | We are fine to incorporate the revised Table 8/9, Table 10A/10B/10C/10D, Table 11A/11B/11C/11D/ 11E into Redcap TR 38.875. |
| Samsung | Y |  |
| Futurewei | Y | The template that was agreed for power savings has a column for indicating the aggregation level distribution, thereby making it clear that the evaluation was not restricted to C1. Consequently, other configurations (C2, etc.) can, and should be captured. In addition, there is no good reasons to limit the number of UEs to 5. Consequently, the tables should be included as is. |
| Qualcomm | Y |  |
| Ericsson | N | There can be a confusion related to the column for “Blocking rate increase compared to Case 1” in the Tables. The blocking rate increase can be presented in two ways. Let a and b be the blocking rate for the reference case and reduced BD case. The blocking rate increase can be:   * Option 1: Absolute increase: (b%-a%) * Option 2: Relative increase: 100\*[(b-a)/a] %   For example, if the blocking rate increases from 20% to 30%, the absolute increase is 10% while the relative increase is 50%.  In our opinion, it is important to clarify this metric and the way that it should be presented in the TR. We are fine with including both absolute and relative values, in line with ZTE’s comments.  In Table 10B, we think it should be Note 8, instead of Note 9.  In Table 9, some of the configurations (e.g., configurations 7, 9, 13) for the number of PDCCH candidates per AL are not valid. The candidates should be among {0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8} to be valid. In our view, such configurations should not be captured in the TR. |
| Nokia, NSB | Y |  |
| Intel | N | We think it maybe premature to agree to capture the tables before the planned GTW discussion. As we mentioned before, it is expected to understand the justification first how in practice AL distributions such as C2 and C3 can work for simultaneously scheduling a reasonable number of UEs with low blocking probability, e.g., 10% or lower. We are expected to capture results in TR that can be implementable in practice. |
| FL5 | Seven responses agreed to capture the Table 8/9, Table 10A/10B/10C/10D, Table 11A/11B/11C/11D/ 11E into Redcap TR 38.875 for PDCCH blocking rate performance.  One response indicates that ‘Cx’ is used for both PDCCH AL distribution configuration of AL [1,2,4,8,16] in Table 8 and configuration of number of PDCCH candidates in Table 9, which may cause confusion for reader. To address this concern, FL made some editorial changes with using ‘Ax’ for PDCCH AL distribution configuration in Table 8 and keeping ‘Cx’ for configuration of number of PDCCH candidates.  Two responses continue raising concerns about evaluation results of Ax other than A1 and the number of simultaneously scheduled UE > 5. However, as clarified by FL, whether or not to capture the A2/A3/others are separate discussion as planned in GTW session and not focus of this discussion. The intention of this discussion is to ensure that no concern on the formulation of Table themselves. Once the A2/A3/others are addressed, we can directly agree all tables or simply excluding the tables of A2/A3 based on the outcome of GTW.  One response indicates to discuss the definition of newly added column “Blocking rate increase compared to Case 1”. First of all, FL would like to clarify why this column is needed. Eventually, what needs to be captured in TR is the increase of blocking rate caused by the reduced BDs. On one hand, FL agreed with the response that how to make observations based on these columns, i.e. absolute increase (i.e. newly added column) and/or relative increase should be discussed and concluded. On the other hand, this discussion supposed to be in observation section and not here. Hence, FL plans to trigger discussions on this response on the observation section.    **[FL5]** **Proposal 8.2.3.1-1:** If A2/A3/others would be agreed for inclusion in the TR, incorporate the revised Table 8/9, Table 10A/10B/10C/10D, Table 11A/11B/11C/11D/ 11E into Redcap TR 38.875.   * It is up to TR editor to use a separate excel sheet to include these Tables or directly capture these tables for inclusion in the TR. * The table will be further updated with potential updated PDCCH blocking results. | |
| vivo | If AL distributions other than A1 are to be captured, we think a statement like the following should be added into the TR  “there is no common understanding in RAN1 regarding the validity of AL distributions other than C1” | |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | For our results, there are some places where the note is not captured correctly, e.g. some of the note is not applicable and some note is missed for the corresponding row. Therefore, we update the Note in the table. After the revision, we support the FL5’s Proposal 8.2.3.1-1. | |
| ZTE,sanechips | We are fine with the FL5’s Proposal 8.2.3.1-1 | |
| Futurewei | Ok to capture. Vivo’s note is not necessary | |
| Ericsson | We are fine with FL’s proposal (although we think that there are invalid configurations in Table 9, as we also commented in our response to FL4). Additionally, we are also okay to capture relative increase.  Agree with Futurewei. Vivo’s note is not required. | |

**On Observations**

Similar as drafting observations for evaluation results of power saving gain, it is necessary to first agree sort of high-level methodology regarding how to formulate the observations based on the collected results e.g. how to separate observations for PDCCH blocking rate performance.

The following was observed in companies’ contributions:

* Separate observations for Aggregation Level (AL) distributions for AL [1,2,4,8,16] i.e. A1/A2/A3/Others
* Separate observations based on the number of simultaneously scheduled UEs.

**[FL4] Proposal 8.2.3.1-2:**

* Determine the Xx (smallest PDCCH blocking rate)-Yy (largest PDCCH blocking rate) value based on the smallest and largest values reported by each company at least considering:
  + Separate observations with corresponding Xx-Yy values are captured at least for Aggregation Level (AL) distributions for AL [1,2,4,8,16] i.e. C1/C2/C3/Others.
  + Separate observations with corresponding Xx-Yy values for number of simultaneously scheduled Ues.
  + Separate observations with corresponding Xx-Yy values for 25% and 50% reduction in BD limit.
* Capture average/mean value of Xx-Yy excluding the smallest and the largest values among companies.
* Explicitly mention the result/observations if it was provided by a few source companies e.g. 1 or 2 with special setup or assumptions.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Y/N** | **Comments** |
| vivo | N | As an technical report, observations should be only drawn for the reasonable scenarios/configurations, which is the AL configuration C1 and when the number of co-scheduled Ues is less than 5. For any other cases, we do not think observations can be drawn since the those cases are not technically justified.  The Xx and Yy should not be the absolute blockage value for the corresponding cases, instead, it should be the relative increase value by a given % of BD reduction, i.e. the numbers from the column in red color. It is fine to take the similar approach as the power saving evaluation to derive the range and mean values. |
| CATT | Y | The same method as power saving evaluation should be applied here. |
| ZTE,sanechips | Partially Yes | First of all, similar with vivo’s second point, the relative increase percentage, which actually is a range (Pp,Qq), can be adopted to describe the blocking rate increase by BD reduction, since it can mitigate the impacts on the PDCCH blocking rate brought by different simulation platforms from each company.  Further, besides the relative increase percentage, the absolute blockage value with a range (Xx,Yy) also should be adopted, because in some cases, the absolute blockage value is extremely low (e.g.,0.0001) and the relative increase percentage up to 200 % may be also acceptable.  Therefore, both an absolute blockage value (Xx,Yy) and a relative increase percentage (Pp,Qq) based on separate observations should be adopted to obtain the overall results. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Partially Yes | The way to obtain the value range can be reused. In detail, we have the following comments:   1. Regarding the separation for the simultaneously scheduled Ues, we just need to take two typical values. 5 and 10 are suggested. There is no need to give 10 observations with respective to the simultaneously scheduled Ues from 1 to 10. 2. We think only capturing the relative increment of PDCCH blocking rate in observations is not enough. According to the simulation results, there are some results to show zero or very small PDCCH blocking rate increment, however the PDCCH blocking rate of baseline is already very high. We think in this case, the PDCCH blocking is not increased due to the fact the baseline is already very bad. Therefore, the observation of very low PDCCH blocking rate increase without knowing the baseline blocking rate may not help to draw a useful conclusion. Both baseline PDCCH blocking rate and blocking rate increase should be reflected in the observation. 3. Capture that BD reduction with reduced DCI size budget shall not increase the PDCCH blocking rate. |
| Samsung | Yes with modification | Besides the observations with respect to different PDCCH BD rate, it’s also important to draw the observations about enhancements/techniques from companies regarding how to reduce PDCCH blocking probability.  In our evaluations, we provide results of reduced PDCCH blocking probability based on techniques, including   * One PDCCH to schedule multiple PDSCHs/PUSCHs. * Enhancement of PDCCH candidate dropping based on predetermined CCE AL priority order.   Therefore, we suggest to add the following bullet   * Capture techniques that can help reducing PDCCH blocking probability, e.g. one PDCCH schedules multiple PDSCHs/PUSCHs, enhancement of PDCCH candidates dropping |
| Futurewei | Y |  |
| Qualcomm | Y |  |
| Ericsson | Y, partially | In our view, observations should be separate for baseline parameters and optional parameters. |
| Nokia, NSB | Y |  |
| Intel | N | Similar comment as above. If the configurations are questionable, then observations based on them are no different. |

