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1 Scope

The present document specifies end-to-end Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for the 5G network and network slicing.

2 References

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of the present document.

- References are either specific (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.) or non-specific.
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- 3GPP TR 21.905: "Vocabulary for 3GPP Specifications". [1] [2] Void. ITU-T Recommendation E.800: "Definitions of terms related to quality of service". [3] [4] 3GPP TS 24.501: "Non-Access-Stratum (NAS) protocol for 5G System (5GS); Stage 3". 3GPP TS 38.331: "NR; Radio Resource Control (RRC); Protocol specification". [5] [6] 3GPP TS 28.552: "Management and orchestration; 5G performance measurements". 3GPP TS 23.501: "System Architecture for the 5G System; Stage 2". [7] [8] ETSI ES 203 228 V1.2.1 (2017-04): "Environmental Engineering (EE); Assessment of mobile network energy efficiency". 3GPP TS 28.310: "Management and orchestration; Energy efficiency of 5G". [9] [10] ETSI 202 336-12 V1.2.1 (2019-02): "Environmental Engineering (EE); Monitoring and control interface for infrastructure equipment (power, cooling and building environment systems used in telecommunication networks); Part 12: ICT equipment power, energy and environmental parameters monitoring information model". [11] ETSI GS NFV-IFA 027 V4.0.2 (2020-11): "Network Functions Virtualisation (NFV) Release 4; Management and Orchestration; Performance Measurements Specification". 3GPP TS 38.314: "NR; layer 2 measurements". [12] [13] 3GPP TS 22.261: "Service requirements for the 5G system".

3 Definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the terms and definitions given in 3GPP TR 21.905 [1] and the following apply. A term defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same term, if any, in 3GPP TR 21.905 [1].

3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the abbreviations given in 3GPP TR 21.905 [1] and the following apply. An abbreviation defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same abbreviation, if any, in 3GPP TR 21.905 [1].

EE Energy Efficiency kbit kilobit (1000 bits) RTT Round Trip Time

4 End to end KPI concept and overview

The following KPI categories are included in the present document:

- Accessibility (see the definition in [3]).
- Integrity (see the definition in [3]).
- Utilization.
- Retainability (see the definition in [3]).
- Mobility.
- Energy Efficiency.
- Reliability (See the definition in [13]). The Standards

Editor's note: For future update of the document it will also include:

Availability.

5 KPI definitions template

- a) Name (Mandatory): This field shall contain the name of the KPI.
- b) Description (Mandatory): This field shall contain the description of the KPI. Within this field it should describe if the KPI is focusing on network or user view. This filed should also describe the logical KPI formula to derive the KPI. For example, a success rate KPI's logical formula is the number of successful events divided by all events. This field should also show the KPI unit (e.g., kbit/s, millisecond) and the KPI type (e.g., mean, ratio).
- c) Formula definition (Optional):

This field should contain the KPI formula using the 3GPP defined measurement names. This field can be used only when the measurement(s) needed for the KPI formula are defined in 3GPP TS for performance measurements (TS 28.552 [6]). This field shall clarify how the aggregation shall be done, for the KPI object level(s) defined in d).

d) KPI Object (Mandatory):

This field shall contain the DN of the object instance where the KPI is applicable, including the object where the measurement is made. The DN identifies one object instance of the following IOC:

- NetworkSliceSubnet
- SubNetwork
- NetworkSlice
- NRCellDU
- NRCellCU

e) Remark (Optional):
 This field is for additional information reqquired for the KPI definition,
 e.g. the definition of a call in UTRAN.

6 End to end KPI definitions

6.1 KPI Overview

The KPI categories defined in [3] will be reused by the present document.

6.2 Accessibility KPI

6.2.1 Mean registered subscribers of network and network slice through AMF

- a) AMFMeanRegNbr.
- b) This KPI describe the mean number of subscribers that are registered to a network slice instance. It is obtained by counting the subscribers in AMF that are registered to a network slice instance. It is an Integer. The KPI type is MEAN.
- c) $AMFMeanRegNbr = \sum_{AMF} RM.RegisteredSubNbrMean.SNSSAI$
- d) SubNetwork, NetworkSlice

6.2.2 Registered subscribers of network through UDM

- a) UDMRegNbr.
- b) This KPI describe the total number of subscribers that are registered to a network through UDM. It is corresponding to the measurement RM.RegisteredSubUDMNbrMean that counts subscribers registered in UDM.
 It is an Integer. The KPI type is MEAN.
- c) $UDMRegNbr = \sum_{UDM} RegisteredSubUDMNbrMean$
- d) SubNetwork

