**3GPP TSG- Meeting #**

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

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| ***Title:***  |  |
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| ***Source to WG:*** |  |
| ***Source to TSG:*** |  |
|  |  |
| ***Work item code:*** |  |  | ***Date:*** |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ***Category:*** |  |  | ***Release:*** |  |
|  | *Use one of the following categories:****F*** *(correction)****A*** *(mirror corresponding to a change in an earlier release)****B*** *(addition of feature),* ***C*** *(functional modification of feature)****D*** *(editorial modification)*Detailed explanations of the above categories canbe found in 3GPP [TR 21.900](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/Specs/html-info/21900.htm). | *Use one of the following releases:Rel-8 (Release 8)Rel-9 (Release 9)Rel-10 (Release 10)Rel-11 (Release 11)…Rel-17 (Release 17)Rel-18 (Release 18)Rel-19 (Release 19) Rel-20 (Release 20)* |
|  |  |
| ***Reason for change:*** | The TSG-RAN WG4 Meeting#110bis has endorsed updates on terms and references, Tx requirements and Rx requirements for NTN VSAT UE. |
|  |  |
| ***Summary of change:*** | Following changes have been endorsed: * New terms and abbreviations in Chapter 3
* New Tx requirements in Chapter 9
* New Rx requirements in Chater 10
* New tables in Annex A
 |
|  |  |
| ***Consequences if not approved:*** | New terms, Tx and Rx requirements for NTN VSAT UE will not be specificed correctly.  |
|  |  |
| ***Clauses affected:*** | 1, 2, 3, 5.4.2.3, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.5, 9.6, 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 10.6, 10.8, Annex A |
|  |  |
|  | **Y** | **N** |  |  |
| ***Other specs*** |  | **X** |  Other core specifications  |   |
| ***affected:*** | **X** |  |  Test specifications | TS 38.521-5 |
| ***(show related CRs)*** |  | **X** |  O&M Specifications |   |
|  |  |
| ***Other comments:*** |  |
|  |  |
| ***This CR's revision history:*** | This document is a revision of R4-2408416 with CRs endorsed in RAN4#111. Additional editorial changes were also made under the mark up of “JK” |

## **<Start of Change 1>**

# 1 Scope

The present 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.

# 2 References

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[15] 3GPP TS 38.101-2: "NR; User Equipment (UE) radio transmission and reception; Part 2: Range 2 Standalone".

[16] Recommendation ITU-R SM.329-12, "Unwanted emissions in the spurious domain".

[17] EN 303 978, Satellite Earth Stations and Systems (SES); Harmonised Standard for Earth Stations on Mobile Platforms (ESOMP) transmitting towards satellites in geostationary orbit, operating in the 27,5 GHz to 30,0 GHz frequency bands covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU, v2.1.2, 2016-10.

[18] EN 301 459, Satellite Earth Stations and Systems (SES); Harmonised Standard for Satellite Interactive Terminals (SIT) and Satellite User Terminals (SUT) transmitting towards satellites in geostationary orbit, operating in the 29,5 GHz to 30,0 GHz frequency bands covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU, v2.1.1, 2016-05.

[19] IEEE Std 149: "IEEE Standard Test Procedures for Antennas", IEEE.

# 3 Definitions of terms, symbols and abbreviations

## 3.1 Terms

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

**"Carrier‑off” state:** radio state in which the NTN VSAT may transmit but does not transmit any carrier.

NOTE: "NTN VSAT may transmit" means that all the conditions for transmission are satisfied (e.g. in a state where transmissions are permitted, no failure detected, and the NTN VSAT is correctly pointed towards the satellite).

NOTE: The existence of a "Carrier‑off" radio state depends on the system of transmission used. For NTN VSATs designed for continuous transmission mode there may be no "Carrier‑off" state.

**“Carrier‑on” state:** Radio state in which the NTN VSAT may transmit and transmits a carrier.

**Co-polarized transmission:** when the DUT transmission antenna polarization is aligned with test antenna polarization.

**Cross-polarized transmission:** when the DUT transmission antenna polarization is aligned with the tangent of the test antenna polarization.

**“Emissions disabled” state:** Radio state in which the Mobile VSAT is not emitting (e.g. before system monitoring pass, before the control channel is received, when a failure is detected, when a Mobile VSAT is commanded to disable, and when the Mobile VSAT is in a location requiring cessation of emissions).

**Enhanced channel raster**: channel raster with a 10 kHz granularity in bands with a 100 kHz channel raster.

**Feeder link**: A radio link from an earth station at a given location to a space station, or vice versa, conveying information for a space radiocommunication service other than for the fixed-satellite service. The given location may be at a specified fixed point, or at any fixed point within specified areas.

**Fixed Satellite Service**: A radiocommunication service between earth stations at given positions, when one or more satellites are used; the given position may be a specified fixed point or any fixed point within specified areas; in some cases this service includes satellite-to-satellite links, which may also be operated in the inter-satellite service; the fixed-satellite service may also include feeder links for other space radiocommunication services.

**Fixed VSAT**: VSAT used in FSS system at given position; the given position may be a specified fixed point or any fixed point within specified areas.

NOTE: Mobile VSAT is excluded from this definition.

**Geostationary satellite:** A geosynchronous satellite whose circular and direct orbit lies in the plane of the Earth’s equator and which thus remains fixed relative to the Earth; by extension, a geosynchronous satellite which remains approximately fixed relative to the Earth.

**Geostationary-Satellite Orbit:** The orbit of a geosynchronous satellite whose circular and direct orbit lies in the plane of the Earth's equator.

**Geosynchronous Earth Orbit:** Earth-centered orbit at approximately 35786 kilometres above Earth's surface and synchronised with Earth's rotation. A geostationary orbit is a non-inclined geosynchronous orbit, i.e. in the Earth’s equator plane.

**Geosynchronous satellite:** An earth satellite whose period of revolution is equal to the period of rotation of the Earth about its axis.

**Low Earth Orbit:** Orbit around the Earth with an altitude between 300 km, and 1500 km.

**Mobile VSAT**: VSAT on moving platform, and which can be further declined in three types: airborne, maritime or land based*.*

NOTE: Mobile VSAT can be also referred to as ESIM or ESOMP.

**Non-terrestrial networks:** Networks, or segments of networks, using an airborne or space-borne vehicle to embark a transmission equipment relay node or base station.

**NTN VSAT**: a UE operating in FR2-NTN which could be a Fixed VSAT or a Mobile VSAT.

## **<Unchanged Skipped>**

## 3.2 Symbols

For the purposes of the present document, the following symbols apply:

……

θ Angle in degrees from a line from the [earth station](https://www.law.cornell.edu/definitions/index.php?width=840&height=800&iframe=true&def_id=78b6a8b2410df19c2611058edc75e85f&term_occur=999&term_src=Title:47:Chapter:I:Subchapter:B:Part:25:Subpart:C:25.218) antenna to the assigned orbital location of the target satellite

TRPmax The maximum TRP for the NTN VSAT as specified in sub-clause 9.2.1

## 3.3 Abbreviations

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

ACLR Adjacent Channel Leakage Ratio

ACS Adjacent Channel Selectivity

A-MPR Additional Maximum Power Reduction

BW Bandwidth

BWP Bandwidth Part

CP-OFDM Cyclic Prefix-OFDM

CW Continuous Wave

DFT-s-OFDM Discrete Fourier Transform-spread-OFDM

DM-RS Demodulation Reference Signal

DTX Discontinuous Transmission

EIRP Equivalent Isotropically Radiated Power

ESIM Earth Station in Motion

ESOMP Earth Stations on Mobile Platforms

EVM Error Vector Magnitude

FR Frequency Range

FRC Fixed Reference Channel

FSS Fixed Satellite Service

GEO Geosynchronous Earth Orbit

GSCN Global Synchronization Channel Number

GSO Geostationary-Satellite Orbit

IBB In-band Blocking

ITU-R Radiocommunication Sector of the International Telecommunication Union

LEO Low Earth Orbiting

MBW Measurement bandwidth defined for the protected band

MEO Medium Earth Orbiting

MOP Maximum Output Power

MPR Allowed maximum power reduction

MSD Maximum Sensitivity Degradation

NGEO Non-Geostationary Earth Orbiting

NGSO Non-Geostationary-Satellite Orbit

NR New Radio

NR-ARFCN NR Absolute Radio Frequency Channel Number

NS Network Signalling

NTN Non-Terrestrial Network

OCNG OFDMA Channel Noise Generator

OOB Out-of-band

PRB Physical Resource Block

QAM Quadrature Amplitude Modulation

RAN Radio Access Network

RE Resource Element

REFSENS REFerence SENSitivity

RF Radio Frequency

RMS Root Mean Square (value)

RSRP Reference Signal Receive Power

RSRQ Reference Signal Receive Quality

RX Receiver

SAN Satellite Access Node

SC Single Carrier

SCS Subcarrier spacing

SEM Spectrum Emission Mask

SNR Signal-to-Noise Ratio

SRS Sounding Reference Symbol

SS Synchronization Symbol

TN Terrestrial Network

TX Transmitter

TxD Tx Diversity

UE User Equipment

VSAT Very Small Aperture Terminal

## **<End of Change 1>**

## **<Start of Change 2>**

#### 5.4.2.3 Channel raster entries for each operating band

The RF channel positions on the channel raster in each NTN satellite operating band are given through the applicable NR-ARFCN in Table 5.4.2.3‑1 and Table 5.4.2.3-2 for FR1-NTN, and in Table 5.4.2.3-3 for FR2-NTN, using the channel raster to resource element mapping in clause 5.4.2.2.

