**3GPP TSG-RAN WG4 Meeting#111 R4-2408931**

**Fukuoka City, Fukuoka , Japan, 20th – 24th May, 2024**

**Agenda item:** 7.16.9

**Source:** Moderator (ZTE)

**Title:** Topic summary for [111][120] NR\_NTN\_enh\_UERF\_R18

**Document for:** Information

# Introduction

*Briefly introduce background, the scope of this email discussion (e.g. list of treated agenda items) and provide some guidelines for email discussion if necessary.*

*List of candidate target of email discussion for 1st round and 2nd round*

* 1st round: TBA
* 2nd round: TBA

It is appreciated that the delegates for this topic put their contact information in the table below.

Note:

1. Please add your contact information in above table once you make comments on this email thread.
2. If multiple delegates from the same company make comments on single email thread, please add you name as suffix after company name when make comments i.e. Company A (XX, XX)

# Topic #1: NTN UE Tx RF requirement

## Companies’ contributions summary

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| **T-doc number** | **Company** | **Proposals / Observations** |
| **[R4-2407462](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2407462.zip)** | Qualcomm Incorporated | Draft CR for R4-2405085 to add OFF-axis AMPR

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| NTN VSAT class | NTN VSAT type | Type description |
| Fixed VSAT | 1 | Fixed VSAT communicating with GSO and LEO with mechanical steering antenna. |
|  | 2X | Fixed VSAT communicating with GSO and LEO with electronic steering antenna. |
|  | 3 | Fixed VSAT communicating with LEO only with electronic steering antenna. |
| Mobile VSAT | 4 | Mobile VSAT communicating with GSO with mechanical steering antenna. |
|  | 5X | Mobile VSAT communicating with GSO with electronic steering antenna. |
| Note 1: The NTN VSAT types are assuming NTN VSAT has only one antenna beam towards one satellite at a given time in this release.Note X: UE may need power reduction for meeting OFF-axis EIRP requirement defined in clause 9.2.2. Value is implementation dependent |

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| **[R4-2408698](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2408698.zip)** | Ericsson | NTN enhancement - NTN UE Tx requirements**Proposal1: Clarify that the number of VSAT simultaneously transmitting N shall be declared by the VSAT manufacturer.****Observation1: Prated,UE was replaced with TRPmax (NTN VSAT maximum TRP specified in sub-clause 9.2.1) in the endorsed draft CR R4-2406602 [5], removing any ambiguity on the definition of Prated,UE.****Proposal2: Remove the word “uncoordinated” from the additional Off-axis EIRP density requirements for protection of fixed services (sub-clause 9.2.2.3.3).****Proposal3: Do not introduce NS in specified bands n512, n511 and n510 but re-consider NS when a new NTN Ka-band will be specified.** **Observation2: The antenna pointing accuracy requirements for band n512 needs to be re-organized and reworded to reflect correctly ETSI Harmonized Standards.**  |
| **[R4-2408700](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2408700.zip)** | Ericsson, Thales | NTN enhancement: draft CR to TS 38.101-5 NTN Ka-band - additional Tx updates to the running CR - subclause 9.6 |
| R4-2408701 | Ericsson | NTN enhancement: draft CR to TS 38.101-5 NTN Ka-band - additional Tx updates to the running CR |
| **[R4-2409044](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2409044.zip)** | Samsung | On NTN UE RF Tx requirements**Observation 1**: The Tx EIRP on different directions from a parabolic antenna on mechanical tilting platform can be assumed at same level in beam peak direction and other elevation angle direction. The parabolic antenna on mechanical steering platform will always use its ‘beam peak direction’ to all supported elevation directions.**Observation 2**: The Tx EIRP on different directions from a phase array antenna on electronic steering platform will be different. More specifically, the EIRP of a phase array antenna electronically steered to a lower elevation angle will be lower than the beam peak direction due to two major factors: 1) The gain difference due to electronic beam steering; 2) The additional power reduction due to off-axis eirp exceedance.**Proposal 1: For measurement metric for min peak EIRP for Type 1/4 VSAT (mechanical steering antenna), the min peak EIRP can be verified for the beam peak direction, assuming the rotating motors can be cover all declared elevation angles.*** **If the rotating motors cannot cover all declared elevation angles (e.g. hybrid steering), the min peak EIRP should be verified for the spherical grid between the declared supported lowest elevation angles, like a electronic steering type VSAT.**

**Proposal 2: For measurement metric for min peak EIRP for Type 2/3/5 VSAT (electronic steering antenna), the min peak EIRP should be verified for the spherical grid between the declared supported lowest elevation angles (as shown in Figure 1-3).****Figure 1-3** Measurement grid for min peak EIRP of a phase array VSAT**Proposal 3: All types of VSAT should declare its lowest supported elevation angle.*** **For Type 1/4, it can be derived from its capability from the associated rotating motors/platforms.**
* **For Type 2/3/5, this can be derived from its beam steering capacity.**
* **For hybrid, it should first declare its VSAT type as agreed, and the lowest elevation angle can be derived from its mechanical and/or beam steering capabilities.**

**Proposal 4: RAN4 to define this declared lowest elevation angle shall be at most [60-deg].****Proposal 5: RAN4 to state clearly in spec that max EIRP and off-axis EIRP requirements CANNOT be relaxed if RAN4 is going to agree on a value (e.g. 43dBm) larger than 35dBm for Type 2/3/5 VSAT.** |
| **[R4-2409047](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2409047.zip)** | Samsung | draft CR for TS 38.101-5 Chapter 9.2.1 |
| **[R4-2409325](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2409325.zip)** | Huawei, HiSilicon | Draft CR for 38.101-5 to clarify the polarization charactertistic for general Tx requirements |
| **[R4-2409329](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2409329.zip)** | Huawei, HiSilicon | Discussion on Tx requirement for Ka band NTN UE**Observation 1: In Rel-18, RAN4 only assumed a normalized antenna gain pattern for NTN VSAT which is not relative to specific antenna gain.** **Observation 2: The maximum EIRP 76.2dBm can guarantee the current coexistence outcomes, no matter how vendors trade-off the antenna gain and maximum TRP.****Observation 3: There is no coexistence issue with 43dBm TRP for previous ACLR evaluation under the condition that the maximum EIRP 76.2 is not changed.****Proposal 1: To specify 43dBm TRP for Ka band NTN VSAT type 2, 3, 5.****Proposal 2: To specify “upper hemispherical coverage grid” as term for the definition.****Proposal 3: To consider the following as upper hemispherical coverage grid for Ka band NTN VSAT. Additionally, Horizontal coverage range ** and Vertical coverage range **can be declared by manufacturers.****Proposal 4: RAN4 can further discuss the following two options by leveraging the EIRP scaling factor for narrow RB allocation.****Option 1: It’s allowed to scale the EIRP based on the allocated narrower RBs.**

