## 2.2 Detailed specification of the radio interface technology

Detailed specifications described in this Annex are developed around a “Global Core Specification” (GCS)[[1]](#footnote-2), which is related to externally developed materials incorporated by specific references for a specific technology. The process and use of the GCS, references, and related notifications and certifications are found as Document reference to be added by ITU-R.

The IMT-2020 Satellite standards contained in this section are derived from the global core specification for 3GPP 5G-NTN-RIT contained at reference to be added by ITU-R. The following notes apply to the sections below:

1) The identified Transposing Organizations[[2]](#footnote-3) should make their reference material available from their website.

2) This information was supplied by the Transposing Organizations and relates to their own deliverables of the transposed global core specification.

Section 1.2.1 contains titles and synopses of the Global Core Specification of IMT-2020 Satellite radio interface technology entitled 3GPP 5G-NTN-RIT and the related hyperlinks to the transposed standards. The specifications in Section 1.2.1 are relevant to the 3GPP 5G-NTN-RIT, including specifications satellite-specific and specifications with sections dedicated to satellite aspects; while a number of specifications are also relevant to the 3GPP 5G-RIT, it is noted that Rec. ITU-R M.2150 [reference to be added by ITU] provides the complete set of detailed specifications for the 3GPP 5G-RIT for the terrestrial component of IMT-2020.

The specific 3GPP specifications of the Global Core Specifications (GCS) for IMT-2020 Satellite and 5G-NTN that are being transposed in § 2.2.1 are summarized in Table number to be added by ITU:

TABLE number to be added by ITU

3GPP specifications in § 2.2.1 that are to be transposed

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| PART A  List of Specifications | | | | |
| 37.xxx Series | 38.100 Series | 38.200 Series | 38.300 Series | 38.400 Series |
| TS 37.320 TS 37.324 TS 37.340 TS 37.355 TS 37.460 TS 37.461 TS 37.462 TS 37.470 TS 37.471 TS 37.472 TS 37.473 TS 37.480 TS 37.481 TS 37.482 TS 37.483 | TS 38.101-5 TS 38.108 TS 38.124  TS 38.133 | TS 38.201  TS 38.202  TS 38.211  TS 38.212  TS 38.213  TS 38.214  TS 38.215 | TS 38.300  TS 38.304  TS 38.305  TS 38.306  TS 38.307  TS 38.314  TS 38.321  TS 38.322  TS 38.323  TS 38.331  TS 38.355 | TS 38.401  TS 38.410  TS 38.411  TS 38.412  TS 38.413  TS 38.414  TS 38.415  TS 38.420  TS 38.421  TS 38.422  TS 38.423  TS 38.424  TS 38.425  TS 38.455  TS 38.470  TS 38.471  TS 38.472  TS 38.473  TS 38.474 |
| PART B  Specification versions to be used | | | | |
| The specific versions of the 3GPP specifications that are to be used for the transpositions of those specifications listed in Table number to be added by ITU are provided in the link below:  link to be provided by ITU | | | | |

### 2.2.1 Titles and synopses of the global core specification and the transposed standards

#### 2.2.1.1 Introduction

The standards documents referenced below, as transposed from the relevant 3GPP specifications, are provided by the identified ***Transposing Organizations*** as the transposed sets of standards for the terrestrial radio interface of IMT-2020 identified as 5G and includes not only the key characteristics of IMT-2020 but also the additional capabilities of 5G both of which are continuing to be enhanced.

#### 2.2.1.2 Radio Layer 1

##### 2.2.1.2.1 TS 38.201

NR; Physical layer; General description

This document provides a general description of the physical layer of NR radio interface. This document also describes the document structure of the 3GPP physical layer specifications, i.e. TS 38.200 series.

##### 2.2.1.2.2 TS 38.202

NR; Services provided by the physical layer

This document is a technical specification of the services provided by the physical layer of 5G-NR to upper layers.

##### 2.2.1.2.3 TS 38.211

NR; Physical channels and modulation

This document describes the physical channels and signals for 5G-NR.

##### 2.2.1.2.4 TS 38.212

NR; Multiplexing and channel coding

This document specifies the coding, multiplexing and mapping to physical channels for 5G NR.

##### 2.2.1.2.5 TS 38.213

NR; Physical layer procedures for control

This document specifies and establishes the characteristics of the physical layer procedures for control operations in 5G-NR.

##### 2.2.1.2.6 TS 38.214

NR; Physical layer procedures for data

This document specifies and establishes the characteristics of the physicals layer procedures of data channels for 5G-NR.

