ETSI TS 138 101-2 V15.3.0 (2018-10)

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

5G;
NR;
User Equipment (UE)
radio transmission and reception;
Part 2: Range 2 Standalone
(3GPP TS 38.101-2 version 15.3.0 Release 15)

Reference
RTS/TSGR-0438101-2vf30

Keywords
5G

ETSI

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Contents

Foreword

This Technical Specification has been produced by the 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP).

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1 Scope

The present document establishes the minimum RF requirements for NR User Equipment (UE) operating on frequency Range 2.

2 References

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of the present document.

- References are either specific (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.) or non-specific.
- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.
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[1] 3GPP TR 21.905: "Vocabulary for 3GPP Specifications".

[2] 3GPP TS 38.101-1: “NR; User Equipment (UE) radio transmission and reception; Part 1: Range 1 Standalone”

[3] 3GPP TS 38.101-3: “NR; User Equipment (UE) radio transmission and reception; Part 3: Range 1 and Range 2 Interworking operation with other radios”

[4] 3GPP TR 38.810: “Study on test methods for New Radio”

[5] 3GPP TS 38.521-2: “NR; User Equipment (UE) conformance specification; Radio transmission and reception; Part 2: Range 2 Standalone"

[6] Recommendation ITU-R M.1545: "Measurement uncertainty as it applies to test limits for the terrestrial component of International Mobile Telecommunications-2000"

[7] ITU-R Recommendation SM.329-10, "Unwanted emissions in the spurious domain"

[8] 47 CFR Part 30, “UPPER MICROWAVE FLEXIBLE USE SERVICE, §30.202 Power limits”, FCC.

[9] 3GPP TS 38.211: "NR; Physical channels and modulation".

[10] 3GPP TS 38.213: "NR; Physical layer procedures for control".

3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the terms and definitions 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].

Aggregated Channel Bandwidth: The RF bandwidth in which a UE transmits and receives multiple contiguously aggregated carriers.

Carrier aggregation: Aggregation of two or more component carriers in order to support wider transmission bandwidths.

Carrier aggregation band: A set of one or more operating bands across which multiple carriers are aggregated with a specific set of technical requirements.

Carrier aggregation bandwidth class: A class defined by the aggregated transmission bandwidth configuration and maximum number of component carriers supported by a UE.

Carrier aggregation configuration: A combination of CA operating band(s) and CA bandwidth class(es) supported by a UE.

NOTE: Carriers aggregated in each band can be contiguous or non-contiguous.

EIRP(Link=Link angle, Meas=Link angle): measurement of the UE such that the link angle is aligned with the measurement angle. EIRP (indicator to be measured) can be replaced by EIS, Frequency, EVM, carrier Leakage, In-band eission and OBW. Beam peak search grids, TX beam peak direction, and RX beam peak direction can be selected to describe Link.

EIRP(Link=Link angle, Meas=beam peak direction): measurement of the EIRP of the UE such that the measurement angle is aligned with the beam peak direction within an acceptable measurement error uncertainty.

Fallback group: Group of carrier aggregation bandwidth classes for which it is mandatory for a UE to be able to fallback to lower order CA bandwidth class configuration. It is not mandatory for a UE to be able to fallback to lower order CA bandwidth class configuration that belong to a different fallback group

Inter-band carrier aggregation: Carrier aggregation of component carriers in different operating bands.

NOTE: Carriers aggregated in each band can be contiguous or non-contiguous.

Intra-band contiguous carrier aggregation: Contiguous carriers aggregated in the same operating band.

Intra-band non-contiguous carrier aggregation: Non-contiguous carriers aggregated in the same operating band.

Link angle: a DL-signal AoA from the view point of the UE, as described in Table C.2-1 in [4].

Measurement angle: the angle of measurement of the desired metric from the view point of the UE, as described in Table C.2-1 in [4].

radiated interface boundary: operating band specific radiated requirements reference point where the radiated requirements apply

RX beam peak direction: direction where the maximum total component of RSRP and thus best total component of EIS is found

Sub-block: This is one contiguous allocated block of spectrum for transmission and reception by the same UE. There may be multiple instances of sub-blocks within an RF bandwidth.

TX beam peak direction: direction where the maximum total component of EIRP is found

TRP(Link=Link angle): measurement of the TRP of the UE such that the measurement angle is aligned with the beam peak direction within an acceptable measurement uncertainty. TX beam peak direction and RX beam peak direction can be selected to describe Link.

NOTE: For requirements based on EIRP/EIS, the radiated interface boundary is associated to the far-field region

3.2 Symbols

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

ΔF_{Global}	Granularity of the global frequency raster
ΔF_{Raster}	Band dependent channel raster granularity
Δf_{OOB}	Δ Frequency of Out Of Band emission
Δ_{RB}	The starting frequency offset between the allocated RB and the measured non-allocated RB
ΔR_{IB}	Allowed reference sensitivity relaxation due to support for inter-band CA operation
$BW_{Channel}$	Channel bandwidth
$BW_{Channel\_CA}$	Aggregated channel bandwidth, expressed in MHz
$BW_{interferer}$	Bandwidth of the interferer
Ceil(x)	Rounding upwards; ceil(x) is the smallest integer such that ceil(x) ≥ x
$EIRP_{max}$	The applicable maximum EIRP as specified in sub-clause 6.2.1
Floor(x)	Rounding downwards; floor(x) is the greatest integer such that floor(x) ≤ x

F_C	*RF reference frequency* for the carrier center on the channel raster, given in table 5.4.2.2-1
$F_{C,block, high}$	Fc of the highest transmitted/received carrier in a sub-block.
$F_{C,block, low}$	Fc of the lowest transmitted/received carrier in a sub-block.
F_{C_low}	The Fc of the lowest carrier, expressed in MHz.
F_{C_high}	The Fc of the highest carrier, expressed in MHz.
F_{edge_low}	The lower edge of *Aggregated BS Channel Bandwidth*, expressed in MHz. $F_{edge\_low} = F_{C\_low} - F_{offset\_low}$.
F_{edge_high}	The upper edge of *Aggregated BS Channel Bandwidth*, expressed in MHz. $F_{edge\_high} = F_{C\_high} + F_{offset\_high}$.
$F_{edge,block,low}$	The lower sub-block edge, where $F_{edge,block,low} = F_{C,block,low} - F_{offset\_low}$.
$F_{edge,block,high}$	The upper sub-block edge, where $F_{edge,block,high} = F_{C,block,high} + F_{offset\_high}$.
$F_{Interferer}$ (offset)	Frequency offset of the interferer (between the center frequency of the interferer and the carrier frequency of the carrier measured)
$F_{Interferer}$	Frequency of the interferer
F_{offset_low}	Frequency offset from F_{C_low} to the lower *Base Station RF Bandwidth edge*, or from $F_{C,block, low}$ to the lower sub-block edge
F_{offset_high}	Frequency offset from F_{C_high} to the upper *Base Station RF Bandwidth edge*, or from $F_{C,block, high}$ to the upper sub-block edge
F_center	The center frequency of an allocated block of PRBs
F_{DL_low}	The lowest frequency of the downlink *operating band*
F_{DL_high}	The highest frequency of the downlink *operating band*
F_{UL_low}	The lowest frequency of the uplink *operating band*
F_{UL_high}	The highest frequency of the uplink *operating band*
$F_{Interferer}$ (offset)	Frequency offset of the interferer (between the center frequency of the interferer and the carrier frequency of the carrier measured)
$F_{Interferer}$	Frequency of the interferer
$F_{Ioffset}$	Frequency offset of the interferer (between the center frequency of the interferer and the closest edge of the carrier measured)
F_{OOB}	The boundary between the NR out of band emission and spurious emission domains
F_{REF}	RF reference frequency
$F_{REF-Offs}$	Offset used for calculating F_{REF}
F_{UL_Meas}	The sub-carrier frequency for which the equalizer coefficient is evaluated
$GB_{Channel}$	Minimum guard band defined in sub-clause 5.3.3
L_{CRB}	Transmission bandwidth which represents the length of a contiguous resource block allocation expressed in units of resources blocks
$L_{CRB,Max}$	Maximum number of RB for a given Channel bandwidth and sub-carrier spacing
Max()	The largest of given numbers
Min()	The smallest of given numbers
$MPR_{f,c}$	Maximum output power reduction for carrier *f* of serving cell *c*
MPR_{narrow}	Maximum output power reduction due to narrow PRB allocation
MPR_{WT}	Maximum power reduction due to modulation orders, transmit bandwidth configurations, waveform types
n_{PRB}	Physical resource block number
NR_{ACLR}	NR ACLR
N_{RB}	Transmission bandwidth configuration, expressed in units of resource blocks
N_{REF}	NR Absolute Radio Frequency Channel Number (NR-ARFCN)
$N_{REF-Offs}$	Offset used for calculating N_{REF}
P_{CMAX}	The configured maximum UE output power
$P_{CMAX,f,c}$	The configured maximum UE output power for carrier *f* of serving cell *c*
P_{max}	The maximum UE output power as specified in sub-clause 6.2.1
P_{min}	The minimum UE output power as specified in sub-clause 6.3.1
P_{int}	The intermediate power point as defined in table 6.3.4.2-2
$P_{Interferer}$	Modulated mean power of the interferer
$P\text{-}MPR_{f,c}$	The Power Management UE Maximum Power Reduction for carrier *f* of serving cell *c*
$P_{PowerClass}$	Nominal UE power class (i.e., no tolerance) as specified in sub-clause 6.2.1
P_{RB}	The transmitted power per allocated RB, measured in dBm
$P_{TMAX,f,c}$	The measured total radiated power for carrier *f* of serving cell *c*
P_{UMAX}	The measured configured maximum UE output power
Pw	Power of a wanted DL signal
RB_{start}	Indicates the lowest RB index of transmitted resource blocks
SS_{REF}	SS block reference frequency position
$T(\Delta P)$	The tolerance $T(\Delta P)$ for applicable values of ΔP (values in dB)

TRP_{max}	The maximum TRP for the UE power class as specified in sub-clause 6.2.1

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
AoA	Angle of Arrival
BPSK	Binary Phase-Shift Keying
BS	Base Station
BW	Bandwidth
BWP	Bandwidth Part
CA	Carrier aggregation
CA_nX-nY	Inter-band CA of component carrier(s) in one sub-block within Band X and component carrier(s) in one sub-block within Band Y where X and Y are the applicable NR *operating band*
CC	Component carrier
CDF	Cumulative Distribution Function
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	Effective Isotropic Radiated Power
EIS	Effective Isotropic Sensitivity
EVM	Error Vector Magnitude
FR	Frequency Range
FWA	Fixed Wireless Access
GSCN	Global Synchronization Channel Number
IBB	In-band Blocking
IDFT	Inverse Discrete Fourier Transformation
ITU-R	Radiocommunication Sector of the International Telecommunication Union
MBW	Measurement bandwidth defined for the protected band
MPR	Allowed maximum power reduction
NR	New Radio
NR-ARFCN	NR Absolute Radio Frequency Channel Number
OCNG	OFDMA Channel Noise Generator
OOB	Out-of-band
OTA	Over The Air
P-MPR	Power Management Maximum Power Reduction
PRB	Physical Resource Block
QAM	Quadrature Amplitude Modulation
RF	Radio Frequency
REFSENS	Reference Sensitivity
RIB	Radiated Interface Boundary
RMS	Root Mean Square (value)
RSRP	Reference Signal Receiving Power
Rx	Receiver
SCS	Subcarrier spacing
SEM	Spectrum Emission Mask
SRS	Sounding Reference Symbol
SS	Synchronization Symbol
TPC	Transimission Power Control
TRP	Total Radiated Power
Tx	Transmitter
UE	User Equipment
UL-MIMO	Uplink Multiple Antenna transmission

4 General

4.1 Relationship between minimum requirements and test requirements

The present document is a Single-RAT specification for NR UE, covering RF characteristics and minimum performance requirements. Conformance to the present specification is demonstrated by fulfilling the test requirements specified in the conformance specification 3GPP TS 38.521-2 [7].

The Minimum Requirements given in this specification make no allowance for measurement uncertainty. The test specification TS 38.521-2 [5] defines test tolerances. These test tolerances are individually calculated for each test. The test tolerances are used to relax the minimum requirements in this specification to create test requirements. For some requirements, including regulatory requirements, the test tolerance is set to zero.

The measurement results returned by the test system are compared - without any modification - against the test requirements as defined by the shared risk principle.

The shared risk principle is defined in Recommendation ITU R M.1545 [6].

4.2 Applicability of minimum requirements

a) In this specification the Minimum Requirements are specified as general requirements and additional requirements. Where the Requirement is specified as a general requirement, the requirement is mandated to be met in all scenarios

b) For specific scenarios for which an additional requirement is specified, in addition to meeting the general requirement, the UE is mandated to meet the additional requirements.

c) The spurious emissions power requirements are for the long-term average of the power. For the purpose of reducing measurement uncertainty it is acceptable to average the measured power over a period of time sufficient to reduce the uncertainty due to the statistical nature of the signal

4.3 Specification suffix information

Unless stated otherwise the following suffixes are used for indicating at 2nd level subclause, shown in Table 4.3-1.

Table 4.3-1: Definition of suffixes

Clause suffix	Variant
None	Single Carrier
A	Carrier Aggregation (CA)
B	Dual-Connectivity (DC)
C	Supplement Uplink (SUL)
D	UL MIMO
NOTE: Suffix D in this specification represents either polarized UL MIMO or spatial UL MIMO. RF requirements are same. If UE supports both kinds of UL MIMO, then RF requirements only need to be verified under either polarized or spatial UL MIMO.	

5 Operating bands and channel arrangement

5.1 General

The channel arrangements presented in this clause are based on the operating bands and channel bandwidths defined in the present release of specifications.

NOTE: Other operating bands and channel bandwidths may be considered in future releases.

Requirements throughout the RF specifications are in many cases defined separately for different frequency ranges (FR). The frequency ranges in which NR can operate according to this version of the specification are identified as described in Table 5.1-1.

Table 5.1-1: Definition of frequency ranges

Frequency range designation	Corresponding frequency range
FR1	450 MHz – 6000 MHz
FR2	24250 MHz – 52600 MHz

The present specification covers FR2 operating bands.

5.2 Operating bands

NR is designed to operate in the FR2 operating bands defined in Table 5.2-1.

Table 5.2-1: NR operating bands in FR2

Operating Band	Uplink (UL) operating band BS receive UE transmit	Downlink (DL) operating band BS transmit UE receive	Duplex Mode
	F_{UL_low} – F_{UL_high}	F_{DL_low} – F_{DL_high}	
n257	26500 MHz – 29500 MHz	26500 MHz – 29500 MHz	TDD
n258	24250 MHz – 27500 MHz	24250 MHz – 27500 MHz	TDD
n260	37000 MHz – 40000 MHz	37000 MHz – 40000 MHz	TDD
n261	27500 MHz – 28350 MHz	27500 MHz – 28350 MHz	TDD

5.2A Operating bands for CA

5.2A.1 Intra-band CA

NR intra-band contiguous carrier aggregation is designed to operate in the operating bands defined in Table 5.2A.1-1, where all operating bands are within FR2.

Table 5.2A.1-1: Intra-band contiguous CA operating bands in FR2

NR CA Band	NR Band (Table 5.2-1)
CA_n257B	n257
CA_n257D	n257
CA_n257E	n257
CA_n257F	n257
CA_n257G	n257
CA_n257H	n257
CA_n257I	n257
CA_n257J	n257
CA_n257K	n257
CA_n257L	n257
CA_n257M	n257
CA_n260B	n260
CA_n260C	n260
CA_n260D	n260
CA_n260E	n260
CA_n260F	n260
CA_n260G	n260
CA_n260H	n260
CA_n260I	n260
CA_n260J	n260
CA_n260K	n260
CA_n260L	n260
CA_n260M	n260
CA_n260O	n260
CA_n260P	n260
CA_n260Q	n260
CA_n261B	n261
CA_n261C	n261
CA_n261D	n261
CA_n261E	n261
CA_n261F	n261
CA_n261G	n261
CA_n261H	n261
CA_n261I	n261
CA_n261J	n261
CA_n261K	n261
CA_n261L	n261
CA_n261M	n261
CA_n261O	n261
CA_n261P	n261
CA_n261Q	n261

5.2A.2 Inter-band CA

NR inter-band carrier aggregation is designed to operate in the operating bands defined in Table 5.2A.2-1, where all operating bands are within FR2.

Table 5.2A.2-1: Inter-band CA operating bands involving FR2 (two bands)

NR CA Band	NR Band (Table 5.2-1)
CA_nX-nY	nX, nY

Editor’s note: The above tables should only cover band combinations where the NR bands are in FR2. More tables may be added based on the agreed CA band combinations.

5.2D Operating bands for UL-MIMO

NR UL-MIMO is designed to operate in the operating bands defined in Table 5.2D-1.

Table 5.2D-1: NR UL-MIMO operating bands

UL-MIMO operating band (Table 5.2-1)
n257
n258
n260
n261

5.3 UE Channel bandwidth

5.3.1 General

The UE channel bandwidth supports a single NR RF carrier in the uplink or downlink at the UE. From a BS perspective, different UE channel bandwidths may be supported within the same spectrum for transmitting to and receiving from UEs connected to the BS. Transmission of multiple carriers to the same UE (CA) or multiple carriers to different UEs within the BS channel bandwidth can be supported.

From a UE perspective, the UE is configured with one or more BWP / carriers, each with its own UE channel bandwidth. The UE does not need to be aware of the BS channel bandwidth or how the BS allocates bandwidth to different UEs.

The placement of the UE channel bandwidth for each UE carrier is flexible but can only be completely within the BS channel bandwidth.

The relationship between the channel bandwidth, the guardband and the transmission bandwidth configuration is shown in Figure 5.3.1-1.

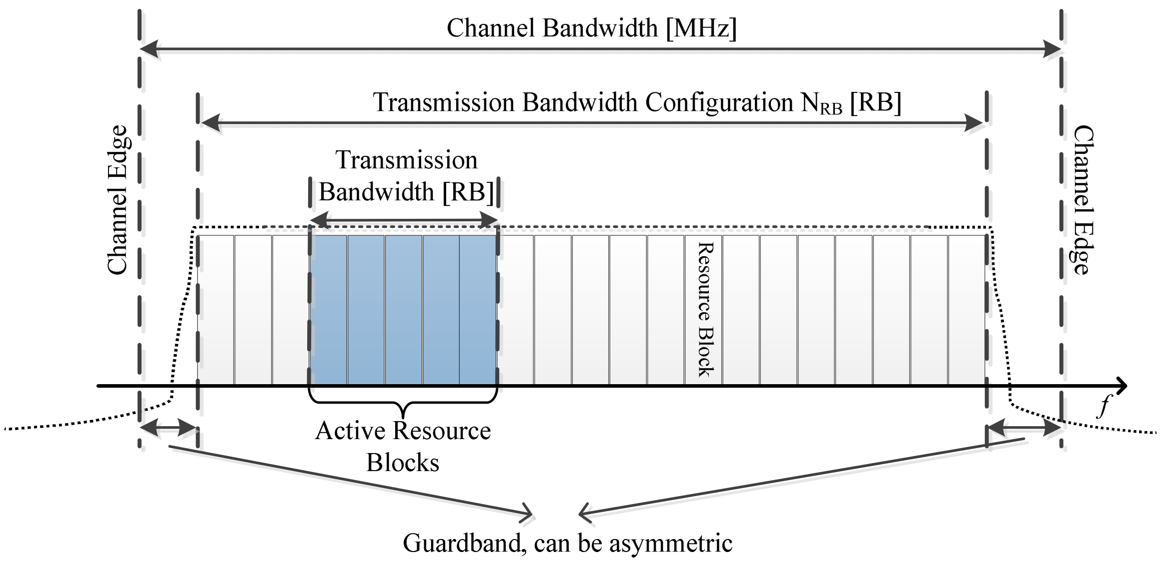

Figure 5.3.1-1: Definition of channel bandwidth and transmission bandwidth configuration for one NR channel

5.3.2 Maximum transmission bandwidth configuration

The maximum transmission bandwidth configuration N_{RB} for each UE channel bandwidth and subcarrier spacing is specified in Table 5.3.2-1

Table 5.3.2-1: Maximum transmission bandwidth configuration N_{RB}

SCS (kHz)	50MHz	100MHz	200MHz	400 MHz
	N_{RB}	N_{RB}	N_{RB}	N_{RB}
60	66	132	264	N.A
120	32	66	132	264

5.3.3 Minimum guardband and transmission bandwidth configuration

The minimum guardband for each UE channel bandwidth and SCS is specified in Table 5.3.3-1

Table 5.3.3-1: Minimum guardband for each UE channel bandwidth and SCS (kHz)

SCS (kHz)	50MHz	100MHz	200MHz	400 MHz
60	1210	2450	4930	N. A
120	1900	2420	4900	9860

NOTE: The minimum guardbands have been calculated using the following equation: (CHBW x 1000 (kHz) - RB value x SCS x 12) / 2 - SCS/2, where RB values are from Table 5.3.2-1.

The minimum guardband of receiving BS SCS 240 kHz SS/PBCH block for each UE channel bandwidth is specified in table 5.3.3-2 for FR2.

Table: 5.3.3-2: Minimum guardband (kHz) of SCS 240 kHz SS/PBCH block

SCS (kHz)	100 MHz	200 MHz	400 MHz
240	3800	7720	15560

NOTE: The minimum guardband in Table 5.3.3-2 is applicable only when the SCS 240 kHz SS/PBCH block is received adjacent to the edge of the UE channel bandwidth within which the SS/PBCH block is located.

Figure 5.3.3-1: Void

The number of RBs configured in any channel bandwidth shall ensure that the minimum guardband specified in this clause is met.

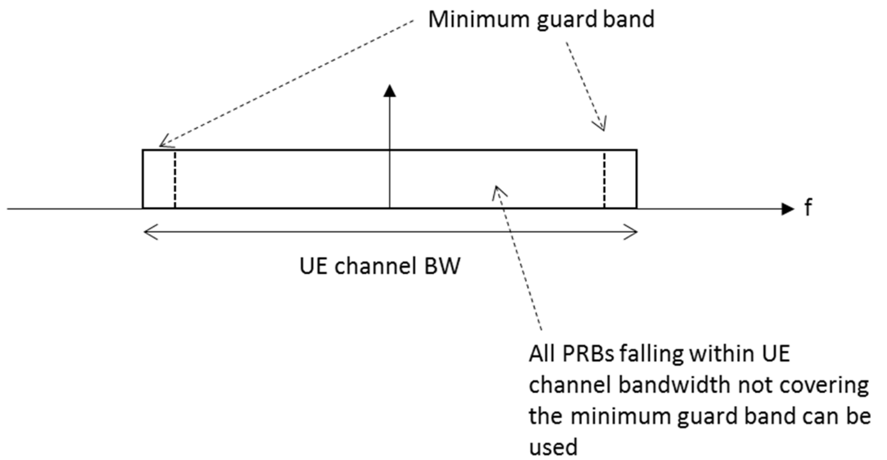

Figure 5.3.3-2 UE PRB utilization

In the case that multiple numerologies are multiplexed in the same symbol due to BS transmission of SSB, the minimum guardband on each side of the carrier is the guardband applied at the configured channel bandwidth for the numerology that is transmitted immediately adjacent to the guard band.

If multiple numerologies are multiplexed in the same symbol and the UE channel bandwidth is > 200 MHz, the minimum guardband applied adjacent to 60 kHz SCS shall be the same as the minimum guardband defined for 120 kHz SCS for the same UE channel bandwidth.

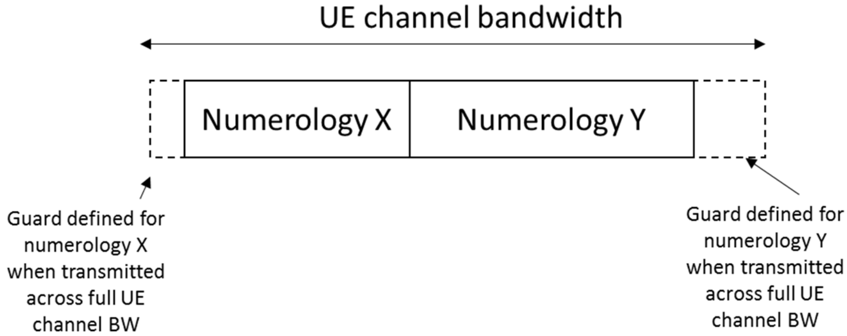

Figure 5.3.3-3 Guard band definition when transmitting multiple numerologies

Note: Figure 5.3.3-3 is not intended to imply the size of any guard between the two numerologies. Inter-numerology guard band within the carrier is implementation dependent.

5.3.4 RB alignment with different numerologies

For each numerology, its common resource blocks are specified in Section 4.4.4.3 in [9], and the starting point of its transmission bandwidth configuration on the common resource block grid for a given channel bandwidth is indicated by an offset to "Reference point A" in the unit of the numerology. The indicated transmission bandwidth configuration must fulfil the minimum guardband requirement specified in Section 5.3.3.

5.3.5 Channel bandwidth per operating band

The requirements in this specification apply to the combination of channel bandwidths, SCS and operating bands shown in Table 5.3.5-1. The transmission bandwidth configuration in Table 5.3.2-1 shall be supported for each of the specified channel bandwidths. The channel bandwidths are specified for both the Tx and Rx path.

Table 5.3.5-1: Channel bandwidths for each NR band

Operating band / SCS / UE channel bandwidth					
Operating band	**SCS kHz**	**50 MHz**	**100 MHz**	**200 MHz**	**400 MHz**
n257	60	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	120	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
n258	60	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	120	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
n260	60	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	120	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
n261	60	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	120	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

5.3A UE channel bandwidth

5.3A.1 General

5.3A.2 Minimum guardband and transmission bandwidth configuration for CA

5.3A.3 RB alignment with different numerologies for CA

5.3A.4 UE channel bandwidth per operating band for CA

For intra-band contiguous carrier aggregation, a carrier aggregation configuration is a single operating band supporting a carrier aggregation bandwidth class with associated bandwidth combination sets specified in clause 5.5A.1. For each carrier aggregation configuration, requirements are specified for all aggregated channel bandwidths contained in a bandwidth combination set, UE can indicate support of several bandwidth combination sets per carrier aggregation configuration.

For intra-band non-contiguous carrier aggregation, a carrier aggregation configuration is a single operating band supporting two or more sub-blocks, each supporting a carrier aggregation bandwidth class.

For inter-band carrier aggregation, a carrier aggregation configuration is a combination of operating bands, each supporting a carrier aggregation bandwidth class.

Table 5.3A.4-1: CA bandwidth classes

NR CA bandwidth class	Aggregated channel bandwidth	Number of contiguous CC	Fallback group
A	$BW_{Channel} \leq 400$ MHz	1	
B	400 MHz < $BW_{Channel\_CA} \leq 800$ MHz	2	1
C	800 MHz < $BW_{Channel\_CA} \leq 1200$ MHz	3	
D	200 MHz < $BW_{Channel\_CA} \leq 400$ MHz	2	
E	400 MHz < $BW_{Channel\_CA} \leq 600$ MHz	3	2
F	600 MHz < $BW_{Channel\_CA} \leq 800$ MHz	4	
G	100 MHz < $BW_{Channel\_CA} \leq 200$ MHz	2	
H	200 MHz < $BW_{Channel\_CA} \leq 300$ MHz	3	
I	300 MHz < $BW_{Channel\_CA} \leq 400$ MHz	4	
J	400 MHz < $BW_{Channel\_CA} \leq 500$ MHz	5	3
K	500 MHz < $BW_{Channel\_CA} \leq 600$ MHz	6	
L	600 MHz < $BW_{Channel\_CA} \leq 700$ MHz	7	
M	700 MHz < $BW_{Channel\_CA} \leq 800$ MHz	8	
O	100 MHz ≤ $BW_{Channel\_CA} \leq 200$ MHz	2	
P	150 MHz ≤ $BW_{Channel\_CA} \leq 300$ MHz	3	4
Q	200 MHz ≤ $BW_{Channel\_CA} \leq 400$ MHz	4	

NOTE 1: Maximum supported component carrier bandwidths for fallback groups 1, 2, 3 and 4 are 400 MHz, 200 MHz, 100 MHz and 100 MHz respectively.
NOTE 2: It is mandatory for a UE to be able to fallback to lower order CA bandwidth class configuration within a fallback group. It is not mandatory for a UE to be able to fallback to lower order CA bandwidth class configuration that belong to a different fallback group.