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| 9.2.3 Configured transmitted powerThe NTN VSAT can configure its maximum output power. The configured NTN VSAT maximum output power PCMAX,f,c for carrier f of a serving cell c is defined as that available to the reference point of a given transmitter branch that corresponds to the reference point of the higher-layer filtered RSRP measurement as specified in TS 38.215 [11].The configured NTN VSAT maximum output power PCMAX,f,c for carrier *f* of a serving cell *c* shall be set such that the corresponding measured peak EIRP PUMAX,f,c is within the following bounds(PUEType – Scaling factor) - TEIRP≤ PUMAX,f,c ≤ EIRPmax + TEIRPwith PUEType is the NTN VSAT minimum peak EIRP as specified in sub-clause 9.2.1, EIRPmax is the applicable maximum EIRP as specified in sub-clause 9.2.1 and TEIRP is equal to 3.4 dB. The requirement is verified with the test metric of EIRP (Link=TX beam peak direction, Meas=Link angle).Scaling factor is allowed for the EIRP reduction when LCRB is configured less than/equal to 66 RBs for 60kHz SCS or 32 RBs for 120kHz SCS. The scaling factor should be calculated below.Scaling factor = 10log10((LCRB x SCS)/(66\*60kHz))while the corresponding measured total radiated power PTMAX,f,c is bounded by the maximum TRP limit TRPMAX for NTN VSAT defined in sub-clause 9.2.1: PTMAX,f,c ≤ TRPMAX + TTRPwhere, TTRP is specified as 3 dB. The PTMAX,f,c requirement is verified with the test metrics of TRP (Link=TX beam peak direction, Meas=TRP grid) in beam locked mode. |

**Option 2: It’s allowed to additionally reduce the EIRP to meet OFF-axis EIRP requirements for NTN VSAT type 2 and 5.**

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| 9.2.3 Configured transmitted powerThe NTN VSAT can configure its maximum output power. The configured NTN VSAT maximum output power PCMAX,f,c for carrier f of a serving cell c is defined as that available to the reference point of a given transmitter branch that corresponds to the reference point of the higher-layer filtered RSRP measurement as specified in TS 38.215 [11].The configured NTN VSAT maximum output power PCMAX,f,c for carrier *f* of a serving cell *c* shall be set such that the corresponding measured peak EIRP PUMAX,f,c is within the following bounds(PUEType – A\_Reduction) - TEIRP≤ PUMAX,f,c ≤ EIRPmax + TEIRPwith PUEType is the NTN VSAT minimum peak EIRP as specified in sub-clause 9.2.1, EIRPmax is the applicable maximum EIRP as specified in sub-clause 9.2.1 and TEIRP is equal to 3.4 dB. The requirement is verified with the test metric of EIRP (Link=TX beam peak direction, Meas=Link angle).A\_Reduction is allowed for the additional EIRP reduction to meet regional OFF-axis EIRP requirements for NTN VSAT type 2 and 5, when LCRB is configured less than/equal to 66 RBs for 60kHz SCS or 32 RBs for 120kHz SCS. The A\_Reduction should be calculated below.A\_Reduction = 10log10((LCRB x SCS)/(66\*60kHz))while the corresponding measured total radiated power PTMAX,f,c is bounded by the maximum TRP limit TRPMAX for NTN VSAT defined in sub-clause 9.2.1: PTMAX,f,c ≤ TRPMAX + TTRPwhere, TTRP is specified as 3 dB. The PTMAX,f,c requirement is verified with the test metrics of TRP (Link=TX beam peak direction, Meas=TRP grid) in beam locked mode. |

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| **[R4-2409331](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2409331.zip)** | Huawei, HiSilicon | CR for TR 38.863 to introduce some technical background for R18 NTN VSAT UE Tx requirements |
| **[R4-2409616](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2409616.zip)** | ZTE Corporation, Sanechips | Further discussion on Tx RF requirements for NTN in Ka-band**Proposal 1**: use the 43dBm as maximum TRP value for type 2 and 3 and type 5 if there are no coexistence problems identified.**Proposal 2**: the TRPmax refer to the measured TRP for VSAT instead of rated TRP power. **Proposal 3**: no need to further discuss the frequency boundary for SEM and SE for VSAT. |
| **[R4-2409758](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2409758.zip)** | THALES, Ericsson | Tx Corrections to TS 38.101-5 |
| **[R4-2409777](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2409777.zip)** | THALES | Corrections to EIRPmax in TS 38.101-5 |
| **[R4-2409327](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2409327.zip)** | Huawei, HiSilicon | Draft CR for 38.101-5 to introduce NS for regional regulatory requirements |
| **[R4-2409328](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2409328.zip)** | Huawei, HiSilicon | Discussion on how to organize the regulation requirements for Ka band |
| **R4-2407323** | **Eutelsat Group** | **VSAT performance requirements and testability** |

## Open issues summary

*Before e-Meeting, moderators shall summarize list of open issues, candidate options and possible WF (if applicable) based on companies’ contributions.*

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### Sub-topic 1 Tx requirement

*Sub-topic description:*

*Open issues and candidate options before e-meeting:*

**Issue 1-0: Maximum EIRP**

* Option 1: Do not define it, based on manufacturer declaration
* Option 2: 86.2dBm (76.2dBm+10logN where N=10)
	+ NOTE: this option is already covered by coexistence analysis if companies have concerns with respect to this aspect (since 10 VSAT UEs were simultaneously using the UL each with 10% of the CBW and 76.2dBm EIRP)
* **Recommended for further discussion:**

Need further discussions

* + NOTE: Please check CR [R4-2409777](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2409777.zip%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank) to understand from where the proposal is coming from. There is only 6dB difference between EIRPmin and EIRPmax, which does not make sense. Also, this is not consistent with ETSI standards which are indicating:
		- **EIRPmax:** maximum e.i.r.p. capability of the ST as declared by the applicant
		- **EIRPnom:** nominal e.i.r.p. which is either:
			* a) when uplink power control is not implemented, equal to EIRPmax; or
			* b) when uplink power control is implemented, equal to the maximum required e.i.r.p. of the ST under clear sky condition as declared by the applicant.
	+ NOTE: The applicant may declare different values of EIRPmax and EIRPnom for each combination of occupied bandwidth and transmission parameters (see clause 4.2.1).

Ericsson: we do not see the need to change the agreement. It is very late.

Huawei: for NOTE, can we have such statement regarding the maximum EIRP

Thales: In ETSI, there is no maximum EIRP defined. The problem is that we only have 6dB dynamic. We should have 15 or 16 dB for dynamic. Companies are reluctant to change. So we propose 10dB addition.

Samsung: prefer to keep the existing maximum EIRP. Not sure if the proposed value can be achieved.

Moderator: Prefer to keep the original agreement.

Thales: 86.2dB is a compromise. We do not need change the simulation study by agreeing on the proposal.

Immarsat/Eulsat/Thales: disagree with the maximum EIRP limits proposed as 76.2dBm.

**Issue 1-1: Maximum TRP**

* Option 1: 43dBm for type 2, 3 and type 5 [Huawei, ZTE]
* Option 2: 43dBm for type 2, 3 and type 5 if max EIRP and off-axis EIRP requirements CANNOT be relaxed [Samsung]
* **Recommended for further discussion:**
	+ Need further discussions, Option 2 seems to be agreeable.

Huawei: for off-axis requirement, it is applicable for UE to transmit towards GEO. We can discuss the requirement separately for off-axis requirement. There are conditions for it. Why is off-axis EIRP important?