**Summary of 4th round email discussions**

One response [Ericsson] to Proposal 8.2.3.1-1 indicates to discuss the framework regarding how to capture the increase of PDCCH block rate caused by reduced number of BDs at UE side as copied below:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Ericsson | N | There can be a confusion related to the column for “Blocking rate increase compared to Case 1” in the Tables. The blocking rate increase can be presented in two ways. Let a and b be the blocking rate for the reference case and reduced BD case. The blocking rate increase can be:   * Option 1: Absolute increase: (b%-a%) * Option 2: Relative increase: 100\*[(b-a)/a] %   For example, if the blocking rate increases from 20% to 30%, the absolute increase is 10% while the relative increase is 50%.  In our opinion, it is important to clarify this metric and the way that it should be presented in the TR. We are fine with including both absolute and relative values, in line with ZTE’s comments. |

Following options were listed based on response and can be used as the starting point for this discussion:

* Option 1: Absolute increase: (b%-a%) i.e. values in the newly added column “Blocking rate increase relative to Case 1” in each Table
* Option 2: Relative increase: 100\*[(b-a)/a] %
* Option 3: both Option 1 and Option 2.
  + One template for the observation for option 3 is as follows:

|  |
| --- |
| For FR1 with AL distribution configuration A1 in Table 8, it was observed that the PDCCH blocking rate is increased X% [=(b%-a%)] from a%, which corresponds to Y% (=100\*[(b-a)/a]%) increase relative to a%. |

* + Note that a% and b% maybe determined by averaging samples from different companies for Case 1 e.g. separate averaging for <=5 UEs and >5 UEs.

For example, if the blocking rate increases from 20% to 30%, X%=10% while the relative increase is Y= 50%, which maps to template as follows:

|  |
| --- |
| For FR1 with AL distribution configuration A1 in Table 8, it was observed that the PDCCH blocking rate is increased 10% from 20%, which corresponds to 50% increase relative to 20%. |

FL view is that Opt.3 is better as it captures all of necessary information and provide full picture to avoid any confusion although it needs more effort for FL to post process the results. ☺

**[FL5] Q 8.2.3.1-1: Which of the identified options below is used to capture the observations for PDCCH blocking rate increase into TR:**

* + **Option 1: Absolute increase: (b%-a%)**
  + **Option 2: Relative increase: 100\*[(b-a)/a] %**
  + **Option 3: Both absolute increase and relative increase.**

**Can the following template be used to capture the observations of PDCCH blocking rate? Note that we can delete last sentence if opt.1 was agreed to be used. Comments please focus on the formulation.**

|  |
| --- |
| For FR1 with AL distribution configuration A1 in Table 8, it was observed that the PDCCH blocking rate is increased X% [=(b%-a%)] from a%, which corresponds to Y% (=100\*[(b-a)/a]%) increase relative to a%. |

**Please comment options and template, one by one, in ‘Comments’ below.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comments** |
| OPPO | Option 1, Also, it would be good to show for more realistic number of UEs. |
| Samsung | We are fine with either Option 1 or Option 3. We think it’s the absolute value that matters. Companies can tell the relative increase or derive them from the absolute values easily. |
| Intel | Option 3 is fine |
| vivo | Option 1 should be used.  Option 2 is very misleading in case of low blocking probability (which is typical system operating scenario), a blocking increase from 1% to 1.5% will be considered as 50% increase by option 2, however, the actual system impact is marginal as the blocking rate is at a very low level. |
| Sharp | Option 3. Besides the increase, the absolute blocking probability is needed. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Option 3, and we are generally fine with the formulation of the observations, but in our understanding, it is just an example of “For FR1 with AL distribution configuration A1 in Table 8”. To be more general as a template/formulation, we suggest: “For Case\_A, it was observed that the PDCCH blocking rate is increased X% [=(b%-a%)] from a%, which corresponds to Y% (=100\*[(b-a)/a]%) increase relative to a%.”. The Case\_A can be discussed and decided when providing the detailed observations. |
| Nokia, NSB | Either Option 1 or Option 3 |
| CATT | Same views as Sharp. |
| LG | Option 3. |
| ZTE,sanechips | Option3. Different perspectives help obtain the overall analysis. BTW, we are also OK with the formula modification from Huawei, which looks clearer. |
| Qualcomm | Option 1 is sufficient. |
| InterDigital | Option 1 or 3. |
| Futurewei | Option 3 provides the full picture and should be captured as is |
| Ericsson | We prefer Option 3. |

**Summary of 4th round email discussions**

On high level, all responses agree to reuse the methodology agreed for power saving gain description. Regarding the details, three responses indicates to discuss which of absolute increase and relative increase metrics are used to draw observation, which has been covered by Q 8.2.3.1-1 and not discussed here. One response indicates that observations should be separate for baseline parameters and optional parameters. One response indicates to add observations about enhancements/techniques from companies regarding how to reduce PDCCH blocking probability. One source indicates to use typical value, i.e. <=5 and >5 as metric to capture the PDCCH blocking probability to avoid unnecessarily complicating the specification and observations.

**[FL5] Q 8.2.3.1-2: Does the following identified separate observations are sufficient to capture the PDCCH blocking rate increase? If yes, can we use X=5 as threshold to group results into two groups to capture into TR 38.875 (i.e. two cases with 1<X<=5 and 5<X<=10])? If not, what other X values need to be considered?**

* Separate for Aggregation Level (AL) distributions for AL [1,2,4,8,16] i.e. C1/C2/C3/Others.
* Separate observations for number of simultaneously scheduled UEs X.
* Separate observations for 25% and 50% reduction in BD limit.
* Separate observations for baseline parameters and optional parameters.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Y/N** | **Comments** |
| Samsung | Y |  |
| Intel | Y |  |
| vivo | Y | We think it should be sufficient to make separate observations according to the above four dimensions. One minor correction: C1/C2/C3 should be replaced by A1/A2/A3 according to the current table format. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Partially Yes | 1. We support to use X=5 as the threshold to separate observations for number of simultaneously scheduled UEs X; 2. In our understanding, the separation observations for baseline parameters and optional parameters also includes the observation by comparing baseline parameters and optional parameters. If yes, we support the addition of this separation. 3. Observations about techniques from companies regarding how to reduce PDCCH blocking probability should be also observed. |
| ZTE,sanechips | Partially Yes | We do not think there is a necessity to define a threshold before we have the results analysis, because we think the similar performance results can be put in one group and we can not foresee that the threshold X=5 for dividing the two groups is the inflection point of PDCCH blocking rate performance. |
| Qualcomm | Y |  |
| InterDigital | Y |  |
| Futurewei | Y |  |
| Ericsson | Y |  |

**[FL5] Q 8.2.3.1-3: Which of the two options can be used to capture PDCCH blocking rate impact? If none of them, what other method can be considered? Please provide detailed answer if new methodology is preferred.**

* **Option 1:**
* Step 1: Determine the % (smallest PDCCH blocking rate) and% (largest PDCCH blocking rate) value of Case 1 based on the smallest and largest values reported by each company ‘ at least considering:
  + Note that: <%~% > vector is generated on a per company basis at this step.
* Step-2: Determine average/mean value average\_a of and excluding the smallest and the largest values of % and % among companies.
  + , where K denotes the number of source companies that simulated X<=5 and X>5 cases, respectively.
* Step-3: Reuse the same approach to derive the and values.
* Step-4: Determine the absolute increase and relative increase as follows:
  + X% = [(~].
  + Y% = [(~].
* Step-5: Capture the following into TR for PDCCH blocking rate impact based on the template in Q 8.2.3.1-1

|  |
| --- |
| * For FR1 with AL distribution configuration A1 in Table 8, it was observed that the PDCCH blocking rate is increased X% from [which corresponds to Y% increase relative to [ |

* Explicitly mention the result/observations if it was provided by a few source companies e.g. 1 or 2 with special setup or assumptions.
* **Option 2:** 
  + Step 1: Determine a single average/mean value based on values reported by each company ‘
    - for company ‘j’. M represents the number of configurations simulated by company ‘j’ for the corresponding case, e.g. **X<=5.**
  + Step 2: Determine a single average/mean value by averaging the values from different companies for a sperate observation, excluding the smallest and the largest values of among companies.
    - , K denotes the number of source companies that simulated a same observation configuration e.g. Table 10A after excluding the smallest and largest value.
  + Reuse the same approach to derive the
  + Step-4: Determine the absolute increase and relative increase as follows:
    - X% = [-].
    - Y% = [(].
  + Step-5: Capture the following into TR for PDCCH blocking rate impact based on the template in Q 8.2.3.1-1

|  |
| --- |
| For FR1 with AL distribution configuration A1 in Table 8, it was observed that the PDCCH blocking rate is increased X% from [which corresponds to Y% increase relative to [ |

* Explicitly mention the result/observations if it was provided by a few source companies e.g. 1 or 2 with special setup or assumptions.