##### 2.2.1.2.7 TS 38.215

NR; Physical layer measurements

This document describes the physical layer measurements for NR.

#### 2.2.1.3 Radio Layers 2 & 3

##### 2.2.1.3.1 TS 37.320

Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (UTRA) and Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Radio measurement collection for Minimization of Drive Tests (MDT); Overall description; Stage 2

This document provides an overview and overall description of the minimization of drive tests functionality. The document describes functions and procedures to support collection of UE-specific measurements for MDT using Control Plane architecture, for both UTRAN and E‑UTRAN. Details of the signalling procedures for single-RAT operation are specified in the appropriate radio interface protocol specification. Network operation and overall control of MDT is described in OAM specifications.

##### 2.2.1.3.2 TS 37.324

Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA) and NR; Service Data Adaptation Protocol (SDAP) specification

This document specifies the Service Data Adaptation Protocol (SDAP) for a UE with connection to the 5G-CN.

##### 2.2.1.3.3 TS 37.340

NR; Multi-connectivity; Overall description; Stage-2

This document provides an overview of the multi-connectivity operation using E-UTRA and NR radio access technologies. Details of the network and radio interface protocols are specified in companion specifications of the 36 and 38 series.

##### 2.2.1.3.4 TS 37.355

LTE Positioning Protocol (LPP)

This document contains the definition of the LTE Positioning Protocol (LPP) for the radio access technologies E-UTRA/LTE and NR.

##### 2.2.1.3.5 TS 38.300

NR; NR and NG-RAN Overall description; Stage-2

This document provides an overview and overall description of the NG-RAN and focuses on the radio interface protocol architecture of NR connected to 5GC (E-UTRA connected to 5GC is covered in the 36 series). Details of the radio interface protocols are specified in companion specifications of the 38 series.

##### 2.2.1.3.6 TS 38.304

NR; User Equipment (UE) procedures in idle mode and in RRC Inactive state

This document specifies the Access Stratum (AS) part of the UE procedures in RRC\_IDLE state (also called Idle mode) and RRC\_INACTIVE state. The non-access stratum (NAS) part of Idle mode procedures and processes is specified in TS 23.122.

This document specifies the model for the functional division between the NAS and AS in a UE.

This document applies to all UEs that support at least NR Radio Access, including multi-RAT UEs as described in 3GPP specifications, in the following cases:

− When the UE is camped on a NR cell;

− When the UE is searching for a cell to camp on;

NOTE: When the UE is camped on or searching for a cell to camp on belonging to other RATs, the UE behaviour is described in the specifications of the other RATs.

##### 2.2.1.3.7 TS 38.305

NG Radio Access Network (NG-RAN); Stage 2 functional specification of User Equipment (UE) positioning in NG-RAN

This document specifies the stage 2 of the UE Positioning function of NG-RAN which provides the mechanisms to support or assist the calculation of the geographical position of a UE. UE position knowledge can be used, for example, in support of Radio Resource Management functions, as well as location-based services for operators, subscribers, and third-party service providers. The purpose of this stage 2 specification is to define the NG-RAN UE Positioning architecture, functional entities and operations to support positioning methods. This description is confined to the NG-RAN Access Stratum. It does not define or describe how the results of the UE position calculation can be utilised in the Core Network (e.g. LCS) or in NG-RAN (e.g. RRM).

UE Positioning may be considered as a network-provided enabling technology consisting of standardised service capabilities that enable the provision of location applications. The application(s) may be service provider specific. The description of the numerous and varied possible location applications which are enabled by this technology is outside the scope of this document. However, clarifying examples of how the functionality being described may be used to provide specific location services may be included.

This stage 2 specification covers the NG-RAN positioning methods, state descriptions, and message flows to support UE Positioning.

##### 2.2.1.3.8 TS 38.306

NR; User Equipment (UE) radio access capabilities

This document defines the NR UE Radio Access Capability Parameters.

##### 2.2.1.3.9 TS 38.307

NR; Requirements on User Equipments (UEs) supporting a release-independent frequency band

This document specifies requirements for UEs supporting release independent features such as additional NR operating bands and power classes on top of TS 38.101 and TS 38.133.

##### 2.2.1.3.10 TS 38.314

NR; Layer 2 measurements

This document contains the description and definition of the measurements performed by NR or the UE that are transferred over the standardised interfaces in order to support NR radio link operations, radio resource management (RRM), network operations and maintenance (OAM), minimization of drive tests (MDT) and self-organising networks (SON).

