**3GPP TSG-RAN WG4 #99-e R4-2108097**

Online, May 19th – 27th , 2021

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *CR-Form-v12.1* | | | | | | | | |
| **CHANGE REQUEST** | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | |
|  | **38.174** | **CR** |  | **rev** | **-** | **Current version:** | **16.2.0** |  |
|  | | | | | | | | |
| *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)*.* | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Proposed change affects:*** | UICC apps |  | ME |  | Radio Access Network | **X** | Core Network |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Title:*** | Big CR to TR 38.174 | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Source to WG:*** | Qualcomm Incorporated | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Source to TSG:*** | R4 | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Work item code:*** | NR\_IAB\_Core | | | | |  | ***Date:*** | | | 2021-05-31 |
|  |  | | | |  | |  | | |  |
| ***Category:*** | **F** |  | | | | | ***Release:*** | | | Rel-16 |
|  | *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 can be 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-15 (Release 15) Rel-16 (Release 16) Rel-17 (Release 17) Rel-18 (Release 18)* | |
|  |  | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Reason for change:*** | | Multiple editorial corrections are made throughout the specifications. | | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
| ***Summary of change:*** | | The changes from the following draft CRs are captured in this CR:  R4-2107228, R4-2106042, R4-21036043, R4-2108536, R4-2108537, R4-2108539 | | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
| ***Consequences if not approved:*** | | Specifications will be incorrect | | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
| ***Clauses affected:*** | | Clause 2, 3.1, 4.8, 6.4.1.1, 6.7.2, 7.4.1.3, 7.4.2.3, 9.5.2, 9.8.2, 10.5.1.4,10.5.1.5, 10.5.2.4, 10.5.2.5, Annex B, Annex C, Annex D, Annex E, Annex F | | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
|  | | **Y** | **N** |  | | | |  | | |
| ***Other specs*** | |  | **X** | Other core specifications | | | | TS/TR ... CR ... | | |
| ***affected:*** | | **X** | **X** | Test specifications | | | | TS | | |
| ***(show related CRs)*** | |  | **X** | O&M Specifications | | | | TS/TR ... CR ... | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
| ***Other comments:*** | |  | | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
| ***This CR's revision history:*** | |  | | | | | | | | |

<Start of changes>

# 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.

- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies. In the case of a reference to a 3GPP document (including a GSM document), a non-specific reference implicitly refers to the latest version of that document *in the same Release as the present document*.

[1] 3GPP TR 21.905: "Vocabulary for 3GPP Specifications".

[2] 3GPP TS 38.104: “NR; Base Station (BS) radio transmission and reception”

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

[4] 3GPP TS 38.101-2: “NR User Equipment (UE) radio transmission and reception: Part 2: Range 2 Standalone”

[5] 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 "

[6] 3GPP TS 38.133: “NR: Requirements for support of radio resource management”

[7] 3GPP TS 38.300: "NR; Overall description; Stage-2".

[8] 3GPP TS 38.211: "NR; Physical channels and modulation”.

[9] 3GPP TS 38.212 "NR; Multiplexing and channel coding".

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

[11] 3GPP TS 38.214: "NR; Physical layer procedures for data".

[12] 3GPP TS 38.215: "NR; Physical layer measurements".

[13] 3GPP TS 38.304: "NR; User Equipment (UE) procedures in idle mode".

[14] 3GPP TS 38.321: "NR; Medium Access Control (MAC) protocol specification".

[15] 3GPP TS 38.331: "NR; Radio Resource Control (RRC); Protocol specification".

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

[17] ERC Recommendation 74-01, "Unwanted emissions in the spurious domain".

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

[19] Recommendation ITU-R SM.328: "Spectra and bandwidth of emissions".

[20] "Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)", Federal Communications Commission.

[21] 3GPP TS 38.141-2: "NR; Base Station (BS) conformance testing; Part 2: Radiated conformance testing".

[22] 3GPP TS 38.141-1: "NR; Base Station (BS) conformance testing; Part 1: Conducted conformance testing".

[23] 3GPP TS 38.521-1: “NR; User Equipment (UE) conformance specification; Radio transmission and reception; Part 1: Range 1 Standalone”.

[24] 3GPP TS 38.521-2: “NR; User Equipment (UE) conformance specification; Radio transmission and reception; Part 2: Range 2 Standalone”.

# 3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations

## 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

**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 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 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* 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 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

## 3.2 Symbols

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

 Percentage of the mean transmitted power emitted outside the occupied bandwidth on the assigned channel

BeWθ,REFSENS Beamwidth equivalent to the *OTA REFSENS RoAoA* in the θ-axis in degrees. Applicable for FR1 only.

BeWφ,REFSENS Beamwidth equivalent to the *OTA REFSENS RoAoA* in the φ-axis in degrees. Applicable for FR1 only.

BWChannel *BS channel bandwidth*

BWChannel\_CA *Aggregated BS Channel Bandwidth*, expressed in MHz. BWChannel\_CA = Fedge,high- Fedge,low.

BWConfig *Transmission bandwidth configuration*, where BWConfig = *N*RB x SCS x 12

BWContiguous Contiguous *transmission bandwidth*, i.e. *BS channel bandwidth* for single carrier or *Aggregated BS channel bandwidth* for contiguously aggregated carriers. For non-contiguous operation within a band the term is applied per *sub-block*.

Δf Separation between the *channel edge* frequency and the nominal -3 dB point of the measuring filter closest to the carrier frequency

Δfmax f\_offsetmax minus half of the bandwidth of the measuring filter

ΔfOBUE Maximum offset of the *operating band* unwanted emissions mask from the downlink *operating band* edge

ΔfOOB Maximum offset of the out-of-band boundary from the uplink *operating band* edge

ΔFR2\_REFSENS Offset applied to the FR2 OTA REFSENS depending on the AoA

ΔminSENS Difference between conducted reference sensitivity and minSENS

ΔOTAREFSENS Difference between conducted reference sensitivity and OTA REFSENS

EISminSENS The EIS declared for the *minSENS RoAoA*

EISREFSENS OTA REFSENS EIS value

EISREFSENS\_50M Declared OTA reference sensitivity basis level for FR2 based on a reference measurement channel with 50MHz *BS channel bandwidth*

Ês Received energy per RE (power normalized to the subcarrier spacing) during the useful part of the symbol, i.e. excluding the cyclic prefix, at the IAB-MT antenna connector

FFBWhigh Highest supported frequency within supported *operating band*, for which *fractional bandwidth* support was declared

FFBWlow Lowest supported frequency within supported *operating band*, for which *fractional bandwidth* support was declared

FC,low The Fc of the *lowest carrier*, expressed in MHz.

FC,high The Fc of the *highest carrier*, expressed in MHz.

FDL,low The lowest frequency of the downlink *operating band*

FDL,high The highest frequency of the downlink *operating band*

Fedge,low The lower edge of *Aggregated BS Channel Bandwidth*, expressed in MHz. Fedge,low = FC,low - Foffset,low.

Fedge,high The upper edge of *Aggregated BS Channel Bandwidth*, expressed in MHz. Fedge,high = FC,high + Foffset,high.

f\_offset Separation between the *channel edge* frequency and the centre of the measuring

f\_offsetmax The offset to the frequency ΔfOBUE outside the downlink *operating band*

Fstep,X Frequency steps for the OTA transmitter spurious emissions (Category B)

FUL,low The lowest frequency of the uplink *operating band*

FUL,high The highest frequency of the uplink *operating band*

Io The total received power density, including signal and interference, as measured at the IAB-MT antenna connector.

Ioc The power spectral density (integrated in a noise bandwidth equal to the chip rate and normalized to the chip rate) of a band limited noise source (simulating interference from cells, which are not defined in a test procedure) as measured at the IAB-MT antenna connector.

Iot The received power spectral density of the total noise and interference for a certain IAB-MT (power integrated over the RE and normalized to the subcarrier spacing) as measured at the IAB-MT antenna connector

 The power spectral density of a white noise source (average power per RE normalised to the subcarrier spacing), simulating interference from cells that are not defined in a test procedure, as measured at the IAB-MT antenna connector

Ncells The declared number corresponding to the minimum number of cells that can be transmitted by an *BS type 1-H* in a particular *operating band*

NRXU,active The number of active receiver units. The same as the number of *demodulation branches* to which compliance is declared for chapter 8 performance requirements

NRXU,counted The number of active receiver units that are taken into account for conducted Rx spurious emission scaling, as calculated in clause 7.6.1

NRXU,countedpercell The number of active receiver units that are taken into account for conducted RX spurious emissions scaling per cell, as calculated in clause 7.6.1

 Timing offset between uplink and downlink radio frames at the UE, as defined in clause 4.2.3 in TS 38.213

NTXU,counted The number of *active transmitter units* as calculated in clause 6.1, that are taken into account for conducted TX output power limit in clause 6.2.1, and for unwanted TX emissions scaling

NTXU,countedpercell The number of *active transmitter units* that are taken into account for conducted TX emissions scaling per cell, as calculated in clause 6.1

PCMAX, *f*, *c* The configured maximum output power for carrier f of serving cell c in each slot

Pmax,c,TABC The *maximum carrier output power per TAB connector*

Pmax,c**,**TRP*Maximum carrier TRP output power* measuredat the RIB(s), and corresponding to the declared *rated carrier TRP output power* (Prated,c,TRP)

Pmax,c,EIRP The maximum carrier EIRPwhen the NR BS is configured at the maximum rated carrier output TRP (Prated,c,TRP)

Prated,c,cell The *rated carrier output power* per *TAB connector TX min cell group*

Prated,c,EIRP *The rated carrier EIRP output power* declaredper RIB

Prated,c,FBWhigh The rated carrier EIRPfor the higher supported frequency range within supported *operating band,* for which *fractional bandwidth* support was declared

Prated,c,FBWlow The rated carrier EIRP for the lower supported frequency range within supported *operating band,* for which *fractional bandwidth* support was declared

Prated,c,sys The sum of Prated,c,TABC for all *TAB connectors* for a single carrier

Prated,c,TABC The *rated carrier output power per TAB connector*

Prated,c,TRP *Rated carrier TRP output power* declaredper RIB

Prated,t,TABC The *rated total output power* declared at *TAB connector*

Prated,t,TRP *Rated total TRP output power* declaredper RIB

PREFSENS Conducted Reference Sensitivity power level

SSB\_RP Received (linear) average power of the resource elements that carry SSB signals and channels, measured at the IAB-MT antenna connector

Tc Basic time unit, defined in clause 4.1 of TS 38.211 [8]

Wgap *Sub-block gap* or *Inter RF Bandwidth gap* size

## 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].

AA Antenna Array

ACLR Adjacent Channel Leakage Ratio

ACS Adjacent Channel Selectivity

AoA Angle of Arrival

AWGN Additive White Gaussian Noise

BFD Beam Failure Detection

BFD-RS BFD Reference Signal

BLER Block Error Rate

BM-RS Beam Management Reference Signal

BS Base Station

BW Bandwidth

BWP Bandwidth Part

CA Carrier Aggregation

CACLR Cumulative ACLR

CBD Candidate Beam Detection

CCE Control Channel Element

CORESET Control Resource Set

CP Cyclic Prefix

CP-OFDM Cyclic Prefix-OFDM

CSI Channel-State Information

CSI-RS CSI Reference Signal

CW Continuous Wave

DCI Downlink Control Information

DL Downlink

DMRS Demodulation Reference Signal

DM-RS Demodulation Reference Signal

DRX Discontinuous Reception

EIS Equivalent Isotropic Sensitivity

EIRP Equivalent Isotropic Radiated Power

E-UTRA Evolved UTRA

EVM Error Vector Magnitude

FBW Fractional Bandwidth

FR Frequency Range

FRC Fixed Reference Channel

GSM Global System for Mobile communications

IAB Integrated Access and Backhaul

IAB-DU IAB Distribution Unit

IAB-MT IAB Mobile Termination

ITU‑R Radiocommunication Sector of the International Telecommunication Union

ICS In-Channel Selectivity

L1-RSRP Layer 1 RSRP

LA Local Area

MCS Modulation and Coding Scheme

MGRP Measurement Gap Repetition Period

MR Medium Range

NB-IoT Narrowband – Internet of Things

NR New Radio

NR-ARFCN NR Absolute Radio Frequency Channel Number

OBUE Operating Band Unwanted Emissions

OOB Out-of-band

OSDD OTA Sensitivity Directions Declaration

OTA Over-The-Air

PCell Primary Cell

PDCCH Physical Downlink Control Channel

PDSCH Physical Downlink Shared Channel

PCell Primary Cell

PRACH Physical RACH

PDCCH Physical Downlink Control Channel

PDSCH Physical Downlink Shared Channel

PRACH Physical RACH

PRB Physical Resource Block

PSCell Primary SCell

PSS Primary Synchronization Signal

pTAG Primary Timing Advance Group

PUCCH Physical Uplink Control Channel

PUSCH Physical Uplink Shared Channel

QAM Quadrature Amplitude Modulation

QCL Quasi Co-Location

RB Resource Block

RDN Radio Distribution Network

RE Resource Element

REFSENS Reference Sensitivity

REG Resource Element Group

RF Radio Frequency

RIB Radiated Interface Boundary

RLM Radio Link Monitoring

RLM-RS Reference Signal for RLM

RMS Root Mean Square (value)

RoAoA Range of Angles of Arrival

RRC Radio Resource Control

RRM Radio Resource Management

RX Receiver

SCell Secondary Cell

SCS Sub-Carrier Spacing

SMTC SSB-based Measurement Timing configuration

SpCell Special Cell

SRS Sounding Reference Signal

SS-RSRP Synchronization Signal based Reference Signal Received Power

SSB Synchronization Signal Block

SSB\_RP Received (linear) average power of the resource elements that carry NR SSB signals and channels, measured at the UE antenna connector.

SSS Secondary Synchronization Signal

TA Timing Advance

TAB Transceiver Array Boundary

TCI Transmission Configuration Indicator

TX Transmitter

TRP Total Radiated Power

UTRA Universal Terrestrial Radio Access

WA Wide Area

# 4 General

## 4.1 Relationship with other core specifications

The present document is a single-RAT specification for an IAB-DU and IAB-MT, covering RF characteristics and minimum performance requirements and RRM requirements for the IAB-MT. Conducted and radiated core requirements are defined for the IAB node architectures and IAB node types defined in subclause 4.3.

The applicability of each requirement is described in clause 4.6.

## 4.2 Relationship between minimum requirements and test requirements

Conformance to the present specification is demonstrated by fulfilling the test requirements specified in the conformance specification [Test specification references].

The minimum requirements given in this specification make no allowance for measurement uncertainty. The test specifications [Test specification references] define 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 [18].

## 4.3 Conducted and radiated requirement reference points

### 4.3.2 IAB type 1-H

For *IAB type 1-H*, the requirements are defined for two points of reference, signified by radiated requirements and conducted requirements.



Figure 4.3.2-1: Radiated and conducted reference points for *IAB type 1-H*

Radiated characteristics are defined over the air (OTA), where the *operating band* specific radiated interface is referred to as the *Radiated Interface Boundary* (RIB). Radiated requirements are also referred to as OTA requirements. The (spatial) characteristics in which the OTA requirements apply are detailed for each requirement.

Conducted characteristics are defined at individual or groups of *TAB connectors* at the *transceiver array boundary*, which is the conducted interface between the transceiver unit array and the composite antenna.

The transceiver unit array is part of the composite transceiver functionality generating modulated transmit signal structures and performing receiver combining and demodulation.

The transceiver unit array contains an implementation specific number of transmitter units and an implementation specific number of receiver units. Transmitter units and receiver units may be combined into transceiver units. The transmitter/receiver units have the ability to transmit/receive parallel independent modulated symbol streams.

The composite antenna contains a radio distribution network (RDN) and an antenna array. The RDN is a linear passive network which distributes the RF power generated by the transceiver unit array to the antenna array, and/or distributes the radio signals collected by the antenna array to the transceiver unit array, in an implementation specific way.

How a conducted requirement is applied to the *transceiver array boundary* is detailed in the respective requirement subclause.

### 4.3.3 IAB type 1-O and IAB type 2-O

For *IAB type 1-O* and *IAB type 2-O*, the radiated characteristics are defined over the air (OTA), where the *operating band* specific radiated interface is referred to as the *Radiated Interface Boundary* (RIB). Radiated requirements are also referred to as OTA requirements. The (spatial) characteristics in which the OTA requirements apply are detailed for each requirement.



Figure 4.3.3-1: Radiated reference points for *IAB type 1-O* and *IAB type 2-O*

For an *IAB-DU type 1-O* the transceiver unit array must contain at least 8 transmitter units and at least 8 receiver units. Transmitter units and receiver units may be combined into transceiver units. The transmitter/receiver units have the ability to transmit/receive parallel independent modulated symbol streams.

## 4.4 IAB classes

### 4.4.1 IAB-DU classes

The requirements in this specification apply to Wide Area IAB-DU, Medium Range IAB-DU and Local Area IAB-DU unless otherwise stated. The associated deployment scenarios for each class are exactly the same for IAB-DU with and without connectors.

For IAB *type 1-O* and 2-O, IAB-DU classes are defined as indicated below:

- Wide Area IAB-DU are characterised by requirements derived from Macro Cell scenarios with a BS to UE minimum distance along the ground equal to 35 m.

- Medium Range IAB-DU are characterised by requirements derived from Micro Cell scenarios with a BS to UE minimum distance along the ground equal to 5 m.

- Local Area IAB-DU are characterised by requirements derived from Pico Cell scenarios with a BS to UE minimum distance along the ground equal to 2 m.