Please carefully check and provide detailed comments if propose to use different approaches.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Y/N** | **Comments** |
| Samsung | Y with modification | We prefer Option 1 with a range for X%, and Y%. The range is necessary to reflect different assumptions on additional configuration not discussed or unavoidable errors of the simulation.  In addition, it’s not clear what observation we expect to get from the last bullet. We think the special setup or assumptions related to enhancements for reducing PDCCH blocking are essential. For example, DCI size budget reduction, or one PDCCH to schedule multiple PDSCHs.  Therefore, we suggest the following modification.   * Explicitly mention the result/observations ~~if it was provided by a few source companies e.g. 1 or 2~~ with special setup or assumptions to mitigate PDCCH blocking rate. |
| Intel | Y | Option 1 is OK. We may clarify that a1 and a2 correspond to blocking rate of baseline? |
| vivo | Option 2 with modifications | We think the methodology should be able to achieve the following   1. For each of the co-scheduled UE number X, to derive a representative blocking rate based on the average across different companies. The reason of doing so is that the blocking rate is highly dependent on the assumption on the number of co-scheduled UEs therefore we should not mix the results across different number of co-scheduled UEs since that will lose some important information. Furthermore, we do not think the results with X>5 should be captured, as there is no evidence that the system will operator like that in a practical scenario. 2. Different representative blocking rate values are provided for each BD reduction rate, i.e. 50% reduction, 25% reduction, no reduction…   Based on above, we suggest the following modifications to Option 2.   * **Option 2:**    + ~~Step 1: Determine a single average/mean value based on values reported by each company ‘~~      - ~~for company ‘j’. M represents the number of configurations simulated by company ‘j’ for the corresponding case, e.g.~~ **~~X<=5.~~**   + Step 2: For each of the co-schedule UE number M (1<M<5), Determine a single average/mean value by averaging the values from different companies for a sperate observation, excluding the smallest and the largest values of among companies.     - , K denotes the number of source companies that simulated a same observation configuration e.g. Table 10A after excluding the smallest and largest value.   + Reuse the same approach to derive the   + Step-4: Determine the absolute increase and relative increase as follows:     - X% = [-].     - Y% = [(].   + Step-5: Capture the following into TR for PDCCH blocking rate impact based on the template in Q 8.2.3.1-1  |  | | --- | | For FR1 with AL distribution configuration A1 in Table 8, it was observed that the PDCCH blocking rate is increased X% from [which corresponds to Y% increase relative to [ | |
| Huawei, HiSilicon |  | Option 2 is preferred. |
| Nokia, NSB |  | Option 2 is preferred |
| CATT |  | Option1 is preferred |
| ZTE,sanechips | Option2 with modification | From our understanding, for option 1, means the minimum average blocking rate with UE number 2 for case1 and UE number 6 for case2. means the maximum average blocking rate with UE number 5 for case1 and UE number 10 for case2. So actually, the average UE blocking rate is based on the UE number 1,5,6,10 in the form of absolute increase and relative increase. In another word, X%=[(increased blocking rate for UE number 2~(increased blocking rate for UE number 5)] for case 1. We are OK with the blocking rate based on each UE number. However, if only some typical UE numbers are selected, a uniform distribution is preferred for us, e.g.,2,4,6,8.  So we generally agree on vivo’s method, and a further modification is needed as following: can be replaced as which means the blocking rate value from company *i* with UE number *M*, where M={2,4,6,8} is preferred for us.  Last, BTW, we are a little confused about the meaning of M (the number of configurations simulated by company ‘j’ ) in the step1 of option2. Maybe there needs a clarification. |
| Futurewei |  | Option 2 |
| Ericsson |  | Option 2 is preferred. |

#### **FR2 Results**

Table 12A: PDCCH blocking rate due to reduced blind decoding for FR2, with 120kHz, CORESET duration: 2 symbols, Delay toleration: 1, AL distribution: A1

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| # | Company | # users | # DCI sizes | Case 1 | | Case 2 | | | Case 3 | | | Comments |
| # PDCCH candidates for AL [1,2,4,8,16] in Table9 | PDCCH blocking rate | # PDCCH candidates for AL [1,2,4,8,16] in Table19 | PDCCH blocking rate | Blocking rate increase relative to Case 1 | # PDCCH candidates for AL [1,2,4,8,16] in Table9 | PDCCH blocking rate | Blocking rate increase relative to Case 1 |
| 1 | Ericsson | 3 | <=2 | C2 | 1.00% | C2 | 1.2% | 0.20% | C2 | 4.4% | 3.4% | Note 1,5 |
| 6 | <= 2 | C2 | 3.90% | C2 | 6.8% | 2.90% | C2 | 14.0% | 10.1% | Note 1, 5 |
| 2 | Qualcomm | 2 | 2 | C1 | 0.20% | C5 | 0.4% | 0.20% | C1 | 4.0% | 3.8% |  |
| 4 | 2 | C1 | 1.10% | C5 | 1.9% | 0.80% | C1 | 11.4% | 10.3% |  |
| 6 | 2 | C1 | 2.60% | C5 | 4.5% | 1.90% | C1 | 17.7% | 15.1% |  |
| 8 | 2 | C1 | 5.10% | C5 | 7.8% | 2.70% | C1 | 23.5% | 18.4% |  |
| 10 | 2 | C1 | 8.40% | C5 | 12.0% | 3.60% | C1 | 28.9% | 20.5% |  |
| 12 | 2 | C1 | 12.70% | C5 | 16.6% | 3.90% | C1 | 33.5% | 20.8% |  |
| 14 | 2 | C1 | 17.70% | C5 | 21.5% | 3.80% | C1 | 38.0% | 20.3% |  |
| 16 | 2 | C1 | 22.90% | C5 | 26.5% | 3.60% | C1 | 41.7% | 18.8% |  |
| 18 | 2 | C1 | 28.20% | C5 | 31.4% | 3.20% | C1 | 45.4% | 17.2% |  |
| 20 | 2 | C1 | 33.50% | C5 | 36.1% | 2.60% | C1 | 48.7% | 15.2% |  |
| 3 | Nokia | 2 | 2 | C1 | 0.00% | C1 | 1.0% | 1.00% | C1 | 3.0% | 3.0% |  |
| 3 | 2 | C1 | 2.00% | C1 | 4.0% | 2.00% | C1 | 7.0% | 5.0% |  |
| 4 | 2 | C1 | 6.00% | C1 | 9.0% | 3.00% | C1 | 15.0% | 9.0% |  |
| 5 | 2 | C1 | 11.00% | C1 | 14.0% | 3.00% | C1 | 26.0% | 15.0% |  |
| 6 | 2 | C1 | 15.00% | C1 | 20.0% | 5.00% | C1 | 40.0% | 25.0% |  |
| 7 | 2 | C1 | 20.00% | C1 | 29.0% | 9.00% | C1 | 59.0% | 39.0% |  |
| 8 | 2 | C1 | 26.00% | C1 | 40.0% | 14.00% | C1 | 77.0% | 51.0% |  |
| 4 | Samsung | 1 | 2 | C1 | 0.00% | C2 | 5.0% | 5.00% | C2 | 8.0% | 8.0% | Note 5 |
| 2 | 2 | C1 | 0.00% | C2 | 5.0% | 5.00% | C2 | 8.0% | 8.0% | Note 5 |
| 3 | 2 | C1 | 0.00% | C2 | 7.0% | 7.00% | C2 | 14.0% | 14.0% | Note 5 |
| 4 | 2 | C1 | 1.00% | C2 | 12.0% | 11.00% | C2 | 22.0% | 21.0% | Note 5 |
| 5 | 2 | C1 | 3.00% | C2 | 18.0% | 15.00% | C2 | 31.0% | 28.0% | Note 5 |
| 6 | 2 | C1 | 7.00% | C2 | 24.0% | 17.00% | C2 | 38.0% | 31.0% | Note 5 |
| 7 | 2 | C1 | 11.00% | C2 | 31.0% | 20.00% | C2 | 45.0% | 34.0% | Note 5 |
| 8 | 2 | C1 | 16.00% | C2 | 37.0% | 21.00% | C2 | 50.0% | 34.0% | Note 5 |
| 9 | 2 | C1 | 22.00% | C2 | 42.0% | 20.00% | C2 | 55.0% | 33.0% | Note 5 |
| 10 | 2 | C1 | 26.00% | C2 | 47.0% | 21.00% | C2 | 59.0% | 33.0% | Note 5 |
| 1 | 2 | C1 | 0.00% | C2 | 5.0% | 5.00% | C2 | 8.0% | 8.0% | Note 3, 5 |
| 2 | 2 | C1 | 0.00% | C2 | 5.0% | 5.00% | C2 | 8.0% | 8.0% | Note 3, 5 |
| 3 | 2 | C1 | 0.00% | C2 | 5.0% | 5.00% | C2 | 8.0% | 8.0% | Note 3, 5 |
| 4 | 2 | C1 | 0.00% | C2 | 5.0% | 5.00% | C2 | 8.0% | 8.0% | Note 3, 5 |
| 5 | 2 | C1 | 0.00% | C2 | 7.0% | 7.00% | C2 | 14.0% | 14.0% | Note 3, 5 |
| 6 | 2 | C1 | 0.00% | C2 | 7.0% | 7.00% | C2 | 14.0% | 14.0% | Note 3, 5 |
| 7 | 2 | C1 | 1.00% | C2 | 12.0% | 11.00% | C2 | 22.0% | 21.0% | Note 3, 5 |
| 8 | 2 | C1 | 1.00% | C2 | 12.0% | 11.00% | C2 | 22.0% | 21.0% | Note 3, 5 |
| 9 | 2 | C1 | 3.00% | C2 | 18.0% | 15.00% | C2 | 31.0% | 28.0% | Note 3, 5 |
| 10 | 2 | C1 | 3.00% | C2 | 18.0% | 15.00% | C2 | 31.0% | 28.0% | Note 3,5 |
| 1~10 | 2 | C1 | 0.00% | C3 | 10.0% | 10.00% | C3 | 10.0% | 10.0% | Note 4,5 |
| 1~10 | 2 | C1 | 0.00% | C3 | 10.0% | 10.00% | C3 | 18.0% | 18.0% | Note 4,5 |
| 1~10 | 2 | C1 | 0.00% | C3 | 10.0% | 10.00% | C3 | 24.0% | 24.0% | Note 4,5 |
| 1~10 | 2 | C1 | 1.00% | C3 | 11.0% | 10.00% | C3 | 29.0% | 28.0% | Note 4,5 |
| 1~10 | 2 | C1 | 3.00% | C3 | 13.0% | 10.00% | C3 | 32.0% | 29.0% | Note 4,5 |
| 1~10 | 2 | C1 | 7.00% | C3 | 16.0% | 9.00% | C3 | 36.0% | 29.0% | Note 4,5 |
| 1~10 | 2 | C1 | 11.00% | C3 | 20.0% | 9.00% | C3 | 41.0% | 30.0% | Note 4,5 |
| 1~10 | 2 | C1 | 16.00% | C3 | 25.0% | 9.00% | C3 | 44.0% | 28.0% | Note 4,5 |
| 1~10 | 2 | C1 | 22.00% | C3 | 30.0% | 8.00% | C3 | 49.0% | 27.0% | Note 4,5 |
| 1~10 | 2 | C1 | 26.00% | C3 | 35.0% | 9.00% | C3 | 52.0% | 26.0% | Note 4,5 |
| Note 1: Digital Beamforming.  Note 3: With enhancement of UE group scheduling with 2 Ues per DCI.  Note 4: with enhancement of PDCCH drooping based on predetermined CCE AL priority order = [1 2 4 8 16]  Note 5: Good coverage | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 12B: PDCCH blocking rate due to reduced blind decoding for FR2, with 120kHz, CORESET duration: 2 symbols, Delay toleration: 1, AL distribution: A2

