**3GPP TSG-RAN WG4 Meeting # 102-e *R4-2204583***

**Electronic Meeting, February 21 – March 3, 2022**

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| *CR-Form-v12.2* |
| **CHANGE REQUEST** |
|  |
|  | **38.174** | **CR** | **0024** | **rev** | **-** | **Current version:** | **16.5.0** |  |
|  |
| *For* [***HE******LP***](http://www.3gpp.org/3G_Specs/CRs.htm#_blank)*on using this form: comprehensive instructions can be found at* [*http://www.3gpp.org/Change-Requests*](http://www.3gpp.org/Change-Requests)*.* |
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| ***Proposed change affects:*** | UICC apps |  | ME |  | Radio Access Network | **X** | Core Network |  |

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|  |
| ***Title:***  | Big CR to TS38.174 for Rel-17 IAB enhancement |
|  |  |
| ***Source to WG:*** | Samsung |
| ***Source to TSG:*** | R4 |
|  |  |
| ***Work item code:*** | NR\_IAB\_enh-Core |  | ***Date:*** | 2022-03-03 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ***Category:*** | **B** |  | ***Release:*** | Rel-17 |
|  | *Use one of the following categories:****F*** *(correction)****A*** *(mirror corresponding to a change in an earlier release)****B*** *(addition of feature),* ***C*** *(functional modification of feature)****D*** *(editorial modification)*Detailed explanations of the above categories canbe found in 3GPP [TR 21.900](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/Specs/html-info/21900.htm). | *Use one of the following releases:Rel-8 (Release 8)Rel-9 (Release 9)Rel-10 (Release 10)Rel-11 (Release 11)…Rel-16 (Release 16)Rel-17 (Release 17)Rel-18 (Release 18)Rel-19 (Release 19)* |
|  |  |
| ***Reason for change:*** | Necessary update to requirement in TS38.174 for enhancement in Rel-17. |
|  |  |
| ***Summary of change:*** | Introduction of simultaneous operation, timing error requriement for case 6, and applicability clarification on transmit tming and timing advance for IAB according to draft CR endosed in RAN4#102e:R4-2204881 CR on timing requirements for Rel-17 IAB R4-2207213: Draft CR for RF requirements due to Tx power imbalance between IAB-MT and IAB-DUR4-2207214: Draft CR to 38.174: update to general clause for R17 enhancementR4-2207215: DraftCR to TS 38.174: Introduction of conducted transmitter requirements for eIAB |
|  |  |
| ***Consequences if not approved:*** | Requirements for Rel-17 eIAB features are missing from RAN4 RF specifications and performance of implementations is unpredictable. |
|  |  |
| ***Clauses affected:*** |  |
|  |  |
|  | **Y** | **N** |  |  |
| ***Other specs*** |  | **X** |  Other core specifications  |  |
| ***affected:*** | **X** |  |  Test specifications | TS38.176-1, TS38.176-2 |
| ***(show related CRs)*** |  | **X** |  O&M Specifications |  |
|  |  |
| ***Other comments:*** | 3, 4.X1(new sub-clause), 6.5.2, 6.5.3, 6.5.X2(new sub-clause), 6.6.3, 9.6.2,9.6.X3(new sub-clause), 9.7.3, 12.2.1, 12.2.3 |
|  |  |
| ***This CR's revision history:*** |  |

**<Start of change 1>**

## 3.1 Definitions

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

**active transmitter unit:** transmitter unit which is ON, and has the ability to send modulated data streams that are parallel and distinct to those sent from other transmitter units to one or more *IAB type 1-H* *TAB connectors* at the *transceiver array boundary*

**Aggregated IAB-DU Channel Bandwidth**: The RF bandwidth in which an IAB-DU transmits and receives multiple contiguously aggregated carriers. The aggregated IAB-DU channel bandwidth is measured in MHz.

**Aggregated IAB-MT Channel Bandwidth**: The RF bandwidth in which an IAB-MT transmits and receives multiple contiguously aggregated carriers. The aggregated IAB-MT channel bandwidth is measured in MHz.

**basic limit:** emissions limit relating to the power supplied by a single transmitter to a single antenna transmission line in ITU-R SM.329 [16] used for the formulation of unwanted emission requirements for FR1

**beam:** beam (of the antenna) is the main lobe of the radiation pattern of an *antenna array*

NOTE: For certain *antenna array*, there may be more than one beam.

**beam centre direction:** direction equal to the geometric centre of the half-power contour of the beam

**beam direction pair:** data set consisting of the *beam centre direction* and the related *beam peak direction*

**beam peak direction:** direction where the maximum EIRP is found

**beamwidth:** beam which has a half-power contour that is essentially elliptical, the half-power beamwidths in the two pattern cuts that respectively contain the major and minor axis of the ellipse

**BS channel bandwidth**: RF bandwidth supporting a single NR RF carrier with the *transmission bandwidth* configured in the uplink or downlink

NOTE 1: The *BS channel bandwidth* is measured in MHz and is used as a reference for transmitter and receiver RF requirements.

NOTE 2: It is possible for the BS to transmit to and/or receive from one or more UE bandwidth parts that are smaller than or equal to the *BS transmission bandwidth configuration*, in any part of the *BS transmission bandwidth configuration*.

**BS type 1-H:** NR base station operating at FR1 with a *requirement set* consisting of conducted requirements defined at individual *TAB connectors* and OTA requirements defined at RIB

**BS type 1-O:** NR base station operating at FR1 with a *requirement set* consisting only of OTA requirements defined at the RIB

**BS type 2-O:** NR base station operating at FR2 with a *requirement set* consisting only of OTA requirements defined at the RIB

**Channel edge:** lowest or highest frequency of the NR carrier, separated by the *IAB-MT channel bandwidth* or *IAB-DU channel bandwidth*.