6.2.3 Registration success rate of one single network slice

- a) RSR.
- b) This KPI describes the ratio of the number of successfully performed registration procedures to the number of attempted registration procedures for the AMF set which related to one single network slice and is used to evaluate accessibility provided by the end-to-end network slice and network performance. It is obtained by successful registration procedures divided by attempted registration procedures. It is a percentage. The KPI type is RATIO.

c)

$$RSR = \frac{\sum_{Type} AMF.5GSRegisSucc.Type}{\sum_{Type} AMF.5GSRegisAtt.Type} *100\%$$

NOTE: Above measurements with subcounter . Type should be defined in 3GPP TS 24.501 [4].

d) NetworkSlice

6.2.4 Partial DRB Accessibility for UE services

- a) Partial DRB Accessibility
- b) This KPI describes the DRBs setup success rate, including the success rate for setting up RRC connection and NG signalling connection. It is obtained as the success rate for RRC connection setup multiplied by the success rate for NG signalling connection setup multiplied by the success rate for DRB setup. The success rate for RRC connection setup and for NG signalling connection setup shall exclude setups with establishment cause mo-Signalling [5]. It is a percentage. The KPI type is RATIO.
- c) Partial DRBAccessibility 5QI = (∑RRC.ConnEstabSucc.Cause/∑RRC.ConnEstabAtt.Cause) * (∑UECNTXT.ConnEstabSucc.Cause/∑ UECNTXT.ConnEstabAtt.Cause) * (DRB.EstabSucc.5QI/DRB.EstabAtt.5QI) * 100

```
Partial DRB Accessibility SNSSAI = (\sum RRC.ConnEstabSucc.Cause/\sum RRC.ConnEstabAtt.Cause) * (\sum UECNTXT.ConnEstabSucc.Cause/\sum UECNTXT.ConnEstabAtt.Cause) * (DRB.EstabSucc.SNSSAI/DRB.EstabAtt.SNSSAI) * 100.
```

The sum over causes shall exclude the establishment cause mo-Signalling [5].

For KPI on SubNetwork level the measurement shall be the averaged over all NRCellCUs in the SubNetwork

d) SubNetwork, NRCellCU.

6.2.5 PDU session Establishment success rate of one network slice (S-NSSAI)

- a) PDUSessionEstSR. (https://standards.iteh.ai)
- b) This KPI describes the ratio of the number of successful PDU session establishment request to the number of PDU session establishment request attempts for all SMF which related to one network slice (S-NSSAI) and is used to evaluate accessibility provided by the end-to-end network slice and network performance. It is obtained by the number of successful PDU session requests divided by the number of attempted PDU session requests. It is a percentage. The KPI type is RATIO.
- c) $PDUSessionEstSR = \frac{\sum_{SMF}SM.PduSessionCreationSucc.SNSSAI}{\sum_{SMF}SM.PduSessionCreationReq.SNSSAI} \times 100$
- d) NetworkSlice

6.2.6 Maximum registered subscribers of network slice through AMF

- a) AMFMaxRegNbr.
- b) This KPI describe the maximum number of subscribers that are registered to a network slice. It is obtained by counting the subscribers in AMF that are registered to a network slice. It is an Integer. The KPI type is CUM.
- c) AMFMaxRegNbr = \sum_{AMF} RM. RegisteredSubNbrMax. SNSSAI
- d) NetworkSlice

6.2.7 Total DRB accessibility for UE services

- a) Total DRB accessibility
- b) This KPI describes the total DRBs accessibility obtained as the ratio of the number of successfully established DRBs and number of services intended to be setup by the end user that shall result into a DRB establishment via Initial Context setup procedure, Added DRB setup and RRC Resume procedure. The number of services intended to be setup by the end user that shall result into a DRB establishment via Initial Context setup procedure is obtained as number of attempted establishments of DRB via Initial Context setup procedure amplified by inverse of the UE-associated logical NG-connection success ratio further amplified by inverse of

the RRC Connection setup state success ratio. The number of services intended to be setup by the end user that shall result into a DRB establishment via added DRB setup procedure is measured directly in gNB via number of attempted establishments of DRB via added DRB setup procedure. Finally the number of services intended to be setup by the end user that shall result into a DRB establishment via RRC Resume procedure is provided as number of attempted establishments of DRB via RRC Resume procedure amplified by inverse of the RRC Resume success ratio. The success rate for RRC connection setup and for UE-associated logical NG-connection setup shall exclude setups with establishment cause mo-Signalling [5]. The success rate for RRC resume shall exclude setups related to RNA update. It is a percentage. The KPI type is RATIO.