5.3D Channel bandwidth for UL-MIMO

The requirements specified in subclause 5.3 are applicable to UE supporting UL-MIMO.

5.4 Channel arrangement

5.4.1 Channel spacing

5.4.1.1 Channel spacing for adjacent NR carriers

The spacing between carriers will depend on the deployment scenario, the size of the frequency block available and the channel bandwidths. The nominal channel spacing between two adjacent NR carriers is defined as following:

For NR operating bands with 60 kHz channel raster,

$$\text{Nominal Channel spacing} = (BW_{Channel(1)} + BW_{Channel(2)})/2 + \{-20\text{kHz}, 0\text{kHz}, 20\text{kHz}\}$$

where $BW_{Channel(1)}$ and $BW_{Channel(2)}$ are the channel bandwidths of the two respective NR carriers. The channel spacing can be adjusted depending on the channel raster to optimize performance in a particular deployment scenario.

5.4.2 Channel raster

5.4.2.1 NR-ARFCN and channel raster

The global frequency raster defines a set of RF reference frequencies F_{REF}. The RF reference frequency is used in signalling to identify the position of RF channels, SS blocks and other elements.

The global frequency raster is defined for all frequencies from 0 to 100 GHz. The granularity of the global frequency raster is ΔF_{Global}.

RF reference frequency is designated by an NR Absolute Radio Frequency Channel Number (NR-ARFCN) in the range [2016667...3279165] on the global frequency raster. The relation between the NR-ARFCN and the RF reference frequency F_{REF} in MHz is given by the following equation, where $F_{REF-Offs}$ and $N_{Ref-Offs}$ are given in table 5.4.2.1-1 and N_{REF} is the NR-ARFCN

$$F_{REF} = F_{REF-Offs} + \Delta F_{Global} (N_{REF} – N_{REF-Offs})$$

Table 5.4.2.1-1: NR-ARFCN parameters for the global frequency raster

Frequency range (MHz)	ΔF_{Global} (kHz)	$F_{REF-Offs}$ [MHz]	$N_{REF-Offs}$	Range of N_{REF}
24250 – 100000	60	24250.08	2016667	2016667 – 3279165

The *channel raster* defines a subset of *RF reference frequencies* that can be used to identify the RF channel position in the uplink and downlink. The *RF reference frequency* for an RF channel maps to a resource element on the carrier. For each operating band, a subset of frequencies from the global frequency raster are applicable for that band and forms a channel raster with a granularity ΔF_{Raster}, which may be equal to or larger than ΔF_{Global}.

NOTE: The position of an RF channel can be identified through other reference points than the channel raster, such as “point A” defined in TR 38.211 [9].

The mapping between the channel raster and corresponding resource element is given in Section 5.4.2.2. The applicable entries for each operating band are defined in subclause 5.4.2.3

5.4.2.2 Channel raster to resource element mapping

The mapping between the RF reference frequency on channel raster and the corresponding resource element is given in Table 5.4.2.2-1 and can be used to identify the RF channel position. The mapping depends on the total number of RBs that are allocated in the channel and applies to both UL and DL. The mapping must apply to at least one numerology supported by the UE.

Table 5.4.2.2-1: Channel raster to resource element mapping

	$N_{RB} \bmod 2 = 0$	$N_{RB} \bmod 2 = 1$
Resource element index k	0	6
Physical resource block number n_{PRB}	$n_{PRB} = \left\lfloor \frac{N_{RB}}{2} \right\rfloor$	$n_{PRB} = \left\lfloor \frac{N_{RB}}{2} \right\rfloor$

k, n_{PRB} , N_{RB} are as defined in TS 38.211 [9].

5.4.2.3 Channel raster entries for each operating band

The RF channel positions on the channel raster in each NR operating band are given through the applicable NR-ARFCN in Table 5.4.2.3-1, using the channel raster to resource element mapping in subclause 5.4.2.2.

- For NR operating bands with 60 kHz channel raster above 24 GHz, $\Delta F_{Raster} = I \times \Delta F_{Global}$, where *I є {1,2}*. Every I^{th} 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 <*I*>.

- In frequency bands with two ΔF_{Raster}, the higher ΔF_{Raster} applies to channels using only the SCS that equals the higher ΔF_{Raster}.

Table 5.4.2.3-1: Applicable NR-ARFCN per operating band

Operating Band	ΔF_{Raster} (kHz)	Uplink and Downlink Range of N_{REF} (First – <Step size> – Last)
n257	60	2054166 – <1> – 2104165
	120	2054167 – <2> – 2104165
n258	60	2016667 – <1> – 2070832
	120	2016667 – <2> – 2070831
n260	60	2229166 – <1> – 2279165
	120	2229167 – <2> – 2279165
n261	60	2070833 – <1> – 2084999
	120	2070833 – <2> – 2084999

5.4.3 Synchronization raster

5.4.3.1 Synchronization raster and numbering

The synchronization raster indicates the frequency positions of the synchronization block that can be used by the UE for system acquisition when explicit signalling of the synchronization block position is not present.

A global synchronization raster is defined for all frequencies. The frequency position of the SS block is defined as SS_{REF} with corresponding number GSCN. The parameters defining the SS_{REF} and GSCN for all the frequency ranges are in Table 5.4.3.1-1.

The resource element corresponding to the SS block reference frequency SS_{REF} is given in subclause 5.4.3.2. The synchronization raster and the subcarrier spacing of the synchronization block is defined separately for each band.

Table 5.4.3.1-1: GSCN parameters for the global frequency raster

Frequency range	SS block frequency position SS_{REF}	GSCN	Range of GSCN
24250 – 100000 MHz	24250.08 MHz + N * 17.28 MHz, N = 0:4383	22256 + N	[22256 – 26639]

5.4.3.2 Synchronization raster to synchronization block resource element mapping

The mapping between the synchronization raster and the corresponding resource element of the SS block is given in Table 5.4.3.2-1. The mapping depends on the total number of RBs that are allocated in the channel and applies to both UL and DL.

Table 5.4.3.2-1: Synchronization raster to SS block resource element mapping

Resource element index k	0
Physical resource block number n_{PRB} of the SS block	$n_{PRB} = 10$

k, n_{PRB}, are as defined in TS 38.211 [9].

5.4.3.3 Synchronization raster entries for each operating band

The synchronization raster for each band is give in Table 5.4.3.3-1. The distance between applicable GSCN entries is given by the <Step size> indicated in Table 5.4.3.3-1.

Table 5.4.3.3-1: Applicable SS raster entries per operating band

NR Operating Band	SS Block SCS	SS Block pattern[1]	Range of GSCN (First – <Step size> – Last)
n257	120 kHz	Case D	22388 - <1> - 22558
	240 kHz	Case E	22390 - <2> - 22556
n258	120 kHz	Case D	22257 - <1> - 22443
	240 kHz	Case E	22258 - <2> - 22442
n260	120 kHz	Case D	22995 - <1> - 23166
	240 kHz	Case E	22996 - <2> - 23164
n261	120 kHz	Case D	22446 - <1> - 22492
	240 kHz	Case E	22446 - <2> - 22490
NOTE 1: SS Block pattern is defined in subclause 4.1 in TS 38.213 [10].			

5.4A Channel arrangement for CA

5.4A.1 Channel spacing for CA

<Editor's note: Table and chapter number to be updated>

For intra-band contiguous carrier aggregation with two or more component carriers, the nominal channel spacing between two adjacent NR component carriers is defined as the following unless stated otherwise:

For NR operating bands with 60kHz channel raster:

$$\text{Nominal channel spacing} = \left\lfloor \frac{BW_{Channel(1)} + BW_{Channel(2)} - 2\left|GB_{Channel(1)} - GB_{Channel(2)}\right|}{0.06 * 2^{n+1}} \right\rfloor 0.06 * 2^{n} \ [\text{MHz}]$$

with

$$n = \max(\mu_1, \mu_2) - 2$$

where $BW_{Channel(1)}$ and $BW_{Channel(2)}$ are the channel bandwidths of the two respective NR component carriers according to Table 5.3.2-1 with values in MHz. and the $GB_{Channel(i)}$ is the minimum guard band defined in sub-clause 5.3.3, while μ_1 and μ_2 are the subcarrier spacing configurations of the component carriers as defined in TS 38.211 [9]. The channel spacing for intra-band contiguous carrier aggregation can be adjusted to any multiple of sub-carrier spacing less than the nominal channel spacing to optimize performance in a particular deployment scenario.

For intra-band non-contiguous carrier aggregation, the channel spacing between two NR component carriers in different sub-blocks shall be larger than the nominal channel spacing defined in this subclause.

5.5 Configurations

5.5A Configurations for CA

5.5A.1 Configurations for intra-band contiguous CA

Table 5.5A.1-2: NR CA configurations and bandwidth combination sets defined for intra-band contiguous CA

		NR CA configuration / Bandwidth combination set										
NR CA configuration	Uplink CA configurations	Component carriers in order of increasing carrier frequency								Aggregated BW (MHz)	BCS	Fallback group
		CBW (MHz)	CBW (MHz)	CBW (MHz)	CBW (MHz)	CBW (MHz)	CBW (MHz)	CBW (MHz)	CBW (MHz)			
CA_n257B		50	400							450	0	1
		100	400							500		
		200	400							600		
		400	400							800		
CA_n257D		50	200							250	0	2
		100	200							300		
		200	200							400		

		NR CA configuration / Bandwidth combination set										
NR CA configuration	Uplink CA configurations	Component carriers in order of increasing carrier frequency								Aggregated BW (MHz)	BCS	Fallback group
		CBW (MHz)	CBW (MHz)	CBW (MHz)	CBW (MHz)	CBW (MHz)	CBW (MHz)	CBW (MHz)	CBW (MHz)			
CA_n257E		50	200	200						450	0	
		100	200	200						500		
		200	200	200						600		
CA_n257F		50	200	200	200					650	0	
		100	200	200	200					700		
		200	200	200	200					800		
CA_n257G		100	100							200	0	3
CA_n257H		100	100	100						300	0	
CA_n257I		100	100	100	100					400	0	
CA_n257J		100	100	100	100	100				500	0	
CA_n257K		100	100	100	100	100	100			600	0	
CA_n257L		100	100	100	100	100	100	100		700	0	
CA_n257M		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	800	0	
CA_n260B		50, 100, 200, 400	400							800	0	1
CA_n260C		50, 100, 200, 400	400	400						1200	0	
CA_n260D		50, 100, 200	200							400	0	2
CA_n260E		50, 100, 200	200	200						600	0	
CA_n260F		50, 100, 200	200	200	200					800	0	
CA_n260G		100	50, 100							200	0	3
CA_n260H		100	100	50, 100						300	0	
CA_n260I		100	100	100	50, 100					400	0	
CA_n260J		100	100	100	100	50, 100				500	0	
CA_n260K		100	100	100	100	100	50, 100			600	0	
CA_n260L		100	100	100	100	100	100	50, 100		700	0	
CA_n260M		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	50, 100	800	0	
CA_n260O		50, 100	50, 100							200	0	4

		NR CA configuration / Bandwidth combination set										
NR CA configuration	Uplink CA configurations	Component carriers in order of increasing carrier frequency								Aggregated BW (MHz)	BCS	Fallback group
		CBW (MHz)	CBW (MHz)	CBW (MHz)	CBW (MHz)	CBW (MHz)	CBW (MHz)	CBW (MHz)	CBW (MHz)			
CA_n260P		50, 100	50, 100	50, 100						300	0	
CA_n260Q		50, 100	50, 100,	50, 100	50, 100					400	0	
CA_n261B		50, 100, 200, 400	400							800	0	1
CA_n261C		50, 100, 200, 400	400	400						850[1]	0	
CA_n261D		50, 100, 200	200							400	0	2
CA_n261E		50, 100, 200	200	200						600	0	
CA_n261F		50, 100, 200	200	200	200					800	0	
CA_n261G		100	50, 100							200	0	3
CA_n261H		100	100	50, 100						300	0	
CA_n261I		100	100	100	50, 100					400	0	
CA_n261J		100	100	100	100	50, 100				500	0	
CA_n261K		100	100	100	100	100	50, 100			600	0	
CA_n261L		100	100	100	100	100	100	50, 100		700	0	
CA_n261M		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	50, 100	800	0	
CA_n261O		50, 100	50, 100							200	0	4
CA_n261P		50, 100	50, 100	50, 100						300	0	
CA_n261Q		50, 100	50, 100,	50, 100	50, 100					400	0	
NOTE 1: The maximum bandwidth of band n261 is 850MHz												

5.5A.2 Configurations for intra-band non-contiguous CA

Table 5.5A.2-1: NR CA configurations and bandwidth combination sets defined for intra-band non-contiguous CA

			NR CA configuration / Bandwidth combination set						
NR configuration	Uplink CA configurations	SCS	Component carriers in order of increasing carrier frequency					Maximum aggregated bandwidth (MHz)	Fallback group
			Channel bandwidths for carrier (MHz)	Channel bandwidths for carrier (MHz)	Channel bandwidths for carrier (MHz)	Channel bandwidths for carrier (MHz)	Channel bandwidths for carrier (MHz)		
CA_n257(2A)	-	60	50, 100, 200	50, 100, 200				400	
		120	50, 100, 200, 400	50, 100, 200, 400				800	
CA_n260(2A)	-	60	50, 100, 200	50, 100, 200				400	
		120	50, 100, 200, 400	50, 100, 200, 400				800	
CA_n260(3A)	-	60	50, 100, 200	50, 100, 200	50, 100, 200			600	
		120	50, 100, 200, 400	50, 100, 200, 400	50, 100, 200, 400			1200	
CA_n260(4A)	-	60	50, 100, 200	50, 100, 200	50, 100, 200	50, 100, 200		800	
		120	50, 100, 200, 400	50, 100, 200, 400	50, 100, 200, 400	50, 100, 200, 400		1600	
CA_n261(2A)	-	60	50, 100, 200	50, 100, 200				400	
		120	50, 100, 200, 400	50, 100, 200, 400				800	
CA_n261(3A)	-	60	50, 100, 200	50, 100, 200	50, 100, 200			600	
		120	50, 100, 200, 400	50, 100, 200, 400	50, 100, 200, 400			700[1]	
CA_n261(4A)	-	60	50, 100, 200	50, 100, 200	50, 100, 200	50, 100, 200		700[1]	
		120	50, 100, 200, 400	50, 100, 200, 400	50, 100, 200, 400	50, 100, 200, 400		700[1]	
NOTE 1: The maximum bandwidth of band n261 is 850MHz and a non-contiguous gap is in between NR component carriers									

Table 5.5A.2-2: NR CA configurations and bandwidth combination fallback group defined for non-contiguous intra-band CA

<table>
<tr><th></th><th></th><th colspan="6">NR CA configuration / Bandwidth combination set</th></tr>
<tr><th rowspan="2">CA configuration</th><th rowspan="2">Uplink CA configurations (NOTE 1)</th><th colspan="5">Component carriers in order of increasing carrier frequency</th><th rowspan="2">Maximum aggregated bandwidth (MHz)</th></tr>
<tr><th>Channel bandwidths for carrier (MHz)</th><th>Channel bandwidths for carrier (MHz)</th><th>Channel bandwidths for carrier (MHz)</th><th>Channel bandwidths for carrier (MHz)</th><th>Channel bandwidths for carrier (MHz)</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">CA_n260(D-G)</td><td rowspan="2">-</td><td colspan="2">See CA_n260D Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 2 in Table 5.5A.1-2</td><td colspan="3">See CA_n260G Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 3 in Table 5.5A.1-2</td><td rowspan="2">600</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">See CA_n260G Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 3 in Table 5.5A.1-2</td><td colspan="2">See CA_n260D Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 2 in Table 5.5A.1-2</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">CA_n260(D-H)</td><td rowspan="2">-</td><td colspan="2">See CA_n260D Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 2 in Table 5.5A.1-2</td><td colspan="3">See CA_n260H Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 3 in Table 5.5A.1-2</td><td rowspan="2">700</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">See CA_n260H Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 3 in Table 5.5A.1-2</td><td colspan="2">See CA_n260D Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 2 in Table 5.5A.1-2</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">CA_n260(D-I)</td><td rowspan="2">-</td><td colspan="2">See CA_n260D Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 2 in Table 5.5A.1-2</td><td colspan="3">See CA_n260I Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 3 in Table 5.5A.1-2</td><td rowspan="2">800</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">See CA_n260I Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 3 in Table 5.5A.1-2</td><td colspan="2">See CA_n260D Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 2 in Table 5.5A.1-2</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">CA_n260(D-O)</td><td rowspan="2">-</td><td colspan="2">See CA_n260D Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 2 in Table 5.5A.1-2</td><td colspan="3">See CA_n260O Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 4 in Table 5.5A.1-2</td><td rowspan="2">600</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">See CA_n260O Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 4 in Table 5.5A.1-2</td><td colspan="2">See CA_n260D Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 2 in Table 5.5A.1-2</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">CA_n260(D-P)</td><td rowspan="2">-</td><td colspan="2">See CA_n260D Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 2 in Table 5.5A.1-2</td><td colspan="3">See CA_n260P Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 4 in Table 5.5A.1-2</td><td rowspan="2">700</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">See CA_n260P Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 4 in Table 5.5A.1-2</td><td colspan="2">See CA_n260D Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 2 in Table 5.5A.1-2</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">CA_n260(D-Q)</td><td rowspan="2">-</td><td colspan="2">See CA_n260D Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 2 in Table 5.5A.1-2</td><td colspan="3">See CA_n260Q Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 4 in Table 5.5A.1-2</td><td rowspan="2">800</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">See CA_n260Q Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 4 in Table 5.5A.1-2</td><td colspan="2">See CA_n260D Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 2 in Table 5.5A.1-2</td></tr>
<tr><td>CA_n260(E-O)</td><td>-</td><td colspan="2">See CA_n260E Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 2 in Table 5.5A.1-2</td><td colspan="3">See CA_n260O Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 4 in Table 5.5A.1-2</td><td>800</td></tr>
</table>

		See CA_n260O Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 4 in Table 5.5A.1-2	See CA_n260E Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 2 in Table 5.5A.1-2	
CA_n260(E-P)	-	See CA_n260E Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 2 in Table 5.5A.1-2	See CA_n260P Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 4 in Table 5.5A.1-2	800[1]
		See CA_n260P Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 4 in Table 5.5A.1-2	See CA_n260E Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 2 in Table 5.5A.1-2	
CA_n260(E-Q)	-	See CA_n260E Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 2 in Table 5.5A.1-2	See CA_n260Q Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 4 in Table 5.5A.1-2	1000
		See CA_n260Q Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 4 in Table 5.5A.1-2	See CA_n260E Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 2 in Table 5.5A.1-2	
CA_n261(D-G)	-	See CA_n261D Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 2 in Table 5.5A.1-2	See CA_n261G Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 3 in Table 5.5A.1-2	600
		See CA_n261G Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 3 in Table 5.5A.1-2	See CA_n261D Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 2 in Table 5.5A.1-2	
CA_n261(D-H)	-	See CA_n261D Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 2 in Table 5.5A.1-2	See CA_n261H Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 3 in Table 5.5A.1-2	700
		See CA_n261H Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 3 in Table 5.5A.1-2	See CA_n261D Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 2 in Table 5.5A.1-2	
CA_n261(D-I)	-	See CA_n261D Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 2 in Table 5.5A.1-2	See CA_n261I Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 3 in Table 5.5A.1-2	800
		See CA_n261I Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 3 in Table 5.5A.1-2	See CA_n261D Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 2 in Table 5.5A.1-2	
CA_n261(D-O)	-	See CA_n261D Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 2 in Table 5.5A.1-2	See CA_n261O Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 4 in Table 5.5A.1-2	600
		See CA_n261O Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 4 in Table 5.5A.1-2	See CA_n261D Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 2 in Table 5.5A.1-2	
CA_n261(D-P)	-	See CA_n261D Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 2 in Table 5.5A.1-2	See CA_n261P Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 4 in Table 5.5A.1-2	700
		See CA_n261P Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 4 in Table 5.5A.1-2	See CA_n261D Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 2 in Table 5.5A.1-2	

CA_n261(D-Q)	-	See CA_n261D Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 2 in Table 5.5A.1-2	See CA_n261Q Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 4 in Table 5.5A.1-2	800
		See CA_n261Q Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 4 in Table 5.5A.1-2	See CA_n261D Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 2 in Table 5.5A.1-2	
CA_n261(E-O)	-	See CA_n261E Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 2 in Table 5.5A.1-2	See CA_n261O Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 4 in Table 5.5A.1-2	800
		See CA_n261O Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 4 in Table 5.5A.1-2	See CA_n261E Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 2 in Table 5.5A.1-2	
CA_n261(E-P)	-	See CA_n261E Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 2 in Table 5.5A.1-2	See CA_n261P Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 4 in Table 5.5A.1-2	900
		See CA_n261P Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 4 in Table 5.5A.1-2	See CA_n261E Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 2 in Table 5.5A.1-2	
CA_n261(E-Q)	-	See CA_n261E Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 2 in Table 5.5A.1-2	See CA_n261Q Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 4 in Table 5.5A.1-2	800[1]
		See CA_n261Q Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 4 in Table 5.5A.1-2	See CA_n261E Bandwidth Combination Fallback group 2 in Table 5.5A.1-2	
NOTE 1: The maximum bandwidth of band n261 is 850MHz and a non-contiguous gap is in between NR component carriers				

5.5D Configurations for UL-MIMO

The requirements specified in subclause 5.5 are applicable to UE supporting UL-MIMO.

6 Transmitter characteristics

6.1 General

Unless otherwise stated, the transmitter characteristics are specified over the air (OTA) with a single or multiple transmit chains.

6.2 Transmitter power

6.2.1 UE maximum output power

6.2.1.1 UE maximum output power for power class 1

The following requirements define the maximum output power radiated by the UE 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 requirement is verified with the test metric of EIRP (Link=Beam peak search grids, Meas=Link angle). Power class 1 UE is used for fixed wireless access (FWA).

Table 6.2.1.1-1: UE minimum peak EIRP for power class 1

Operating band	Min peak EIRP (dBm)
n257	40.0
n258	40.0
n260	38.0
n261	40.0
NOTE 1: Minimum peak EIRP is defined as the lower limit without tolerance	

The maximum output power values for TRP and EIRP are found in Table 6.2.1.1-2 below. The maximum allowed EIRP is derived from regulatory requirements [8]. The requirements are verified with the test metrics of TRP (Link=TX beam peak direction) in beam locked mode and EIRP (Link=TX beam peak direction, Meas=Link angle).

Table 6.2.1.1-2: UE maximum output power limits for power class 1

Operating band	Max TRP (dBm)	Max EIRP (dBm)
n257	35	55
n258	35	55
n260	35	55
n261	35	55

The minimum EIRP at the 85th percentile of the distribution of radiated power measured over the full sphere around the UE is defined as the spherical coverage requirement and is found in Table 6.2.1.1-3 below. The requirement is verified with the test metric of EIRP (Link=Beam peak search grids, Meas=Link angle).

Table 6.2.1.1-3: UE spherical coverage for power class 1

Operating band	Min EIRP at 85%-tile CDF (dBm)
n257	32.0
n258	32.0
n260	30.0
n261	32.0
NOTE 1: Minimum EIRP at 85%-tile CDF is defined as the lower limit without tolerance	

6.2.1.2 UE maximum output power for power class 2

The following requirements define the maximum output power radiated by the UE 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 requirement is verified with the test metric of EIRP (Link=Beam peak search grids, Meas=Link angle).

Table 6.2.1.2-1: UE minimum peak EIRP for power class 2

Operating band	Min peak EIRP (dBm)
n257	29
n258	29
n260	
n261	29
NOTE 1: Minimum peak EIRP is defined as the lower limit without tolerance	

The maximum output power values for TRP and EIRP are found in Table 6.2.1.2-2 below. The maximum allowed EIRP is derived from regulatory requirements [8]. The requirements are verified with the test metrics of TRP (Link=TX beam peak direction) in beam locked mode and EIRP (Link=TX beam peak direction, Meas=Link angle).

Table 6.2.1.2-2: UE maximum output power limits for power class 2

Operating band	Max TRP (dBm)	Max EIRP (dBm)
n257	23	43
n258	23	43
n260		
n261	23	43

The minimum EIRP at the 60th percentile of the distribution of radiated power measured over the full sphere around the UE is defined as the spherical coverage requirement and is found in Table 6.2.1.2-3 below. The requirement is verified with the test metric of EIRP (Link=Beam peak search grids, Meas=Link angle).

Table 6.2.1.2-3: UE spherical coverage for power class 2

Operating band	Min EIRP at 60%-tile CDF (dBm)
n257	18.0
n258	18.0
n260	
n261	18.0
NOTE 1: Minimum EIRP at 60%-tile CDF is defined as the lower limit without tolerance	

6.2.1.3 UE maximum output power for power class 3

The following requirements define the maximum output power radiated by the UE 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 values listed on the table below are for handheld UE, defined as minimum peak EIRP. The requirement is verified with the test metric of EIRP (Link=Beam peak search grids, Meas=Link angle).

Table 6.2.1.3-1: UE minimum peak EIRP for power class 3

Operating band	Min peak EIRP (dBm)
n257	22.4
n258	22.4
n260	20.6
n261	22.4
NOTE 1: Minimum peak EIRP is defined as the lower limit without tolerance	

The maximum output power values for TRP and EIRP are found on the Table6.2.1.3-2. The max allowed EIRP is derived from regulatory requirements [8]. The requirements are verified with the test metrics of TRP (Link=TX beam peak direction) in beam locked mode and EIRP (Link=TX beam peak direction, Meas=Link angle).

Table 6.2.1-2: UE maximum output power limits for power class 3

Operating band	Max TRP (dBm)	Max EIRP (dBm)
n257	23	43
n258	23	43
n260	23	43
n261	23	43

The minimum EIRP at the 50th percentile of the distribution of radiated power measured over the full sphere around the UE is defined as the spherical coverage requirement and is found in Table 6.2.1.3-3 below. The requirement is verified with the test metric of EIRP (Link=Beam peak search grids, Meas=Link angle).

Table 6.2.1.3-3: UE spherical coverage for power class 3

Operating band	Min EIRP at 50t%-tile CDF (dBm)
n257	11.5
n258	11.5
n260	8
n261	11.5
NOTE 1: Minimum EIRP at 50 %-tile CDF is defined as the lower limit without tolerance NOTE 2: The requirements in this table are only applicable for UE which supports single band in FR2	

6.2.1.4 UE maximum output power for power class 4

The following requirements define the maximum output power radiated by the UE 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 requirement is verified with the test metric of EIRP (Link=Beam peak search grids, Meas=Link angle).

Table 6.2.1.4-1: UE minimum peak EIRP for power class 4

Operating band	Min peak EIRP (dBm)
n257	34
n258	34
n260	31
n261	34
NOTE 1: Minimum peak EIRP is defined as the lower limit without tolerance	

The maximum output power values for TRP and EIRP are found in Table 6.2.1.2-2 below. The maximum allowed EIRP is derived from regulatory requirements [8]. The requirements are verified with the test metrics of TRP (Link=TX beam peak direction) in beam locked mode and EIRP (Link=TX beam peak direction, Meas=Link angle).

