**3GPP TSG-WG4 Meeting #96-e *R4-2011769***

**Electronic Meeting, 17-28 Aug., 2020**

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| *CR-Form-v12.0* |
| **CHANGE REQUEST** |
|  |
|  | **38.101-1** | **CR** | **<CR#>** | **rev** | **1** | **Current version:** | **16.4.0** |  |
|  |
| *For* [***HE******LP***](http://www.3gpp.org/3G_Specs/CRs.htm#_blank)*on using this form: comprehensive instructions can be found at* [*http://www.3gpp.org/Change-Requests*](http://www.3gpp.org/Change-Requests)*.* |
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| ***Proposed change affects:*** | UICC apps |  | ME | **X** | Radio Access Network |  | Core Network |  |

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|  |
| ***Title:***  | draft CR for TS 38.101-1 Tx diversity requirements |
|  |  |
| ***Source to WG:*** | Huawei, HiSilicon, OPPO |
| ***Source to TSG:*** | R4 |
|  |  |
| ***Work item code:*** | TEI16 |  | ***Date:*** | 2020-07-31 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ***Category:*** | **B** |  | ***Release:*** | Rel-16 |
|  | *Use one of the following categories:****F*** *(correction)****A*** *(mirror corresponding to a change in an earlier release)****B*** *(addition of feature),* ***C*** *(functional modification of feature)****D*** *(editorial modification)*Detailed explanations of the above categories canbe found in 3GPP [TR 21.900](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/Specs/html-info/21900.htm). | *Use one of the following releases:Rel-8 (Release 8)Rel-9 (Release 9)Rel-10 (Release 10)Rel-11 (Release 11)Rel-12 (Release 12)**Rel-13 (Release 13)Rel-14 (Release 14)Rel-15 (Release 15)Rel-16 (Release 16)* |
|  |  |
| ***Reason for change:*** | Make necessary changes to eliminate the ambiguity for supporting transparent Tx diversity.  |
|  |  |
| ***Summary of change:*** | Some clarifications are added for the requirements of * UE maximum output power
* MPR
* A-MPR
* Configured transmitted power
* Minimum output power
* Transmit OFF power
* Transmit ON/OFF time mask
* Power Control
* Transmit signal quality
* EVM
* Occupied bandwidth
* Out of band emission
* ACLR
* Spurious emissions
* Transmit intermodulation
1. the UE output power is measured as the sum of the output power at each UE antenna connector
2. The unwanted emissions are specified at per UE level
3. Add new PC2 requirement for UE supporting 2 Tx according to the revised unwanted emissions specified per UE rather than per antenna connector
4. update EVM and ACLR requirement based on WF (R4-2008465)
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|  |  |
| ***Consequences if not approved:*** | Requirements are ambiguous in the specification. Transparent Tx diversity cannot be well supported in the specification.  |
|  |  |
| ***Clauses affected:*** | 6.2.1, 6.2.2, 6.2.3.1, 6.2.4, 6.3.1, 6.3.2, 6.3.3.1, 6.3.4.1, 6.4.0, 6.4.2.1, 6.5.0, 6.5.2.4 |
|  |  |
|  | **Y** | **N** |  |  |
| ***Other specs*** |  |  |  Other core specifications  | TS/TR ... CR ...  |
| ***affected:*** | **X** |  |  Test specifications | TS 38.521-1  |
| ***(show related CRs)*** |  |  |  O&M Specifications | TS/TR ... CR ...  |
|  |  |
| ***Other comments:*** |  |
|  |  |
| ***This CR's revision history:*** |  |

## **<Start of Change>**

## Transmitter power

### 6.2.1 UE maximum output power

The following UE Power Classes define the maximum output power for any transmission bandwidth within the channel bandwidth of NR carrier unless otherwise stated. The period of measurement shall be at least one sub frame (1ms). Unless otherwise stated, the UE maximum output power is measured as the sum of the output power at each UE antenna connector.