Only the differences relative to TS 28.552 are specified in this specification.

##### 2.2.1.3.11 TS 38.321

NR; Medium Access Control (MAC) protocol specification

This document specifies the NR MAC protocol.

##### 2.2.1.3.12 TS 38.322

NR; Radio Link Control (RLC) protocol specification

This document specifies the NR Radio Link Control (RLC) protocol for the UE – NR radio interface.

##### 2.2.1.3.13 TS 38.323

NR; Packet Data Convergence Protocol (PDCP) specification

This document provides the description of the Packet Data Convergence Protocol (PDCP).

##### 2.2.1.3.14 TS 38.331

NR; Radio Resource Control (RRC); Protocol specification

This document specifies the Radio Resource Control protocol for the radio interface between UE and NG-RAN.

The scope of this document also includes:

− the radio related information transported in a transparent container between source gNB and target gNB upon inter gNB handover;

− the radio related information transported in a transparent container between a source or target gNB and another system upon inter RAT handover.

− the radio related information transported in a transparent container between a source eNB and target gNB during E-UTRA-NR Dual Connectivity.

##### 1.2.1.3.15 TS 38.355

**NR; Sidelink Positioning Protocol (SLPP); Protocol Specification**

#### This document specifies the Sidelink Positioning Protocol (SLPP) for the interface between UEs and between UE and LMF.

#### 2.2.1.4 Architecture

##### 2.2.1.4.1 TS 37.460

Iuant interface: General aspects and principles

This document is an introduction to the 3GPP TS 37.46x series of Technical Specifications that define the Iuant Interface. The Iuant interface is applicable for UTRAN, E-UTRAN and NG-RAN. In this specification UTRAN, E-UTRAN and NG-RAN are denoted as “RAN”, whereas the corresponding network entities Node B, eNB, en-gNB and NG-RAN node are denoted as “RAN Node”. The logical Iuant interface is an interface internal to the RAN Node and defined to reside between the implementation specific O&M function and the RET antennas and between the implementation specific O&M function and the TMA control unit function.

##### 2.2.1.4.2 TS 37.461

Iuant interface: Layer 1

This document specifies the standards allowed to implement layer 1 on the Iuant interface for UTRA, E-UTRA and NR.

The specification of transmission delay requirements and O&M requirements are not in the scope of this document.

##### 2.2.1.4.3 TS 37.462

Iuant interface: Signalling transport

This document specifies the signalling transport related to RETAP and TMAAP signalling to be used across the Iuant interface for UTRAN, E-UTRAN and NG-RAN. In this specification UTRAN, E-UTRAN and NG-RAN are denoted as “RAN”, whereas the corresponding network entities Node B, eNB, en-gNB and NG-RAN node are denoted as “RAN Node”. The logical Iuant interface is an interface internal to the RAN Node and defined to reside between the implementation specific O&M function and the RET antennas and between the implementation specific O&M function and the TMA control unit function.

##### 2.2.1.4.4 TS 37.470

W1 interface; General aspects and principles

This document is an introduction to the 3GPP TS 37.4xx series of technical specifications that define the W1 interface. The W1 interface provides means for interconnecting a ng-eNB-CU and a ng-eNB-DU of a ng-eNB within a NG-RAN.

##### 2.2.1.4.5 TS 37.471

W1 interface; Layer 1

This document specifies the standards allowed to implement Layer 1 on the W1 interface. The W1 interface provides means for interconnecting a ng-eNB-CU and a ng-eNB-DU of a ng-eNB within a NG-RAN.

The specification of transmission delay requirements and O&M requirements are not in the scope of this document.

##### 2.2.1.4.6 TS 37.472

W1 interface; Signalling transport

This document specifies the standards for Signalling Transport to be used across the W1 interface. The W1 interface provides means for interconnecting a ng-eNB-CU and a ng-eNB-DU of a ng-eNB within a NG-RAN. This document describes how the W1AP signalling messages are transported over W1.

##### 2.2.1.4.7 TS 37.473

W1 interface; Application Protocol (W1AP)

This document specifies the 5G radio network layer signalling protocol for the W1 interface. The W1 interface provides means for interconnecting a ng-eNB-CU and a ng-eNB-DU of a ng-eNB within an NG-RAN. The W1 Application Protocol (W1AP) supports the functions of W1 interface by signalling procedures defined in this document. W1AP is developed in accordance with the general principles stated in TS 38.401 and TS 37.470.