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

**Carrier aggregation configuration:** a set of one or more *operating bands* across which the IAB-DU or IAB-MT aggregates carriers with a specific set of technical requirements

**co-location reference antenna**: a passive antenna used as reference for co-location requirements

**Contiguous spectrum:** spectrum consisting of a contiguous block of spectrum with no *sub-block gap(s)*.

**directional requirement:** requirement which is applied in a specific direction within the *OTA coverage range* for the Tx and when the AoA of the incident wave of a received signal is within the *OTA REFSENS RoAoA* or the *minSENS RoAoA* as appropriate for the receiver

**equivalent isotropic radiated power:** equivalent power radiated from an isotropic directivity device producing the same field intensity at a point of observation as the field intensity radiated in the direction of the same point of observation by the discussed device

NOTE: Isotropic directivity is equal in all directions (i.e. 0 dBi).

**equivalent isotropic sensitivity:** sensitivity for an isotropic directivity device equivalent to the sensitivity of the discussed device exposed to an incoming wave from a defined AoA

NOTE 1: The sensitivity is the minimum received power level at which specific requirement is met.

NOTE 2: Isotropic directivity is equal in all directions (i.e. 0 dBi).

**fractional bandwidth:** *fractional bandwidth* FBW is defined as $FBW=200∙\frac{F\_{FBWhigh}-F\_{FBWlow}}{F\_{FBWhigh}+F\_{FBWlow}}\%$

**highest carrier:** The carrier with the highest carrier frequency transmitted/received in a specified frequency band.

**IAB-DU channel bandwidth**: RF bandwidth supporting a single IAB-DU RF carrier with the *transmission bandwidth* configured in the uplink or downlink

NOTE 1: The *IAB-DU channel bandwidth* is measured in MHz and is used as a reference for transmitter and receiver RF requirements.

NOTE 2: It is possible for the IAB to transmit to and/or receive from one or more UE bandwidth parts that are smaller than or equal to the *IAB transmission bandwidth configuration*, in any part of the *IAB transmission bandwidth configuration*.

**IAB-MT channel bandwidth**: RF bandwidth supporting a single IAB-MT RF carrier with the *transmission bandwidth* configured in the uplink or downlink

NOTE 1: The *IAB-MT channel bandwidth* is measured in MHz and is used as a reference for transmitter and receiver RF requirements.

**IAB-donor**:gNB that provides network access to UEs via a network of backhaul and access links.

**IAB-DU RF Bandwidth:** RF bandwidth in which an IAB-DU transmits and/or receives single or multiple carrier(s) within a supported *operating band*

**IAB-DU RF Bandwidth edge:** frequency of one of the edges of the *IAB-DU RF Bandwidth*.

**IAB-MT RF Bandwidth**: RF bandwidth in which an IAB-MT transmits and/or receives single or multiple carrier(s) within a supported *operating band*

NOTE:      In single carrier operation, the *IAB-MT RF Bandwidth* is equal to the *IAB-MT channel bandwidth*.

**IAB-MT RF Bandwidth edge:** frequency of one of the edges of the *IAB-MT RF Bandwidth*.

**IAB RF Bandwidth:** RF bandwidth in which an IAB-DU and/or IAB-MT transmits and/or receives single or multiple carrier(s) within a supported *operating band*

**IAB RF Bandwidth edge:** frequency of one of the edges of the *IAB RF Bandwidth*.

**IAB Simultaneous Operation**: IAB-DU and IAB-MT operating with simultaneous transmission, or simultaneous reception.

**IAB type 1-H:** IAB-DU or IAB-MT operating at FR1 with a *requirement set* consisting of conducted requirements defined at individual *TAB connectors* and OTA requirements defined at RIB

**IAB type 1-O:** IAB-DU or IAB-MT operating at FR1 with a *requirement set* consisting only of OTA requirements defined at the RIB

**IAB type 2-O:** IAB-DU or IAB-MT operating at FR2 with a *requirement set* consisting only of OTA requirements defined at the RIB

**inter-band gap**: The frequency gap between two supported consecutive *operating bands*.

**Inter RF Bandwidth gap:** frequency gap between two consecutive *IAB-DU* and/or *IAB-MT RF Bandwidths* that are placed within two supported *operating bands*

**lowest Carrier:** The carrier with the lowest carrier frequency transmitted/received in a specified frequency band.

**maximum carrier output power:** mean power level measured per carrier at the indicated interface, during the *transmitter ON period* in a specified reference condition

**maximum carrier TRP output power:** mean power level measured perRIB during the *transmitter ON period* for a specific carrier in a specified reference condition and corresponding to the declared *rated carrier TRP output* power (Prated,c,TRP)

**measurement bandwidth**: RF bandwidth in which an emission level is specified

**minSENS:** the lowest declared EIS value for the OSDD's declared for OTA sensitivity requirement.

**minSENS RoAoA:** The *reference RoAoA* associated with the OSDD with the lowest declared EIS

**multi-band connector**: *TAB connector* of *IAB type 1-H* associated with a transmitter or receiver that is characterized by the ability to process two or more carriers in common active RF components simultaneously, where at least one carrier is configured at a different *operating band* than the other carrier(s) and where this different *operating band* is not a *sub-band* or *superseding-band* of another supported *operating band*

**multi-band RIB:** *operating band* specific RIB associated with a transmitter or receiver that is characterized by the ability to process two or more carriers in common active RF components simultaneously, where at least one carrier is configured at a different *operating band* than the other carrier(s) and where this different *operating band* is not a *sub-band* or *superseding-band* of another supported *operating band*