Table 6.2.1-1: UE Power Class

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| NRband | Class 1 (dBm) | Tolerance (dB) | Class 2 (dBm) | Tolerance (dB) | Class 3 (dBm) | Tolerance (dB) |
| n1 |  |  |  |  | 23 | ±2 |
| n2 |  |  |  |  | 23 | ±23 |
| n3 |  |  |  |  | 23 | ±23 |
| n5 |  |  |  |  | 23 | ±2 |
| n7 |  |  |  |  | 23 | ±23 |
| n8 |  |  |  |  | 23 | ±23 |
| n12 |  |  |  |  | 23 | ±23 |
| n14 | 31 | +2/-3 |  |  | 23 | ±23 |
| n18 |  |  |  |  | 23 | ±2 |
| n20 |  |  |  |  | 23 | ±23 |
| n25 |  |  |  |  | 23 | ±23 |
| n26 |  |  |  |  | 23 | ±23 |
| n28 |  |  |  |  | 23 | +2/-2.5 |
| n30 |  |  |  |  | 23 | ±2 |
| n34 |  |  |  |  | 23 | ±2 |
| n38 |  |  |  |  | 23 | ±2 |
| n39 |  |  |  |  | 23 | ±2 |
| n40 |  |  |  |  | 23 | ±2 |
| n41 |  |  | 26 | +2/-33 | 23 | ±23 |
| n47 |  |  |  |  | 23 | ±2 |
| n48 |  |  |  |  | 23 | +2/-3 |
| n50 |  |  |  |  | 23 | ±2 |
| n51 |  |  |  |  | 23 | ±2 |
| n53 |  |  |  |  | 23 | ±2 |
| n65 |  |  |  |  | 23 | ±2 |
| n66 |  |  |  |  | 23 | ±2 |
| n70 |  |  |  |  | 23 | ±2 |
| n71 |  |  |  |  | 23 | +2/-2.5 |
| n74 |  |  |  |  | 23 | ±2 |
| n77 |  |  | 26 | +2/-3 | 23 | +2/-3 |
| n78 |  |  | 26 | +2/-3 | 23 | +2/-3 |
| n79 |  |  | 26 | +2/-3 | 23 | +2/-3 |
| n80 |  |  |  |  | 23 | ±2 |
| n81 |  |  |  |  | 23 | ±2 |
| n82 |  |  |  |  | 23 | ±2 |
| n83 |  |  |  |  | 23 | ±2/-2.5 |
| n84 |  |  |  |  | 23 | ±2 |
| n86 |  |  |  |  | 23 | ±2 |
| n89 |  |  |  |  | 23 | ±2 |
| n91 |  |  |  |  | 23 | ±23, 4 |
| n92 |  |  |  |  | 23 | ±23, 4 |
| n93 |  |  |  |  | 23 | ±23, 4 |
| n94 |  |  |  |  | 23 | ±23, 4 |
| n95 |  |  |  |  | 23 | ±2 |
| NOTE 1: PPowerClass is the maximum UE power specified without taking into account the toleranceNOTE 2: Powerclass 3 is default power class unless otherwise statedNOTE 3: Refers to the transmission bandwidths confined within FUL\_low and FUL\_low + 4 MHz or FUL\_high – 4 MHz and FUL\_high, the maximum output power requirement is relaxed by reducing the lower tolerance limit by 1.5 dB.NOTE 4: The maximum output power requirement is relaxed by reducing the lower tolerance limit by 0.3 dB |

If a UE supports a different power class than the default UE power class for the band and the supported power class enables the higher maximum output power than that of the default power class:

- if the field of UE capability *maxUplinkDutyCycle-PC2-FR1* is absent and the percentage of uplink symbols transmitted in a certain evaluation period is larger than 50% (The exact evaluation period is no less than one radio frame); or

- if the field of UE capability *maxUplinkDutyCycle-PC2-FR1* is not absent and the percentage of uplink symbols transmitted in a certain evaluation period is larger than *maxUplinkDutyCycle-PC2-FR1* as defined in TS 38.331 (The exact evaluation period is no less than one radio frame); or

- if the IE P-Max as defined in TS 38.331 [7] is provided and set to the maximum output power of the default power class or lower;

- shall apply all requirements for the default power class to the supported power class and set the configured transmitted power as specified in clause 6.2.4;

- else if the IE *P-Max* as defined in TS 38.331 [7] is not provided or set to the higher value than the maximum output power of the default power class and the percentage of uplink symbols transmitted in a certain evaluation period is less than or equal to *maxUplinkDutyCycle-PC2-FR1* as defined in TS 38.331; or

- if the IE *P-Max* as defined in TS 38.331 [7] is not provided or set to the higher value than the maximum output power of the default power class and the percentage of uplink symbols transmitted in a certain evaluation period is less than or equal to 50% when *maxUplinkDutyCycle-PC2-FR1* is absent. (The exact evaluation period is no less than one radio frame):

- shall apply all requirements for the supported power class and set the configured transmitted power as specified in clause 6.2.4.

### **<Next Change>**

### 6.2.2 UE maximum output power reduction

UE is allowed to reduce the maximum output power due to higher order modulations and transmit bandwidth configurations. For UE power class 2 and 3, the allowed maximum power reduction (MPR) is defined in Table 6.2.2-2, Table 6.2.2-2a and Table 6.2.2-1, respectively for channel bandwidths that meets both following criteria:

Channel bandwidth ≤ 100 MHz.

Relative channel bandwidth ≤ 4 % for TDD bands and ≤ 3 % for FDD bands. Unless otherwise stated, the ∆MPR is set to zero.

If the relative channel bandwidth is larger than 4% for TDD bands or 3% for FDD bands, the ∆MPR is defined in Table 6.2.2-3.

Where relative channel bandwith = 2\*BWChannel / (FUL\_low + FUL\_high)

The allowed MPR for SRS, PUCCH formats 0, 1, 3 and 4, and PRACH shall be as specified for QPSK modulated DFT-s-OFDM of equivalent RB allocation. The allowed MPR for PUCCH format 2 shall be as specified for QPSK modulated CP-OFDM of equivalent RB allocation.