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| # | Company | # users | # DCI sizes | Case 1 | | Case 2 | | | Case 3 | | | Notes |
| # PDCCH candidates for AL [1,2,4,8,16] in Table 9 | PDCCH blocking rate | # PDCCH candidates for AL [1,2,4,8,16] in Table9 | PDCCH blocking rate | Blocking rate ncrease relative to Case 1 | # PDCCH candidates for AL [1,2,4,8,16] in Table9 | PDCCH blocking rate | Blocking rate ncrease relative to Case 1 |
| 1 | Ericsson | 3 | <= 2 | C2 | 18.0% | C2 | 20.0% | 2.0% | C2 | 24.00% | 6.0% | Note 1,6 |
| 6 | <= 2 | C2 | 36.0% | C2 | 40.0% | 4.0% | C2 | 44.00% | 8.0% | Note 1,6 |
| 2 | Qualcomm | 1 | 2 | C1 | 0.0% | C5 | 0.0% | 0.0% | C1 | 0.00% | 0.0% |  |
| 2 | 2 | C1 | 7.4% | C5 | 7.8% | 0.4% | C1 | 10.80% | 3.4% |  |
| 3 | 2 | C1 | 14.2% | C5 | 15.3% | 1.1% | C1 | 20.30% | 6.1% |  |
| 4 | 2 | C1 | 20.4% | C5 | 22.0% | 1.6% | C1 | 28.00% | 7.6% |  |
| 5 | 2 | C1 | 25.9% | C5 | 27.9% | 2.0% | C1 | 34.50% | 8.6% |  |
| 6 | 2 | C1 | 31.2% | C5 | 33.6% | 2.4% | C1 | 40.40% | 9.2% |  |
| 7 | 2 | C1 | 35.8% | C5 | 38.4% | 2.6% | C1 | 45.30% | 9.5% |  |
| 8 | 2 | C1 | 40.3% | C5 | 43.0% | 2.7% | C1 | 49.70% | 9.4% |  |
| 9 | 2 | C1 | 44.0% | C5 | 46.7% | 2.7% | C1 | 53.30% | 9.3% |  |
| 10 | 2 | C1 | 47.5% | C5 | 50.1% | 2.6% | C1 | 56.60% | 9.1% |  |
| 3 | ZTE | 2 | 2 | C2 | 9.2% | C6 | 10.0% | 0.8% | C1 | 22.88% | 13.7% | Note 5 |
| 4 | 2 | C2 | 26.1% | C6 | 28.9% | 2.9% | C1 | 44.00% | 18.0% | Note 5 |
| 6 | 2 | C2 | 40.9% | C6 | 43.3% | 2.5% | C1 | 54.92% | 14.1% | Note 5 |
| 8 | 2 | C2 | 51.9% | C6 | 54.3% | 2.5% | C1 | 62.61% | 10.7% | Note 5 |
| 4 | Samsung | 1 | 2 | C1 | 0.0% | C2 | 40.0% | 40.0% | C2 | 61.00% | 61.0% | Note 5 |
| 2 | 2 | C1 | 11.0% | C2 | 42.0% | 31.0% | C2 | 61.00% | 50.0% | Note 5 |
| 3 | 2 | C1 | 19.0% | C2 | 45.0% | 26.0% | C2 | 61.00% | 42.0% | Note 5 |
| 4 | 2 | C1 | 25.0% | C2 | 47.0% | 22.0% | C2 | 62.00% | 37.0% | Note 5 |
| 5 | 2 | C1 | 30.0% | C2 | 50.0% | 20.0% | C2 | 63.00% | 33.0% | Note 5 |
| 6 | 2 | C1 | 35.0% | C2 | 52.0% | 17.0% | C2 | 64.00% | 29.0% | Note 5 |
| 7 | 2 | C1 | 39.0% | C2 | 54.0% | 15.0% | C2 | 66.00% | 27.0% | Note 5 |
| 8 | 2 | C1 | 43.0% | C2 | 56.0% | 13.0% | C2 | 67.00% | 24.0% | Note 5 |
| 9 | 2 | C1 | 46.0% | C2 | 58.0% | 12.0% | C2 | 68.00% | 22.0% | Note 5 |
| 10 | 2 | C1 | 49.0% | C2 | 60.0% | 11.0% | C2 | 69.00% | 20.0% | Note 5 |
| 1 | 2 | C1 | 0.0% | C2 | 40.0% | 40.0% | C2 | 61.00% | 61.0% | Note3, 5 |
| 2 | 2 | C1 | 0.0% | C2 | 40.0% | 40.0% | C2 | 61.00% | 61.0% | Note3, 5 |
| 3 | 2 | C1 | 11.0% | C2 | 42.0% | 31.0% | C2 | 61.00% | 50.0% | Note3, 5 |
| 4 | 2 | C1 | 11.0% | C2 | 42.0% | 31.0% | C2 | 61.00% | 50.0% | Note3, 5 |
| 5 | 2 | C1 | 19.0% | C2 | 45.0% | 26.0% | C2 | 61.00% | 42.0% | Note3, 5 |
| 6 | 2 | C1 | 19.0% | C2 | 45.0% | 26.0% | C2 | 61.00% | 42.0% | Note3, 5 |
| 7 | 2 | C1 | 25.0% | C2 | 47.0% | 22.0% | C2 | 62.00% | 37.0% | Note3, 5 |
| 8 | 2 | C1 | 25.0% | C2 | 47.0% | 22.0% | C2 | 62.00% | 37.0% | Note3, 5 |
| 9 | 2 | C1 | 30.0% | C2 | 50.0% | 20.0% | C2 | 63.00% | 33.0% | Note3, 5 |
| 10 | 2 | C1 | 30.0% | C2 | 50.0% | 20.0% | C2 | 63.00% | 33.0% | Note3, 5 |
| 1 | 2 | C1 | 0.0% | C4 | 0.0% | 0.0% | C4 | 20.00% | 20.0% | Note 4, 5 |
| 2 | 2 | C1 | 11.0% | C4 | 11.0% | 0.0% | C4 | 30.00% | 19.0% | Note 4, 5 |
| 3 | 2 | C1 | 19.0% | C4 | 19.0% | 0.0% | C4 | 38.00% | 19.0% | Note 4, 5 |
| 4 | 2 | C1 | 25.0% | C4 | 27.0% | 2.0% | C4 | 43.00% | 18.0% | Note 4, 5 |
| 5 | 2 | C1 | 30.0% | C4 | 32.0% | 2.0% | C4 | 48.00% | 18.0% | Note 4, 5 |
| 6 | 2 | C1 | 35.0% | C4 | 37.0% | 2.0% | C4 | 52.00% | 17.0% | Note 4, 5 |
| 7 | 2 | C1 | 39.0% | C4 | 41.0% | 2.0% | C4 | 55.00% | 16.0% | Note 4, 5 |
| 8 | 2 | C1 | 43.0% | C4 | 45.0% | 2.0% | C4 | 58.00% | 15.0% | Note 4, 5 |
| 9 | 2 | C1 | 46.0% | C4 | 49.0% | 3.0% | C4 | 61.00% | 15.0% | Note 4, 5 |
| 10 | 2 | C1 | 49.0% | C4 | 53.0% | 4.0% | C4 | 63.00% | 14.0% | Note 4, 5 |
| Note 1: Digital Beamforming.  Note 3: With enhancement of UE group scheduling with 2 Ues per DCI.  Note 4: with enhancement of PDCCH drooping based on predetermined CCE AL priority order = [1 2 4 8 16]  Note 5: Medium coverage | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 12C: PDCCH blocking rate due to reduced blind decoding for FR2, with 120kHz, CORESET duration: 2 symbols, Delay toleration: 1, AL distribution: A3