Table 6.2.1.4-2: UE maximum output power limits for power class 4

Operating band	Max TRP (dBm)	Max EIRP (dBm)
n257	23	43
n258	23	43
n260	23	43
n261	23	43

The minimum EIRP at the 20th percentile of the distribution of radiated power measured over the full sphere around the UE is defined as the spherical coverage requirement and is found in Table 6.2.1.4-3 below. The requirement is verified with the test metric of EIRP (Link=Beam peak search grids, Meas=Link angle).

Table 6.2.1.4-3: UE spherical coverage for power class 4

Operating band	Min EIRP at 20%-tile CDF (dBm)
n257	25
n258	25
n260	19
n261	25
NOTE 1: Minimum EIRP at 20%-tile CDF is defined as the lower limit without tolerance	

6.2.2 UE maximum output power reduction

6.2.2.0 General

The requirements in section 6.2.2 only apply when both UL and DL of a UE are configured for single CC operation, and they are of the same bandwidth. A UE may reduce its maximum output power due to modulation orders, transmit bandwidth configurations, waveform types and narrow allocations. This Maximum Power Reduction (MPR) is defined in subsections below. When the maximum output power of a UE is modified by MPR, the power limits specified in subclause 6.2.4 apply.

For a UE that is configured for single CC operation with different channel bandwidths in UL and DL, the requirements in section 6.2A.2 apply.

6.2.2.1 UE maximum output power reduction for power class 1

For power class 1, MPR for contiguous allocations is defined as:

$$MPR = \max(MPR_{WT}, MPR_{narrow})$$

Where,

MPR_{narrow} = 10 dB, when aggregated bandwidth is less than or equal to 10.08 MHz

MPR_{WT} is the maximum power reduction due to modulation orders, transmit bandwidth configurations listed in table 5.3.5-1, and waveform types. MPR_{WT} is defined in Table 6.2.2.1-1.

Table 6.2.2.1-1 MPR_{WT} for power class 1

Modulation	MPR_{WT} (dB)		
	Outer RB allocations, 50M, 100M, 200M, 400M	Inner RB allocations, ≤ 200M	Inner RB allocations, 400M
DFT-s-OFDM PI/2 BPSK	≤ [5.5]	≤ [2.5]	≤ 3.0
DFT-s-OFDM QPSK	≤ [6.5]	≤ [3.0]	≤ 3.5
DFT-s-OFDM 16 QAM	≤ [6.5]	≤ [4.0]	≤ 4.5
DFT-s-OFDM 64 QAM	≤ [6.5]	≤ [4.5]	≤ 6.5
CP-OFDM QPSK	≤ [6.5]	≤ [4.5]	≤ 5.0
CP-OFDM 16 QAM	≤ [6.5]	≤ [5.5]	≤ 6.5
CP-OFDM 64 QAM	≤ [7.5]	≤ [7.5]	≤ 9

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

N_{RB} is the maximum number of RBs for a given Channel bandwidth and sub-carrier spacing defined in Table 5.3.2-1.

$$RB_{Start,Low} = \max(1, \text{floor}(L_{CRB}/2))$$

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

$$RB_{Start,High} = N_{RB} – RB_{Start,Low} – L_{CRB}$$

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

$$RB_{Start,Low} \leq RB_{Start} \leq RB_{Start,High,}$$

and

$$L_{CRB} \leq \mathrm{ceil}(N_{RB}/2)$$

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

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

The waveform defined by BW = 100 MHz, SCS = 60 kHz, DFT-S-OFDM QPSK, 128RB0 is the reference waveform with 0 dB MPR and is used for the power class definition.

UE requirements for the waveform defined by BW = 100 MHz, SCS = 60 kHz, DFT-S-OFDM pi/2 BPSK, 128RB0 shall be set to 0 dB MPR.

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

6.2.2.2 UE maximum output power reduction for power class 2

6.2.2.3 UE maximum output power reduction for power class 3

For power class 3 the MPR is defined in Table 6.2.2.3-1.

Table 6.2.2.3-1 MPR for power class 3

		Channel Bandwidth / MPR	
		50 / 100 / 200 MHz	**400 MHz**
DFT-s-OFDM	**Pi/2 BPSK**	1.5	3.0
	QPSK	1.5	3.0
	16QAM	3	4.5
	64QAM	5	6.5
CP-OFDM	**QPSK**	3.5	5.0
	16QAM	5	6.5
	64QAM	7.5	9.0

The waveform defined by BW = 100MHz, SCS=60KHz, DFT-S-OFDM QPSK, 128RB0 is the reference waveform with 0 dB MPR and is used for the power class definition.

UE requirements for the waveform defined by BW = 100MHz, SCS=60KHz, DFT-S-OFDM pi/2 BPSK, 128RB0 is 0 dB MPR.

6.2.2.4 UE maximum output power reduction for power class 4

6.2.3 UE maximum output power with additional requirements

6.2.3.1 General

Additional emission requirements can be signalled by the network with network signalling value indicated by the field *additionalSpectrumEmission.* To meet these additional requirements, additional maximum power reduction (A-MPR) is allowed for the maximum output power as specified in Table 6.2.1-1. Unless stated otherwise, an A-MPR of 0 dB shall be used.

Table 6.2.3.1-1 specifies the additional requirements and allowed A-MPR with corresponding network signalling label and operating band. The mapping between network signalling labels and the *additionalSpectrumEmission* IE defined in 38.331 is specified in Table 6.2.3.1-1A. Unless otherwise stated, the allowed A-MPR is in addition to the allowed MPR specified in subclause 6.2.2.

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

Network Signalling value	Requirements (subclause)	NR Band	Channel bandwidth (MHz)	Resources Blocks (N_{RB})	A-MPR (dB)
NS_200					N/A
NS_201	6.5.3.2.2	n258			

Table 6.2.3.1-1A: Value of additionalSpectrumEmission

NR Band	Value of additionalSpectrumEmission / NS number							
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
n257	NS_200							
n258	NS_200	NS_201						
n260	NS_200							
n261	NS_200							
NOTE: additionalSpectrumEmission corresponds to an information element of the same name defined in sub-clause 6.3.2 of 38.331.								

6.2.3.2 A-MPR for NS_201

A-MPR requirement for NS_201 is FSS.

6.2.4 Configured transmitted power

The UE can configure its maximum output power. The configured UE maximum output power $P_{CMAX,f,c}$ 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 in each receiver branch as specified in 38.215.

The configured UE maximum output power $P_{CMAX,f,c}$ for carrier *f* of a serving cell *c* shall be set such that the corresponding measured peak EIRP $P_{UMAX,f,c}$ is within the following bounds

$$P_{Powerclass} - MAX(MPR_{f,c}, P\text{-}MPR_{f,c}) - MAX\{T(MPR_{f,c}), T(P\text{-}MPR_{f,c})\} \leq P_{UMAX,f,c} \leq EIRP_{max}$$

while the corresponding measured total radiated power $P_{TMAX,f,c}$ is bounded by

$$P_{TMAX,f,c} \leq TRP_{max}$$

with $P_{Powerclass}$ the UE power class as specified in sub-clause 6.2.1, $EIRP_{max}$ the applicable maximum EIRP as specified in sub-clause 6.2.1, $MPR_{f,c}$ as specified in sub-clause 6.2.2, $P\text{-}MPR_{f,c}$ the power management term for the UE and TRP_{max} the maximum TRP for the UE power class as specified in sub-clause 6.2.1. The tolerance $T(\Delta P)$ for applicable values of ΔP (values in dB) is specified in Table 6.2.4-1.

Table 6.2.4-1: $P_{UMAX,f,c}$ tolerance

Operating Band	∆P (dB)	Tolerance T(∆P) (dB)
n257, n258, n260, n261	∆P = 0	0
	0 < ∆P ≤ 2	[1.5]
	2 < ∆P ≤ 3	[2]
	3 < ∆P ≤ 4	[3]
	4 < ∆P ≤ 5	[4]
	5 < ∆P ≤ 10	[5]
	10 < ∆P ≤ 15	[7]
	15 < ∆P ≤ X	[8]
NOTE: X is the value such that $P_{umax,f,c}$ lower bound, $P_{Powerclass}$ - ∆P – T(∆P) = minimum output power specified in subclause 6.3.1		

6.2A Transmitter power for CA

6.2A.1 UE maximum output power for CA

For downlink intra-band contiguous and non-contiguous carrier aggregation with a single uplink component carrier configured in the NR band, the maximum output power is specified in Table 6.2.1-1.

For uplink intra-band contiguous carrier aggregation for any CA bandwidth class, the maximum output power is specified in Table 6.2.1-1

6.2A.2 UE maximum output power reduction for CA

For intra-band contiguous carrier aggregation, UE is allowed to reduce the maximum output power due to higher order modulations and transmit bandwidth configurations for aggregated bandwidth less than 400 MHz. The allowed maximum power reduction (MPR) is defined in Table 6.2A.2-1. The requirement is defined for 2 equal, contiguous CCs, with a single contiguous RB allocation that encloses the inter-CC gap, and with the same type of waveform in both CCs.

Table 6.2A.2-1 Maximum power reduction (MPR) for UE

		Aggregated channel bandwidth
		< 400MHz
DFT-s-OFDM	Pi/2 BPSK	[5.0]
	QPSK	[5.0]
	16 QAM	[6.0]
	64 QAM	[8.5]
CP-OFDM	QPSK	[5.0]
	16 QAM	[6.0]
	64 QAM	[8.5]

For the UE maximum output power modified by MPR, the power limits specified in subclause 6.2A.4 apply.

6.2D Transmitter power for UL-MIMO

6.2D.1 UE maximum output power for UL-MIMO

6.2D.1.2 UE maximum output power for UL-MIMO for power class 2

The following requirements define the maximum output power radiated by the UE with UL-MIMO for any transmission bandwidth within the channel bandwidth for non-CA configuration, unless otherwise stated. Requirements in Table 6.2D.1.2-1 shall be met with the UL-MIMO configurations specified in Table 6.2D.1.2-3. The period of measurement shall be at least one sub frame (1ms). The requirement is verified with the test metric of EIRP (Link=Beam peak search grids, Meas=Link angle).

Table 6.2D.1.2-1: UE minimum peak EIRP for UL-MIMO for power class 2

Operating band	Min peak EIRP (dBm)	Maximum allowed total TRP (dBm)
n257	29	23
NOTE 1: Minimum peak EIRP is defined as the lower limit without tolerance. NOTE 2: Min Peak EIRP refers to the total EIRP for the UL beams peaks.		

The maximum output power values for TRP and EIRP are found in Table 6.2D.1.2-2 below. The maximum allowed EIRP is derived from regulatory requirements [8]. The requirements are verified with the test metrics of TRP (Link=TX beam peak direction) in beam locked mode and EIRP (Link=TX beam peak direction, Meas=Link angle).

Table 6.2D.1.2-2: UE maximum output power limits for UL-MIMO for power class 2

Operating band	Max TRP (dBm)	Max EIRP (dBm)
n257	23	43

Table 6.2D.1.2-3: UL-MIMO configuration

Transmission scheme	DCI format	Codebook Index
Codebook based uplink	DCI format 0_1	Codebook index 0

6.2D.1.3 UE maximum output power for UL-MIMO for power class 3

The following requirements define the maximum output power radiated by the UE with UL-MIMO for any transmission bandwidth within the channel bandwidth for non-CA configuration, unless otherwise stated. Requirements in Table 6.2D.1.3-1 shall be met with the UL-MIMO configurations specified in Table 6.2D.1.3-3. The period of measurement shall be at least one sub frame (1ms). The requirement is verified with the test metric of EIRP (Link=Beam peak search grids, Meas=Link angle).

Table 6.2D.1.3-1: UE minimum peak EIRP for UL-MIMO for power class 3

Operating band	Min peak EIRP (dBm)
n257	22.4
n258	22.4
n260	20.6
n261	22.4
NOTE 1: Minimum peak EIRP is defined as the lower limit without tolerance. NOTE 2: Min Peak EIRP refers to the total EIRP for the UL beams peaks.	

The maximum output power values for TRP and EIRP are found in Table 6.2D.1.3-2 below. The maximum allowed EIRP is derived from regulatory requirements [8]. The requirements are verified with the test metrics of TRP (Link=TX beam peak direction) in beam locked mode and EIRP (Link=TX beam peak direction, Meas=Link angle).

Table 6.2D.1.3-2: UE maximum output power limits for UL-MIMO for power class 3

Operating band	Max TRP (dBm)	Max EIRP (dBm)
n257	23	43
n258	23	43
n260	23	43
n261	23	43

Table 6.2D.1.3-3: UL-MIMO configuration

Transmission scheme	DCI format	Codebook Index
Codebook based uplink	DCI format 0_1	Codebook index 0

6.2D.2 UE maximum output power for modulation / channel bandwidth for UL-MIMO

6.2D.2.2 UE maximum output power for modulation / channel bandwidth for UL-MIMO for power class 2

For UE with UL-MIMO, the allowed Maximum Power Reduction (MPR) for the maximum output power in Table 6.2D.1.2-1 is specified in Table 6.2.2.2-1. The requirements shall be met with UL-MIMO configurations specified in Table 6.2D.1.2-3.

For the UE maximum output power modified by MPR, the power limits specified in subclause 6.2D.4 apply.

6.2D.2.3 UE maximum output power for modulation / channel bandwidth for UL-MIMO for power class 3

For UE with UL-MIMO, the allowed Maximum Power Reduction (MPR) for the maximum output power in Table 6.2D.1.3-1 is specified in Table 6.2.2-1. The requirements shall be met with UL-MIMO configurations specified in Table 6.2D.1.3-3.

For the UE maximum output power modified by MPR, the power limits specified in subclause 6.2D.4 apply.

6.2D.3 UE maximum output power with additional requirements for UL-MIMO

6.2D.3.2 UE maximum output power with additional requirements for UL-MIMO for power class 2

For UE with UL-MIMO, the A-MPR values specified in subclause 6.2.3 shall apply to the maximum output power specified in Table 6.2D.1.2-1. The requirements shall be met with the UL-MIMO configurations specified in Table 6.2D.1.2-3.

For the UE maximum output power modified by A-MPR, the power limits specified in subclause 6.2D.4 apply.

6.2D.3.3 UE maximum output power with additional requirements for UL-MIMO for power class 3

For UE with UL-MIMO, the A-MPR values specified in subclause 6.2.3 shall apply to the maximum output power specified in Table 6.2D.1.3-1. The requirements shall be met with the UL-MIMO configurations specified in Table 6.2D.1.3-3.

For the UE maximum output power modified by A-MPR, the power limits specified in subclause 6.2D.4 apply.

6.2D.4 Configured transmitted power for UL-MIMO

For configured with ULMIMO either in polarization MIMO or in spatial MIMO scheme, the configured maximum output power $P_{CMAX,c}$ for serving cell *c* is defined as sum of all streams and is bound by limits set in section 6.2.4.

6.3 Output power dynamics

6.3.1 Minimum output power

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

6.3.1.1 Minimum output power for power class 1

For power class 1 UE, the minimum output power shall not exceed the values specified in Table 6.3.1.1-1 for each operating band supported. The minimum power is verified in beam locked mode with the test metric of EIRP (Link=TX beam peak direction, Meas=Link angle).

Table 6.3.1.1-1: Minimum output power for power class 1

Operating band	Channel bandwidth (MHz)	Minimum output power (dBm)	Measurement bandwidth (MHz)
n257, n258, n260, n261	50	4	47.52
	100	4	95.04
	200	4	190.08
	400	4	380.16

6.3.1.2 Minimum output power for power class 2, 3, and 4

The minimum output power shall not exceed the values specified in Table 6.3.1.2-1 for each operating band supported. The minimum power is verified in beam locked mode with the test metric of EIRP (Link=TX beam peak direction, Meas=Link angle).

Table 6.3.2-1: Minimum output power for power class 2, 3, and 4

Operating band	Channel bandwidth (MHz)	Minimum output power (dBm)	Measurement bandwidth (MHz)
n257, n258, n260, n261	50	-13	47.52
	100	-13	95.04
	200	-13	190.08
	400	-13	380.16

6.3.2 Transmit OFF power

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 UE is not allowed to transmit or during periods when the UE is not transmitting a sub-frame. During DTX and measurements gaps, the transmitter is not considered OFF.

The transmit OFF power shall not exceed the values specified in Table 6.3.2-1 for each operating band supported. The requirement is verified with the test metric of TRP (Link=TX beam peak direction).

Table 6.3.2-1: Transmit OFF power

Operating band	Channel bandwidth / Transmit OFF power (dBm) / measurement bandwidth			
	50 MHz	**100 MHz**	**200 MHz**	**400 MHz**
n257, n258, n260, n261	-35	-35	-35	-35
	47.52 MHz	95.04 MHz	190.08 MHz	380.16 MHz

6.3.3 Transmit ON/OFF time mask

6.3.3.1 General

The transmit ON/OFF time mask defines the transient period(s) allowed

- between transmit OFF power and transmit ON power symbols (transmit ON/OFF)
- between continuous ON-power transmissions when power change or RB hopping is applied.

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

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

The transmit ON/OFF time mask is defined as a directional requirement. The requirement is verified in beam locked mode at beam peak direction. The maximum allowed EIRP OFF power level is -30dBm at beam peak direction. The requirement is verified with the test metric of EIRP (Link=TX beam peak direction, Meas=Link angle).

In the following sub-clauses, following definitions apply:

- A slot transmission is a Type A transmission.
- A long subslot transmission is a Type B transmission with more than 2 symbols.
- A short subslot transmission is a Type B transmission with 1 or 2 symbols.

6.3.3.2 General ON/OFF time mask

The general ON/OFF time mask defines the observation period allowed between transmit OFF and ON power. ON/OFF scenarios include: the beginning or end of DTX, measurement gap, contiguous, and non-contiguous transmission, etc

The OFF power measurement period is defined in a duration of at least one slot excluding any transient periods. The ON power is defined as the mean power over one slot excluding any transient period.

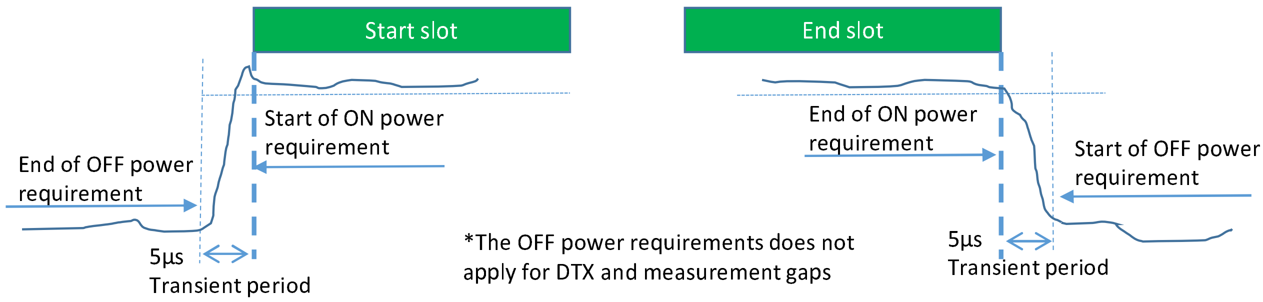

Figure 6.3.3.2-1: General ON/OFF time mask for NR UL transmission in FR2

6.3.3.3 Transmit power time mask for slot and short or long subslot boundaries

The transmit power time mask for slot and a long subslot transmission boundaries defines the transient periods allowed between slot and long subslot PUSCH transmissions. For PUSCH-PUCCH and PUSCH-SRS transitions and multiplexing the time masks in sub-clause 6.3.3.7 apply.

The transmit power time mask for slot or long subslot and short subslot transmission boundaries defines the transient periods allowed between slot or long subslot and short subslot transmissions. The time masks in sub-clause 6.3.3.8 apply.

The transmit power time mask for short subslot transmissiona boundaries defines the transient periods allowed between short subslot transmissions. The time masks in sub-clause 6.3.3.9 apply.

6.3.3.4 PRACH time mask

The PRACH ON power is specified as the mean power over the PRACH measurement period excluding any transient periods as shown in Figure 6.3.3.4-1. The measurement period for different PRACH preamble format is specified in Table 6.3.3.4-1.

Table 6.3.3.4-1: PRACH ON power measurement period

PRACH preamble format	Measurement period (ms)
TBD	TBD
TBD	TBD
TBD	TBD
TBD	TBD
TBD	TBD

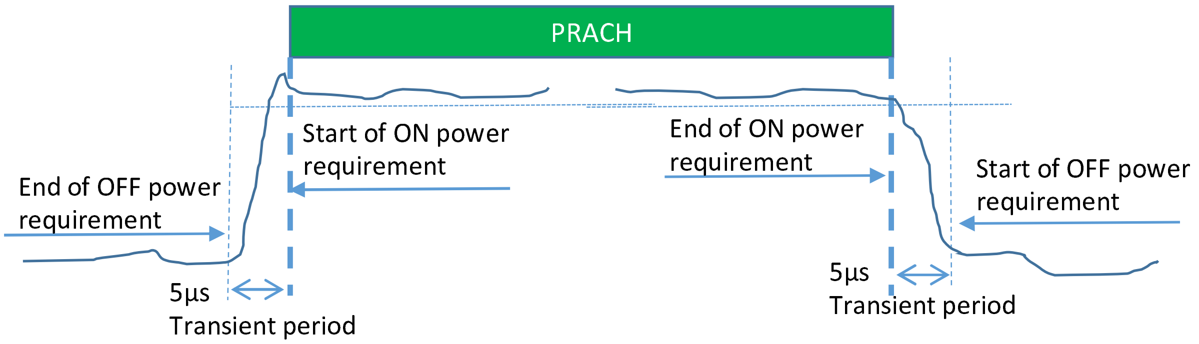

Figure 6.3.3.4-1: PRACH ON/OFF time mask

6.3.3.5 Void

6.3.3.6 SRS time mask

In the case a single SRS transmission, the ON power is defined as the mean power over the symbol duration excluding any transient period; Figure 6.3.3.6-1.

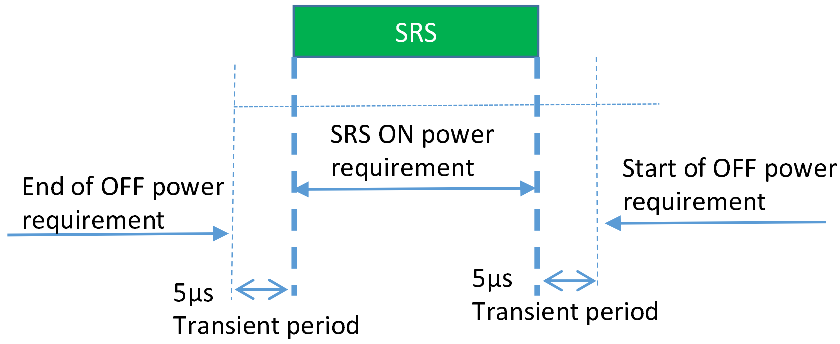

Figure 6.3.3.6-1: Single SRS time mask for NR UL transmission

In the case multiple consecutive SRS transmission, the ON power is defined as the mean power for each symbol duration excluding any transient period. See Figure 7.7.4-2

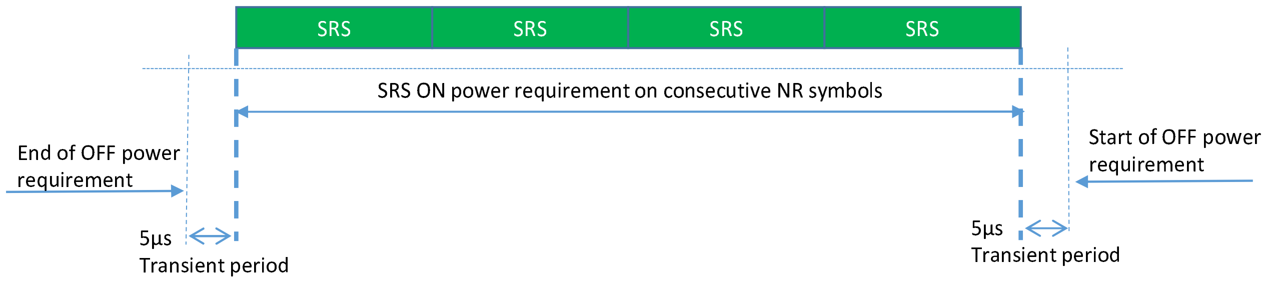

Figure 6.3.3.6-2: Consecutive SRS time mask for the case when no power change is required

When power change between consecutive SRS transmissions is required, then Figure 6.3.3.6-3 and Figure 6.3.3.6-4 apply.

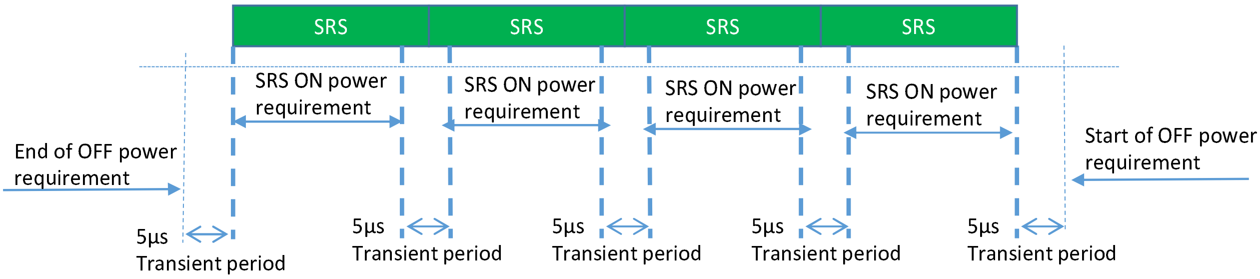

Figure 6.3.3.6-3: Consecutive SRS time mask for the case when power change is required and when 60kHz SCS is used in FR2

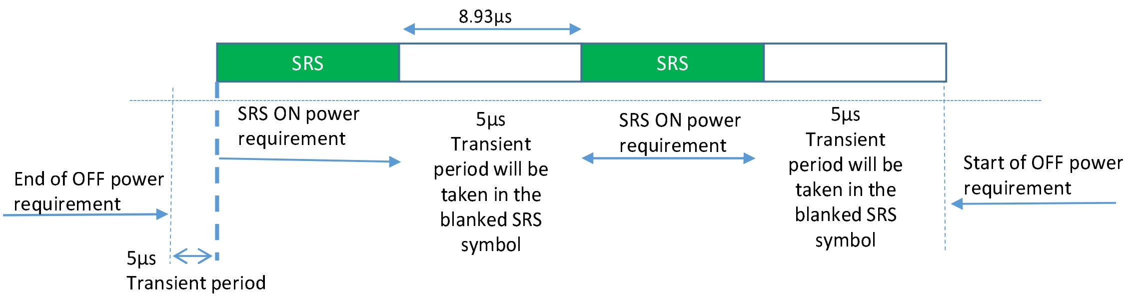

Figure 6.3.3.6-4: Consecutive SRS time mask for the case when power change is required and when 120kHz SCS is used in FR2

6.3.3.7 PUSCH-PUCCH and PUSCH-SRS time masks

The PUCCH/PUSCH/SRS time mask defines the observation period between sounding reference symbol (SRS) and an adjacent PUSCH/PUCCH symbol and subsequent UL transmissions. The time masks apply for all types of frame structures and their allowed PUCCH/PUSCH/SRS transmissions unless otherwise stated.