Agreement:

* 43dBm for type 2 and type 5, and max EIRP and off-axis EIRP requirements CANNOT be relaxed
* 43dBm for type 3 if max EIRP requirements CANNOT be relaxed

**Issue 1-2: Power backoff for type 2 and type 5 with phase array to meet OFF-axis requirement for GSO orbit**

* Option 1: add the NOTE in the VSAT class table [Qualcomm]
* Option 2: add the scaling factor in the low boundary of Configured transmitted power [Huawei]
* Option 3: add the reduction factor in the low boundary of configured transmitted power [Huawei]
* **Recommended for further discussion:**
	+ Need further discussions
	+ Offline agreement for power backoff for VSAT type 2 and 5 to meet the OFF-axis requirement reached last RAN4 meeting.
	+ For type 2 an type 5, the power reduction for OFF-axis EIRP requirement might be needed and the exact value is left for the implementation;

**Moderator: Qualcomm proposal is OK.**

**Huawei: we should understand why to reduce the output power and make system work. It is also applicable to other scenario. We can consider to keep PSD unchanged as general approach.**

**Samsung: To Qualcomm, we prefer to keep note in the TR.**

**Qualcomm: We have off-axis requirement. The UE cannot meet it. Our proposal is based on the agreement.**

**Moderator: we reached offline agreement last meeting. Qualcomm proposal is aligned with previous agreement.**

**Huawei: our proposal is not against the previous agreement. We just use the general approach.**

**Agreement:**

* Add the NOTE in the VSAT class table

Offline agreement:

Note X: UE may need power reduction for meeting OFF-axis EIRP requirement defined in clause 9.2.2. Value is implementation dependent.

**Issue 1-3: TRPmax**

* Proposal 1: the TRPmax refer to the measured TRP for VSAT instead of rated TRP power. [ZTE]
* Proposal 2: NTN VSAT maximum TRP specified in sub-clause 9.2.1. [Ericsson]
* **Recommended for further discussion:**
	+ Need further discussions

**Agreement: to use the measured TRP for unwanted emission requirement definition instead of 43dBm maximum TRP for phase antenna array and 35dBm maximum TRP for parabolic antenna.**

**Ericsson: need offline discussions.**

**Issue 1-4: Number of VSAT simultaneously transmitting, N**

* Proposal1: Clarify that the number of VSAT simultaneously transmitting N shall be declared by the VSAT manufacturer. [Ericsson]
* Recommended WF:
	+ Proposal 1 is agreeable.

**Agreement:**

* Clarify that the number of VSAT simultaneously transmitting N shall be declared by the VSAT manufacturer.

**Issue 1-5: the clarification of “uncoordinated” from the additional Off-axis EIRP density requirements for protection of fixed services (sub-clause 9.2.2.3.3)**

* Proposal1: remove the uncoordinated in the specification [Ericsson]
* **Recommended for further discussion:**:
	+ Need further discussions

**Thales: we propose the CR where we have already remove it.**

**Agreement:**

* remove the uncoordinated in the specification

**Issue 1-6: NS value for FR2 NTN bands**

* Proposal 1: do not introduce NS in specified bands n512, n511 and n510 but re-consider NS when a new NTN Ka-band will be specified [Ericsson]
* Proposal 2: To introduce NS values for FCC/ETSI regulatory requirements in Ka band by leveraging the existing IE additionalSpectrumEmission. [Huawei]

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| Network Signalling label | Requirements (clause) | Applicable Satellite orbit scenario | NR satellite Band | Channel bandwidth (MHz) |
| NS\_200N | General requirements except for additional regional regulatory requirements | GSO and LEO | n512, n511, n510 | 50, 100, 200, 400 |
| NS\_201N | Clause 9.2.2.3Clause 9.5.3.2Clause 9.5.3.3Clause 9.6.1.1Clause 9.6.1.2Clause 10.8 | GSO | n512 | 50, 100, 200, 400 |
| NS\_202N | Clause 9.5.3.2Clause 9.5.3.3Clause 9.6.1.1 | LEO | n512 | 50, 100, 200, 400 |
| NS\_203N | Clause 9.2.2.2Clause 9.5.2.2.2Clause 9.6.2 | GSO | n511, n510 | 50, 100, 200, 400 |
| NS\_204N | Clause 9.5.2.2.2 | LEO | n511, n510 | 50, 100, 200, 400 |

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| NR satellite band | Value of additionalSpectrumEmission |
|  | **0** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** |
| n512 | NS\_200N | NS\_201N | NS\_202N |  |  |  |  |  |
| n511 | NS\_200N | NS\_203N | NS\_204N |  |  |  |  |  |
| n510 | NS\_200N | NS\_203N | NS\_204N |  |  |  |  |  |
| NOTE: *additionalSpectrumEmission* corresponds to an information element of the same name defined in clause 6.3.2 of 3GPP TS 38.331 [8]. |

* Recommended WF:
	+ Need further discussions.

**Huawei: need offline discussions.**

**Offline agreement:**

**For band n512, to use the NS approach to define the regional requirements;**

**For band n511 and n510, not to define the NS values;**

**Issue 1-7: Beam steering range and test direction to fulfill minimum EIRP requirement.**

* Proposal 1: For measurement metric for min peak EIRP for Type 1/4 VSAT (mechanical steering antenna), the min peak EIRP can be verified for the beam peak direction, assuming the rotating motors can be cover all declared elevation angles. [Samsung]
* If the rotating motors cannot cover all declared elevation angles (e.g. hybrid steering), the min peak EIRP should be verified for the spherical grid between the declared supported lowest elevation angles, like a electronic steering type VSAT.
* Proposal 2: For measurement metric for min peak EIRP for Type 2/3/5 VSAT (electronic steering antenna), the min peak EIRP should be verified for the spherical grid between the declared supported lowest elevation angles (as shown in Figure 1-3). [Samsung]
* **Figure 1-3** Measurement grid for min peak EIRP of a phase array VSAT
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* Proposal 3: All types of VSAT should declare its lowest supported elevation angle. [Samsung]
* For Type 1/4, it can be derived from its capability from the associated rotating motors/platforms.
* For Type 2/3/5, this can be derived from its beam steering capacity.
* For hybrid, it should first declare its VSAT type as agreed, and the lowest elevation angle can be derived from its mechanical and/or beam steering capabilities.
* Proposal 4: RAN4 to define this declared lowest elevation angle shall be at most [60-deg]. [Samsung]
* Proposal 5: To specify “upper hemispherical coverage grid” as term for the definition. [Huawei]
* Proposal 6: To consider the following as upper hemispherical coverage grid for Ka band NTN VSAT. Additionally, Horizontal coverage range and Vertical coverage range can be declared by manufacturers. [Huawei]
* **Recommended for further discussion:**
	+ NTN VSAT need to declare its supported lowest elevation angle from transmitter perspective regardless of mechanical steering antenna or electronic steering antenna or hybrid.
	+ Within the declared supported elevation range or beam steering range, the minimum EIRP requirement should be fulfilled at Tx beam peak direction of any steered beam.
	+ Further discuss whether lowest elevation angle shall be at most [60-deg]

Huawei: for the third bullet can we change the value to 75 degree?

Samsung: for 2nd bullet, we propose the requirement should be fulfilled at spherical grids rather than beam peak direction only.

Moderator: we do not have spherical coverage requirements. For each peak direction we need fulfil the requirement. We have beam steering capability.