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| # | Company | # users | # DCI sizes | Case 1 | | Case 2 | | | Case 3 | | | Notes |
| # PDCCH candidates for AL [1,2,4,8,16] in Table15B | PDCCH blocking rate | # PDCCH candidates for AL [1,2,4,8,16] in Table15B | PDCCH blocking rate | Blocking rate increase relative to Case 1 | # PDCCH candidates for AL [1,2,4,8,16] in Table15B | PDCCH blocking rate | Blocking rate ncrease relative to Case 1 |
| 1 | Ericsson | 3 | <= 2 | C2 | 45.0% | C2 | 47.0% | 2.0% | C2 | 49.0% | 4.0% | Note 1, 5 |
| 6 | <= 2 | C2 | 63.0% | C2 | 65.0% | 2.0% | C2 | 67.0% | 4.0% | Note 1, 5 |
| 2 | Qualcomm | 1 | 2 | C1 | 0.0% | C5 | 0.0% | 0.0% | C1 | 0.0% | 0.0% |  |
| 2 | 2 | C1 | 21.2% | C5 | 21.7% | 0.5% | C1 | 23.1% | 1.9% |  |
| 3 | 2 | C1 | 36.2% | C5 | 37.0% | 0.8% | C1 | 39.4% | 3.2% |  |
| 4 | 2 | C1 | 46.8% | C5 | 47.9% | 1.1% | C1 | 50.5% | 3.7% |  |
| 5 | 2 | C1 | 54.1% | C5 | 55.4% | 1.3% | C1 | 58.3% | 4.2% |  |
| 6 | 2 | C1 | 59.5% | C5 | 60.9% | 1.4% | C1 | 63.8% | 4.3% |  |
| 7 | 2 | C1 | 63.9% | C5 | 65.4% | 1.5% | C1 | 68.3% | 4.4% |  |
| 8 | 2 | C1 | 67.2% | C5 | 68.7% | 1.5% | C1 | 71.5% | 4.3% |  |
| 9 | 2 | C1 | 69.7% | C5 | 71.2% | 1.5% | C1 | 74.1% | 4.4% |  |
| 10 | 2 | C1 | 71.7% | C5 | 73.1% | 1.4% | C1 | 76.1% | 4.4% |  |
| 3 | Samsung | 1 | 2 | C1 | 0.0% | C2 | 20.0% | 20.0% | C2 | 49.0% | 49.0% | Note 5 |
| 2 | 2 | C1 | 15.0% | C2 | 32.0% | 17.0% | C2 | 58.0% | 43.0% | Note 5 |
| 3 | 2 | C1 | 25.0% | C2 | 42.0% | 17.0% | C2 | 64.0% | 39.0% | Note 5 |
| 4 | 2 | C1 | 34.0% | C2 | 49.0% | 15.0% | C2 | 68.0% | 34.0% | Note 5 |
| 5 | 2 | C1 | 41.0% | C2 | 55.0% | 14.0% | C2 | 72.0% | 31.0% | Note 5 |
| 6 | 2 | C1 | 47.0% | C2 | 59.0% | 12.0% | C2 | 74.0% | 27.0% | Note 5 |
| 7 | 2 | C1 | 52.0% | C2 | 63.0% | 11.0% | C2 | 76.0% | 24.0% | Note 5 |
| 8 | 2 | C1 | 56.0% | C2 | 66.0% | 10.0% | C2 | 78.0% | 22.0% | Note 5 |
| 9 | 2 | C1 | 59.0% | C2 | 68.0% | 9.0% | C2 | 79.0% | 20.0% | Note 5 |
| 10 | 2 | C1 | 62.0% | C2 | 71.0% | 9.0% | C2 | 80.0% | 18.0% | Note 5 |
| 1 | 2 | C1 | 0.0% | C2 | 20.0% | 20.0% | C2 | 49.0% | 49.0% | Note 3, 5 |
| 2 | 2 | C1 | 0.0% | C2 | 20.0% | 20.0% | C2 | 49.0% | 49.0% | Note 3, 5 |
| 3 | 2 | C1 | 15.0% | C2 | 32.0% | 17.0% | C2 | 58.0% | 43.0% | Note 3, 5 |
| 4 | 2 | C1 | 15.0% | C2 | 32.0% | 17.0% | C2 | 58.0% | 43.0% | Note 3, 5 |
| 5 | 2 | C1 | 25.0% | C2 | 42.0% | 17.0% | C2 | 64.0% | 39.0% | Note 3, 5 |
| 6 | 2 | C1 | 25.0% | C2 | 42.0% | 17.0% | C2 | 64.0% | 39.0% | Note 3, 5 |
| 7 | 2 | C1 | 34.0% | C2 | 49.0% | 15.0% | C2 | 68.0% | 34.0% | Note 3, 5 |
| 8 | 2 | C1 | 34.0% | C2 | 49.0% | 15.0% | C2 | 68.0% | 34.0% | Note 3, 5 |
| 9 | 2 | C1 | 41.0% | C2 | 55.0% | 14.0% | C2 | 72.0% | 31.0% | Note 3, 5 |
| 10 | 2 | C1 | 41.0% | C2 | 55.0% | 14.0% | C2 | 72.0% | 31.0% | Note 3, 5 |
| 1 | 2 | C1 | 0.0% | C4 | 0.0% | 0.0% | C5 | 5.0% | 5.0% | Note 4,5 |
| 2 | 2 | C1 | 14.0% | C4 | 15.0% | 1.0% | C5 | 19.0% | 5.0% | Note 4,5 |
| 3 | 2 | C1 | 26.0% | C4 | 26.0% | 0.0% | C5 | 31.0% | 5.0% | Note 4,5 |
| 4 | 2 | C1 | 34.0% | C4 | 35.0% | 1.0% | C5 | 40.0% | 6.0% | Note 4,5 |
| 5 | 2 | C1 | 41.0% | C4 | 42.0% | 1.0% | C5 | 47.0% | 6.0% | Note 4,5 |
| 6 | 2 | C1 | 47.0% | C4 | 48.0% | 1.0% | C5 | 52.0% | 5.0% | Note 4,5 |
| 7 | 2 | C1 | 52.0% | C4 | 52.0% | 0.0% | C5 | 57.0% | 5.0% | Note 4,5 |
| 8 | 2 | C1 | 56.0% | C4 | 56.0% | 0.0% | C5 | 61.0% | 5.0% | Note 4,5 |
| 9 | 2 | C1 | 59.0% | C4 | 60.0% | 1.0% | C5 | 64.0% | 5.0% | Note 4,5 |
| 10 | 2 | C1 | 62.0% | C4 | 63.0% | 1.0% | C5 | 67.0% | 5.0% | Note 4,5 |
| Note 1: Digital Beamforming.  Note 3: With enhancement of UE group scheduling with 2 Ues per DCI.  Note 4: with enhancement of PDCCH drooping based on predetermined CCE AL priority order = [1 2 4 8 16]  Note 5: Poor coverage | | | | | | | | | | | | |

**Proposal 8.2.3.1-2: Incorporate the above Table 11 into text proposal in the Redcap TR for FR2. If not, what changes to the Tables are needed in order to add into Redcap TR? If concerns on results from one or more source(s) to be captured in TR 38.875, please explicitly comment with reason in ‘Comments’ column.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Y/N** | **Comments** |
| CATT | Y |  |
| LG | Y | We are okay with the tables. |
| Panasonic | Y |  |
| Samsung | Y with modification. | Similar as Table 9, Table 11 is quite large. It’s better to split it into three tables based on channel conditions, i.e. different assumption for AL distribution. At least C1, C2, C3 of AL distributions should be considered. It will help us to draw conclusions or observations for different channel conditions as well. |
| Qualcomm | Y |  |
| InterDigital | Y |  |
| Futurewei | Y |  |
| Ericsson | Y | In Ericsson’s results in Table 11, Note 2 (Analog Beamforming) is not applicable. It is always Note 1 (Digital Beamforming).  Our suggestion is to also have a table summarizing the PDCCH blocking rate reported by the companies, instead of including Table 11, in the TR. The excel sheet can then be provided as a reference. |
| Intel | Y |  |
| DOCOMO | Y |  |
| ZTE,sanechips | Y |  |

**Summary of 1st round email discussions**

All responses agree to capture the results in Table 12 into TR. One company suggested to put the table into excel sheet. Another company suggest split the table into three based on the AL distribution configuration C1, C2 or C3.