For NTN satellite operating bands with 100 kHz channel raster, ΔFRaster = 20 × ΔFGlobal. In this case every 20th NR-ARFCN within the operating band are applicable for the channel raster within the operating band and the step size for the channel raster in Table 5.4.2.3‑1 is given as <20> for FR1-NTN.

Table 5.4.2.3-1: Applicable NR-ARFCN per operating band in FR1-NTN

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| NTN satellite operating band | ΔFRaster(kHz) | UplinkRange of NREF(First – <Step size> – Last) | DownlinkRange of NREF(First – <Step size> – Last) |
| n256 | 100 | 396000 – <20> – 402000 | 434000 – <20> – 440000 |
| n255 | 100 | 325300 – <20> – 332100 | 305000 – <20> – 311800 |
| n254 | 100 | 322000 – <20> – 325300 | 496700 – <20> – 500000 |
| NOTE : The channel numbers that designate carrier frequencies so close to the operating band edges that the carrier extends beyond the operating band edge shall not be used. |

For NTN operating bands with 100 kHz channel raster, Enhanced channel raster is defined with ΔFRaster = 2 × ΔFGlobal. In this case every 2th NR-ARFCN within the operating band are applicable for the channel raster within the operating band and the step size for the channel raster in Table 5.4.2.3‑2 is given as <2>.

Table 5.4.2.3-2: Applicable NR-ARFCN per operating band in FR1-NTN

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| NTN satellite operating band | ΔFRaster(kHz) | UplinkRange of NREF(First – <Step size> – Last) | DownlinkRange of NREF(First – <Step size> – Last) |
| n256 | 10 | 396000 – <2> – 402000 | 434000 – <2> – 440000 |
| n255 | 10 | 325300 – <2> – 332100 | 305000 – <2> – 311800 |
| n254 | 10 | 322000 – <2> – 325300 | 496700 – <2> – 500000 |
| NOTE: The channel numbers that designate carrier frequencies so close to the operating band edges that the carrier extends beyond the operating band edge shall not be used. These channel numbers shall also be such that the minimum guard band for each channel bandwidth and SCS specified in Table 5.3.3-1 are met for carriers located at the upper or lower edge of an operating band. |

For FR2-NTN satellite operating bands, ΔFRaster = *I1* × ΔFGlobal for UL channel and ΔFRaster = *I2* × ΔFGlobal for DL channel, where (*I1*, *I2*) ϵ *{(1,4) or (2, 8)}.* But (*I1*, *I2*) = *(2, 8)* only applies under the condition that 120kHz SCS is configured in the channel and SSB SCS is equal to or larger than 120kHz. In this case, every *I1*th NR-ARFCN for UL channel and *I2*th NR-ARFCN for DL channel are applicable for the UL and DL channel raster correspondingly within the operating band and the <(*UL\_step size*, *DL\_step size*)> for the UL and DL channel raster in Table 5.4.2.3‑3 is given as <(*I1*, *I2*)> for FR2-NTN.

Table 5.4.2.3-3: Applicable NR-ARFCN per operating band in FR2-NTN

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| SAN operating band | ΔFRaster(kHz)  | Uplinkrange of NREF(First – <Step size> – Last) | Downlinkrange of NREF(First – <Step size> – Last) |
| n512 | 60 | 2070833 – <1> – 2112499 | 1553336 – <4> – 1746664 |
|  | 120 | 2070833 – <2> – 2112499 | 1553336 – <8> – 1746664 |
| n511 | 60 | 2084999 – <1> –2112499 | 1553336 – <4> – 1746664 |
|  | 120 | 2084999 – <2> –2112499 | 1553336 – <8> – 1746664 |
| n510 | 60 | 2070833 – <1> – 2084999 | 1553336 – <4> – 1746664 |
|  | 120 | 2070833 – <2> – 2084999 | 1553336 – <8> – 1746664 |

## **<End of Change 2>**

## **<Start of Change 3>**

# 9 Radiated transmitter characteristics

## 9.1 General

Unless otherwise stated, the transmitter characteristics are specified over the air (OTA) with a single or multiple transmit chains under either LHCP (Left Hand Circular Polarization) or RHCP (Right Hand Circular Polarization) or Linear Polarization.

## 9.2 Transmitter power

### 9.2.1 NTN VSAT maximum output power

#### 9.2.1.0 General

The NTN VSAT classes are specified based on the assumptions of certain NTN VSAT types with specific device architectures including antenna beam steering types. The requirements are specified for different NTN VSAT types. And for the hybrid beam steering capable NTN VSAT, which can adjust its antenna(s) or beam(s) in both electronic steering and mechanical steering ways, the applicable requirements should follow either electronic or mechanical beam steering requirements depending on the NTN VSAT type it declared. The NTN VSAT types can be found in Table 9.2.1.0-1 below.

Table 9.2.1.0-1: Assumptions of NTN VSAT Types

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| NTN VSAT class | NTN VSAT type | Type description |
| Fixed VSAT | 1 | Fixed VSAT communicating with GSO and LEO with mechanical steering antenna. |
|  | 22 | 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. |
|  | 52 | 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 2: UE may need power reduction for meeting OFF-axis EIRP requirement defined in clause 9.2.2. Value is implementation dependent. |

#### 9.2.1.1 Minimum requirements for Fixed VSAT

The following requirements define the maximum output power radiated by the Fixed VSAT for any transmission bandwidth within the channel bandwidth for non-CA configuration, unless otherwise stated. The period of measurement shall be at least one sub frame (1ms). The minimum output power values for EIRP are found in Table 9.2.1.1-1. The requirement should be verified with test metrics of EIRP (Link=Tx beam peak direction, Meas=Link angle).

The peak EIRP of Tx beam peak direction should be verified within the declared minimum elevation angle supported for transmitting. The steered beam peak directions can be achieved by mechanical steering and/or electronic steering according to VSAT Type. Where the supported minimum elevation angle shall be declared by manufacturer and within the range of , and it can be expressed as (90-θ) if the coordinate systems in Figure 9.2.1.1-1 below is taken as an example.

Figure 9.2.1.1-1 Example measurement grid for min peak EIRP with the declared supported minimum elevation angle



Table 9.2.1.1-1: Minimum peak EIRP for Fixed VSAT

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Operating band | UE Type | Min peak EIRP (dBm) |
| n512, n511, n510 | 1 | 70 |
|  | 2 | 70 |
|  | 3 | 61 |
| NOTE: Minimum peak EIRP is defined as the lower limit without tolerance. |

The maximum output power values for TRP and EIRP are found in Table 9.2.1.1-2 below.

Table 9.2.1.1-2: Maximum output power limits for Fixed VSAT

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Operating band | UE Type | TRPMAX (dBm) | EIRPmax (dBm) |
| n512, n511, n510 | 1 | 35 | 76.2 |
| 2, 3 | 43 | 76.2 |
| NOTE: Maximum EIRP is defined using 13RBs allocation with 120kHz SCS. |

#### 9.2.1.2 Minimum requirements for Mobile VSAT

The following requirements define the maximum output power radiated by the Mobile VSAT for any transmission bandwidth within the channel bandwidth for non-CA configuration, unless otherwise stated. The period of measurement shall be at least one sub frame (1ms). The minimum output power values for EIRP are found in Table 9.2.1.2-1. The requirement should be verified with test metrics of EIRP (Link=Tx beam peak direction, Meas=Link angle).

The peak EIRP of Tx beam peak direction should be verified within the declared minimum elevation angle supported for transmitting. The steered beam peak directions can be achieved by mechanical steering and/or electronic steering according to VSAT Type. Where the supported minimum elevation angle shall be declared by manufacturer and within the range of , and it can be expressed as (90-θ) if the coordinate systems in Figure 9.2.1.2-1 below is taken as an example.

Figure 9.2.1.2-1 Example measurement grid for min peak EIRP with the declared supported minimum elevation angle



Table 9.2.1.2-1: Minimum peak EIRP for Mobile VSAT

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Operating band | UE Type | Min peak EIRP (dBm) |
| n512, n511 | 4 | 70 |
|  | 5 | 70 |
| NOTE: Minimum peak EIRP is defined as the lower limit without tolerance. |

The maximum output power values for TRP and EIRP are found in Table 9.2.1.2-2 below.

Table 9.2.1.2-2: Maximum output power limits for Mobile VSAT

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Operating band | UE Type | TRPMAX (dBm) | EIRPmax (dBm) |
| n512, n511, n510 | 4 | 35 | 76.2 |
| 5 | 43 | 76.2 |
| NOTE: Maximum EIRP is defined using 13RBs allocation with 120kHz SCS. |

### 9.2.2 Off-axis EIRP emission density limit within the operating band

#### 9.2.2.1 General

The Off-axis EIRP density envelope is applicable within the band to NTN VSAT transmitting towards geostationary satellite orbit.

