**3GPP TSG-RAN WG4 Meeting #116 R4-2509113**

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**Source: Nokia**

**Title: pCR on TR 38.753 Conclusions Chapter**

**Agenda item: 7.12.2**

**Document for: Endorsement**

1. Introduction

During RAN#104 the study item on Spatial Channel Model was agreed, whereby the SI started during RAN4#112, within this contribution we present some views on the work plan of the Study Item as well as details of what Nokia believes should be included in TR 38.753.

Furthermore, during RAN#107 the study item was extended, such that the revised completion plenary was RAN#109, indicated in the new SID [1].

During RAN4#113 the work split for the TR was agreed, in this document, TR content for the conclusions chapter is included.

1. Text Proposal

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

8 Summary

8.1 General

This Technical Report has studied candidate spatial channel models for NR demodulation performance requirements in FR1, considering both SU-MIMO and MU-MIMO scenarios, and evaluating CDL-based and enhanced TDL-based modelling approaches. The study has:

* Investigated methodology to generate repeatable spatial channel effects with manageable test complexity
* Compared performance outcomes across candidate models against agreed test cases
* Collected alignment results from multiple contributors to determine the span andaveage for key performance metrics.

The following subsections capture the preliminary consensus points and highlight areas requiring further discussion.

8.2 Summary of SU-MIMO Results

8.2.1 PDSCH

8.2.1.1 Rank 8

For rank-8 SU-MIMO PDSCH scenarios, for [rCDL-C1] 6 out of 7 sources could achieve SNR span <2.5dB for both CW1 and CW2 at both 30% and 70% normalized throughput, for [xTDL-C1] 2 out of 3 sources could achieve SNR span < 2.5dB for CW1 at both 30% and 70% normalized throughput

8.2.1.1 Rank 4

For rank-4 SU-MIMO PDSCH scenarios, for [rCDL-C1] 7 out of 8 sources could achieve SNR span <2.5dB for both CW1 and CW2 at both 30% and 70% normalized throughput, for [xTDL-C1] 4 out of 4 sources could achieve SNR span < 2.5dB for CW1 at both 30% and 70% normalized throughput.

8.2.2 PMI

8.2.1.1 4 layer, type-I

For PMI testing with 4 layer transmission, with [rCDL-C1], In type-I codebook case, 8 out of 9 sources could achieve SNR span < 2.5dB at 70% and 90% normalized throughput, for [xTDL-C1] 4 out of 4 sources could achieve SNR span < 2.5dB for both 30% and 70% normalized throughput.

8.2.1.1 4 layer, eType-II

For PMI testing with 4 layer transmission, with [rCDL-C1], in eType-II codebook case, three clusters of results can be observed; Cluster 1: include source #7, Cluster 2: include source #3, #4, #5, #6, #9. The span of this cluster is < 2.5dB for both 70% and 90% normalized throughput percentiles, and Cluster 3 include source #1, #2, #8. The span of this cluster < 2.5dB for both 70% and 90% normalized throughput percentiles.

For PMI testing with 4 layer transmission, with [xTDL-C1], in eType-II codebook case, 2 out of 3 sources could achieve SNR span < 2.5dB at 70% normalized throughput and 3 out of 3 sources could achieve SNR span < 2.5dB at 90% normalized throughput.

8.3 Comparison of SCM Candidates

Regarding [rCDL-C1] the following observations can be drawn:

* The spatial properties of TR 38.753 CDLC match well to measured typical deployment MIMO characteristics.
* For CDL models, both spatial and temporal properties are drawn from a common ray-based framework that resembles physical environments.
* 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.
* Each tabulated CDL model corresponds to a single possible physical environment example with static long-term spatial properties, with the realization chosen by RAN1 to match the median of the system level environment distribution.
* In this study item, RAN4 contributors spent considerable effort to clarify and align the understanding of the many practical details of CDL models.

Regarding legacy TDL the following observations can be drawn:

* and related correlation derivation models

Regarding [xTDL-C1] the following observations can be drawn:

* Multi-cluster TDL models builds on top of the well-known and well-aligned legacy TDL models.
* The multi-cluster TDL model reduces the spatial limitations of the underlying spatially correlated legacy TDL model so that higher ranks can be supported.
* The multi-cluster TDL model does not alter the Doppler spread or the frequency selectivity of the underlying legacy TDL model.
* The multi-cluster TDL model can be configured using a limited number of beam-steering parameters to match desired test behaviours. The steered beam directions and the relative beam power offsets are artificially configured.

***<End of Change 1>***

References

1. RP-241610, “Study on spatial channel model for demodulation performance requirements for NR”, Nokia, BT Plc, RAN#107, Incheon, Korea, March 2025.