Agreement:

* NTN VSAT need to declare its supported lowest elevation angle from transmitter perspective regardless of mechanical steering antenna or electronic steering antenna or hybrid.
* ~~Within the declared supported elevation range or beam steering range, the minimum EIRP requirement should be fulfilled at Tx beam peak direction of any steered beam.~~
* Further discuss whether lowest elevation angle shall be at most [75-deg]
* Offline agreement:
* [For measurement metric for min peak EIRP , the min peak EIRP should be verified between the declared supported lowest transmitter elevation angles (as shown in Figure 1-3). ]
* **Figure 1-3** example measurement grid for min peak EIRP of the supported elevation angle
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 **Issue 1-8: On-axis cross polarization isolation requirements VS Pointing accuracy requirements in clause 9.6.1**

* Proposal 1: To consider the following modifications for clause 9.6.1 from TS 38.101-5. [Huawei]

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| 9.6.1 Minimum requirement for Mobile VSATThe applicant shall declare the peak pointing accuracy (δφ) and the associated statistical basis.The antenna shall maintain the declared peak pointing accuracy (δφ), such that the off-axis EIRP emission density pattern projected onto the geostationary arc remains within the mask specified in clauses 9.2.2.2 and 9.2.2.3 when shifted by an angle of ±(δφ°), taking into account the following factors [EN 303 978]:- the worst case operational environmental conditions;- maximum ESOMP dynamics; and- the range of latitude, longitude and altitude relative to the satellite orbital position.[For circularly polarized ESOMPs, the applicant shall declare the voltage axial ratio.] |

* Proposal 2: Please see (more complete) proposed updates from [R4-2408700](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2408700.zip%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank) [THALES & Ericsson]

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| *<Start of the change>*9.6 Antenna pointing accuracy and performance9.6.1 Antenna pointing accuracy9.6.1.1 Minimum requirements for NTN VSAT9.6.1.1.1 Applicability The following requirements are applicable to NTN VSAT types 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 operating in band n512.9.6.1.1.2 Pointing AccuracyThe manufacturer shall declare the peak pointing accuracy (δφ) and the associated statistical basis.The antenna shall maintain the declared peak pointing accuracy (δφ), such that the off-axis EIRP emission density pattern projected onto the geostationary arc remains within the mask specified in clauses 9.2.2.2 and 9.2.2.3 when shifted by an angle of ±(δφ°), taking into account the following factors [17]:- the worst case operational environmental conditions;- maximum dynamics for Mobile VSAT (e.g. maximum movement of the platform e.g. airplane, boat, vehicle during the connectivity time); and- the range of latitude, longitude and altitude relative to the satellite orbital position.9.6.1.1.3 On-axis cross polarization isolation9.6.1.1.3.1 Linearly polarized NTN VSATFor linearly polarized NTN VSAT, the manufacturer shall declare the on-axis cross polarization isolation of the NTN VSAT [17, 18].The polarization angle shall be continuously adjustable within the operational range as declared by the manufacturer. It shall be possible to fix the transmit antenna polarization angle with an accuracy of at least 1°. When linear polarization is used for both transmission and reception, the angle between the receive and corresponding transmit polarization planes shall not deviate by more than 1° from the nominal value declared by the manufacturer. 9.6.1.1.3.2 Circularly polarized NTN VSATFor circularly polarized NTN VSAT, the manufacturershall declare the voltage axial ratio.9.6.1.2 Minimum requirement for Fixed VSAT types 1 or 29.6.1.2.1 ApplicabilityThe following requirements are applicable to Fixed VSAT types 1 or 2 operating in band n512 when connected to GSO.9.6.1.2.2 Pointing StabilityUnder the condition of 100 km/h maximum wind speed, with gusts of 130 km/h lasting 3 seconds, the installation shall not show any sign of permanent distortion and shall not need repointing after the application of the wind load.9.6.1.2.3 Pointing Accuracy9.6.1.2.3.1 GeneralThe manufacturer shall declare the usage area in terms of the range of latitude and longitude relative to the satellite orbital position where the alignments specified below are possible. 9.6.1.2.3.2 Main beam pointing accuracyThe antenna sub-system alignment facilities shall enable the main beam axis to be adjusted and fixed with a pointing accuracy (δφ) of either: - 1) 0,1º; or - 2) a greater value declared by the applicant, subject to the following restrictions: - the pointing accuracy (δφ) shall not exceed 30 % of the antenna transmit main beam half power beamwidth; - the off-axis e.i.r.p. emission density pattern remains within the mask specified in clause 9.2.2.3 when shifted by an angle of ±(δφ – 0,1º).9.6.1.2.3.3 Alignment with the geostationary satellite orbitFor antennas with asymmetric main beam, the antenna shall be capable of having the plane defined by the antenna main beam axis and its major axis aligned with the tangent to the geostationary orbit in accordance with the method declared by the manufacturer. 9.6.1.2.4 Polarization angle alignment capability for linear polarizationFollowing conditions will apply:- The polarization angle shall be continuously adjustable within the operational range as declared by the manufacturer. - It shall be possible to fix the transmit antenna polarization angle with an accuracy of at least 1°. - When linear polarization is used for both transmission and reception, the angle between the receive and corresponding transmit polarization planes shall not deviate by more than 1° from the nominal value declared by the manufacturer.*<End of the change>* |

* **Recommended for further discussion:**
	+ Need further discussion.
	+ With respect for Proposal 2:
		- (New) Clause 9.6.1.1: Requirements are related to Mobile VSAT (EN 303 978) and Fixed VSAT with NGSO satellite (EN 303 699). They are then applicable to all NTN VSAT types which have been specified in 9.2.1.0.
		- (New) Clause 9.6.1.2: Requirements are related to Fixed VSAT with GSO satellite (EN 301 360 and EN 301 459). They are then only applicable to NTN VSAT type 1 and 2.

**Huawei: as we have not discussed the linear polarization. Can we remove** linear polarized?

Moderator: only circular polarization is used.

Thales: for GSO scenario, both linear and circular polarization could be used, however for LEO scenario, circular polarization might be better.

Offline agreement:

For the type 3 VSAT, linear polarization requirement is not applicable /

For the type 1/2/4/5, both linear and circular polarization requirement are applicable.

**Issue 1-9: Off-Axis EIRP**

* Proposal 1 ([R4-2409758](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2409758.zip%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank)): ”Off-axis EIRP should” be ”Off-axis EIRP emission density limit within the operating band” [THALES, Ericsson]
* **Recommended for further discussion:**
	+ Need further discussion.

**Agreement:**

* ”Off-axis EIRP should” be ”Off-axis EIRP emission density limit within the operating band”

**Issue 1-10: Fixed VSAT Off-axis EIRP requirements for n512**

* Proposal 1 ([R4-2409758](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2409758.zip%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank)):
	+ For co-polarized transmissions, the requirements specified in table 9.2.2.3.1-1 apply to Fixed VSAT type 1 or 2 when transmitting towards GSO. [THALES, Ericsson]
	+ For cross-polarized transmissions, the requirements specified in table 9.2.2.3.1-2 apply to Fixed VSAT type 1 or 2 when transmitting towards GSO. [THALES, Ericsson]
* **Recommended for further discussion:**
	+ Need further discussion.