#### 9.2.2.2 Minimum requirement for bands n510 and n511

For co-polarized transmissions in the plane tangent to the GSO arc, the requirements specified in Table 9.2.2.2-1 apply to NTN VSAT.

Table 9.2.2.2-1: Off-axis EIRP density limits for co-polarized transmissions in the plane tangent to the GSO arc

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| θ value | Maximum Off-axis EIRP (dBm) | Measurement bandwidth (MHz) |
| 2.0° ≤ θ ≤ 7° | 62.5 – 25log(θ) | 1 |
| 7° ≤ θ ≤ 9.2° | 41.5 | 1 |
| 9.2° ≤ θ ≤ 19.1° | 65.5 – 25log(θ) | 1 |
| 19.1° < θ ≤ 180° | 33.5 | 1 |

For co-polarized transmissions in the plane perpendicular to the GSO arc, the requirements specified in Table 9.2.2.2-2 apply to NTN VSAT.

Table 9.2.2.2-2: Off-axis EIRP density limits for co-polarized transmissions in the plane perpendicular to the GSO arc

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| θ value | Maximum Off-axis EIRP (dBm) | Measurement bandwidth (MHz) |
| 3.5° ≤ θ ≤ 7° | 65.5 – 25log(θ) | 1 |
| 7° ≤ θ ≤ 9.2° | 44.5 | 1 |
| 9.2° ≤ θ ≤ 19.1° | 68.5 – 25log(θ) | 1 |
| 19.1° < θ ≤ 180° | 36.5 | 1 |

The EIRP density levels specified in Table 9.2.2.2-1 and Table 9.2.2.2-2 may be exceeded by up to 3 dB, for values of θ > 7°, over 10% of the range of theta (θ) angles from 7–180° on each side of the line from the NTN VSAT to the target SAN.

For cross-polarized transmissions in the plane tangent to the GSO arc and in the plane perpendicular to the GSO arc, the requirements specified in Table 9.2.2.2-3 apply to NTN VSAT.

Table 9.2.2.2-2: Off-axis EIRP density limits for cross-polarized transmissions in the plane tangent to the GSO arc and in the plane perpendicular to the GSO arc

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| θ value | Maximum Off-axis EIRP (dBm) | Measurement bandwidth (MHz) |
| 2.0° ≤ θ ≤ 7° | 52.5 – 25log(θ) | 1 |

#### 9.2.2.3 Minimum requirement for band n512

##### 9.2.2.3.1 Fixed VSAT

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 satellites in geostationary orbit.

Table 9.2.2.3.1-1: Off-axis EIRP density limits for co-polarized transmissions

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| θ value | Maximum Off-axis EIRP (dBm) | Measurement bandwidth (kHz) |
| 1.8° ≤ θ ≤ 7° | 49 – 25log(θ) – K | 40 |
| 7° ≤ θ ≤ 9.2° | 28 – K | 40 |
| 9.2° ≤ θ ≤ 48° | 52 – 25log(θ) – K | 40 |
| 48° < θ | 20 – K | 40 |
| NOTE: K=10log(N) with N the number of terminals simultaneously transmitting at the same EIRP on a given carrier frequency in the same measurement bandwidth. K = 0 if only one Fixed VSAT transmits at any one time on a given carrier frequency. See sub-clause 4.2.4.2 in [18]. The manufacturer shall declare the value of N. |

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 satellites in geostationary orbit.

Table 9.2.2.3.1-2: Off-axis EIRP density limits for cross-polarized transmissions

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| θ value | Maximum Off-axis EIRP (dBm) | Measurement bandwidth (kHz) |
| 1.8° ≤ θ ≤ 7° | 39 – 25log(θ) – K | 40 |
| 7° ≤ θ ≤ 9.2° | 18 – K | 40 |
| NOTE: K=10log(N) with N the number of terminals simultaneously transmitting at the same EIRP on a given carrier frequency in the same measurement bandwidth. K = 0 if only one Fixed VSAT transmits at any one time on a given carrier frequency. See sub-clause 4.2.4.2 in [18]. The manufacturer shall declare the value of N. |

##### 9.2.2.3.2 Mobile VSAT

For co-polarized transmissions, the requirements specified in Table 9.2.2.3.2-1 apply to Mobile VSAT.

Table 9.2.2.3.2-1: Off-axis EIRP density limits for co-polarized transmissions

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| θ value | Maximum Off-axis EIRP (dBm) | Measurement bandwidth (kHz) |
| 2.0° ≤ θ ≤ 7° | 49 – 25log(θ) – K | 40 |
| 7° ≤ θ ≤ 9.2° | 28 – K | 40 |
| 9.2° ≤ θ ≤ 48° | 52 – 25log(θ) – K | 40 |
| 48° < θ ≤ 180° | 20 – K | 40 |
| NOTE1: K=10log(N) with N the number of terminals simultaneously transmitting at the same EIRP on a given carrier frequency in the same measurement bandwidth. K = 0 if only one Mobile VSAT transmits at any one time on a given carrier frequency. See sub-clause 4.2.2.2.1 in [17]. The manufacturer shall declare the value of N.NOTE2: The manufacturer shall declare the operational conditions of the system e.g. motion of the platform with 6 degrees of freedom and the duration for which the limits will not be exceeded for more than 0,01% of the time. |

Mobile VSAT with low elevation angles may exceed the limits specified in Table 9.2.2.3.2-1 by the amount specified in Table 9.2.2.3.2-2.

**Table 9.2.2.3.2-2: Off-axis EIRP density limits for co-polarized transmissions**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Elevation angle to Satellite (ε) | Increase in EIRP density (dB) |
| ε < 5o | 2.5 |
| 5o < ε < 30o | 3 – 0.1 \* ε |

For cross-polarized transmissions, the requirements specified in Table 9.2.2.3.2-3 apply to Mobile VSAT.

Table 9.2.2.3.2-3: Off-axis EIRP density limits for cross-polarized transmissions

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| θ value | Maximum Off-axis EIRP (dBm) | Measurement bandwidth (kHz) |
| 2.0° ≤ θ ≤ 7° | 39 – 25log(θ) – K | 40 |
| 7° ≤ θ ≤ 9.2° | 18 – K | 40 |
| NOTE 1: K=10log(N) with N the number of terminals simultaneously transmitting at the same EIRP on a given carrier frequency in the same measurement bandwidth. K = 0 if only one Mobile VSAT transmits at any one time on a given carrier frequency. See sub-clause 4.2.2.2.1 in [17]. The manufacturer shall declare the value of N.NOTE 2: The manufacturer shall declare the operational conditions of the system e.g. motion of the platform with 6 degrees of freedom and the duration for which the requirement will not be exceeded for more than 0,01% of the time. |

##### 9.2.2.3.3 Additional Off-axis EIRP density requirements for protection of fixed services

For VSAT, the requirements specified in Table 9.2.2.3.3-1 apply.

Table 9.2.2.3.3-1: Off-axis EIRP density limits for protection of fixed services

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Frequency Range (GHz) | Maximum Off-axis EIRP (dBm) | Measurement bandwidth (MHz) |
| 27.8285 – 28.4445 |  |  |
| 28.8365 – 28.9485 (NOTE1) | -5 | 1 |
| 28.9485 – 29.4525 |  |  |
| NOTE 1: When applicable, if this frequency range is allocated to fixed service. |

### 9.2.3 Configured transmitted power

The 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 - TEIRP≤ PUMAX,f,c ≤ EIRPmax + TEIRP

with 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).

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 + TTRP

where, 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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## 9.3 Output power dynamics

### 9.3.1 Minimum output power

The requirement is not applicable in this version of the specification.

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### 9.3.2 Transmit OFF power

#### 9.3.2.1 General

The transmit OFF power is defined as the TRP in the channel bandwidth when the transmitter is OFF. The transmitter is considered OFF when the NTN VSAT is not allowed to transmit on any of its ports.

The transmit OFF power shall be less than ‑36 dBm/MHz. The requirement is verified with the test metric of TRP (Link=TX beam peak direction, Meas=TRP grid).

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## **<End of Change 3>**

## **<Startof Change 4>**

### 9.3.4 Power control

#### 9.3.4.1 General

The requirements on power control accuracy apply under normal conditions and are defined as a directional requirement. The requirements are verified in beam locked mode on beam peak direction.

The applicant shall declare the method and accuracy of uplink power control.

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## 9.4 Transmitter signal quality

### 9.4.1 Frequency Error

The NTN VSAT basic measurement interval of modulated carrier frequency is 1 UL slot. The NTN VSAT pre-compensates the uplink modulated carrier frequency by the estimated Doppler shift according to 3GPP TS 38.300 [9] sub-clause 16.14.2. The mean value of basic measurements of NTN VSAT modulated carrier frequency shall be accurate to within ± 0.1 PPM observed over a period of 1 ms of cumulated measurement intervals compared to ideally pre-compensated reference uplink carrier frequency.