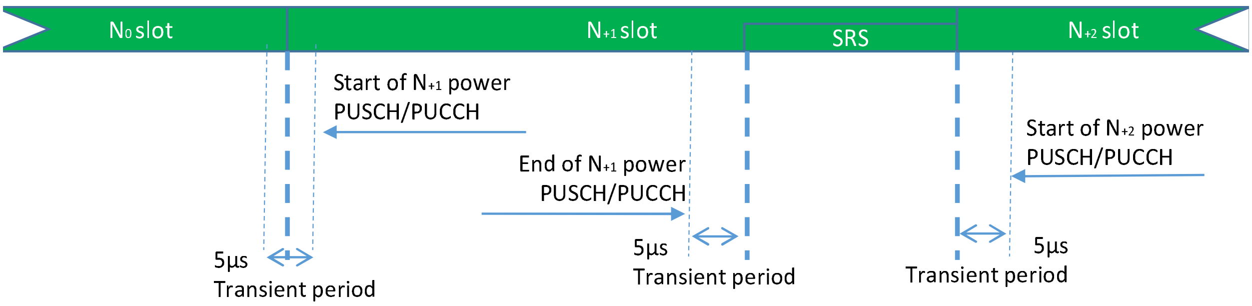

Figure 6.3.3.7-1: PUCCH/PUSCH/SRS time mask when there is a transmission before or after or both before and after SRS

When there is no transmission preceding SRS transmission or succeeding SRS transmission, then the same time mask applies as shown in Figure 6.3.3.7-1.

6.3.3.8 Transmit power time mask for consecutive slot or long subslot transmission and short subslot transmission boundaries

The transmit power time mask for consecutive slot or long subslot transmission and short subslot transmission boundaries defines the transient periods allowed between such transmissions.

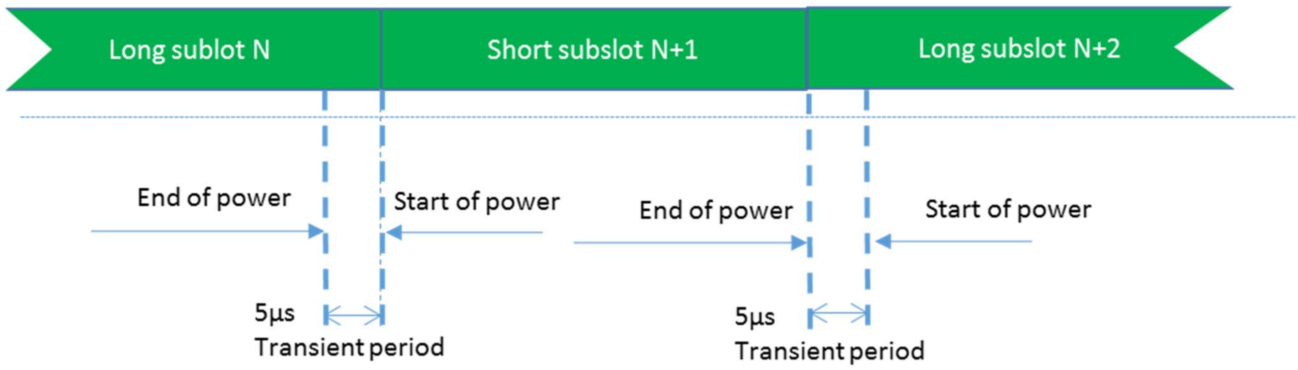

Figure 6.3.3.8-1: Consecutive slot or long subslot transmission and short subslot transmission time mask

6.3.3.9 Transmit power time mask for consecutive short subslot transmissions boundaries

The transmit power time mask for consecutive short subslot transmission boundaries defines the transient periods allowed between short subslot transmissions.

The transient period shall be equally shared as shown on Figure 6.3.3.9-2.

Figure 6.3.3.9-1: Void

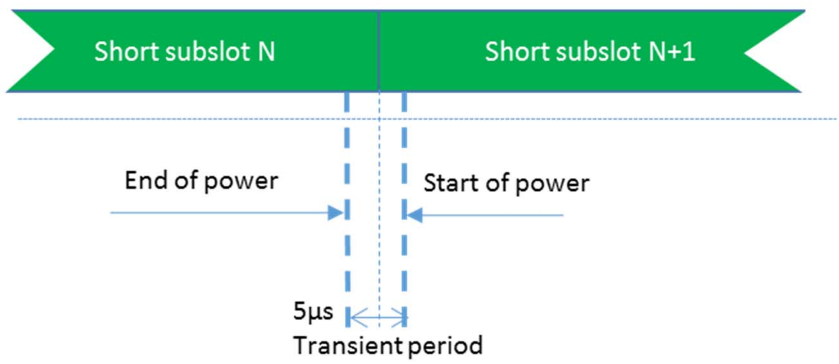

Figure 6.3.3.9-2: Consecutive short subslot transmissions time mask where DMRS is not the first symbol in the adjacent short subslot transmission

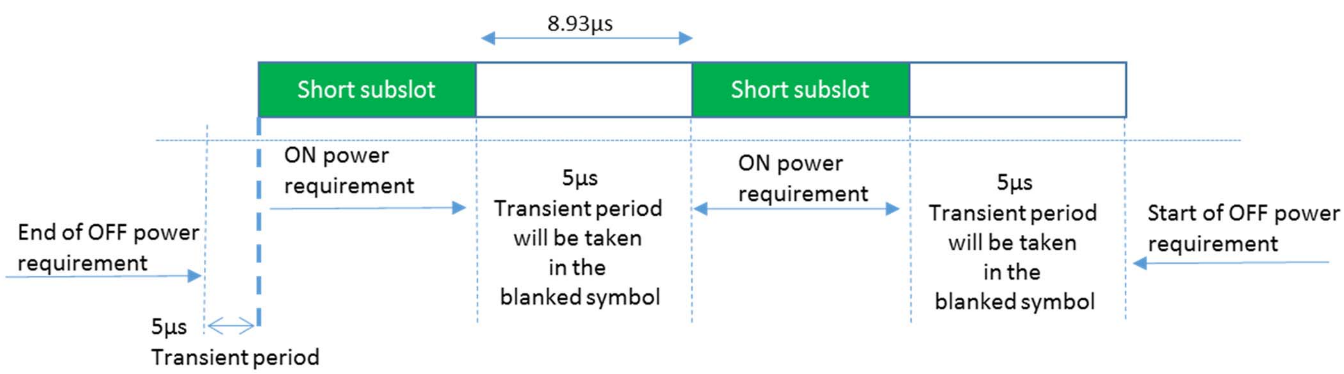

Figure 6.3.3.9-3: Consecutive short subslot (1 symbol gap) time mask for the case when transient period is required on both sides of the symbol and when 120kHz SCS is used in FR2

6.3.4 Power control

6.3.4.1 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.

6.3.4.2 Absolute power tolerance

The absolute power tolerance is the ability of the UE transmitter to set its initial output power to a specific value for the first sub-frame at the start of a contiguous transmission or non-contiguous transmission with a transmission gap larger than 20 ms. The tolerance includes the channel estimation error RSRP estimate.

The minimum requirements specified in Table 6.3.4.2-1 apply in the power range bounded by the minimum output power as specified in sub-clause 6.3.1 (‘P_{min}’) and the maximum output power as specified in sub-clause 6.2.1 as minimum peak EIRP (‘P_{max}’). The intermediate power point ‘P_{int}’ is defined in table 6.3.4.2-2

Table 6.3.4.2-1: Absolute power tolerance

Power Range	Tolerance
$P_{int} \geq P \geq P_{min}$	± [14.0] dB
$P_{max} \geq P > P_{int}$	± [12.0] dB

Table 6.3.4.2-2: Intermediate power point

Power Parameter	Value
P_{int}	P_{max} – 12.0 dB

6.3.4.3 Relative power tolerance

The relative power tolerance is the ability of the UE transmitter to set its output power in a target sub-frame relatively to the power of the most recently transmitted reference sub-frame if the transmission gap between these sub-frames is 20 ms.

The minimum requirements specified in Table 6.3.4.3-1 apply when the power of the target and reference sub-frames are within the power range bounded by the minimum output power as defined in sub-clause 6.3.1 and Pint as defined in sub-clause 6.3.4.2. The minimum requirements specified in Table 6.3.4.3-2 apply when the power of the target and reference sub-frames are within the power range bounded by Pint as defined in sub-clause 6.3.4.2 and the measured P_{UMAX} as defined in sub-clause 6.2.4.

Table 6.3.4.3-1: Relative power tolerance, $P_{int} \geq P \geq P_{min}$

Power step ∆P (Up or down) (dB)	All combinations of PUSCH and PUCCH, PUSCH/PUCCH and SRS transitions between sub-frames, PRACH (dB)
ΔP < 2	[±5.0]
2 ≤ ΔP < 3	[±6.0]
3 ≤ ΔP < 4	[±7.0]
4 ≤ ΔP < 10	[±8.0]
10 ≤ ΔP < 15	[±10.0]
15 ≤ ΔP	[±11.0]

Table 6.3.4.3-2: Relative power tolerance, $P_{UMAX} \geq P > P_{int}$

Power step ΔP (Up or down) (dB)	All combinations of PUSCH and PUCCH, PUSCH/PUCCH and SRS transitions between sub-frames, PRACH (dB)
ΔP < 2	[±3.0]
2 ≤ ΔP < 3	[±4.0]
3 ≤ ΔP < 4	[±5.0]
4 ≤ ΔP < 10	[±6.0]
10 ≤ ΔP < 15	[±8.0]
15 ≤ ΔP	[±9.0]

6.3.4.4 Aggregate power tolerance

The aggregate power control tolerance is the ability of the UE transmitter to maintain its power during non-contiguous transmissions within 21ms in response to 0 dB TPC commands with respect to the first UE transmission and all other power control parameters as specified in 38.213 kept constant.

The minimum requirements specified in Table 6.3.4.4-1 apply when the power of the target and reference sub-frames are within the power range bounded by the minimum output power as defined in sub-clause 6.3.1 and P_{int} as defined in sub-clause 6.3.4.2. The minimum requirements specified in Table 6.3.4.4-2 apply when the power of the target and reference sub-frames are within the power range bounded by Pint as defined in sub-clause 6.3.4.2 and the maximum output power as specified in sub-clause 6.2.1.

Table 6.3.4.4-1: Aggregate power tolerance, $P_{int} \geq P \geq P_{min}$

TPC command	UL channel	Aggregate power tolerance within 21ms
0 dB	PUCCH	± [5.5] dB
0 dB	PUSCH	± [5.5] dB

Table 6.3.4.4-2: Aggregate power tolerance, $P_{max} \geq P \geq P_{int}$

TPC command	UL channel	Aggregate power tolerance within 21ms
0 dB	PUCCH	± [3.5] dB
0 dB	PUSCH	± [3.5] dB

6.3A Output power dynamics for CA

6.3A.1 Minimum output power for CA

For intra-band contiguous carrier aggregation, the minimum controlled output power of the UE is defined as the transmit power of the UE per component carrier, i.e., EIRP in the channel bandwidth of each component carrier for all transmit bandwidth configurations (resource blocks), when the power on both component carriers are set to a minimum value.

The minimum output power shall not exceed the values specified in Table 6.3A.1-1 for each operating band supported. The minimum power is verified in beam locked mode with the test metric of EIRP (Link=TX beam peak direction, Meas=Link angle).

Table 6.3A.1-1: Minimum output power for CA

Operating band	Channel bandwidth (MHz)	Minimum output power (dBm)	Measurement bandwidth (MHz)
n257, n258, n260, n261	50	-13	47.52
	100	-13	95.04
	200	-13	190.08
	400	-13	380.16

6.3A.2 Transmit OFF power for CA

For intra-band contiguous carrier aggregation, the transmit OFF power is defined as the TRP in the channel bandwidth per component carrier when the transmitter is OFF. The transmitter is considered OFF when the UE is not allowed to transmit or during periods when the UE is not transmitting a sub-frame. During DTX and measurements gaps, the transmitter is not considered OFF.

The transmit OFF power shall not exceed the values specified in Table 6.3A.2-1 for each operating band supported.

Table 6.3A.2-1: Transmit OFF power for CA

Operating band	Channel bandwidth / Transmit OFF power (dBm) / measurement bandwidth			
	50 MHz	100 MHz	200 MHz	400 MHz
n257, n258, n260, n261	-35	-35	-35	-35
	47.52 MHz	95.04 MHz	190.08 MHz	380.16 MHz

6.3A.3 Transmit ON/OFF time mask for CA

For intra-band contiguous carrier aggregation, the general output power ON/OFF time mask specified in subclause 6.3.3.2 is applicable for each component carrier during the ON power period and the transient periods. The OFF period as specified in subclause 6.3.3.2 shall only be applicable for each component carrier when all the component carriers are OFF.

6.3A.4 Power control for CA

No requirements unique to CA operation are defined.

6.3D Output power dynamics for UL-MIMO

6.3D.1 Minimum output power for UL-MIMO

6.3D.1.2 Minimum output power for UL-MIMO for power class 2, 3 and 4

For UE supporting UL-MIMO, the minimum controlled output power is defined as the EIRP, i.e. the sum of the power in the channel bandwidth for all transmit bandwidth configurations (resource blocks), when the UE power is set to a minimum value. The minimum output power shall not exceed the values specified in Table 6.3.2-1. The minimum power is verified in beam locked mode with the test metric of EIRP (Link=TX beam peak direction, Meas=Link angle).

6.3D.2 Transmit OFF power for UL-MIMO

For UE supporting UL-MIMO, 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 UE is not allowed to transmit or during periods when the UE is not transmitting a sub-frame. During DTX and measurements gaps, the transmitter is not considered OFF. The minimum output power shall not exceed the values specified in Table 6.3.2-1. The requirement is verified with the test metric of TRP (Link=TX beam peak direction).

6.3D.3 Transmit ON/OFF time mask for UL-MIMO

For UE supporting UL-MIMO, the ON/OFF time mask requirements in subclause 6.3.3 apply. The requirements shall be met with the UL-MIMO configurations specified in Table 6.2D.1.3-3.

6.4 Transmit signal quality

6.4.1 Frequency Error

The UE modulated carrier frequency shall be accurate to within ±0.1 PPM observed over a period of 1 msec compared to the carrier frequency received from the NR gNB.

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).

6.4.2 Transmit modulation quality

6.4.2.0 General

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

- Error Vector Magnitude (EVM) for the allocated resource blocks (RBs)
- EVM equalizer spectrum flatness derived from the equalizer coefficients generated by the EVM measurement process
- Carrier leakage
- In-band emissions for the non-allocated RB

All the parameters defined in subclause 6.4.2 are defined using the measurement methodology specified in Annex F.

All the requirements in 6.4.2 are defined as directional requirement. The requirements are verified in beam locked mode on beam peak direction, with parameter *maxRank* (as defined in TS38.331) set to 1. The requirements are applicable to UL transmission from each configurable antenna port (as defined in TS38.331) of UE, enabled one at a time.

6.4.2.1 Error vector magnitude

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

The measured waveform is further equalised using the channel estimates subjected to the EVM equaliser spectrum flatness requirement specified in sub-clauses 6.4.2.4 and 6.4.2.5. For DFT-s-OFDM waveforms, the EVM result is defined after the front-end FFT and IDFT as the square root of the ratio of the mean error vector power to the mean reference power expressed as a %. For CP-OFDM waveforms, the EVM result is defined after the front-end FFT as the square root of the ratio of the mean error vector power to the mean reference power expressed as a %.

The basic EVM measurement interval in the time domain is one preamble sequence for the PRACH and the duration of PUCCH/PUSCH channel, or one hop, if frequency hopping is enabled for PUCCH and PUSCH in the time domain. The EVM measurement interval is reduced by any symbols that contains an allowable power transient as defined in subclause 6.3.3.

The RMS average of the basic EVM measurements for the average EVM case, and for the reference signal EVM case, for the different modulations schemes shall not exceed the values specified in Table 6.4.2.1-1 for the parameters defined in Table 6.4.2.1-2 or Table 6.4.2.1-3 depending on UE power class. The measurement interval for the EVM determination is 10 subframes. The requirement is verified with the test metric of EVM (Link=TX beam peak direction, Meas=Link angle).

Table 6.4.2.1-1: 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
16 QAM	%	12.5	12.5
64 QAM	%	8.0	8.0

Table 6.4.2.1-2: Parameters for Error Vector Magnitude for power class 1

Parameter	Unit	Level
UE EIRP	dBm	≥ 4
UE EIRP for UL 16QAM	dBm	≥ 7
UE EIRP for UL 64QAM	dBm	≥ 11
Operating conditions		Normal conditions

Table 6.4.2.1-3: Parameters for Error Vector Magnitude for power class 2, 3, and 4

Parameter	Unit	Level
UE EIRP	dBm	≥ -13
UE EIRP for UL 16QAM	dBm	≥ -10
UE EIRP for UL 64QAM	dBm	≥ -6
Operating conditions		Normal conditions

6.4.2.2 Carrier leakage

6.4.2.2.1 General

Carrier leakage is an additive sinusoid waveform. The carrier leakage requirement is defined for each component carrier. The measurement interval is one slot in the time domain. The relative carrier leakage power is a power ratio of the additive sinusoid waveform to the power in the modulated waveform.

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

6.4.2.2.2 Carrier leakage for power class 1

When carrier leakage is contained inside the spectrum confined within the configured UL and DL CCs, the relative carrier leakage power shall not exceed the values specified in Table 6.4.2.2.2-1 for power class 1 UEs.

Table 6.4.2.2.2-1: Minimum requirements for relative carrier leakage power for power class 1

Parameters	Relative Limit (dBc)
EIRP > 17 dBm	-25
4 dBm ≤ EIRP ≤ 17 dBm	-20

6.4.2.2.3 Carrier leakage for power class 2

6.4.2.2.4 Carrier leakage for power class 3

When carrier leakage is contained inside the spectrum occupied by the configured UL CCs and DL CCs, the relative carrier leakage power shall not exceed the values specified in Table 6.4.2.2.4-1 for power class 3 UEs.

Table 6.4.2.2.4-1: Minimum requirements for relative carrier leakage power for power class 3

Parameters	Relative Limit (dBc)
EIRP > 0 dBm	-25
-13 dBm ≤ EIRP ≤ 0 dBm	-20

6.4.2.2.5 Carrier leakage for power class 4

6.4.2.3 In-band emissions

6.4.2.3.1 General

The in-band emission is defined as the average across 12 sub-carriers and as a function of the RB offset from the edge of the allocated UL transmission bandwidth. The in-band emission is measured as the ratio of the UE output power in a non–allocated RB to the UE output power in an allocated RB.

The basic in-band emissions measurement interval is identical to that of the EVM test.

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

6.4.2.3.2 In-band emissions for power class 1

The relative in-band emission shall not exceed the values specified in Table 6.4.2.3.2-1 for power class 1 UEs.

Table 6.4.2.3.2-1: Requirements for in-band emissions for power class 1

Parameter description	Unit	Limit (NOTE 1)		Applicable Frequencies
General	dB	$max\begin{bmatrix} -25 - 10.\log_{10}\left(\frac{N_{RB}}{L_{CRB}}\right), \\ 20.\log_{10}(EVM) - 5.\frac{(\lvert\Delta_{RB}\rvert - 1)}{L_{CRB}}, \\ -55.1dBm - P_{RB} \end{bmatrix}$		Any non-allocated (NOTE 2)
IQ Image	dB	-25	Output power > 27 dBm	Image frequencies (NOTES 2, 3)
		-20	Output power ≤ 27 dBm	
Carrier leakage	dBc	-25	Output power > 17 dBm	Carrier frequency (NOTES 4, 5)
		-20	4 dBm ≤ Output power ≤ 17 dBm	

NOTE 1: An in-band emissions combined limit is evaluated in each non-allocated RB. For each such RB, the minimum requirement is calculated as the higher of (P_{RB} - 25 dB) and the power sum of all limit values (General, IQ Image or Carrier leakage) that apply. P_{RB} is defined in NOTE 10.

NOTE 2: The measurement bandwidth is 1 RB and the limit is expressed as a ratio of measured power in one non-allocated RB to the measured average power per allocated RB, where the averaging is done across all allocated RBs. For pi/2 BPSK with Spectrum Shaping, the limit is expressed as a ratio of measured power in one non-allocated RB to the measured power in the allocated RB with highest PSD

NOTE 3: The applicable frequencies for this limit are those that are enclosed in the reflection of the allocated bandwidth, based on symmetry with respect to the carrier frequency, but excluding any allocated RBs.

NOTE 4: The measurement bandwidth is 1 RB and the limit is expressed as a ratio of measured power in one non-allocated RB to the measured total power in all allocated RBs.

NOTE 5: The applicable frequencies for this limit are those that are enclosed in the RBs containing the DC frequency if N_{RB} is odd, or in the two RBs immediately adjacent to the DC frequency if N_{RB} is even but excluding any allocated RB.

NOTE 6: L_{CRB} is the Transmission Bandwidth (see Figure 5.3.3-1).

NOTE 7: N_{RB} is the Transmission Bandwidth Configuration (see Figure 5.3.3-1).

NOTE 8: EVM s the limit for the modulation format used in the allocated RBs.

NOTE 9: Δ_{RB} is the starting frequency offset between the allocated RB and the measured non-allocated RB (e.g. Δ_{RB}= 1 or Δ_{RB}= -1 for the first adjacent RB outside of the allocated bandwidth).

NOTE 10: P_{RB} is the transmitted power per allocated RB, measured in dBm.

NOTE 11: All powers are EIRP in beam peak direction.

6.4.2.3.3 In-band emissions for power class 2

6.4.2.3.4 In-band emissions for power class 3

The relative in-band emission shall not exceed the values specified in Table 6.4.2.3.4-1 for power class 3 UEs.

Table 6.4.2.3.4-1: Requirements for in-band emissions for power class 3

Parameter description	Unit	Limit (NOTE 1)		Applicable Frequencies
General	dB	$max\left[\begin{array}{c} -25\ -10.\log_{10}\left(\frac{N_{RB}}{L_{CRB}}\right), \\ 20.\log_{10}(EVM)-\ 5.\frac{(\lvert\Delta_{RB}\rvert-1)}{L_{CRB}}, \\ -55.1dBm-P_{RB}\end{array}\right]$		Any non-allocated (NOTE 2)
IQ Image	dB	-25	Output power > 10 dBm	Image frequencies (NOTES 2, 3)
		-20	Output power ≤ 10 dBm	
Carrier leakage	dBc	-25	Output power > 0 dBm	Carrier frequency (NOTES 4, 5)
		-20	-13 dBm ≤ Output power ≤ 0 dBm	

NOTE 1: An in-band emissions combined limit is evaluated in each non-allocated RB. For each such RB, the minimum requirement is calculated as the higher of (P_{RB} - 25 dB) and the power sum of all limit values (General, IQ Image or Carrier leakage) that apply. P_{RB} is defined in NOTE 10.
NOTE 2: The measurement bandwidth is 1 RB and the limit is expressed as a ratio of measured power in one non-allocated RB to the measured average power per allocated RB, where the averaging is done across all allocated RBs. For pi/2 BPSK with Spectrum Shaping, the limit is expressed as a ratio of measured power in one non-allocated RB to the measured power in the allocated RB with highest PSD
NOTE 3: The applicable frequencies for this limit are those that are enclosed in the reflection of the allocated bandwidth, based on symmetry with respect to the carrier frequency, but excluding any allocated RBs.
NOTE 4: The measurement bandwidth is 1 RB and the limit is expressed as a ratio of measured power in one non-allocated RB to the measured total power in all allocated RBs.
NOTE 5: The applicable frequencies for this limit are those that are enclosed in the RBs containing the DC frequency if N_{RB} is odd, or in the two RBs immediately adjacent to the DC frequency if N_{RB} is even but excluding any allocated RB.
NOTE 6: L_{CRB} is the Transmission Bandwidth (see Figure 5.3.3-1).
NOTE 7: N_{RB} is the Transmission Bandwidth Configuration (see Figure 5.3.3-1).
NOTE 8: EVM s the limit for the modulation format used in the allocated RBs.
NOTE 9: Δ_{RB} is the starting frequency offset between the allocated RB and the measured non-allocated RB (e.g. Δ_{RB}= 1 or Δ_{RB}= -1 for the first adjacent RB outside of the allocated bandwidth).
NOTE 10: P_{RB} is the transmitted power per allocated RB, measured in dBm.
NOTE 11: All powers are EIRP in beam peak direction.

6.4.2.3.5 In-band emissions for power class 4

6.4.2.4 EVM equalizer spectrum flatness

The EVM measurement process (as described in Annex F) entails generation of a zero-forcing equalizer. The EVM equalizer spectrum flatness is defined in terms of the maximum peak-to-peak ripple of the equalizer coefficients (dB) across the allocated uplink block. The basic measurement interval is the same as for EVM.

For BPSK modulation waveforms, the minimum requirements are defined in Clause 6.4.2.5.

The peak-to-peak variation of the EVM equalizer coefficients contained within the frequency range of the uplink allocation shall not exceed the maximum ripple specified in Table 6.4.2.4-1 for normal conditions. For uplink allocations contained within both Range 1 and Range 2, the coefficients evaluated within each of these frequency ranges shall meet the corresponding ripple requirement and the following additional requirements: the relative difference between the maximum coefficient in Range 1 and the minimum coefficient in Range 2 (Table 6.4.2.4-1) must not be larger than 7 dB, and the relative difference between the maximum coefficient in Range 2 and the minimum coefficient in Range 1 must not be larger than 8 dB (see Figure 6.4.2.4-1).

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

Table 6.4.2.4-1: Minimum requirements for EVM equalizer spectrum flatness (normal conditions)

Frequency range	Maximum ripple (dB)
$F_{UL\_Meas} – F_{UL\_Low} \geq X$ MHz and $F_{UL\_High} – F_{UL\_Meas} \geq X$ MHz (Range 1)	6 (p-p)
$F_{UL\_Meas} – F_{UL\_Low} < X$ MHz or $F_{UL\_High} – F_{UL\_Meas} < X$ MHz (Range 2)	9 (p-p)
NOTE 1: F_{UL_Meas} refers to the sub-carrier frequency for which the equalizer coefficient is evaluated NOTE 2: F_{UL_Low} and F_{UL_High} refer to channel edges NOTE 3: X, in MHz, is equal to 20% of the CC bandwidth	

Table 6.4.2.4-2: (Void)

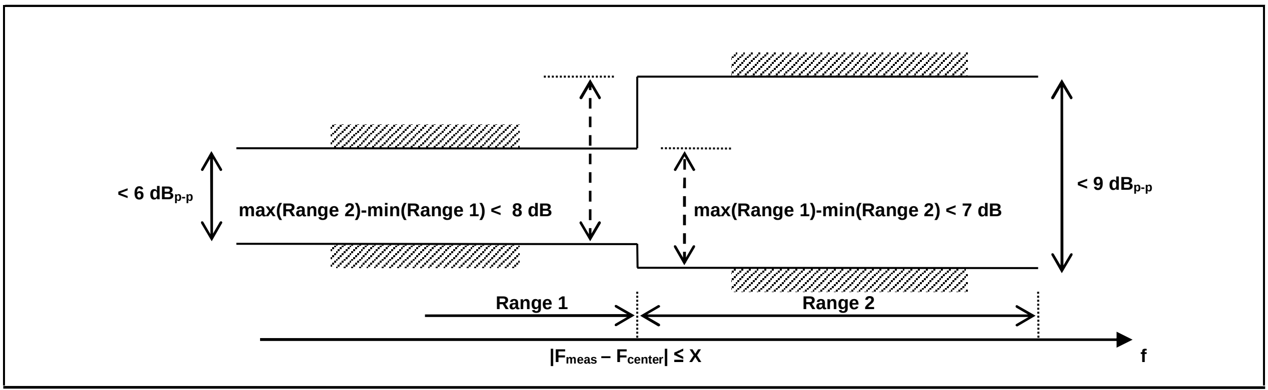

Figure 6.4.2.4-1: The limits for EVM equalizer spectral flatness with the maximum allowed variation of the coefficients indicated under normal conditions

6.4.2.5 EVM spectral flatness for pi/2 BPSK modulation with spectrum shaping

These requirements are defined for pi/2 BPSK modulation. The EVM equalizer coefficients across the allocated uplink block shall be modified to fit inside the mask specified in Table 6.4.2.5-1 for normal conditions, prior to the calculation of EVM. The limiting mask shall be placed to minimize the change in equalizer coefficients in a sum of squares sense.