**Non-contiguous spectrum:** spectrum consisting of two or more *sub-blocks* separated by *sub-block gap(s)*.

**operating band:** frequency range in which NR operates (paired or unpaired), that is defined with a specific set of technical requirements

NOTE: The *operating band*(s) for an IAB-DU and IAB-MT are declared by the manufacturer

**OTA coverage range**: a common range of directions within which TX OTA requirements that are neither specified in the *OTA peak directions sets* nor as *TRP requirement* are intended to be met

**OTA peak directions set:** set(s) of *beam peak directions* within which certain TX OTA requirements are intended to be met, where all *OTA peak directions set(s)* are subsets of the *OTA coverage range*

NOTE:     The *beam peak directions* are related to a corresponding contiguous range or discrete list of *beam centre directions*by the *beam direction pairs* included in the set.

**OTA REFSENS RoAoA:** the RoAoA determined by the contour defined by the points at which the achieved EIS is 3dB higher than the achieved EIS in the reference direction assuming that for any AoA, the receiver gain is optimized for that AoA

NOTE: This contour will be related to the average element/sub-array radiation pattern 3dB beamwidth.

**OTA sensitivity directions declaration:** set of manufacturer declarations comprising at least one set of declared minimum EIS values (with *IAB-DU* or *IAB-MT channel bandwidth*), and related directions over which the EIS applies

NOTE: All the directions apply to all the EIS values in an OSDD.

**Parent node**: IAB-MT's next hop neighbour node; the parent node can be IAB-node or IAB-donor.

**polarization match:** condition that exists when a plane wave, incident upon an antenna from a given direction, has a polarization that is the same as the receiving polarization of the antenna in that direction

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

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

**Radio Bandwidth:** frequency difference between the upper edge of the highest used carrier and the lower edge of the lowest used carrier

**rated beam EIRP:** For a declared beam and *beam direction pair*, the *rated beam EIRP* level is the maximum power that the IAB-DU or IAB-MT is declared to radiate at the associated *beam peak direction* during the *transmitter ON period*

**rated carrier output power:** mean power level associated with a particular carrier the manufacturer has declared to be available at the indicated interface, during the *transmitter ON period* in a specified reference condition

**rated carrier TRP output power:** mean power level declared by the manufacturer per carrier, for IAB-DU or IAB-MT operating in single carrier, multi-carrier, or carrier aggregation configurations that the manufacturer has declared to be available at the RIB during the *transmitter ON period*

**rated total output power:** mean power level associated with a particular *operating band* the manufacturer has declared to be available at the indicated interface, during the *transmitter ON period* in a specified reference condition

**rated total TRP output power:** mean power level declared by the manufacturer, that the manufacturer has declared to be available at the RIB during the *transmitter ON period*

**reference beam direction pair:** declared *beam direction pair*, including reference *beam centre direction* and reference *beam peak direction* where the reference *beam peak direction* is the direction for the intended maximum EIRP within the *OTA peak directions set*

**receiver target:** AoA in which reception is performedby *IAB type 1-H* or *IAB type 1-O*

**receiver target redirection range:** union of all the *sensitivity RoAoA* achievable through redirecting the *receiver target* related to particular OSDD

**receiver target reference direction:** direction inside the *OTA sensitivity directions declaration* declared by the manufacturer for conformance testing. For an OSDD without *receiver target redirection range*, this is a direction inside the *sensitivity RoAoA*

**reference RoAoA**: the *sensitivity RoAoA* associated with the *receiver target reference direction* for each OSDD.

**requirement set:** one of the NR requirement sets as defined for *IAB type 1-H*, *IAB type 1-O*, and *IAB type 2-O*

**sensitivity RoAoA:** RoAoA within the *OTA sensitivity directions declaration*, within which the declared EIS(s) of an OSDD is intended to be achieved at any instance of time for a specific IAB-DU or IAB-MT direction setting

**single-band connector:** *IAB type 1-H* *TAB connector* supporting operation either in a single *operating band* only, or in multiple *operating bands* but does not meet the conditions for a *multi-band connector*.

**sub-band**: A *sub-band* of an operating band contains a part of the uplink and downlink frequency range of the operating band.

**sub-block:** one contiguous allocated block of spectrum for transmission and reception by the same IAB-DU and/or IAB-MT

NOTE: There may be multiple instances of *sub-blocks* within a *IAB RF Bandwidth*.

**sub-block gap:** frequency gap between two consecutive sub-blocks within a *IAB RF Bandwidth*, where the RF requirements in the gap are based on co-existence for un-coordinated operation

**superseding-band**: A *superseding-band* of an operating band includes the whole of the uplink and downlink frequency range of the operating band.

**TAB connector:** *transceiver array boundary* connector

**TAB connector RX min cell group:** *operating band* specific declared group of *TAB connectors* to which *IAB type 1-H* conducted RX requirements are applied

NOTE: Within this definition, the group corresponds to the group of *TAB connectors* which are responsible for receiving a cell when the *IAB type 1-H* setting corresponding to the declared minimum number of cells with reception on all *TAB connectors* supporting an *operating band*, but its existence is not limited to that condition

**TAB connector TX min cell group:** *operating band* specific declared group of *TAB connectors* to which *IAB type 1-H* conducted TX requirements are applied.

