**3GPP TSG-RAN WG4 Meeting #116 R4-2512558**

**Bangalore, India, August 25th – August 29th, 2025**

**Source: MediaTek, BT**

**Title: pCR on TR 38.753 Section 6.3 Channel Properties**

**Agenda item: 7.12.2**

**Document for: Endorsement**

1. Introduction

During RAN4#116 the introduction of Section 6.3 to TR 38.753 was agreed. This contribution provides corresponding text proposal introducing Sections 6.3 and 6.4.

1. Text Proposal

***<Start of Change 1>***

## 6.3 Channel Properties

Spatial channel properties were analysed qualitatively across TDL and CDL models in reference to provided field measurements, including angular distribution in Tx and Rx directions (stability and diversity) and spatial layer properties. Measurement results provided to this study are included in Annex A.

### 6.3.1 CDL

#### 6.3.1.1 Spatial properties

Estimated direction of arrivals (DoAs) from field measurements demonstrate a limited number of stable directions (environment properties).

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**Figure 6.3.1.1-1: Three primary AoAs for SRS from UE in Locations A and C using MUSIC algorithm.**

DoAs of the TR 38.753 based CDLC channel provide a limited number of mid-term stable directions (clusters), that slowly fade in and out over time (or rather with RE distance).

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**Figure 6.3.1.1-2: rCDL-C1 Bartlett DoA analysis vs. relative “RE distance” (x-axis is DoA):  
4x1 Xpol ULA assumption.**

DoAs of the TR 38.753 based CDLC channel, we observe a limited number of mid-term stable directions (clusters), that slowly fade in and out over time (or rather with RE distance).

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**Figure 6.3.1.1-3: TR 38.827 based CDLC Uma Bartlett DoA analysis vs. relative “RE distance” (x-axis is DoA):  
4x1 Xpol ULA assumption.**

#### 6.3.1.2 SINR distributions

Per layer post-EQ SINR of each MIMO layer measured after the application of a baseband receiver/equalizer on the channel facing receive ports has been evaluated for CDL and TDL models in reference to measurements from field deployments. Post-EQ processed SINR distributions from field measurements, demonstrate that each spatial layer exhibits individual loss in a realistic deployment [R4-2402277, R4-2411557].

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**Figure 6.3.1.2-1: Histograms of the per layer SINR assuming SVD precoding and combining for measurement locations with a strong line of sight (B), and for non-line of sight position (D).**

The post-EQ SINR distributions are derived with both random and fixed TypeI precoding and assuming MMSE-IRC receivers [R4-2509395]. The PDSCH post-EQ SINR profiles, when using TDL channel models do not match measurements. CDL both shows typical post-EQ SINR profiles and typical deployment spatial components, as shown by measured spatial properties presented in this sub clause, this is observed by 2 companies. 1 company observes that if TDL is configured with suitable MIMO correlation and antenna array configuration, spatial properties of typical deployments can be observed, no results are presented for this in the TR for this observation.

Medium Correlation and ULA configuration is not practical for 8T8R configurations with 8 layers, as observed by 4 companies.

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| TDLC low | TDLC Med | 38.753 CDLC |
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**Figure 6.3.1.2-2: Post-EQ SINR distributions for channel candidates under random (top row) and fixed (bottom row) precoding.**

#### 6.3.1.3 Observations

Following observations can be drawn:

* The spatial properties of rCDL-C1 matches presented measurements of a MIMO deployment captured in this sub clause and Annex A, as observed by 3 companies.
* CDL (link level) models are based on the same paradigm that is extensively used for system-level simulations by RAN1 and regularly used for link-level simulations by RAN1 to develop MIMO related features.
* rCDL-C1 corresponds to a single possible physical environment example with static long-term spatial properties in line with the UMa CDL-C realisation parameters as included in TR 38.901 v18.0.0.
* In this study item, RAN4 contributors spent considerable effort to clarify and align the understanding and implementation of CDL models.
* If RAN4 considers the application of rCDL to settings that involved time-domain prediction, further consideration on the deterministic behaviour of rCDL, and if necessary, countermeasures are to be considered as observed by 3 companies.