Table 6.2.2-1 Maximum power reduction (MPR) for power class 3

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Modulation | MPR (dB) |
| Edge RB allocations | Outer RB allocations | Inner RB allocations |
| DFT-s-OFDM  | Pi/2 BPSK | ≤ 3.51 | ≤ 1.21 | ≤ 0.21 |
| ≤ 0.52 | ≤ 0.52 | 02 |
| QPSK | ≤ 1 | 0 |
| 16 QAM | ≤ 2 | ≤ 1 |
| 64 QAM | ≤ 2.5 |
| 256 QAM | ≤ 4.5 |
| CP-OFDM  | QPSK | ≤ 3 | ≤ 1.5 |
| 16 QAM | ≤ 3 | ≤ 2 |
| 64 QAM | ≤ 3.5 |
| 256 QAM | ≤ 6.5 |
| NOTE 1: Applicable for UE operating in TDD mode with Pi/2 BPSK modulation and UE indicates support for UE capability *powerBoosting-pi2BPSK* and if the IE *powerBoostPi2BPSK* is set to 1 and 40 % or less slots in radio frame are used for UL transmission for bands n40, n41, n77, n78 and n79. The reference power of 0 dB MPR is 26 dBm.NOTE 2: Applicable for UE operating in FDD mode, or in TDD mode in bands other than n40, n41, n77, n78 and n79 with Pi/2 BPSK modulation and if the IE *powerBoostPi2BPSK* is set to 0 and if more than 40 % of slots in radio frame are used for UL transmission for bands n40, n41, n77, n78 and n79.  |

Table 6.2.2-2 Maximum power reduction (MPR) for power class 2 with 1 Tx

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Modulation | MPR (dB) |
| Edge RB allocations | Outer RB allocations | Inner RB allocations |
| DFT-s-OFDM  | Pi/2 BPSK | ≤ 3.5 | ≤ 0.5 | 0 |
| QPSK | ≤ 3.5 | ≤ 1 | 0 |
| 16 QAM | ≤ 3.5 | ≤ 2 | ≤ 1 |
| 64 QAM | ≤ 3.5 | ≤ 2.5 |
| 256 QAM | ≤ 4.5 |
| CP-OFDM  | QPSK | ≤ 3.5 | ≤ 3 | ≤ 1.5 |
| 16 QAM | ≤ 3.5 | ≤ 3 | ≤ 2 |
| 64 QAM | ≤ 3.5 |
| 256 QAM | ≤ 6.5 |

Table 6.2.2-2a Maximum power reduction (MPR) for power class 2 with 2 Tx

| Modulation | MPR (dB) |
| --- | --- |
| Edge RB allocations | Outer RB allocations | Inner RB allocations |
| DFT-s-OFDM | Pi/2 BPSK | ≤ 3.5 | ≤ 0.5 | 0 |
| QPSK | ≤ 4 | ≤ 1 | 0 |
| 16 QAM | ≤ 4 | ≤ 2 | ≤ 1 |
| 64 QAM | ≤ 4 | ≤ 2.5 |
| 256 QAM | ≤ 4.5 |
| CP-OFDM | QPSK | ≤ 4 | ≤ 3 | ≤ 1.5 |
| 16 QAM | ≤ 4 | ≤ 3 | ≤ 2 |
| 64 QAM | ≤ 4 |
| 256 QAM | ≤ 6.5 |
| NOTE 1: The MPR is applied to the sum of the output power at each transmit antenna connector.NOTE 2: For spectrum emission mask measurement, Resolution BW is 10% of the measurement BW and the result should be integrated to achieve the measurement bandwidth.NOTE 3: For spurious emission measurement, the sweep time shall be set at least as (sweep points)\*(symbol length) to improve the measurement accuracy. |

Table 6.2.2-3: ∆MPR

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| NR Band | Power class | Channel bandwidth | ∆MPR (dB) |
| n28 | Power class 3 | 30 MHz | 0.5 |

Where the following parameters are defined to specify valid RB allocation ranges for Outer and Inner RB allocations:

NRB is the maximum number of RBs for a given Channel bandwidth and sub-carrier spacing defined in Table 5.3.2-1. RBStart,Low = max(1, floor(LCRB/2))

where max() indicates the largest value of all arguments and floor(x) is the greatest integer less than or equal to x.

RBStart,High = NRB – RBStart,Low – LCRB

The RB allocation is an Inner RB allocation if the following conditions are met

RBStart,Low ≤ RBStart ≤ RBStart,High,and

LCRB ≤ ceil(NRB/2)

where ceil(x) is the smallest integer greater than or equal to x.

An Edge RB allocation is the one for which the RB(s) is (are) allocated at the lowermost or uppermost edge of the channel with LCRB ≤ 2 RBs.

The RB allocation is an Outer RB allocation for all other allocations which are not an Inner RB allocation or Edge RB allocation.

If CP-OFDM allocation satisfies following conditions, it is considered as almost contiguous allocation

NRB\_gap / (NRB\_alloc + NRB\_gap ) ≤ 0.25

and NRB\_alloc + NRB\_gap is larger than 106, 51 or 24 RBs for 15 kHz, 30 kHz or 60 kHz respectively where NRB\_gap is the total number of unallocated RBs between allocated RBs and NRB\_alloc is the total number of allocated RBs. The size and location of allocated and unallocated RBs are restricted by RBG parameters specified in clause 6.1.2.2 of TS 38.214 [10]. For these almost contiguous signals in power class 2 and 3, the allowed maximum power reduction defined in Table 6.2.2-1 is increased by

CEIL{ 10 log10(1 + NRB\_gap / NRB\_alloc), 0.5 } dB,

where CEIL{x,0.5} means x rounding upwards to closest 0.5dB. The parameters of RBStart,Low and RBStart,High to specify valid RB allocation ranges for Outer and Inner RB allocations are defined as following:

RBStart,Low = max(1, floor((NRB\_alloc + NRB\_gap)/2))

RBStart,High = NRB – RBStart,Low – NRB\_alloc –NRB\_gap

For the UE maximum output power modified by MPR, the power limits specified in clause 6.2.4 apply.

