**Proposal 13:**

* Adopt the following target data rates for eMBB performance evaluation for FR2.

- Indoor: DL: 25Mbps, [100Mbps], UL:5Mbps, [10Mbps]

- Urban: DL: 25Mbps, [100Mbps], UL: 5Mbps, [10Mbps]

- Suburban: DL: 1Mbps, UL: 50kbps, [200kbps]

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| **Companies** | **Comments** |
| Ericsson | We think 400 MHz system bandwidth should be used, since higher bandwidths are a primary advantage of FR2. Therefore, 100 Mbps is more suitable than 25 Mbps.  We suggest:  - Indoor: DL: 100Mbps, [25Mbps] UL: 10Mbps, [5Mbps]  - Urban: DL: 100Mbps, [25Mbps] UL: 10Mbps, [5Mbps] |
| Intel | We are fine to confirm the target data rate as indicated in the SID. |
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**Proposal 14:**

* For link level simulation, TBS of VoIP for FR2 is the same as FR1.
* For link level simulation, TBS of Msg3 for FR2 is the same as FR1.

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| **Companies** | **Comments** |
| Ericsson | Agree with the proposal. |
| Intel | We are fine with the proposal. |
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**Proposal 15:**

* The evaluation methodology for FR2 is the same as FR1.
* The link budget template for FR2 is the same as FR1.
* The target performance metric for FR2 is the same as FR1.

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| **Companies** | **Comments** |
| Ericsson | We think it is even more important for FR2 to have proper antenna gain modelling. Can we agree to the following:   * + Link budget evaluation methodology and template for FR2 include isotropic loss (a.k.a ‘Hardware link budget’)   + With the possible exception of the above, link budget evaluation methodology and template are the same as FR1.   We prefer to further discussed the need for a target metric and how such a metric would be quantified. A target metric is not needed if relative performance is used to identify bottleneck channels. |
| Intel | We are generally fine with the proposal. Target performance metric for FR2 may need further discussion, which depends on the decision in FR1. |
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**Proposal 16:**

* For link level simulation, adopt the following table for PUSCH and PDSCH for FR2.

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| **Parameters** | **Values** |
| Scenario and frequency | 28GHz |
| Frame structure for TDD | DDDSU (S: 10D:2G:2U)  DDSU (S: 11D:3G:0U) |
| Subcarrier Space | 120kHz |
| BLER | 10% iBLER for eMBB, 2% rBLER for VoIP |
| UE velocity | Indoor scenario:3km/h  Urban scenario: 3km/h for indoor, 30km/h for outdoor.  Suburban scenario: 3km/h for indoor, 30km/h, [120km/h] for outdoor. |
| Occupied channel bandwidth for PDSCH | 100MHz, [400MHz] |
| Frequency hopping for PUSCH | Intra-slot, [inter-slot] frequency hopping is enabled |

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| **Companies** | **Comments** |
| Ericsson | We think 30 GHz should be used, as this is in line with prior evaluations.  HARQ should be explicitly simulated for PUSCH with [2%] rBLER.  3 kmph should be emphasized. Need to check on 120km/h.  System bandwidth should be 400 MHz, [100 MHz], as commented above given the greater bandwidth available for FR2.  The definition of the scenarios should be clarified; details are in appendix of the [FR2 email discussion document](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG1_RL1/TSGR1_101-e/Inbox/drafts/8.4.1.2%20FR2/R1-20xxxxx%20-%20%5B101-e-NR-Cov-Enh%5D-FR2-v013-IDC-CMCC.docx). ITU InH\_B and UMa\_B can be used as scenarios.  Similar to FR1, simulations may or may not use frequency hopping, since it is not always beneficial. Companies can report whether it is used. |
| NTT DOCOMO | We also support 400 MHz system bandwidth which is the maximum bandwidth for FR2. |
| **Intel** | We suggest to remove the [120km/h] for outdoor. We are fine with 100MHz as system bandwidth.  For PDSCH, suggest to change frequency hopping to “localized/distributed mapping” |
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**Proposal 17:**

* For link level simulation, adopt the following table for PUSCH and PDSCH for FR2.

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| **Parameters** | **Values** |
| BLER | 10% iBLER for eMBB, 2% rBLER for voice. |
| Number of UE antennas | 8 |
| Number of UE TRXUs | 1 or 2 for PUSCH, 2 for PDSCH |
| DMRS configuration | For 3km/h: Type I, one DMRS symbol, no multiplexing with data.  For 30km/h, 120km/h: Type I, 2 or 3 DMRS symbol, no multiplexing with data. |
| Waveform | DFT-s-OFDM for PUSCH, CP-OFDM for PDSCH |
| Number of repetitions for PUSCH | For eMBB, no repetition is assumed.  For VoIP, the maximum number of repetitions can be 2/4/8. |
| HARQ configuration for PUSCH | For eMBB, no retransmission is assumed.  For VoIP, the maximum number of HARQ transmission can be 2/4/8. |

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| **Companies** | **Comments** |
| Ericsson | HARQ should be explicitly simulated for PUSCH with [2%] rBLER.  UE antenna configuration should be clarified: how many panels are used; what is the number of panels, etc. We think one good configuration is: 1T2R, [2T2R]; (M,N,P) = (4,2,2); 2 panels in different directions  Repetition and HARQ should be allowed for eMBB. |
| Intel | Similar to FR1, we suggest to at least align some of the parameters for TBS/MCS/number of PRBs for meaningful coverage study for FR2.  We suggest to remove 120km/h speed for FR2. |
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**Proposal 18:**

* For link level simulation, adopt the following table for PUSCH and PDSCH for FR2.