Table 6.4.2.5-1: Mask for EVM equalizer coefficients for pi/2 BPSK with spectrum shaping, normal conditions

Frequency range	Parameter	Maximum ripple (dB)
F_meas – F_center ≤ X MHz or F_center – F_meas ≤ X MHz (Range 1)	X1	6 (p-p)
F_meas – F_center > X MHz or F_center – F_meas < X MHz (Range 2)	X2	14 (p-p)
NOTE 1: F_meas refers to the sub-carrier frequency for which the equalizer coefficient is evaluated NOTE 2: F_center refers to the center frequency of an allocated block of PRBs NOTE 3: X, in MHz, is equal to 25% of the bandwidth of the PRB allocation NOTE 4: See Figure 6.4.2.5-1 for description of X1, X2 and X3		

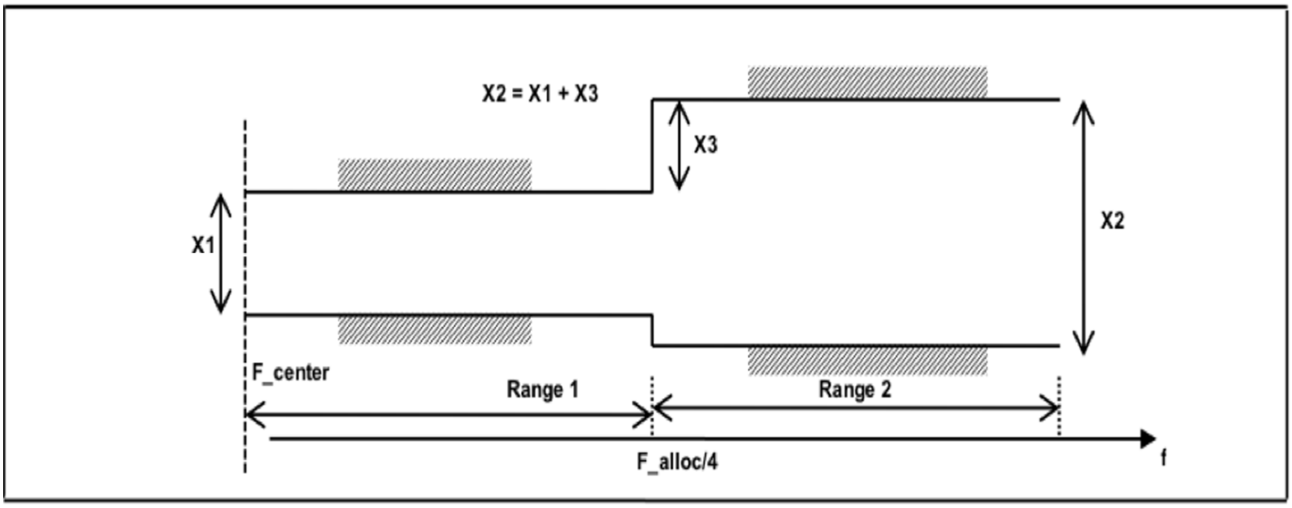

Figure 6.4.2.5-1: The limits for EVM equalizer spectral flatness with the maximum allowed variation. F_center denotes the center frequency of the allocated block of PRBs. F_alloc denotes the bandwidth of the PRB allocation.

This requirement does not apply to other modulation types. The UE shall be allowed to employ spectral shaping for pi/2 BPSK. The shaping filter shall be restricted so that the impulse response of the transmit chain shall meet

$$|\tilde{a}_t(t,0)| \geq |\tilde{a}_t(t,\tau)| \quad \forall\tau \neq 0$$

$$20log_{10}|\tilde{a}_t(t,\tau)| < -15 \text{ dB} \quad 1< \tau < \text{M} - 1,$$

Where:

$|\tilde{a}_t(t,\tau)|$ =IDFT{ $|\tilde{a}_t(t,f)| e^{j\varphi(t,f)}$} ,

f is the frequency of the M allocated subcarriers,

ã(t,f) and φ(t,f) are the amplitude and phase response, respectively of the transmit chain

0dB reference is defined as $20\log_{10}|\tilde{a}_t(t,0)|$

6.4A Transmit signal quality for CA

The requirements in this section apply if the UE has at least one of UL or DL configured for CA.

6.4A.1 Frequency error

The requirements in this subsection apply to UEs of all power classes. For inter-band carrier aggregation with uplink assigned to two NR bands, the frequency error requirements defined in subclause 6.4.1 shall apply on each component carrier with all component carriers active.

For intra-band contiguous carrier aggregation, the UE modulated carrier frequencies per band shall be accurate to within ±0.1 PPM observed over a period of 1ms compared to the carrier frequency of primary component carrier received from the gNB.

For intra-band non-contiguous carrier aggregation, the requirements in Section 6.4.1 applies per component carrier.

The frequency error is defined as a directional requirement. The requirement is verified in beam locked mode on beam peak direction.

6.4A.2 Transmit modulation quality

6.4A.2.0 General

For inter-band carrier aggregation with uplink assigned to two NR bands, the requirements shall apply on each component carrier as defined in clause 6.4.2 with all component carriers active. If multiple component carriers are assigned to one NR band, the requirements in subclauses 6.4A.2.1, 6.4A.2.2, and 6.4A.2.3 apply for those component carriers.

All the parameters defined in subclause 6.4A.2 are defined using the measurement methodology specified in Annex F.

All the requirements in 6.4A.2 are defined as directional requirement. The requirements are verified in beam locked mode on beam peak direction, with both UL polarizations active.

6.4A.2.1 Error Vector magnitude

The requirements in this subsection apply to UEs of all power classes. For intra-band contiguous and non-contiguous carrier aggregation, the Error Vector Magnitude requirement of section 6.4.2.2 is defined for each component carrier. Requirements only apply with PRB allocation in one of the component carriers. Similar transmitter impairment removal procedures are applied for CA waveform before EVM calculation as is specified for non-CA waveform.

6.4A.2.2 Carrier leakage

6.4A.2.2.1 General

Carrier leakage is an additive sinusoid waveform. The carrier leakage requirement is defined for each component carrier and is measured on the component carrier with PRBs allocated. The measurement interval is one slot in the time domain.

Note: When UE has at least one of UL or DL configured for non-contiguous CA, carrier leakage may land outside the spectrum occupied by all configured UL and DL CC.

The relative carrier leakage power is a power ratio of the additive sinusoid waveform and the modulated waveform.. The requirement is verified with the test metric of Carrier Leakage (Link=TX beam peak direction, Meas=Link angle).

6.4A.2.2.2 Carrier leakage for power class 1

When carrier leakage is contained inside the spectrum occupied by all configured UL and DL CCs, the relative carrier leakage power shall not exceed the values specified in Table 6.4A.2.2.2-1 for power class 1 UEs.

Table 6.4A.2.2.2-1: Minimum requirements for relative carrier leakage for power class 1

Parameters	Relative Limit (dBc)
EIRP > 17 dBm	-25
4 dBm ≤ EIRP ≤ 17 dBm	-20

6.4A.2.2.3 Carrier leakage for power class 2

6.4A.2.2.4 Carrier leakage for power class 3

When carrier leakage is contained inside the spectrum occupied by all configured UL and DL CCs, the relative carrier leakage power shall not exceed the values specified in Table 6.4A.2.2.4-1 for power class 3 UEs.

Table 6.4A.2.2.4-1: Minimum requirements for relative carrier leakage power class 3

Parameters	Relative limit (dBc)
Output power >0 dBm	-25
-13 dBm ≤ Output power EIRP ≤ 0 dBm	-20

6.4A.2.2.5 Carrier leakage for power class 4

6.4A.2.3 Inband emissions

6.4A.2.3.1 General

Inband emission requirement is defined over the spectrum occupied by all configured UL and DL CCs. The measurement interval is as defined in section 6.4.2.4. The requirement is verified with the test metric of In-band emission (Link=TX beam peak direction, Meas=Link angle).

6.4A.2.3.2 Inband emissions for power class 1

The relative in-band emission shall not exceed the values specified in Table 6.4A.2.3.2-1 for power class 1 UEs.

Table 6.4A.2.3.2-1: Requirements for IQ image for power class 1

Parameter description	Unit	Limit (NOTE 1)		Applicable Frequencies
IQ Image	dB	-25	Output power > 27 dBm	Image frequencies (NOTE 3)
		-20	Output power ≤ 27 dBm	
NOTE 1: The measurement bandwidth is 1 RB and the limit is expressed as a ratio of measured power outside the UL allocated RBs to the measured average power per allocated RB, where the averaging is done across all allocated RBs. For pi/2 BPSK, the limit is expressed as a ratio of measured power outside the UL allocated RBs to the measured power in the allocated RB with highest PSD NOTE 2: All powers are EIRP along beam peak direction. NOTE 3: Image frequencies for UL CA are specified in relation to either UL or DL carrier frequency				

6.4A.2.3.3 Inband emissions for power class 2

6.4A.2.3.4 Inband emissions for power class 3

The relative in-band emission shall not exceed the values specified in Table 6.4A.2.3.4-1 for power class 3 UEs.

Table 6.4A.2..4-1: Requirements for IQ Image for power class 3

Parameter description	Unit	Limit (NOTE 1)		Applicable Frequencies
IQ Image	dB	-25	Output power > 10 dBm	Image frequencies (NOTE 3)
		-20	Output power ≤ 10 dBm	
NOTE 1: The measurement bandwidth is 1 RB and the limit is expressed as a ratio of measured power outside the UL allocated RBs to the measured average power per allocated RB, where the averaging is done across all allocated RBs. For pi/2 BPSK, the limit is expressed as a ratio of measured power outside the UL allocated RBs to the measured power in the allocated RB with highest PSD NOTE 2: All powers are EIRP along beam peak direction. NOTE 3: Image frequencies for UL CA are specified in relation to either UL or DL carrier frequency.				

6.4A.2.3.5 Inband emissions for power class 4

6.4A.2.4 EVM equalizer spectrum flatness

6.4D Transmit signal quality for UL-MIMO

6.4D.0 General

For UE(s) supporting UL-MIMO, the transmit modulation quality requirements in subclause 6.4 apply. The requirements shall be met with the UL-MIMO configurations specified in Table 6.2D.1.3-3. Each polarization could be verified separately in accordance with the test procedure specified in TS 38.521-2.

6.4D.1 Frequency error for UL-MIMO

For UE(s) supporting UL-MIMO, the UE modulated carrier frequency at each polarization shall be accurate to within ± 0.1 PPM observed over a period of one sub-frame (1 ms) compared to the carrier frequency received from the NR Node B.

6.4D.2 Transmit modulation quality for UL-MIMO

For UE supporting UL-MIMO, the transmit modulation quality requirements are specified at polarization separately.

The transmit modulation quality is specified in terms of:

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

EVM equalizer spectrum flatness derived from the equalizer coefficients generated by the EVM measurement process

Carrier leakage (caused by IQ offset)

In-band emissions for the non-allocated RB

6.4D.3 Time alignment error for UL-MIMO

For UE(s) with multiple physical antenna ports supporting UL-MIMO, this requirement applies to frame timing differences between transmissions on multiple physical antenna ports in the codebook transmission scheme.

The time alignment error (TAE) is defined as the average frame timing difference between any two transmissions on different physical antenna ports.

For UE(s) with multiple physical antenna ports, the Time Alignment Error (TAE) shall not exceed 130 ns.

6.4D.4 Requirements for coherent UL MIMO

For coherent UL MIMO, Table 6.4D.4-1 lists the maximum allowable difference between the measured relative power and phase errors between different physical antenna ports in any slot within the specified time window from the last transmitted SRS on the same antenna ports, for the purpose of uplink transmission (codebook or non-codebook usage) and those measured at that last SRS. The requirements in Table 6.4D.4-1 apply when the UL transmission power at each physical antenna port is larger than TBD dBm for SRS transmission and for the duration of time window. The requirement is verified with the test metric of EIRP (Link=Beam peak search grids, Meas=Link angle).

Table 6.4D.4-1: Maximum allowable difference of relative phase and power errors in a given slot compared to those measured at last SRS transmitted

Difference of relative phase error	Difference of relative power error	Time window
TBD degrees	TDB dB	20 msec

The above requirements apply when all of the following conditions are met within the specified time window:

- UE is not signaled with a change in number of SRS ports in *SRS-config*, or a change in *PUSCH-config*
- UE remains in DRX active time (UE does not enter DRX OFF time)
- No measurement gap occurs
- No instance of SRS transmission with the usage antenna switching occurs
- Active BWP remains the same
- EN-DC and CA configuration is not changed for the UE (UE is not configured or de-configured with PScell or SCell(s))

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 6.6.1-1.

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 6.6.1-1: Occupied channel bandwidth

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

6.5.2 Out of band emissions

6.5.2.0 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 section 6.5.2.1 only apply when both UL and DL of a UE are configured for single CC operation, and they are of the same bandwidth. For a UE that is configured for single CC operation with different channel bandwidths in UL and DL, the requirements in section 6.5A.2.1 apply.

All out of band emissions for frequency range 2 are TRP.

6.5.2.1 Spectrum emission mask

The spectrum emission mask of the UE applies to frequencies (Δf_{OOB}) starting from the ± edge of the assigned NR channel bandwidth. For frequencies offset greater than F_{OOB} as specified in Table 6.5.2.1-1 the spurious requirements in subclause 6.5.3 are applicable.

The power of any UE emission shall not exceed the levels specified in Table 6.5.2.1-1 for the specified channel bandwidth. The requirement is verified in beam locked mode with the test metric of TRP (Link=TX beam peak direction).

Table 6.5.2.1-1: General NR spectrum emission mask for frequency range 2.

Spectrum emission limit (dBm)/ Channel bandwidth					
Δf_{OOB} (MHz)	50 MHz	100 MHz	200 MHz	400 MHz	Measurement bandwidth
± 0-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	1 MHz
± 5-10	-13	-5	-5	-5	1 MHz
± 10-20	-13	-13	-5	-5	1 MHz
± 20-40	-13	-13	-13	-5	1 MHz
± 40-100	-13	-13	-13	-13	1 MHz
± 100-200		-13	-13	-13	1 MHz
± 200-400			-13	-13	1 MHz
± 400-800				-13	1 MHz
NOTE 1: Void					

6.5.2.2 Additional spectrum emissions mask

Detailed structure of the subclause is TBD.

6.5.2.3 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. ACLR requirement is specified for a scenario in which adjacent carrier is another NR channel.

NR Adjacent Channel Leakage power Ratio (NR_{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 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 6.5.2.3-1.

If the measured adjacent channel power is greater than –35 dBm then the NR_{ACLR} shall be higher than the value specified in Table 6.5.2.3-1. The requirement is verified in beam locked mode with the test metric of TRP (Link=TX beam peak direction).

Table 6.5.2.3-1: General requirements for NR_{ACLR}

	Channel bandwidth / NR_{ACLR} / Measurement bandwidth			
	50 MHz	**100 MHz**	**200 MHz**	**400 MHz**
NR_{ACLR} for band n257, n258, n261	17 dB	17 dB	17 dB	17 dB
NR_{ACLR} for band n260	16 dB	16 dB	16 dB	16 dB
NR channel measurement bandwidth	47.52 MHz	95.04 MHz	190.08 MHz	380.16 MHz
Adjacent channel centre frequency offset (MHz)	+50 / -50	+100.0 / -100.0	+200 / -200	+400 / -400

6.5.3 Spurious emissions

Spurious emissions are emissions which are caused by unwanted transmitter effects such as harmonics emission, parasitic emissions, intermodulation products and frequency conversion products, but exclude out of band emissions unless otherwise stated. The spurious emission limits are specified in terms of general requirements in line with SM.329 [7] and NR operating band requirement to address UE co-existence. Spurious emissions are measured as TRP.

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.

Unless otherwise stated, the spurious emission limits apply for the frequency ranges that are more than F_{OOB} (MHz) in Table 6.5.3-1 starting from the edge of the assigned NR channel bandwidth. The spurious emission limits in Table 6.5.3-2 apply for all transmitter band configurations (NRB) and channel bandwidths. The requirement is verified in beam locked mode with the test metric of TRP (Link=TX beam peak direction).

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.

Table 6.5.3-1: Boundary between NR out of band and spurious emission domain

Channel bandwidth	50 MHz	100 MHz	200 MHz	400 MHz
OOB boundary F_{OOB} (MHz)	100	200	400	800

Table 6.5.3-2: Spurious emissions limits

Frequency Range	Maximum Level	Measurement bandwidth	NOTE
30 MHz ≤ f < 1000 MHz	-36 dBm	100 kHz	
1 GHz ≤ f ≤ 12.75 GHz	-30 dBm	1 MHz	
12.75 GHz ≤ f < 2nd harmonic of the upper frequency edge of the UL operating band in GHz	-13 dBm	1 MHz	

6.5.3.1 Spurious emission band UE co-existence

This clause specifies the requirements for the specified NR band, for coexistence with protected bands.

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.

Table 6.5.3.1-1: Requirements

NR Band	Spurious emission						
	Protected band/frequency range	Frequency range (MHz)			Maximum Level (dBm)	MBW (MHz)	NOTE
n257	NR Band n260	F_{DL_low}	-	F_{DL_high}	-2	100	
	Frequency range	57000	-	66000	2	100	
n258	Frequency range	57000	-	66000	2	100	
n260	NR Band 257	F_{DL_low}	-	F_{DL_high}	-5	100	
	NR Band 261	F_{DL_low}	-	F_{DL_high}	-5	100	
	Frequency range	57000	-	66000	2	100	
n261	NR Band 260	F_{DL_low}	-	F_{DL_high}	-2	100	
	Frequency range	57000	-	66000	2	100	
NOTE 1: F_{DL_low} and F_{DL_high} refer to each NR frequency band specified in Table 5.2-1 NOTE 2: Void							

6.5.3.2 Additional spurious emissions

6.5.3.2.1 General

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.

6.5.3.2.2 Additional spurious emission requirements for NS_201

When "NS_201" is indicated in the cell, the power of any UE emission shall not exceed the levels specified in Table 6.5.3.2.2-1. This requirement also applies for the frequency ranges that are less than F_{OOB} (MHz) in Table 6.5.3-1 from the edge of the channel bandwidth.

Table 6.5.3.2.2-1: Additional requirements (NS_201)

Frequency band (GHz)	Channel bandwidth / Spectrum emission limit (dBm)				Measurement bandwidth	NOTE
	50 MHz	100 MHz	200 MHz	400 MHz		
23.6 ≤ f ≤ 24	-8	-8	-8	-8	200MHz	1
NOTE 1: The protection of frequency range 23600-24000MHz is meant for protection of satellite passive services.						

6.5A Output RF spectrum emissions for CA

6.5A.1 Occupied bandwidth for CA

For intra-band contiguous carrier aggregation, the occupied bandwidth is a measure of the bandwidth containing 99 % of the total integrated power of the transmitted spectrum. The occupied bandwidth for CA shall be less than the aggregated channel bandwidth defined in subclause 5.5A.

The occupied bandwidth for CA is defined as a directional requirement. The requirement is verified in beam locked mode on beam peak direction.

6.5A.2 Out of band emissions

6.5A.2.1 Spectrum emission mask for CA

The requirement specified in this section shall apply if the UE has at least one of UL or DL configured for CA or if the UE is configured for single CC operation with different channel bandwidths in UL and DL carriers.

For inter-band carrier aggregation with one component carrier per operating band and the uplink active in two NR bands, the spectrum emission mask of the UE is defined per component carrier while both component carriers are active, and the requirements are specified in subclauses 6.5.2.1. If for some frequency spectrum emission masks of component carriers overlap, then spectrum emission mask allowing higher power spectral density applies for that frequency. If for some frequency a component carrier spectrum emission mask overlaps with the channel bandwidth of another component carrier, then the emission mask does not apply for that frequency.

For intra-band contiguous carrier aggregation, the spectrum emission mask of the UE applies to frequencies (Δf_{OOB}) starting from the ± edge of the aggregated channel bandwidth (Table 5.3A.5-1). For any bandwidth class defined in Table 5.3A.5-1, the UE emission shall not exceed the levels specified in Table 6.5A.2.1-1. The requirement is verified in beam locked mode with the test metric of TRP (Link=TX beam peak direction).

Table 6.5A.2.1-1: General NR spectrum emission mask for intra-band contiguous CA in frequency range 2

Δf_{OOB} (MHz)	Any carrier aggregation bandwidth class	Measurement bandwidth
± 0-0.1*$BW_{Channel\_CA}$	-5	1 MHz
± 0.1*$BW_{Channel\_CA}$ - 2*$BW_{Channel\_CA}$	-13	1 MHz
NOTE 1: If carrier leakage lands inside the spectrum occupied by the configured UL and DL CCs, exception to the general spectrum emission mask limit applies. For carrier leakage the requirements specified in section 6.4A.2.2 shall apply.		

For intra-band non-contiguous carrier aggregation transmission, the spectrum emission mask requirement is defined as a composite spectrum emissions mask. Composite spectrum emission mask applies to frequencies up to ± F_{OOB} starting from the edges of the sub-blocks. Composite spectrum emission mask is defined as follows

a) Composite spectrum emission mask is a combination of individual sub-block spectrum emissions masks

b) In case the sub-block consists of one component carrier the sub-lock general spectrum emission mask is defined in subclause 6.5.2.1

c) If for some frequency sub-block spectrum emission masks overlap then spectrum emission mask allowing higher power spectral density applies for that frequency

d) If for some frequency a sub-block spectrum emission mask overlaps with the sub-block bandwidth of another sub-block, then the emission mask does not apply for that frequency.

For combinations of intra-band and inter-band carrier aggregation with three uplink component carriers (up to two contiguously aggregated carriers per band), the spectrum emission mask of the UE is defined per NR band while all component carriers are active. For the NR band supporting one component carrier the requirements in subclauses 6.6.2.1 applies. For the NR band supporting two contiguous component carriers the requirements specified in subclause 6.6A.2.1 apply. If for some frequency spectrum emission masks of single component carrier and two contiguous component carriers overlap, then spectrum emission mask allowing higher power spectral density applies for that frequency. If for some frequency spectrum emission masks of single component carrier or two contiguous component carriers overlap, then the emission mask does not apply for that frequency.

6.5A.2.3 Adjacent channel leakage ratio for CA

For intra-band contiguous carrier aggregation, the carrier aggregation NR adjacent channel leakage power ratio (CA NR_{ACLR}) is the ratio of the filtered mean power centred on the aggregated channel bandwidth to the filtered mean power centred on an adjacent aggregated channel bandwidth at nominal channel spacing. The assigned aggregated channel bandwidth power and adjacent aggregated channel bandwidth power are measured with rectangular filters with measurement bandwidths specified in 6.5A.2.3-1. If the measured adjacent channel power is greater than -35 dBm then the NR_{ACLR} shall be higher than the value specified in Table 6.5A.2.3-1.

Table 6.5A.2.3-1: General requirements for CA NR_{ACLR}

	CA bandwidth class / CA NR_{ACLR} / Measurement bandwidth
	Any CA bandwidth class
CA NR_{ACLR} for band n257, n258, n261	17 dB
CA NR_{ACLR} for band n260	16 dB
NR channel measurement bandwidth	$BW_{Channel\_CA}$ * 0.9504

6.5.3A Spurious emissions for CA

This clause specifies the spurious emission requirements for carrier aggregation.

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.

For intra-band contiguous carrier aggregation the spurious emission limits apply for the frequency ranges that are more than FOOB (MHz) from the edge of the aggregated channel bandwidth, where FOOB is defined as the twice the aggregated channel bandwidth. For frequencies ΔfOOB greater than FOOB, the spurious emission requirements in Table 6.5.3-2 are applicable.

6.5.3A.1 Spurious emission band UE co-existence for CA

This clause specifies the requirements for the specified carrier aggregation configurations for coexistence with protected bands.

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.

For intra-band contiguous carrier aggregation, the requirements in Table 6.5.3A-1 apply.

Table 6.5.3A-1: Requirements for CA

UL CA for any CA bandwidth class	Spurious emission						
	Protected band/frequency range	Frequency range (MHz)			Maximum Level (dBm)	MBW (MHz)	NOTE
CA_n257	NR Band n260	F_{DL_low}	-	F_{DL_high}	-2	100	
	Frequency range	23600	-	24000	TBD	200	2
	Frequency range	57000	-	66000	2	100	
CA_n258	Frequency range	23600	-	24000	TBD	200	2
	Frequency range	57000	-	66000	2	100	
CA_n260	NR Band 257	F_{DL_low}	-	F_{DL_high}	-5	100	
	NR Band 261	F_{DL_low}	-	F_{DL_high}	-5	100	
	Frequency range	23600	-	24000	TBD	200	2
	Frequency range	57000	-	66000	2	100	

CA_n261	NR Band 260	F_{DL_low}	-	F_{DL_high}	-2	100	
	Frequency range	23600	-	24000	TBD	200	2
	Frequency range	57000	-	66000	2	100	
NOTE 1: F_{DL_low} and F_{DL_high} refer to each NR frequency band specified in Table 5.2-1 NOTE 2: The protection of frequency range 23600-2400MHz is meant for protection of satellite passive services.							

6.5D Output RF spectrum emissions for UL-MIMO

6.5D.1 Occupied bandwidth for UL-MIMO

For UE(s) supporting UL-MIMO, the occupied bandwidth requirement in subclause 6.5.1 apply. The requirements shall be met with the UL-MIMO configurations specified in Table 6.2D.1.3-3.

6.5D.2 Out of band emissions for UL-MIMO

For UE(s) supporting UL-MIMO, the out of band emissions requirements in subclause 6.5.2 apply. The requirements shall be met with the UL-MIMO configurations specified in Table 6.2D.1.3-3.

6.5D.3 Spurious emissions for UL-MIMO

For UE(s) supporting UL-MIMO, the spurious emissions requirements in subclause 6.5.3 apply. The requirements shall be met with the UL-MIMO configurations specified in Table 6.2D.1.3-3.

7 Receiver characteristics

7.1 General

Unless otherwise stated, the receiver characteristics are specified over the air (OTA).

7.2 Diversity characteristics

The minimum requirements on effective isotropic sensitivity (EIS) are defined with two orthogonal polarizations.

7.3 Reference sensitivity

7.3.1 General

The reference sensitivity power level REFSENS is the EIS level (total component) at the centre of the quiet zone in the RX beam peak direction, at which the throughput shall meet or exceed the requirements for the specified reference measurement channel.

7.3.2 Reference sensitivity power level

7.3.2.1 Reference sensitivity power level for power class 1

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 OP.1 FDD/TDD for the DL-signal) with peak reference sensitivity specified in Table 7.3.2.1-1. The requirement is verified with the test metric of EIS (Link=Beam peak search grids, Meas=Link Angle).

Table 7.3.2.1-1: Reference sensitivity for power class 1

Operating band	REFSENS (dBm) / Channel bandwidth			
	50 MHz	100 MHz	200 MHz	400 MHz
n257	-97.51	-94.51	-91.51	-88.51
n258	-97.51	-94.51	-91.51	-88.51
n260	-94.51	-91.51	-88.51	-85.51
n261	-97.51	-94.51	-91.51	-88.51

7.3.2.2 Reference sensitivity power level for power class 2

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 OP.1 FDD/TDD for the DL-signal) with peak reference sensitivity specified in Table 7.3.2.2-1. The requirement is verified with the test metric of EIS (Link=Beam peak search grids, Meas=Link Angle).