### **<Next Change>**

### 6.2.3 UE additional maximum output power reduction

#### 6.2.3.1 General

Additional emission requirements can be signalled by the network. Each additional emission requirement is associated with a unique network signalling (NS) value indicated in RRC signalling by an NR frequency band number of the applicable operating band and an associated value in the field *additionalSpectrumEmission.* Throughout this specification, the notion of indication or signalling of an NS value refers to the corresponding indication of an NR frequency band number of the applicable operating band, the IE field *freqBandIndicatorNR* and an associated value of *additionalSpectrumEmission* in the relevant RRC information elements [7]*.*

To meet the additional requirements, additional maximum power reduction (A-MPR) is allowed for the maximum output power as specified in Table 6.2.1-1. Unless stated otherwise, the total reduction to UE maximum output power is max(MPR, A-MPR) where MPR is defined in clause 6.2.2 and applied to the sum of the output power at each transmit antenna connector. Outer and inner allocation notation used in clause 6.2.3 is defined in clause 6.2.2 In absense of modulation and waveform types the A-MPR applies to all modulation and waveform types.

Table 6.2.3.1-1 specifies the additional requirements with their associated network signalling values and the allowed A-MPR and applicable operating band(s) for each NS value. In case of a power class 3 UE, when IE *powerBoostPi2BPSK* is set to 1, power class 2 A-MPR values apply. The mapping of NR frequency band numbers and values of the *additionalSpectrumEmission* to network signalling labels is specified in Table 6.2.3.1-1A.

For almost contiguous allocations in CP-OFDM waveforms in power class 3, the allowed A-MPR defined in clause 6.2.3 is increased by CEIL{ 10 log10(1 + NRB\_gap / NRB\_alloc), 0.5 } dB, where NRB\_gap is the total number of unallocated RBs between allocated RBs and NRB\_alloc is the total number of allocated RBs, and the parameter LCRB is replaced by NRB\_alloc + NRB\_gap in specifying the RB allocation regions.

Table 6.2.3.1-1: Additional maximum power reduction (A-MPR)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Network signalling label | Requirements (clause) | NR Band | Channel bandwidth (MHz) | Resources blocks (*N*RB) | A-MPR (dB) |
| NS\_01 |  | Table 5.2-1 | 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100 | Table 5.3.2-1 | N/A |
| NS\_03 | 6.5.2.3.3 | n2, n25, n66,n70, n86 |  |  | Clause 6.2.3.7 |
| NS\_03U | 6.5.2.3.3, 6.5.2.4.2 | n2, n25, n66, n86 |  |  | Clause 6.2.3.7 |
| NS\_04 | 6.5.2.3.2, 6.5.3.3.1 | n41 | 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60 80, 90, 100 |  | Clause 6.2.3.2 |
| NS\_05 | 6.5.3.3.4 | n1, n65, n84 | 5, 10, 15, 20(NOTE 2) |  | Clause 6.2.3.4 |
| NS\_05U | 6.5.3.3.4, 6.5.2.4.2 | n1, n65, n84 | 5, 10, 15, 20 |  | Clause 6.2.3.4 |
| NS\_06 | 6.5.2.3.4 | n12 | 5, 10, 15 |  | N/A |
| n14 | 5,10 |
| NS\_10 |  | n20 | 15, 20 | Table 6.2.3.3-1 | Table6.2.3.3-1 |
| NS\_12 | 6.5.3.3.17 | n26 |  |  |  |
| NS\_13 | 6.5.3.3.18 | n26 |  |  |  |
| NS\_14 | 6.5.3.3.19 | n26 |  |  |  |
| NS\_15 | 6.5.3.3.20 | n26 |  |  |  |
| NS\_17 | 6.5.3.3.2 | n28, n83 | 5,10 | Table 5.3.2-1 | N/A |
| NS\_18 | 6.5.3.3.3 | n28, n83 | 5 |  | Table 6.2.3.13-1, A1 |
| 10, 15, 20 |  | Table 6.2.3.13-1, A2 |
| 30 |  | Table 6.2.3.13-1, A3, A4, A5 |
| NS\_21 | 6.5.3.3.12 | n30 | 5, 10 |  | Clause 6.2.3.14 |
| NS\_24 | 6.5.3.3.13 | n65 (NOTE 4) | 5, 10, 15, 20 | Table 6.2.3.15-1 | Clause 6.2.3.15 |
| NS\_27 | 6.5.2.3.86.5.3.3.14 | n48 | 5, 10, 15, 20, 40 | Table 6.2.3.16-1 | Table 6.2.3.16-2 |
| NS\_35 | 6.5.2.3.1 | n71 | 5, 10, 15, 20 | Table 5.3.2-1 | N/A |
| NS\_37 | 6.5.3.3.6 | n74(NOTE 3) | 10, 15 | Table 6.2.3.8-1 | Table6.2.3.8-1 |
| NS\_38 | 6.5.3.3.7 | n74 | 5, 10, 15, 20 | Table 6.2.3.9-1 | Table6.2.3.9-1 |
| NS\_39 | 6.5.3.3.8 | n74 | 10, 15, 20 | Table 6.2.3.10-1 | Table 6.2.3.10-1 |
| NS\_40 | 6.5.3.3.9 | n51 | 5 |  | Table6.2.3.5-1 |
| NS\_41 | 6.5.3.3.10 | n50 | 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60 |  | Table 6.2.3.11-1 |
| NS\_42 | 6.5.3.3.11 | n50 | 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60 |  | Table 6.2.3.12-1 |
| NS\_43 | 6.5.3.3.5 | n8, n81 | 5, 10, 15 |  | Clause 6.2.3.6 |
| NS\_43U | 6.5.3.3.5, 6.5.2.4.2 | n8, n81 | 5, 10, 15 |  | Clause 6.2.3.6 |
| NS\_44 | 6.5.3.3.24 | n38 | 25, 30, 40 | Table 6.2.3.20-1 | Table 6.2.3.20-1 |
| NS\_45 | 6.5.3.3.21 | n53 | 5, 10 |  | Clause 6.2.3.25 |
| NS\_46 | 6.5.3.2 | n7 | 25, 30, 40, 50 | Table 6.2.3.17-1 | Table 6.2.3.17-2 |
| NS\_47 | 6.5.3.3.15 | n41 (Note 5) | 30 | Table 6.2.3.18-1 | Table 6.2.3.18-2 |
| NS\_48 | 6.5.3.3.22 | n1 | 25, 30, 40, 50 | Table 6.2.3.26-1 | Table 6.2.3.26-1 |
| NS\_49 | 6.5.3.3.23 | n1 | 25, 30, 40, 50 | Table 6.2.3.27-1 | Table 6.2.3.27-1 |
| NS\_50 | 6.5.3.3.16 | n39 | 25, 30, 40 |  | Clause 6.2.3.19 |
| NS\_51 | 6.5.3.3.22 | n65 | 50 | Table 6.2.3.28-1 | Table 6.2.3.28-2 |
| NS\_100 | 6.5.2.4.2 | n1, n2, n3, n5, n8, n18, n25, n26, n65, n66, n80, n81, n84, n86, n89(NOTE 1) |  |  | Table6.2.3.1-2 |
| NOTE 1: This NS can be signalled for NR bands that have UTRA services deployedNOTE 2: No A-MPR is applied for 5 MHz BWChannel where the lower channel edge is ≥ 1930 MHz,10 MHz BWChannel where the lower channel edge is ≥ 1950 MHz and 15 MHz BWChannel where the lower channel edge is ≥ 1955 MHz.NOTE 3: Applicable when the NR carrier is within 1447.9 – 1462.9 MHzNOTE 4: Applicable when the upper edge of the channel bandwidth frequency is greater than 1980 MHz.NOTE 5: Applicable when the NR carrier is within 2545 – 2575 MHz |