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| **Parameters** | **Values** |
| Number of antenna elements for BS | Indoor scenario: 128  Urban scenario: 256  Suburban: 256 |
| Number of TxRUs for BS | 2 |
| Channel model for link-level simulation | CDL- A, [CDL-C], TDL-A |
| Delay spread | Indoor scenario: 30ns  Urban scenario: 100ns  Suburban scenario: 100ns |
| Latency requirements for voice | 50ms/100ms |
| PRBs/TBS/MCS | Reported by companies. |

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| **Companies** | **Comments** |
| Ericsson | BS antenna configurations & gain, including RF losses Follow the modeling of ITU M.2412  Indoor:   * AAS 128 antenna elements with (M,N,P,Mg,Ng) = (8,8,2,1,1); tilt: 3 deg * 2T2R for analog beamforming case; other values not precluded * 23dBi total max gain   Urban:   * Antenna near the ceiling, panels in 3 sector configuration. AAS 512 antenna elements in 4 panels with (M,N,P,Mg,Ng) = (8,8,2,2,2); tilt: 12 deg * 2T2R for analog beamforming case; other values not precluded * 26dBi total max gain   TDL models should use medium correlation  Prefer that voice latency requirements are square bracketed for now, so we can check. |
| Intel | We also prefer TDL-A model for link level simulations. Further, similar to FR1, we suggest to add the number of symbols for PDSCH/PUSCH, e.g., 12/14 symbols. |
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**Proposal 19:**

* For link level simulation, adopt the following table for PUCCH for FR2.

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| **Parameters** | **Values** |
| PUCCH format type | Format 1, 2bits UCI  Format 3, 11/22 bits UCI |
| BLER for PUCCH | For PUCCH format 1:  DTX to ACK probability: 1%. NACK to ACK probability: 0.1%, ACK missed detection probability: 1%.  For PUCCH format 3:  Block error probability: 1% |
| Number of PRBs for PUCCH | 1 PRB |
| Number of UE antennas for PUCCH | 1 |
| Number of UE TRXUs for PUCCH | 1 |
| Number of receive antenna elements for BS | Indoor scenario: 128  Urban scenario: 256  Suburban: 256 |
| Number of receive TxRUs for BS | 2 |
| Number of repetitions for PUCCH | w/ and w/o repetition for PUCCH.  The maximum number of repetitions can be 2/4/8. |

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| **Companies** | **Comments** |
| Ericsson | **Format 3 with 4 bits Ack/Nack**:  PUCCH Format 3 using 14 symbols, 1 PRB, 4 DMRS and frequency hopping  4 bits payload for ACK/NACKS (three bits for 3DL:1UL TDD asymmetry and another bit for scheduling request)  Pr(DTX to ACK) <=1%, Pr(NACK to ACK) <=0.1%,  Pr(ACK error) <=1% or 10%  **CSI on PUCCH format 3 or PUSCH:**  Type I wideband CSI feedback  - 8+2=10 bits for 2 port feedback + 3bit CRI  1 PRB, no HARQ ACK/NACKs  - PUCCH format 3 with 4 DMRS, with frequency hopping, or  - PUSCH without multiplexing with data on PUSCH and no frequency hopping  TXRUs should not be specified for the UE; UE should have 1T2R or 2T2R  gNB antenna configuration & TXRUs should be the same as PUSCH (as well as other UL & DL channels) |
| NTT DOCOMO | **PUCCH format**  We should include short formats (format 0 and 2) for FR2, since beam forming (may be with large number of antenna beams) is necessary for coverage extension in FR2, and short formats can be FDMed with other channels with two symbols (e.g. PRACH) for each antenna beams. (otherwise, PRACH and PUSCH resource for every antenna beams need to be configured for different OFDM symbols.) In addition, in FR1, long formats (format 1 and 3) are selected, so if we don’t consider short formats in FR2, it means we exclude short formats from our coverage study, and it’s not good situation in the view point of operators. (We can use the same payload size and BLER target as that for format 1 and 3.) |
| **Intel** | We are generally fine with the proposal. We suggest to add the number of symbols for PUCCH, i.e., 14 symbols and the number of DMRS symbols for PF3, similar to FR1. |
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**Proposal 20:**

* For link level simulation, adopt the following table for PDCCH for FR2.

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| **Parameters** | **Values** |
| aggregation level | 16 |
| payload | 40 bits |
| CORESET size | 2 symbols |
| CCE-to-REG mapping type | interleaved or non-interleaved mapping |

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| **Companies** | **Comments** |
| Ericsson | CORESET 66 PRBs, 1 symbol, non-interleaved mapping,  precoder cycling |
| Intel | We suggest to add CORESET size in frequency, i.e., 48 PRBs same as FR1. |
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**Proposal 21:**

* For link level simulation, adopt the following table for PRACH for FR2.

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| **Parameters** | **Values** |
| Format type | Format B4, Format C2 |
| Scheduled PRBs | 12 PRBs |
| Performance metric | 0.1% false alarm, 1% miss-detection |

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| **Companies** | **Comments** |
| Ericsson | 10% or 1% missed detection at 0.1% false alarm probability. Format B4 should be used for maximum coverage. |
| Intel | We also support format B4 for PRACH. Suggest to consider single PRACH format to reduce simulation effort. |
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