[NOTE: The ideally pre-compensated reference uplink carrier frequency consists of the UL carrier frequency signalled to the NTN VSAT by SAN and UL pre-compensated Doppler frequency shift. For the test case, the location of the NTN VSAT is explicitly provided to the NTN VSAT from the test equipment.]

Requirement will be verified for at least two cases of which one has zero Doppler conditions.

The frequency error is defined as a directional requirement. The requirement is verified in beam locked mode with the test metric of Frequency (Link=TX beam peak direction, Meas=Link angle).

### 9.4.2 Transmit modulation quality

#### 9.4.2.1 General

Transmit modulation quality defines the modulation quality for expected in-channel RF transmissions from the NTN VSAT. The transmit modulation quality is specified in terms of:

- Error Vector Magnitude (EVM) for the allocated resource blocks (RBs)

All the parameters defined in sub-clause 9.4.2 are defined using the measurement methodology specified in Annex F.

All the requirements in sub-clause 9.4.2 are defined as directional requirement. The requirements are verified in beam locked mode on beam peak direction, with parameter *maxRank* (as defined in TS 38.331 [11]) set to 1. The requirements are applicable to UL transmission from each configurable antenna port (as defined in TS 38.331 [11]) of UE, enabled one at a time.

#### 9.4.2.2 Error vector magnitude

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

For DFT-s-OFDM waveforms, the EVM result is defined after the front-end FFT and IDFT as the square root of the ratio of the mean error vector power to the mean reference power expressed as a percentage value (%). For CP-OFDM waveforms, the EVM result is defined after the front-end FFT as the square root of the ratio of the mean error vector power to the mean reference power expressed as a percentage value (%).

The basic EVM measurement interval in the time domain is one preamble sequence for the PRACH and one slot for PUCCH and PUSCH in the time domain. The EVM measurement interval is reduced by any symbols that contains an allowable power transient in the measurement interval as as defined in sub-clause 9.3.3.

The RMS average of the basic EVM measurements over 10 subframes for the average EVM case, and over 60 subframes for the reference signal EVM case, for the different modulation schemes shall not exceed the values specified in Table 9.4.2.2-1 for the parameters defined in Table 9.4.2.2-2. For EVM evaluation purposes, all 13 PRACH preamble formats and all 5 PUCCH formats are considered to have the same EVM requirement as QPSK modulated.

The requirement is verified with the test metric of EVM (Link=TX beam peak direction, Meas=Link angle).

Table 9.4.2.2-1: Minimum requirements for error vector magnitude

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | Unit | Average EVM level | Reference signal EVM level |
| Pi/2 BPSK  | % | 30.0 | 30.0 |
| QPSK  | % | 17.5 | 17.5 |
| 16QAM  | % | 12.5 | 12.5 |
| 64QAM  | % | 8.0 | 8.0 |

Table 9.4.2.2-2: Parameters for Error Vector Magnitude

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | Unit | Level |
| NTN VSAT EIRP | dBm | ≥ [Min peak EIRP] |
| NTN VSAT EIRP for UL 16QAM | dBm | ≥ [Min peak EIRP] |
| NTN VSAT EIRP for UL 64QAM | dBm | ≥ [Min peak EIRP] |
| Operating conditions |  | Normal conditions |

## 9.5 Output RF spectrum emissions

### 9.5.1 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 9.5.1-1.

The occupied bandwidth is defined as a directional requirement. The requirement is verified in beam locked mode with the test metric of OBW (Link=TX beam peak direction, Meas=Link angle).

**Table 9.5.1-1: Occupied channel bandwidth**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Occupied channel bandwidth / Channel bandwidth** |
|  | **50****MHz** | **100****MHz** | **200****MHz** | **400****MHz** |
| **Channel bandwidth (MHz)** | 50 | 100 | 200 | 400 |

### 9.5.2 Out of Band Emissions

#### 9.5.2.1 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. Additional requirements to protect specific bands are also considered.

The requirements in sub-clause 9.5.2.2 only apply when both UL and DL of an NTN VSAT are configured for single CC operation, and they are of the same bandwidth.

All out of band emissions for FR2-NTN are TRP.

The spectrum emission mask of the NTN VSAT applies to frequencies starting from the ± edge of the assigned NR channel bandwidth.

#### 9.5.2.2 Spectrum emission mask

##### 9.5.2.2.1 General NR spectrum emission mask

The power of any NTN VSAT emission shall not exceed the levels specified in Table 9.5.2.2-1 for the specified channel bandwidth. The requirement is verified in beam locked mode with the test metric of TRP (Link=TX beam peak direction, Meas=TRP grid).

Table 9.5.2.2.1-1: General NR spectrum emission mask for NTN-FR2

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Frequency offset of measurement filter ‑3dB point, Δf | Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f\_offset | Basic limits(dBm) | Measurement bandwidth |
| 0 MHz ≤ Δf < 2× BW | 0.5 MHz ≤ f\_offset < 2× BW + 0.5 MHz |  | 1 MHz |
| NOTE 1: TRPrated is the declared rated output power lower than TRPmax specified in sub-clause 9.2.1;NOTE 2: Transmission BW is in the unit of MHz;NOTE 3: The 11dBm/1MHz value corresponds to the spurious emission limit specified in spurious emission sub-clause 9.5.3, and is converted from the SE limit requirement defined on 4 kHz to a value defined over 1 MHz;NOTE 4: PSD attenuation as in ITU-R SM.1541-6 [6], Annex 5 OoB domain emission limits for earth stations. |

##### 9.5.2.2.2 Additional spectrum emission mask

For bands n511 and n510 the mean power of emissions shall be attenuated below the mean output power of the transmitter (measured in dBm) in accordance with [FCC 25.202].

The power of any NTN VSAT emission shall not exceed the levels specified in Table 9.5.2.2.2-1 for the specified channel bandwidth. The requirement is verified in beam locked mode with the test metric of TRP (Link=TX beam peak direction, Meas=TRP grid).

**Table 9.5.2.2.2-1: Additional spectrum emission mask**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f\_offset | Basic limits(dBm) | Measurement bandwidth |
| 0.002MHz+0.5xBW ≤ f\_offset < 1xBW-0.002MHz | TRPrated(dBm) - 25 dB | 4 kHz |
| 0.002MHz+1xBW ≤ f\_offset < 2.5xBW-0.002MHz | TRPrated(dBm) - 35 dB | 4 kHz |
| 0.002MHz+2.5xBW ≤ f\_offset < 2nd harmonic of the upper frequency edge of the UL operating band in GHz | -13 dBm | 4 kHz |
| NOTE 1: TRPrated is the declared rated output power lower than TRPmax specified in sub-clause 9.2.1;NOTE 2: Transmission BW is in the unit of MHz;NOTE 3: *Measurement bandwidth*s as in ITU-R SM.329 [16], s4.1.NOTE 4: Upper frequency as in ITU-R SM.329 [16], s2.5 table 1. |

## **<End of Change 4>**

## **<Start of Change 5>**

##### 9.5.3.2.3 “Carrier-on” state

The requirements specified in Tables 9.5.3.2.3-1 and 9.5.3.2.3-2 apply to NTN VSAT in “Carrier-on”.

The requirement specified in Table 9.5.3.2.3-1 apply outside a bandwidth of 5 times the occupied bandwidth centred on the carrier centre frequency.

The requirement specified in Table 9.5.3.2.3-2 apply inside a bandwidth of 5 times the occupied bandwidth centred on the carrier centre frequency, and outside the transmission bandwidth.

NOTE: The on-axis spurious radiations, outside the frequency range 27.5 GHz to 30.0 GHz, are indirectly limited by sub-clause 9.5.3.3.

Table 9.5.5.2.2.3-1: On-axis spurious limits in “Carrier-on” state - outside

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Frequency range(GHz) | NTN VSAT type | EIRP Limit(dBm) | Measurement bandwidth(MHz) |
| 27.5 – 30.0 | 4, 5 | 44 - K (NOTE) | 1 |
| 1, 2, 3 | 4 - K (NOTE) | 1 |
| NOTE: K=10log(N) with N the number of terminals simultaneously transmitting at the same EIRP on a given carrier frequency in the same measurement bandwidth. K = 0 if only one NTN VSAT transmits at any one time on a given carrier frequency. See sub-clause 4.2.2.2.1 in [17] for Mobile VSAT or sub-clause 4.2.4.2 in [18] for Fixed VSAT. The manufacturer shall declare the value of N. |

Table 9.5.5.2.2.3-2: On-axis spurious limits in “Carrier-on” state - inside

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Frequency range(GHz) | NTN VSAT type | EIRP Limit(dBm) | Measurement bandwidth(MHz) |
| 27.5 – 30.0 | 4, 5 | 58 - K (NOTE) | 1 |
| 1, 2, 3 | 48 - K (NOTE) | 1 |
| NOTE: K=10log(N) with N the number of terminals simultaneously transmitting at the same EIRP on a given carrier frequency in the same measurement bandwidth. K = 0 if only one NTN VSAT transmits at any one time on a given carrier frequency. See sub-clause 4.2.2.2.1 in [17] for Mobile VSAT or sub-clause 4.2.4.2 in [18] for Fixed VSAT. The manufacturer shall declare the value of N. |

## **<End of Change 5>**

## **<Start of Change 6>**

## 9.6 Antenna pointing accuracy and performance

### 9.6.1 Antenna pointing accuracy

#### 9.6.1.1 Minimum requirements for NTN VSAT

##### 9.6.1.1.1 Applicability

Except if otherwise stated, 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 Accuracy

The 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 sub-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 isolation

9.6.1.1.3.1 Linearly polarized NTN VSAT

This requirement is applicable to NTN VSAT type 1, 2, 4 and 5.