[The NS\_01 label with the field *additionalPmax* [7] absent is default for all NR bands.]

Table 6.2.3.1-1A: Mapping of network signaling label

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| NR band | Value of additionalSpectrumEmission |
| **0** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** |
| n1 | NS\_01 | NS\_100 | NS\_05 | NS\_05U | NS\_48 | NS\_49 |  |  |
| n2 | NS\_01 | NS\_100 | NS\_03 | NS\_03U |  |  |  |  |
| n3 | NS\_01 | NS\_100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| n5 | NS\_01 | NS\_100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| n7 | NS\_01 | NS\_46 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| n8 | NS\_01 | NS\_100 | NS\_43 | NS\_43U |  |  |  |  |
| n12 | NS\_01 | NS\_06 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| n14 | NS\_01 | NS\_06 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| n18 | NS\_01 | NS\_100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| n20 | NS\_01 | Void | NS\_10 |  |  |  |  |  |
| n25 | NS\_01 | NS\_100 | NS\_03 | NS\_03U |  |  |  |  |
| n26 | NS\_01 | NS\_100 | NS\_12 | NS\_13 | NS\_14 | NS\_15 |  |  |
| n28 | NS\_01 | NS\_17 | NS\_18 |  |  |  |  |  |
| n30 | NS\_01 | NS\_21 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| n34 | NS\_01 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| n38 | NS\_01 | NS\_44 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| n39 | NS\_01 | NS\_50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| n40 | NS\_01 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| n41 | NS\_01 | NS\_04 | NS\_47 |  |  |  |  |  |
| n48 | NS\_01 | NS\_27 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| n50 | NS\_01 | NS\_41 | NS\_42 |  |  |  |  |  |
| n51 | NS\_01 | NS\_40 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| n53 | NS\_01 | NS\_45 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| n65 | NS\_01 | NS\_24 | NS\_100 | NS\_05 | NS\_05U | NS\_51 |  |  |
| n66 | NS\_01 | NS\_100 | NS\_03 | NS\_03U |  |  |  |  |
| n70 | NS\_01 | NS\_03 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| n71 | NS\_01 | NS\_35 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| n74 | NS\_01 | NS\_37 | NS\_38 | NS\_39 |  |  |  |  |
| n77 | NS\_01 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| n78 | NS\_01 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| n79 | NS\_01 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| n80 | NS\_01 | NS\_100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| n81 | NS\_01 | NS\_100 | NS\_43 | NS\_43U |  |  |  |  |
| n82 | NS\_01 | Void |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| n83 | NS\_01 | NS\_17 | NS\_18 |  |  |  |  |  |
| n84 | NS\_01 | NS\_100 | NS\_05 | NS\_05U |  |  |  |  |
| n86 | NS\_01 | NS\_100 | NS\_03 | NS\_03U |  |  |  |  |
| n89 | NS\_01 | NS\_100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| n91 | NS\_01 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| n92 | NS\_01 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| n93 | NS\_01 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| n94 | NS\_01 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| n95 | NS\_01 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NOTE: *additionalSpectrumEmission* corresponds to an information element of the same name defined in clause 6.3.2 of TS 38.331 [7]. |