### 6.3.2 TDL

#### 6.3.2.1 Spatial properties

Looking at the DoAs of a 3GPP (low correlation) TDL channel, the large-scale spatial preference of the per RE channels is seen to fully decorrelate after about 2.5ms (5 slots in our simulation); it could be argued that this already occurs after only 1ms

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**Figure 6.3.2.1-1: TDLC300-100 (low) Bartlett DoA analysis vs. relative “RE distance”:**

DoAs of a 3GPP TDLC300-100 MedA channel, we can directly see the limitation to broadside spatial preference, which remains unchanged indefinitely.

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**Figure 6.3.2.1-2: TDLC300-100 (MedA) Bartlett DoA analysis vs. relative “RE distance”:**

#### 6.3.2.2 Observations

## 6.4 Channel Model Statistics Comparison

In this chapter, channel statistics for evaluation, comparison, alignment, and verification of channel models are defined and illustrated. Channel statistics can be gathered without the tput simulation burden and uncertainty resulting from different receiver algorithms implementations.

To specify the channel metrics, the following notations are defined. Arrange MIMO channel as a complex-valued 7-dimensional array:

, where

* + is RX-antenna index within one polarization group,
  + is the RX-antenna polarization group index,
  + is 1st TX-antenna index within one polarization group,
  + is 2nd TX-antenna index within one polarization group,
  + is the TX-antenna polarization group index,
  + is frequency (subcarrier) index for channel frequency response (CFR), and
  + is time (symbol) index.

Here it is assumed that is the TX-array size in horizontal direction and in vertical direction. For 4TX and 8TX alignment cases, . It is also worth noting that channel impulse response (CIR) representation can alternatively be used (except for frequency coherence) by replacing the frequency dimension with delay tap index dimension.

### 6.4.1 Metric definitions and direct measurement from channel realization

Spatial domain power density (SDPD) is defined at RX side as

and at TX side as

Here, the range for phase shift is or equivalently . FFT can be utilized for fast calculation of SDPD. Notation denotes statistical mean over the listed indexes/dimensions.

The complex-valued time coherence (TC) is defined as

where symbols (or multiples of symbols).

The complex-valued frequency coherence (FC) is defined as

where subcarriers (or multiples of subcarriers).

The average channel power is assumed to be normalized to unity so that . As a result, the mean value of SDPD is also one.

### 6.4.2 Theoretical SDPD curves from CDL model parameters

For CDL models, the theoretical expected SDPD can directly be calculated from model parameters such as AOD, ZOD, AOA ray angles , , and ray powers , where *n* is the cluster index and *m* is the ray index. The ray indexing here is assumed to include the effect of applying the fixed coupling pattern of ray angles given in Table 5.1.4.2-1.

The per-ray channel processes are assumed uncorrelated so that their power responses can be summed. At TX side:

where and is the horizontal TX antenna array rotation angle. At RX side:

where and is the horizontal RX antenna array rotation angle. The ray powers include the tabulated cluster powers as well as the attenuation effect of the TX-side antenna radiation pattern , where is the TX-array downtilt angle and is the ZOD angle of the ray. The powers are assumed normalized so that .

### 6.4.3 Theoretical SDPD curves from multi-cluster TDL model parameters

For multi-cluster TDL models, the expected SDPD can directly be calculated from the cluster-specific TX-RX steering parameters , and from the spatial correlation matrices of the underlying TDL model. For notational convenience, define column vector *d* of length *N* as function of phase shift *x*: . At TX side:

where is the spatial correlation matrix in the first TX-array dimension with correlation parameter for XP-High. Here, power of cluster *n* is the aggregate power of all the channel taps of the cluster. The powers are assumed normalized so that .

Similarly, at RX side:

where is the spatial correlation matrix in the first RX-array dimension with correlation parameter for XP-High.