**Offline agreement:**

**Proposal 1 is agreeable.**

# Topic #1: NTN UE Rx RF requirement

## Companies’ contributions summary

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **T-doc number** | **Company** | **Proposals / Observations** |
| **[R4-2408699](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2408699.zip)** | Ericsson | NTN enhancement - NTN UE Rx requirements**Proposal: Align the maximum input power requirement for VSAT types 1, 2 and 3.****Proposal: To specify ACS test parameters, RAN4 should consider the following alternatives:*** **Alt1: Re-evaluate the maximum input power considering adjacent TN networks.**
* **Alt2: For the NTN Ka-band only, specify only one case for ACS test parameters with an interferer level equal to the agreed VSAT maximum input power, the corresponding degradation of the wanted signal might need further discussion.**
 |
| **[R4-2408702](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2408702.zip)** | Ericsson | NTN enhancement: draft CR to TS 38.101-5 NTN Ka-band - additional Rx updates to the running CR |
| **[R4-2409045](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2409045.zip)** | Samsung | On NTN UE RF Rx requirements**Proposal 1: For measurement metric for EISREFSENS for Type 1/4 VSAT (mechanical steering antenna), the EISREFSENS can be verified for the beam peak direction, assuming the rotating motors can be cover all declared elevation angles.*** **If the rotating motors cannot cover all declared elevation angles (e.g. hybrid steering), the EISREFSENS should be verified for the spherical grid between the declared supported lowest elevation angles, like a electronic steering type VSAT.**

**Proposal 2: For measurement metric for EISREFSENS for Type 2/3/5 VSAT (electronic steering antenna), the EISREFSENS should be verified for the spherical grid between the declared supported lowest elevation angles (as shown in Figure 1-3).****Figure 1-3** Measurement grid for EISREFSENS of a phase array VSAT**Proposal 3: All types of VSAT should declare its lowest supported elevation angle.*** **For Type 1/4, it can be derived from its capability from the associated rotating motors/platforms.**
* **For Type 2/3/5, this can be derived from its beam steering capacity.**
* **For hybrid, it should first declare its VSAT type as agreed, and the lowest elevation angle can be derived from its mechanical and/or beam steering capabilities.**

**Proposal 4: RAN4 to define this declared lowest elevation angle shall be at most [60-deg].****Observation 3:** The Maximum input power was defined as BW agnostic and it considered the SAN in the best condition (i.e. clear sky, VSAT at SAN nadir) in channel. However, the P\_interference should consider the maximum input power level as from the aggressor from adjacent channel, which possibly would include NTN-TN case is different to the maximum input power level.**Proposal 5: Propose NOT to use maximum input power level as the interfernce power level for ACS testing configuration.****Proposal 6: Propose to define the P\_interference as REFSENS+[29.5] and P\_wanted as REFSENS+[6] from the REFSENS and ACS values, assuming SNR as -1 and IM as 2.5, for ACS test configuration. These values can be updated based on assumption change accordingly.** |
| **[R4-2409048](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2409048.zip)** | Samsung | draft CR for TS 38.101-5 Chapter 10.3 |
| **[R4-2409326](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2409326.zip)** | Huawei, HiSilicon | Draft CR for 38.101-5 to introduce clause 10.1~10.3 |
| **[R4-2409330](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2409330.zip)** | Huawei, HiSilicon | Discussion on Rx requirement for Ka band NTN UE**Observation 1: the minimum EIS requirements specified in current spec cannot reflect the real performance of the NTN VSAT as different antenna apertures lead to different EIS requirements.****Proposal 1: To consider declaration methodology for the NTN VSAT EIS requirements with the following changes.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 10.3.2 Minimum requirementThe throughput shall be ≥ 95 % of the maximum throughput of the reference measurement channels as [specified in Annexes A.2.3.2 and A.3.3.2 (with one sided dynamic OCNG Pattern OP.1 FDD for the DL-signal as described in Annex A.5.2.1) with peak reference sensitivity specified in Table 10.3.2-1. And EISREFSENS\_50M declared by the vendor is an integer value in the range specified in Table 10.3.2-2 for different types of NTN VSAT]. The requirement is verified with the test metric of EIS (Link=RX beam peak direction, Meas=Link Angle).Table 10.3.2-1: OTA reference sensitivity requirement for NTN VSAT

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| NTN VSAT channel bandwidth (MHz) | UL/DL RB allocation | OTA reference sensitivity level, EISREFSENS(dBm) |
| 50, 100, 200, 400 | Full RB allocation NRB as specified in clause 5.3.2 | EISREFSENS\_50MHz + 10log10(NRB x SCS x 12 / factor)(NOTE 1) |
| NOTE 1: The “factor” represents the normalized factor to scale EIS for different (Channel bandwidth, SCS) configurations. The value of factor is 66 RBs x 60 kHz SCS x 12, i.e. 47520 kHz. |

Table 10.3.2-2: The range of EISREFSENS\_50MHz declared by vendor per NTN VSAT

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Operating band | *NTN VSAT class* | *NTN VSAT type* | The range of EISREFSENS\_50MHz(dBm) |
| n512, n511 | Fixed VSAT | 1, 2 | ≤ -122 |
| 3 | ≤ -115.6 |
| n512, n511, n510 | Mobile VSAT | 4, 5 | ≤ -122 |

 |

**Proposal 2: it’s proposed to specify -101dBm as OTA maximum input level for (type 3 UE) fixed VSAT supporting LEO only with electronical steering antenna.****Proposal 3: it’s proposed to define 64QAM for maximum input level tests.****Observation 2: The maximum Limit of power flux-density at the Earth’s surface from space stations in the ITU Radio Regulations is -105dBw/m2/MHz in 17.7GHz ~ 21.2GHz where the frequency bands are shared with equal rights with the fixed or mobile service.****Proposal 4: -105** **dBw/m2/MHz limit of power flux density can be used to derive the maximum interference level.****Proposal 5: it’s proposed to specify ACS test configuration below.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Rx Parameter | Units  | Channel bandwidth |
|  |  | 50 MHz  | 100 MHz | 200 MHz | 400 MHz |
| Power in Transmission Bandwidth Configuration | dBm | EISREFSENS\_50M + 6 dB + 10log10(NRB x SCS x 12 / factor) |
| PInterferer for band n512, n511, n510 | dBm | Max((EISREFSENS\_50M + 28.7), -104.07) + 10log10(NRB x SCS x 12 / factor) |
| BWInterferer  | MHz | 50 | 100 | 200 | 400 |
| FInterferer (offset) | MHz | 50/-50NOTE 3 | 100/-100NOTE 3 | 200/-200NOTE 3 | 400/-400NOTE 3 |
| NOTE 1: The interferer consists of the Reference measurement channel specified in Annex A.3.2 with one sided dynamic OCNG Pattern as described in Annex A.3.2 and set-up according to Annex C.NOTE 2: EISREFSENS\_50M declared by the vendor is an integer value in the range specified in Table 10.3.2-2 for different types of NTN VSAT.NOTE 3: The absolute value of the interferer offset FInterferer (offset) shall be further adjusted to (CEIL(|FInterferer(offset)|/SCS) + 0.5)\*SCS MHz with SCS the sub-carrier spacing of the wanted signal in MHz. Wanted and interferer signal have same SCS.[NOTE 4: The transmitter shall be set to same as the PUMAX,f,c as defined in clause 6.2.4, with uplink configuration specified in Clause 10.3.]NOTE 5: The “factor” represents the normalized factor to scale wanted signal and interference level for different (Channel bandwidth, SCS) configurations. The value of factor is 66 RBs x 60 kHz SCS x 12, i.e. 47520 kHz. |

 |
| **[R4-2409332](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2409332.zip)** | Huawei, HiSilicon | CR for TR 38.863 to introduce some technical background for R18 NTN VSAT UE Rx requirements |
| **[R4-2409617](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2409617.zip)** | ZTE Corporation, Sanechips | Further discussion on Rx RF requirements for NTN in Ka-band**Proposal 1:*** For the type 3, to specify the maximum input power as -101dBm for all channel bandwidth and applicable modulation order as 64QAM
* For the type 1,2,4,5, to specify the maximum input power as -109.6Bm for all channel bandwidth and applicable modulation order as 16QAM and [64QAM]