Table 7.3.2.2-1: Reference sensitivity for power class 2

Operating band	REFSENS (dBm) / Channel bandwidth			
	50 MHz	100 MHz	200 MHz	400 MHz
n257	-94.5	-91.5	-88.5	-85.5
n258	-94.5	-91.5	-88.5	-85.5
n260				
n261	-94.5	-91.5	-88.5	-85.5

7.3.2.3 Reference sensitivity power level for power class 3

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 OP.1 FDD/TDD for the DL-signal) with peak reference sensitivity specified in Table 7.3.2.3-1. The requirement is verified with the test metric of EIS (Link=Beam peak search grids, Meas=Link Angle).

Table 7.3.2.3-1: Reference sensitivity

Operating band	REFSENS (dBm) / Channel bandwidth			
	50 MHz	**100 MHz**	**200 MHz**	**400 MHz**
n257	-88.3	-85.3	-82.3	-79.3
n258	-88.3	-85.3	-82.3	-79.3
n260	-85.7	-82.7	-79.7	-76.7
n261	-88.3	-85.3	-82.3	-79.3

7.3.2.4 Reference sensitivity power level for power class 4

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 OP.1 FDD/TDD for the DL-signal) with peak reference sensitivity specified in Table 7.3.2.4-1. The requirement is verified with the test metric of EIS (Link=Beam peak search grids, Meas=Link Angle).

Table 7.3.2.4-1: Reference sensitivity for power class 4

Operating band	REFSENS (dBm) / Channel bandwidth			
	50 MHz	**100 MHz**	**200 MHz**	**400 MHz**
n257	-97	-94	-91	-88
n258	-97	-94	-91	-88
n260	-95	-92	-89	-86
n261	-97	-94	-91	-88

7.3A Reference sensitivity for CA

7.3A.1 General

7.3A.2 Reference sensitivity power level for CA

7.3A.2.1 Intra-band contiguous CA

For intra-band contiguous and non-contiguous carrier aggregation the throughput in QPSK R=1/3 of each component carrier shall be ≥ 95% of the maximum throughput of the reference measurement channels as specified in Annex A (with one sided dynamic OCNG Pattern OP.1 TDD for the DL-signal) with peak reference sensitivity degradation, relative to values determined from section 7.3.2, as specified in Table 7.3A.2.1-1.

Table 7.3A.2.1-1: ΔR_{IB} EIS Relaxation for CA operation by aggregated channel bandwidth

Aggregated Channel BW '$BW_{Channel\_CA}$' (MHz)	ΔR_{IB} (dB)
$BW_{Channel\_CA} \leq 800$	0.0
$800 < BW_{Channel\_CA} \leq 1200$	0.5

7.3D Reference sensitivity for UL-MIMO

For UL-MIMO, the reference sensitivity requirements in subclause 7.3 apply. The requirements shall be met with the UL-MIMO configurations specified in Table 6.2D.1.3-3.

7.4 Maximum input level

The maximum input level is defined as the maximum mean power, for which the throughput shall meet or exceed the minimum requirements for the specified reference measurement channel.

The maximum input level is defined as a directional requirement. The requirement is verified in beam locked mode in the direction where peak gain is achieved.

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 OP.1 TDD for the DL-signal) with parameters specified in Table 7.4.-1. The requirement is verified with the test metric of EIS (Link=RX beam peak direction, Meas=Link angle).

Table 7.4-1: Maximum input level

Rx Parameter	Units	Channel bandwidth			
		50 MHz	100 MHz	200 MHz	400 MHz
Power in transmission bandwidth configuration	dBm	TBD (NOTE 2)			
NOTE 1: Void NOTE 2: Reference measurement channel is specified in Annex A.3.2: [64QAM MCS details] variant with one sided dynamic OCNG Pattern as described in Annex A.					

This requirement may be fulfilled by a test using an alternative reference measurement channel with parameters specified in Table 7.4-2.

Table 7.4-2: Maximum input level

Rx Parameter	Units	Channel bandwidth			
		50 MHz	100 MHz	200 MHz	400 MHz
Power in transmission bandwidth configuration	dBm	-25 (NOTE 2)			
NOTE 1: Void NOTE 2: Reference measurement channel is specified in Annex A.3.2: QPSK, R=1/3 variant with one sided dynamic OCNG Pattern as described in Annex A.					

7.4A Maximum input level for CA

For carrier aggregation the input level is defined as the cumulative received power, summed over the transmission bandwidth configurations of each active DL CC. All DL CCs shall be active throughout the test. The input level shall be distributed over each of the active DL CCs, so their PSDs are within TBD dB of each other. At the maximum input level the specified relative throughput shall meet or exceed the minimum requirements for the specified reference measurement channel over each component carrier. The minimum requirement is specified in Table 7.4A-1.

The maximum input level is defined as a directional requirement. The requirement is verified in beam locked mode in the direction where peak gain is achieved. The requirement is verified with the test metric of EIS (Link=RX beam peak direction, Meas=Link angle).

Table 7.4A-1: Maximum input level

Rx Parameter	Units	Channel bandwidth			
		50 MHz	100 MHz	200 MHz	400 MHz
Power in transmission bandwidth configuration	dBm	TBD (NOTE 2)			
NOTE 1: Void NOTE 2: Reference measurement channel is specified in Annex A.3.2: [64QAM MCS details] variant with one sided dynamic OCNG Pattern as described in Annex A.					

This requirement may be fulfilled by a test using an alternative reference measurement channel with parameters specified in Table 7.4A-2.

Table 7.4A-2: Maximum input level for CA

Rx Parameter	Units	
		All CA configurations included in BCS 0
Power summed over transmission bandwidth configurations of all active DL CCs	dBm	-25 (NOTE 2)
NOTE 1: Void NOTE 2: Reference measurement channel in each CC is specified in Annex A.3.2: QPSK, R=1/3 variant with one sided dynamic OCNG Pattern as described in Annex A.		

7.4D Maximum input level for UL-MIMO

For UL-MIMO, the maximum input level requirements in subclause 7.4 apply. The requirements shall be met with the UL-MIMO configurations specified in Table 6.2D.1.3-3.

7.5 Adjacent channel selectivity

Adjacent Channel Selectivity (ACS) is a measure of a receiver's ability to receive a NR signal at its assigned channel frequency in the presence of an adjacent channel signal at a given frequency offset from the centre frequency of the assigned channel. ACS is the ratio of the receive filter attenuation on the assigned channel frequency to the receive filter attenuation on the adjacent channel(s).

The requirement applies at the RIB when the AoA of the incident wave of the wanted signal and the interfering signal are both from the direction where peak gain is achieved.

The wanted and interfering signals apply to all supported polarizations, under the assumption of polarization match.

The UE shall fulfil the minimum requirement specified in Table 7.5-1 for all values of an adjacent channel interferer up to –25 dBm. However, it is not possible to directly measure the ACS, instead the lower and upper range of test parameters are chosen in Table 7.5-2 and Table 7.5-3 where the throughput shall be ≥ 95% of the maximum throughput of the reference measurement channels as specified in Annexes A.3.2, with QPSK, R=1/3 and one sided dynamic OCNG Pattern for the DL-signal as described in Annex A. The requirement is verified with the test metric of EIS (Link=RX beam peak direction, Meas=Link angle).

Table 7.5-1: Adjacent channel selectivity

		Adjacent channel selectivity / Channel bandwidth			
Operating band	**Units**	**50 MHz**	**100 MHz**	**200 MHz**	**400 MHz**
n257, n258, n261	dB	23	23	23	23
n260	dB	22	22	22	22

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

Rx Parameter	Units	Channel bandwidth			
		50 MHz	**100 MHz**	**200 MHz**	**400 MHz**
Power in Transmission Bandwidth Configuration	dBm	REFSENS + 14 dB			
$P_{Interferer}$ for band n257, n258, n261	dBm	REFSENS + 35.5 dB	REFSENS +35.5dB	REFSENS +35.5dB	REFSENS +35.5dB
$P_{Interferer}$ for band n260	dBm	REFSENS + 34.5 dB	REFSENS +34.5dB	REFSENS +34.5dB	REFSENS +34.5dB
$BW_{Interferer}$	MHz	50	100	200	400
$F_{Interferer}$ (offset)	MHz	50 / -50 NOTE 3	100 / -100 NOTE 3	200 / -200 NOTE 3	400 / -400 NOTE 3

NOTE 1: The interferer consists of the Reference measurement channel specified in Annex A.3.2 with one sided dynamic OCNG Pattern as described in Annex A.3.2 and set-up according to Annex C.

NOTE 2: The REFSENS power level is specified in Section 7.3.2, which are applicable to different UE power classes.

NOTE 3: The absolute value of the interferer offset $F_{Interferer}$ (offset) shall be further adjusted to ([| $F_{Interferer}$ | /SCS] + 0.5)SCS$(\lceil |F_{\text{Interferer}}|/SCS \rceil + 0.5)SCS$ MHz with SCS the sub-carrier spacing of the wanted signal in MHz. Wanted and interferer signal have same SCS.

Table 7.5-3: Test parameters for adjacent channel selectivity, Case 2

Rx Parameter	Units	Channel bandwidth			
		50 MHz	100 MHz	200 MHz	400 MHz
Power in Transmission Bandwidth Configuration for band n257, n258, n261	dBm	-46.5	-46.5	-46.5	-46.5
Power in Transmission Bandwidth Configuration for band n260	dBm	-45.5	-45.5	-45.5	-45.5
$P_{Interferer}$	dBm	-25			
$BW_{Interferer}$	MHz	50	100	200	400
$F_{Interferer}$ (offset)	MHz	50 / -50 NOTE 2	100 / -100 NOTE 2	200 / -200 NOTE 2	400 / -400 NOTE 2
NOTE 1: The interferer consists of the Reference measurement channel specified in Annex 3.2 with one sided dynamic OCNG Pattern TDD as described in Annex A and set-up according to Annex C. NOTE 2: The absolute value of the interferer offset $F_{Interferer}$ (offset) shall be further adjusted to ($\lceil |F_{Interferer}| /SCS \rceil$ + 0.5)SCS ($\lceil |F_{Interferer}|/SCS\rceil + 0.5)SCS$ MHz with SCS the sub-carrier spacing of the wanted signal in MHz. Wanted and interferer signal have same SCS.					

7.5A Adjacent channel selectivity for CA

$\Delta f_{ACS}\Delta f_{ACS}$For intra-band contiguous carrier aggregation, the SCC(s) shall be configured at nominal channel spacing tothe PCC. The UE shall fulfil the minimum requirement specified in Table 7.5.1A-1 for an adjacent channel interferer on either side of the aggregated downlink signal at a specified frequency offset and for an interferer power up to -25 dBm.

The throughput of each carrier shall be ≥ 95% of the maximum throughput of the reference measurement channels as specified in Annexes A.3.2 with one sided dynamic OCNG Pattern for the DL-signal as described in Annex A. The requirement is verified with the test metric of EIS (Link=RX beam peak direction, Meas=Link angle).

Table 7.5A-1: Adjacent channel selectivity for CA

Operating band	Units	Adjacent channel selectivity / CA bandwidth class
		All CA bandwidth class
n257, n258, n261	dB	23
n260	dB	22

Table 7.5A-2: Adjacent channel selectivity test parameters for CA, Case 1

Rx Parameter	Units	CA Bandwidth Class
		All CA bandwidth Classes
Pw in Transmission Bandwidth Configuration, per CC		REFSENS + 14 dB
$P_{Interferer}$ for band n257, n258, n261	dBm	Aggregated power + 21.5
$P_{Interferer}$ for band n260	dBm	Aggregated power + 20.5
$BW_{Interferer}$	MHz	$BW_{Channel\_CA}$
$F_{Interferer}$ (offset)	MHz	$BW_{Channel\_CA}$ NOTE 3

NOTE 1:	The interferer consists of the Reference measurement channel specified in Annex 3.2 with one sided dynamic OCNG Pattern as described in Annex A and set-up according to Annex C.
NOTE 2:	The $F_{Interferer}$ (offset) is the frequency separation between the center of the aggregated CA bandwidth and the center frequency of the Interferer signal
NOTE 3:	The absolute value of the interferer offset $F_{Interferer}$ (offset) shall be further adjusted to ([│$F_{Interferer}$│/SCS] + 0.5)SCS $(\lceil \lvert F_{Interferer} \rvert / SCS \rceil + 0.5) SCS$ MHz with SCS the sub-carrier spacing of the wanted signal in MHz. Wanted and interferer signal have same SCS.

Table 7.5A-3: Adjacent channel selectivity test parameters for CA, Case 2

Rx Parameter	Units	CA bandwidth class
		All CA bandwidth classes
Pw in Transmission Bandwidth Configuration, aggregated power for band n257, n258, n261	dBm	- 46.5
Pw in Transmission Bandwidth Configuration, aggregated power for band n260	dBm	-45.5
$P_{interferer}$	dBm	-25
$BW_{Interferer}$	MHz	$BW_{Channel\_CA}$
$F_{Interferer}$ (offset)	MHz	$BW_{Channel\_CA}$ NOTE 3
NOTE 1: The interferer consists of the Reference measurement channel specified in Annex 3.2 with one sided dynamic OCNG Pattern as described in Annex A and set-up according to Annex C. NOTE 2: The $F_{Interferer}$ (offset) is the frequency separation between the center of the aggregated CA bandwidth and the center frequency of the Interferer signal NOTE 3: The absolute value of the interferer offset $F_{Interferer}$ (offset) shall be further adjusted to ([│$F_{Interferer}$│/SCS] + 0.5)SCS $(\lceil \lvert F_{Interferer} \rvert / SCS \rceil + 0.5) SCS$ MHz with SCS the sub-carrier spacing of the wanted signal in MHz. Wanted and interferer signal have same SCS.		

For intra-band non-contiguous carrier aggregation with two component carriers, two different requirements apply for out-of-gap and in-gap. For out-of-gap, the UE shall meet the requirements for each component carrier as specified in subclauses 7.5. For in-gap, the requirement applies if the following minimum gap condition is met:

$$\Delta f_{ACS} \geq BW_1/2 + BW_2/2 + \max(BW_1, BW_2),$$

where Δf_{ACS} is the frequency separation between the center frequencies of the component carriers and $BW_k/2$ are the channel bandwidths of carrier k, k = 1,2.

If the minimum gap condition is met, the UE shall meet the requirements specified in subclauses 7.5 for each component carrier considered. The respective channel bandwidth of the component carrier under test will be used in the parameter calculations of the requirement. In case of more than two component carriers, the minimum gap condition is computed for any pair of adjacent component carriers following the same approach as the two component carriers. The in-gap requirement for the corresponding pairs shall apply if the minimum gap condition is met.

For every component carrier to which the requirements apply, the UE shall meet the requirement with one active interferer signal (in-gap or out-of-gap) while all downlink carriers are active.

7.5D Adjacent channel selectivity for UL-MIMO

For UL-MIMO, the adjacent channel selectivity requirements in subclause 7.5 apply. The requirements shall be met with the UL-MIMO configurations specified in Table 6.2D.1.3-3.

7.6 Blocking characteristics

7.6.1 General

The blocking characteristic is a measure of the receiver's ability to receive a wanted signal at its assigned channel frequency in the presence of an unwanted interferer on frequencies other than those of the spurious response or the adjacent channels, without this unwanted input signal causing a degradation of the performance of the receiver beyond a specified limit. The blocking performance shall apply at all frequencies except those at which a spurious response occurs.

The requirement applies at the RIB when the AoA of the incident wave of the wanted signal and the interfering signal are both from the direction where peak gain is achieved.

The wanted and interfering signals apply to all supported polarizations, under the assumption of polarization match.

7.6.2 In-band blocking

In-band blocking is defined for an unwanted interfering signal falling into the UE receive band or into the spectrum equivalent to twice the channel bandwidth below or above the UE receive band at which the relative throughput shall meet or exceed the minimum requirement for the specified measurement channels.

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

Table 7.6.2-1: In band blocking requirements

Rx parameter	Units	Channel bandwidth			
		50 MHz	100 MHz	200 MHz	400 MHz
Power in Transmission Bandwidth Configuration	dBm	REFSENS + 14dB			
$BW_{Interferer}$	MHz	50	100	200	400
$P_{Interferer}$ for bands n257, n258, n261	dBm	REFSENS + 35.5 dB	REFSENS + 35.5 dB	REFSENS + 35.5 dB	REFSENS + 35.5 dB
$P_{Interferer}$ for band n260	dBm	REFSENS + 34.5 dB	REFSENS + 34.5 dB	REFSENS + 34.5 dB	REFSENS + 34.5 dB
$F_{Ioffset}$	MHz	≤ 100 & ≥ -100 NOTE 5	≤ 200 & ≥ -200 NOTE 5	≤ 400 & ≥ -400 NOTE 5	≤ 800 & ≥ -800 NOTE 5
$F_{Interferer}$	MHz	F_{DL_low} + 25 to F_{DL_high} - 25	F_{DL_low} + 50 to F_{DL_high} - 50	F_{DL_low} + 100 to F_{DL_high} - 100	F_{DL_low} + 200 to F_{DL_high} - 200

NOTE 1: The interferer consists of the Reference measurement channel specified in Annex A.3.2 with one sided dynamic OCNG Pattern as described in Annex A and set-up according to Annex C.

NOTE2: The REFSENS power level is specified in Section 7.3.2, which are applicable according to different UE power classes.

NOTE 3: The wanted signal consists of the reference measurement channel specified in Annex A.3.2 QPSK, R=1/3 with one sided dynamic OCNG pattern as described in Annex A and set-up according to Annex C.

NOTE 4: $F_{Ioffset}$ is the frequency separation between the center of the aggregated CA bandwidth and the center frequency of the Interferer signal.

NOTE 5: The absolute value of the interferer offset $F_{Ioffset}$ shall be further adjusted to ([| $F_{Interferer}$ | /SCS] + 0.5)SCS$(\lceil|F_{Interferer}|/SCS\rceil + 0.5)SCS$ MHz with SCS the sub-carrier spacing of the wanted signal in MHz. Wanted and interferer signal have same SCS.

NOTE 6: $F_{Interferer}$ range values for unwanted modulated interfering signals are interferer center frequencies.

7.6.3 Out-of-band blocking

Detailed content of the subclause is TBD.

7.6A Blocking characteristics for CA

7.6A.1 General

7.6A.2 In-band blocking

For intra-band contiguous carrier aggregation, the SCC(s) shall be configured at nominal channel spacing to the PCC. The UE shall fulfil the minimum requirement specified in Table 7.6A.2-1 for an adjacent channel interferer on either side of the aggregated downlink signal at a specified frequency offset and for an interferer power up to -25 dBm. The throughput of each carrier shall be ≥ 95% of the maximum throughput of the reference measurement channels as specified in Annexes A.3.2 with one sided dynamic OCNG Pattern for the DL-signal as described in Annex A. The requirement is verified with the test metric of EIS (Link=RX beam peak direction, Meas=Link angle).

Table 7.6A.2-1: In band blocking minimum requirements for intra-band contiguous CA

Rx Parameter	Units	CA bandwidth class
		All CA bandwidth classes
Power in Transmission Bandwidth Configuration, per CC		REFSENS + 14 dB
Pinterferer for band n257, n258, n261	dBm	Aggregated power + 21.5
Pinterferer for band n260	dBm	Aggregated power + 20.5
$BW_{Interferer}$	MHz	$BW_{Channel\_CA}$
$F_{Ioffset}$	MHz	+2*$BW_{Channel\_CA}$ / -2*$BW_{Channel\_CA}$ NOTE 5
$F_{Interferer}$	MHz	F_{DL_low} + 0.5*$BW_{Channel\_CA}$ To F_{DL_high} - 0.5*$BW_{Channel\_CA}$
NOTE 1: The interferer consists of the Reference measurement channel specified in Annex 3.2 with one sided dynamic OCNG Pattern as described in Annex A. and set-up according to Annex C. NOTE 2: The REFSENS power level is specified in Table 7.3.2-1. NOTE 3: The wanted signal consists of the reference measurement channel specified in Annex A.3.2 QPSK, R=1/3 with one sided dynamic OCNG pattern as described in Annex A and set-up according to Annex C. NOTE 4: The $F_{Interferer}$ (offset) is the frequency separation between the center of the aggregated CA bandwidth and the center frequency of the Interferer signal. NOTE 5: The absolute value of the interferer offset $F_{Interferer}$ (offset) shall be further adjusted to ([│$F_{Interferer}$│/SCS] + 0.5)SCS $(\lceil \lvert F_{Interferer} \rvert / SCS \rceil + 0.5)SCS$ MHz with SCS the sub-carrier spacing of the wanted signal in MHz. Wanted and interferer signal have same SCS. NOTE 6: $F_{Interferer}$ range values for unwanted modulated interfering signals are interferer center frequencies.		

For intra-band non-contiguous carrier aggregation with two component carriers, the requirement applies to out-of-gap and in-gap. For out-of-gap, the UE shall meet the requirements for each component carrier with parameters as specified in 7.6.2-1. The requirement associated to the maximum channel between across the component carriers is selected. For in-gap, the requirement shall apply if the following minimum gap condition is met:

$$\Delta f_{IBB} \Delta f_{IBB} \geq 0.5(BW_1 + BW_2) + 2 \max(BW_1, BW_2),$$

where $\Delta f_{IBB} \Delta f_{IBB}$ is the frequency separation between the center frequencies of the component carriers and $BW_k/2$ are the channel bandwidths of carrier k, k = 1,2.

If the minimum gap condition is met, the UE shall meet the requirement specified in Table 7.6.2-1 for each component carrier. The respective channel bandwidth of the component carrier under test will be used in the parameter calculations of the requirement. In case of more than two component carriers, the minimum gap condition is computed for any pair of adjacent component carriers following the same approach as the two component carriers. The in-gap requirement for the corresponding pairs shall apply if the minimum gap condition is met. For every component carrier to which the requirements apply, the UE shall meet the requirement with one active interferer signal (in-gap or out-of-gap) while all downlink carriers are active.

For intra-band non-contiguous carrier aggregation with more than two component carriers or aggregated bandwidth $BW_{Channel\_CA}$ larger than 400MHz the requirement is FFS.

Table 7.6A.2-2: (Void)

7.6D Blocking characteristics for UL-MIMO

For UL-MIMO, the blocking characteristics requirements in subclause 7.6 apply. The requirements shall be met with the UL-MIMO configurations specified in Table 6.2D.1.3-3.

7.7 Spurious response

Detailed content of the subclause is TBD.

7.8 Void

7.9 Spurious emissions

The spurious emissions power is the power of emissions generated or amplified in a receiver. The spurious emissions power level is measured as TRP.

The power of any narrow band CW spurious emission shall not exceed the maximum level specified in Table 7.9-1. The requirement is verified in beam locked mode with the test metric of TRP (Link=TX beam peak direction).

Table 7.9-1: General receiver spurious emission requirements

Frequency range	Measurement bandwidth	Maximum level	NOTE
30MHz ≤ f < 1GHz	100 kHz	-57 dBm	1
1GHz ≤ f ≤ 2nd harmonic of the upper frequency edge of the DL operating band in GHz	1 MHz	-47 dBm	
NOTE 1: Unused PDCCH resources are padded with resource element groups with power level given by PDCCH_RA/RB as defined in Annex C.3.1.			

7.10 Receiver image

Detailed content of the subclause is TBD.

Annex A (normative): Measurement channels

A.1 General

A.2 UL reference measurement channels

A.2.1 General

A.2.2 Void

A.2.3 Reference measurement channels for TDD

TDD slot patterns defined for reference sensitivity tests will be used for UL RMCs defined below.