##### 1.2.1.4.98 TS 37.480

**E1 general aspects and principles**

This document is an introduction to the 3GPP TS 37.48x series of technical specifications that define the E1 interface. The E1 interface provides means for interconnecting a gNB-CU-CP and a gNB-CU-UP of a gNB-CU within an NG-RAN, or for interconnecting a gNB-CU-CP and a gNB-CU-UP of an en-gNB within an E-UTRAN, or for interconnecting an eNB-CP and an eNB-UP of an eNB within an E-UTRAN, or for interconnecting an ng-eNB-CU-CP and an ng-eNB-CU-UP of an ng-eNB-CU within an NG-RAN.

##### 1.2.1.4.9 TS 37.481

**E1 layer 1**

This document specifies the standards allowed to implement layer 1 on the E1 interface.

##### The specification of transmission delay requirements and O&M requirements are not in the scope of this document.

##### 1.2.1.4.10 TS 37.482

**E1 signalling transport**

This document specifies the standards for Signalling Transport to be used across the E1 interface. The E1 interface provides means for the interconnection of gNB-CU-CP and gNB-CU-UP within the NG-RAN architecture (TS 38.401), or for the interconnection of ng-eNB-CU-CP and ng-eNB-CU-UP within the NG-RAN architecture (TS 38.401), or for the interconnection of eNB-CP and eNB-UP within the E-UTRAN architecture (TS 36.401).

##### 1.2.1.4.11 TS 37.483

**E1 Application Protocol (E1AP)**

This document specifies the 5G radio network layer signalling protocol for the E1 interface. The E1 interface provides means for interconnecting a gNB-CU-CP and a gNB-CU-UP of a gNB within an NG-RAN, or for interconnecting a gNB-CU-CP and a gNB-CU-UP of an en-gNB within an E-UTRAN, or for interconnecting an eNB-CP and an eNB-UP of an eNB within an E-UTRAN, or for interconnecting an ng-eNB-CU-CP and an ng-eNB-CU-UP of an ng-eNB within an NG-RAN. The E1 Application Protocol (E1AP) supports the functions of E1 interface by signalling procedures defined in this document. E1AP is developed in accordance to the general principles stated in TS 38.401 and TS 37.480.

##### 2.2.1.4.12 TS 38.401

NG-RAN; Architecture description

This document describes the overall architecture of the NG-RAN, including interfaces NG, Xn and F1 interfaces and their interaction with the radio interface.

##### 2.2.1.4.13 TS 38.410

NG-RAN; NG general aspects and principles

This document is an introduction to the 3GPP TS 38.41x series of technical specifications that define the NG interface for the interconnection of an NG-RAN node to the 5GC (5G Core Network).

##### 2.2.1.4.14 TS 38.411

NG-RAN; NG layer 1

This document specifies the standards allowed to implement layer 1 on the NG interface.

The specification of transmission delay requirements and O&M requirements are not in the scope of this document.

##### 2.2.1.4.15 TS 38.412

NG-RAN; NG signalling transport

This document specifies the standards for signalling transport to be used across NG interface. NG interface is a logical interface between the NG-RAN and the 5GC. This document describes how the NGAP signalling messages are transported over NG.

##### 2.2.1.4.16 TS 38.413

NG-RAN; NG Application Protocol (NGAP)

This document specifies the radio network layer signalling protocol for the NG interface. The NG Application Protocol (NGAP) supports the functions of the NG interface by signalling procedures defined in this document. NGAP is developed in accordance with the general principles stated in TS 38.401 and TS 38.410.

##### 2.2.1.4.17 TS 38.414

NG-RAN; NG data transport

This document specifies the standards for user data transport protocols and related signalling protocols to establish user plane transport bearers over the NG interface.

##### 2.2.1.4.18 TS 38.415

NG-RAN; PDU session user plane protocol

This document specifies the PDU Session user plane protocol being used over the NG-U, Xn-U and N9 interfaces. Applicability to other interfaces is not precluded.

##### 2.2.1.4.19 TS 38.420

NG-RAN; Xn general aspects and principles

This document is an introduction to the TSG RAN TS 38.42x series of Technical Specifications that define the Xn interface. It is an interface for the interconnection of two NG-RAN nodes within the NG-RAN architecture (TS 38.401).

##### 2.2.1.4.20 TS 38.421

NG-RAN; Xn layer 1

This document specifies the standards allowed to implement layer 1 on the Xn interface.

The specification of transmission delay requirements and O&M requirements are not in the scope of this document.