**Proposal 2**: to define the ACS requirement for VSAT as following without Case 2 ACS requirement defined:Table 7.5-1: Adjacent channel selectivity

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Operating band | Units | Adjacent channel selectivity / Channel bandwidth |
| 50MHz  | 100MHz | 200MHz | 400MHz |
| n512, n511, n510 | dB | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |

Table 7.5-2: Test parameters for adjacent channel selectivity, Case 1

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Rx Parameter | Units  | Channel bandwidth |
| 50 MHz  | 100 MHz | 200 MHz | 400 MHz |
| Power in Transmission Bandwidth Configuration | dBm | REFSENS + 14 dB |
| PInterferer for band n512, n511, n510 | dBm | REFSENS + 37.5 dB | REFSENS +37.5 dB | REFSENS +37.5 dB | REFSENS +37.5 dB |
| BWInterferer  | MHz | 50 | 100 | 200 | 400 |
| FInterferer (offset) | MHz | 50/-50NOTE 3 | 100/-100NOTE 3 | 200/-200NOTE 3 | 400/-400NOTE 3 |
| NOTE 1: The interferer consists of the Reference measurement channel specified in Annex A.3.2 with one sided dynamic OCNG Pattern as described in Annex A.3.2 and set-up according to Annex C.NOTE 2: The REFSENS power level is specified in Clause 7.3.2, which are applicable to different UE power classes.NOTE 3: The absolute value of the interferer offset FInterferer (offset) shall be further adjusted to (CEIL(|FInterferer|/SCS) + 0.5)\*SCS MHz with SCS the sub-carrier spacing of the wanted signal in MHz. Wanted and interferer signal have same SCS. |

 |
| **[R4-2409618](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2409618.zip)** | ZTE Corporation, Sanechips | Draft CR to TS 38.101-5 Clause 10.4, 10.6, 10.8 and Annex |

## Open issues summary

*Before e-Meeting, moderators shall summarize list of open issues, candidate options and possible WF (if applicable) based on companies’ contributions.*

### Sub-topic 2 Rx requirement

*Sub-topic description:*

*Open issues and candidate options before e-meeting:.*

**Issue 2-1 Minimum EIS requirement**

* Proposal 1: [Huawei]
	+ Proposal 1: To consider declaration methodology for the NTN VSAT EIS requirements with the following changes.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 10.3.2 Minimum requirementThe throughput shall be ≥ 95 % of the maximum throughput of the reference measurement channels as [specified in Annexes A.2.3.2 and A.3.3.2 (with one sided dynamic OCNG Pattern OP.1 FDD for the DL-signal as described in Annex A.5.2.1) with peak reference sensitivity specified in Table 10.3.2-1. And EISREFSENS\_50M declared by the vendor is an integer value in the range specified in Table 10.3.2-2 for different types of NTN VSAT]. The requirement is verified with the test metric of EIS (Link=RX beam peak direction, Meas=Link Angle).Table 10.3.2-1: OTA reference sensitivity requirement for NTN VSAT

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| NTN VSAT channel bandwidth (MHz) | UL/DL RB allocation | OTA reference sensitivity level, EISREFSENS(dBm) |
| 50, 100, 200, 400 | Full RB allocation NRB as specified in clause 5.3.2 | EISREFSENS\_50MHz + 10log10(NRB x SCS x 12 / factor)(NOTE 1) |
| NOTE 1: The “factor” represents the normalized factor to scale EIS for different (Channel bandwidth, SCS) configurations. The value of factor is 66 RBs x 60 kHz SCS x 12, i.e. 47520 kHz. |

Table 10.3.2-2: The range of EISREFSENS\_50MHz declared by vendor per NTN VSAT

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Operating band | *NTN VSAT class* | *NTN VSAT type* | The range of EISREFSENS\_50MHz(dBm) |
| n512, n511 | Fixed VSAT | 1, 2 | ≤ -122 |
| 3 | ≤ -115.6 |
| n512, n511, n510 | Mobile VSAT | 4, 5 | ≤ -122 |

 |

* **Recommended for further discussion:**
	+ Need further discussions,

Ericsson: the current specification is not wrong. That is the minimal requirement.

Moderator: Huawei want to declare the reference requirement as the fulfiled the minimum requirement. It is like FR2 BS approach.

Ericsson: it is OK.

Agreement: Proposal 1 is agreeable.

**Issue 2-2: Maximum input power**

* Proposal: Align the maximum input power requirement for VSAT types 1, 2 and 3. [Ericsson]
* Proposal 2: it’s proposed to specify -101dBm as OTA maximum input level for (type 3 UE) fixed VSAT supporting LEO only with electronical steering antenna. [Huawei]
* Proposal 3: it’s proposed to define 64QAM for maximum input level tests. [Huawei]
* Proposal 3: [ZTE]
* For the type 3, to specify the maximum input power as -101dBm for all channel bandwidth and applicable modulation order as 64QAM
* For the type 1,2,4,5, to specify the maximum input power as -109.6Bm for all channel bandwidth and applicable modulation order as 16QAM and [64QAM]
* **Recommended for further discussion:**
	+ For type 1/2/3,
* Option 2: -101dBm as maximum input power with 64QAM
	+ For type 4/5:
* Option 1: -109.6dBm with 16QAM and [64QAM ] for type 1/2/4/5.
	+ For MCS for 64QAM
* Please check the MCS in [R4-2409618](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2409618.zip).

Ericsson: we should have the same value for UE supporting GSO.

Agreement:

* + For type 1/2/3,
* -101dBm as maximum input power with 64QAM
	+ For type 4/5:
* -109.6dBm with 16QAM and [64QAM ].
	+ For MCS for 64QAM
* Please check the MCS in [R4-2409618](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2409618.zip).