NOTE: Within this definition, the group corresponds to the group of *TAB connectors* which are responsible for transmitting a cell when the *IAB type 1-H* setting corresponding to the declared minimum number of cells with transmission on all *TAB connectors* supporting an *operating band*, but its existence is not limited to that condition

**total radiated power:** is the total power radiated by the antenna

NOTE: The *total radiated power* is the power radiating in all direction for two orthogonal polarizations. *Total radiated power* is defined in both the near-field region and the far-field region

**transceiver array boundary:** conducted interface between the transceiver unit array and the composite antenna

**transmission bandwidth:** RF Bandwidth of an instantaneous transmission from an IAB-DU or IAB-MT, measured in resource block units

**transmitter OFF period:** time period during which the IAB-DU or IAB-MT transmitter is not allowed to transmit

**transmitter ON period**: time period during which the IAB-DU or IAB-MT transmitter is transmitting data and/or reference symbols

**transmitter transient period:** time period during which the transmitter is changing from the OFF period to the ON period or vice versa

**<End of change 1>**

**<Start of change 2>**

## 4.X1 Requirements for IAB-DU and IAB-MT capable of simultaneous operation

IAB-DU and IAB-MT can be configured as *IAB Simultaneous Operation* based on declaration. Unless otherwise stated, the requirements in the present specification apply for IAB-MT and IAB-DU of IAB-node configured as *IAB Simultaneous Operation*.

For IAB-node in *IAB Simultaneous Operation*, as detailed in the requirement clause, transmitter requirements applywhatever the type of transmitter considered and for all transmission modes foreseen by the manufacturer’s specification as detailed in the requirement clause.

NOTE: For IAB node operating as simultaneous transmission of IAB-DU and IAB-MT, the manufacturer can provide different declarations for verification on Modulation quality and ACLR according to the conformance specification declaration requirements.

For IAB-node in *IAB Simultaneous Operation*, as detailed in the requirement clause, receiver requirements shall be met for any transmitter setting unless otherwise stated.

**<End of change 2>**

**<Start of change 3>**

### 6.5.2 Modulation quality

#### 6.5.2.1 IAB-DU modulation quality

The requirements in clause 6.5.2 for BS type 1-H in TS 38.104 [2] apply to IAB-DU type 1-H.

NOTE: When the indicated IAB-MT transmission timing mode is set to ‘Case6’ as specified in 3GPP TS 38.213 [10], the power imbalance for simultaneous transmission between IAB-DU and IAB-MT under which the system can be operated is declared by manufacturer.

#### 6.5.2.2 IAB-MT modulation quality

##### 6.5.2.2.1 General

Modulation quality is defined by the difference between the measured carrier signal and an ideal signal. Modulation quality can e.g. be expressed as Error Vector Magnitude (EVM). The Error Vector Magnitude is a measure of the difference between the ideal symbols and the measured symbols after the equalization. This difference is called the error vector. Details about how the EVM is determined are specified in Annex D.

For IAB-MT type 1-H this requirement shall be applied at each TAB connector supporting transmission in the operating band.

##### 6.5.2.2.2 Minimum requirements for IAB-MT type 1-H

For *IAB-MT type 1-H*, the EVM levels of each NR carrier for different modulation schemes outlined in table 6.5.2.2.2-1 shall be met using the frame structure described in clause 6.5.2.2.3.

Table 6.5.2.2.2-1: Requirements for Error Vector Magnitude

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | Unit | Average EVM Level |
| QPSK | % | 17.5 |
| 16 QAM  | % | 12.5 |
| 64 QAM  | % | 8 |
| 256 QAM | % | 3.5 |

NOTE: When the indicated IAB-MT transmission timing mode is set to ‘Case6’ as specified in 3GPP TS 38.213 [10], the power imbalance for simultaneous transmission between IAB-DU and IAB-MT under which the system can be operated is declared by manufacturer.

##### 6.5.2.2.3 EVM frame structure for measurement

EVM shall be evaluated for each NR carrier over all allocated resource blocks and uplink subframes for IAB-MT. Different modulation schemes listed in Table 6.5.2.2.2-1 shall be considered for rank 1.

For NR, for all bandwidths, the EVM measurement shall be performed for each NR carrier over all allocated resource blocks and uplink subframes within 10 ms measurement periods. The boundaries of the EVM measurement periods need not be aligned with radio frame boundaries.

### 6.5.3 Time alignment error

#### 6.5.3.1 IAB-DU time alignment error

The requirements in clause 6.5.3 for BS type 1-H in TS 38.104 [2] apply to IAB-DU type 1-H.

### 6.5.X2 Timing error between IAB-DU and IAB-MT of the same IAB-Node

When the indicated IAB-MT transmission timing mode is set to ‘Case6’ as specified in 3GPP TS 38.213 [10] and IAB-DU and IAB-MT of the same IAB-Node are transmitting simultaneously, the timing error between transmission timing of IAB-DU and IAB-MT shall not exceed [min (3, 4.69 / (SCS/15 kHz)) µs], where SCS is the largest supported subcarrier spacing among IAB-DU and IAB-MT.

## 6.6 Unwanted emissions

### 6.6.1 General

Unwanted emissions consist of out-of-band emissions and spurious emissions according to ITU definitions [16]. In ITU terminology, out of band emissions are unwanted emissions immediately outside the channel bandwidth resulting from the modulation process and non-linearity in the transmitter but excluding spurious emissions. Spurious emissions are emissions which are caused by unwanted transmitter effects such as harmonics emission, parasitic emission, intermodulation products and frequency conversion products, but exclude out of band emissions.

The out-of-band emissions requirement for the IAB-DU and IAB-MT transmitter is specified both in terms of Adjacent Channel Leakage power Ratio (ACLR) and *operating band* unwanted emissions (OBUE).

The maximum offset of the *operating band* unwanted emissions mask from the *operating band* edge is ΔfOBUE. The Operating band unwanted emissions define all unwanted emissions in each supported downlink *operating band* of IAB-DU and uplink *operating band* of IAB-MT, plus the frequency ranges ΔfOBUE above and ΔfOBUE below each band. Unwanted emissions outside of this frequency range are limited by a spurious emissions requirement.