For *IAB type* 1-H, IAB-DU classes are defined as indicated below:

- Wide Area IAB-DU are characterised by requirements derived from Macro Cell scenarios with a BS to UE minimum coupling loss equal to 70 dB.

- Medium Range IAB-DU are characterised by requirements derived from Micro Cell scenarios with a BS to UE minimum coupling loss equals to 53 dB.

- Local Area IAB-DU are characterised by requirements derived from Pico Cell scenarios with a BS to UE minimum coupling loss equal to 45 dB.

### 4.4.2 IAB-MT classes

The requirements in this specification apply to Wide Area IAB-MT and Local Area IAB-MT classes unless otherwise stated.

For IAB type 1-H, 1-O, and 2-O, IAB-MT classes are defined as indicated below:

- Wide Area IAB-MT are characterised by requirements derived from Macro Cell and/or Micro Cell scenarios.

- Local Area IAB-MT are characterised by requirements derived from Pico Cell and /or Micro Cell scenarios.

## 4.5 Regional requirements

Some requirements in the present document may only apply in certain regions either as optional requirements, or as mandatory requirements set by local and regional regulation. It is normally not stated in the 3GPP specifications under what exact circumstances the regional requirements apply, since this is defined by local or regional regulation.

Table 4.5-1 lists all requirements in the present specification that may be applied differently in different regions.

Table 4.5-1: List of regional requirements

| Clause number | Requirement | Comments |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 5.2 | *Operating bands* | Some NR *operating bands* may be applied regionally. |
| 6.2.3 | IAB output power:  Additional requirements | These requirements may be applied regionally as additional IAB output power requirements. |
| 6.6.2,  9.7.2 | Occupied bandwidth,  OTA occupied bandwidth | The requirement may be applied regionally. There may also be regional requirements to declare the occupied bandwidth according to the definition in present specification. |
| 6.6.4.2,  9.7.4.2  9.7.4.3 | Operating band unwanted emission,  OTA operating band unwanted emissions | Category A or Category B operating band unwanted emissions limits may be applied regionally. |
| 6.6.4.2.5.1,  9.7.4.4.1 | Operating band unwanted emission,  OTA operating band unwanted emissions:  Limits in FCC Title 47 | The IAB may have to comply with the additional requirements, when deployed in regions where those limits are applied, and under the conditions declared by the manufacturer. |
| 6.6.5.2.1,  9.7.5.2.2  9.7.5.3.2 | Tx spurious emissions,  OTA Tx spurious emissions | Category A or Category B spurious emission limits, as defined in ITU-R Recommendation SM.329 [2], may apply regionally.  The emission limits for *IAB type 1-H* and *IAB type 1-O* specified as the *basic limit* + X (dB) are applicable, unless stated differently in regional regulation. |
| 6.6.5.2.2,  9.7.5.2.3  9.7.5.3.3 | Tx spurious emissions: additional requirements,  OTA Tx spurious emissions: additional requirements | These requirements may be applied for the protection of system operating in frequency ranges other than the IAB *operating band*. |
| 6.7.2.1,  9.8.2 | Transmitter intermodulation,  OTA transmitter intermodulation | Interfering signal positions that are partially or completely outside of any downlink *operating band* of the IAB are not excluded from the requirement in Japan in Band n77, n78, n79. |
| 7.6.2,  7.6.3 10.7.2  10.7.3 | Rx spurious emissions,  OTA Rx spurious emissions | The emission limits for IAB *type 1-H* and *IAB type 1-O* specified as the *basic limit* + X (dB) are applicable, unless stated differently in regional regulation. |

## 4.6 Applicability of requirements

In table 4.6-1, the requirement applicability for each *requirement set* of IAB-DUs is defined. In table 4.6-2, the requirement applicability for each *requirement set* of IAB-MTs is defined. For each requirement, the applicable requirement clause in the specification is identified. Requirements not included in a *requirement set* is marked not applicable (NA).

Table 4.6-1: *Requirement set* applicability for IAB-DUs

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Requirement | *IAB-DU type 1-H* | *IAB-DU type 1-O* | *IAB-DU type 2-O* |
| Output power | 6.2 | NA | NA |
| Output power dynamics | 6.3 |  |  |
| Transmit ON/OFF power | 6.4 |  |  |
| Transmitted signal quality | 6.5 |  |  |
| Occupied bandwidth | 6.6.2 |  |  |
| ACLR | 6.6.3 |  |  |
| Operating band unwanted  emissions | 6.6.4 |  |  |
| Transmitter spurious emissions | 6.6.5 |  |  |
| Transmitter intermodulation | 6.7 |  |  |
| Reference sensitivity level | 7.2 |  |  |
| Dynamic range | 7.3 |  |  |
| In-band selectivity and blocking | 7.4 |  |  |
| Out-of-band blocking | 7.5 |  |  |
| Receiver spurious emissions | 7.6 |  |  |
| Receiver intermodulation | 7.7 |  |  |
| In-channel selectivity | 7.8 |  |  |
| Performance requirements | 8 |  |  |
| Radiated transmit power | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.2 |
| OTA Output power | NA | 9.3 | 9.3 |
| OTA output power dynamics |  | 9.4 | 9.4 |
| OTA transmit ON/OFF power |  | 9.5 | 9.5 |
| OTA transmitted signal quality |  | 9.6 | 9.6 |
| OTA occupied bandwidth |  | 9.7.2 | 9.7.2 |
| OTA ACLR |  | 9.7.3 | 9.7.3 |
| OTA out-of-band emission |  | 9.7.4 | 9.7.4 |
| OTA transmitter spurious emission |  | 9.7.5 | 9.7.5 |
| OTA transmitter intermodulation |  | 9.8 | NA |
| OTA sensitivity | 10.2 | 10.2 | NA |
| OTA reference sensitivity level | NA | 10.3 | 10.3 |
| OTA dynamic range |  | 10.4 | NA |
| OTA in-band selectivity and blocking |  | 10.5 | 10.5 |
| OTA out-of-band blocking |  | 10.6 | 10.6 |
| OTA receiver spurious emission |  | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| OTA receiver intermodulation |  | 10.8 | 10.8 |
| OTA in-channel selectivity |  | 10.9 | 10.9 |
| Radiated performance requirements |  | 11 | 11 |

Table 4.6-2: *Requirement set* applicability for IAB-MTs

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Requirement | *IAB-MT type 1-H* | *IAB-MT type 1-O* | *IAB-MT type 2-O* |
| Output power | 6.2 | NA | NA |
| Output power dynamics | 6.3 |  |  |
| Transmit ON/OFF power | 6.4 |  |  |
| Transmitted signal quality | 6.5 |  |  |
| Occupied bandwidth | 6.6.2 |  |  |
| ACLR | 6.6.3 |  |  |
| Operating band unwanted  emissions | 6.6.4 |  |  |
| Transmitter spurious emissions | 6.6.5 |  |  |
| Transmitter intermodulation | 6.7 |  |  |
| Reference sensitivity level | 7.2 |  |  |
| Dynamic range | NA |  |  |
| In-band selectivity and blocking | 7.4 |  |  |
| Out-of-band blocking | 7.5 |  |  |
| Receiver spurious emissions | 7.6 |  |  |
| Receiver intermodulation | 7.7 |  |  |
| In-channel selectivity | NA |  |  |
| Performance requirements | 8 |  |  |
| Radiated transmit power | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.2 |
| OTA Output power | NA | 9.3 | 9.3 |
| OTA output power dynamics |  | 9.4 | 9.4 |
| OTA transmit ON/OFF power |  | 9.5 | 9.5 |
| OTA transmitted signal quality |  | 9.6 | 9.6 |
| OTA occupied bandwidth |  | 9.7.2 | 9.7.2 |
| OTA ACLR |  | 9.7.3 | 9.7.3 |
| OTA out-of-band emission |  | 9.7.4 | 9.7.4 |
| OTA transmitter spurious emission |  | 9.7.5 | 9.7.5 |
| OTA transmitter intermodulation |  | 9.8 | NA |
| OTA sensitivity | 10.2 | 10.2 | NA |
| OTA reference sensitivity level | NA | 10.3 | 10.3 |
| OTA dynamic range |  | NA | NA |
| OTA in-band selectivity and blocking |  | 10.5 | 10.5 |
| OTA out-of-band blocking |  | 10.6 | 10.6 |
| OTA receiver spurious emission |  | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| OTA receiver intermodulation |  | 10.8 | NA |
| OTA in-channel selectivity |  | NA | NA |
| Radiated performance requirements |  | 11 | 11 |

## 4.7 Applicability of RRM requirements in this specification

### 4.7.1 Applicability of signalling characteristics related RRM requirements

The RRM requirements on the signalling characteristics for IAB MTs specified in section 12.3 shall apply only for the local area IAB class defined in section 4.4.

4.7.2 Applicability of RRM requirements in non-DRX

All the RRM requirements for IAB MT specified in section 12 shall apply when no DRX is used. The IAB-MT shall assume that no DRX is used provided the following conditions are met:

- DRX parameters are not configured or

- DRX parameters are configured and

- drx-InactivityTimer is running or

- drx-RetransmissionTimerDL is running or

- drx-RetransmissionTimerUL is running or

- ra-ContentionResolutionTimer is running or

- a Scheduling Request sent on PUCCH is pending or

- a PDCCH indicating a new transmission addressed to the C-RNTI of the MAC entity has not been received after successful reception of a Random Access Response for the preamble not selected by the MAC entity

## 4.8 Requirements for contiguous and non-contiguous spectrum

A spectrum allocation where an IAB-DU or IAB-MT operates can either be contiguous or non-contiguous. Unless otherwise stated, the requirements in the present specification apply for IAB-DU and IAB-MT configured for both *contiguous spectrum* operation and *non-contiguous spectrum* operation.

For IAB-DU or IAB-MT operation in *non-contiguous spectrum*, some requirements apply both at the *IAB-DU RF Bandwidth edges* or *IAB-MT RF Bandwidth edges*, and inside the *sub-block gaps*. For each such requirement, it is stated how the limits apply relative to the *IAB-DU RF Bandwidth edges* and *IAB-MT RF Bandwidth edges* and the *sub-block* edges respectively.

## 4.9 Requirements for IAB-DU and IAB-MT capable of multi-band operation

For *multi-band connector* or *multi-band* *RIB*, the RF requirements in clause 6, 7, 9 and 10 apply separately to each supported *operating band* unless otherwise stated. For some requirements, it is explicitly stated that specific additions or exclusions to the requirement apply at *multi-band connector(s)*, and *multi-band RIB(s)* as detailed in the requirement clause. For *IAB-DU* or *IAB-MT* capable of multi-band operation, various structures in terms of combinations of different transmitter and receiver implementations (multi-band or single band) with mapping of transceivers to one or more *TAB connectors* for *IAB-DU* or *IAB-MT type 1-H*  in different ways are possible. For *multi-band connector(s)* the exclusions or provisions for multi-band apply. For *single-band connector(s)*, the following applies:

- Single-band transmitter spurious emissions, *operating band* unwanted emissions, ACLR, transmitter intermodulation and receiver spurious emissions requirements apply to this *connector* that is mapped to single-band.

- If the IAB-DU or IAB-MT is configured for single-band operation, single-band requirements shall apply to this *connector* configured for single-band operation and no exclusions or provisions for multi-band capable *IAB-DU* or *IAB-MT* are applicable. Single-band requirements are tested separately at the *connector* configured for single-band operation, with all other *antenna connectors* terminated.

A *IAB-DU* or *IAB-MT type 1-H*  may be capable of supporting operation in multiple *operating bands* with one of the following implementations of *TAB connectors* in the *transceiver array boundary*:

- All *TAB connectors* are *single-band connectors*.

- Different sets of *single-band connectors* support different *operating bands*, but each *TAB connector* supports only operation in one single *operating band*.

- Sets of *single-band connectors* support operation in multiple *operating bands* with some *single-band connectors* supporting more than one *operating band*.

- All *TAB connectors* are multi-band *connectors*.

- A combination of single-band sets and multi-band sets of *TAB connectors* provides support of the type *IAB-DU type 1-H* capability of operation in multiple *operating bands*.

Unless otherwise stated all requirements specified for an *operating band* apply only to the set of *TAB connectors* supporting that *operating band*.

In the case of an *operating band* being supported only by *single-band connectors* in a *TAB connector TX min cell group* or a *TAB connector RX min cell group*, *single-band requirements* apply to that set of *TAB connectors*.

In the case of an *operating band* being supported only by *multi-band connector*s supporting the same *operating band* combination in a *TAB connector TX min cell group* or a *TAB connector RX min cell group*, *multi-band requirements* apply to that set of *TAB connectors*.

The case of an *operating band* being supported by both *multi-band connectors* and *single-band connectors* in a *TAB connector TX min cell group* or a *TAB connector RX min cell group* is not covered by the present release of this specification.

The case of an *operating band* being supported by *multi-band connectors* which are not all supporting the same *operating band* combination in a *TAB connector TX min cell group* or a *TAB connector RX min cell group* is not covered by the present release of this specification.

*IAB-DU* or *IAB-MT type 1-O* may be capable of supporting operation in multiple *operating bands* with one of the following implementations at the *radiated interface boundary*:

- All RIBsare *single-band RIBs*.

- All RIBsare *multi-band* *RIBs*.

- A combination of single-band *RIBs* and *multi-band RIBs* provides support of the *IAB-DU* or *IAB-MT type 1-O* capability of operation in multiple *operating bands*.

For *multi-band connectors* and *multi-band RIBs* supporting the bands for TDD, the RF requirements in the present specification assume no simultaneous uplink and downlink occur between the bands.

## 4.10 OTA co-location with other base stations

Co-location requirements are requirements which are based on assuming the *IAB-DU* or *IAB-MT type 1-O* is co-located with another BS or IAB of the same base station class, they ensure that both co-located systems can operate with minimal degradation to each other.

Unwanted emission and out of band blocking co-location requirements are optional requirements based on declaration. TX OFF and TX IMD are mandatory requirements and have the form of a co-location requirement as it represents the worst-case scenario of all the interference cases.

NOTE: Due to the low level of the unwanted emissions for the spurious emissions and TX OFF level co-location is the most suitable method to show conformance.

The *co-location reference antenna* shall be a single column passive antenna which has the same vertical radiating dimension (h), frequency range, polarization, as the composite antenna of the *IAB-DU* or *IAB-MT type 1-O* and nominal 65° horizontal half-power beamwidth (suitable for 3-sector deployment) and is placed at a distance *d* from the edge of the *IAB-DU* or *IAB-MT type 1-O*, as shown in figure 4.10-1.

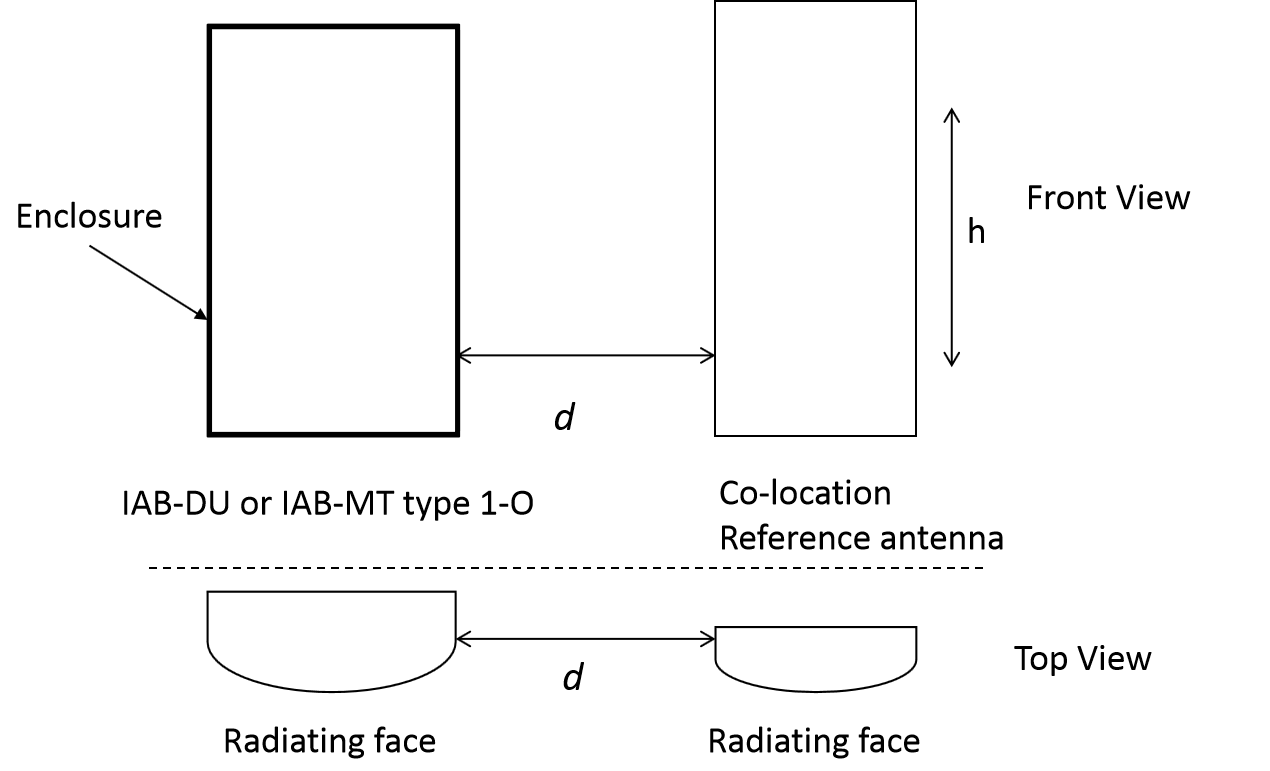


Figure 4.10-1: Illustration of *IAB-DU* and *IAB-MT type 1-O* enclosure and co-location reference antenna

Edge-to-edge separation *d* between the *IAB-DU* or *IAB-MT type 1-O* and the *co-location reference antenna* shall be set to 0.1 m.