**Issue 2-3: ACS**

* Proposal 1: To specify ACS test parameters, RAN4 should consider the following alternatives: [Ericsson]
* Alt1: Re-evaluate the maximum input power considering adjacent TN networks.
* Alt2: For the NTN Ka-band only, specify only one case for ACS test parameters with an interferer level equal to the agreed VSAT maximum input power, the corresponding degradation of the wanted signal might need further discussion.
* Proposal 2: Propose NOT to use maximum input power level as the interfernce power level for ACS testing configuration. [Samsung]
* Proposal 3: Propose to define the P\_interference as REFSENS+[29.5] and P\_wanted as REFSENS+[6] from the REFSENS and ACS values, assuming SNR as -1 and IM as 2.5, for ACS test configuration. These values can be updated based on assumption change accordingly. [Samsung]
* Proposal 4: to define the ACS requirement for VSAT as following **without Case 2 ACS requirement** defined: [ZTE]

Table 7.5-1: Adjacent channel selectivity

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Operating band | Units | Adjacent channel selectivity / Channel bandwidth |
| 50MHz  | 100MHz | 200MHz | 400MHz |
| n512, n511, n510 | dB | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |

Table 7.5-2: Test parameters for adjacent channel selectivity, Case 1

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Rx Parameter | Units  | Channel bandwidth |
| 50 MHz  | 100 MHz | 200 MHz | 400 MHz |
| Power in Transmission Bandwidth Configuration | dBm | REFSENS + 14 dB |
| PInterferer for band n512, n511, n510 | dBm | REFSENS + 37.5 dB | REFSENS +37.5 dB | REFSENS +37.5 dB | REFSENS +37.5 dB |
| BWInterferer  | MHz | 50 | 100 | 200 | 400 |
| FInterferer (offset) | MHz | 50/-50NOTE 3 | 100/-100NOTE 3 | 200/-200NOTE 3 | 400/-400NOTE 3 |
| NOTE 1: The interferer consists of the Reference measurement channel specified in Annex A.3.2 with one sided dynamic OCNG Pattern as described in Annex A.3.2 and set-up according to Annex C.NOTE 2: The REFSENS power level is specified in Clause 7.3.2, which are applicable to different UE power classes.NOTE 3: The absolute value of the interferer offset FInterferer (offset) shall be further adjusted to (CEIL(|FInterferer|/SCS) + 0.5)\*SCS MHz with SCS the sub-carrier spacing of the wanted signal in MHz. Wanted and interferer signal have same SCS. |

* Proposal 5: -105 dBw/m2/MHz limit of power flux density can be used to derive the maximum interference level. [Huawei]
* Proposal 6: it’s proposed to specify ACS test configuration below. [Huawei]

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Rx Parameter | Units  | Channel bandwidth |
|  |  | 50 MHz  | 100 MHz | 200 MHz | 400 MHz |
| Power in Transmission Bandwidth Configuration | dBm | EISREFSENS\_50M + [6] dB + 10log10(NRB x SCS x 12 / factor) |
| PInterferer for band n512, n511, n510 | dBm | Max((EISREFSENS\_50M + [28.7]), [-104.07]) + 10log10(NRB x SCS x 12 / factor) |
| BWInterferer  | MHz | 50 | 100 | 200 | 400 |
| FInterferer (offset) | MHz | 50/-50NOTE 3 | 100/-100NOTE 3 | 200/-200NOTE 3 | 400/-400NOTE 3 |
| NOTE 1: The interferer consists of the Reference measurement channel specified in Annex A.3.2 with one sided dynamic OCNG Pattern as described in Annex A.3.2 and set-up according to Annex C.NOTE 2: EISREFSENS\_50M declared by the vendor is an integer value in the range specified in Table 10.3.2-2 for different types of NTN VSAT.NOTE 3: The absolute value of the interferer offset FInterferer (offset) shall be further adjusted to (CEIL(|FInterferer(offset)|/SCS) + 0.5)\*SCS MHz with SCS the sub-carrier spacing of the wanted signal in MHz. Wanted and interferer signal have same SCS.[NOTE 4: The transmitter shall be set to same as the PUMAX,f,c as defined in clause 6.2.4, with uplink configuration specified in Clause 10.3.]NOTE 5: The “factor” represents the normalized factor to scale wanted signal and interference level for different (Channel bandwidth, SCS) configurations. The value of factor is 66 RBs x 60 kHz SCS x 12, i.e. 47520 kHz. |

* Recommended for further discussion:
	+ Need further discussions online.
	+ ACS was agreed as 25dBc in last RAN4 meeting.
	+ Whether to consider the BS like requirement or UE like requirement.
	+ Whether to set the interfering signal of ACS Case 2 requirement to be same as maximum input power
* No: Samsung, ZTE
* **Compromised solution**: consider both NTN coexisting with NTN and NTN coexistence with TN
* For NTN coexisting with TN, NTN VSAT need to fulfill the ACS Case 1 requirement.
* For NTN coexisting with NTN, NTN VSAT need to fulfill the ACS Case 2 requirement with interfering signal as the same as maximum input power level;
	+ Whether to consider the regulatory PFD as maximum interference power in ACS requirement;
	+ Whether to have the declared REFSENS requirements for ACS requirement.

Agreement: use the following table as baseline and further check the values in [ ]

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Rx Parameter | Units  | Channel bandwidth |
|  |  | 50 MHz  | 100 MHz | 200 MHz | 400 MHz |
| Power in Transmission Bandwidth Configuration | dBm | EISREFSENS\_50M + [6] dB + 10log10(NRB x SCS x 12 / factor) |
| PInterferer for band n512, n511, n510 | dBm | ~~Max(~~(EISREFSENS\_50M + 28.7.]~~), [-104.07])~~ + 10log10(NRB x SCS x 12 / factor) |
| BWInterferer  | MHz | 50 | 100 | 200 | 400 |
| FInterferer (offset) | MHz | 50/-50NOTE 3 | 100/-100NOTE 3 | 200/-200NOTE 3 | 400/-400NOTE 3 |
| NOTE 1: The interferer consists of the Reference measurement channel specified in Annex A.3.2 with one sided dynamic OCNG Pattern as described in Annex A.3.2 and set-up according to Annex C.NOTE 2: EISREFSENS\_50M declared by the vendor is an integer value in the range specified in Table 10.3.2-2 for different types of NTN VSAT.NOTE 3: The absolute value of the interferer offset FInterferer (offset) shall be further adjusted to (CEIL(|FInterferer(offset)|/SCS) + 0.5)\*SCS MHz with SCS the sub-carrier spacing of the wanted signal in MHz. Wanted and interferer signal have same SCS.[NOTE 4: The transmitter shall be set to same as the PUMAX,f,c as defined in clause 6.2.4, with uplink configuration specified in Clause 10.3.]NOTE 5: The “factor” represents the normalized factor to scale wanted signal and interference level for different (Channel bandwidth, SCS) configurations. The value of factor is 66 RBs x 60 kHz SCS x 12, i.e. 47520 kHz. |

Huawei:

Thales: don’t consider the PFD limitation for the interference signal;

Agreement:

For type 1/2/4/5/[3], to define the following requirements;

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Rx Parameter | Units  | Channel bandwidth |
|  |  | 50 MHz  | 100 MHz | 200 MHz | 400 MHz |
| Power in Transmission Bandwidth Configuration | dBm | EISREFSENS\_50M + 6 dB + 10log10(NRB x SCS x 12 / factor) |
| PInterferer for band n512, n511, n510 | dBm | (EISREFSENS\_50M + 28.7.)+ 10log10(NRB x SCS x 12 / factor) |
| BWInterferer  | MHz | 50 | 100 | 200 | 400 |
| FInterferer (offset) | MHz | 50/-50NOTE 3 | 100/-100NOTE 3 | 200/-200NOTE 3 | 400/-400NOTE 3 |
| NOTE 1: The interferer consists of the Reference measurement channel specified in Annex A.3.2 with one sided dynamic OCNG Pattern as described in Annex A.3.2 and set-up according to Annex C.NOTE 2: EISREFSENS\_50M declared by the vendor is an integer value in the range specified in Table 10.3.2-2 for different types of NTN VSAT.NOTE 3: The absolute value of the interferer offset FInterferer (offset) shall be further adjusted to (CEIL(|FInterferer(offset)|/SCS) + 0.5)\*SCS MHz with SCS the sub-carrier spacing of the wanted signal in MHz. Wanted and interferer signal have same SCS.[NOTE 4: The transmitter shall be set to same as the PUMAX,f,c as defined in clause 6.2.4, with uplink configuration specified in Clause 10.3.]NOTE 5: The “factor” represents the normalized factor to scale wanted signal and interference level for different (Channel bandwidth, SCS) configurations. The value of factor is 66 RBs x 60 kHz SCS x 12, i.e. 47520 kHz. |