##### 2.2.1.4.21 TS 38.422

NG-RAN; Xn signalling transport

This document specifies the standards for signalling transport to be used across Xn interface. The Xn interface provides means for interconnecting two NG-RAN nodes. The Xn interface is a logical interface between two nodes of the NG-RAN. This document describes how the XnAP signalling messages are transported over Xn.

##### 2.2.1.4.22 TS 38.423

NG-RAN; Xn Application Protocol (XnAP)

This document specifies the radio network layer signalling procedures of the control plane between NG-RAN nodes in NG-RAN. XnAP supports the functions of the Xn interface by signalling procedures defined in this document. XnAP is developed in accordance with the general principles stated in TS 38.401 and TS 38.420.

##### 2.2.1.4.23 TS 38.424

NG-RAN; Xn data transport

This document specifies the standards for user data transport protocols and related signalling protocols to establish user plane transport bearers over the Xn interface.

##### 2.2.1.4.24 TS 38.425

NG-RAN; NR user plane protocol

This document specifies the NR user plane protocol functions used within NG-RAN and, for EN-DC, within E-UTRAN. NR user plane protocol functions may reside in nodes terminating either the X2-U (for EN-DC) or the Xn-U or the F1-U interface.

##### 2.2.1.4.25 TS 38.455

NG-RAN; NR Positioning Protocol A (NRPPa)

This document specifies the control plane radio network layer signalling procedures between a NG-RAN node and the LMF. NRPPa supports the concerned functions by signalling procedures defined in this document.

##### 2.2.1.4.26 TS 38.470

NG-RAN; F1 general aspects and principles

This document is an introduction to the 3GPP TS 38.47x series of technical specifications that define the F1 interface. The F1 interface provides means for interconnecting a gNB-CU and a gNB-DU of a gNB within an NG-RAN, or for interconnecting a gNB-CU and a gNB-DU of an en-gNB within an E-UTRAN.

##### 2.2.1.4.27 TS 38.471

NG-RAN; F1 layer 1

This document specifies the standards allowed to implement Layer 1 on the F1 interface. The F1 interface provides means for interconnecting a gNB-CU and a gNB-DU of a gNB within an NG-RAN, or for interconnecting a gNB-CU and a gNB-DU of an en-gNB within an E-UTRAN.

The specification of transmission delay requirements and O&M requirements are not in the scope of this document.

##### 2.2.1.4.28 TS 38.472

NG-RAN; F1 signalling transport

This document specifies the standards for Signalling Transport to be used across the F1 interface. The F1 interface provides means for interconnecting a gNB-CU and a gNB-DU of a gNB within an NG-RAN, or for interconnecting a gNB-CU and a gNB-DU of an en-gNB within an E-UTRAN. This document describes how the F1AP signalling messages are transported over F1.

##### 2.2.1.4.29 TS 38.473

NG-RAN; F1 Application Protocol (F1AP)

This document specifies the 5G radio network layer signalling protocol for the F1 interface. The F1 interface provides means for interconnecting a gNB-CU and a gNB-DU of a gNB within an NG-RAN, or for interconnecting a gNB-CU and a gNB-DU of an en-gNB within an E-UTRAN. The F1 Application Protocol (F1AP) supports the functions of F1 interface by signalling procedures defined in this document. F1AP is developed in accordance with the general principles stated in TS 38.401 and TS 38.470.

##### 2.2.1.4.30 TS 38.474

NG-RAN; F1 data transport

This document specifies the standards for user data transport protocols and related signalling protocols to establish user plane transport bearers over the F1 interface. The F1 interface provides means for interconnecting a gNB-CU and a gNB-DU of a gNB within an NG-RAN, or for interconnection a gNB-CU and a gNB-DU of an en-gNB within an E-UTRAN.

#### 2.2.1.5 Radio-frequency aspects

##### 2.2.1.5.1 TS 38.101-5

**NR; User Equipment (UE) radio transmission and reception; Part 5: Satellite access Radio Frequency (RF) and performance requirements**

This document establishes the minimum RF and performance requirements for NR User Equipment (UE) supporting satellite access operation.

The Mobile VSAT communicating with non-GSO is not considered in this release.

##### 1.2.1.5.2 TS 38.108

**NR; Satellite Access Node radio transmission and reception**

This document establishes the minimum RF characteristics and minimum performance requirements of NR Satellite Access Node (SAN).