The *IAB-DU* or *IAB-MT type 1-O* and the *co-location reference antenna* shall be aligned in a common plane perpendicular to the mechanical bore-sight direction, as shown in figure 4.10-1.

The *co-location reference antenna* and the *IAB-DU* or *IAB-MT type 1-O* can have different width.

The vertical radiating regions of the *co-location reference antenna* and the *IAB-DU* or *IAB-MT type 1-O* composite antenna shall be aligned.

For co-location requirements where the frequency range of the signal at the *co-location reference antenna* is different from the *IAB-DU* or *IAB-MT type 1-O*, a *co-location reference antenna* suitable for the frequency stated in the requirement is assumed.

OTA co-location requirements are based on the power at the conducted interface of a *co-location reference antenna*, depending on the requirement this interface is either an input or an output. For *IAB-DU* or *IAB-MT type 1-O* with dual polarization *the co-location reference antenna* has two conducted interfaces each representing one polarization.

# 5 Operating bands and channel arrangement

## 5.1 General

The channel arrangements presented in this clause are based on the *operating bands* and *IAB-DU or IAB-MT channel bandwidths* defined in the present release of specifications.

NOTE: Other *operating bands* and *IAB-DU or IAB-MT channel bandwidth*s 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 the present 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 | 410 MHz – 7125 MHz |
| FR2 | 24250 MHz – 52600 MHz |

## 5.2 Operating bands

NR IAB is designed to operate in the *operating bands* in FR1 defined in table 5.2-1 and operating bands in FR2 defined in 38.104 [2].

Table 5.2-1 NR IAB *operating bands* in FR1

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| NR operating band | Uplink (UL) operating band BS receive / UE transmit  FUL,low – FUL,high | Downlink (DL) operating band BS transmit / UE receive  FDL,low – FDL,high | Duplex Mode |
| n41 | 2496 MHz – 2690 MHz | 2496 MHz – 2690 MHz | TDD |
| n77 | 3300 MHz – 4200 MHz | 3300 MHz – 4200 MHz | TDD |
| n78 | 3300 MHz – 3800 MHz | 3300 MHz – 3800 MHz | TDD |
| n79 | 4400 MHz – 5000 MHz | 4400 MHz – 5000 MHz | TDD |

## 5.3 Channel bandwidth

### 5.3.1 General

The IAB-DU channel bandwidth supports a single NR RF carrier in the uplink or downlink at the IAB node. Different UE or IAB-MT channel bandwidths may be supported within the same spectrum for transmitting to and receiving from UEs or IAB-MT connected to the IAB-DU. The placement of the UE or IAB-MT channel bandwidth is flexible but can only be completely within the IAB-DU channel bandwidth. The IAB-DU shall be able to transmit to and/or receive from one or more UE or IAB-MT Bandwidth parts that are smaller than or equal to the number of carrier resource blocks on the RF carrier, in any part of the carrier resource blocks.

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

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

The placement of the IAB-MT channel bandwidth for each IAB-MT carrier is flexible but can only be completely within the IAB-donor or IAB-DU channel bandwidth.

The relationship between the IAB-DU or IAB-MT 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 Transmission bandwidth configuration

For IAB-DU, the transmission bandwidth configuration is the same as specified for BS in TS 38.104 [2], subclause 5.3.2.

For IAB-MT, the transmission bandwidth configuration is the same as specified for UE in TS 38.101-1[3] for FR1 in subclause 5.3.2 and in TS 38.101-2 [4] for FR2 in subclause 5.3.2.

### 5.3.3 Minimum guardband and transmission bandwidth configuration

For IAB-DU, the minimum guardband and transmission bandwidth configuration is the same as specified for BS in TS38.104 [2], subclause 5.3.3.

For IAB-MT, the minimum guardband and transmission bandwidth configuration is the same as specified for UE in TS38.101-1 [3] for FR1 and in TS 38.101-2 [4] for FR2 in subclause 5.3.3.

### 5.3.4 RB alignment

For each *IAB-DU channel bandwidth* and each numerology, *IAB-DU transmission bandwidth configuration* must fulfil the minimum guardband requirement specified in clause 5.3.3.

For IAB-DU, for each numerology, its common resource blocks are specified in clause 4.4.4.3 in [7], 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.

For IAB-DU, for each numerology, all *UE and IAB-MT transmission bandwidth configurations* indicated to UEs or IAB-MT served by the IAB-DU by higher layer parameter *carrierBandwidth* defined in TS 38.331 [15] shall fall within the *IAB-DU transmission bandwidth configuration*.

For IAB-MT, the RB alignment is the same as specified for UE in TS38.101-1 [3] for FR1 in subclause 5.3.4 and in TS 38.101-2 [4] for FR2 in subclause 5.3.4.

### 5.3.5 IAB-DU and IAB-MT channel bandwidth per operating band

For IAB-DU, the channel bandwidth for NR bands for FR1 in Table 5.2.1 and for NR bands for FR2 defined in TS38.104 [2] is the same as specified for BS in TS38.104 [2], subclause 5.3.5.

For IAB-MT, the channel bandwidth for NR bands for FR1 in Table 5.2-1 is the same as specified for UE in TS38.101-1[3] in subclause 5.3.5 and for NR bands for FR2 defined in TS38.104[2] is the same as specified for UE in TS38.101-2[4] in subclause 5.3.5.

## 5.3A IAB-DU and IAB-MT channel bandwidth for CA

The IAB-DU and IAB-MT channel bandwidth for CA is the same as specified for BS in TS38.104[2], subclause 5.3A.

## 5.4 Channel arrangement

### 5.4.1 Channel spacing

For IAB-DU, the channel spacing is the same as specified for BS in TS38.104 [2], subclause 5.4.1.

For IAB-MT, the channel spacing is the same as specified for UE in TS38.101-1 [3] for FR1 in subclause 5.4.1 and in TS38.101-2 [4] for FR2 in subclause 5.4.1.

### 5.4.2 Channel raster

#### 5.4.2.1 NR-ARFCN and channel raster

For IAB-DU, the NR-ARFCN and channel raster is the same as specified for BS in TS38.104 [2], subclause 5.4.2.1.

For IAB-MT, the NR-ARFCN and channel raster is the same as specified for UE in TS38.101-1 [3] for FR1 in subclause 5.4.2.1 and in TS38.101-2 [4] for FR2 in subclause 5.4.2.1.

#### 5.4.2.2 Channel raster to resource element mapping

For IAB-DU, the Channel raster to resource element mapping is the same as specified for BS in TS38.104 [2], subclause 5.4.2.2.

For IAB-MT, the Channel raster to resource element mapping is the same as specified for UE in TS38.101-1 [3] for FR1 in subclause 5.4.2.2 and in TS38.101-2 [4] for FR2 in subclause 5.4.2.2.

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

For IAB-DU, the channel raster entries for NR bands for FR1 in Table 5.2-1 and NR bands for FR2 defined in TS38.104 [2] are the same as specified for BS in TS38.104 [2], subclause 5.4.2.3.

For IAB-MT, the channel raster entries for NR bands for FR1 in Table 5.2-1 are the same as specified for UE in TS38.101-1 [3] in subclause 5.4.2.3 and for NR bands for FR2 defined in TS38.104 [2] are the same as specified for UE in TS38.101-2 [4] in subclause 5.4.2.3.

### 5.4.3 Synchronization raster

#### 5.4.3.1 Synchronization raster and numbering

For IAB-DU, the synchronization raster and numbering are the same as specified for BS in TS38.104 [2], subclause 5.4.3.1.

For IAB-MT, the synchronization raster and numbering are the same as specified for UE in TS38.101-1 [3] for FR1 in subclause 5.4.3.1 and in TS38.101-2 [4] for FR2 in subclause 5.4.3.1.

#### 5.4.3.2 Synchronization raster to synchronization block resource element mapping

For IAB-DU, the synchronization raster to synchronization block resource element mapping is the same as specified for BS in TS38.104 [2], subclause 5.4.3.2.

For IAB-MT, the synchronization raster to synchronization block resource element mapping is the same as specified for UE in TS38.101-1 [3] for FR1 in subclause 5.4.3.2 and in TS38.101-2 [4] for FR2 in subclause 5.4.3.2.

#### 5.4.3.3 Synchronization raster entries for each operating band

For IAB-DU, the synchronization raster entries for NR bands for FR1 in Table 5.2-1 and for NR bands for FR2 defined in TS38.104 [2] are the same as specified for BS in TS38.104 [2], subclause 5.4.3.3.

For IAB-MT, the synchronization raster entries for NR bands for FR1 in Table 5.2-1 are the same as specified for UE in TS38.101-1 [3] in subclause 5.4.3.3 and for NR bands for FR2 defined in TS38.104 [2] are the same as specified for UE in TS38.101-2 [4] in subclause 5.4.3.3.

# 6 Conducted transmitter characteristics

## 6.1 General

Unless otherwise stated, the conducted transmitter characteristics are specified at the *TAB connector* for *IAB-DU* and *IAB-MT type 1-H*, with a full complement of transceiver units for the configuration in normal operating conditions.

For *IAB-DU* and *IAB-MT* *type 1-H* the manufacturer shall declare the minimum number of supported geographical cells (i.e. geographical areas covered by beams). The declaration is done separately for IAB-DU and IAB-MT. The minimum number of supported geographical cells (Ncells) relates to the setting with the minimum amount of cell splitting supported with transmission on all *TAB connectors* supporting the *operating band*, or with minimum amount of transmitted beams.

For *IAB-DU* and *IAB-MT* *type 1-H* manufacturer shall also declare *TAB connector TX min cell groups*. The declaration is done separately for IAB-DU and IAB-MT. Every *TAB connector* of the *IAB-DU type 1-H* and IAB-MT type 1-H supporting transmission in an *operating band* shall map to one *TAB connector* *TX min cell group* supporting the same *operating band*,where mapping of *TAB connector*s to cells/beams is implementation dependent.

The number of *active transmitter units* that are considered when calculating the conducted TX emissions limits (NTXU,counted) for *IAB-DU and IAB-MT type 1-H* is calculated as follows:

NTXU,counted = *min(NTXU,active , 8×Ncells)*

NTXU,countedpercell is used for scaling of *basic limits* and is derived as NTXU,countedpercell = NTXU,counted / Ncells

NOTE: NTXU,active depends on the actual number of *active transmitter unit*s and is independent to the declaration of Ncells.

## 6.2 IAB output power

### 6.2.1 General

The IAB type 1-H conducted output power requirement is at *TAB connector* for *IAB type 1-H*.

The *rated carrier output power* of the *IAB type 1-H* shall be as specified in table 6.2.1-1 for *IAB-DU type 1-H* and in table 6.2.1-2 for *IAB-MT type 1-H*.

Table 6.2.1-1: *IAB-DU type 1-H* rated output power limits for IAB-DU classes

| IAB-DU class | Prated,c,sys | Prated,c,TABC |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Wide Area IAB-DU | (Note) | (Note) |
| Medium Range IAB-DU | ≤ 38 dBm +10log(NTXU,counted) | ≤ 38 dBm |
| Local Area IAB-DU | ≤ 24 dBm +10log(NTXU,counted) | ≤ 24 dBm |
| NOTE: There is no upper limit for the Prated,c,sys or Prated,c,TABC of the Wide Area IAB-DU. | | |

Table 6.2.1-2: *IAB-MT type 1-H* rated output power limits for IAB-MT classes

| IAB-MT class | Prated,c,sys | Prated,c,TABC |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Wide Area IAB-MT | (Note) | (Note) |
| Local Area IAB-MT | ≤ 24 dBm +10log(NTXU,counted) | ≤ 24 dBm |
| NOTE: There is no upper limit for the Prated,c,sys or Prated,c,TABC of the Wide area IAB-MT. | | |

### 6.2.2 Minimum requirement for IAB type 1-H

In normal conditions, Pmax,c,TABC shall remain within +2 dB and -2 dB of the *rated carrier output power* Prated,c,TABC for each *TAB connector* as declared by the manufacturer.

In extreme conditions, Pmax,c,TABC shall remain within +2.5 dB and -2.5 dB of the *rated carrier output power* Prated,c,TABC for each *TAB connector* as declared by the manufacturer.

In certain regions, the minimum requirement for normal conditions may apply also for some conditions outside the range of conditions defined as normal.

### 6.2.3 Additional requirements (regional)

In certain regions, additional regional requirements may apply.

## 6.3 Output power dynamics

### 6.3.1 IAB-DU Output Power Dynamics

#### 6.3.1.1 General

The requirements in clause 6.3 apply during the *transmitter ON period*. Transmitted signal quality (as specified in clause 6.5) shall be maintained for the output power dynamics requirements of this clause.

Power control is used to limit the interference level.

#### 6.3.1.2 RE power control dynamic range

##### 6.3.1.2.1 General

The RE power control dynamic range is the difference between the power of an RE and the average RE power for a IAB-DU at maximum output power (Pmax,c,TABC) for a specified reference condition.

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

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

The RE power control dynamic range is specified the same as the conducted RE power control dynamic range requirement for BS *type 1-H* in TS 38.104 [2], subclause 6.3.2.2.

#### 6.3.1.3 Total power dynamic range

##### 6.3.1.3.1 General

The IAB-DU total power dynamic range is the difference between the maximum and the minimum transmit power of an OFDM symbol for a specified reference condition.

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

NOTE: The upper limit of the dynamic range is the OFDM symbol power for a BS when transmitting on all RBs at maximum output power. The lower limit of the total power dynamic range is the average power for single RB transmission. The OFDM symbol shall carry PDSCH and not contain RS or SSB.

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

The total power dynamic range is specified the same as the total power dynamic range requirement for BS *type 1-H* in TS 38.104 [2], subclause 6.3.3.2, where references to *BS channel bandwidth* apply to *IAB-DU channel bandwidth*.

### 6.3.2 IAB-MT Output Power Dynamics

#### 6.3.2.1 Total power dynamic range

##### 6.3.2.1.1 General

The IAB-MT total power dynamic range is the difference between the maximum and the minimum controlled transmit power in the channel bandwidth for a specified reference condition. The maximum and minimum output powers are defined as the mean power in at least one sub-frame 1ms.

NOTE: The specified reference condition(s) are specified in the conformance specification Changes in the controlled transmit power in the channel bandwidth due to changes in the specified reference condition are not included as part of the dynamic range.

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

For a wide area IAB-MT the total power dynamic range for each NR carrier shall be larger than or equal to 5 dB.

For a local area IAB-MT the total power dynamic range for each NR carrier shall be larger than or equal to 10 dB.

### 6.3.3 Power control

#### 6.3.3.1 Relative power tolerance for local area IAB-MT type 1-H

The relative power tolerance is the ability of the transmitter to set its output power in a target sub-frame (1 ms) relatively to the power of the most recently transmitted reference sub-frame (1 ms) if the transmission gap between these sub-frames is less than or equal to 20 ms.

The minimum requirements specified for each *TAB-connector* in Table 6.3.3.1-1 apply only when the output power is within the limits set by declared maximum output power and specified dynamic range.

2 exceptions are allowed for each of two test patterns. The test patterns are a monotonically increasing power sweep and a monotonically decreasing power sweep. For those exceptions, the power tolerance limit is a maximum of [± 6.0 dB] in Table 6.3.3.1-1.

Table 6.3.3.1-1: Relative power tolerance

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Power step P (Up or down)  (dB) | Power tolerance (dB) |
| ΔP < 2 | [± 2.5] |
| 2 ≤ ΔP < 3 | [± 3.5] |
| 3 ≤ ΔP < 4 | [± 4.5] |
| 4 ≤ ΔP < 10 | [± 5.5] |

#### 6.3.3.2 Aggregate power tolerance for local area IAB-MT type 1-H

The aggregate power control tolerance is the ability of the transmitter to maintain its power in a sub-frame (1 ms) during non-contiguous transmissions within [21 ms] in response to 0 dB commands with respect to the first transmission and all other power control parameters as specified in 3GPP TS 38.213 [10] kept constant.

The minimum requirements specified for each *TAB-connector* in Table 6.3.3.2-1 apply only when the output power is within the limits set by declared maximum output power and specified dynamic range.

Table 6.3.3.2-1: Aggregate power tolerance

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| TPC command | UL channel | Aggregate power tolerance within [21 ms] |
| 0 dB | PUCCH | [± 2.5 dB] |
| 0 dB | PUSCH | [± 3.5 dB] |

## 6.4 Transmit ON/OFF power

### 6.4.1 Transmitter OFF power

#### 6.4.1.1 General

Transmit OFF power requirements apply to TDD operation of IAB-DU and TDD operation of IAB-MT.

Transmitter OFF power is defined as the mean power measured over 70/N us filtered with a square filter of bandwidth equal to the *transmission bandwidth configuration* of the IAB (BWConfig) centred on the assigned channel frequency during the *transmitter OFF period*. N = SCS/15, where SCS is Sub Carrier Spacing in kHz.

For IAB-DUand IAB-MT, for *multi-band connectors* and for *single band connectors* supporting transmission in multiple *operating bands*, the requirement is only applicable during the *transmitter OFF period* in all supported *operating bands*.