**[FL4] Proposal 8.2.3.1-3: Incorporate the revised Table 12A/12B/12C into Redcap TR 38.875**

* It is up to TR editor to use a separate excel sheet to include these Tables or directly capture these tables for inclusion in the TR.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Y/N** | **Comments** |
| LG | Y |  |
| CATT | Y |  |
| ZTE,sanechips | Y |  |
| Samsung | Y |  |
| Futurewei | Y |  |
| Qualcomm | Y |  |
| Ericsson |  | There can be a confusion related to the column for “Blocking rate increase compared to Case 1” in the Tables. The blocking rate increase can be presented in two ways. Let *a* and *b* be the blocking rate for the reference case and reduced BD case. The blocking rate increase can be:   * Option 1: Absolute increase: (*b*%-*a*%) * Option 2: Relative increase: 100\*[*(b-a)/a*] %   For example, if the blocking rate increases from 20% to 30%, the absolute increase is 10% while the relative increase is 50%. In our opinion, it is important to clarify this metric and the way that it should be presented in the TR. We are fine with including both absolute and relative values.  In Table 12B, we believe there is a typo. It should be Note 5, instead of Note 6. |
| Nokia, NSB | Y |  |
| Intel | N | Similar comment as above in 8.2.3.1-1/2 regarding capturing Table 12B/12C |
| FL5 | All responses except two agree to incorporate revised Table 12A/12B/12C into Redcap TR 38.875 as proposed in Proposal 8.2.3.1-3.  Similar as responses for FR1, one response indicates to discuss the newly added column, which FL agreed with response but arranged it to be discussed in observation section.  One response still concerns about the results of A2/A3. However, it supposed to be discussed separately in GTW session.    **[FL5]** **Proposal 8.2.3.1-3:** If A2/A3 would be agreed for inclusion in the TR, incorporate the revised Table 12A/12B/12C into Redcap TR 38.875   * It is up to TR editor to use a separate excel sheet to include these Tables or directly capture these tables for inclusion in the TR. * The table will be further updated with potential updated PDCCH blocking results. | |
| Ericsson | We are fine with FL’s proposal. Additionally, we are also okay to capture relative increase. | |

**Observations**

**[FL4] Proposal 8.2.3.1-4:**

* Determine the Xx (smallest PDCCH blocking rate)-Yy (largest PDCCH blocking rate) value based on the smallest and largest values reported by each company at least considering:
  + Separate observations with corresponding Xx-Yy values are captured at least for Aggregation Level (AL) distributions for AL [1,2,4,8,16] i.e. C1/C2/C3.
  + Separate observations for number of simultaneously scheduled Ues.
  + Separate observations for 25% and 50% reduction in BD limit.
* Capture average/mean value of Xx-Yy excluding the smallest and the largest values among companies for each separate observation.
* Explicitly mention the result/observations if it was provided by a few source companies e.g. 1 or 2 with special setup or assumptions.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Y/N** | **Comments** |
| vivo |  | Similar comments are for **Proposal 8.2.3.1-2:** |
| ZTE,sanechips |  | Similar with FR1 |
| Samsung | Y with modification | Same comments as for FR1 |
| Futurewei | Y |  |
| Qualcomm | Y |  |
| Ericsson | Y, partially | In our view, observations should be separate for baseline parameters and optional parameters. |
| Nokia, NSB | Y |  |
| Intel | N | Similar comment as above in 8.2.3.1-2 |
| FL5 | All responses indicate that similar views as that for FR1. We can focus to make progress on FR1 first and extend the FR1 framework to FR2 to formulate the observations into TR. | |

### 8.2.3.2 Latency and Scheduling flexibility

The latency impacts were studied in [2,6] with following observations:

* P1 [2]: Reduction of BD and CCE limits increases PDCCH blocking probability as well as latency. Moreover, it restricts scheduling flexibility and efficient multiplexing for scheduling multiple UEs.
* P2 [6]: The latency increase caused by BD reduction is negligible.

**Q 8.2.3.2-1: Which of the listed (P1, P2) can be incorporated into text proposal in the Redcap TR for the potential latency and scheduling flexibility performance impacts? If none of them, what is suggested to be captured in the latency and scheduling flexibility analysis section in TR?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comments** |
| CATT | P1 |
| LG | P1 |
| vivo | P2. Due to the long DRX cycle associated with the simulated traffic model, the additional latency impact due to different PDCCH monitoring cases is marginal. For PDCCH blocking and scheduling flexibility, they are more suitable for the previous section 8.2.3.1 |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We also have an observation in [4], which could be the P3:   * Observation 6: When BD reduction with the same DCI size budget is considered, the number of outage UEs would be increased due to the higher PDCCH blocking rate.   We think we should distinguish the reduction of BD into:   1. BD reduction by reducing DCI size budget; 2. BD reduction with the same DCI size budget;   Based on our results in Table 9, the following is suggested to be captured:  BD reduction by reducing DCI size budget shall not impact the latency and scheduling flexibility and when BD reduction with the same DCI size budget is considered, the number of outage UEs would be increased due to the higher PDCCH blocking rate. |
| Panasonic | P1 |
| Sharp | P2 |
| Samsung | P2. Latency can be negligible for RedCap use cases. |
| Nokia | P1 |
| Qualcomm | None of the two seems to capture the overall picture. We propose to add the following based on our evaluation study of PDCCH blocking probability by BD reduction   * Pn [24]: Scheduling flexibility impact by BD reduction depends on multiple factors at least including BW, AL distribution, channel condition, number of ALs per UE, number of UEs that need to be scheduled. |
| MediaTek | P1 |
| InterDigital | P1 |
| Fraunhofer | P1 |
| Futurewei | More discussion is needed before concluding this aspect: if BDs are reduced, all other things being the same (scheme 1a in question 1), P1 is appropriate. However, other schemes (e.g., reducing the number of DCI sizes to monitor) do not affect performance, but may have other impact to study (e.g., what is the impact of reducing the number of DCI sizes).  The QC suggestion could be a good starting point for a top level observation but then, more details should be provided to quantify the impact of each listed parameter |
| Ericsson | P1 should be captured, but not P2. |
| Intel | More discussion is needed before such as observations can be captured. In our analysis, scheduling flexibility loss due to BD reduction up to 50% was minimal at least for the agreed configurations. Below is our observation, copied here for reference:  **Observation 5: For AL distribution [0.5, 0.4, 0.05, 0.03, 0.02], scheduling flexibility is not compromised for 30kHz, 2OS CORESET configuration and only minimally impacted for 15kHz 3OS CORESET, when BD numbers are reduced by half.** |
| DOCOMO | P1 |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | P2. Considering relaxed latency requirements (e.g. 5-10ms, <100ms, < 500ms) for RedCap UEs, a small increase of latency related to PDCCH blocking shouldn’t be a concern. |
| OPPO | P2 |
| ZTE,sanechips | We think P1 and P2 can be applied for different cases according to companies’ simulation scenarios, and both of them should be counted.  Therefore, Combine P1 and P2 as following.  In some cases, reduction of BD and CCE limits increases PDCCH blocking probability as well as latency. Moreover, it restricts scheduling flexibility and efficient multiplexing for scheduling multiple UEs(P1)  In some other cases, the latency increase caused by BD reduction is negligible (P2). |

## 8.2.4 Analysis of coexistence with legacy UEs

Several contributions [2, 7] analyzed potential coexistence issues with legacy UEs caused by reduced PDCCH monitoring. The specification impact analysis based on papers were listed below:

* C1 [2]: The potential impacts on legacy UEs, in terms of PDCCH blocking probability, when coexisting with RedCap UEs depend on the scheduling strategy and system parameters. If legacy UEs are prioritized over RedCap UEs in the gNB scheduling, we do not expect any coexistence impact on the legacy UEs.
* C2 [7]: The coexistence impacts from reducing BD and CCE limits can be mitigated by gNB configuration.