For 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 themanufacturer.

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 VSAT

For circularly polarized NTN VSAT, the manufacturer shall declare the voltage axial ratio.

#### 9.6.1.2 Minimum requirement for Fixed VSAT types 1 or 2

##### 9.6.1.2.1 Applicability

The following requirements are applicable to Fixed VSAT types 1 or 2 operating in band n512 when connected to Geostationary Satellite Orbit (GSO) SAN.

##### 9.6.1.2.2 Pointing Stability

Pointing stability: Under 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 Accuracy

9.6.1.2.3.1 General

The 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 accuracy

The 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 sub-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 orbit

Alignment with the geostationary satellite orbit. For 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 polarization

Following 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.

### 9.6.2 Antenna performance

The following requirements are applicable to NTN VSAT type 1, type 2, type 4 or type 5 operating in band n511 or in band n510 and communicating with Geostationary Satellite Orbit (GSO) SAN.

The co-polarization gain in the plane tangent to the GSO arc shall not exceed the levels specified in Table 9.6.2-1. This envelope may be exceeded by up to 3 dB in 10% of the range of θ angles from ±7–180°, and by up to 6 dB in the region of main reflector spillover energy.

**Table 9.6.2-1: Co-polarization gain limit in the plane tangent to the GSO arc**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| θ value | Co-polarization gain (dBi) |
| 2° ≤ θ ≤ 7° | 29 – 25log(θ) |
| 7° ≤ θ ≤ 9.2° | 8 |
| 9.2° ≤ θ ≤ 19.1° | 32 – 25log(θ) |
| 19.1° < θ ≤ 180° | 0 |

The co-polarization gain in the plane perpendicular to the GSO arc shall not exceed the levels specified in Table 9.6.2-2. This envelope may be exceeded by up to 3 dB in 10% of the range of θ angles from ±7–180°, and by up to 6 dB in the region of main reflector spillover energy.

**Table 9.6.2-2: Co-polarization gain limit in the plane perpendicular to the GSO arc**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| θ value | Co-polarization gain (dBi) |
| 3.5° ≤ θ ≤ 7° | 32 – 25log(θ) |
| 7° ≤ θ ≤ 9.2° | 10.9 |
| 9.2° ≤ θ ≤ 19.1° | 35 – 25log(θ) |
| 19.1° < θ ≤ 180° | 3 |

The off-axis cross-polarization gain in the plane tangent and in the plane perpendicular to the GSO arc shall not exceed the levels specified in Table 9.6.2-3.

**Table 9.6.2-3: Cross-polarization gain limit**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| θ value | Co-polarization gain (dBi) |
| 2° ≤ θ ≤ 7° | 19 – 25log(θ) |

## **<End of Change 6>**

## **<Start of Change 7>**

## 9.7 Additional regional requirements indicated by NS

### 9.7.1 General

Additional regional requirements can be signalled by the network. Each group of additional regional requirements is associated with a unique network signalling (NS) value indicated in RRC signalling by an NR NTN frequency band number of the applicable FR2-NTN operating band and an associated value in the field *additionalSpectrumEmission.* Throughout this specification, the notion of indication or signalling of an NS value refers to the corresponding indication of an NR frequency band number of the applicable operating band, the IE field *freqBandIndicatorNR* and an associated value of *additionalSpectrumEmission* in the relevant RRC information elements [8]*.*

Table 9.7.1-1 specifies the additional regional requirements with their associated network signalling values, the applicable satellite orbit scenario(s) and applicable FR2-NTN operating band(s) for each NS value. The mapping of NR frequency band numbers and values of the additionalSpectrumEmission to network signalling labels is specified in Table 9.7.1-2.

Table 9.7.1-1: Additional regional requirements indicated by Network Signalling label

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Network Signalling label | Requirements (clause) | Applicable Satellite orbit scenario | NR satellite Band | Channel bandwidth (MHz) |
| NS\_200N |  | GSO and LEO | Table 5.2.3-1 | 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 |

Table 9.7.1-2: Mapping of network signalling label

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

## **<End of Change 7>**

## **<Start of Change 8>**

# 10 Radiated receiver characteristics

## 10.1 General

Unless otherwise stated, the receiver characteristics are specified over the air (OTA) at the RIB for Ka bands fixed and mobile VSAT. The reference effective isotropic sensitivity (EIS), wanted signals and interference is defined assuming a 0 dBi reference antenna located at the center of the quiet zone.

## 10.2 Polarization characteristics

The minimum requirements on the receiver characteristics apply under either LHCP (Left Hand Circular Polarization) or RHCP (Right Hand Circular Polarization) or Linear Polarization.

## 10.3 OTA reference sensitivity level

### 10.3.1 General

The OTA REFSENS requirement is a *directional requirement* and is intended to ensure the minimum OTA reference sensitivity level at the centre of the quiet zone in the RX beam peak direction. The OTA reference sensitivity power level EISREFSENS is the minimum mean power received over the air at the RIB, at which the throughput shall meet or exceed the requirements for a specified reference measurement channel.

### 10.3.2 Minimum requirement

The 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).

The EIS of Rx beam peak direction should be verified within the declared minimum elevation angle supported for receiving. The steered beam peak directions can be achieved by mechanical steering and/or electronic steering according to VSAT Type. Where the supported minimum elevation angle shall be declared by manufacturer and within the range of , and it can be expressed as (90-θ) if the coordinate systems in Figure 10.3.2-1 below is taken as an example.

Figure 10.3.2-1 Example measurement grid for EIS with the declared supported minimum elevation angle



Table 10.3.2-1: OTA reference sensitivity requirement for NTN VSAT

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|  |
| 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 sub-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 |

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## **<End of Change 8>**

## **<Start of Change 9>**

### 10.4.2 Minimum requirement for Mobile VSAT

For mobile VSAT, the throughput shall be ≥ 95 % of the maximum throughput of the reference measurement channels as specified in Annex A (with one sided dynamic OCNG Pattern for the DL-signal as described in Annex A.x.x.x) with parameters specified in Table 10.4.2-1. The requirement is verified with the test metric of EIS (Link=RX beam peak direction, Meas=Link angle).

Table 10.4.2-1: Maximum input level

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Rx Parameter | Units | Channel bandwidth |
|  |  | 50MHz | 100MHz | 200MHz | 400MHz |
| Power in transmission bandwidth configuration | dBm | -109.6 for type 4 and type 5 (NOTE 2, 3) |
| NOTE 1: The transmitter shall be set to [4 dB] below the PUMAX,f,c as defined in sub-clause 9.2.3, with uplink configuration specified in Table 10.3.2-1.NOTE 2: Reference measurement channel is specified in Annex A.3.2.1.2 and A.3.2.1.3: QPSK, R=1/3 variant with one sided dynamic OCNG Pattern as described in Annex A.NOTE 3: Reference measurement channel is specified in Annex A.3.2.1.2 and A.3.2.1.3: 16QAM, R=1/2 variant with one sided dynamic OCNG Pattern as described in Annex A.NOTE 4: Reference measurement channel is specified in Annex A.3.2.1.2 and A.3.2.1.3: 64QAM, R=1/2 variant with one sided dynamic OCNG Pattern as described in Annex A. |

### 10.4.3 Minimum requirement for Fixed VSAT

For fixed VSAT, the throughput shall be ≥ 95 % of the maximum throughput of the reference measurement channels as specified in Annex A (with one sided dynamic OCNG Pattern for the DL-signal as described in Annex A.x.x.x) with parameters specified in Table 10.4.3.-1. The requirement is verified with the test metric of EIS (Link=RX beam peak direction, Meas=Link angle).

Table 10.4.3-1: Maximum input level

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Rx Parameter | Units | Channel bandwidth |
|  |  | 50MHz | 100MHz | 200MHz | 400MHz |
| Power in transmission bandwidth configuration | dBm | -101 for type 1, type 2 and type 3 (NOTE 2, 3) |
| NOTE 1: The transmitter shall be set to [4 dB] below the PUMAX,f,c as defined in sub-clause 9.2.3, with uplink configuration specified in Table 10.3.2-1.NOTE 2: Reference measurement channel is specified in Annex A.3.2.1.2 and A.3.2.1.3: QPSK, R=1/3 variant with one sided dynamic OCNG Pattern as described in Annex A.NOTE 3: Reference measurement channel is specified in Annex A.3.2.1.2 and A.3.2.1.3: 16QAM, R=1/2 variant with one sided dynamic OCNG Pattern as described in Annex A.NOTE 4: Reference measurement channel is specified in Annex A.3.2.1.2 and A.3.2.1.3: 64QAM, R=1/2 variant with one sided dynamic OCNG Pattern as described in Annex A. |

## **<End of Change 9>**

## **<Start of Change 10>**

### 10.6.2 Minimum requirement for Mobile VSAT

In-band blocking is a measure of a receiver's ability to receive a NR signal at its assigned channel frequency in the presence of an interferer at a given frequency offset from the centre frequency of the assigned channel.