For IAB supporting intra-band contiguous CA, the transmitter OFF power is defined as the mean power measured over 70/N us filtered with a square filter of bandwidth equal to the *Aggregated IAB-DU Channel Bandwidth* or *IAB-MT Channel Bandwidth* BWChannel\_CA centred on (Fedge,high+Fedge,low)/2 during the *transmitter OFF period*. N = SCS/15, where SCS is the smallest supported Sub Carrier Spacing in kHz in the *Aggregated IAB-DU (IAB-MT) Channel Bandwidth*.

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

The BS requirements specified in 6.4.1.3 in TS 38.104 [2] apply to *IAB-DU type 1-H*.

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

The BS requirements specified in 6.4.1.3 in TS 38.104 [2] apply to *IAB-MT type 1-H*.

### 6.4.2 Transmitter transient period

#### 6.4.2.1 General

Transmitter transient period requirements apply to TDD operation of IAB-DU and TDD operation of IAB-MT.

The transmitter transient period is the time period during which the transmitter is changing from the transmitter OFF period to the transmitter ON period or vice versa. The transmitter transient period is illustrated in figure 6.4.2.1-1 for IAB-DU and IAB-MT.

Transmitter output power

Time

Transmitter ON period

(DL/UL transmission)

Transmitter OFF

period

Transmitter OFF

period

Transmitter transient

period

OFF power level

ON power level

UL/DL transmission

GP or UL/DL transmission

Figure 6.4.2.1-1: Example of relations between transmitter ON period, transmitter OFF period and transmitter transient period for IAB-DU and IAB-MT

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.

#### 6.4.2.2 Minimum requirement for IAB-DU type 1-H

The BS requirements specified in clause 6.4.2.2 in TS 38.104 [2] apply to IAB-DU type 1-H.

#### 6.4.2.3 Minimum requirement for IAB-MT type 1-H

The BS requirements specified in clause 6.4.2.2 in TS 38.104 [2] apply to IAB-MT type 1-H.

## 6.5 Transmitted signal quality

### 6.5.1 Frequency error

#### 6.5.1.1 IAB-DU frequency error

The requirements in clause 6.5.1 for BS type 1-H in TS 38.104 [2] apply to IAB-DU type 1-H.

#### 6.5.1.2 IAB-MT frequency error

The IAB-MT basic measurement interval of modulated carrier frequency is 1 UL slot. The mean value of basic measurements of IAB-MT modulated carrier frequency shall be accurate to within ± 0.1 PPM observed over a period of 1 ms of cumulated measurement intervals compared to the carrier frequency received from the parent node.

### 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.

#### 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 |

##### 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.

## 6.6 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*.

#### 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

#### 6.6.4.1 General

Unless otherwise stated, the operating band unwanted emission (OBUE) limits for IAB-DU in FR1 are defined from ΔfOBUE below the lowest frequency of each supported downlink *operating band* up to ΔfOBUE above the highest frequency of each supported downlink *operating band*. The values of ΔfOBUE are defined in table 6.6.1‑1 for the NR *operating bands*.

Unless otherwise stated, the operating band unwanted emission (OBUE) limits for IAB-MT in FR1 are defined from ΔfOBUE below the lowest frequency of each supported uplink *operating band* up to ΔfOBUE above the highest frequency of each supported uplink *operating band*. The values of ΔfOBUE are defined in table 6.6.1‑2 for the NR *operating bands*.

The requirements shall apply whatever the type of transmitter considered and for all transmission modes foreseen by the manufacturer’s specification. In addition, for IAB-DU and IAB-MT operating in *non-contiguous spectrum*, the requirements apply inside any *sub-block gap*. In addition, for a IAB-MT or IAB-DU operating in multiple bands, the requirements apply inside any *Inter RF Bandwidth gap*.

*Basic limits* are specified in the tables below, where:

- Δf is the separation between the *channel edge* frequency and the nominal -3dB point of the measuring filter closest to the carrier frequency.

- f\_offset is the separation between the *channel edge* frequency and the centre of the measuring filter.

- f\_offsetmax is the offset to the frequency ΔfOBUE outside the downlink *operating band* of IAB-DU and uplink *operating band* of IAB-MT, where ΔfOBUE is defined in tables 6.6.1-1 and 6.6.1-2.

- Δfmax is equal to f\_offsetmax minus half of the bandwidth of the measuring filter.

For a *multi-band connector* inside any *Inter RF Bandwidth gaps* with Wgap < 2\*ΔfOBUE, a combined *basic* limit shall be applied which is the cumulative sum of the *basic limit*s specified at the *IAB-DU* and *IAB-MT RF Bandwidth edges* on each side of the *Inter RF Bandwidth gap*. The *basic limit* for *IAB-DU* and *IAB-MT RF Bandwidth edge* is specified in clauses 6.6.4.2.1 to 6.6.4.2.4 below, where in this case:

- Δf is the separation between the *IAB-DU* or *IAB-MT RF Bandwidth edge* frequency and the nominal -3 dB point of the measuring filter closest to the *IAB-DU* or *IAB-MT RF Bandwidth edge*.

- f\_offset is the separation from the *IAB-DU* or *IAB-MT RF Bandwidth edge* frequency to the centre of the measuring filter.

- f\_offsetmax is equal to the *Inter RF Bandwidth gap* minus half of the bandwidth of the measuring filter.

- Δfmax is equal to f\_offsetmax minus half of the bandwidth of the measuring filter.

For a *multi-band connector* of IAB-DU, the operating band unwanted emission limits apply also in a supported downlink *operating band* without any carrier transmitted, in the case where there are carrier(s) transmitted in another supported downlink *operating band*. In this case, no cumulative *basic limit* is applied in the *inter-band gap* between a supported downlink *operating band* with carrier(s) transmitted and a supported downlink *operating band* without any carrier transmitted and

- In case the *inter-band gap* between a supported downlink *operating band* with carrier(s) transmitted and a supported downlink *operating band* without any carrier transmitted is less than 2\*ΔfOBUE, f\_offsetmax shall be the offset to the frequency ΔfOBUE MHz outside the outermost edges of the two supported downlink *operating bands* and the operating band unwanted emission *basic limits* of the band where there are carriers transmitted, as defined in the tables of the present clause, shall apply across both downlink bands.

- In other cases, the operating band unwanted emission *basic limits* of the band where there are carriers transmitted, as defined in the tables of the present clause for the largest frequency offset (Δfmax), shall apply from ΔfOBUE MHz below the lowest frequency, up to ΔfOBUE MHz above the highest frequency of the supported downlink *operating band* without any carrier transmitted.

For a *multi-band connector* of IAB-MT, the operating band unwanted emission limits apply also in a supported uplink *operating band* without any carrier transmitted, in the case where there are carrier(s) transmitted in another supported uplink *operating band*. In this case, no cumulative *basic limit* is applied in the *inter-band gap* between a supported uplink *operating band* with carrier(s) transmitted and a supported uplink *operating band* without any carrier transmitted and

- In case the inter-band gap between a supported uplink operating band with carrier(s) transmitted and a supported uplink operating band without any carrier transmitted is less than 2\* ΔfOBUE, f\_offsetmax shall be the offset to the frequency ΔfOBUE MHz outside the outermost edges of the two supported uplink operating bands and the operating band unwanted emission basic limits of the band where there are carriers transmitted, as defined in the tables of the present clause, shall apply across both uplink bands.

- In other cases, the operating band unwanted emission basic limits of the band where there are carriers transmitted, as defined in the tables of the present clause for the largest frequency offset (Δfmax), shall apply from ΔfOBUE MHz below the lowest frequency, up to ΔfOBUE MHz above the highest frequency of the supported uplink operating band without any carrier transmitted.

For a multicarrier *single-band connector* or a *single-band connector* configured for intra-band contiguous or non-contiguous *carrier aggregation* the definitions above apply to the lower edge of the carrier transmitted at the *lowest carrier* frequency and the upper edge of the carrier transmitted at the *highest carrier* frequency within a specified frequency band.

In addition, inside any *sub-block gap* for a *single-band connector* operating in *non-contiguous spectrum*, a combined *basic* limit shall be applied which is the cumulative sum of the *basic limit*s specified for the adjacent *sub-blocks* on each side of the *sub-block gap*. The *basic limit* for each *sub-block* is specified in clauses 6.6.4.2.1 to 6.6.4.2.4 below, where in this case:

- Δf is the separation between the *sub-block* edge frequency and the nominal -3 dB point of the measuring filter closest to the *sub-block* edge.

- f\_offset is the separation between the *sub-block* edge frequency and the centre of the measuring filter.

- f\_offsetmax is equal to the *sub-block gap* bandwidth minus half of the bandwidth of the measuring filter.

- Δfmax is equal to f\_offsetmax minus half of the bandwidth of the measuring filter.

For Wide Area IAB-DU and Wide Area IAB-MT, the requirements of either clause 6.6.4.2.1 (Category A limits) or clause 6.6.4.2.2 (Category B limits) shall apply.

For Medium Range IAB-DU, the requirements in clause 6.6.4.2.3 shall apply (Category A and B).

For Local Area IAB-DU and Local Area IAB-MT, the requirements of clause 6.6.4.2.4 shall apply (Category A and B).

The application of either Category A or Category B *basic limits* shall be the same as for Transmitter spurious emissions in clause 6.6.5.

#### 6.6.4.2 *Basic limits*

##### 6.6.4.2.1 *Basic limits* for Wide Area IAB-DU and Wide Area IAB-MT (Category A)

For operating in Bands n41, n77, n78, n79, *basic limits* are specified in table 6.6.4.2.1-1:

Table 6.6.4.2.1-1: Wide Area IAB-DU and Wide Area IAB-MT *operating band* unwanted emission limits   
(NR bands above 1 GHz) for Category A

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Frequency offset of measurement filter ‑3dB point, Δf | Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f\_offset | *Basic limits* (Note 1, 2) | *Measurement bandwidth* |
| 0 MHz ≤ Δf < 5 MHz | 0.05 MHz ≤ f\_offset < 5.05 MHz |  | 100 kHz |
| 5 MHz ≤ Δf <  min(10 MHz, Δfmax) | 5.05 MHz ≤ f\_offset <  min(10.05 MHz, f\_offsetmax) | -14 dBm | 100 kHz |
| 10 MHz ≤ Δf ≤ Δfmax | 10.5 MHz ≤ f\_offset < f\_offsetmax | -13 dBm (Note 3) | 1MHz |
| NOTE 1: For an IAB-DU and IAB-MT supporting *non-contiguous spectrum* operation within any *operating band*, the emission limits within *sub-block gaps* is calculated as a cumulative sum of contributions from adjacent *sub-blocks* on each side of the *sub-block gap*, where the contribution from the far-end *sub-block* shall be scaled according to the *measurement bandwidth* of the near-end *sub-block*. Exception is f ≥ 10MHz from both adjacent *sub-blocks* on each side of the *sub-block gap*, where the emission limits within *sub-block gaps* shall be ‑13 dBm/1 MHz.  NOTE 2: For a *multi-band connector* with *Inter RF Bandwidth gap* < 2\*ΔfOBUE the emission limits within the *Inter RF Bandwidth gaps* is calculated as a cumulative sum of contributions from adjacent *sub-blocks* or RF Bandwidth on each side of the *Inter RF Bandwidth gap*, where the contribution from the far-end *sub-block* or RF Bandwidth shall be scaled according to the *measurement bandwidth* of the near-end *sub-block* or RF Bandwidth.  NOTE 3: The requirement is not applicable when Δfmax < 10 MHz. | | | |

##### 6.6.4.2.2 Basic limits for Wide Area IAB-DU and Wide Area IAB-MT (Category B)

For Category B Operating band unwanted emissions, the *basic limits* in clause 6.6.4.2.2.1 shall be applied.

###### 6.6.4.2.2.1 Category B requirements

For IAB-DU and IAB-MT operating in Bands n41, n77, n78, n79 *basic limits* are specified in tables 6.6.4.2.2.1-1:

Table 6.6.4.2.2.1-1: Wide Area IAB-DU and IAB-MT operating band unwanted emission limits   
for Category B

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Frequency offset of measurement filter ‑3dB point, Δf | Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f\_offset | *Basic limits* (Note 1, 2) | *Measurement bandwidth* |
| 0 MHz ≤ Δf < 5 MHz | 0.05 MHz ≤ f\_offset < 5.05 MHz |  | 100 kHz |
| 5 MHz ≤ Δf <  min(10 MHz, Δfmax) | 5.05 MHz ≤ f\_offset <  min(10.05 MHz, f\_offsetmax) | -14 dBm | 100 kHz |
| 10 MHz ≤ Δf ≤ Δfmax | 10.5 MHz ≤ f\_offset < f\_offsetmax | -15 dBm (Note 3) | 1MHz |
| NOTE 1: For an IAB-DU and IAB-MT supporting *non-contiguous spectrum* operation within any *operating band*, the emission limits within *sub-block gaps* is calculated as a cumulative sum of contributions from adjacent *sub-blocks* on each side of the *sub-block gap*, where the contribution from the far-end *sub-block* shall be scaled according to the *measurement bandwidth* of the near-end *sub-block*. Exception is f ≥ 10MHz from both adjacent *sub-blocks* on each side of the *sub-block gap*, where the emission limits within *sub-block gaps* shall be ‑15 dBm/1 MHz.  NOTE 2: For a *multi-band connector* with *Inter RF Bandwidth gap* < 2\*ΔfOBUE the emission limits within the *Inter RF Bandwidth gaps* is calculated as a cumulative sum of contributions from adjacent *sub-blocks* or RF Bandwidth on each side of the *Inter RF Bandwidth gap*, where the contribution from the far-end *sub-block* or RF Bandwidth shall be scaled according to the *measurement bandwidth* of the near-end *sub-block* or RF Bandwidth.  NOTE 3: The requirement is not applicable when Δfmax < 10 MHz. | | | |

##### 6.6.4.2.3 *Basic limits* for Medium Range IAB-DU (Category A and B)

For Medium Range IAB-DU, *basic limits* are specified in table 6.6.4.2.3-1 and table 6.6.4.2.3-2.

For the tables in this clause for *IAB-DU type 1-H* and *IAB-DU type 1-O* Prated,x = Prated,c,cell – 10\*log10(NTXU,countedpercell),

Table 6.6.4.2.3-1: Medium Range IAB-DU *operating band* unwanted emission limits, 31< Prated,x ≤ 38 dBm

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Frequency offset of measurement filter ‑3dB point, Δf | Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f\_offset | *Basic limits* (Note 1, 2) | *Measurement bandwidth* |
| 0 MHz ≤ Δf < 5 MHz | 0.05 MHz ≤ f\_offset < 5.05 MHz |  | 100 kHz |
| 5 MHz ≤ Δf < min(10 MHz, Δfmax) | 5.05 MHz ≤ f\_offset < min(10.05 MHz, f\_offsetmax) | Prated,x - 60dB | 100 kHz |
| 10 MHz ≤ Δf ≤ Δfmax | 10.05 MHz ≤ f\_offset < f\_offsetmax | Min(Prated,x - 60dB, -25dBm) (Note 3) | 100 kHz |
| NOTE 1: For an IAB-DU supporting *non-contiguous spectrum* operation within any *operating band* the emission limits within *sub-block gaps* is calculated as a cumulative sum of contributions from adjacent *sub-blocks* on each side of the *sub-block gap*. Exception is f ≥ 10MHz from both adjacent *sub-blocks* on each side of the *sub-block gap*, where the emission limits within *sub-block gaps* shall be Min(Prated,x -60dB, ‑25dBm)/100kHz.  NOTE 2: For a *multi-band connector* with *Inter RF Bandwidth gap* < 2\*ΔfOBUE the emission limits within the *Inter RF Bandwidth gaps* is calculated as a cumulative sum of contributions from adjacent *sub-blocks* or RF Bandwidth on each side of the *Inter RF Bandwidth gap*.  NOTE 3: The requirement is not applicable when Δfmax < 10 MHz. | | | |

Table 6.6.4.2.3-2: Medium Range IAB-DU operating band unwanted emission limits, Prated,x ≤ 31 dBm

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Frequency offset of measurement filter ‑3dB point, Δf | Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f\_offset | *Basic limits* (Note 1, 2) | *Measurement bandwidth* |
| 0 MHz ≤ Δf < 5 MHz | 0.05 MHz ≤ f\_offset < 5.05 MHz |  | 100 kHz |
| 5 MHz ≤ Δf < min(10 MHz, Δfmax) | 5.05 MHz ≤ f\_offset < min(10.05 MHz, f\_offsetmax) | -29 dBm | 100 kHz |
| 10 MHz ≤ Δf ≤ Δfmax | 10.05 MHz ≤ f\_offset < f\_offsetmax | -29 dBm (Note 3) | 100 kHz |
| NOTE 1: For an IAB-DU supporting *non-contiguous spectrum* operation within any *operating band* the emission limits within *sub-block gaps* is calculated as a cumulative sum of contributions from adjacent *sub-blocks* on each side of the *sub-block gap*. Exception is f ≥ 10MHz from both adjacent *sub-blocks* on each side of the *sub-block gap*, where the emission limits within *sub-block gaps* shall be -29dBm/100kHz.  NOTE 2: For a *multi-band connector* with *Inter RF Bandwidth gap* < 2\*ΔfOBUE the emission limits within the *Inter RF Bandwidth gaps* is calculated as a cumulative sum of contributions from adjacent *sub-blocks* or RF Bandwidth on each side of the *Inter RF Bandwidth gap*.  NOTE 3: The requirement is not applicable when Δfmax < 10 MHz. | | | |

##### 6.6.4.2.4 *Basic limits* for Local Area IAB-DU and Local Area IAB-MT (Category A and B)

For Local Area IAB-DU and Local Area IAB-MT, *basic limits* are specified in table 6.6.4.2.4-1.

