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Agenda item: 10.13.4.1

Source: Huawei

Title: TP for 38.101-5 on Output RF spectrum emissions for satellite UE

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# 1 Introduction

We provided a text proposal for Output RF spectrum emissions for satellite access in this paper.

# 2 Text Proposal

<< Start of text proposal for 38.101-5 >>

6.5 Output RF spectrum emissions

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 NTN satellite channel bandwidth (MHz) |
|  | 5, 10, 15, 20 |
| **Occupied channel bandwidth (MHz)** | Same as NR NTN satellite channel bandwidth |

6.5.2 Out of band emission

6.5.2.1 General

The Out of band emissions are unwanted emissions immediately outside the assigned channel bandwidth resulting from the modulation process and non-linearity in the transmitter but excluding spurious emissions. This out of band emission limit is specified in terms of a spectrum emission mask and an adjacent channel leakage power ratio.

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.

6.5.2.2 Spectrum emission mask

The spectrum emission mask of the UE applies to frequencies (ΔfOOB) starting from the ± edge of the assigned NR channel bandwidth. For frequencies offset greater than ΔfOOB, the spurious requirements in clause 6.5.3 are applicable.

NOTE: For measurement conditions at the edge of each frequency range, the lowest frequency of the measurement position in each frequency range should be set at the lowest boundary of the frequency range plus MBW/2. The highest frequency of the measurement position in each frequency range should be set at the highest boundary of the frequency range minus MBW/2. MBW denotes the measurement bandwidth defined for the protected band.

The power of any UE emission shall not exceed the levels specified in Table 6.5.2.2-1 for the specified channel bandwidth.

Table 6.5.2.2-1: General NR spectrum emission mask

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **ΔfOOB (MHz)** | **Channel bandwidth (MHz) / Spectrum emission limit (dBm)** | **Measurement bandwidth** |
| **5** | **10, 15, 20** |
| ± 0-1 | -13 | -13 | 1 % of channel BW |
| ± 1-5 | -10 | -10 | 1 MHz |
| ± 5-6 | -13 |  |
| ± 6-10 | -25 |  |
| ± 5-BWChannel |  | -13 |
| ± BWChannel-(BWChannel+5) |  | -25 |

6.5.2.3 “Reserved”

6.5.2.4 Adjacent channel leakage ratio

Adjacent Channel Leakage power Ratio (ACLR) is the ratio of the filtered mean power centred on the assigned channel frequency to the filtered mean power 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.

##### 6.5.2.4.1 NR ACLR

NR Adjacent Channel Leakage power Ratio (NRACLR) is the ratio of the filtered mean power centred on the assigned NR channel frequency to the filtered mean power centred on an adjacent NR channel frequency at nominal channel spacing.

The assigned NR channel power and adjacent NR channel power are measured with rectangular filters with measurement bandwidths specified in Table 6.5.2.4.1-1.

If the measured adjacent channel power is greater than –50 dBm then the NRACLR shall be higher than the value specified in Table 6.5.2.4.1-2.

Table 6.5.2.4.1-1: NR ACLR measurement bandwidth

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Channel bandwidth | (MHz) | 5,10,15,20 |
| REF\_SCS | (kHz) | 15 |
| NR ACLR measurement bandwidth | (MHz) | MBW=REF\_SCS\*(12\*NRB+1)/1000 |

Table 6.5.2.4.1-2: NR ACLR requirement

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Power class 3 |
| NR ACLR | 30 dB |
|  |

##### 6.5.2.4.2 UTRA ACLR

UTRA adjacent channel leakage power ratio (UTRAACLR) is the ratio of the filtered mean power centred on the assigned NR channel frequency to the filtered mean power centred on an adjacent(s) UTRA channel frequency.

UTRAACLR is specified for the first adjacent UTRA channel (UTRAACLR1) which center frequency is ± 2.5 MHz from NR channel edge and for the 2nd adjacent UTRA channel (UTRAACLR2) which center frequency is ± 7.5 MHz from NR channel edge.

The UTRA channel power is measured with a RRC filter with roll-off factor = 0.22 and bandwidth of 3.84 MHz. The assigned NR channel power is measured with a rectangular filter with measurement bandwidth specified in Table 6.5.2.4.1-1.

If the measured adjacent channel power is greater than – 50 dBm then the UTRAACLR1 and UTRAACLR2 shall be higher than the value specified in Table 6.5.2.4.2-1.

Table 6.5.2.4.2-1: UTRA ACLR requirement

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Power class 3 |
| UTRAACLR1 | 33 dB |
| UTRAACLR2 | 36 dB |

UTRA ACLR requirement is applicable when signalled by the network with network signalling value indicated by the field *additionalSpectrumEmission*.

6.5.3 Spurious emission

#### 6.5.3.1 General spurious emissions

Unless otherwise stated, the spurious emission limits apply for the frequency ranges that are more than FOOB (MHz) in Table 6.5.3.1-1 from the edge of the channel bandwidth. The spurious emission limits in Table 6.5.3.1-2 apply for all transmitter band configurations (NRB) and channel bandwidths.