The values of ΔfOBUE are defined in tables 6.6.1-1 and 6.6.1-2 for the NR *operating bands*.

Table 6.6.1-1: Maximum offset of OBUE outside the downlink *operating band* of *IAB-DU*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| IAB-DU type | *Operating band* characteristics | ΔfOBUE (MHz) |
| IAB-DU type 1-H | FDL,high – FDL,low < 100 MHz  | 10  |
|  | 100 MHz ≤ FDL,high – FDL,low ≤ 900 MHz | 40  |

Table 6.6.1-2: Maximum offset of OBUE outside the uplink *operating band* of *IAB-MT*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| IAB-MT type | *Operating band* characteristics | ΔfOBUE (MHz) |
| IAB-MT type 1-H | FUL,high – FUL,low < 100 MHz  | 10  |
|  | 100 MHz ≤ FUL,high – FUL,low ≤ 900 MHz | 40  |

For *IAB-DU type 1-H* and *IAB-MT type 1-H* the unwanted emission requirements are applied per the *TAB connector TX min cell groups* for all the supported configurations. The *basic limits* and corresponding emissions scaling are defined in each relevant clause.

There is in addition a requirement for occupied bandwidth.

### 6.6.2 Occupied bandwidth

#### 6.6.2.1 General

The occupied bandwidth is the width of a frequency band such that, below the lower and above the upper frequency limits, the mean powers emitted are each equal to a specified percentage /2 of the total mean transmitted power. See also Recommendation ITU-R SM.328 [19].

The value of /2 shall be taken as 0.5%.

The occupied bandwidth requirement shall apply during the *transmitter ON period* for a single transmitted carrier. The minimum requirement below may be applied regionally. There may also be regional requirements to declare the occupied bandwidth according to the definition in the present clause.

For *IAB-DU type 1-H* and *IAB-MT type 1-H* this requirement shall be applied at each *TAB connector* supporting transmission in the *operating band.*

#### 6.6.2.2 Minimum requirement for *IAB-DU type 1-H*

The occupied bandwidth for each NR carrier shall be less than the *IAB-DU channel bandwidth*. For intra-band contiguous CA, the occupied bandwidth shall be less than or equal the *Aggregated IAB-DU Channel Bandwidth*.

#### 6.6.2.3 Minimum requirement for *IAB-MT type 1-H*

The occupied bandwidth for each NR carrier shall be less than the *IAB-MT channel bandwidth*. For intra-band contiguous CA, the occupied bandwidth shall be less than or equal the *Aggregated IAB-MT Channel Bandwidth*.

### 6.6.3 Adjacent Channel Leakage Power Ratio

#### 6.6.3.1 General

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.

The requirements shall apply outside the *IAB-DU RF Bandwidth, IAB-MT RF Bandwidth* or *Radio Bandwidth* whatever the type of transmitter considered (single carrier or multi-carrier) and for all transmission modes foreseen by the manufacturer’s specification.

For an *IAB-Node* operating in *non-contiguous spectrum*, the ACLR requirement in clause 6.6.3.2 shall apply in *sub-block gaps* for the frequency ranges defined in table 6.6.3.2-3, while the CACLR requirement in clause 6.6.3.2 shall apply in *sub-block gaps* for the frequency ranges defined in table 6.6.3.2-4.

For a *multi-band connector*, the ACLR requirement in clause 6.6.3.2 shall apply in *Inter RF Bandwidth gaps* for the frequency ranges defined in table 6.6.3.2-3, while the CACLR requirement in clause 6.6.3.2 shall apply in *Inter RF Bandwidth gaps* for the frequency ranges defined in table 6.6.3.2-4.

The requirement shall apply during the *transmitter ON period*.

NOTE: When the indicated IAB-MT transmission timing mode is set to ‘Case6’ as specified in 3GPP TS 38.213 [10], the power imbalance for simultaneous transmission between IAB-DU and IAB-MT under which the system can be operated is declared by manufacturer.

#### 6.6.3.2 Limits and *Basic limits*

The ACLR is defined with a square filter of bandwidth equal to the transmission bandwidth configuration of the transmitted signal (BWConfig) centred on the assigned channel frequency and a filter centred on the adjacent channel frequency according to the tables below.

The ACLR shall be higher than the value specified in table 6.6.3.2‑1.

Table 6.6.3.2-1: *IAB-DU type 1-H* and *IAB-MT type 1-H* ACLR limit

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| IAB-DU and IAB-MT channel bandwidth of lowest/highest carrier transmitted BWChannel (MHz) | IAB-DU and IAB-MT adjacent channel centre frequency offset below the lowest or above the highest carrier centre frequency transmitted | Assumed adjacent channel carrier (informative) | Filter on the adjacent channel frequency and corresponding filter bandwidth | ACLR limit |
| 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90,100 | BWChannel | NR of same BW (Note 2) | Square (BWConfig) | 45 dB |
|  | 2 x BWChannel | NR of same BW (Note 2) | Square (BWConfig) | 45 dB |
|  | BWChannel /2 + 2.5 MHz | 5 MHz E-UTRA | Square (4.5 MHz) | 45 dB (Note 3) |
|  | BWChannel /2 + 7.5 MHz | 5 MHz E-UTRA | Square (4.5 MHz) | 45 dB (Note 3) |
| NOTE 1: BWChannel and BWConfig are the *IAB-DU and IAB-MT channel bandwidth* and *transmission bandwidth configuration* of the *lowest/highest carrier* transmitted on the assigned channel frequency.NOTE 2: With SCS that provides largest transmission bandwidth configuration (BWConfig).NOTE 3: The requirements are applicable when the band is also defined for E-UTRA or UTRA. |

The ACLR absolute *basic limit* is specified in table 6.6.3.2‑2.