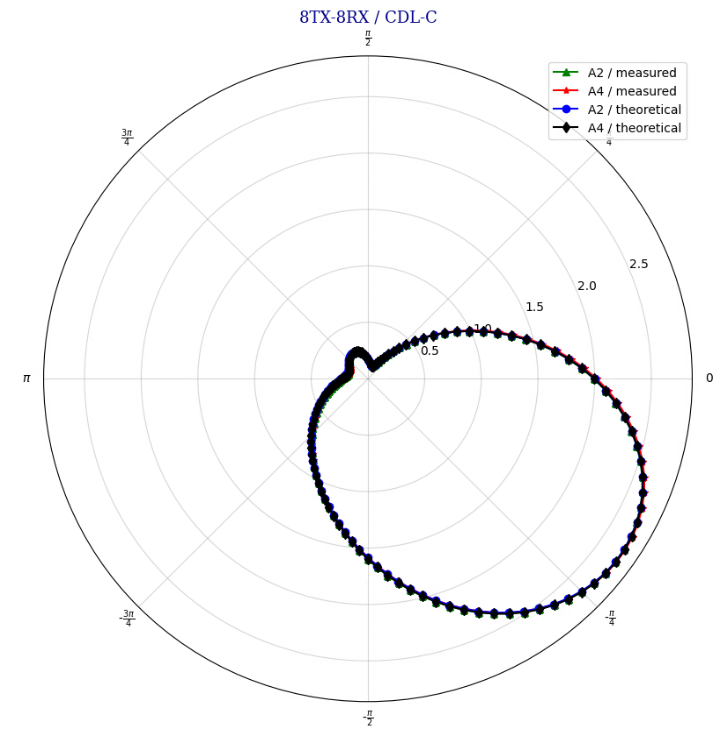
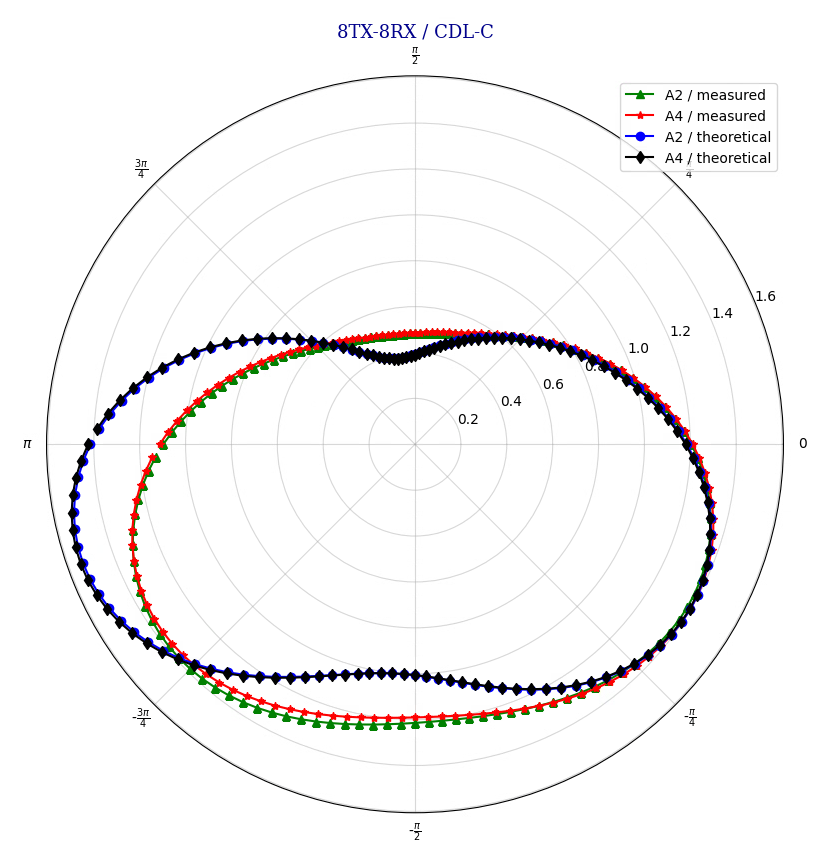
### 6.4.4 Numerical results

In this section, metrics for CDL and TDL models are plotted.