The wanted signal and interference signal is supposed to come from the same directions

For type 3, to define the following requirements;

Option 1:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Rx Parameter | Units  | Channel bandwidth |
|  |  | 50 MHz  | 100 MHz | 200 MHz | 400 MHz |
| Power in Transmission Bandwidth Configuration | dBm | EISREFSENS\_50M + 6 dB + 10log10(NRB x SCS x 12 / factor) |
| PInterferer for band n512, n511, n510 | dBm | (EISREFSENS\_50M + 28.7.)+ 10log10(NRB x SCS x 12 / factor) |
| BWInterferer  | MHz | 50 | 100 | 200 | 400 |
| FInterferer (offset) | MHz | 50/-50NOTE 3 | 100/-100NOTE 3 | 200/-200NOTE 3 | 400/-400NOTE 3 |
| NOTE 1: The interferer consists of the Reference measurement channel specified in Annex A.3.2 with one sided dynamic OCNG Pattern as described in Annex A.3.2 and set-up according to Annex C.NOTE 2: EISREFSENS\_50M declared by the vendor is an integer value in the range specified in Table 10.3.2-2 for different types of NTN VSAT.NOTE 3: The absolute value of the interferer offset FInterferer (offset) shall be further adjusted to (CEIL(|FInterferer(offset)|/SCS) + 0.5)\*SCS MHz with SCS the sub-carrier spacing of the wanted signal in MHz. Wanted and interferer signal have same SCS.[NOTE 4: The transmitter shall be set to same as the PUMAX,f,c as defined in clause 6.2.4, with uplink configuration specified in Clause 10.3.]NOTE 5: The “factor” represents the normalized factor to scale wanted signal and interference level for different (Channel bandwidth, SCS) configurations. The value of factor is 66 RBs x 60 kHz SCS x 12, i.e. 47520 kHz. |

Option 2:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Rx Parameter | Units  | Channel bandwidth |
|  |  | 50 MHz  | 100 MHz | 200 MHz | 400 MHz |
| Power in Transmission Bandwidth Configuration | dBm | EISREFSENS\_50M + 6 dB + 10log10(NRB x SCS x 12 / factor)-122 |
| PInterferer for band n512, n511, n510 | dBm | Max((EISREFSENS\_50M + 28.7.), PFD limitation) + 10log10(NRB x SCS x 12 / factor)Max((-122 + 28.7.), -61dBm) + 10log10(NRB x SCS x 12 / factor) |
| BWInterferer  | MHz | 50 | 100 | 200 | 400 |
| FInterferer (offset) | MHz | 50/-50NOTE 3 | 100/-100NOTE 3 | 200/-200NOTE 3 | 400/-400NOTE 3 |
| NOTE 1: The interferer consists of the Reference measurement channel specified in Annex A.3.2 with one sided dynamic OCNG Pattern as described in Annex A.3.2 and set-up according to Annex C.NOTE 2: EISREFSENS\_50M declared by the vendor is an integer value in the range specified in Table 10.3.2-2 for different types of NTN VSAT.NOTE 3: The absolute value of the interferer offset FInterferer (offset) shall be further adjusted to (CEIL(|FInterferer(offset)|/SCS) + 0.5)\*SCS MHz with SCS the sub-carrier spacing of the wanted signal in MHz. Wanted and interferer signal have same SCS.[NOTE 4: The transmitter shall be set to same as the PUMAX,f,c as defined in clause 6.2.4, with uplink configuration specified in Clause 10.3.]NOTE 5: The “factor” represents the normalized factor to scale wanted signal and interference level for different (Channel bandwidth, SCS) configurations. The value of factor is 66 RBs x 60 kHz SCS x 12, i.e. 47520 kHz. |

**Issue 2-4: Beam steering range and test direction to fulfill minimum EIS requirement**

* Proposal 1: For measurement metric for EISREFSENS for Type 1/4 VSAT (mechanical steering antenna), the EISREFSENS can be verified for the beam peak direction, assuming the rotating motors can be cover all declared elevation angles. [Samsung]
* If the rotating motors cannot cover all declared elevation angles (e.g. hybrid steering), the EISREFSENS should be verified for the spherical grid between the declared supported lowest elevation angles, like a electronic steering type VSAT.
* Proposal 2: For measurement metric for EISREFSENS for Type 2/3/5 VSAT (electronic steering antenna), the EISREFSENS should be verified for the spherical grid between the declared supported lowest elevation angles (as shown in Figure 1-3). [Samsung]
* For measurement metric for min EIS , the EIS should be verified between the declared supported receiver lowest elevation angles (as shown in Figure 1-3).
* **Figure 1-3** example measurement grid for min EIS of the supported elevation angle
* 
* Proposal 3: All types of VSAT should declare its lowest supported elevation angle. [Samsung]
* For Type 1/4, it can be derived from its capability from the associated rotating motors/platforms.
* For Type 2/3/5, this can be derived from its beam steering capacity.
* For hybrid, it should first declare its VSAT type as agreed, and the lowest elevation angle can be derived from its mechanical and/or beam steering capabilities.
* Proposal 4: RAN4 to define this declared lowest elevation angle shall be at most [60-deg].**Recommended for further discussion:**
	+ NTN VSAT need to declare its supported lowest elevation angle from receiver perspective regardless of mechanical steering antenna or electronic steering antenna or hybrid.
	+ Within the declared supported elevation range or beam steering range, the minimum EIS requirement should be fulfilled at Rx beam peak direction of any steered beam.
	+ Further discuss whether lowest elevation angle shall be at most [60-deg]

**Offline agreement:**

* NTN VSAT need to declare its supported lowest elevation angle from receiver perspective regardless of mechanical steering antenna or electronic steering antenna or hybrid
* For measurement metric for min EIS , the EIS should be verified between the declared supported receiver lowest elevation angles (as shown in Figure 1-3).
* **Figure 1-3** example measurement grid for min EIS of the supported elevation angle
* 
	+ Further discuss whether lowest elevation angle shall be at most [60-deg]
	+ Offline agreement:
	+ The minimum elevation angle for both transmitter and receiver is up to the declaration by vendor..
	+ [75] degree as low boundary for beam steering range

**Issue 2-5: Receiver antenna off-axis performance**

* Proposal 1: to consider receiver antenna off-axis performance as in [R4-2408702](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2408702.zip)
* Recommended WF:
	+ Proposal 1 is agreeable.

**Huawei: we just specify requirements in OTA level. We do not know how to test antenna gain. It can be left as UE implementation.**

**Ericsson: We think we need such requirement.**

**Inmarsat: We do not think receiver off-axis requirement is very important. We may not test it.**

**Samsung: Share the same understanding as Ericsson. It can be UE basis but need to fulfil.**

**Offline agreement:**

**Proposal 1 is agreeable.**