Table 6.6.3.2-2: *IAB-DU type 1-H* and *IAB-MT type 1-H* ACLR absolute basic limit

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| IAB-DU and IAB-MT category / class | ACLR absolute *basic limit* |
| Category A Wide Area IAB-DU and Category A Wide Area IAB-MT | -13 dBm/MHz |
| Category B Wide Area IAB-DU and Category B Wide Area IAB-MT | -15 dBm/MHz |
| Medium Range IAB-DU | -25 dBm/MHz |
| Local Area IAB-DU and Local Area IAB-MT | -32 dBm/MHz |

For operation in non-contiguous spectrum or multiple bands, the ACLR shall be higher than the value specified in Table 6.6.3.2‑3.

Table 6.6.3.2-3: *IAB-DU type 1-H* and *IAB-MT type 1-H* ACLR limit in non-contiguous spectrum or multiple bands

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| IAB-DU and IAB-MT channel bandwidth of lowest/highest carrier transmitted BWChannel (MHz) | Sub-block or Inter RF Bandwidth gap size (Wgap) where the limit applies (MHz) | IAB-DU and IAB-MT adjacent channel centre frequency offset below or above the sub-block or IAB-DU or IAB-MT RF Bandwidth edge (inside the gap) | Assumed adjacent channel carrier | Filter on the adjacent channel frequency and corresponding filter bandwidth | ACLR limit |
| 10, 15, 20 | Wgap ≥ 15 (Note 3)Wgap ≥ 45 (Note 4) | 2.5 MHz | 5 MHz NR (Note 2) | Square (BWConfig) | 45 dB |
|  | Wgap ≥ 20 (Note 3)Wgap ≥ 50 (Note 4) | 7.5 MHz | 5 MHz NR (Note 2) | Square (BWConfig) | 45 dB |
| 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100 | Wgap ≥ 60 (Note 4)Wgap ≥ 30 (Note 3) | 10 MHz | 20 MHz NR (Note 2) | Square (BWConfig) | 45 dB |
|  | Wgap ≥ 80 (Note 4)Wgap ≥ 50 (Note 3) | 30 MHz | 20 MHz NR (Note 2) | Square (BWConfig) | 45 dB |
| NOTE 1: BWConfig is the transmission bandwidth configuration of the assumed adjacent channel carrier.NOTE 2: With SCS that provides largest transmission bandwidth configuration (BWConfig).NOTE 3: Applicable in case the *IAB-DU* or *IAB-MT channel bandwidth* of the NR carrier transmitted at the other edge of the gap is 10, 15, 20 MHz.NOTE 4: Applicable in case the *IAB-DU* or *IAB-MT channel bandwidth* of the NR carrier transmitted at the other edge of the gap is 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100 MHz. |

The Cumulative Adjacent Channel Leakage power Ratio (CACLR) in a *sub-block gap* or the *Inter RF Bandwidth gap* is the ratio of:

a) the sum of the filtered mean power centred on the assigned channel frequencies for the two carriers adjacent to each side of the *sub-block gap* or the *Inter RF Bandwidth gap*, and

b) the filtered mean power centred on a frequency channel adjacent to one of the respective *sub-block* edges, *IAB-MT RF Bandwidth edges* or *IAB-DU RF Bandwidth edges*.

The assumed filter for the adjacent channel frequency is defined in table 6.6.3.2-4 and the filters on the assigned channels are defined in table 6.6.3.2-6.

For operation in *non-contiguous spectrum* or multiple bands, the CACLR for NR carriers located on either side of the *sub-block gap* or the *Inter RF Bandwidth gap* shall be higher than the value specified in table 6.6.3.2-4.

Table 6.6.3.2-4: *IAB-DU type 1-H* and *IAB-MT type 1-H* CACLR limit

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| IAB-DU and IAB-MT channel bandwidth of lowest/highest carrier transmitted BWChannel (MHz) | Sub-block or Inter RF Bandwidth gap size (Wgap) where the limit applies (MHz) | IAB-DU and IAB-MT adjacent channel centre frequency offset below or above the sub-block or IAB-DU or IAB-MT RF Bandwidth edge (inside the gap) | Assumed adjacent channel carrier | Filter on the adjacent channel frequency and corresponding filter bandwidth | CACLR limit |
| 10, 15, 20 | 5 ≤Wgap< 15 (Note 3)5 ≤Wgap< 45 (Note 4) | 2.5 MHz | 5 MHz NR (Note 2) | Square (BWConfig) | 45 dB |
|  | 10 < Wgap< 20 (Note 3)10 ≤Wgap< 50 (Note 4) | 7.5 MHz | 5 MHz NR (Note 2) | Square (BWConfig) | 45 dB |
| 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80,90, 100 | 20 ≤Wgap< 60 (Note 4)20 ≤Wgap< 30 (Note 3) | 10 MHz | 20 MHz NR (Note 2) | Square (BWConfig) | 45 dB |
|  | 40 < Wgap< 80 (Note 4)40 ≤Wgap< 50 (Note 3) | 30 MHz | 20 MHz NR (Note 2) | Square (BWConfig) | 45 dB |
| NOTE 1: BWConfig is the transmission bandwidth configuration of the assumed adjacent channel carrier.NOTE 2: With SCS that provides largest transmission bandwidth configuration (BWConfig).NOTE 3: Applicable in case the *IAB-DU* or *IAB-MT* *channel bandwidth* of the NR carrier transmitted at the other edge of the gap is 10, 15, 20 MHz.NOTE 4: Applicable in case the *IAB-DU* or *IAB-MT channel bandwidth* of the NR carrier transmitted at the other edge of the gap is 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100 MHz. |

The CACLR absolute *basic limit* is specified in table 6.6.3.2‑5.