Table 6.6.4.2.4-1: Local Area IAB-DU and Local Area IAB-MT operating band unwanted emission limits

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Frequency offset of measurement filter ‑3dB point, Δf | Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f\_offset | *Basic limits* (Note 1, 2) | *Measurement bandwidth* |
| 0 MHz ≤ Δf < 5 MHz | 0.05 MHz ≤ f\_offset < 5.05 MHz |  | 100 kHz |
| 5 MHz ≤ Δf < min(10 MHz, Δfmax) | 5.05 MHz ≤ f\_offset < min(10.05 MHz, f\_offsetmax) | -37 dBm | 100 kHz |
| 10 MHz ≤ Δf ≤ Δfmax | 10.05 MHz ≤ f\_offset < f\_offsetmax | -37 dBm (Note 10) | 100 kHz |
| NOTE 1: For an IAB-DU and IAB-MT supporting *non-contiguous spectrum* operation within any *operating band* the emission limits within *sub-block gaps* is calculated as a cumulative sum of contributions from adjacent *sub-blocks* on each side of the *sub-block gap*. Exception is f ≥ 10MHz from both adjacent *sub-blocks* on each side of the *sub-block gap*, where the emission limits within *sub-block gaps* shall be -37dBm/100kHz.  NOTE 2: For a *multi-band connector* with *Inter RF Bandwidth gap* < 2\*ΔfOBUE the emission limits within the *Inter RF Bandwidth gaps* is calculated as a cumulative sum of contributions from adjacent *sub-blocks* or RF Bandwidth on each side of the *Inter RF Bandwidth gap*  NOTE 3: The requirement is not applicable when Δfmax < 10 MHz. | | | |

##### 6.6.4.2.5 *Basic limits* for additional requirements

###### 6.6.4.2.5.1 Limits in FCC Title 47

In addition to the requirements in clauses 6.6.4.2.1, 6.6.4.2.2, 6.6.4.2.3 and 6.6.4.2.4, the IAB-DU and IAB-MT may have to comply with the applicable emission limits established by FCC Title 47 [20], when deployed in regions where those limits are applied, and under the conditions declared by the manufacturer.

#### 6.6.4.3 Minimum requirements for *IAB-DU type 1-H* and *IAB-MT type 1-H*

The operating band unwanted emissions requirements for *IAB-DU type 1-H* and *IAB-MT type 1-H* are that for each *TAB connector TX min cell group* and each applicable *basic limit* in clause 6.6.4.2, the power summation emissions at the *TAB connectors* of the *TAB connector TX min cell group* shall not exceed a limit specified as the *basic limit* + X, where X = 10log10(NTXU,countedpercell).

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

1) The sum of the emissions power measured on each *TAB connector* in the *TAB connector TX min cell group* shall be less than or equal to the limit as defined in this clause for the respective frequency span.

Or

2) The unwanted emissions power at each *TAB connector* shall be less than or equal to the *type 1-H* limit as defined in this clause for the respective frequency span, scaled by -10log10(n), where n is the number of *TAB connectors* in the *TAB connector TX min cell group*.

### 6.6.5 Transmitter spurious emissions

#### 6.6.5.1 General

For IAB-DU, the transmitter spurious emission limits shall apply from 9 kHz to 12.75 GHz, excluding the frequency range from ΔfOBUE below the lowest frequency of each supported downlink *operating band*, up to ΔfOBUE above the highest frequency of each supported downlink *operating band*, where the ΔfOBUE is defined in table 6.6.1-1. For some *operating bands*, the upper limit is higher than 12.75 GHz in order to comply with the 5th harmonic limit of the downlink *operating band*, as specified in ITU-R recommendation SM.329 [16].

For IAB-MT, the transmitter spurious emission limits shall apply from 9 kHz to 12.75 GHz, excluding the frequency range from ΔfOBUE below the lowest frequency of each supported uplink *operating band*, up to ΔfOBUE above the highest frequency of each supported uplink *operating band*, where the ΔfOBUE is defined in table 6.6.1-2. For some *operating bands*, the upper limit is higher than 12.75 GHz in order to comply with the 5th harmonic limit of the uplink *operating band*, as specified in ITU-R recommendation SM.329 [16].

For a *multi-band connector*, for each supported *operating band* together with ΔfOBUE around the band is excluded from the transmitter spurious emissions requirement.

The requirements shall apply whatever the type of transmitter considered (single carrier or multi-carrier). It applies for all transmission modes foreseen by the manufacturer's specification.

Unless otherwise stated, all requirements are measured as mean power (RMS).

#### 6.6.5.2 Basic limits

##### 6.6.5.2.1 General transmitter spurious emissions requirements

The *basic limits* of either table 6.6.5.2.1-1 (Category A limits) or table 6.6.5.2.1-2 (Category B limits) shall apply. The application of either Category A or Category B limits shall be the same as for operating band unwanted emissions in clause 6.6.4.

Table 6.6.5.2.1-1: General IAB-DU and IAB-MT transmitter spurious emission limits in FR1, Category A

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Spurious frequency range | *Basic limit* | *Measurement bandwidth* | Notes |
| 9 kHz – 150 kHz | -13 dBm | 1 kHz | Note 1, Note 4 |
| 150 kHz – 30 MHz |  | 10 kHz | Note 1, Note 4 |
| 30 MHz – 1 GHz |  | 100 kHz | Note 1 |
| 1 GHz 12.75 GHz |  | 1 MHz | Note 1, Note 2 |
| 12.75 GHz – 5th harmonic of the upper frequency edge of the DL *operating band* in GHz |  | 1 MHz | Note 1, Note 2, Note 3 |
| NOTE 1: *Measurement bandwidth*s as in ITU-R SM.329 [16], s4.1.  NOTE 2: Upper frequency as in ITU-R SM.329 [16], s2.5 table 1.  NOTE 3: For IAB-DU, this spurious frequency range applies only for *operating bands* for which the 5th harmonic of the upper frequency edge of the DL *operating band* is reaching beyond 12.75 GHz. For IAB-MT, this spurious frequency range applies only for *operating bands* for which the 5th harmonic of the upper frequency edge of the UL *operating band* is reaching beyond 12.75 GHz.  NOTE 4: This spurious frequency range applies only to *IAB-DU type 1-H and IAB-MT type 1-H*. | | | |

Table 6.6.5.2.1-2: General IAB-DU and IAB-MT transmitter spurious emission limits in FR1, Category B

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Spurious frequency range | *Basic limit* | *Measurement bandwidth* | Notes |
| 9 kHz – 150 kHz | -36 dBm | 1 kHz | Note 1, Note 4 |
| 150 kHz – 30 MHz |  | 10 kHz | Note 1, Note 4 |
| 30 MHz – 1 GHz |  | 100 kHz | Note 1 |
| 1 GHz – 12.75 GHz | -30 dBm | 1 MHz | Note 1, Note 2 |
| 12.75 GHz – 5th harmonic of the upper frequency edge of the DL *operating band* in GHz |  | 1 MHz | Note 1, Note 2, Note 3 |
| NOTE 1: *Measurement bandwidth*s as in ITU-R SM.329 [16], s4.1.  NOTE 2: Upper frequency as in ITU-R SM.329 [16], s2.5 table 1.  NOTE 3: For IAB-DU, this spurious frequency range applies only for *operating bands* for which the 5th harmonic of the upper frequency edge of the DL *operating band* is reaching beyond 12.75 GHz. For IAB-MT, this spurious frequency range applies only for *operating bands* for which the 5th harmonic of the upper frequency edge of the UL *operating band* is reaching beyond 12.75 GHz.  NOTE 4: This spurious frequency range applies only to *IAB-DU type 1-H and IAB-MT type 1-H*. | | | |

##### 6.6.5.2.2 Additional spurious emissions requirements

These requirements may be applied for the protection of system operating in other frequency ranges. The limits may apply as an optional protection of such systems that are deployed in the same geographical area as the IAB-Node, or they may be set by local or regional regulation as a mandatory requirement for an NR *operating band*. It is in some cases not stated in the present document whether a requirement is mandatory or under what exact circumstances that a limit applies, since this is set by local or regional regulation. An overview of regional requirements in the present document is given in clause 4.5.

Some requirements may apply for the protection of specific equipment (UE, MS and/or BS) or equipment operating in specific systems (GSM, CDMA, UTRA, E-UTRA, NR, etc.) as listed below.

The spurious emission *basic limits* are provided in table 6.6.5.2.2-1 where requirements for co-existence with the system listed in the first column apply for IAB-MT and IAB-DU. For a *multi-band connector*, the exclusions and conditions in the Note column of table 6.6.5.2.2-1 apply for each supported *operating band*.

Table 6.6.5.2.2-1: IAB-DU and IAB-MT spurious emissions *basic* *limits* for co-existence with systems operating in other frequency bands

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| System type to co-exist with | Frequency range for co-existence requirement | *Basic limits* | *Measurement bandwidth* | Note |
| GSM900 | 921 – 960 MHz | -57 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
|  | 876 – 915 MHz | -61 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| DCS1800 | 1805 – 1880 MHz | -47 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
|  | 1710 – 1785 MHz | -61 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| PCS1900 | 1930 – 1990 MHz | -47 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
|  | 1850 – 1910 MHz | -61 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| GSM850 or | 869 – 894 MHz | -57 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| CDMA850 | 824 – 849 MHz | -61 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| UTRA FDD | 2110 – 2170 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| Band I or  E-UTRA Band 1 or NR Band n1 | 1920 – 1980 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| UTRA FDD | 1930 – 1990 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| Band II or  E-UTRA Band 2 or NR Band n2 | 1850 – 1910 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| UTRA FDD | 1805 – 1880 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| Band III or  E-UTRA Band 3 or NR Band n3 | 1710 – 1785 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| UTRA FDD Band IV or  E-UTRA Band 4 | 2110 – 2155 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
|  | 1710 – 1755 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| UTRA FDD Band V or  E-UTRA Band 5 or NR Band n5 | 869 – 894 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
|  | 824 – 849 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| UTRA FDD | 860 – 890 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| Band VI, XIX or | 815 – 830 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| E-UTRA Band 6, 18, 19 or NR Band n18 | 830 – 845 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| UTRA FDD Band VII or  E-UTRA Band 7 or NR Band n7 | 2620 – 2690 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
|  | 2500 – 2570 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| UTRA FDD Band VIII or  E-UTRA Band 8 or NR Band n8 | 925 – 960 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
|  | 880 – 915 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| UTRA FDD Band IX or  E-UTRA Band 9 | 1844.9 – 1879.9 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
|  | 1749.9 – 1784.9 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| UTRA FDD Band X or  E-UTRA Band 10 | 2110 – 2170 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
|  | 1710 – 1770 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| UTRA FDD Band XI or XXI or  E-UTRA Band 11 or 21 | 1475.9 – 1510.9 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
|  | 1427.9 – 1447.9 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
|  | 1447.9 – 1462.9 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| UTRA FDD Band XII or  E-UTRA Band 12 or NR Band n12 | 729 – 746 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
|  | 699 – 716 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| UTRA FDD Band XIII or  E-UTRA Band 13 | 746 – 756 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
|  | 777 – 787 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| UTRA FDD Band XIV or  E-UTRA Band 14 or NR band n14 | 758 – 768 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
|  | 788 – 798 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| E-UTRA Band 17 | 734 – 746 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
|  | 704 – 716 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| UTRA FDD Band XX or E-UTRA Band 20 or NR Band n20 | 791 – 821 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
|  | 832 – 862 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| UTRA FDD Band XXII or E-UTRA Band 22 | 3510 – 3590 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to IAB-DU and IAB-MT operating in band n77 or n78. |
|  | 3410 – 3490 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to IAB-DU and IAB-MT operating in band n77 or n78. |
| E-UTRA Band 24 | 1525 – 1559 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
|  | 1626.5 – 1660.5 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| UTRA FDD Band XXV or  E-UTRA Band 25 or NR band n25 | 1930 – 1995 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
|  | 1850 – 1915 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| UTRA FDD Band XXVI or  E-UTRA Band 26 or NR Band n26 | 859 – 894 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
|  | 814 – 849 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| E-UTRA Band 27 | 852 – 869 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
|  | 807 – 824 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| E-UTRA Band 28 or NR Band n28 | 758 – 803 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
|  | 703 – 748 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| E-UTRA Band 29 or NR Band n29 | 717 – 728 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| E-UTRA Band 30 or NR Band n30 | 2350 – 2360 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
|  | 2305 – 2315 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| E-UTRA Band 31 | 462.5 – 467.5 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
|  | 452.5 – 457.5 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| UTRA FDD band XXXII or E-UTRA band 32 | 1452 – 1496 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 33 | 1900 – 1920 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 34 or NR band n34 | 2010 – 2025 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| UTRA TDD Band b) or E-UTRA Band 35 | 1850 – 1910 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| UTRA TDD Band b) or E-UTRA Band 36 | 1930 – 1990 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| UTRA TDD Band c) or E-UTRA Band 37 | 1910 – 1930 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| UTRA TDD Band d) or E-UTRA Band 38 or NR Band n38 | 2570 – 2620 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| UTRA TDD Band f) or E-UTRA Band 39 or NR band n39 | 1880 – 1920MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| UTRA TDD Band e) or E-UTRA Band 40 or NR Band n40 | 2300 – 2400MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| E-UTRA Band 41 or NR Band n41, n90 | 2496 – 2690 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This is not applicable IAB-DU and IAB-MT operating in Band n41. |
| E-UTRA Band 42 | 3400 – 3600 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This is not applicable to IAB-DU and IAB-MT operating in Band n77 or n78. |
| E-UTRA Band 43 | 3600 – 3800 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This is not applicable to IAB-DU and IAB-MT operating in Band n77 or n78. |
| E-UTRA Band 44 | 703 – 803 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| E-UTRA Band 45 | 1447 – 1467 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| E-UTRA Band 46 | 5150 – 5925 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| E-UTRA Band 47 | 5855 – 5925 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| E-UTRA Band 48 or NR Band n48 | 3550 – 3700 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This is not applicable to IAB-DU and IAB-MT operating in Band n77 or n78. |
| E-UTRA Band 50 or NR band n50 | 1432 – 1517 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| E-UTRA Band 51 or NR Band n51 | 1427 – 1432 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| E-UTRA Band 53 or NR Band n53 | 2483.5 - 2495 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This is not applicable to IAB-DU and IAB-MT operating in Band n41. |
| E-UTRA Band 65 or NR Band n65 | 2110 – 2200 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
|  | 1920 – 2010 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| E-UTRA Band 66 or NR Band n66 | 2110 – 2200 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
|  | 1710 – 1780 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| E-UTRA Band 67 | 738 – 758 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| E-UTRA Band 68 | 753 -783 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
|  | 698-728 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| E-UTRA Band 69 | 2570 – 2620 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| E-UTRA Band 70 or NR Band n70 | 1995 – 2020 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
|  | 1695 – 1710 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| E-UTRA Band 71 or NR Band n71 | 617 – 652 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
|  | 663 – 698 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| E-UTRA Band 72 | 461 – 466 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
|  | 451 – 456 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| E-UTRA Band 74 or NR Band n74 | 1475 – 1518 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
|  | 1427 – 1470 MHz | -49 dBm | 1MHz |  |
| E-UTRA Band 75 or NR Band n75 | 1432 – 1517 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| E-UTRA Band 76 or NR Band n76 | 1427 – 1432 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| NR Band n77 | 3.3 – 4.2 GHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to IAB-DU and IAB-MT operating in Band n77 or n78 |
| NR Band n78 | 3.3 – 3.8 GHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to IAB-DU and IAB-MT operating in Band n77 or n78 |
| NR Band n79 | 4.4 – 5.0 GHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to IAB-DU and IAB-MT operating in Band n79 |
| NR Band n80 | 1710 – 1785 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| NR Band n81 | 880 – 915 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| NR Band n82 | 832 – 862 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| NR Band n83 | 703 – 748 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| NR Band n84 | 1920 – 1980 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| E-UTRA Band 85 | 728 – 746 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
|  | 698 – 716 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| NR Band n86 | 1710 – 1780 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| NR Band n89 | 824 – 849 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| NR Band n91 | 1427 – 1432 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
|  | 832 – 862 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| NR Band n92 | 1432 – 1517 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
|  | 832 – 862 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| NR Band n93 | 1427 – 1432 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
|  | 880 – 915 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| NR Band n94 | 1432 – 1517 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
|  | 880 – 915 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| NR Band n95 | 2010 – 2025 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |

NOTE 1: As defined in the scope for spurious emissions in this clause the co-existence requirements in table 6.6.5.2.2-1 do not apply for the ΔfOBUE frequency range immediately outside the downlink *operating band* (see table 5.2-1). Emission limits for this excluded frequency range may be covered by local or regional requirements.

NOTE 2: Table 6.6.5.2.2-1 assumes that two *operating bands*, where the frequency ranges in table 5.2-1 would be overlapping, are not deployed in the same geographical area. For such a case of operation with overlapping frequency arrangements in the same geographical area, special co-existence requirements may apply that are not covered by the 3GPP specifications.

##### 6.6.5.2.3 Co-location with base stations and IAB-Nodes

These requirements may be applied for the protection of other BS, IAB-DU or IAB-MT receivers when GSM900, DCS1800, PCS1900, GSM850, CDMA850, UTRA FDD, UTRA TDD, E-UTRA, NR BS, IAB-DU or IAB-MT are co-located with IAB-MT and/or IAB-DU.

The requirements assume a 30 dB coupling loss between transmitter and receiver and are based on co-location with same class.