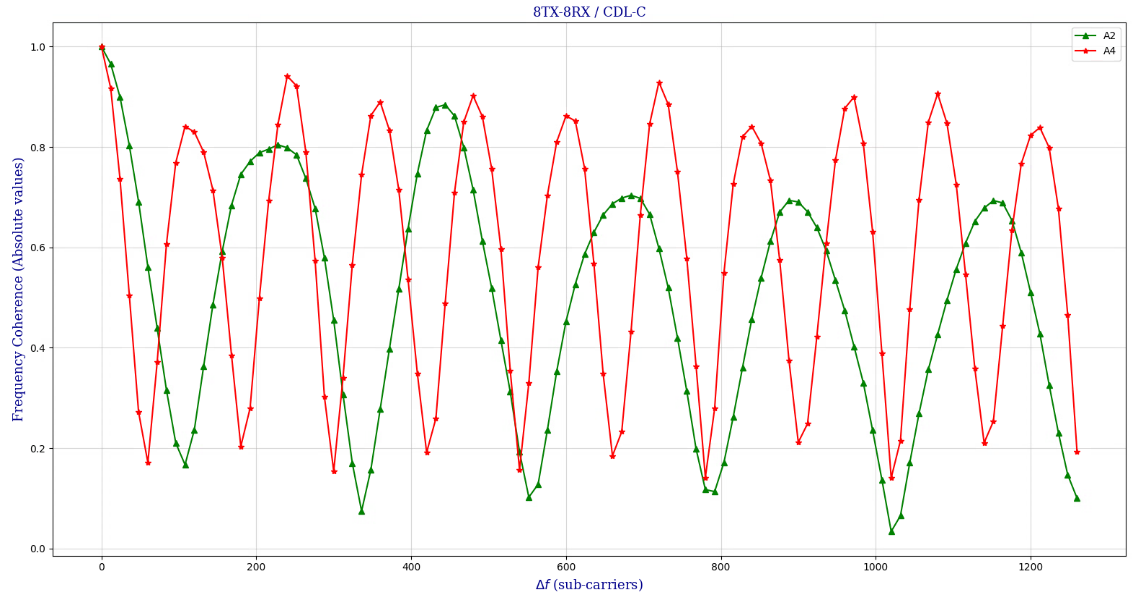
Here, the final truncated 12-cluster model rCDL-C1 is referred to as A4, and its untruncated 24-cluster version is referred to as A2. Figure 6.4.4-1 depicts the SDPD of CDL-C A2 and A4. As can be seen, the TX side is much more spatially selective than the RX side. The difference between models A2 and A4 is very small. The theoretical and measured curves match very well at TX side, while at RX side some difference remains.

Figure 6.4.4-2 shows the absolute value of FC for CDL-C A2 and A4. As can be seen, the frequency coherence properties of the 24-cluster A2 and the 12-cluster A4 models are somewhat different. This is mainly due to the post-truncation delay scaling.