c) DRBAccessibility 5QI = 100 * (DRB.InitialEstabSucc.5QI + (DRB.EstabSucc.5QI-DRB.InitialEstabSucc.5QI) + DRB.ResumeSucc.5QI)/(DRB.InitialEstabAtt.5QI/((RRC connection setup success rate /100)*(UE-associated logical NG-connection success ratio/100)) + (DRB.EstabAtt.5QI-DRB.InitialEstabAtt.5QI) + DRB.ResumeAtt.5QI/(RRC Resume success rate/100))

DRBAccessibility SNSSAI = 100 * (DRB.InitialEstabSucc. SNSSAI + (DRB.EstabSucc. SNSSAI - DRB.InitialEstabSucc. SNSSAI) + DRB.ResumeSucc. SNSSAI)/(DRB.InitialEstabAtt. SNSSAI /((RRC connection setup success rate /100)*(UE-associated logical NG-connection success ratio /100)) + (DRB.EstabAtt. SNSSAI -DRB.InitialEstabAtt. SNSSAI) + DRB.ResumeAtt. SNSSAI /(RRC Resume success rate/100))

Where:

RRC Resume success rate = $100* \Sigma$ RRC.ResumeSucc.cause / Σ (RRC.ResumeAtt.cause - RRC.ResumeFallbackToSetupAtt.cause), where all but the causes related to RNA update shall be included.

RRC connection setup success rate = 100* (Σ (RRC.ConnEstabSucc.Cause + RRC.ResumeSuccByFallback.cause) + RRC.ReEstabSuccWithoutUeContext) /(Σ (RRC.ConnEstabAtt.Cause + RRC.ResumeFallbackToSetupAtt.cause) + RRC.ReEstabFallbackToSetupAtt)

UE-associated logical NG-connection success ratio = $100*(\Sigma \text{ UECNTXT.ConnEstabSucc.Cause}/\Sigma \text{ UECNTXT.ConnEstabAtt.Cause})$

The sum over causes shall exclude the establishment cause mo-Signalling [5].

The sum over causes for RRC resume shall exclude the causes related to RNA update [5].

For KPI on SubNetwork level the measurement shall be the averaged over all NRCellCUs in the SubNetwork

d) SubNetwork, NRCellCU.

6.2.8 Mean CM-Connected subscribers of network slice through AMF

- a) AMFMeanCmConNbr.
- b) This KPI describe the mean number of subscribers in a period that are not only registered to a network slice but also established a PDU session related to the network slice. And subscribers also have a NAS signalling connection with the AMF over N1. It is obtained by counting the subscribers in AMF that are showed "cm-connected" state for a network slice. It is an Interger. The KPI type is CUM.

c)

$$AMFMeanCmConNbr = \sum_{AMF} CM - ConnectedSubNbrMean.SNSSAI$$

d) NetworkSlice.

6.2.9 Maximum on-line subscribers of network slice through AMF

- a) AMFMaxCmConNbr.
- b) This KPI describe the maximum number of subscribers in a period that are not only registered to a network slice but also established a PDU session related to a network slice. And subscribers also have a NAS signalling

connection with the AMF over N1. It is obtained by counting the subscribers in AMF that are showed "cm-connected" state for a network slice. It is an Interger. The KPI type is CUM.

c)

$$AMFMaxCmConNbr = \sum_{AMF} CM - ConnectedSubNbrMax.SNSSAI$$

d) NetworkSlice.

6.2.10 PFCP session established success rate of one network and one network slice

- a) PFCPSessionEstSR.
- b) This KPI describes the successful rate of PFCP session established in a network or a network slice e on the UPF.

It is used to evaluate the quality of user-plane connection established and the accessibility provided by the end-to-end network slice and network performance. It is obtained by the number of successful PFCP session requests divided by the number of attempted PFCP session requests. It is a percentage. The KPI type is RATIO.

c)

$$PFCPsessionEstSR = \frac{UPF.\,PFCPSessionCreationSucc.\,SNSSAI}{UPF.\,PFCPSessionCreationReq.\,SNSSAI}$$

- d) Subnetwork, NetworkSlice.
- 6.3 Integrity KPI ps://standards.iteh.ai)
- 6.3.1 Latency and delay of 5G networks
- 6.3.1.0 Void