**Q 8.2.4-1: Does the list above (C1, C2) can be incorporated into text proposal in the Redcap TR for the coexistence impacts that need to be considered? If not, please explain why? what other aspects need to be added?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comments** |
| LG | C1 can be incorporated but further study is needed. For coverage recovery, RedCap UEs’ PDCCHs tend to be on higher ALs, and legacy UEs in poor coverage cannot avoid impact. RedCap UEs may be fine with relaxed latency requirement, but, it should be clarified. |
| vivo | There should be no impact to legacy UEs as BD are not reduced for legacy UEs. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We think C2 is reasonable observation. |
| Panasonic | FFS |
| Sharp | C1 and C2 |
| Samsung | No. The PDCCH blocking probability for legacy UEs is impacted by the number of UEs served per cell. It doesn’t matter the coexistence UE is RedCap UE or legacy UE. The reduced PDCCH monitoring capability of RedCap won’t cause any coexistence issue for legacy UEs. |
| Nokia | C1 and C2 |
| Qualcomm | C1 is obvious for legacy UE. It would be equally important if proponent of C1 [2] can clarify how RedCap UEs are impacted if legacy UEs are always prioritized.  It is unclear what does C2 really mean. It is better if proponent of C2 [7] can present some details about whether the impact is to legacy UE or to RedCap UE and how gNB can mitigate the impact by configuration. |
| MediaTek | C1 |
| InterDigital | It is not clear why leagcy UEs are impacted by reduced PDCCH monitoring of RedCap UEs. |
| Futurewei | Both observations are acceptable |
| Ericsson | C1 and C2 should be captured. |
| Intel | It seems this topic received limited attention in this meeting. More discussion is needed. |
| DOCOMO | No. Reduced PDCCH monitoring does not have impact on coexistence with legacy UEs |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | C1 |
| OPPO | Both |
| ZTE,sanechips | C1 and C2. |

## 8.2.5 Analysis of specification impacts

Several contributions [2,7] also point out the specification impacts from the reduced PDCCH monitoring.

* S1 [2]: If the network assist BD reduction and UE power saving using existing configurations without any specified restriction for RedCap, specification changes are not required.
* S2 [2]: If a specific set of number of PDCCH candidates needs to be hardcoded for RedCap, there will be a specification impact.
* S3 [7]: The specification impacts by reducing the BDs and CCEs may be mainly on the RRC parameters, DCI design or the UE behaviors related to blind decoding.

**Q 8.2.5-1: Which of list above (S1, S2, S3) capture the most important specifications impacts that need to be considered for reduced PDCCH monitoring? If none, what other aspects need to be added?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Y/N** | **Comments** |
| CATT | Y |  |
| LG | Y | S1, S2 |
| vivo | N | For scheme #1, agree with S2  For scheme #2, the spec impact would be the specification of supported PDCCH monitoring span gap (i.e. X) and potentially multi-slot scheduling from a single monitoring span. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | N | In our view, BD limit, DCI size budget and DCI format design shall be impacted. |
| Panasonic | Y | S1 and S2. |
| Sharp | Y | S2 and S3 |
| Samsung | Y | Both S2 and S3 are possible. It depends on what type of power saving schemes (in Section 8.2.1 we support eventually. |
| Nokia | Y | S1 and S2 |
| Qualcomm | Y | For S1, it is unclear how UE can be guaranteed that actual BD number is reduced by network without any change to specification. If there is not any specification impact, then even eMBB may use the network assisted BD reduction. S1 should not be captured.  S2 can be captured. But it can be changed from “If a specific set of number of PDCCH candidates” to “a specific set of “reduced” number”. This is because Rel-15 BD limit is also a specific set of number of PDCCH candidates.  For S3, it is a very broad conclusion. Would be better to further clarify by proponent ([7]) the specification change is for adaptive PDCCH monitoring configuration, PDCCH overhead reduction (i.e., by using less PDCCH for scheduling) or DCI size reduction etc. or all of them. Then it can be captured.  For the table in “12. Conclusion”, please also add Qualcomm to the companies supporting scheme 3. |
| MediaTek | Y | S1 and S2 |
| InterDigital | Y | S2 and S3 |
| FUTUREWEI |  | S1 as written is too strong, but could be reworded as:  S4 If the network assist BD reduction and UE power saving using existing configurations without any specified restriction for RedCap, only limited specification changes are ~~not~~ required |
| Ericsson | Y | S1 and S2 should be captured. |
| Intel |  | We think specification impact can be discussed together with the methods for reducing BD numbers, Section 8.2.1 |
| DOCOMO | Y | S1, S2 |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Y | S2, S3 |
| OPPO | N | The specification impact can be discussed further. |
| ZTE,sanechips | Y | S2 and S3. The details can be clarified according to the discussion of Proposal 8.2.1-1 |

# 12. Conclusion

The following table summarizes companies’ proposals to further study the power saving scheme(s) to reduce PDCCH power consumption:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Scheme Index | Supportive Companies | # of companies |
| 1 | Huawei&HiSilicon [4], vivo [6], ZTE [7], Intel [10], Spreadtrum [15], NEC[16] , Samsung[17], OPPO [18], Lenovo [19], Sharp[20], Apple [21], Qualcomm [24], InterDigital[25], WILUS [27], Sequans [28], CATT[8], Fraunhofer [26], CMCC[11] | 19 |
| 2 | vivo[6] | 1 |
| 3 | NEC[16] ,Samsung[17], Lenovo [19] CATT[8], InterDigital, Fraunhofer [26] | 6 |
| 4 (Remain same as in Rel-15/16) | Futurewei [3], Nokia [13], MTK [22], LG[12], Ericsson [2], DOCOMO [23] | 6 |