Table 6.6.3.2-5: *IAB-DU type 1-H* and *IAB-MT type 1-H* CACLR absolute *basic limit*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| IAB-DU and IAB-MT category / class | CACLR absolute *basic limit* |
| Category A Wide Area IAB-DU and Category A Wide Area IAB-MT | -13 dBm/MHz |
| Category B Wide Area IAB-DU and Category B Wide Area IAB-MT | -15 dBm/MHz |
| Medium Range IAB-DU | -25 dBm/MHz |
| Local Area IAB-DU and Local Area IAB-MT | -32 dBm/MHz |

Table 6.6.3.2-6: Filter parameters for the assigned channel

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| RAT of the carrier adjacent to the *sub-block* or *Inter RF Bandwidth gap*  | Filter on the assigned channel frequency and corresponding filter bandwidth |
| NR | NR of same BW with SCS that provides largest *transmission bandwidth configuration* |

#### 6.6.3.3 Minimum requirement for *IAB-DU type 1-H* and *IAB-MT type 1-H*

The ACLR (CACLR) absolute *basic limits* in table 6.6.3.2-2 + X, 6.6.3.2-5 + X (where X = 10log10(NTXU,countedpercell)) or the ACLR (CACLR) *limits* in table 6.6.3.2-1, 6.6.3.2-3 or 6.6.3.2-4, whichever is less stringent, shall apply for each *TAB connector TX min cell group*.

NOTE: Conformance to the *IAB-DU type 1-H* and *IAB-MT type 1-H* ACLR requirements can be demonstrated by meeting at least one of the following criteria as determined by the manufacturer:

1) The ratio of the sum of the filtered mean power measured on each *TAB connector* in the *TAB connector TX min cell group* at the assigned channel frequency to the sum of the filtered mean power measured on each *TAB connector* in the *TAB connector TX min cell group* at the adjacent channel frequency shall be greater than or equal to the ACLR *basic limit*. This shall apply for each *TAB connector TX min cell group*.

Or

2) The ratio of the filtered mean power at the *TAB connector* centred on the assigned channel frequency to the filtered mean power at this *TAB connector* centred on the adjacent channel frequency shall be greater than or equal to the ACLR *basic limit* for every *TAB connector* in the *TAB connector TX min cell group*, for each *TAB connector TX min cell group*.

 In case the ACLR (CACLR) absolute *basic limit* of *IAB-DU type 1-H* or *IAB-MT type 1-H* is applied, the conformance can be demonstrated by meeting at least one of the following criteria as determined by the manufacturer:

1) The sum of the filtered mean power measured on each *TAB connector* in the *TAB connector TX min cell group* at the adjacent channel frequency shall be less than or equal to the ACLR (CACLR) absolute ba*sic limit* + X. This shall apply to each *TAB* connector *TX min cell group.*

Or

2) The filtered mean power at each *TAB connector* centred on the adjacent channel frequency shall be less than or equal to the ACLR (CACLR) absolute *basic limit* scaled by X -10log10(*n*) for every *TAB connector* in the *TAB connector TX min cell group*, for each *TAB connector TX min cell group*, where *n* is the number of *TAB connectors* in the *TAB connector TX min cell group.*

### 6.6.4 Operating band unwanted emissions

**<End of change 3>**

**<Start of change 4>**

### 9.6.2 OTA modulation quality

#### 9.6.2.1 IAB-DU OTA modulation quality

The requirements in clause 9.6.2 for BS type 1-O and type 2-O in TS 38.104 [2] apply to IAB-DU type 1-O and type 2-O respectively.

NOTE: When the indicated IAB-MT transmission timing mode is set to ‘Case6’ as specified in 3GPP TS 38.213 [10], the power imbalance for simultaneous transmission between IAB-DU and IAB-MT under which the system can be operated is declared by manufacturer.

#### 9.6.2.2 IAB-MT OTA modulation quality

##### 9.6.2.2.1 General

Modulation quality is defined by the difference between the measured carrier signal and an ideal signal. Modulation quality can e.g. be expressed as Error Vector Magnitude (EVM). Details about how the EVM is determined are specified in Annex D for FR1 and Annex E for FR2.

OTA modulation quality requirement is defined as a *directional requirement* at the RIB and shall be met within the *OTA coverage range*.

NOTE: When the indicated IAB-MT transmission timing mode is set to ‘Case6’ as specified in 3GPP TS 38.213 [10], the power imbalance for simultaneous transmission between IAB-DU and IAB-MT under which the system can be operated is declared by manufacturer.

**<End of change 4>**

**<Start of change 5>**

### 9.6.3 OTA time alignment error

#### 9.6.3.1 IAB-DU OTA time alignment error

The requirements in clause 9.6.3 for BS type 1-O and type 2-O in TS 38.104 [2] apply to IAB-DU type 1-O and type 2-O respectively.

### 9.6.X3 Timing error between IAB-DU and IAB-MT of the same IAB-Node

When the indicated IAB-MT transmission timing mode is set to ‘Case6’ as specified in 3GPP TS 38.213 [10] and IAB-DU and IAB-MT of the same IAB-Node are transmitting simultaneously, the timing error between transmission timing of IAB-DU and IAB-MT shall not exceed [min (3, 4.69 / (SCS/15 kHz))µs], where SCS is the largest supported subcarrier spacing among IAB-DU and IAB-MT.