##### 2.2.1.5.3 TS 38.124

NR; Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) requirements for mobile terminals and ancillary equipment

This document establishes the essential EMC requirements for “3rd generation” digital cellular mobile terminal equipment and ancillary accessories in combination with a 3GPP NR user equipment (UE).

The equipment conforming to the requirements laid out in this document and used in its intended electromagnetic environment in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions

− shall not generate electromagnetic disturbances at a level which may interfere with the intended operation of other equipment;

− has an adequate level of intrinsic immunity to electromagnetic disturbances to operate as intended;

This document specifies the applicable EMC tests, methods of measurement, frequency ranges, applicable limits and minimum performance criteria for all types of NR UE(s) and their accessories. NR base station equipment operating within network infrastructure is outside the scope of this document. However, this document does cover mobile and portable equipment that is intended to be operated in a fixed location while connected to the AC mains. NR base station equipment operating within network infrastructure is covered by the technical specification TS 38.113.

Requirements for the radiated emission from the enclosure port of integral antenna equipment and ancillaries are included in this document. Technical specifications for conducted emissions from the antenna connector are found in the 3GPP specifications for the radio interface, e.g. TS 38.xyz, for the effective use of the radio spectrum.

Requirements for the radiated emissions from the enclosure port and ancillaries cover two cases:

− UE equipment supporting operations in a frequency range for which antenna connectors are available (i.e. for operations in Frequency Range 1 as defined in e.g. TS 38.101-1 for the radio interface);

− UE equipment supporting operations in a frequency range for which only integral antennas may be available (i.e. for operations in Frequency Range 2 as defined in e.g. TS 38.101-2 for the radio interface).

The immunity requirements are selected to ensure an adequate level of compatibility for apparatus in residential, commercial, light industrial and vehicular environments. The levels, however, do not cover extreme cases, which may occur in any location but with low probability of occurrence.

Compliance of radio equipment to the requirements of this document does not signify compliance to any requirement related to the use of the equipment (i.e. licensing requirements).

Compliance to the requirements of this document does not signify compliance to any safety requirement. However, any temporary or permanent unsafe condition caused by EMC is considered as non-compliance.

##### 2.2.1.5.4 TS 38.133

NR; Requirements for support of radio resource management

This document specifies requirements for support of Radio Resource Management for the FDD and TDD modes of New Radio (NR). These requirements include requirements on measurements in NR and the UE as well as requirements on node dynamical behaviour and interaction, in terms of delay and response characteristics.

### 2.2.2 Other specifications

Other specifications addressing 5G-NTN-RIT radio and device testing, but not part of the GCS, are listed in this section.

Information on other specifications addressing 3GPP 5G radio and device testing (but not part of the GCS),system and core network specifications can be found in the 3GPP web site for a complete system perspective. These system and core network specifications address the network, terminal, and service aspects required to provide an integrated mobility solution including aspects such as user services, connectivity, interoperability, mobility and roaming, security, codecs and media, operations and maintenance, charging, etc.

All the 3GPP specifications can be found at the following link: <https://www.3gpp.org/specifications/specification-numbering>. 3GPP specifications are reviewed and updated after each Technical Specification Group Plenary meeting (held every year in March, June, September and December).

#### 2.2.2.1 TS 38.181

NR; Satellite Access Node conformance testing

This document specifies the Radio Frequency (RF) test methods and conformance requirements for NR Satellite Access Node (SAN) type 1-H, SAN type 1-O and SAN type 2-O. These have been derived from and are consistent with the conducted requirements for SAN type 1-H and radiated requirement for SAN type 1-H, SAN type 1-O and SAN type 2-O in NR SAN specification defined in TS 38.108.

#### 2.2.2.2 TS 38.521-5

NR; User Equipment (UE) conformance specification; Radio transmission and reception; Part 5: Satellite access Radio Frequency (RF) and performance

This document specifies the measurement procedures for the conformance test of the NR User Equipment (UE) supporting satellite access operation that contains RF and Performance requirements.

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1. A “GCS” (Global Core Specification) is the set of specifications that defines a single RIT, an SRIT, or a component RIT within an SRIT. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. The following identified Transposing Organizations have provided their transposed sets of standards information contained in this section:

   – Association of Radio Industries and Businesses (ARIB)  
   – Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions (ATIS)  
   – China Communications Standards Association (CCSA)  
   – European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI)  
   – Telecommunications Standards Development Society, India (TSDSI)  
   – Telecommunications Technology Association (TTA)  
   – Telecommunication Technology Committee (TTC). [↑](#footnote-ref-3)