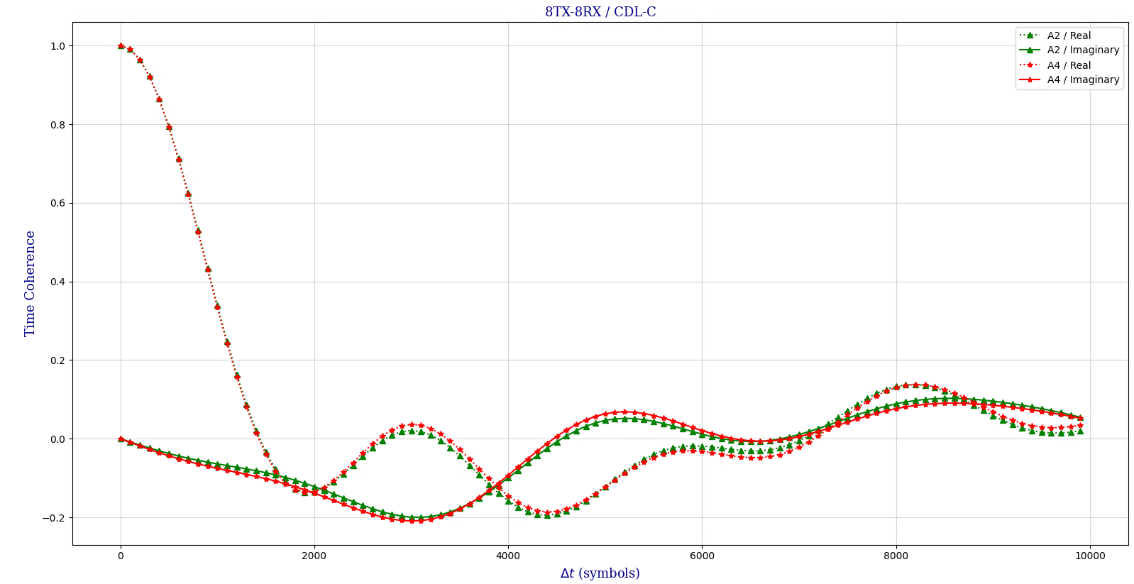
Figure 6.4.4-3 shows the TC of CDL-C A2 and A4. As can be seen, TC is complex-valued. This implies that the Doppler spectrum is not symmetric around zero frequency. The shapes of TC for A2 and A4 are similar.

**Figure 6.4.4-1: Measured and theoretical SDPD at TX (left) and at RX (right) for CDL-C.**



**Figure 6.4.4-2: Measured frequency coherence (FC) for CDL-C.**



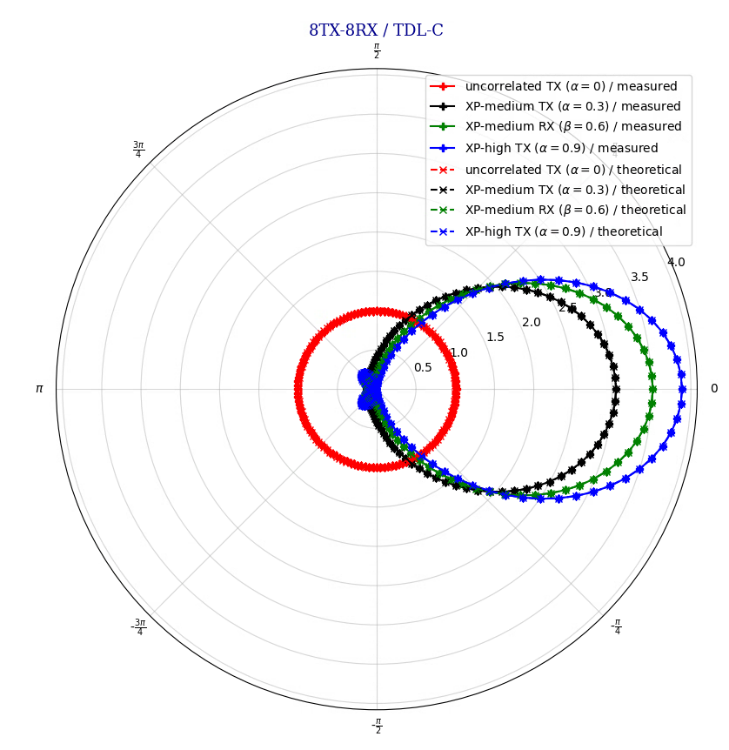
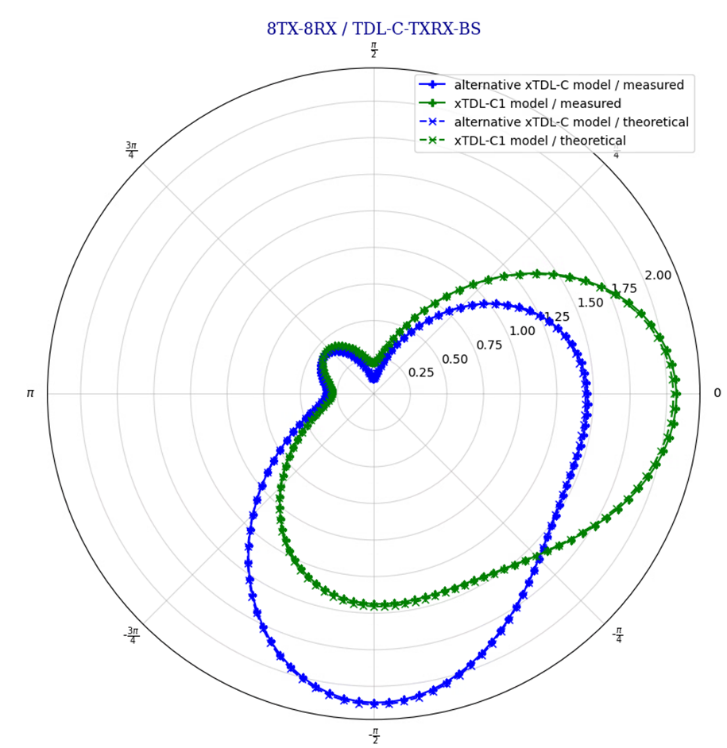
**Figure 6.4.4-3: Measured time coherence (TC) for CDL-C with 3 km/h UE speed.**