A.2.3.1 DFT-s-OFDM Pi/2-BPSK

Table A.2.3.1-1: Reference Channels for DFT-s-OFDM pi/2-BPSK for 60kHz SCS

Parameter	Channel bandwidth	Subcarrier Spacing	Allocated resource blocks	DFT-s-OFDM Symbols per slot (Note 1)	Modulation	MCS Index (Note 2)	Target Coding Rate	Payload size for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0	Transport block CRC	LDPC Base Graph	Number of code blocks per slot for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0 (Note 3)	Total number of bits per slot for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0	Total modulated symbols per slot for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0
Unit	**MHz**	**KHz**						**Bits**	**Bits**			**Bits**	
	50-200	60	1	11	pi/2 BPSK	0	1/4	32	16	2	1	132	132
	50	60	32	11	pi/2 BPSK	0	1/4	1032	16	2	1	4224	4224
	50	60	64	11	pi/2 BPSK	0	1/4	2024	16	2	1	8448	8448
	100	60	64	11	pi/2 BPSK	0	1/4	2024	16	2	1	8448	8448
	100	60	128	11	pi/2 BPSK	0	1/4	3976	24	2	2	16896	16896
	200	60	128	11	pi/2 BPSK	0	1/4	3976	24	2	2	16896	16896
	200	60	256	11	pi/2 BPSK	0	1/4	7944	24	2	3	33792	33792

NOTE 1: PUSCH mapping Type-A and single-symbol DM-RS configuration Type-1 with 2 additional DM-RS symbols, such that the DM-RS positions are set to symbols 2, 7, 11. DMRS is [TDM'ed] with PUSCH data.
NOTE 2: MCS Index is based on MCS table 6.1.4.1-1 defined in 38.214.
NOTE 3: 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)

Table A.2.3.1-2: Reference Channels for DFT-s-OFDM pi/2-BPSK for 120kHz SCS

Parameter	Channel bandwidth	Subcarrier Spacing	Allocated resource blocks	DFT-s-OFDM Symbols per slot (Note 1)	Modulation	MCS Index (Note 2)	Target Coding Rate	Payload size for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0	Transport block CRC	LDPC Base Graph	Number of code blocks per slot for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0 (Note 3)	Total number of bits per slot for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0	Total modulated symbols per slot for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0
Unit	**MHz**	**KHz**						**Bits**	**Bits**			**Bits**	
	50-400	120	1	11	pi/2 BPSK	0	1/4	32	16	2	1	132	132
	50	120	16	11	pi/2 BPSK	0	1/4	504	16	2	1	2112	2112
	50	120	32	11	pi/2 BPSK	0	1/4	1032	16	2	1	4224	4224
	100	120	32	11	pi/2 BPSK	0	1/4	1032	16	2	1	4224	4224
	100	120	64	11	pi/2 BPSK	0	1/4	2024	16	2	1	8448	8448
	200	120	64	11	pi/2 BPSK	0	1/4	2024	16	2	1	8448	8448
	200	120	128	11	pi/2 BPSK	0	1/4	3976	24	2	2	16896	16896
	400	120	128	11	pi/2 BPSK	0	1/4	3976	24	2	2	16896	16896
	400	120	256	11	pi/2 BPSK	0	1/4	7944	24	2	3	33792	33792

NOTE 1: PUSCH mapping Type-A and single-symbol DM-RS configuration Type-1 with 2 additional DM-RS symbols, such that the DM-RS positions are set to symbols 2, 7, 11. DMRS is [TDM'ed] with PUSCH data.
NOTE 2: MCS Index is based on MCS table 6.1.4.1-1 defined in 38.214.
NOTE 3: 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.2.3.2 DFT-s-OFDM QPSK

Table A.2.3.2-1: Reference Channels for DFT-s-OFDM QPSK for 60kHz SCS

Parameter	Channel bandwidth	Subcarrier Spacing	Allocated resource blocks	DFT-s-OFDM Symbols per slot (Note 1)	Modulation	MCS Index (Note 2)	Target Coding Rate	Payload size for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0	Transport block CRC	LDPC Base Graph	Number of code blocks per slot for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0 (Note 3)	Total number of bits per slot for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0	Total modulated symbols per slot for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0
Unit	**MHz**	**KHz**						**Bits**	**Bits**			**Bits**	
	50-200	60	1	11	QPSK	2	1/6	56	16	2	1	264	132
	50	60	32	11	QPSK	2	1/6	1608	16	2	1	8448	4224
	50	60	64	11	QPSK	2	1/6	3240	16	2	1	16896	8448
	100	60	64	11	QPSK	2	1/6	3240	16	2	1	16896	8448
	100	60	128	11	QPSK	2	1/6	6408	24	2	2	33792	16896
	200	60	128	11	QPSK	2	1/6	6408	24	2	2	33792	16896
	200	60	256	11	QPSK	2	1/6	12808	24	2	4	67584	33792

NOTE 1: PUSCH mapping Type-A and single-symbol DM-RS configuration Type-1 with 2 additional DM-RS symbols, such that the DM-RS positions are set to symbols 2, 7, 11. DMRS is [TDM'ed] with PUSCH data.
NOTE 2: MCS Index is based on MCS table 6.1.4.1-1 defined in 38.214.
NOTE 3: 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)

Table A.2.3.2-2: Reference Channels for DFT-s-OFDM QPSK for 120kHz SCS

Parameter	Channel bandwidth	Subcarrier Spacing	Allocated resource blocks	DFT-s-OFDM Symbols per slot (Note 1)	Modulation	MCS Index (Note 2)	Target Coding Rate	Payload size for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0	Transport block CRC	LDPC Base Graph	Number of code blocks per slot for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0 (Note 3)	Total number of bits per slot for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0	Total modulated symbols per slot for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0
Unit	**MHz**	**KHz**						**Bits**	**Bits**			**Bits**	
	50-400	120	1	11	QPSK	2	1/6	56	16	2	1	264	132
	50	120	16	11	QPSK	2	1/6	808	16	2	1	4224	2112
	50	120	32	11	QPSK	2	1/6	1608	16	2	1	8448	4224
	100	120	32	11	QPSK	2	1/6	1608	16	2	1	8448	4224
	100	120	64	11	QPSK	2	1/6	3240	16	2	1	16896	8448
	200	120	64	11	QPSK	2	1/6	3240	16	2	1	16896	8448
	200	120	128	11	QPSK	2	1/6	6408	24	2	2	33792	16896
	400	120	128	11	QPSK	2	1/6	6408	24	2	2	33792	16896
	400	120	256	11	QPSK	2	1/6	12808	24	2	4	67584	33792

NOTE 1: PUSCH mapping Type-A and single-symbol DM-RS configuration Type-1 with 2 additional DM-RS symbols, such that the DM-RS positions are set to symbols 2, 7, 11. DMRS is [TDM'ed] with PUSCH data.
NOTE 2: MCS Index is based on MCS table 6.1.4.1-1 defined in 38.214.
NOTE 3: 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.2.3.3 DFT-s-OFDM 16QAM

Table A.2.3.3-1: Reference Channels for DFT-s-OFDM 16QAM for 60kHz SCS

Parameter	Channel bandwidth	Subcarrier Spacing	Allocated resource blocks	DFT-s-OFDM Symbols per slot (Note 1)	Modulation	MCS Index (Note 2)	Target Coding Rate	Payload size for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0	Transport block CRC	LDPC Base Graph	Number of code blocks per slot for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0 (Note 3)	Total number of bits per slot for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0	Total modulated symbols per slot for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0
Unit	MHz	KHz						Bits	Bits			Bits	
	50-200	60	1	11	16QAM	10	1/3	176	16	2	1	528	132
	50	60	32	11	16QAM	10	1/3	5632	24	1	1	16896	4224
	50	60	64	11	16QAM	10	1/3	11272	24	1	2	33792	8448
	100	60	64	11	16QAM	10	1/3	11272	24	1	2	33792	8448
	100	60	128	11	16QAM	10	1/3	22536	24	1	3	67584	16896
	200	60	128	11	16QAM	10	1/3	22536	24	1	3	67584	16896
	200	60	256	11	16QAM	10	1/3	45096	24	1	6	135168	33792

NOTE 1: PUSCH mapping Type-A and single-symbol DM-RS configuration Type-1 with 2 additional DM-RS symbols, such that the DM-RS positions are set to symbols 2, 7, 11. DMRS is [TDM'ed] with PUSCH data.
NOTE 2: MCS Index is based on MCS table 6.1.4.1-1 defined in 38.214.
NOTE 3: 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)

Table A.2.3.3-2: Reference Channels for DFT-s-OFDM 16QAM for 120kHz SCS

Parameter	Channel bandwidth	Subcarrier Spacing	Allocated resource blocks	DFT-s-OFDM Symbols per slot (Note 1)	Modulation	MCS Index (Note 2)	Target Coding Rate	Payload size for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0	Transport block CRC	LDPC Base Graph	Number of code blocks per slot for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0 (Note 3)	Total number of bits per slot for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0	Total modulated symbols per slot for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0
Unit	**MHz**	**KHz**						**Bits**	**Bits**			**Bits**	
	50-400	120	1	11	16QAM	10	1/3	176	16	2	1	528	132
	50	120	16	11	16QAM	10	1/3	2792	16	2	1	8448	2112
	50	120	32	11	16QAM	10	1/3	5632	24	1	1	16896	4224
	100	120	32	11	16QAM	10	1/3	5632	24	1	1	16896	4224
	100	120	64	11	16QAM	10	1/3	11272	24	1	2	33792	8448
	200	120	64	11	16QAM	10	1/3	11272	24	1	2	33792	8448
	200	120	128	11	16QAM	10	1/3	22536	24	1	3	67584	16896
	400	120	128	11	16QAM	10	1/3	22536	24	1	3	67584	16896
	400	120	256	11	16QAM	10	1/3	45096	24	1	6	135168	33792

NOTE 1: PUSCH mapping Type-A and single-symbol DM-RS configuration Type-1 with 2 additional DM-RS symbols, such that the DM-RS positions are set to symbols 2, 7, 11. DMRS is [TDM'ed] with PUSCH data.

NOTE 2: MCS Index is based on MCS table 6.1.4.1-1 defined in 38.214.

NOTE 3: 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.2.3.4 DFT-s-OFDM 64QAM

Table A.2.3.4-1: Reference Channels for DFT-s-OFDM 64QAM for 60kHz SCS

Parameter	Channel bandwidth	Subcarrier Spacing	Allocated resource blocks	DFT-s-OFDM Symbols per slot (Note 1)	Modulation	MCS Index (Note 2)	Target Coding Rate	Payload size for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0	Transport block CRC	LDPC Base Graph	Number of code blocks per slot for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0 (Note 3)	Total number of bits per slot for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0	Total modulated symbols per slot for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0
Unit	MHz	KHz						Bits	Bits			Bits	
	50-200	60	1	11	64QAM	18	1/2	408	16	2	1	792	132
	50	60	32	11	64QAM	18	1/2	12808	24	1	2	25344	4224
	50	60	64	11	64QAM	18	1/2	25608	24	1	4	50688	8448
	100	60	64	11	64QAM	18	1/2	25608	24	1	4	50688	8448
	100	60	128	11	64QAM	18	1/2	51216	24	1	7	101376	16896
	200	60	128	11	64QAM	18	1/2	51216	24	1	7	101376	16896
	200	60	256	11	64QAM	18	1/2	102416	24	1	13	202752	33792

NOTE 1: PUSCH mapping Type-A and single-symbol DM-RS configuration Type-1 with 2 additional DM-RS symbols, such that the DM-RS positions are set to symbols 2, 7, 11. DMRS is [TDM'ed] with PUSCH data.
NOTE 2: MCS Index is based on MCS table 6.1.4.1-1 defined in 38.214.
NOTE 3: 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)

Table A.2.3.4-2: Reference Channels for DFT-s-OFDM 64QAM for 120kHz SCS

Parameter	Channel bandwidth	Subcarrier Spacing	Allocated resource blocks	DFT-s-OFDM Symbols per slot (Note 1)	Modulation	MCS Index (Note 2)	Target Coding Rate	Payload size for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0	Transport block CRC	LDPC Base Graph	Number of code blocks per slot for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0 (Note 3)	Total number of bits per slot for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0	Total modulated symbols per slot for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0
Unit	**MHz**	**KHz**						**Bits**	**Bits**			**Bits**	
	50-400	120	1	11	64QAM	18	1/2	408	16	2	1	792	132
	50	120	16	11	64QAM	18	1/2	6400	24	1	1	12672	2112
	50	120	32	11	64QAM	18	1/2	12808	24	1	2	25344	4224
	100	120	32	11	64QAM	18	1/2	12808	24	1	2	25344	4224
	100	120	64	11	64QAM	18	1/2	25608	24	1	4	50688	8448
	200	120	64	11	64QAM	18	1/2	25608	24	1	4	50688	8448
	200	120	128	11	64QAM	18	1/2	51216	24	1	7	101376	16896
	400	120	128	11	64QAM	18	1/2	51216	24	1	7	101376	16896
	400	120	256	11	64QAM	18	1/2	102416	24	1	13	202752	33792

NOTE 1: PUSCH mapping Type-A and single-symbol DM-RS configuration Type-1 with 2 additional DM-RS symbols, such that the DM-RS positions are set to symbols 2, 7, 11. DMRS is [TDM'ed] with PUSCH data.
NOTE 2: MCS Index is based on MCS table 6.1.4.1-1 defined in 38.214.
NOTE 3: 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.2.3.5 CP-OFDM QPSK

Table A.2.3.5-1: Reference Channels for CP-OFDM QPSK for 60kHz SCS

Parameter	Channel bandwidth	Subcarrier Spacing	Allocated resource blocks	CP-OFDM Symbols per slot (Note 1)	Modulation	MCS Index (Note 2)	Target Coding Rate	Payload size for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0	Transport block CRC	LDPC Base Graph	Number of code blocks per slot for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0 (Note 3)	Total number of bits per slot for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0	Total modulated symbols per slot for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0
Unit	MHz	KHz						Bits	Bits			Bits	
	50-200	60	1	11	QPSK	2	1/6	56	16	2	1	264	132
	50	60	33	11	QPSK	2	1/6	1672	16	2	1	8712	4356
	50	60	66	11	QPSK	2	1/6	3368	16	2	1	17424	8712
	100	60	66	11	QPSK	2	1/6	3368	16	2	1	17424	8712
	100	60	132	11	QPSK	2	1/6	6536	24	2	2	34848	17424
	200	60	132	11	QPSK	2	1/6	6536	24	2	2	34848	17424
	200	60	264	11	QPSK	2	1/6	13064	24	2	4	69696	34848

NOTE 1: PUSCH mapping Type-A and single-symbol DM-RS configuration Type-1 with 2 additional DM-RS symbols, such that the DM-RS positions are set to symbols 2, 7, 11. DMRS is [TDM'ed] with PUSCH data.

NOTE 2: MCS Index is based on MCS table 5.1.3.1-1 defined in 38.214.

NOTE 3: 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)

Table A.2.3.5-2: Reference Channels for CP-OFDM QPSK for 120kHz SCS

Parameter	Channel bandwidth	Subcarrier Spacing	Allocated resource blocks	CP-OFDM Symbols per slot (Note 1)	Modulation	MCS Index (Note 2)	Target Coding Rate	Payload size for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0	Transport block CRC	LDPC Base Graph	Number of code blocks per slot for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0 (Note 3)	Total number of bits per slot for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0	Total modulated symbols per slot for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0
Unit	**MHz**	**KHz**						**Bits**	**Bits**			**Bits**	
	50-400	120	1	11	QPSK	2	1/6	56	16	2	1	264	132
	50	120	16	11	QPSK	2	1/6	808	16	2	1	4224	2112
	50	120	32	11	QPSK	2	1/6	1608	16	2	1	8448	4224
	100	120	33	11	QPSK	2	1/6	1672	16	2	1	8712	4356
	100	120	66	11	QPSK	2	1/6	3368	16	2	1	17424	8712
	200	120	66	11	QPSK	2	1/6	3368	16	2	1	17424	8712
	200	120	132	11	QPSK	2	1/6	6536	24	2	2	34848	17424
	400	120	132	11	QPSK	2	1/6	6536	24	2	2	34848	17424
	400	120	264	11	QPSK	2	1/6	13064	24	2	4	69696	34848

NOTE 1: PUSCH mapping Type-A and single-symbol DM-RS configuration Type-1 with 2 additional DM-RS symbols, such that the DM-RS positions are set to symbols 2, 7, 11. DMRS is [TDM'ed] with PUSCH data.

NOTE 2: MCS Index is based on MCS table 5.1.3.1-1 defined in 38.214.

NOTE 3: 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.2.3.6 CP-OFDM 16QAM

Table A.2.3.6-1: Reference Channels for CP-OFDM 16QAM for 60kHz SCS

Parameter	Channel bandwidth	Subcarrier Spacing	Allocated resource blocks	CP-OFDM Symbols per slot (Note 1)	Modulation	MCS Index (Note 2)	Target Coding Rate	Payload size for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0	Transport block CRC	LDPC Base Graph	Number of code blocks per slot for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0 (Note 3)	Total number of bits per slot for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0	Total modulated symbols per slot for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0
Unit	MHz	KHz						Bits	Bits			Bits	
	50-200	60	1	11	16QAM	10	1/3	176	16	2	1	528	132
	50	60	33	11	16QAM	10	1/3	5760	24	1	1	17424	4356
	50	60	66	11	16QAM	10	1/3	11528	24	1	2	34848	8712
	100	60	66	11	16QAM	10	1/3	11528	24	1	2	34848	8712
	100	60	132	11	16QAM	10	1/3	23040	24	1	3	69696	17424
	200	60	132	11	16QAM	10	1/3	23040	24	1	3	69696	17424
	200	60	264	11	16QAM	10	1/3	46104	24	1	6	139392	34848

NOTE 1: PUSCH mapping Type-A and single-symbol DM-RS configuration Type-1 with 2 additional DM-RS symbols, such that the DM-RS positions are set to symbols 2, 7, 11. DMRS is [TDM'ed] with PUSCH data.
NOTE 2: MCS Index is based on MCS table 5.1.3.1-1 defined in 38.214.
NOTE 3: 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)

Table A.2.3.6-2: Reference Channels for CP-OFDM 16QAM for 120kHz SCS

Parameter	Channel bandwidth	Subcarrier Spacing	Allocated resource blocks	CP-OFDM Symbols per slot (Note 1)	Modulation	MCS Index (Note 2)	Target Coding Rate	Payload size for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0	Transport block CRC	LDPC Base Graph	Number of code blocks per slot for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0 (Note 3)	Total number of bits per slot for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0	Total modulated symbols per slot for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0
Unit	**MHz**	**KHz**						**Bits**	**Bits**			**Bits**	
	50-400	120	1	11	16QAM	10	1/3	176	16	2	1	528	132
	50	120	16	11	16QAM	10	1/3	2792	16	2	1	8448	2112
	50	120	32	11	16QAM	10	1/3	5632	24	1	1	16896	4224
	100	120	33	11	16QAM	10	1/3	5760	24	1	1	17424	4356
	100	120	66	11	16QAM	10	1/3	11528	24	1	2	34848	8712
	200	120	66	11	16QAM	10	1/3	11528	24	1	2	34848	8712
	200	120	132	11	16QAM	10	1/3	23040	24	1	3	69696	17424
	400	120	132	11	16QAM	10	1/3	23040	24	1	3	69696	17424
	400	120	264	11	16QAM	10	1/3	46104	24	1	6	139392	34848

NOTE 1: PUSCH mapping Type-A and single-symbol DM-RS configuration Type-1 with 2 additional DM-RS symbols, such that the DM-RS positions are set to symbols 2, 7, 11. DMRS is [TDM'ed] with PUSCH data.
NOTE 2: MCS Index is based on MCS table 5.1.3.1-1 defined in 38.214.
NOTE 3: 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.2.3.7 CP-OFDM 64QAM

Table A.2.3.7-1: Reference Channels for CP-OFDM 64QAM for 60kHz SCS

Parameter	Channel bandwidth	Subcarrier Spacing	Allocated resource blocks	CP-OFDM Symbols per slot (Note 1)	Modulation	MCS Index (Note 2)	Target Coding Rate	Payload size for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0	Transport block CRC	LDPC Base Graph	Number of code blocks per slot for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0 (Note 3)	Total number of bits per slot for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0	Total modulated symbols per slot for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0
Unit	MHz	KHz						Bits	Bits			Bits	
	50-200	60	1	11	64QAM	19	1/2	408	16	2	1	792	132
	50	60	33	11	64QAM	19	1/2	13064	24	1	2	26136	4356
	50	60	66	11	64QAM	19	1/2	26120	24	1	4	52272	8712
	100	60	66	11	64QAM	19	1/2	26120	24	1	4	52272	8712
	100	60	132	11	64QAM	19	1/2	53288	24	1	7	104544	17424
	200	60	132	11	64QAM	19	1/2	53288	24	1	7	104544	17424
	200	60	264	11	64QAM	19	1/2	106576	24	1	13	209088	34848

NOTE 1: PUSCH mapping Type-A and single-symbol DM-RS configuration Type-1 with 2 additional DM-RS symbols, such that the DM-RS positions are set to symbols 2, 7, 11. DMRS is [TDM'ed] with PUSCH data.
NOTE 2: MCS Index is based on MCS table 5.1.3.1-1 defined in 38.214.
NOTE 3: 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)

Table A.2.3.7-2: Reference Channels for CP-OFDM 64QAM for 120kHz SCS

Parameter	Channel bandwidth	Subcarrier Spacing	Allocated resource blocks	CP-OFDM Symbols per slot (Note 1)	Modulation	MCS Index (Note 2)	Target Coding Rate	Payload size for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0	Transport block CRC	LDPC Base Graph	Number of code blocks per slot for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0 (Note 3)	Total number of bits per slot for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0	Total modulated symbols per slot for slots with mod(slot index+1,5) = 0
Unit	**MHz**	**KHz**						**Bits**	**Bits**			**Bits**	
	50-400	120	1	11	64QAM	19	1/2	408	16	2	1	792	132
	50	120	16	11	64QAM	19	1/2	6400	24	1	1	12672	2112
	50	120	32	11	64QAM	19	1/2	12808	24	1	2	25344	4224
	100	120	33	11	64QAM	19	1/2	13064	24	1	2	26136	4356
	100	120	66	11	64QAM	19	1/2	26120	24	1	4	52272	8712
	200	120	66	11	64QAM	19	1/2	26120	24	1	4	52272	8712
	200	120	132	11	64QAM	19	1/2	53288	24	1	7	104544	17424
	400	120	132	11	64QAM	19	1/2	53288	24	1	7	104544	17424
	400	120	264	11	64QAM	19	1/2	106576	24	1	13	209088	34848

NOTE 1: PUSCH mapping Type-A and single-symbol DM-RS configuration Type-1 with 2 additional DM-RS symbols, such that the DM-RS positions are set to symbols 2, 7, 11. DMRS is [TDM'ed] with PUSCH data.
NOTE 2: MCS Index is based on MCS table 5.1.3.1-1 defined in 38.214.
NOTE 3: 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 DL reference measurement channels

A.3.1 General

Unless otherwise stated, Tables A.3.3.2-1 and A.3.3.2-2 are applicable for measurements of the Receiver Characteristics (clause 7).

Unless otherwise stated, Tables A.3.3.2-1 and A.3.3.2-2 also apply for the modulated interferer used in Clauses 7.5 and 7.6 with test specific bandwidths.

Table A.3.1-1: Test parameters

Parameter	Unit	Value
CORESET frequency domain allocation		Full BW
CORESET time domain allocation		2 OFDM symbols at the begin of each slot
PDSCH mapping type		Type A
PDSCH start symbol index (S)		2
Number of consecutive PDSCH symbols (L)		12
PDSCH PRB bundling	PRBs	2
Dynamic PRB bundling		false
MCS table for TBS determination		64QAM
Overhead value for TBS determination		0
First DMRS position for Type A PDSCH mapping		2
DMRS type		Type 1
Number of additional DMRS		2
FDM between DMRS and PDSCH		Disable
TRS configuration		1 slot, periodicity 10 ms, offset 0
PTRS configuration		PTRS is not configured

A.3.2 Void

A.3.3 DL reference measurement channels for TDD

A.3.3.1 General

Table A.3.3.1-1. Additional test parameters for TDD

Parameter		Value	
		SCS 60 kHz (μ=2)	**SCS 120 kHz (μ=3)**
UL-DL configuration	*referenceSubcarrierSpacing*	60 kHz	120 kHz
	dl-UL-TransmissionPeriodicity	1.25 ms	0.625 ms
	nrofDownlinkSlots	3	3
	nrofDownlinkSymbols	4	10
	nrofUplinkSlot	1	1
	nrofUplinkSymbols	4	2
Number of HARQ Processes		8	8
K1 value		K1 = 4 if mod(i,5) = 0 K1 =3 if mod(i,5) = 1 K1 =2 if mod(i,5) = 2 where i is slot index per frame; i = {0,…,39}	K1 = 4 if mod(i,5) = 0 K1 =3 if mod(i,5) = 1 K1 =2 if mod(i,5) = 2 where i is slot index per frame; i = {0,…,79}

A.3.3.2 FRC for receiver requirements for QPSK

Table A.3.3.2-1 Fixed Reference Channel for Receiver Requirements (SCS 60 kHz, TDD)

Parameter	Unit	Value		
Channel bandwidth	MHz	50	100	200
Subcarrier spacing configuration μ		2	2	2
Allocated resource blocks		66	132	264
Subcarriers per resource block		12	12	12
Allocated slots per Frame		23	23	23
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,…,39}	Bits	N/A	N/A	N/A
For Slot i, if mod(i, 10) = {0,1,2} for i from {1,…,39}	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,…,39}	CBs	N/A	N/A	N/A
For Slot i, if mod(i, 10) = {0,1,2} for i from {1,…,39}	CBs	1	2	2
Binary Channel Bits Per Slot				
For Slots 0 and Slot i, if mod(i, 5) = {3,4} for i from {0,…,39}	Bits	N/A	N/A	N/A
For Slot i, if mod(i, 10) = {0,1,2} for i from {1,…,39}	Bits	14256	28512	57024
Max. Throughput averaged over 1 frame	Mbps	9.715	19.449	38.861
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				

Table A.3.3.2-2 Fixed Reference Channel for Receiver Requirements (SCS 120 kHz, TDD)

Parameter	Unit	Value			
Channel bandwidth	MHz	50	100	200	400
Subcarrier spacing configuration μ		3	3	3	3
Allocated resource blocks		32	66	132	264
Subcarriers per resource block		12	12	12	12
Allocated slots per Frame		47	47	47	47
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,…,79}	Bits	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
For Slot i, if mod(i, 5) = {0,1,2} for i from {1,…,79}	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,…,79}	CBs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
For Slot i, if mod(i, 5) = {0,1,2} for i from {1,…,79}	CBs	1	1	2	2
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	N/A
For Slot i, if mod(i, 5) = {0,1,2} for i from {1,…,79}	Bits	6912	14256	28512	57024
Max. Throughput averaged over 1 frame	Mbps	9.814	19.853	39.743	79.411
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					

A.4 Void

A.5 OFDMA Channel Noise Generator (OCNG)

A.5.1 OCNG Patterns for FDD

A.5.2 OCNG Patterns for TDD

A.5.2.1 OCNG TDD pattern 1: Generic OCNG TDD Pattern for all unused REs

Table A.5.2.1-1: OP.1 TDD: Generic OCNG TDD Pattern for all unused REs

OCNG Appliance / OCNG Parameters	Control Region (Core Set)	Data Region
Resources allocated	All unused REs (Note 1)	All unused REs (Note 2)
Structure	PDCCH	PDSCH
Content	Uncorrelated pseudo random QPSK modulated data	Uncorrelated pseudo random QPSK modulated data
Transmission scheme for multiple antennas ports transmission	Single Tx port transmission	Spatial multiplexing using any precoding matrix with dimensions same as the precoding matrix for PDSCH
Subcarrier Spacing	Same as for RMC PDCCH in the active BWP	Same as for RMC PDSCH in the active BWP
Power Level	Same as for RMC PDCCH	Same as for RMC PDSCH
Note 1: All unused REs in the active CORESETS appointed by the search spaces in use. Note 2: Unused available REs refer to REs in PRBs not allocated for any physical channels, CORESETs, synchronization signals or reference signals in channel bandwidth.		

Annex B (informative): Void

Annex C (normative): Downlink physical channels

C.1 General

C.2 Setup

Table C.2-1 describes the downlink Physical Channels that are required for connection set up.

Table C.2-1: Downlink Physical Channels required for connection set-up

Physical Channel
PBCH
SSS
PSS
PDCCH
PDSCH
PBCH DMRS
PDCCH DMRS
PDSCH DMRS
CSI-RS
PTRS

C.3 Connection

C.3.1 Measurement of Receiver Characteristics

Unless otherwise stated, Table C.3.1-1 is applicable for measurements on the Receiver Characteristics (clause 7).

Table C.3.1-1: Downlink Physical Channels transmitted during a connection (TDD)

Parameter	Unit	Value
SSS transmit power	**W**	**Test specific**
EPRE ratio of PSS to SSS	dB	0
EPRE ratio of PBCH DMRS to SSS	dB	0
EPRE ratio of PBCH to PBCH DMRS	dB	0
EPRE ratio of PDCCH DMRS to SSS	dB	0
EPRE ratio of PDCCH to PDCCH DMRS	dB	0
EPRE ratio of PDSCH DMRS to SSS (Note 1)	dB	3
EPRE ratio of PDSCH to PDSCH DMRS (Note 1)	dB	-3
EPRE ratio of CSI-RS to SSS	dB	0
EPRE ratio of PTRS to PDSCH	dB	Test specific
EPRE ratio of OCNG DMRS to SSS	dB	0
EPRE ratio of OCNG to OCNG DMRS (Note 1)	dB	0
Note 1: No boosting is applied to any of the channels except PDSCH DMRS. For PDSCH DMRS, 3 dB power boosting is applied assuming DMRS Type 1 configuration when DMRS and PDSCH are TDM'ed and only half of the DMRS REs are occupied. Note 2: Number of DMRS CDM groups without data for PDSCH DMRS configuration for OCNG is set to 1.		

Annex D (normative): Characteristics of the interfering signal

Detailed content of the annex is TBD.

Annex E (normative): Environmental conditions

E.1 General

This annex specifies the environmental requirements of the UE. Within these limits the requirements of the present documents shall be fulfilled.

E.2 Environmental

The requirements in this clause apply to all types of UE(s).

E.2.1 Temperature

All RF requirements for UEs operating in FR2 are defined over the air and can only be tested in an OTA chamber.

The UE shall fulfil all the requirements in the temperature range defined in Table E.2.1-1.

Table E.2.1-1: Temperature conditions

+ 25 ºC ± 10 ºC	For normal (room temperature) conditions with relative humidity of 25% to 75%
-10°C to +55°C	For extreme conditions

Outside this temperature range the UE, if powered on, shall not make ineffective use of the radio frequency spectrum. In no case shall the UE exceed the transmitted levels as defined in clause 6.2 for extreme operation.

E.2.2 Voltage

Editor's note: This requirement is incomplete. The following aspects are either missing or not yet determined:

Methodology to control the voltage in a case which a power cable is not connected to DUT is FFS since it is not agreed whether we can connect the power cable to DUT at the OTA measurement situation yet.

The UE shall fulfil all the requirements in the full voltage range, i.e. the voltage range between the extreme voltages.

The manufacturer shall declare the lower and higher extreme voltages and the approximate shutdown voltage. For the equipment that can be operated from one or more of the power sources listed below, the lower extreme voltage shall not be higher, and the higher extreme voltage shall not be lower than that specified below.