Table 6.2.3.1-2: A-MPR for NS\_100 (UTRA protection)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Modulation/Waveform | Outer (dB) |
| DFT-s-OFDM | Pi/2 BPSK | ≤ 2 |
| QPSK | ≤ 2 |
| 16 QAM | ≤ 2.5 |
| 64 QAM | ≤ 3 |
| 256 QAM | ≤ 4.5 |
| CP-OFDM | QPSK | ≤ 4 |
| 16 QAM | ≤ 4 |
| 64 QAM | ≤ 4 |
| 256 QAM | ≤ 6.5 |
| NOTE 1: VoidNOTE 2: Void |

### **<Next Change>**

### 6.2.4 Configured transmitted power

The UE is allowed to set its configured maximum output power PCMAX,f,c for carrier f of serving cell c in each slot. The configured maximum output power PCMAX,f,c is set within the following bounds:

PCMAX\_L,f,c ≤ PCMAX,f,c ≤ PCMAX\_H,f,c with

 PCMAX\_L,f,c = MIN {PEMAX,c– ∆TC,c, (PPowerClass – ΔPPowerClass) – MAX(MAX(MPRc+∆MPRc, A-MPRc)+ ΔTIB,c + ∆TC,c +∆TRxSRS, P-MPRc) }

PCMAX\_H,f,c = MIN {PEMAX,c, PPowerClass – ΔPPowerClass }

where

PEMAX,c is the value given by either the *p-Max* IE or the field *additionalPmax* of the *NR-NS-PmaxList IE*, whichever is applicable according to TS 38.331[7];

PPowerClass is the maximum UE power specified in Table 6.2.1-1 without taking into account the tolerance specified in the Table 6.2.1-1;

When the IE *powerBoostPi2BPSK* is set to 1, PEMAX,c is increased by +3 dB for a power class 3 capable UE operating in TDD bands n40, n41, n77, n78, and n79 with PI/2 BPSK modulation and UE indicates support for UE capability *powerBoosting-pi2BPSK* and 40% or less symbols in certain evaluation period are used for UL transmission when PEMAX,c ≥ 20 dBm (The exact evaluation period is no less than one radio frame).

When the IE *powerBoostPi2BPSK* is set to 1, ΔPPowerClass = -3 dB for a power class 3 capable UE operating in TDD bands n40, n41, n77, n78, and n79 with Pi/2 BPSK modulation and UE indicates support for UE capability *powerBoosting-pi2BPSK* and 40% or less slots in radio frame are used for UL transmission.

ΔPPowerClass = 3 dB for a power class 2 capable UE when P-max of 23 dBm or lower is indicated; or when the field of UE capability *maxUplinkDutyCycle-PC2-FR1* is absent and the percentage of uplink symbols transmitted in a certain evalutation period is larger than 50%; or when the field of UE capability *maxUplinkDutyCycle-PC2-FR1* is not absent and the percentage of uplink symbols transmitted in a certain evaluation period is larger than *maxUplinkDutyCycle-PC2-FR1* as defined in TS 38.331 (The exact evaluation period is no less than one radio frame); otherwise ΔPPowerClass = 0 dB;

∆TIB,c is the additional tolerance for serving cell c as specified in clause 6.2A.4.2 for NR CA, clause 6.2C.2 for SUL, or TS 38.101-3 clause 6.2B.4.2 for EN-DC; ∆TIB,c = 0 dB otherwise;

∆TC,c = 1.5dB when NOTE 3 in Table 6.2.1-1 in 38.101-1 applies for a serving cell c, otherwise ∆TC,c = 0 dB ;

MPRc and A-MPRc for serving cell c are specified in clause 6.2.2 and clause 6.2.3, respectively;

∆MPRc for serving cell c is specified in clause 6.2.2.

∆TRxSRS is applied when UE transmits SRS to other than first SRS port when the *SRS-TxSwitch* capability is indicated as '1T2R', '1T4R' or, '1T4R/2T4R' with UE configured with 4 SRS resources in the SRS resource set, and when UE transmits SRS to other than first or second SRS port when the *SRS-TxSwitch* capabilityis indicated as '2T4R' or '1T4R/2T4R' with the UE configured with 2 SRS resources in the SRS resource set. The value of ∆TRxSRS is 4.5dB for n79 and 3 dB for bands whose FUL\_high is lower than the FUL\_low of n79.

For other SRS transmissions ∆TRxSRS is zero;

P-MPRc is the allowed maximum output power reduction for

a) ensuring compliance with applicable electromagnetic energy absorption requirements and addressing unwanted emissions / self desense requirements in case of simultaneous transmissions on multiple RAT(s) for scenarios not in scope of 3GPP RAN specifications;

b) ensuring compliance with applicable electromagnetic energy absorption requirements in case of proximity detection is used to address such requirements that require a lower maximum output power.