The left side of Figure 6.4.4-4 depicts the SDPD of two multi-cluster TDL model configurations, as detailed in Table 5.2.3-1 for xTDL-C1, and in Table C.1.1.2-1 for the alternative xTDL-C model. Note that the models are defined to be symmetrical so that the phase shifts and correlation coefficients at the TX and RX side are the same. Therefore, also the SDPD at the TX and the RX sides are identical with 8TX-8RX antenna arrays. In general, multi-cluster TDL models need not be symmetrical. The channels are spatially selective, and the theoretical curves match well with the measured curves. The spatial selectivity pattern can be tailored to suit any test purpose by properly selecting the cluster-specific phase shifts and powers.

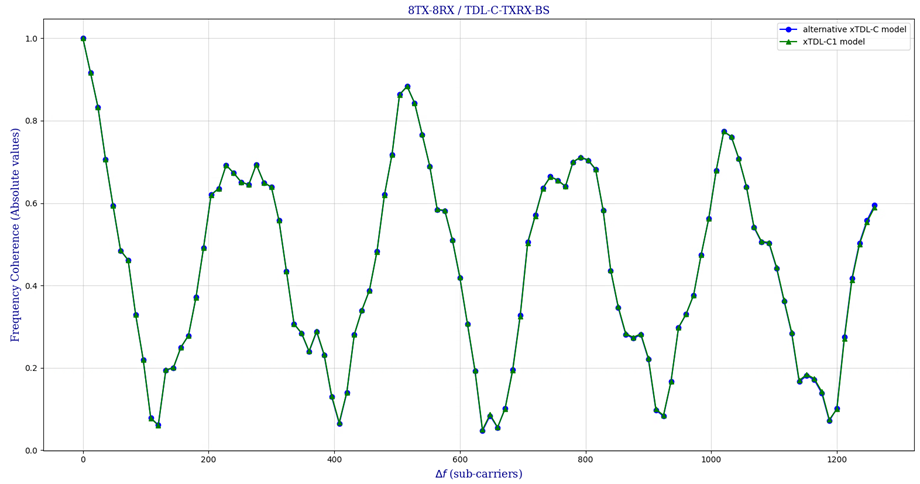
For comparison, the right side of Figure 6.4.4-4 depicts the SDPD of legacy TDL channels with different correlation levels. As can be seen, spatial correlation results in spatial selectivity so that the signal is amplified at beam phase zero. The theoretical curves match with the measured curves very closely.

Figure 6.4.4-5 shows the absolute value of FC for the two multi-cluster TDL models. As can be seen, their frequency coherence properties are identical. This is because the channel tap delays and powers are directly inherited from the underlying TDL-C model.