# References

1. 3GPP TR 38.875 Study on support of reduced capability NR devices (Rel-17)
2. [R1-2007530](file:///C:\Users\wanshic\OneDrive%20-%20Qualcomm\Documents\Standards\3GPP%20Standards\Meeting%20Documents\TSGR1_103\Docs\R1-2007530.zip) Reduced PDCCH monitoring for RedCap Ericsson
3. [R1-2007535](file:///C:\Users\wanshic\OneDrive%20-%20Qualcomm\Documents\Standards\3GPP%20Standards\Meeting%20Documents\TSGR1_103\Docs\R1-2007535.zip) Power savings for RedCap UEs FUTUREWEI
4. [R1-2007597](file:///C:\Users\wanshic\OneDrive%20-%20Qualcomm\Documents\Standards\3GPP%20Standards\Meeting%20Documents\TSGR1_103\Docs\R1-2007597.zip) Power saving for reduced capability devices LH, HiSilicon
5. [R1-2007625](file:///C:\Users\wanshic\OneDrive%20-%20Qualcomm\Documents\Standards\3GPP%20Standards\Meeting%20Documents\TSGR1_103\Docs\R1-2007625.zip) Discussion on PDCCH monitoring reduction for RedCap UEs Panasonic
6. [R1-2007669](file:///C:\Users\wanshic\OneDrive%20-%20Qualcomm\Documents\Standards\3GPP%20Standards\Meeting%20Documents\TSGR1_103\Docs\R1-2007669.zip) Reduced PDCCH monitoring for Reduced Capability NR devices vivo, Guangdong Genius
7. [R1-2007716](file:///C:\Users\wanshic\OneDrive%20-%20Qualcomm\Documents\Standards\3GPP%20Standards\Meeting%20Documents\TSGR1_103\Docs\R1-2007716.zip) Consideration on reduced PDCCH monitoring ZTE
8. [R1-2007863](file:///C:\Users\wanshic\OneDrive%20-%20Qualcomm\Documents\Standards\3GPP%20Standards\Meeting%20Documents\TSGR1_103\Docs\R1-2007863.zip) Discussion on PDCCH monitoring reduction CATT
9. [R1-2007888](file:///C:\Users\wanshic\OneDrive%20-%20Qualcomm\Documents\Standards\3GPP%20Standards\Meeting%20Documents\TSGR1_103\Docs\R1-2007888.zip) Reduced PDCCH monitoring TCL Communication Ltd.
10. [R1-2007948](file:///C:\Users\wanshic\OneDrive%20-%20Qualcomm\Documents\Standards\3GPP%20Standards\Meeting%20Documents\TSGR1_103\Docs\R1-2007948.zip) On reduced PDCCH monitoring for RedCap UEs Intel Corporation
11. [R1-2008017](file:///C:\Users\wanshic\OneDrive%20-%20Qualcomm\Documents\Standards\3GPP%20Standards\Meeting%20Documents\TSGR1_103\Docs\R1-2008017.zip) Discussion on PDCCH monitoring reduction CMCC
12. [R1-2008049](file:///C:\Users\wanshic\OneDrive%20-%20Qualcomm\Documents\Standards\3GPP%20Standards\Meeting%20Documents\TSGR1_103\Docs\R1-2008049.zip) Discussion on PDCCH monitoring for reduced capability NR devices LG Electronics
13. [R1-2008069](file:///C:\Users\wanshic\OneDrive%20-%20Qualcomm\Documents\Standards\3GPP%20Standards\Meeting%20Documents\TSGR1_103\Docs\R1-2008069.zip) Reduced PDCCH monitoring Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell
14. [R1-2008085](file:///C:\Users\wanshic\OneDrive%20-%20Qualcomm\Documents\Standards\3GPP%20Standards\Meeting%20Documents\TSGR1_103\Docs\R1-2008085.zip) Discussion on reduced PDCCH monitoring for reduced capability device Xiaomi
15. [R1-2008105](file:///C:\Users\wanshic\OneDrive%20-%20Qualcomm\Documents\Standards\3GPP%20Standards\Meeting%20Documents\TSGR1_103\Docs\R1-2008105.zip) Discussion on reduced PDCCH monitoring Spreadtrum Communications
16. [R1-2008115](file:///C:\Users\wanshic\OneDrive%20-%20Qualcomm\Documents\Standards\3GPP%20Standards\Meeting%20Documents\TSGR1_103\Docs\R1-2008115.zip) Reduced PDCCH monitoring for REDCAP NR devices NEC
17. [R1-2008171](file:///C:\Users\wanshic\OneDrive%20-%20Qualcomm\Documents\Standards\3GPP%20Standards\Meeting%20Documents\TSGR1_103\Docs\R1-2008171.zip) Reduced PDCCH monitoring Samsung
18. [R1-2008261](file:///C:\Users\wanshic\OneDrive%20-%20Qualcomm\Documents\Standards\3GPP%20Standards\Meeting%20Documents\TSGR1_103\Docs\R1-2008261.zip) Solutions of reduced PDCCH monitoring OPPO
19. [R1-2008336](file:///C:\Users\wanshic\OneDrive%20-%20Qualcomm\Documents\Standards\3GPP%20Standards\Meeting%20Documents\TSGR1_103\Docs\R1-2008336.zip) PDCCH monitoring at reduced capability UE Lenovo, Motorola Mobility
20. [R1-2008395](file:///C:\Users\wanshic\OneDrive%20-%20Qualcomm\Documents\Standards\3GPP%20Standards\Meeting%20Documents\TSGR1_103\Docs\R1-2008395.zip) Reduced PDCCH Monitoring for RedCap Devices Sharp
21. [R1-2008470](file:///C:\Users\wanshic\OneDrive%20-%20Qualcomm\Documents\Standards\3GPP%20Standards\Meeting%20Documents\TSGR1_103\Docs\R1-2008470.zip) Reduced PDCCH Monitoring for RedCap Devices Apple
22. [R1-2008511](file:///C:\Users\wanshic\OneDrive%20-%20Qualcomm\Documents\Standards\3GPP%20Standards\Meeting%20Documents\TSGR1_103\Docs\R1-2008511.zip) Discussion on reduced PDCCH monitoring for NR RedCap UEs MediaTek Inc.
23. [R1-2008552](file:///C:\Users\wanshic\OneDrive%20-%20Qualcomm\Documents\Standards\3GPP%20Standards\Meeting%20Documents\TSGR1_103\Docs\R1-2008552.zip) Discussion on reduced PDCCH monitoring for RedCap NTT DOCOMO, INC.
24. [R1-2008621](file:///C:\Users\wanshic\OneDrive%20-%20Qualcomm\Documents\Standards\3GPP%20Standards\Meeting%20Documents\TSGR1_103\Docs\R1-2008621.zip) PDCCH Monitoring Reduction and Power Saving for RedCap Devices Qualcomm Incorporated
25. [R1-2008685](file:///C:\Users\wanshic\OneDrive%20-%20Qualcomm\Documents\Standards\3GPP%20Standards\Meeting%20Documents\TSGR1_103\Docs\R1-2008685.zip) Reduced PDCCH monitoring for reduced capability NR devices InterDigital, Inc.
26. [R1-2008712](file:///C:\Users\wanshic\OneDrive%20-%20Qualcomm\Documents\Standards\3GPP%20Standards\Meeting%20Documents\TSGR1_103\Docs\R1-2008712.zip) Reduced PDCCH Monitoring for RedCap UEs Fraunhofer HHI, Fraunhofer IIS
27. [R1-2008727](file:///C:\Users\wanshic\OneDrive%20-%20Qualcomm\Documents\Standards\3GPP%20Standards\Meeting%20Documents\TSGR1_103\Docs\R1-2008727.zip) Discussion on PDCCH monitoring for RedCap UE WILUS Inc.
28. [R1-2008739](file:///C:\Users\wanshic\OneDrive%20-%20Qualcomm\Documents\Standards\3GPP%20Standards\Meeting%20Documents\TSGR1_103\Docs\R1-2008739.zip) Reduced PDCCH monitoring for RedCap UE Sequans Communications
29. [R1-2007482](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG1_RL1/TSGR1_102-e/Docs/R1-2007482.zip) FL summary on initial collection of RedCap evaluation results Moderator (Ericsson, Apple, Qualcomm)

# Annex: Previous Agreements

## **RAN1 #101 e-meeting**

*Agreements:*

* Study the impact of BD and CCE limits reduction on power saving and PDCCH blocking probability (quantitatively) and impacts on latency and scheduling flexibility (at least qualitatively).

*Agreements:*

* Study the impact of BD and CCE limits reduction on power saving and PDCCH blocking probability (quantitatively) and resulting impacts on latency and scheduling flexibility (at least qualitatively).
* Reuse the power consumption models and scaling factors for FR1 and FR2 provided in TR 38.840 (sections 8.1.1, 8.1.2, 8.1.3) as appropriate.
* For evaluation of UE power saving, for wearables, use the traffic models FTP model 3 and VoIP from TR 38.840 to characterize the wearables service types including IM, VoIP, heartbeat, etc. with proper modification of at least packet size and mean inter-arrival time. Values are FFS.
* For evaluation of UE power saving, for industrial wireless sensor use cases, use a traffic model based on the service performance requirements for the process monitoring use case in TS 22.104 Table 5.2-2. At least 64 bytes UL message (plus headers, e.g. MAC, RLC, etc.) transmitted periodically with a periodicity 100 ms should be considered (other values are encouraged).

## **RAN1 #102 e-meeting**

Agreements:

* Use the VoIP traffic model from TR 38.840 as baseline. Other VoIP traffic models are not precluded and companies to report if other VoIP traffic models are assumed in evaluation.

Agreements:

For power saving evaluation of RedCap UEs:

* Reuse the Instant message traffic model from TR 38.840 as baseline. Other ~~Instant~~ traffic models based on FTP model 3 are not precluded and companies to report the mean inter-arrival time and packet size if other ~~instant~~ traffic models are assumed in evaluation.
* FFS: ‘heartbeat’ traffic model

Agreements:

* The scaling factor ‘0.7’ is used for 2 Rx to 1Rx power scaling for power reduction related evaluation.
* For evaluation, the power scaling for PDCCH candidate reduction defined in TR 38.840 is reused for Redcap UEs.
* For power consumption evaluation, the DRX configurations of Instant message and VoIP in TR 38.840 are reused.
* Discussion on reduced maximum number of configurable CORESET technique for power saving is deprioritized in the Redcap power saving sub-agenda
* For power consumption evaluation, use FTP-3 model with 100 Bytes packet size and 60s mean inter-arrival time as baseline for ‘heartbeat’ traffic.
* For power consumption evaluation, reuse the following DRX configuration defined in TS 38.840 for ‘heartbeat’ traffic model:
* C-DRX cycle 640 msec, inactivity timer {200, 80} msec
* FR1 On duration: 10 msec
* FR2 On duration: 5 msec

Agreements: For the PDCCH blocking rate evaluation, at least the following parameters are assumed as baseline:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Parameters | Assumptions |
| Number of candidates for each AL | Each company to report. |
| SCS/BW | FR1: 30KHz/20MHz   * 15kHz/20MHz is optional   FR2: 120KHz/[100]MHz |
| CORESET duration | 2 symbols, with 3 symbols optional |
| Delay toleration (Slot) | 1 (1: implies that PDCCH is blocked if it can’t be scheduled in the given slot), with 2 optional |
| Aggregation level Distribution | Companies to report (including the necessary UE channel conditions and deployment scenario(s) for the aggregation level distribution) |

Agreements: For Redcap power consumption evaluation:

* Note that 2RX is assumed

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Power State | Alt.4a |
| Deep Sleep (PDS) | 0.8 |
| Light Sleep (PLS) | 18 |
| Micro sleep (PMS) | 31 |
| PDCCH-only (PPDCCH) | 50 for same-slot scheduling,  40 for cross-slot scheduling |
| PDCCH + PDSCH (PPDCCH+PDSCH) | 120 |
| PDSCH-only (PPDSCH) | 112 |
| SSB/CSI-RS proc. (PSSB) | 50 |
| Intra-frequency RRM measurement (Pintra) | ·        [60]Note4 (synchronous case, N=8, measurement only)  ·        [80]Note4 (combined measurement and search) |
| Inter-frequency RRM measurement (Pinter) | [60]Note4 (neighbor cell search power per freq. layer)  ·       [~~150~~80] Note4 (measurement only per freq. layer)  ·        Micro sleep power assumed for switch in/out a freq. layer |

Working assumption:

Adopting the following rule for power determination

* Rule 1: ‘Micro sleep’ power of 1 Rx is [0.8]x2 Rx ‘Micro sleep’ power
* Rule 2: For both 1 Rx and 2 Rx configuration,
* P(α) = max (Micro-sleep, α ∙ Pt + (1 – α) ∙ 0.7Pt))
* Pt is the PDCCH-only power for same slot and cross-slot scheduling cases.

**Conclusion**: It is up to each company to report the power consumption modeling for 3-symbols CORESET configuration and reduced number of non-overlapped CCEs.