The UE shall apply P-MPRc for serving cell c only for the above cases. For UE conducted conformance testing P-MPRc shall be 0 dB

NOTE 1: P-MPRc was introduced in the PCMAX,f,c equation such that the UE can report to the gNB the available maximum output transmit power. This information can be used by the gNB for scheduling decisions.

NOTE 2: P-MPRc may impact the maximum uplink performance for the selected UL transmission path.

TREF and Teval are specified in Table 6.2.4-1. For each TREF, the PCMAX,L,c for serving cell c are evaluated per Teval and given by the minimum value taken over the transmission(s) within the Teval; the minimum PCMAX\_L,f,c over one or more Teval is then applied for the entire TREF

Table 6.2.4-1: Evaluation and reference periods for Pcmax

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| TREF | Teval | Teval with frequency hopping |
| Physical channel length | Physical channel length | Min(*Tno\_hopping*, Physical Channel Length) |

The measured configured maximum output power PUMAX,f,c shall be within the following bounds:

 PCMAX\_L,f,c – MAX{TL,c, T(PCMAX\_L,f,c)} ≤ PUMAX,f,c ≤ PCMAX\_H,f,c + T(PCMAX\_H,f,c).

where the tolerance T(PCMAX,f,c) for applicable values of PCMAX,f,c is specified in Table 6.2.4-1. The tolerance TL,c is the absolute value of the lower tolerance for the applicable operating band as specified in Table 6.2.1-1.

Table 6.2.4-1: PCMAX tolerance

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| PCMAX,f,c (dBm) | Tolerance T(PCMAX,f,c) (dB) |
| 23 < PCMAX,c ≤ 33 | 2.0 |
| 21 ≤ PCMAX,c ≤ 23 | 2.0 |
| 20 ≤ PCMAX,c < 21 | 2.5 |
| 19 ≤ PCMAX,c < 20 | 3.5 |
| 18 ≤ PCMAX,c < 19 | 4.0 |
| 13 ≤ PCMAX,c < 18 | 5.0 |
| 8 ≤ PCMAX,c < 13 | 6.0 |
| -40 ≤ PCMAX,c < 8 | 7.0 |

If the UE transmits on two antenna connectors at the same time, the tolerance is specified in Table 6.2.4-2.

Table 6.2.4-2: PCMAX,*c* tolerance for 2Tx

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| PCMAX,*c*(dBm) | ToleranceTLOW(PCMAX\_L,*c*) (dB) | ToleranceTHIGH(PCMAX\_H,*c*) (dB) |
| PCMAX,*c* = 26 | 3.0 | 2.0 |
| 23 ≤ PCMAX,*c* < 26 | 3.0 | 2.0 |
| 22 ≤ PCMAX,*c* < 23 | 5.0 | 2.0 |
| 21 ≤ PCMAX,*c* < 22 | 5.0 | 3.0 |
| 20 ≤ PCMAX,*c* < 21 | 6.0 | 4.0 |
| 16 ≤ PCMAX,*c* < 20 | 5.0 |
| 11 ≤ PCMAX,*c* < 16 | 6.0 |
| -40 ≤ PCMAX,*c* < 11 | 7.0 |

### **<Next Change>**

### 6.3.1 Minimum output power

The minimum controlled output power of the UE is defined as the power in the channel bandwidth for all transmit bandwidth configurations (resource blocks), when the power is set to a minimum value.

The minimum output power is defined as the mean power as the sum of the mean power at each transmit connector in at least one sub-frame 1 ms. The minimum output power shall not exceed the values specified in Table 6.3.1-1.

Table 6.3.1-1: Minimum output power

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Channel bandwidth(MHz) | Minimum output power(dBm) | Measurement bandwidth(MHz) |
| 5 | -40 | 4.515 |
| 10 | -40 | 9.375 |
| 15 | -40 | 14.235 |
| 20 | -40 | 19.095 |
| 25 | -39 | 23.955 |
| 30 | -38.2 | 28.815 |
| 40 | -37 | 38.895 |
| 50 | -36 | 48.615 |
| 60 | -35.2 | 58.35 |
| 70 | -34.6 | 68.07 |
| 80 | -34 | 78.15 |
| 90 | -33.5 | 88.23 |
| 100 | -33 | 98.31 |

### **<Next Change>**

### 6.3.2 Transmit OFF power

Transmit OFF power is defined as the mean power in the channel bandwidth when the transmitter is OFF. The transmitter is considered OFF when the UE is not allowed to transmit on any of its ports..

The transmit OFF power is defined as the mean power at each transmit antenna connector in a duration of at least one sub-frame (1 ms) excluding any transient periods. The transmit OFF power shall not exceed the values specified in Table 6.3.2-1.