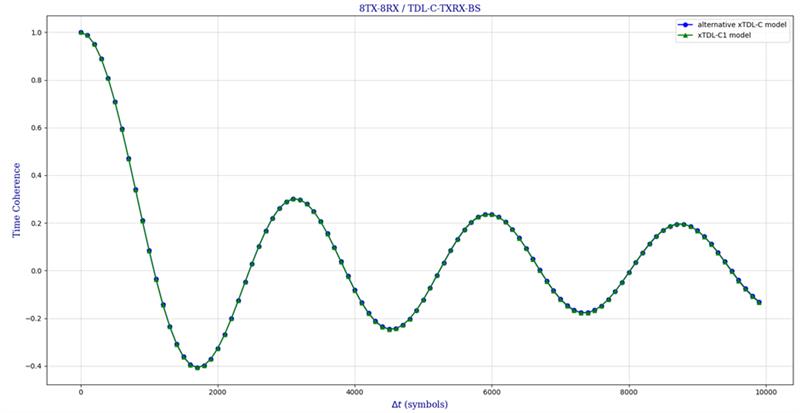
Figure 6.4.4-6 shows the TC for the two multi-cluster TDL models. Time coherence is in practice real-valued (imaginary part is very close to zero) and it follows the shape of Bessel function. This is due to the symmetric Jakes Doppler spectrum inherited from the underlying TDL-C channel.



**Figure 6.4.4-4: SDPD of multi-cluster TDL-C channels (left) and legacy TDL-C channels (right).**



**Figure 6.4.4-5: Measured FC (absolute value) of multi-cluster TDL-C channels.**



**Figure 6.4.4-6: Measured TC (real part) of multi-cluster TDL-C channels with 10Hz Doppler.**

### 6.4.5 Single-cluster time correlation properties

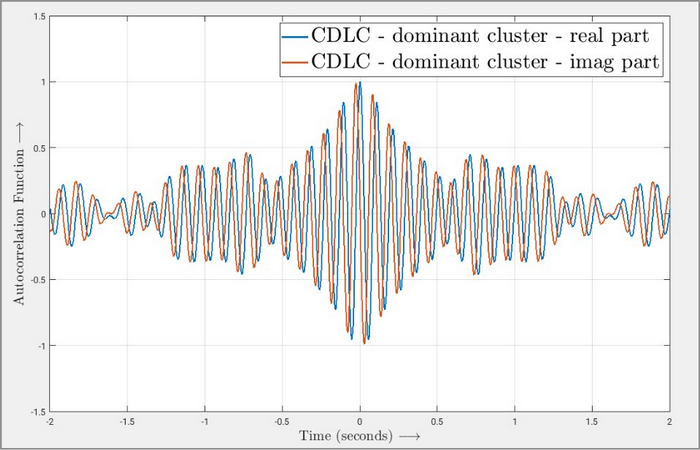
One company studied the temporal correlation properties of a single cluster in the CDL profile. For this analysis the dominant cluster (cluster with the strongest power) was selected, and its temporal autocorrelation (according to the textbook definition) is represented in Figure 6.4.5.-1.

In general, the time evolution of the CDL coefficients results to be deterministic, given the complex gain per each ray at time *t*=0. That is because, the radiation pattern gains, analog beamforming gains, polarization leakage, initial phases, etc, can all be combined into ray gains that depend on the realization (initial seed) but are static for every run. Each cluster is then composed by a set of 20 rays, which sum up to the cluster average power according to the CDL profile table.

The following observations can be drawn based on the results:

* The autocorrelation shows a periodic nature, which can be expected due to the inherent periodicity of the component rays.
* The autocorrelation does not show a decay with time and strong peaks persist for an unrealistic and unwanted duration (beyond the figure 4s window).
* There is a pronounced correlation between the in-phase and quadrature coefficient components.
* The autocorrelation does not depend on the initial seed, as the time evolution of the cluster rays is deterministic.

Based on the results and the observation above, it is necessary to further study the deterministic behaviour of rCDL and, if necessary, identify countermeasures before considering the applications of rCDL to settings that involve time-domain prediction.



**Figure 6.4.5-1: Time correlation of single-cluster CDL channel.**

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