6.3.1.1 Downlink latency in gNB-DU

- a) DLLat_gNB-DU.
- b) This KPI describes the gNB-DU part of the packet transmission latency experienced by an end-user. It is used to evaluate the gNB latency contribution to the total packet latency. It is the average (arithmetic mean) of the time from reception of IP packet to gNB-DU until transmission of first part of that packet over the air interface, for a packet arriving when there is no previous data in queue for transmission to the UE. It is a time interval (0.1 mS). The KPI type is MEAN. This KPI can optionally be split into KPIs per QoS level (mapped 5QI or QCI in NR option 3) and per S-NSSAI.
- c) DLLat_gNB-DU = DRB.RlcSduLatencyDl

or optionally DLLat_gNB-DU. QoS = DRB.RlcSduLatencyDl.QoS where QOS identifies the target QoS quality of service class.

or optionally DLLat gNB-DU. SNSSAI = DRB.RlcSduLatencyDl. SNSSAI where SNSSAI identifies the S-NSSAI.

d) NRCellDU

6.3.1.2 Integrated downlink delay in RAN

6.3.1.2.1 Downlink delay in NG-RAN for a sub-network

- a) DLDelay_NR_SNw.
- b) This KPI describes the average packet transmission delay through the RAN part to the UE. It is used to evaluate delay performance of NG-RAN in downlink for a sub-network. It is the weighted average packets delay from reception of IP packet in gNB-CU-UP until the last part of an RLC SDU packet was received by the UE according to received HARQ feedback information for UM mode or until the last part of an RLC SDU packet was received by the UE according to received RLC ACK for AM mode. It is a time interval (0.1 ms). The KPI type is MEAN. This KPI can optionally be split into KPIs per QoS level (mapped 5QI or QCI in NR option 3) and per S-NSSAI.
- c) Below are the equations for average "Integrated downlink delay in RAN" for this KPI on SubNetwork level. The "Integrated downlink delay in RAN" is the sum of average DL delay in gNB-CU-UP of the sub-network (DLDelay_gNBCUUP_SNw) and the average DL delay in gNB-DU of the sub-network (DLDelay_gNBDU_SNw):

 $DLDelay_NR_SNw = DLDelay_gNBCUUP_SNw + DLDelay_gNBDU_SNw$

or optionally DLDelay_NR_SNw.QOS = DLDelay_gNBCUUP_SNw.QOS + DLDelay_gNBDU_SNw.QOS where QOS identifies the target quality of service class.

or optionally DLDelay_NR_SNw.SNSSAI = DLDelay_gNBCUUP_SNw.SNSSAI + DLDelay_gNBDU_SNw.SNSSAI where SNSSAI identifies the S-NSSAI.

d) SubNetwork

6.3.1.2.2 Downlink delay in NG-RAN for a network slice subnet

- a) DLDelay_NR_Nss.
- b) This KPI describes the average packet transmission delay through the RAN part to the UE. It is used to evaluate delay performance of NG-RAN in downlink for a network slice subnet. It is the weighted average packets delay from reception of IP packet in gNB-CU-UP until the last part of an RLC SDU packet was received by the UE according to received HARQ feedback information for UM mode or until the last part of an RLC SDU packet was received by the UE according to received RLC ACK for AM mode. It is a time interval (0.1 ms). The KPI type is MEAN.
- c) Below is the equation for average "Integrated downlink delay in RAN" for this KPI on NetworkSliceSubnet level. The "Integrated downlink delay in RAN" for network slice subnet is the sum of average DL delay in gNB-CU-UP of the network slice subnet (DLDelay_gNBCUUP_Nss) and the average DL delay in gNB-DU of the network slice subnet (DLDelay_gNBDU_Nss):

DLDelay_NR_Nss.SNSSAI = DLDelay_gNBCUUP_Nss.SNSSAI + DLDelay_gNBDU_Nss.SNSSAI where SNSSAI identifies the S-NSSAI that the network slice subnet supports.

d) NetworkSliceSubnet

6.3.1.3 Downlink delay in gNB-DU

6.3.1.3.1 Downlink delay in gNB-DU for a NRCellDU

- $a) \ \ DLDelay_gNBDU_Cell.$
- b) This KPI describes the average packet transmission delay through the gNB-DU part to the UE. It is used to evaluate delay performance of gNB-DU in downlink. It is the average packets delay time from arrival of an RLC SDU at the RLC ingress F1-U termination until the last part of an RLC SDU packet was received by the UE according to received HARQ feedback information for UM mode or until the last part of an RLC SDU packet was received by the UE according to received RLC ACK for AM mode. It is a Time interval (0.1 ms). The KPI type is MEAN. This KPI can optionally be split into KPIs per QoS level (mapped 5QI or QCI in NR option 3) and per S-NSSAI.