For mobile VSAT, the 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 for the DL-signal as described in Annex A.5.2.1). The requirement is verified with the test metric of EIS (Link=RX beam peak direction, Meas=Link angle).

Table 10.6.2-1: In band blocking requirements

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Rx parameter | Units  | Channel bandwidth |
|  |  | 50 MHz  | 100 MHz | 200 MHz | 400 MHz |
| Power in Transmission Bandwidth Configuration | dBm | EISREFSENS + 6 dB |
| BWInterferer | MHz | 50 | 100 | 200 | 400 |
| PInterfererfor bands n512, n511 | dBm | EISREFSENS + 28.7 dB | EISREFSENS + 28.7 dB | EISREFSENS + 28.7 dB | EISREFSENS + 28.7 dB |
| FInterferer (offset) | MHz | ≤ -100 & ≥ 100NOTE 5 | ≤ -200 & ≥ 200NOTE 5 | ≤ -400 & ≥ 400NOTE 5 | ≤ -800 & ≥ 800NOTE 5 |
| FInterferer | MHz | FDL\_low + 25to FDL\_high - 25 | FDL\_low + 50to FDL\_high - 50 | FDL\_low + 100to FDL\_high - 100 | FDL\_low + 200to FDL\_high - 200 |
| NOTE 1: The interferer consists of the Reference measurement channel specified in Annex A.3.3.2 with one sided dynamic OCNG Pattern as described in Annex A.5.2.1 and set-up according to Annex C.NOTE 2: The REFSENS power level is specified in Clause 10.3.2, which are applicable according to different VSAT types.NOTE 3: The wanted signal consists of the reference measurement channel specified in Annex A.3.3.2 with one sided dynamic OCNG pattern as described in Annex A.5.2.1 and set-up according to Annex C.NOTE 4: VoidNOTE 5: The absolute value of the interferer offset FInterferer (offset) shall be further adjusted (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 6: FInterferer range values for unwanted modulated interfering signals are interferer center frequencies.NOTE 7: The transmitter shall be set to [4 dB] below the PUMAX,f,c as defined in clause 9.2.3, with uplink configuration specified in Table 10.3.2.1-2. |

### 10.6.3 Minimum requirement for Fixed VSAT

In-band blocking is a measure of a receiver's ability to receive a NR signal at its assigned channel frequency in the presence of an interferer at a given frequency offset from the centre frequency of the assigned channel.

For fixed VSAT, the 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 TDD for the DL-signal as described in Annex A.5.2.1). The requirement is verified with the test metric of EIS (Link=RX beam peak direction, Meas=Link angle).

Table 10.6.3-1: In band blocking requirements

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Rx parameter | Units  | Channel bandwidth |
|  |  | 50 MHz  | 100 MHz | 200 MHz | 400 MHz |
| Power in Transmission Bandwidth Configuration | dBm | EISREFSENS + 6 dB |
| BWInterferer | MHz | 50 | 100 | 200 | 400 |
| PInterfererfor bands n512, n511, n510 | dBm | EISREFSENS + 28.7 dB | EISREFSENS + 28.7 dB | EISREFSENS + 28.7 dB | EISREFSENS + 28.7 dB |
| FInterferer (offset) | MHz | ≤ -100 & ≥ 100NOTE 5 | ≤ -200 & ≥ 200NOTE 5 | ≤ -400 & ≥ 400NOTE 5 | ≤ -800 & ≥ 800NOTE 5 |
| FInterferer | MHz | FDL\_low + 25to FDL\_high - 25 | FDL\_low + 50to FDL\_high - 50 | FDL\_low + 100to FDL\_high - 100 | FDL\_low + 200to FDL\_high - 200 |
| NOTE 1: The interferer consists of the Reference measurement channel specified in Annex A.3.3.2 with one sided dynamic OCNG Pattern as described in Annex A.5.2.1 and set-up according to Annex C.NOTE 2: The REFSENS power level is specified in Clause 10.3.2, which are applicable according to different VSAT types.NOTE 3: The wanted signal consists of the reference measurement channel specified in Annex A.3.3.2 with one sided dynamic OCNG pattern as described in Annex A.5.2.1 and set-up according to Annex C.NOTE 4: VoidNOTE 5: The absolute value of the interferer offset FInterferer (offset) shall be further adjusted (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 6: FInterferer range values for unwanted modulated interfering signals are interferer center frequencies.NOTE 7: The transmitter shall be set to [4 dB] below the PUMAX,f,c as defined in clause 9.2.3, with uplink configuration specified in Table 10.3.2.1-2. |

## **<End of Change 10>**

## **<Start of Change 11>**

## 10.8 Receiver antenna off-axis performance

The following additional requirements are applicable to NTN VSAT operating in band n512.

The receiver antenna off-axis gain of each co-polarized components in any direction φ degrees from the antenna main beam shall not exceed the levels specified in Table 10.8-1.

**Table 10.8-1: Off-axis Co-polarized gain limit**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| φ value (degree) | gain (dBi) |
| φmin ≤ φ ≤ 48° | 32 – 25logφ  |
| 48° ≤ φ ≤ 85° | -10 |
| 85° ≤ φ ≤ 180° | 0 |
| Note: φmin = 1o or 100λ/D (degrees) whichever is the greater, for D/λ≥ 50.  φmin = 2o or 114(D/ λ)-1.09 (degrees) whichever is the greater, for D/λ 50.  where D is the nominal diameter of the antenna |

The receiver antenna off-axis gain of each cross-polarized components in any direction φ degrees from the antenna main beam shall not exceed the levels specified in Table 10.8-2.

**Table 10.8-2: Off-axis Cross-polarized gain limit**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| φ value (degree) | gain (dBi) |
| φr ≤ φ ≤ 7° | 23 – 20logφ  |
| Note: φr = 1o or 100λ/D (degrees) whichever is the greater  where D is the nominal diameter of the antenna |

## **<End of Change 11>**

## **<Start of Change 12>**

Annex A (normative):
Measurement channels

# A.1 General

## A.1.1 Throughput definition

The throughput values defined in the measurement channels specified in Annex A, are calculated and are valid per codeword. For multi-codeword transmissions, the throughput referenced in the minimum requirements is the sum of throughputs of all codewords.

# A.2 UL reference measurement channels

## **<Unchanged Skipped>**

# A.3 DL reference measurement channels

## A.3.1 General

The transport block size (TBS) determination procedure is described in sub-clause 5.1.3.2 of TS 38.214 [12].

Unless otherwise stated, no user data is scheduled on slot #0 within 20 ms in order to avoid SSB and PDSCH transmissions in one slot and simplify test configuration.

## A.3.2 Reference measurement channels for PDSCH performance requirements

For PDSCH reference channels if more than one Code Block is present, an additional CRC sequence of L = 24 Bits is attached to each Code Block (otherwise L = 0 Bit).

### A.3.2.1 FDD

#### A.3.2.1.1 Reference measurement channels for SCS 15 kHz FR1

Table A.3.2.1.1-1: PDSCH Reference Channel for FDD (QPSK)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | Unit | Value |
| Reference channel |  | R.PDSCH.1-1.1 FDD |  |  |  |  |
| Channel bandwidth | MHz | 10 |  |  |  |  |
| Subcarrier spacing | kHz | 15 |  |  |  |  |
| Number of allocated resource blocks | PRBs | 52 |  |  |  |  |
| Number of consecutive PDSCH symbols |  | 12 |  |  |  |  |
| Allocated slots per 2 frames | Slots | 19 |  |  |  |  |
| MCS table |  | 64QAM |  |  |  |  |
| MCS index |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |
| Modulation |  | QPSK |  |  |  |  |
| Target Coding Rate |  | 0.30 |  |  |  |  |
| Number of MIMO layers |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| Number of DMRS REs |  | 12 |  |  |  |  |
| Overhead for TBS determination |  | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Information Bit Payload per Slot  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  For Slot i = 0 | Bits | N/A |  |  |  |  |
|  For Slots i = 1,…, 19 | Bits | 4096 |  |  |  |  |
| Transport block CRC per Slot |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  For Slot i = 0 | Bits | N/A |  |  |  |  |
|  For Slots i = 1,…, 19 | Bits | 24 |  |  |  |  |
| Number of Code Blocks per Slot |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  For Slot i = 0 | CBs | N/A |  |  |  |  |
|  For Slots i = 1,…, 19 | CBs | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| Binary Channel Bits Per Slot |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  For Slot i = 0 | Bits | N/A |  |  |  |  |
|  For Slots i = 10, 11 | Bits | 13104 |  |  |  |  |
|  For Slots i =1,…, 9, 12, …, 19 | Bits | 13728 |  |  |  |  |
| Max. Throughput averaged over 2 frames | Mbps | 3.891 |  |  |  |  |
| Note 1: SS/PBCH block is transmitted in slot #0 with periodicity 20 msNote 2: Slot i is slot index per 2 frames |