The *basic limits* are in table 6.6.5.2.3-1 for an IAB-DU and IAB-MT. Requirements for co-location with a system listed in the first column apply, depending on the declared IAB-DU and IAB-MT class. For a *multi-band connector*, the exclusions and conditions in the Note column of table 6.6.5.2.3-1 shall apply for each supported *operating band*.

Table 6.6.5.2.3-1: IAB-DU and IAB-MT spurious emissions *basic* limits for co-location with BS or IAB-Node

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Co-located system | Frequency range for | *Basic limits* | | | Measurement | Note |
|  | co-location requirement | WA IAB-DU and WA IAB-MT | MR IAB-DU | LA IAB-DU and LA IAB-MT | bandwidth |  |
| GSM900 | 876 – 915 MHz | -98 dBm | -91 dBm | -70 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| DCS1800 | 1710 – 1785 MHz | -98 dBm | -91 dBm | -80 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| PCS1900 | 1850 – 1910 MHz | -98 dBm | -91 dBm | -80 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| GSM850 or CDMA850 | 824 – 849 MHz | -98 dBm | -91 dBm | -70 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| UTRA FDD Band I or E-UTRA Band 1 or NR Band n1 | 1920 – 1980 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| UTRA FDD Band II or E-UTRA Band 2 or NR Band n2 | 1850 – 1910 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| UTRA FDD Band III or E-UTRA Band 3 or NR Band n3 | 1710 – 1785 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| UTRA FDD Band IV or E-UTRA Band 4 | 1710 – 1755 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| UTRA FDD Band V or E-UTRA Band 5 or NR Band n5 | 824 – 849 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| UTRA FDD Band VI, XIX or E-UTRA Band 6, 19 | 830 – 845 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| UTRA FDD Band VII or E-UTRA Band 7 or NR Band n7 | 2500 – 2570 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| UTRA FDD Band VIII or E-UTRA Band 8 or NR Band n8 | 880 – 915 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| UTRA FDD Band IX or E-UTRA Band 9 | 1749.9 – 1784.9 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| UTRA FDD Band X or E-UTRA Band 10 | 1710 – 1770 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| UTRA FDD Band XI or E-UTRA Band 11 | 1427.9 –1447.9 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| UTRA FDD Band XII or  E-UTRA Band 12 or NR Band n12 | 699 – 716 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| UTRA FDD Band XIII or  E-UTRA Band 13 | 777 – 787 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| UTRA FDD Band XIV or  E-UTRA Band 14 or NR Band n14 | 788 – 798 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| E-UTRA Band 17 | 704 – 716 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| E-UTRA Band 18 or NR Band n18 | 815 – 830 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| UTRA FDD Band XX or E-UTRA Band 20 or NR Band n20 | 832 – 862 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| UTRA FDD Band XXI or E-UTRA Band 21 | 1447.9 – 1462.9 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| UTRA FDD Band XXII or E-UTRA Band 22 | 3410 – 3490 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz | This is not applicable to IAB-DU and IAB-MT operating in Band n77 or n78 |
| E-UTRA Band 23 | 2000 – 2020 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| E-UTRA Band 24 | 1626.5 – 1660.5 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| UTRA FDD Band XXV or  E-UTRA Band 25 or NR Band n25 | 1850 – 1915 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| UTRA FDD Band XXVI or  E-UTRA Band 26 or NR Band n26 | 814 – 849 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| E-UTRA Band 27 | 807 – 824 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| E-UTRA Band 28 or NR Band n28 | 703 – 748 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| E-UTRA Band 30 or NR Band n30 | 2305 – 2315 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| E-UTRA Band 31 | 452.5 – 457.5 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 33 | 1900 – 1920 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 34 or NR band n34 | 2010 – 2025 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| UTRA TDD Band b) or E-UTRA Band 35 | 1850 – 1910 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| UTRA TDD Band b) or E-UTRA Band 36 | 1930 – 1990 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| UTRA TDD Band c) or E-UTRA Band 37 | 1910 – 1930 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| UTRA TDD Band d) or E-UTRA Band 38 or NR Band n38 | 2570 – 2620 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| UTRA TDD Band f) or E-UTRA Band 39 or NR band n39 | 1880 – 1920MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| UTRA TDD Band e) or E-UTRA Band 40 or NR Band n40 | 2300 – 2400MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| E-UTRA Band 41 or NR Band n41, n90 | 2496 – 2690 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz | This is not applicable to IAB-DU and IAB-MT operating in Band n41 |
| E-UTRA Band 42 | 3400 – 3600 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz | This is not applicable to IAB-DU and IAB-MT operating in Band n77 or n78 |
| E-UTRA Band 43 | 3600 – 3800 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz | This is not applicable to IAB-DU and IAB-MT operating in Band n77 or n78 |
| E-UTRA Band 44 | 703 – 803 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| E-UTRA Band 45 | 1447 – 1467 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| E-UTRA Band 46 | 5150 – 5925 MHz | N/A | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| E-UTRA Band 48 or NR Band n48 | 3550 – 3700 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz | This is not applicable to IAB-DU and IAB-MT operating in Band n77 or n78 |
| E-UTRA Band 50 or NR Band n50 | 1432 – 1517 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| E-UTRA Band 51 or NR Band n51 | 1427 – 1432 MHz | N/A | N/A | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| E-UTRA Band 53 or NR Band n53 | 2483.5 – 2495 MHz | N/A | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz | This is not applicable to IAB-DU and IAB-MT operating in Band n41 |
| E-UTRA Band 65 or NR Band n65 | 1920 – 2010 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| E-UTRA Band 66 or NR Band n66 | 1710 – 1780 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| E-UTRA Band 68 | 698 – 728 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| E-UTRA Band 70 or NR Band n70 | 1695 – 1710 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| E-UTRA Band 71 or NR Band n71 | 663 – 698 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| E-UTRA Band 72 | 451 – 456 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| E-UTRA Band 74 or NR Band n74 | 1427 – 1470 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| NR Band n77 | 3.3 – 4.2 GHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz | This is not applicable to IAB-DU and IAB-MT operating in Band n77 or n78 |
| NR Band n78 | 3.3 – 3.8 GHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz | This is not applicable to IAB-DU and IAB-MT operating in Band n77 or n78 |
| NR Band n79 | 4.4 – 5.0 GHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz | This is not applicable to IAB-DU and IAB-MT operating in Band n79 |
| NR Band n80 | 1710 – 1785 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| NR Band n81 | 880 – 915 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| NR Band n82 | 832 – 862 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| NR Band n83 | 703 – 748 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| NR Band n84 | 1920 – 1980 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| E-UTRA Band 85 | 698 – 716 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| NR Band n86 | 1710 – 1780 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| NR Band n89 | 824 – 849 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| NR Band n91 | 832 – 862 MHz | N/A | N/A | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| NR Band n92 | 832 – 862 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| NR Band n93 | 880 – 915 MHz | N/A | N/A | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| NR Band n94 | 880 – 915 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| NR Band n95 | 2010 – 2025 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |

NOTE 1: As defined in the scope for spurious emissions in this clause, the co-location requirements in table 6.6.5.2.3-1 do not apply for the frequency range extending ΔfOBUE immediately outside the transmit frequency range of a IAB-MT and IAB-DU. The current state-of-the-art technology does not allow a single generic solution for co-location with other system on adjacent frequencies for 30dB antenna to antenna minimum coupling loss. However, there are certain site-engineering solutions that can be used. These techniques are addressed in TR 25.942 [4].

NOTE 2: Table 6.6.5.2.3-1 assumes that two *operating bands*, where the corresponding transmit and receive frequency ranges in table 5.2-1 would be overlapping, are not deployed in the same geographical area. For such a case of operation with overlapping frequency arrangements in the same geographical area, special co-location requirements may apply that are not covered by the 3GPP specifications.

#### 6.6.5.3 Minimum requirements for *IAB-DU* and *IAB-MT type 1-H*

The Tx spurious emissions requirements for *IAB-DU type 1-H* and *IAB-MT type 1-H* are that for each *TAB connector TX min cell group* and each applicable *basic limit* in clause 6.6.5.2, the power summation of emissions at the *TAB connectors* of the *TAB connector TX min cell group* shall not exceed a limit specified as the *basic limit* + X, where X = 10log10(NTXU,countedpercell), unless stated differently in regional regulation.

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

1) The sum of the emissions power measured on each *TAB connector* in the *TAB connector TX min cell group* shall be less than or equal to the limit as defined in this clause for the respective frequency span.

Or

2) The unwanted emissions power at each *TAB connector* shall be less than or equal to the *type 1-H* limit as defined in this clause for the respective frequency span, scaled by -10log10(n), where n is the number of *TAB connectors* in the *TAB connector TX min cell group*.

## 6.7 Transmitter intermodulation

### 6.7.1 General

The transmitter intermodulation requirement is a measure of the capability of the transmitter unit to inhibit the generation of signals in its non-linear elements caused by presence of the wanted signal and an interfering signal reaching the transmitter unit via the antenna, RDN and antenna array. The requirement shall apply during the *transmitter ON period* and the *transmitter transient period*.

For *IAB type 1-H*, the transmitter intermodulation level is the power of the intermodulation products when an interfering signal is injected into the *TAB connector*.

For *IAB type 1-H*, there are two types of transmitter intermodulation cases captured by the transmitter intermodulation requirement:

1) Co-location transmitter intermodulation in which the interfering signal is from a co-located base station or IAB.

2) Intra-system transmitter intermodulation in which the interfering signal is from other transmitter units within the *IAB type 1-H*.

For *IAB type 1-H*, the co-location transmitter intermodulation requirement is considered sufficient if the interference signal for the co-location requirement is higher than the declared interference signal for intra-system transmitter intermodulation requirement.

### 6.7.2 Minimum requirements for *IAB-DU type 1-H* and *IAB-MT type 1-H*

#### 6.7.2.1 Co-location minimum requirements

The transmitter intermodulation level shall not exceed the unwanted emission limits in clauses 7.6 in the presence of an NR interfering signal according to table 6.7. 2.1-1

The requirement is applicable outside the *IAB RF Bandwidth edges*. The interfering signal offset is defined relative to the *IAB RF Bandwidth* *edges* or *Radio Bandwidth* edges.

For *TAB connectors* supporting operation in *non-contiguous spectrum*, the requirement is also applicable inside a *sub-block gap* for interfering signal offsets where the interfering signal falls completely within the *sub-block gap*. The interfering signal offset is defined relative to the *sub-block* edges.

For *multi-band connector*, the requirement shall apply relative to the *IAB RF Bandwidth* *edges* of each *operating band*. In case the *inter RF Bandwidth gap* is less than 3\*BWChannel (where BWChannel is the minimal *IAB-DU channel bandwidth* or *IAB-MT channel bandwidth* of the band), the requirement in the gap shall apply only for interfering signal offsets where the interfering signal falls completely within the *inter RF Bandwidth gap*.

Table 6.7. 2.1-1: Interfering and wanted signals for the co-location transmitter intermodulation requirement

| Parameter | Value |
| --- | --- |
| Wanted signal type | NR single carrier, or multi-carrier, or multiple intra-band contiguously or non-contiguously aggregated carriers |
| Interfering signal type | NR signal, the minimum *IAB channel bandwidth* (BWChannel) with 15 kHz SCS of the band defined in clause 5.3.5. |
| Interfering signal level | *Rated total output power* per *TAB connector* (Prated,t,TABC) in the *operating band* – 30 dB |
| Interfering signal centre frequency offset from the lower/upper edge of the wanted signal or edge of *sub-block* inside a gap | , for n=1, 2 and 3 |
| NOTE 1: Interfering signal positions that are partially or completely outside of any downlink *operating band* of the *TAB connector* are excluded from the requirement, unless the interfering signal positions fall within the frequency range of adjacent downlink *operating bands* in the same geographical area.  NOTE 2: In Japan, NOTE 1 is not applied in Band n77, n78, n79. | |

#### 6.7.2.2 Intra-system minimum requirements

The transmitter intermodulation level shall not exceed the unwanted emission limits in clauses 6.6 in the presence of an NR interfering signal according to table 6.7. 2.2-1.

Table 6.7.2.2-1: Interfering and wanted signals for  
intra-system transmitter intermodulation requirement

| Parameter | Value |
| --- | --- |
| Wanted signal type | NR signal |
| Interfering signal type | NR signal of the same IAB *channel bandwidth* and SCS as the wanted signal (Note 1). |
| Interfering signal level | Power level declared by the IAB manufacturer (Note 2). |
| Frequency offset between interfering signal and wanted signal | 0 MHz |
| NOTE 1: The interfering signal shall be incoherent with the wanted signal.  NOTE 2: The declared interfering signal power level at each *TAB connector* is the sum of the co-channel leakage power coupled via the combined RDN and Antenna Array from all the other *TAB connectors*, but does not comprise power radiated from the Antenna Array and reflected back from the environment. The power at each of the interfering *TAB connectors* is Prated,c,TABC. | |

# 7 Conducted receiver characteristics

## 7.1 General

Conducted receiver characteristics are specified at *TAB connector* for *IAB type 1-H*, with full complement of transceivers for the configuration in normal operating condition.

Unless otherwise stated, the following arrangements apply for conducted receiver characteristics requirements in clause 7:

- Requirements apply during the receive period.

- Requirements shall be met for any transmitter setting.

- Throughput requirements defined for the conducted receiver characteristics do not assume HARQ retransmissions.

- When IAB-DU or IAB-MT is configured to receive multiple carriers, all the throughput requirements are applicable for each received carrier.

- For ACS, blocking and intermodulation characteristics, the negative offsets of the interfering signal apply relative to the lower *IAB RF Bandwidth* edge or *sub-block* edge inside a *sub-block gap*, and the positive offsets of the interfering signal apply relative to the upper *IAB RF Bandwidth* edge or *sub-block* edge inside a *sub-block gap*.

NOTE 1: In normal operating condition the IAB-DU and IAB-MT in TDD operation are configured to TX OFF power during *receive period*.

## 7.2 Reference sensitivity level

### 7.2.1 IAB-DU reference sensitivity level

#### 7.2.1.1 General

The reference sensitivity power level PREFSENS is the minimum mean power received at the *TAB connector* for *IAB-DU type 1-H* at which a throughput requirement shall be met for a specified reference measurement channel.

#### 7.2.1.2 Minimum requirements for *IAB-DU type 1-H*

The wide area IAB-DU reference sensitivity level is specified the same as the wide area BS reference sensitivity level requirement for *BS type 1-H* in TS 38.104 [2], subclause 7.2.2, where references to *BS channel bandwidth* apply to *IAB-DU channel bandwidth*.

The medium range IAB-DU reference sensitivity level is specified the same as the medium range BS reference sensitivity level requirement for *BS type 1-H* in TS 38.104 [2], subclause 7.2.2, where references to *BS channel bandwidth* apply to *IAB-DU channel bandwidth*.

The local area IAB-DU reference sensitivity level is specified the same as the local area BS reference sensitivity level requirement for *BS type 1-H* in TS 38.104 [2], subclause 7.2.2, where references to *BS channel bandwidth* apply to *IAB-DU channel bandwidth*.

Referenced requirements applying to NB IoT are not applicable to the IAB-DU

### 7.2.2 IAB-MT reference sensitivity level

The throughput shall be ≥ 95% of the maximum throughput of the reference measurement channel as specified in annex A.1 with parameters specified in table 7.2.2-1 for Wide Area IAB-MT and in table 7.2.2-2 for Local Area IAB-MT.

Table 7.2.2-1: Void

#### **Table 7.2.2-2: Void**

#### 7.2.2.1 General

The reference sensitivity power level PREFSENS is the minimum mean power received at the *TAB connector* for *IAB-MT type 1-H* at which a throughput requirement shall be met for a specified reference measurement channel.

#### 7.2.2.2 Minimum requirements for *IAB-MT type 1-H*

The throughput shall be ≥ 95% of the maximum throughput of the reference measurement channel as specified in annex A.1 with parameters specified in table 7.2.2.2-1 for Wide Area IAB-MT and in table 7.2.2.2-2 for Local Area IAB-MT.

Table 7.2.2.2-1: Wide Area IAB-MT reference sensitivity levels

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| IAB-MT channel bandwidth (MHz) | Sub-carrier spacing (kHz) | Reference measurement channel | Reference sensitivity power level, PREFSENS  (dBm) |
| 10, 15 | 30 | G-FR1-A1-22 (Note 1) | -102.0 |
| 10, 15 | 60 | G-FR1-A1-23 (Note 1) | -99.0 |
| 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100 | 30 | G-FR1-A1-25 (Note 1) | -95.4 |
| 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100 | 60 | G-FR1-A1-26 (Note 1) | -95.6 |
| NOTE 1: PREFSENS is the power level of a single instance of the reference measurement channel. This requirement shall be met for each consecutive application of a single instance of the reference measurement channel mapped to disjoint frequency ranges with a width corresponding to the number of resource blocks of the reference measurement channel each, except for one instance that might overlap one other instance to cover the full *IAB-MT channel bandwidth*. | | | |

Table 7.2.2.2-2: Local Area IAB-MT reference sensitivity levels

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| IAB-MT channel bandwidth (MHz) | Sub-carrier spacing (kHz) | Reference measurement channel | Reference sensitivity power level, PREFSENS  (dBm) |
| 10, 15 | 30 | G-FR1-A1-22 (Note 1) | -94.0 |
| 10, 15 | 60 | G-FR1-A1-23 (Note 1) | -91.0 |
| 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100 | 30 | G-FR1-A1-25 (Note 1) | -87.4 |
| 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100 | 60 | G-FR1-A1-26 (Note 1) | -87.6 |
| NOTE 1: PREFSENS is the power level of a single instance of the reference measurement channel. This requirement shall be met for each consecutive application of a single instance of the reference measurement channel mapped to disjoint frequency ranges with a width corresponding to the number of resource blocks of the reference measurement channel each, except for one instance that might overlap one other instance to cover the full *IAB-MT channel bandwidth*. | | | |

## 7.3 Dynamic range

### 7.3.1 IAB-DU dynamic range

#### 7.3.1.1 General

The dynamic range is specified as a measure of the capability of the receiver to receive a wanted signal in the presence of an interfering signal at the *TAB connector* for *IAB-DU type 1-H* inside the received *IAB-DU channel bandwidth*. In this condition, a throughput requirement shall be met for a specified reference measurement channel. The interfering signal for the dynamic range requirement is an AWGN signal.