Table E.2.2-1: Voltage conditions

Power source	Lower extreme voltage	Higher extreme voltage	Normal conditions voltage
AC mains	0,9 * nominal	1,1 * nominal	nominal
Regulated lead acid battery	0,9 * nominal	1,3 * nominal	1,1 * nominal
Non regulated batteries: Leclanché Lithium Mercury/nickel & cadmium	 0,85 * nominal 0,95 * nominal 0,90 * nominal	 Nominal 1,1 * Nominal	 Nominal 1,1 * Nominal Nominal

Outside this voltage range the UE if powered on, shall not make ineffective use of the radio frequency spectrum. In no case shall the UE exceed the transmitted levels as defined in clause 6.2 for extreme operation. In particular, the UE shall inhibit all RF transmissions when the power supply voltage is below the manufacturer declared shutdown voltage.

E.2.3 Void

Annex F (normative): Transmit modulation

F.1 Measurement Point

Figure F.1-1 shows the measurement point for the unwanted emission falling into non-allocated RB(s) and the EVM for the allocated RB(s).

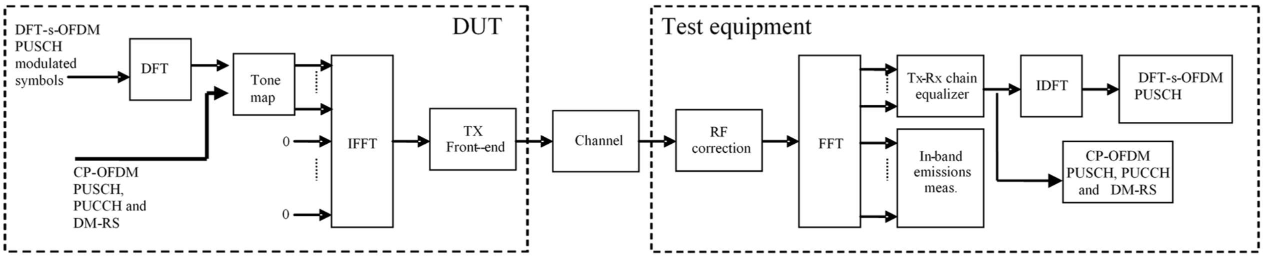

Figure F.1-1: EVM measurement points

F.2 Basic Error Vector Magnitude measurement

The EVM is the difference between the ideal waveform and the measured waveform for the allocated RB(s)

$$EVM = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{v \in T_m} \left| z'(v) - i(v) \right|^2}{\left| T_m \right| \cdot P_0}},$$

where

T_m is a set of $|T_m|$ modulation symbols with the considered modulation scheme being active within the measurement period,

$z'(v)$ are the samples of the signal evaluated for the EVM,

$i(v)$ is the ideal signal reconstructed by the measurement equipment, and

P_0 is the average power of the ideal signal. For normalized modulation symbols P_0 is equal to 1.

The basic EVM measurement interval is defined over one slot in the time domain for PUCCH and PUSCH and over one preamble sequence for the PRACH.

F.3 Basic in-band emissions measurement

The in-band emissions are a measure of the interference falling into the non-allocated resources blocks. The in-band emission requirement is evaluated for PUCCH and PUSCH transmissions. The in-band emission requirement is not evaluated for PRACH transmissions.

The in-band emissions are measured as follows

$$Emissions_{absolute}(\Delta_{RB}) = \begin{cases} \dfrac{1}{|T_s|} \displaystyle\sum_{t \in T_s} \sum_{\max(f_{\min},\, f_l + 12 \cdot \Delta_{RB} * \Delta f)}^{f_l + (12 \cdot \Delta_{RB} + 11) * \Delta f} |Y(t,f)|^2, \Delta_{RB} < 0 \\ \dfrac{1}{|T_s|} \displaystyle\sum_{t \in T_s} \sum_{f_h + (12 \cdot \Delta_{RB} - 11) * \Delta f}^{\min(f_{\max},\, f_h + 12 \cdot \Delta_{RB} * \Delta f)} |Y(t,f)|^2, \Delta_{RB} > 0 \end{cases},$$

where

T_s is a set of $|T_s|$ OFDM symbols with the considered modulation scheme being active within the measurement period,

Δ_{RB} is the starting frequency offset between the allocated RB and the measured non-allocated RB (e.g. $\Delta_{RB} = 1$ or $\Delta_{RB} = -1$ for the first adjacent RB),

$f_{\min}$ (resp. $f_{\max}$) is the lower (resp. upper) edge of the UL system BW,

f_l and f_h are the lower and upper edge of the allocated BW, and

$Y(t, f)$ is the frequency domain signal evaluated for in-band emissions as defined in the subsection (ii)

The relative in-band emissions are, given by

$$Emissions_{relative}(\Delta_{RB}) = \frac{Emissions_{absolute}(\Delta_{RB})}{\frac{1}{|T_s| \cdot N_{RB}} \sum_{t \in T_s} \sum_{f_l}^{f_l + (12 \cdot N_{RB} - 1)\Delta f} |Y(t, f)|^2}$$

where

N_{RB} is the number of allocated RBs

The basic in-band emissions measurement interval is defined over one slot in the time domain. When the PUSCH or PUCCH transmission slot is shortened due to multiplexing with SRS, the in-band emissions measurement interval is reduced by one OFDM symbol, accordingly.

In the evaluation of in-band emissions, the timing is set according to $\Delta\tilde{t} = \Delta\tilde{c}$, where sample time offsets $\Delta\tilde{t}$ and $\Delta\tilde{c}$ are defined in subclause F.4.

F.4 Modified signal under test

Implicit in the definition of EVM is an assumption that the receiver is able to compensate a number of transmitter impairments.

The PUSCH data or PRACH signal under test is modified and, in the case of PUSCH data signal, decoded according to:

$$Z'(t, f) = IDFT\left\{ \frac{FFT\left\{ z(v - \Delta\tilde{t}) \cdot e^{-j2\pi\Delta\tilde{f}v} \right\} e^{j2\pi f\Delta\tilde{t}}}{\tilde{a}(t, f) \cdot e^{j\tilde{\varphi}(t, f)}} \right\}$$

where

$z(v)$ is the time domain samples of the signal under test.

The PUCCH or PUSCH demodulation reference signal or PUCCH data signal under test is equalised and, in the case of PUCCH data signal decoded according to:

$$Z'(t, f) = \frac{FFT\left\{ z(v - \Delta\tilde{t}) \cdot e^{-j2\pi\Delta\tilde{f}v} \right\} e^{j2\pi f\Delta\tilde{t}}}{\tilde{a}(t, f) \cdot e^{j\tilde{\varphi}(t, f)}}$$

where

$z(v)$ is the time domain samples of the signal under test.

To minimize the error, the signal under test should be modified with respect to a set of parameters following the procedure explained below.

Notation:

$\Delta\tilde{t}$ is the sample timing difference between the FFT processing window in relation to nominal timing of the ideal signal.

$\Delta\tilde{f}$ is the RF frequency offset.

$\tilde{\varphi}(t, f)$ is the phase response of the TX chain.

$\tilde{a}(t, f)$ is the amplitude response of the TX chain.

In the following $\Delta\tilde{c}$ represents the middle sample of the EVM window of length W (defined in the next subsections) or the last sample of the first window half if W is even.

The EVM analyser shall

- detect the start of each slot and estimate $\Delta\tilde{t}$ and $\Delta\tilde{f}$,

- determine $\Delta\tilde{c}$ so that the EVM window of length W is centred

  - on the time interval determined by the measured cyclic prefix minus 16κ samples of the considered OFDM symbol for symbol l for subcarrier spacing configuration μ in a subframe, with l = 0 or l = 7*2^μ for normal CP, i.e. the first 16κ samples of the CP should not be taken into account for this step. In the determination of the number of excluded samples, a sampling rate of $1/T_c$ is assumed. If a different sampling rate is used, the number of excluded samples is scaled linearly.

  - on the measured cyclic prefix of the considered OFDM symbol symbol for all other symbols for normal CP and for symbol 0 to 11 for extended CP.

  - on the measured preamble cyclic prefix for the PRACH

To determine the other parameters a sample timing offset equal to $\Delta\tilde{c}$ is corrected from the signal under test. The EVM analyser shall then

- correct the RF frequency offset $\Delta\tilde{f}$ for each time slot, and

- apply an FFT of appropriate size. The chosen FFT size shall ensure that in the case of an ideal signal under test, there is no measured inter-subcarrier interference.

The carrier leakage shall be removed from the evaluated signal before calculating the EVM and the in-band emissions; however, the removed relative carrier leakage power also has to satisfy the applicable requirement.

At this stage the allocated RBs shall be separated from the non-allocated RBs. In the case of PUCCH and PUSCH EVM, the signal on the non-allocated RB(s), $Y(t, f)$, is used to evaluate the in-band emissions.

Moreover, the following procedure applies only to the signal on the allocated RB(s).

  - In the case of PUCCH and PUSCH, the UL EVM analyzer shall estimate the TX chain equalizer coefficients $\tilde{a}(t, f)$ and $\tilde{\varphi}(t, f)$ used by the ZF equalizer for all subcarriers by time averaging at each signal subcarrier of the amplitude and phase of the reference and data symbols. The time-averaging length is 1 slot. This process creates an average amplitude and phase for each signal subcarrier used by the ZF equalizer. The knowledge of data modulation symbols may be required in this step because the determination of symbols by demodulation is not reliable before signal equalization.

  - In the case of PRACH, the UL EVM analyzer shall estimate the TX chain coefficients $\tilde{a}(t)$ and $\tilde{\varphi}(t)$ used for phase and amplitude correction and are seleted so as to minimize the resulting EVM. The TX chain coefficients are not dependent on frequency, i.e. $\tilde{a}(t, f) = \tilde{a}(t)$ and $\tilde{\varphi}(t, f) = \tilde{\varphi}(t)$. The TX chain coefficient are chosen independently for each preamble transmission and for each $\Delta\tilde{t}$.

At this stage estimates of $\Delta\tilde{f}$, $\tilde{a}(t,f)$, $\tilde{\varphi}(t,f)$ and $\Delta\tilde{c}$ are available. $\Delta\tilde{t}$ is one of the extremities of the window W, i.e. $\Delta\tilde{t}$ can be $\Delta\tilde{c}+\alpha-\left\lfloor\frac{W}{2}\right\rfloor$ or $\Delta\tilde{c}+\left\lfloor\frac{W}{2}\right\rfloor$, where $\alpha=0$ if W is odd and $\alpha=1$ if W is even. The EVM analyser shall then

- calculate EVM_l with $\Delta\tilde{t}$ set to $\Delta\tilde{c}+\alpha-\left\lfloor\frac{W}{2}\right\rfloor$,
- calculate EVM_h with $\Delta\tilde{t}$ set to $\Delta\tilde{c}+\left\lfloor\frac{W}{2}\right\rfloor$.

F.5 Window length

F.5.1 Timing offset

As a result of using a cyclic prefix, there is a range of $\Delta\tilde{t}$, which, at least in the case of perfect Tx signal quality, would give close to minimum error vector magnitude. As a first order approximation, that range should be equal to the length of the cyclic prefix. Any time domain windowing or FIR pulse shaping applied by the transmitter reduces the $\Delta\tilde{t}$ range within which the error vector is close to its minimum.

F.5.2 Window length

The window length W affects the measured EVM, and is expressed as a function of the configured cyclic prefix length. In the case where equalization is present, as with frequency domain EVM computation, the effect of FIR is reduced. This is because the equalization can correct most of the linear distortion introduced by the FIR. However, the time domain windowing effect can't be removed.

F.5.3 Window length for normal CP

Contents in this section are FFS.

F.5.4 Window length for Extended CP

Contents in this section are FFS.

F.5.5 Window length for PRACH

Contents in this section are FFS.

F.6 Averaged EVM

The general EVM is averaged over basic EVM measurements for n slots in the time domain.

$$\overline{EVM}=\sqrt{\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}EVM_i^2},$$

where n is

$$n=\begin{cases}40, for\ 60\ kHz\ SCS\\80, for\ 120\ kHz\ SCS\end{cases}$$

for PUCCH, PUSCH.

The EVM requirements shall be tested against the maximum of the RMS average at the window W extremities of the EVM measurements:

Thus $\overline{\mathrm{EVM}}_{\mathrm{l}}$ is calculated using $\Delta\tilde{t} = \Delta\tilde{t}_l$ in the expressions above and $\overline{\mathrm{EVM}}_{\mathrm{h}}$ is calculated using $\Delta\tilde{t} = \Delta\tilde{t}_h$.

Thus we get:

$$EVM = \max(\overline{\mathrm{EVM}}_{\mathrm{l}}, \overline{\mathrm{EVM}}_{h})$$

The calculation of the EVM for the demodulation reference signal, EVM_{DMRS}, follows the same procedure as calculating the general EVM, with the exception that the modulation symbol set T_m defined in clause F.2 is restricted to symbols containing uplink demodulation reference signals.

The basic EVM_{DMRS} measurements are first averaged over n slots in the time domain to obtain an intermediate average $\overline{EVM}_{DMRS}$.

$$\overline{EVM}_{DMRS} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} EVM_{DMRS,i}^2}$$

In the determination of each $EVM_{DMRS,i}$, the timing is set to $\Delta\tilde{t} = \Delta\tilde{t}_l$ if $\overline{\mathrm{EVM}}_{\mathrm{l}} > \overline{\mathrm{EVM}}_{\mathrm{h}}$, and it is set to $\Delta\tilde{t} = \Delta\tilde{t}_h$ otherwise, where $\overline{\mathrm{EVM}}_{\mathrm{l}}$ and $\overline{\mathrm{EVM}}_{\mathrm{h}}$ are the general average EVM values calculated in the same n slots over which the intermediate average $\overline{EVM}_{DMRS}$ is calculated. Note that in some cases, the general average EVM may be calculated only for the purpose of timing selection for the demodulation reference signal EVM.

Then the results are further averaged to get the EVM for the demodulation reference signal, EVM_{DMRS},

$$EVM_{DMRS} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{6}\sum_{j=1}^{6} \overline{EVM}_{DMRS,j}^{2}}$$

The PRACH EVM, EVM_{PRACH}, is averaged over TBD preamble sequence measurements for all preamble formats.

The EVM requirements shall be tested against the maximum of the RMS average at the window *W* extremities of the EVM measurements:

Thus $\overline{\mathrm{EVM}}_{\mathrm{PRACH,l}}$ is calculated using $\Delta\tilde{t} = \Delta\tilde{t}_l$ and $\overline{\mathrm{EVM}}_{\mathrm{PRACH,h}}$ is calculated using $\Delta\tilde{t} = \Delta\tilde{t}_h$.

Thus we get:

$$EVM_{PRACH} = \max(\overline{\mathrm{EVM}}_{\mathrm{PRACH,l}}, \overline{\mathrm{EVM}}_{\mathrm{PRACH,h}})$$

F.7 Spectrum Flatness

The data shall be taken from FFT coded data symbols and the demodulation reference symbols of the allocated resource block.

Annex G (informative): Void

Annex H (informative): Void

Annex I (informative): Void

Annex J (informative): Change history

Change history							
Date	**Meeting**	**TDoc**	**CR**	**Rev**	**Cat**	**Subject/Comment**	**New version**
2017-08	RAN4#84					Initial Skeleton	0.0.1
2017-10	RAN4#84 Bis	R4-1711979				TPs from R4#84Bis by editors	0.1.0
2017-12	RAN4#85	R4-1713806				Approved TPs from R4#85 R4-1714537, TP for TS 38.101-2: Channel Bandwidth Definition, Qualcomm Incorporated R4-1714115, TP for TS 38.101-2: Channel Arrangement, : Qualcomm Incorporated (Note: this TP was further discussed and edited in the reflector) R4-1713205, TP on general parts for 38.101-2 NR FR, : Ericsson R4-1712884, TP to TS38.101-2 on environmental conditions, Intel Corporation R4-1714018, TP to TS 38.101-2 for definition of UE RF terminologies, Anritsu Corporation R4-1714447, TP on UE power class for FR2, Intel Corporation R4-1714372, TP to TS38.101-2 on EVM equalizer spectrum flatness requirements, Intel Corporation R4-1714330, TP to TR 38.101-02 v0.1.0: ON/OFF mask design for NR UE transmissions for FR2, Ericsson R4-1714364, TP to TR 38.101: NR UE transmit OFF power for FR2, CATT R4-1714347, TP to TS38.101-2 on spurious emissions requirements for FR2, Intel Corporation (Note: this TP was further discussed and edited in the reflector) R4-1714456, TP on REFSENS for FR2, Intel Corporation R4-1714337 TP to TS 38.101-2 ACS requirement for mmW (section 7.5), Qualcomm Incorporated R4-1714338, TP to TS 38.101-2 IBB requirement for mmW (section 7.6.1), Qualcomm Incorporated R4-1714348, TP to TS38.101-2 on Rx spurious emissions for FR2, Intel Corporation Min power for EVM requirement according to R4-1711568, TP to TR 38.xxx - UE minimum transmit power for range 2, CATT Band list according to R4-1714542, List of bands and band combinations to be introduced into RAN4 NR core requirements by December 2017, RAN4 Chairmen	0.2.0
2017-12	RAN4#85	R4-1714570				Further corrections and alignments with 38.104 after email review	0.3.0
2017-12	RAN#78	RP-172476				v1.0.0 submitted for plenary approval. Contents same as 0.3.0	1.0.0
2017-12	RAN#78					Approved by plenary – Rel-15 spec under change control	15.0.0

2018-03	RAN#79	RP-180264	0004		F	Implementation of endorsed CR on to 38.101-2 Endorsed draft CRs in RAN4-NR-AH#1801 F: R4-1800918, Draft CR to 38.101-2 on channel bandwidth corrections (5.3.5), Nokia F: R4-1801097, Modification for TS38.101-2, CATT F: R4-1801098 Draft CR for TS38.101-2: On requirement metrics. Sumitomo Elec. Industries, Ltd F: R4-1800401, Editorial corections to 38.101-2, Qualcomm F: R4-1801122: Draft pCR for TS 38.101-2 version 15.0.0: Remaining ON/OFF masks for FR2 NR UE transmissions, Ericsson F: R4-1800418, Correction of NR SEM for FR2 table, vivo F: R4-1800316 Draft CR to 38.101-2: Tx spurious emission for NR FR2 (section 6.5.3), ZTE Corporation F: R4-1800918 Draft CR to 38.101-2 on channel bandwidth corrections (5.3.5), Nokia F: R4-1801013, Draft CR to 38.101-2: Clarifications to UE spectrum utilization section 5.3, Ericsson F: R4-1801229, Draft CR to 38.101-2: Channel spacing for CA for NR FR2(section 5.4.1.2), ZTE Corporation F: R4-1801232, Correction CR for channel spacing:38.101-2, Samsung F: R4-1801325, Draft CR to TS 38.101-2: Corrections on channel raster calculation in section 5.4.2, ZTE Corporation F: R4-1800860, Corrections of GSCN, Nokia Endorsed draft CRs in RAN4#86 R4-1803054, Draft CR for new spec structure of 38.101-2, Ericsson R4-1801446, Modification for NR UE time mask requirement for FR2, CATT R4-1801729, Draft CR to 38.101-2: Corrections to In-band blocking requirements, Rohde & Schwarz R4-1801967, CR on EVM spectrum flatness for FR2, Huawei R4-1802339, Draft CR to 38.101-2: Clarifications on peak directions and REFSENS, ROHDE & SCHWARZ R4-1802567, Draft CR to TS 38.101-2: Clarification of mixed numerology guardband size, Ericsson R4-1803238, Draft CR for TS 38.101-2: ACLR requirement clarification, Huawei R4-1803365, Draft CR to 38.101-2: Clarification on REFSENS Definition, ROHDE & SCHWARZ R4-1803453, draft CR for introduction of completed band combinations from 37.865-01-01 into 38.101-2, Ericsson R4-1803566, Draft CR for TS 38.101-2: Sync raster offset in re-farming bands (5.4.3), Ericsson	15.1.0

2018-06	RAN#80	RP-181262	0010		F	CR to TS 38.101-2: Implementation of endorsed draft CRs from RAN4 #86bis and RAN4 #87 Endorsed draft CRs from RAN4#86Bis R4-1803736, Draft CR on channel raster entry of band n258 for TS 38.101-2, ZTE Wistron Telecom AB R4-1804022, CR for modifications and clarifications for NR FR2 CA BW Classes, Nokia R4-1804585, Draft CR to 38.101-2: IBE Section Update, Qualcomm, Inc. R4-1804657, Introduction of UE to UE coexistence requirements requirements for FR2, Qualcomm Incorporated R4-1804949, Corrections to 5.3.3 in TS 38.101-2, Nokia R4-1805641, Corrections of BCS for n257 intraband contiguous CA in 38.101-2, Nokia R4-1805685, Draft CR to TS38.101-2: Channel Raster to Resource Element Mapping (Section 5.4.2.2) and RB alignment with different numerologies (Section 5.3.4), ZTE Corporation R4-1805704, Update of UE emission requirements for FR2, Qualcomm Incorporated R4-1805705, Draft CR to 38.101-2: Update of section 7.1, Rohde & Schwarz R4-1805757, Update of ACS requirement for FR2, Qualcomm Incorporated R4-1805771, Update of IBB requirement for FR2, Qualcomm Incorporated R4-1805775, draft CR for TS 38.101-2 on US 28 GHz band number, Qualcomm Incorporated R4-1805949, Draft CR on minimum guardband of SCS 240 kHz SSB for TS 38.101-2, ZTE Wistron Telecom AB R4-1805982, draft CR for 38.101-2: sync raster, Samsung R4-1804878, draft CR introduction completed band combinations 37.865-01-01 -> 38.101-2, Ericsson R4-1803628, pi/2 BPSK related CR, IITH Endorsed draft CRs from RAN#87 R4-1806167, Draft CR on channel raster entry of band n261 for TS 38.101-2, ZTE Corporation R4-1806169, Draft CR on SSB clarification for TS 38.101-2, ZTE Corporation R4-1806383, Draft CR of clarifications on TRx RF test metrics for mmWave, Anritsu Corporation R4-1806946, Draft CR for TS 38.101-2: Channel raster and NR-ARFCN clarification (5.4.2), Ericsson R4-1807652, FR2 UE ACLR requirement for CA, Qualcomm R4-1807655, Further refinements for UE Rx requirements in FR2, Qualcomm R4-1807681, Draft CR on 38.101-2 on channel raster to achieve alignment of data and SSB subcarrier grids, Nokia R4-1807853, Draft CR to TS 38.101-2: UE maximum output power for UL CA, Nokia R4-1807855, Draft CR on 38.101-2: Transmit ON/OFF time mask for UL CA, Nokia R4-1807857, Draft CR on 38.101-2: Occupied BW for UL CA, Nokia R4-1808101, Draft CR to 38.101-2: On EVM Averaging Length, Wording, Qualcomm Incorporated R4-1808105, Configured maximum output power for FR2, Ericsson R4-1808124, draft CR on UE RF requirement for UE type 2 in FR2, LG Electronics R4-1808125, Draft CR to TS 38.101-2: Minimum output and OFF Power, Nokia R4-1808147, Draft CR for NR FR2 CA BW class modifications, MediaTek Inc. R4-1808148, EVM equaliser spectral flatness for FR2, Ericsson R4-1808149, UE Shaping Filter Requirement for pi/2 BPSK, Indian Institute of Tech (M) R4-1808152, Draft CR for Finalizing UE RF Requirement for FWA, Samsung R4-1808266, Draft CR for TS 38.101-2: Channel and sync raster corrections (5.4), Ericsson R4-1808545, Draft CR on UE RF requirement for UE type 3 in FR2, Verizon R4-1808546, Power class 3 Spherical coverage introduction and peak EIRP requirement update, Qualcomm R4-1808206, Draft CR to 38.101-2: FR2 Type 1 UE Power Control, Qualcomm	15.2.0

						R4-1808208, Draft CR to 38.101-2: FR2 Type 1 UE CA EIS update, Qualcomm R4-1808191, TP to TS38.101-2 - UE ON/OFF masks, Ericsson R4-1807102, draft CR introduction completed band combinations 37.865-01-01 -> 38.101-2, Ericsson	
2018-09	RAN#81	RP-181896	0015		F	Big CR for 38.101-2 Endorced draft CRs from RAN4#NR-AH-1807 R4-1809336, Draft CR on UL RMC for FR2 RF tests, Qualcomm Incorporated R4-1809338, Draft CR on NR UE REFSENS SNR FRC for FR2, Intel Corporation R4-1809397, Draft CR on measurement of receiver characteristics for FR2 RF Tests, Qualcomm Incorporated R4-1809566, Draft CR on OCNG pattern for FR2 REFSENS test, Qualcomm Incorporated Endorced draft CR s from RAN4#88 R4-1809817, TP to TS 38.101-2 on ON/OFF time mask, Intel Corporation R4-1809976, Draft CR for TS 38.101-2: Channel raster corrections (5.4.2), Ericsson R4-1810092, Draft CR TS 38.101-2 - UE ON-OFF mask clean up, Ericsson R4-1810211, Draft CR for TS 38.101-2: MPR inner and outer RB allocations formula correction, MediaTek Inc. R4-1810228, draft CR on UL-MIMO requirement for Power Class 2 in FR2, LG Electronics Inc R4-1810373, Draft CR to 38.101-2: Corrections on symbols and abbreviations in section 3, ZTE Corporation R4-1810805, Draft CR to TS 38.101-2: Spurious emissions, Nokia R4-1810863, Draft CR to 38.101-2: Addition of Transmit Modulation Annex, Rohde & Schwarz R4-1811026, Draft CR to 38.101-2: FR2 UE CA Transmit Signal Quality update, Qualcomm Incorporated R4-1811104, Finalization of SEM requirements in FR2, Qualcomm Incorporated R4-1811140, FR2 ULMIMO Updates and enhancements, Qualcomm Incorporated R4-1811322, Draft CR to 38.101-2: REFSENS of power class 1, Intel Corporation R4-1811456, Draft CR on DL Physical Channel for FR2 RF tests, Qualcomm Inc R4-1811460, Draft CR to 38.101-2: Correct both Table 5.5A.2-1 and Table 5.5A.2-2, Verizon R4-1811489, Draft CR to 38.101-2: FR2 Power Control, Qualcomm Incorporated R4-1811499, Implementation of additional requirement to protect passive EESS in 23.6-24GHz, Qualcomm Incorporated R4-1811515, Draft CR to TS 38.101-2: Clarification on OCNG, Keysight Technologies UK Ltd R4-1811517, Draft CR on NR DL FRCs for FR2 UE RF requirements, Intel Corporation R4-1811519, Draft CR to 38.101-2: On FR2 MPR for single CC PC1 and PC3, Qualcomm R4-1811520, Draft CR to 38.101-2: FR2 Max. Input Power, Qualcomm Incorporated R4-1811524, Clearification of UL MIMO for FR2, OPPO R4-1811551, Draft CR to TS 38.101-2 on channel bandwidth and spacing descriptions, Ericsson R4-1811554, Draft CR to 38.101-2: Corrections on description of channel raster entries, ZTE Corporation R4-1811802, Draft CR to TS 38.101-2 update the Pumax tolerance table for configured transmitted power, Intel Corporation R4-1811807, Draft CR to 38.101-2: FR2 UE Transmit Signal Quality update, Qualcomm Incorporated R4-1811813, Correction on UE transmitter requirement for FR2, CATT R4-1811817, Updated ON/OFF mask for FR2, vivo R4-1811800, DRAFT CR for PCmax FR2 correction, Qualcomm Incorporated	15.3.0

History

Document history		
V15.2.0	July 2018	Publication
V15.3.0	October 2018	Publication