Table A.3.2.1.1-2: PDSCH Reference Channel for FDD (16QAM)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | Unit | Value |  |
| Reference channel |  | R.PDSCH.1-2.1 FDD |  |  |  |  |  |
| Channel bandwidth | MHz | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Subcarrier spacing | kHz | 15 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of allocated resource blocks | PRBs | 52 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of consecutive PDSCH symbols |  | 12 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Allocated slots per 2 frames | Slots | 19 |  |  |  |  |  |
| MCS table |  | 64QAM |  |  |  |  |  |
| MCS index |  | 13 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Modulation |  | 16QAM |  |  |  |  |  |
| Target Coding Rate |  | 0.48 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of MIMO layers |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of DMRS REs |  | 12 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Overhead for TBS determination |  | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Information Bit Payload per Slot  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  For Slot i = 0 | Bits | N/A |  |  |  |  |  |
|  For Slots i = 1,…, 19 | Bits | 13064 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transport block CRC per Slot |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  For Slot i = 0 | Bits | N/A |  |  |  |  |  |
|  For Slots i = 1,…, 19 | Bits | 24 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of Code Blocks per Slot |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  For Slot i = 0 | CBs | N/A |  |  |  |  |  |
|  For Slots i = 1,…, 19 | CBs | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Binary Channel Bits Per Slot |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  For Slot i = 0 | Bits | N/A |  |  |  |  |  |
|  For Slots i = 10, 11 | Bits | 26208 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  For Slots i = 1,…, 9, 12, …, 19 | Bits | 27456 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Max. Throughput averaged over 2 frames | Mbps | 12.411 |  |  |  |  |  |
| NOTE 1: SS/PBCH block is transmitted in slot #0 with periodicity 20 msNOTE 2: Slot i is slot index per 2 frames |

#### A.3.2.1.2 Reference measurement channels for SCS 60 kHz FR2-NTN

Table A.3.2.1.2-1: PDSCH Reference Channel for FDD (QPSK)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | Unit | Value |
| Channel bandwidth | MHz | 50 | 100 | 200 |
| Subcarrier spacing configuration  |  | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Allocated resource blocks |  | 66 | 132 | 264 |
| Subcarriers per resource block |  | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Allocated slots per Frame (NOTE 7) |  | 23/24 | 23/24 | 23/24 |
| MCS index |  | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Modulation |  | QPSK | QPSK | QPSK |
| Target Coding Rate |  | 1/3 | 1/3 | 1/3 |
| Maximum number of HARQ transmissions |  | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Information Bit Payload per Slot |  |  |  |  |
| For Slots 0 and Slot i, if mod(i, 5) = {3,4} for i from {0,…,79} (NOTE 5) | Bits | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| For Slot i, if mod(i, 5) = {0,1,2} for i from {1,…,79} (NOTE 6) | Bits | 4224 | 8456 | 16896 |
| Transport block CRC | Bits | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| LDPC base graph |  | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Number of Code Blocks per Slot |  |  |  |  |
| For Slots 0 and Slot i, if mod(i, 5) = {3,4} for i from {0,…,79} (NOTE 5) | CBs | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| For Slot i, if mod(i, 5) = {0,1,2} for i from {1,…,79} (NOTE 6) | CBs | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Binary Channel Bits Per Slot |  |  |  |  |
| For Slots 0 and Slot i, if mod(i, 5) = {3,4} for i from {0,…,79} (NOTE 5) | Bits | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| For Slot i, if mod(i, 5) = {0,1,2} for i from {1,…,79} (NOTE 6) | Bits | 14256 | 28512 | 57024 |
| Max. Throughput averaged over 1 frame (NOTE 8) | Mbps | 10.138 | 20.294 | 40.550 |
| NOTE 1: Additional parameters are specified in Table A.3.1-1 and Table A.3.3.1-1.NOTE 2: If more than one Code Block is present, an additional CRC sequence of L = 24 Bits is attached to each Code Block (otherwise L = 0 Bit).NOTE 3: SS/PBCH block is transmitted in slot 0 with periodicity 20 ms.NOTE 4: Slot i is slot index per 2 frames.NOTE 5: When this DL RMC used together with the UL RMC for the transmitter requirements requiring at least one sub frame (1ms) for the measurement period, Slot i, if mod(i, 8) = {3,4,5,6,7} for i from {0,…,79}.NOTE 6: When this DL RMC used together with the UL RMC for the transmitter requirements requiring at least one sub frame (1ms) for the measurement period, Slot i, if mod(i, 8) = {0,1,2} for i from {0,…,79}.NOTE 7: First number corresponds to the number slots allocated in the first frame of the RMC; second number corresponds to the number slots allocated in the second frame of the RMC.NOTE 8: Throughput is averaged over 2nd frame of RMC. |

Table A.3.2.1.2-2: PDSCH Reference Channel for FDD (16QAM)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | Unit | Value |
| Channel bandwidth | MHz | 50 | 100 | 200 |
| Subcarrier spacing configuration  |  | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Allocated resource blocks |  | 66 | 132 | 264 |
| Subcarriers per resource block |  | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Allocated slots per Frame (NOTE 6) |  | 23/24 | 23/24 | 23/24 |
| MCS index |  | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| Modulation |  | 16QAM | 16QAM | 16QAM |
| Target Coding Rate |  | 0.48 | 0.48 | 0.48 |
| Maximum number of HARQ transmissions |  | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Information Bit Payload per Slot |  |  |  |  |
| For Slots 0 and Slot i, if mod(i, 5) = {3,4} for i from {0,…,79} | Bits | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| For Slot i, if mod(i, 5) = {0,1,2} for i from {1,…,79} | Bits | 12808 | 25608 | 51216 |
| Transport block CRC | Bits | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| LDPC base graph |  | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Number of Code Blocks per Slot |  |  |  |  |
| For Slot i, if mod(i, 10) = {0,1,2} for i from {1,…,79} | CBs | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| For Slot i, if mod(i, 5) = {0,1,2} for i from {1,…,79} | CBs | 2 | 4 | 7 |
| Binary Channel Bits Per Slot |  |  |  |  |
| For Slots 0 and Slot i, if mod(i, 5) = {3,4} for i from {0,…,79} | Bits | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| For Slot i, if mod(i, 5) = {0,1,2} for i from {1,…,79} | Bits | 27324 | 54648 | 109296 |
| Max. Throughput averaged over 1 frame (NOTE 7) | Mbps | 30.739 | 61.459 | 122.918 |
| NOTE 1: Additional parameters are specified in Table A.3.1-1 and Table A.3.3.1-1.NOTE 2: If more than one Code Block is present, an additional CRC sequence of L = 24 Bits is attached to each Code Block (otherwise L = 0 Bit).NOTE 3: SS/PBCH block is transmitted in slot 0 with periodicity 20 ms.NOTE 4: Slot i is slot index per 2 frames.NOTE 5: PTRS is configured on symbols containing PDSCH with 1 port, per 2PRB in frequency domain, per symbol in time domain. Overhead for TBS calculation is assumed to be 6.NOTE 6: First number corresponds to the number slots allocated in the first frame of the RMC; second number corresponds to the number slots allocated in the second frame of the RMC.NOTE 7: Throughput is averaged over 2nd frame of RMC. |

Table A.3.2.1.2-3: PDSCH Reference Channel for FDD (64QAM)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | Unit | Value |
| Channel bandwidth | MHz | 50 | 100 | 200 |
| Subcarrier spacing configuration  |  | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Allocated resource blocks |  | 66 | 132 | 264 |
| Subcarriers per resource block |  | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Allocated slots per Frame (NOTE 6) |  | 23/24 | 23/24 | 23/24 |
| MCS index |  | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| Modulation |  | 64QAM | 64QAM | 64QAM |
| Target Coding Rate |  | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| Maximum number of HARQ transmissions |  | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Information Bit Payload per Slot |  |  |  |  |
| For Slots 0 and Slot i, if mod(i, 5) = {3,4} for i from {0,…,79} | Bits | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| For Slot i, if mod(i, 5) = {0,1,2} for i from {1,…,79} | Bits | 20496 | 40976 | 81976 |
| Transport block CRC | Bits | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| LDPC base graph |  | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Number of Code Blocks per Slot |  |  |  |  |
| For Slot i, if mod(i, 10) = {0,1,2} for i from {1,…,79} | CBs | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| For Slot i, if mod(i, 5) = {0,1,2} for i from {1,…,79} | CBs | 3 | 5 | 10 |
| Binary Channel Bits Per Slot |  |  |  |  |
| For Slots 0 and Slot i, if mod(i, 5) = {3,4} for i from {0,…,79} | Bits | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| For Slot i, if mod(i, 5) = {0,1,2} for i from {1,…,79} | Bits | 40986 | 81972 | 163944 |
| Max. Throughput averaged over 1 frame (NOTE 7) | Mbps | 49.190 | 98.342 | 196.742 |
| NOTE 1: Additional parameters are specified in Table A.3.1-1 and Table A.3.3.1-1.NOTE 2: If more than one Code Block is present, an additional CRC sequence of L = 24 Bits is attached to each Code Block (otherwise L = 0 Bit).NOTE 3: SS/PBCH block is transmitted in slot 0 with periodicity 20 ms.NOTE 4: Slot i is slot index per 2 frames.NOTE 5: PTRS is configured on symbols containing PDSCH with 1 port, per 2PRB in frequency domain, per symbol in time domain. Overhead for TBS calculation is assumed to be 6.NOTE 6: First number corresponds to the number slots allocated in the first frame of the RMC; second number corresponds to the number slots allocated in the second frame of the RMC.NOTE 7: Throughput is averaged over 2nd frame of RMC. |