Table 6.3.2-1: Transmit OFF power

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Channel bandwidth(MHz) | Transmit OFF power(dBm) | Measurement bandwidth(MHz) |
| 5 | -50 | 4.515 |
| 10 | -50 | 9.375 |
| 15 | -50 | 14.235 |
| 20 | -50 | 19.095 |
| 25 | -50 | 23.955 |
| 30 | -50 | 28.815 |
| 40 | -50 | 38.895 |
| 50 | -50 | 48.615 |
| 60 | -50 | 58.35 |
| 70 | -50 | 68.07 |
| 80 | -50 | 78.15 |
| 90 | -50 | 88.23 |
| 100 | -50 | 98.31 |

### **<Next Change>**

### 6.3.3 Transmit ON/OFF time mask

#### 6.3.3.1 General

The transmit power time mask which applyed at each transmit antenna connector defines the transient period(s) allowed

- between transmit OFF power as defined in clause 6.3.2 and transmit ON power symbols (transmit ON/OFF)

- between continuous ON-power transmissions with powerchange or RB hopping is applied.

In case of RB hopping, transition period is shared symmetrically.

Unless otherwise stated the requirements in clause 6.5 apply also in transient periods.

In the following clauses, following definitions apply:

- A slot or long subslot transmission is a transmission with more than 2 symbols.

- A short subslot transmission is a transmission with 1 or 2 symbols.

### **<Next Change>**

### 6.3.4 Power control

#### 6.3.4.1 General

The requirements on power control accuracy apply under normal conditions. Unless otherwise stated, the power control tolerance applies to the sum of output power at each transmit antenna connector.

### **<Next Change>**

## 6.4 Transmit signal quality

### 6.4.0 General

Unless otherwise stated, the transmit signal quality requirements are specified at each transmit antenna connector.

### **<Next Change>**

#### 6.4.2.1 Error Vector Magnitude

The Error Vector Magnitude is a measure of the difference between the reference waveform and the measured waveform. This difference is called the error vector. Before calculating the EVM the measured waveform is corrected by the sample timing offset and RF frequency offset. Then the carrier leakage shall be removed from the measured waveform before calculating the EVM.

For UE with multiple transmission antennas, EVM is measured at each antenna connector to get EVM1 and EVM2, and the total EVM is calculated by root sum squared values of EVM1 and EVM2 with weighting factor of linear power at each antenna connector.

The measured waveform is further equalised using the channel estimates subjected to the EVM equaliser spectrum flatness requirement specified in clause 6.4.2.4. For DFT-s-OFDM waveforms, the EVM result is defined after the front-end FFT and IDFT as the square root of the ratio of the mean error vector power to the mean reference power expressed as a %. For CP-OFDM waveforms, the EVM result is defined after the front-end FFT as the square root of the ratio of the mean error vector power to the mean reference power expressed as a %.

The basic EVM measurement interval in the time domain is one preamble sequence for the PRACH and one slotfor PUCCH and PUSCH in the time domain. The EVM measurement interval is reduced by any symbols that contains an allowable power transient in the measurement interval, as defined in clause 6.3.3.

The RMS average of the basic EVM measurements over 10 subframes for the average EVM case, and over 60 subframes for the reference signal EVM case, for the different modulation schemes shall not exceed the values specified in Table 6.4.2.1-1 for the parameters defined in Table 6.4.2.1-2. For EVM evaluation purposes, all 13 PRACH preamble formats and all 5 PUCCH formats are considered to have the same EVM requirement as QPSK modulated..

Table 6.4.2.1-1: Requirements for Error Vector Magnitude

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | Unit | Average EVM Level |
| Pi/2-BPSK  | % | 30 |
| QPSK | % | 17.5 |
| 16 QAM  | % | 12.5 |
| 64 QAM  | % | 8 |
| 256 QAM | % | 3.5 |

Table 6.4.2.1-2: Parameters for Error Vector Magnitude

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | Unit | Level |
| UE Output Power | dBm | ≥ Table 6.3.1-1  |
| UE Output Power for 256 QAM | dBm | ≥ Table 6.3.1-1 + 10 dB |
| Operating conditions |  | Normal conditions |

### **<Next Change>**

## 6.5 Output RF spectrum emissions

### 6.5.0 General

Unless otherwise stated, the output RF spectrum emission requirements apply to the sum of power or emissions measured from all transmit antenna connectors.

### 6.5.1 Occupied bandwidth

Occupied bandwidth is defined as the bandwidth containing 99 % of the total integrated mean power of the transmitted spectrum on the assigned channel. The occupied bandwidth for all transmission bandwidth configurations (Resources Blocks) shall be less than the channel bandwidth specified in Table 6.5.1-1.

Table 6.5.1-1: Occupied channel bandwidth

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | NR channel bandwidth |
| 5 MHz | 10 MHz | 15 MHz | 20 MHz | 25 MHz | 30 MHz | 40 MHz | 50 MHz | 60 MHz | 70 MHz | 80 MHz | 90 MHz | 100 MHz |
| **Occupied channel bandwidth (MHz)** | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 |

### **<Next Change>**

#### 6.5.2.4 Adjacent channel leakage ratio

Adjacent Channel Leakage power Ratio (ACLR) is the ratio of sum of the filtered mean power at each antenna connector centred on the assigned channel frequency to sum of the filtered mean power at each antenna connector centred on an adjacent channel frequency.

To improve measurement accuracy, sensitivity and efficiency, the resolution bandwidth may be smaller than the measurement bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is smaller than the measurement bandwidth, the result should be integrated over the measurement bandwidth in order to obtain the equivalent noise bandwidth of the measurement bandwidth.

## **<End of Change>**