Table 6.5.3.1-1: Boundary between NR out of band and general spurious emission domain

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Channel bandwidth | OOB boundary FOOB (MHz) |
| BWChannel | BWChannel + 5 |

Table 6.5.3.1-2: Requirement for general spurious emissions limits

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Frequency Range | Maximum Level | Measurement bandwidth | NOTE |
| 9 kHz ≤ f < 150 kHz | -36 dBm | 1 kHz |  |
| 150 kHz ≤ f < 30 MHz | -36 dBm | 10 kHz |  |
| 30 MHz ≤ f < 1000 MHz | -36 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| 1 GHz ≤ f < 12.75 GHz | -30 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
|  |

#### 6.5.3.2 Spurious emissions for UE co-existence

This clause specifies the requirements for NR NTN satellite bands for UE coexistence with protected bands.

Table 6.5.3.2-1: Requirements for spurious emissions for UE co-existence

| NR NTN satellite Band | Spurious emission for UE co-existence |
| --- | --- |
|  | Protected band | Frequency range (MHz) | Maximum Level (dBm) | MBW (MHz) | NOTE |
| n255 | NR Band n1, n2, n3, n5, n7, n8, n12, n13, n14, n18, n20, n24, n25, n26, n28, n29, n30, n34, n38, n39, n40, n41, n48, n50, n51, n53, n65, n66, n67, n70, n71, n74, n75, n76, n78, n79, n85, n90, n91, n92, n93, n94 | FDL\_low | - | FDL\_high | -50 | 1 |  |
|  | NR Band n77 | FDL\_low | - | FDL\_high | -50 | 1 | 2 |
| n256 | NR Band n1, n2, n3, n5, n7, n8, n12, n13, n14, n18, n20, n24, n25, n26, n28, n29, n30, n34, n38, n39, n40, n41, n48, n50, n51, n53, n65, n66, n67, n70, n71, n74, n75, n76, n78, n79, n85, n90, n91, n92, n93, n94 | FDL\_low | - | FDL\_high | -50 | 1 | 3 |
|  | NR Band n77 | FDL\_low | - | FDL\_high | -50 | 1 | 2 |
| NOTE 1: The protected NR bands are specified in clause 5.2 from TS 38.101-1. FDL\_low and FDL\_high refer to each frequency band specified in Table 5.2-1 in TS 38.101-1 or Table 5.5-1 in TS 36.101NOTE 2: As exceptions, measurements with a level up to the applicable requirements defined in Table 6.5.3.1-2 are permitted for each assigned NR carrier used in the measurement due to 2nd, 3rd, 4th or 5th harmonic spurious emissions. Due to spreading of the harmonic emission the exception is also allowed for the first 1 MHz frequency range immediately outside the harmonic emission on both sides of the harmonic emission. This results in an overall exception interval centred at the harmonic emission of (2 MHz + N x LCRB x RBsize kHz), where N is 2, 3, 4, 5 for the 2nd, 3rd, 4th or 5th harmonic respectively. The exception is allowed if the measurement bandwidth (MBW) totally or partially overlaps the overall exception interval.NOTE 3: FFS on how to protect NR bands n2, n25, n39, n70. |

#### 6.5.3.3 Additional spurious emissions

These requirements are specified in terms of an additional spectrum emission requirement. Additional spurious emission requirements are signalled by the network to indicate that the UE shall meet an additional requirement for a specific deployment scenario as part of the cell handover/broadcast message.

##### 6.5.3.3.1 Requirement for network signalling value "NS\_24"

The requirements for network signaling value "NS\_24" specified in clause 6.5.3.3.13 from TS 38.101 are applicable to band n256.

6.5.4 Transmit intermodulation

The transmit intermodulation performance is a measure of the capability of the transmitter to inhibit the generation of signals in its non linear elements caused by presence of the wanted signal and an interfering signal reaching the transmitter via the antenna.

UE transmit intermodulation is defined by the ratio of the mean power of the wanted signal to the mean power of the intermodulation product when an interfering CW signal is added at a level below the wanted signal at each transmitter antenna port with the other antenna port(s) if any terminated. Both the wanted signal power and the intermodulation product power are measured through NR rectangular filter with measurement bandwidth shown in Table 6.5.4-1.

The requirement of transmit intermodulation is specified in Table 6.5.4-1.

Table 6.5.4-1: Transmit Intermodulation

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Wanted signalchannel bandwidth | BWChannel |
| Interference signalfrequency offset from channel center | BWChannel | 2\*BWChannel |
| Interference CW signal level | -40 dBc |
| Intermodulation product | < -29 dBc | < -35 dBc |
| Measurement bandwidth | The maximum transmission bandwidth configuration among the different SCS's for the channel BW as defined in Table 6.5.2.4.1-1 |
| Measurement offset from channel center | BWChannel and 2\*BWChannel | 2\*BWChannel and 4\*BWChannel |

<< end of text proposal >>