#### A.3.2.1.3 Reference measurement channels for SCS 120 kHz FR2-NTN

Table A.3.2.1.3-1: PDSCH Reference Channel for FDD (QPSK)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | Unit | Value |
| Channel bandwidth | MHz | 50 | 100 | 200 | 400 |
| Subcarrier spacing configuration  |  | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Allocated resource blocks |  | 32 | 66 | 132 | 264 |
| Subcarriers per resource block |  | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Allocated slots per Frame (NOTE 7) |  | 47/48 | 47/48 | 47/48 | 47/48 |
| MCS index |  | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Modulation |  | QPSK | QPSK | QPSK | QPSK |
| Target Coding Rate |  | 1/3 | 1/3 | 1/3 | 1/3 |
| Maximum number of HARQ transmissions |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Information Bit Payload per Slot |  |  |  |  |  |
| For Slots 0 and Slot i, if mod(i, 5) = {3,4} for i from {0,…,159} (NOTE 5) | Bits | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| For Slot i, if mod(i, 5) = {0,1,2} for i from {1,…,159} (NOTE 6) | Bits | 2088 | 4224 | 8456 | 16896 |
| Transport block CRC | Bits | 16 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| LDPC base graph |  | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Number of Code Blocks per Slot |  |  |  |  |  |
| For Slots 0 and Slot i, if mod(i, 5) = {3,4} for i from {0,…,159} (NOTE 5) | CBs | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| For Slot i, if mod(i, 5) = {0,1,2} for i from {1,…,159} (NOTE 6) | CBs | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Binary Channel Bits Per Slot |  |  |  |  |  |
| For Slots 0 and Slot i, if mod(i, 5) = {3,4} for i from {0,…,159} (NOTE 5) | Bits | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| For Slot i, if mod(i, 5) = {0,1,2} for i from {1,…,159} (NOTE 6) | Bits | 6912 | 14256 | 28512 | 57024 |
| Max. Throughput averaged over 1 frame (NOTE 8) | Mbps | 10.022 | 20.275 | 40.589 | 81.101 |
| NOTE 1: Additional parameters are specified in Table A.3.1-1 and Table A.3.3.1-1.NOTE 2: If more than one Code Block is present, an additional CRC sequence of L = 24 Bits is attached to each Code Block (otherwise L = 0 Bit).NOTE 3: SS/PBCH block is transmitted in slot 0 with periodicity 20 ms.NOTE 4: Slot i is slot index per 2 frames.NOTE 5: When this DL RMC used together with the UL RMC for the transmitter requirements requiring at least one sub frame (1ms) for the measurement period, Slot i, if mod(i, 16) = {7,…,15} for i from {0,…,159}.NOTE 6: When this DL RMC used together with the UL RMC for the transmitter requirements requiring at least one sub frame (1ms) for the measurement period, Slot i, if mod(i, 16) = {0,…,6} for i from {0,…,159}.NOTE 7: First number corresponds to the number slots allocated in the first frame of the RMC; second number corresponds to the number slots allocated in the second frame of the RMC.NOTE 8: Throughput is averaged over 2nd frame of RMC. |

Table A.3.2.1.3-2: PDSCH Reference Channel for FDD (16QAM)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | Unit | Value |
| Channel bandwidth | MHz | 50 | 100 | 200 | 400 |
| Subcarrier spacing configuration  |  | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Allocated resource blocks |  | 32 | 66 | 132 | 264 |
| Subcarriers per resource block |  | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Allocated slots per Frame (NOTE 6) |  | 47/48 | 47/48 | 47/48 | 47/48 |
| MCS index |  | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| Modulation |  | 16QAM | 16QAM | 16QAM | 16QAM |
| Target Coding Rate |  | 0.48 | 0.48 | 0.48 | 0.48 |
| Maximum number of HARQ transmissions |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Information Bit Payload per Slot |  |  |  |  |  |
| For Slots 0 and Slot i, if mod(i, 5) = {3,4} for i from {0,…,159} | Bits | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| For Slot i, if mod(i, 5) = {0,1,2} for i from {1,…,159} | Bits | 6272 | 12808 | 25608 | 51216 |
| Transport block CRC | Bits | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| LDPC base graph |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Number of Code Blocks per Slot |  |  |  |  |  |
| For Slots 0 and Slot i, if mod(i, 5) = {3,4} for i from {0,…,159} | CBs | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| For Slot i, if mod(i, 5) = {0,1,2} for i from {1,…,159} | CBs | 1 | 2 | 4 | 7 |
| Binary Channel Bits Per Slot |  |  |  |  |  |
| For Slots 0 and Slot i, if mod(i, 5) = {3,4} for i from {0,…,159} | Bits | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| For Slot i, if mod(i, 5) = {0,1,2} for i from {1,…,159} | Bits | 13248 | 27324 | 54648 | 109296 |
| Max. Throughput averaged over 1 frame (NOTE 7) | Mbps | 30.106 | 61.478 | 122.918 | 245.837 |
| NOTE 1: Additional parameters are specified in Table A.3.1-1 and Table A.3.3.1-1.NOTE 2: If more than one Code Block is present, an additional CRC sequence of L = 24 Bits is attached to each Code Block (otherwise L = 0 Bit).NOTE 3: SS/PBCH block is transmitted in slot 0 of each frame.NOTE 4: Slot i is slot index per frame.NOTE 5: PTRS is configured on symbols containing PDSCH with 1 port, per 2PRB in frequency domain, per symbol in time domain. Overhead for TBS calculation is assumed to be 6.NOTE 6: First number corresponds to the number slots allocated in the first frame of the RMC; second number corresponds to the number slots allocated in the second frame of the RMC.NOTE 7: Throughput is averaged over 2nd frame of RMC. |

Table A.3.2.1.3-3: PDSCH Reference Channel for FDD (64QAM)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | Unit | Value |
| Channel bandwidth | MHz | 50 | 100 | 200 | 400 |
| Subcarrier spacing configuration  |  | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Allocated resource blocks |  | 32 | 66 | 132 | 264 |
| Subcarriers per resource block |  | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Allocated slots per Frame (NOTE 6) |  | 47/48 | 47/48 | 47/48 | 47/48 |
| MCS index |  | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| Modulation |  | 64QAM | 64QAM | 64QAM | 64QAM |
| Target Coding Rate |  | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| Maximum number of HARQ transmissions |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Information Bit Payload per Slot |  |  |  |  |  |
| For Slots 0 and Slot i, if mod(i, 5) = {3,4} for i from {0,…,159} | Bits | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| For Slot i, if mod(i, 5) = {0,1,2} for i from {1,…,159} | Bits | 9992 | 20496 | 40976 | 81976 |
| Transport block CRC | Bits | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| LDPC base graph |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Number of Code Blocks per Slot |  |  |  |  |  |
| For Slots 0 and Slot i, if mod(i, 5) = {3,4} for i from {0,…,159} | CBs | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| For Slot i, if mod(i, 5) = {0,1,2} for i from {1,…,159} | CBs | 2 | 3 | 5 | 10 |
| Binary Channel Bits Per Slot |  |  |  |  |  |
| For Slots 0 and Slot i, if mod(i, 5) = {3,4} for i from {0,…,159} | Bits | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| For Slot i, if mod(i, 5) = {0,1,2} for i from {1,…,159} | Bits | 19872 | 40986 | 81972 | 163944 |
| Max. Throughput averaged over 1 frame (NOTE 7) | Mbps | 47.962 | 98.381 | 196.685 | 393.485 |
| NOTE 1: Additional parameters are specified in Table A.3.1-1 and Table A.3.3.1-1.NOTE 2: If more than one Code Block is present, an additional CRC sequence of L = 24 Bits is attached to each Code Block (otherwise L = 0 Bit).NOTE 3: SS/PBCH block is transmitted in slot 0 of each frame.NOTE 4: Slot i is slot index per frame.NOTE 5: PTRS is configured on symbols containing PDSCH with 1 port, per 2PRB in frequency domain, per symbol in time domain. Overhead for TBS calculation is assumed to be 6.NOTE 6: First number corresponds to the number slots allocated in the first frame of the RMC; second number corresponds to the number slots allocated in the second frame of the RMC.NOTE 7: Throughput is averaged over 2nd frame of RMC. |

## **<End of Change 12>**