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

The wide area IAB-DU dynamic range is specified the same as the wide area BS dynamic requirement for BS *type 1-H* in TS 38.104 [2], subclause 7.3.2, where references to *BS channel bandwidth* apply to *IAB-DU channel bandwidth*.

The medium range IAB-DU dynamic range is specified the same as the medium range BS dynamic range requirement for BS *type 1-H* in TS 38.104 [2], subclause 7.3.2, where references to *BS channel bandwidth* apply to *IAB-DU channel bandwidth*.

The local area IAB-DU dynamic range is specified the same as the local area BS dynamic range requirement for BS *type 1-H* in TS 38.104 [2], subclause 7.3.2, where references to *BS channel bandwidth* apply to *IAB-DU channel bandwidth*.

Referenced requirements applying to NB IoT are not applicable to the IAB-DU

## 7.4 In-band selectivity and blocking

### 7.4.1 Adjacent Channel Selectivity (ACS)

#### 7.4.1.1 General

Adjacent channel selectivity (ACS) is a measure of the receiver's ability to receive a wanted signal at its assigned channel frequency at the *TAB connector* for *IAB-MT type 1-H or IAB-DU type 1-H* in the presence of an adjacent channel signal with a specified centre frequency offset of the interfering signal to the band edge of a victim system.

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

Minimum requirement is the same as specified for BS type 1-H in TS38.104[2], subclause 7.4.1.2.

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

The throughput shall be ≥ 95% of the maximum throughput of the reference measurement channel.

For IAB-MT, the wanted and the interfering signal coupled to the *IAB-MT type 1-H* *TAB connector* are specified in table 7.4.1.3-1 and the frequency offset between the wanted and interfering signal in table 7.4.1.3-2 for ACS. The reference measurement channel for the wanted signal is identified in table 7.2.2-1 and 7.2.2-2 for each *IAB-MT channel bandwidth* and further specified in annex A.1. The characteristics of the interfering signal is further specified in annex F.

The ACS requirement is applicable outside the *IAB-MT RF Bandwidth* or *Radio Bandwidth*. The interfering signal offset is defined relative to the *IAB-MT RF Bandwidth* edges or *Radio Bandwidth* edges.

For IAB-MT operating in *non-contiguous spectrum* within any *operating band*, the ACS requirement shall apply in addition inside any *sub-block gap*, in case the *sub-block gap size* is at least as wide as the NR interfering signal in table 7.4.1.3-2. The interfering signal offset is defined relative to the *sub-block* edges inside the *sub-block gap*.

For a *multi-band connector*, the ACS requirement shall apply in addition inside any *Inter RF Bandwidth gap*, in case the *Inter RF Bandwidth gap* size is at least as wide as the NR interfering signal in table 7.4.1.3‑2. The interfering signal offset is defined relative to the *IAB-MT RF Bandwidth edges* inside the *Inter RF Bandwidth gap*.

Minimum conducted requirement is defined at the *TAB connector* for *IAB-MT type 1-H.*

Table 7.4.1.3-1: ACS requirement for IAB-MT

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *IAB-MT channel bandwidth* of the lowest/*highest carrier* received (MHz) | Wanted signal mean power (dBm) | Interfering signal mean power (dBm) |
| 10, 15, 20,  25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100  (Note 1) | PREFSENS + 6 dB | Wide Area IAB-MT: -52  Local Area IAB-MT: -44 |
| NOTE 1: The SCS for the lowest/highest carrier received is the lowest SCS supported by the IAB-MT for that bandwidth. | | |

Table 7.4.1.3-2: IAB-MT ACS interferer frequency offset values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *IAB-MT channel bandwidth* of the *lowest/highest carrier* received (MHz) | Interfering signal centre frequency offset from the lower/upper IAB-MT *RF Bandwidth edge* or *sub-block* edge inside a *sub-block gap* (MHz) | Type of interfering signal |
| 10 | ±2.5075 | 5 MHz CP-OFDM NR signal  15 kHz SCS, 25 RBs |
| 15 | ±2.5125 |  |
| 20 | ±2.5025 |  |
| 25 | ±9.4675 | 20 MHz CP-OFDM NR signal  15 kHz SCS, 100 RBs |
| 30 | ±9.4725 |  |
| 40 | ±9.4675 |  |
| 50 | ±9.4625 |  |
| 60 | ±9.4725 |  |
| 70 | ±9.4675 |  |
| 80 | ±9.4625 |  |
| 90 | ±9.4725 |  |
| 100 | ±9.4675 |  |

### 7.4.2 In-band blocking

#### 7.4.2.1 General

The in-band blocking characteristics is a measure of the receiver's ability to receive a wanted signal at its assigned channel at the *TAB connector* for *IAB-DU type 1-H* and *IAB-MT type 1-H* in the presence of an unwanted interferer, which is an NR signal for general blocking or an NR signal with one resource block for narrowband blocking.

#### 7.4.2.2 Minimum requirement for IAB-DU type 1-H

Minimum requirement is the same as specified for BS type 1-H in TS38.104[2], subclause 7.4.2.2.

#### 7.4.2.3 Minimum requirement for IAB-MT type 1-H

The throughput shall be ≥ 95% of the maximum throughput of the reference measurement channel, with a wanted and an interfering signal coupled to *IAB-MT type 1‑H* *TAB connector* using the parameters in tables 7.4.2.3-1, 7.4.2.3-2 and 7.4.2.3-3 for general blocking and narrowband blocking requirements. The reference measurement channel for the wanted signal is identified in clause 7.2.2 for each *IAB-MT channel bandwidth* and further specified in annex A.1. The characteristics of the interfering signal is further specified in annex F.

The in-band blocking requirements apply outside the *IAB-MT RF Bandwidth* or *Radio Bandwidth*. The interfering signal offset is defined relative to the *IAB-MT RF Bandwidth edges* or *Radio Bandwidth* edges.

The in-band blocking requirement shall apply from FDL,low - ΔfOOB to FDL,high + ΔfOOB. The ΔfOOB for *wide area IAB-MT type 1-H* is defined in table 7.4.2.3-0.

Minimum conducted requirement is defined at the *TAB connector* for *IAB-MT type 1-H.*

**Table 7.4.2.3-0: ΔfOOB offset for NR *operating bands***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **IAB-MT type** | ***Operating band* characteristics** | **ΔfOOB (MHz)** |
| *IAB-MT type 1-H* | FDL,high – FDL,low < 100 MHz | 20 |
|  | 100 MHz ≤ FDL,high – FDL,low ≤ 900 MHz | 60 |

For an IAB-MT operating in *non-contiguous spectrum* within any *operating band*, the in-band blocking requirements apply in addition inside any *sub-block gap*, in case the *sub-block gap* size is at least as wide as twice the interfering signal minimum offset in tables 7.4.2.3-1. The interfering signal offset is defined relative to the *sub-block* edges inside the *sub-block gap*.

For a *multi-band connector*, the blocking requirements apply in the in-band blocking frequency ranges for each supported *operating band*. The requirement shall apply in addition inside any *Inter RF Bandwidth gap*, in case the *Inter RF Bandwidth gap* size is at least as wide as twice the interfering signal minimum offset in tables 7.4.2.3-1.

For an IAB-MT operating in *non-contiguous spectrum* within any *operating band*, the narrowband blocking requirement shall apply in addition inside any *sub-block gap*, in case the *sub-block gap size* is at least as wide as the *channel bandwidth* of the NR interfering signal in Table 7.4.2.3-3. The interfering signal offset is defined relative to the *sub-block* edges inside the *sub-block gap*.

For a *multi-band connector*, the narrowband blocking requirement shall apply in addition inside any *Inter RF Bandwidth gap*, in case the *Inter RF Bandwidth gap* size is at least as wide as the NR interfering signal in Table 7.4.2.3-3. The interfering signal offset is defined relative to the *IAB-MT RF Bandwidth* edges inside the *Inter RF Bandwidth gap*.

**Table 7.4.2.3-1: IAB-MT general blocking requirement**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***IAB-MT channel bandwidth* of the *lowest/highest carrier* received (MHz)** | **Wanted signal mean power (dBm)** | **Interfering signal mean power (dBm)** | **Interfering signal centre frequency minimum offset from the lower/upper *IAB-MT RF Bandwidth edge* or *sub-block* edge inside a *sub-block gap* (MHz)** | **Type of interfering signal** |
| 10, 15, 20 | PREFSENS + 6 dB | Wide Area IAB-MT: -43  Local Area IAB-MT: -35 | ±7.5 | 5 MHz CP-OFDM NR signal  15 kHz SCS, 25 RBs |
| 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100 | PREFSENS + 6 dB | Wide Area IAB-MT: -43  Local Area IAB-MT: -35 | ±30 | 20 MHz CP-OFDM NR signal  15 kHz SCS, 100 RBs |
| NOTE: PREFSENS depends on the RAT. For NR, PREFSENS depends also on the IAB-MT *channel bandwidth* as specified in tables 7.2.2-1, 7.2.2-2. | | | | |

**Table 7.4.2.3-2: IAB-MT narrowband blocking requirement**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***IAB-MT channel bandwidth* of the *lowest/highest carrier* received (MHz)** | **Wanted signal mean power (dBm)** | **Interfering signal mean power (dBm)** |
| 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80,90, 100 (Note 1) | PREFSENS + 6 dB | Wide Area IAB-MT: -49  Local Area IAB-MT: -41 |
| NOTE 1: The SCS for the *lowest/highest carrier* received is the lowest SCS supported by the IAB-MT for that IAB-MT *channel bandwidth*  NOTE 2: PREFSENS depends on the IAB-MT *channel bandwidth* as specified in tables 7.2.2-1 and 7.2.2-2.  NOTE 3: 7.5 kHz shift is not applied to the wanted signal. | | |

**Table 7.4.2.3-3: IAB-MT narrowband blocking interferer frequency offsets**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***IAB-MT channel bandwidth* of the *lowest/highest carrier* received (MHz)** | **Interfering RB centre frequency offset to the lower/upper IAB-MT *RF Bandwidth edge* or *sub-block* edge inside a *sub-block gap* (kHz) (Note 2)** | **Type of interfering signal** |
|  |  | 5 MHz CP-OFDM NR signal, 15 kHz SCS, 1 RB |
| 10 | ±(355+m\*180),  m=0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24 |  |
| 15 | ±(360+m\*180),  m=0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24 |  |
| 20 | ±(350+m\*180),  m=0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24 |  |
| 25 | ±(565+m\*180),  m=0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 29, 54, 79, 99 | 3 |
| 30 | ±(570+m\*180),  m=0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 29, 54, 79, 99 |  |
| 40 | ±(565+m\*180),  m=0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 29, 54, 79, 99 |  |
| 50 | ±(560+m\*180),  m=0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 29, 54, 79, 99 |  |
| 60 | ±(570+m\*180),  m=0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 29, 54, 79, 99 |  |
| 70 | ±(565+m\*180),  m=0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 29, 54, 79, 99 |  |
| 80 | ±(560+m\*180),  m=0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 29, 54, 79, 99 |  |
| 90 | ±(570+m\*180),  m=0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 29, 54, 79, 99 |  |
| 100 | ±(565+m\*180),  m=0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 29, 54, 79, 99 |  |
| NOTE 1: Interfering signal consisting of one resource block positioned at the stated offset, the *channel bandwidth* of the interfering signal is located adjacently to the lower/upper IAB-MT *RF Bandwidth edge* or *sub-block* edge inside a *sub-block gap*.  NOTE 2: The centre of the interfering RB refers to the frequency location between the two central subcarriers. | | |

## 7.5 Out-of-band blocking

### 7.5.1 General

The out-of-band blocking characteristics is a measure of the receiver ability to receive a wanted signal at its assigned channel at the *TAB connector* for *IAB-DU type 1-H and IAB-MT type 1-H* in the presence of an unwanted interferer out of the *operating band*, which is a CW signal for out-of-band blocking.

### 7.5.2 Void

### 7.5.3 Minimum requirement for IAB-DU type 1-H

Minimum requirement is the same as specified for BS type 1-H in TS 38.104 [2], subclause 7.5.2.

### 7.5.4 Co-location minimum requirements for IAB-DU type 1-H

Minimum requirement is the same as specified for BS type 1-H in TS 38.104 [2], subclause 7.5.3.

### 7.5.5 Minimum requirement for IAB-MT type 1-H

The throughput shall be ≥ 95% of the maximum throughput of the reference measurement channel, with a wanted and an interfering signal coupled to *IAB-Node type 1-H* *TAB connector* using the parameters in table 7.5.5-2. The reference measurement channel for the wanted signal is identified in subclause 7.2.1 and subclause 7.2.2 for each *IAB-Node channel bandwidth* and further specified in annex A.1.

The out-of-band blocking requirement apply from 1 MHz to FDL,low - ΔfOOB and from FDL,high + ΔfOOB up to 12750 MHz. The ΔfOOB for *IAB-MT type 1-H* is defined in table 7.5.5-1.

Table 7.5.5-1: ΔfOOB offset for NR *operating bands*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| IAB-MT type | *Operating band* characteristics | ΔfOOB (MHz) |
| *type 1-H* | FDL,high – FDL,low < 100 MHz | 20 |
|  | 100 MHz ≤ FDL,high – FDL,low ≤ 900 MHz | 60 |

Minimum conducted requirement is defined and at the *TAB connector* for *IAB-MT type 1-H.*

For a *multi-band connector*, the requirement in the out-of-band blocking frequency ranges apply for each *operating band*, with the exception that the in-band blocking frequency ranges of all supported *operating bands* according to clause 7.4.2.2 shall be excluded from the out-of-band blocking requirement.

Table 7.5.5-2: Out-of-band blocking performance requirement for NR

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Wanted Signal mean power (dBm) | Interfering Signal mean power (dBm) | Type of Interfering Signal |
| PREFSENS +6 dB (Note) | -15 | CW carrier |
| NOTE 1: For NR, PREFSENS depends also on the *IAB-MT channel bandwidth* as specified in subclause 7.2.1 and subclause 7.2.2. | | |

### 7.5.6 Co-location minimum requirements for *IAB-MT type 1-H*

This additional blocking requirement may be applied for the protection of IAB-MT receivers when GSM, CDMA, UTRA, E-UTRA, NR BS or IAB-Node operating in a different frequency band are co-located with an IAB Node. The requirement is applicable to all *IAB-MT channel bandwidths* supported by the IAB Node.

The requirements in this clause assume a 30 dB coupling loss between interfering transmitter and IAB Node receiver and are based on co-location with base stations of the same class.

The throughput shall be ≥ 95% of the maximum throughput of the reference measurement channel, with a wanted and an interfering signal coupled to *IAB type 1-H* *TAB connector* input using the parameters in table 7.5.6-1 for all the IAB Node classes. The reference measurement channel for the wanted signal is identified in subclause 7.2.1 and subclause 7.2.2 for each *IAB-MT channel bandwidth* and further specified in annex A.1.

The blocking requirement for co-location with BS or IAB-Node in other bands is applied for all *operating bands* for which co-location protection is provided.

Minimum conducted requirement is defined at the *TAB connector* for *IAB-MT type 1-H.*

Table 7.5.6-1: Blocking performance requirement for the IAB Node

| Frequency range of interfering signal | Wanted signal mean power (dBm) | Interfering signal mean power for WA IAB Node (dBm) | Interfering signal mean power for LA IAB Node (dBm) | Type of interfering signal |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Frequency range of co-located downlink *operating band* | PREFSENS +6dB (Note 1) | +16 | x (Note 2) | CW carrier |
| NOTE 1: PREFSENS depends on the *IAB-MT channel bandwidth* as specified in subclause 7.2.1 and subclause 7.2.2.  NOTE 2: x = -7 dBm for IAB-MT co-located with Pico GSM850 or Pico CDMA850 x = -4 dBm for IAB-MT co-located with Pico DCS1800 or Pico PCS1900 x = -6 dBm for IAB-MT co-located with UTRA bands or E-UTRA bands or NR bands  NOTE 3: The requirement does not apply when the interfering signal falls within any of the supported downlink *operating band(s)* or in ΔfOOB immediately outside any of the supported downlink *operating band(s)*. | | | | |

## 7.6 Receiver spurious emissions

### 7.6.1 General

The receiver spurious emissions power is the power of emissions generated or amplified in a receiver unit that appear at the *TAB connector* (for *IAB-DU type 1-H and IAB-MT type 1-H*). The requirements apply to all IAB-DU and IAB-MT with separate RX and TX *TAB connectors*.

For *TAB connectors* supporting both RX and TX in TDD, the requirements apply during the *transmitter OFF period*.

For RX-only *multi-band* *connectors*, the spurious emissions requirements are subject to exclusion zones in each supported *operating band*. For *multi-band* *connectors* that both transmit and receive in *operating band* supporting TDD, RX spurious emissions requirements are applicable during the *TX OFF period*, and are subject to exclusion zones in each supported *operating band*.