**<End of change 5>**

**<Start of change 6>**

### 9.7.3 OTA Adjacent Channel Leakage Power Ratio (ACLR)

#### 9.7.3.1 General

OTA 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. The measured power is TRP.

The requirement shall be applied per RIB during the *transmitter ON period*.

NOTE: When the indicated IAB-MT transmission timing mode is set to ‘Case6’ as specified in 3GPP TS 38.213 [10], the power imbalance for simultaneous transmission between IAB-DU and IAB-MT under which the system can be operated is declared by manufacturer.

**<End of change 6>**

**<Start of change 7>**

### 12.2.1 IAB-MT transmit timing

#### 12.2.1.1 Introduction

The IAB-MT shall have capability to follow the frame timing change of the reference cell in connected state. The uplink frame transmission takes place before the reception of the first detected path (in time) of the corresponding downlink frame from the reference cell. IAB-MT belonging to local area IAB-MT class as defined in clause 4.4.2 and also capable of carrier aggregation shall use the SpCell as the reference cell for deriving the IAB-MT transmit timing for cells in the PTAG. IAB-MT initial transmit timing accuracy, gradual timing adjustment requirements are defined in the following requirements. The requirements apply when the indicated IAB-MT transmission timing mode is set to ‘Case 1’ specified in clause 14 of TS 38.213 [10].

#### 12.2.1.2 Requirements

The IAB-MT initial transmission timing error shall be less than or equal to ±Te where the timing error limit value Te is specified in Table 12.2.1.2-1. This requirement applies for PUCCH, PUSCH and SRS or it is the PRACH transmission.

The IAB-MT shall meet the Te requirement for an initial transmission provided that at least one SSB is available at the IAB-MT during the last 160 ms. The reference point for the IAB-MT initial transmit timing control requirement shall be the downlink timing of the reference cell minus . The downlink timing is defined as the time when the first detected path (in time) of the corresponding downlink frame is received from the reference cell. *N*TA for PRACH is defined as 0.

 (in *Tc* units) for other channels is the difference between IAB-MT transmission timing and the downlink timing immediately after when the last timing advance in clause 12.2.2 was applied. *N*TA for other channels is not changed until next timing advance is received. The value ofdepends on the duplex mode of the cell in which the uplink transmission takes place and the frequency range (FR). is defined in Table 12.2.1.2-2.

Table 12.2.1.2-1: Te Timing Error Limit

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Frequency Range | SCS of SSB signals ( kHz) | SCS of uplink signals ( kHz) | Te |
| 1 | 15 | 15 | 12\*64\*Tc |
|  |  | 30 | 10\*64\*Tc |
|  |  | 60 | 10\*64\*Tc |
|  | 30 | 15 | 8\*64\*Tc |
|  |  | 30 | 8\*64\*Tc |
|  |  | 60 | 7\*64\*Tc |
| 2 | 120 | 60 | 3.5\*64\*Tc |
|  |  | 120 | 3.5\*64\*Tc |
|  | 240 | 60 | 3\*64\*Tc |
|  |  | 120 | 3\*64\*Tc |
| Note 1: Tc is the basic timing unit defined in TS 38.211 [8] |

Table 12.2.1.2-2: The Value of 

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Frequency range and band of cell used for uplink transmission | (Unit: TC) |
| FR1 TDD band without LTE-NR coexistence case  | 25600 (Note 1) |
| FR1 TDD band with LTE-NR coexistence case | 39936 (Note 1) |
| FR2 | 13792 |
| Note 1: The IAB-MT identifies  based on the information n-TimingAdvanceOffset as specified in TS 38.331 [15]. If IAB-MT is not provided with the information n-TimingAdvanceOffset, the default value of  is set as 25600 for FR1 band. |

When it is the transmission for PUCCH, PUSCH and SRS transmission, the IAB-MT shall be capable of changing the transmission timing according to the received downlink frame of the reference cell except when the timing advance in clause 12.2.3 is applied.

##### 12.2.1.2.1 Gradual timing adjustment

When the transmission timing error between the IAB-MT and the reference timing exceeds ±Te then the IAB-MT is required to adjust its timing to within ±Te. The reference timing shall be  before the downlink timing of the reference cell. All adjustments made to the IAB-MT uplink timing shall follow these rules:

1) The maximum amount of the magnitude of the timing change in one adjustment shall be Tq.

2) The minimum aggregate adjustment rate shall be Tp per second.

3) The maximum aggregate adjustment rate shall be Tq per 200 ms.

where the maximum autonomous time adjustment step Tq and the aggregate adjustment rate Tp are specified in Table 12.2.1.2.1-1.

Table 12.2.1.2.1-1: Tq Maximum Autonomous Time Adjustment Step and Tp Minimum Aggregate Adjustment rate

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Frequency Range | SCS of uplink signals (kHz) | Tq | Tp |
| 1 | 15 | 5.5\*64\*Tc | 5.5\*64\*Tc |
|  | 30 | 5.5\*64\*Tc | 5.5\*64\*Tc |
|  | 60 | 5.5\*64\*Tc | 5.5\*64\*Tc |
| 2 | 60 | 2.5\*64\*Tc | 2.5\*64\*Tc |
|  | 120 | 2.5\*64\*Tc | 2.5\*64\*Tc |
| NOTE: Tc is the basic timing unit defined in TS 38.211 [8] |

**<End of change 7>**

**<Start of change 8>**

### 12.2.3 IAB-MT timing advance

The requirements in clause 7.3 in [6] apply for IAB-MT, for ‘Case 1’ transmission timing mode specified in clause 14 of TS 38.213 [10].

**<End of change 8>**