For *IAB-DU type 1-H* and *IAB-MT type 1-H* manufacturer shall declare *TAB connector RX min cell groups*. The declaration is done separately for IAB-DU and IAB-MT. Every *TAB connector* of *IAB-DU type 1‑H* and *IAB-MT type 1-H* supporting reception in an *operating band* shall map to one *TAB connector RX min cell group*, where mapping of *TAB connectors* to cells/beams is implementation dependent.

The number of active receiver units that are considered when calculating the conducted RX spurious emission limits (NRXU,counted) for IAB-DU *type 1-H* and *IAB-MT type 1-H* is calculated as follows:

NRXU,counted = *min(NRXU,active , 8* *× Ncells)*

NRXU,countedpercell is used for scaling of *basic limits* and is derived as NRXU,countedpercell = NRXU,counted / Ncells, where Ncells is defined in clause 6.1.

NOTE: NRXU,active is the number of actually active receiver units and is independent to the declaration of Ncells.

### 7.6.2 IAB-DU receiver spurious emissions

#### 7.6.2.1 Basic limits

The receiver spurious emissions *basic limits* are provided in table 7.6.2.1-1.

**Table 7.6.2.1-1: General IAB-DU receiver spurious emissions limits**

| **Spurious frequency range** | ***Basic limits*** | ***Measurement bandwidth*** | **Note** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 30 MHz – 1 GHz | -57 dBm | 100 kHz | Note 1 |
| 1 GHz – 12.75 GHz | -47 dBm | 1 MHz | Note 1, Note 2 |
| 12.75 GHz – 5th harmonic of the upper frequency edge of the UL *operating band* in GHz | -47 dBm | 1 MHz | Note 1, Note 2, Note 3 |
| NOTE 1: *Measurement bandwidth*s as in ITU-R SM.329 [16], s4.1.  NOTE 2: Upper frequency as in ITU-R SM.329 [16], s2.5 table 1.  NOTE 3: This spurious frequency range applies only for *operating bands* for which the 5th harmonic of the upper frequency edge of the UL*operating band* is reaching beyond 12.75 GHz.  NOTE 4: The frequency range from ΔfOBUE below the lowest frequency of the IAB transmitter *operating band* to ΔfOBUE above the highest frequency of the IAB transmitter *operating band* may be excluded from the requirement. ΔfOBUE is defined in clause [6.6.1]. For *multi-band* *connectors*, the exclusion applies for all supported *operating bands*. | | | |

#### 7.6.2.2 Minimum requirement for IAB-DU type 1-H

The RX spurious emissions requirements for *IAB-DU type 1-H* are that for each applicable *basic limit* specified in table 7.6.2.1-1 for each *TAB connector RX min cell group,* the power sum of emissions at respective *TAB connectors* shall not exceed the BS limits specified as the *basic limit*s + X, where X = 10log10(NRXU,countedpercell), unless stated differently in regional regulation.

The RX spurious emission requirements are applied per the *TAB connector RX min cell group* for all the configurations supported by the BS.

NOTE: Conformance to the IAB-DU receiver spurious emissions requirement can be demonstrated by meeting at least one of the following criteria as determined by the manufacturer:

1) The sum of the spurious emissions power measured on each *TAB connector* in the *TAB connector RX min cell group* shall be less than or equal to the IAB-DU limit above for the respective frequency span.

Or

2) The spurious emissions power at each *TAB connector* shall be less than or equal to the IAB-DU limit as defined above for the respective frequency span, scaled by -10log10(*n*), where *n* is the number of *TAB connectors* in the *TAB connector RX min cell group*.

### 7.6.3 IAB-MT receiver spurious emissions

#### 7.6.3.1 Basic limits

The IAB-MT receiver spurious emissions *basic limits* are provided in table 7.6.3.1-1.

**Table 7.6.3.1-1: General IAB-MT receiver spurious emissions limits**

| **Spurious frequency range** | ***Basic limits*** | ***Measurement bandwidth*** | **Note** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 30 MHz – 1 GHz | -57 dBm | 100 kHz | Note 1 |
| 1 GHz – 12.75 GHz | -47 dBm | 1 MHz | Note 1, Note 2 |
| 12.75 GHz – 5th harmonic of the upper frequency edge of the DL *operating band* in GHz | -47 dBm | 1 MHz | Note 1, Note 2, Note 3 |
| NOTE 1: *Measurement bandwidth*s as in ITU-R SM.329 [16], s4.1.  NOTE 2: Upper frequency as in ITU-R SM.329 [16], s2.5 table 1.  NOTE 3: This spurious frequency range applies only for *operating bands* for which the 5th harmonic of the upper frequency edge of the DL *operating band* is reaching beyond 12.75 GHz.  NOTE 4: The frequency range from ΔfOBUE below the lowest frequency of the IAB-MT transmitter *operating band* to ΔfOBUE above the highest frequency of the IAB-MT transmitter *operating band* may be excluded from the requirement. ΔfOBUE is defined in clause [6.6.1]. For *multi-band* *connectors*, the exclusion applies for all supported *operating bands*. | | | |

#### 7.6.3.2 Minimum requirement for IAB-MT type 1-H

The RX spurious emissions requirements for *IAB-MT type 1-H* are that for each applicable *basic limit* specified in table 7.6.3.1-1 for each *TAB connector RX min cell group,* the power sum of emissions at respective *TAB connectors* shall not exceed the IAB-MT limits specified as the *basic limit*s + X, where X = 10log10(NRXU,countedpercell), unless stated differently in regional regulation.

The RX spurious emission requirements are applied per the *TAB connector RX min cell group* for all the configurations supported by the IAB-MT.

NOTE: Conformance to the IAB-MT receiver spurious emissions requirement can be demonstrated by meeting at least one of the following criteria as determined by the manufacturer:

1) The sum of the spurious emissions power measured on each *TAB connector* in the *TAB connector RX min cell group* shall be less than or equal to the IAB-MT limit above for the respective frequency span.

Or

2) The spurious emissions power at each *TAB connector* shall be less than or equal to the IAB-MT limit as defined above for the respective frequency span, scaled by -10log10(*n*), where *n* is the number of *TAB connectors* in the *TAB connector RX min cell group*.

## 7.7 Receiver intermodulation

### 7.7.1 General

Third and higher order mixing of the two interfering RF signals can produce an interfering signal in the band of the desired channel. Intermodulation response rejection is a measure of the capability of the receiver to receive a wanted signal on its assigned channel frequency at TAB connector for IAB-DU type 1-H [and IAB-MT type 1-H] in the presence of two interfering signals which have a specific frequency relationship to the wanted signal.

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

The Wide Area IAB-DU receiver intermodulation requirement is specified the same as the Wide Area receiver intermodulation requirement for BS *type 1-H* in TS 38.104[2], subclause 7.7.2, where references to *BS channel bandwidth* apply to *IAB-DU channel bandwidth*.

The Medium Range IAB-DU receiver intermodulation requirement is specified the same as the Medium Range BS receiver intermodulation requirement for BS *type 1-H* in TS 38.104[2], subclause 7.7.2, where references to *BS channel bandwidth* apply to *IAB-DU channel bandwidth*.

The Local Area IAB-DU receiver intermodulation requirement is specified the same as the Local Area BS receiver intermodulation requirement for BS *type 1-H* in TS 38.104[2], subclause 7.7.2, where references to *BS channel bandwidth* apply to *IAB-DU channel bandwidth*.

Referenced requirements applying to NB-IoT are not applicable to the IAB-DU

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

The Wide Aarea IAB-MT receiver intermodulation requirement is specified the same as the Wide Area receiver intermodulation requirement for BS *type 1-H* in TS 38.104[2], subclause 7.7.2, where references to *BS channel bandwidth* apply to *IAB-MT channel bandwidth*.

The Local Area IAB-MT receiver intermodulation requirement is specified the same as theLocal Area BS receiver intermodulation requirement for BS *type 1-H* in TS 38.104[2], subclause 7.7.2, where references to *BS channel bandwidth* apply to *IAB-MT channel bandwidth*.

Interfering signal for IAB-MT *type 1-H* should be CP-OFDM

## 7.8 In-channel selectivity

### 7.8.1 General

In-channel selectivity (ICS) is a measure of the receiver ability to receive a wanted signal at its assigned resource block locations *TAB connector* for *IAB-DU type 1-H* in the presence of an interfering signal received at a larger power spectral density. In this condition a throughput requirement shall be met for a specified reference measurement channel. The interfering signal shall be an NR signal which is time aligned with the wanted signal.

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

The wide area IAB-DU receiver in-channel selectivity requirement is specified the same as the wide area receiver in-channel selectivity requirement for BS *type 1-H* in TS 38.104[2], subclause 7.8.2, where references to *BS channel bandwidth* apply to *IAB-DU channel bandwidth*.

The medium range IAB-DU receiver in-channel selectivity requirement is specified the same as the medium range BS receiver in-channel selectivity requirement for BS *type 1-H* in TS 38.104[2], subclause 7.8.2, where references to *BS channel bandwidth* apply to *IAB-DU channel bandwidth*.

The local area IAB-DU receiver in-channel selectivity requirement is specified the same as the local area BS receiver in-channel selectivity requirement for BS *type 1-H* in TS 38.104[2], subclause 7.8.2, where references to *BS channel bandwidth* apply to *IAB-DU channel bandwidth*.

Referenced requirements applying to NB-IoT are not applicable to the IAB-DU

# 8 Conducted performance requirements

Void

# 9 Radiated transmitter characteristics

## 9.1 General

Radiated transmitter characteristics requirements apply on the *IAB-DU* and *IAB-MT type 1-H*, *IAB-DU* and *IAB-MT type 1-O*, or *IAB-DU* and *IAB-MT type 2-O* including all its functional components active and for all foreseen modes of operation unless otherwise stated.

When calculating the IAB output power and TX emissions limits (NTXU,counted) defined for *IAB-DU and IAB-MT type 1-H* in clause 6.1 shall be applied for *IAB-MT type 1-O.*

## 9.2 Radiated transmit power

### 9.2.1 General

*IAB-DU* and *IAB-MT type 1-H, IAB-DU* and *IAB-MT type 1-O* and *IAB-DU* and *IAB-MT type 2-O* are declared to support one or more beams, as per manufacturer's declarations. Radiated transmit power is defined as the EIRP level for a declared beam at a specific *beam peak direction*. Declarations are done for IAB-DU and IAB-MT separately.

For each beam, the requirement is based on declaration of a beam identity, *reference beam direction pair*, beamwidth, *rated beam EIRP*, *OTA peak directions set*, the *beam direction pairs* at the maximum steering directions and their associated *rated beam EIRP* and beamwidth(s).

For a declared beam and *beam direction pair*, the *rated beam EIRP* level is the maximum power that the base station is declared to radiate at the associated *beam peak direction* during the *transmitter ON period*.

For each *beam peak direction* associated with a *beam direction pair* within the *OTA peak directions set*, a specific *rated beam EIRP* level may be claimed. Any claimed value shall be met within the accuracy requirement as described below. *Rated beam EIRP* is only required to be declared for the *beam direction pairs* subject to conformance testing.

NOTE 1: *OTA peak directions set* is set of *beam peak directions* for which the EIRP accuracy requirement is intended to be met. 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.

NOTE 2: A *beam direction pair* is data set consisting of the *beam centre direction* and the related *beam peak direction.*

NOTE 3: A declared EIRP value is a value provided by the manufacturer for verification according to the conformance specification declaration requirements, whereas a claimed EIRP value is provided by the manufacturer to the equipment user for normal operation of the equipment and is not subject to formal conformance testing.

For *operating bands* where the supported *fractional bandwidth* (FBW) is larger than 6%, two rated carrier EIRP may be declared by manufacturer:

- Prated,c,FBWlow for lower supported frequency range, and

- Prated,c,FBWhigh for higher supported frequency range.

For frequencies in between FFBWlow and FFBWhigh the rated carrier EIRP is:

- Prated,c,FBWlow, for the carrier whose carrier frequency is within frequency range FFBWlow ≤ f < (FFBWlow +FFBWhigh) / 2,

- Prated,c,FBWhigh, for the carrier whose carrier frequency is within frequency range (FFBWlow +FFBWhigh) / 2 ≤ f ≤FFBWhigh.

### 9.2.2 Minimum requirement for IAB-DU type 1-H, IAB-DU type 1-O, IAB-MT type 1-H and IAB-MT type 1-O

For each declared beam, in normal conditions, for any specific *beam peak direction* associated with a *beam direction pair* within the *OTA peak directions set*, a manufacturer claimed EIRP level in the corresponding *beam peak direction* shall be achievable to within ±2.2 dB of the claimed value.

For *IAB type 1-O* only, for each declared beam, in extreme conditions, for any specific *beam peak direction* associated with a *beam direction pair* within the *OTA peak directions set*, a manufacturer claimed EIRP level in the corresponding *beam peak direction* shall be achievable to within ±2.7 dB of the claimed value.

Normal and extreme conditions are defined in TS 38.141-2 [21], annex B.

In certain regions, the minimum requirement for normal conditions may apply also for some conditions outside the range of conditions defined as normal.

### 9.2.3 Minimum requirement for IAB-DU type 2-O and IAB-MT type 2-O

For each declared beam, in normal conditions, for any specific *beam peak direction* associated with a *beam direction pair* within the *OTA peak directions set*, a manufacturer claimed EIRP level in the corresponding *beam peak direction* shall be achievable to within ± 3.4 dB of the claimed value.

For each declared beam, in extreme conditions, for any specific *beam peak direction* associated with a *beam direction pair* within the *OTA peak directions set*, a manufacturer claimed EIRP level in the corresponding *beam peak direction* shall be achievable to within ± 4.5 dB of the claimed value.

Normal and extreme conditions are defined in TS 38.141-2 [21], annex B.

In certain regions, the minimum requirement for normal conditions may apply also for some conditions outside the range of conditions defined as normal.

### 9.2.4 Configured radiated output power

#### 9.2.4.1 IAB-MT configured output power for IAB-MT type 1-H, 1-O and 2-O

The configured maximum output power PCMAX,f,c is set in each slot according to the following equation:

PCMAX,f,c = PRated,c,EIRP

where PRated,c,EIRP is declaredby manufacturer.

## 9.3 OTA IAB output power

### 9.3.1 General

OTA IAB output power is declared as the TRP radiated requirement, with the output power accuracy requirement defined at the RIB during the *transmitter ON period*. TRP does not change with beamforming settings as long as the *beam peak direction* is within the *OTA peak directions set*. Thus the TRP accuracy requirement must be met for any beamforming setting for which the *beam peak direction* is within the *OTA peak directions set*. Declarations are made separately for IAB-DU and IAB-MT.

The IAB *rated carrier TRP output power* for *IAB type 1-O* shall be within limits as specified in table 9.3.1-1 for *IAB-DU type 1-O* and in table 9.3.1-2 for *IAB-MT type 1-O*.

Table 9.3.1-1: IAB-DU *rated carrier TRP output power* limits for *IAB-DU type 1-O*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| IAB-DU class | Prated,c,TRP |
| Wide Area IAB-DU | (note) |
| Medium Range IAB-DU | ≤ + 47 dBm |
| Local Area IAB-DU | ≤ + 33 dBm |
| NOTE: There is no upper limit for the Prated,c,TRP of the Wide Area IAB-DU | |

Table 9.3.1-2: IAB-MT *rated carrier TRP output power* limits for *IAB-MT type 1-O*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| IAB-MT class | Prated,c,TRP |
| Wide Area IAB-MT | (note) |
| Local Area IAB-MT | ≤ 24 dBm + 10log(NTXU,counted) |
| NOTE: There is no upper limit for the Prated,c,TRP of the Wide Area IAB-MT. | |

There is no upper limit for the *rated carrier TRP output power* of *IAB type 2-O*.

Despite the general requirements for the IAB output power described in clauses 9.3.2 – 9.3.3, additional regional requirements might be applicable.

NOTE: In certain regions, power limits corresponding to IAB classes may apply for *IAB type 2-O*.

### 9.3.2 Minimum requirement for IAB-DU type 1-O and IAB-MT type 1-O

In normal conditions, the *IAB type 1-O* *maximum carrier TRP output power*, Pmax,c,TRP measured at the RIB shall remain within ±2 dB of the *rated carrier TRP output power* Prated,c,TRP, as declared by the manufacturer.

Normal conditions are defined in TS 38.141-1 [22], annex B.

### 9.3.3 Minimum requirement for IAB type 2-O

In normal conditions, the *IAB type 2-O* *maximum carrier TRP output power*, Pmax,c,TRP measured at the RIB shall remain within ±3 dB of the *rated carrier TRP output power* Prated,c,TRP, as declared by the manufacturer.

Normal conditions are defined in TS 38.141-2 [21], annex B.

## 9.4 OTA output power dynamics

### 9.4.1 IAB-DU OTA Output Power Dynamics

#### 9.4.1.1 General

The requirements in clause 9.4 apply during the *transmitter ON period*. Transmit signal quality (as specified in clause 9.6) shall be maintained for the output power dynamics requirements.

The OTA output power requirements are *directional requirements* and apply to the *beam peak directions* over the *OTA peak directions set*.

#### 9.4.1.2 OTA RE power control dynamic range

##### 9.4.1.2.1 General

The OTA RE power control dynamic range is the difference between the power of an RE and the average RE power for a BS at maximum output power (Pmax,c,EIRP) for a specified reference condition.

This requirement shall apply at each RIB supporting transmission in the *operating band*.

##### 9.4.1.2.2 Minimum requirement for *IAB-DU type 1-O*

The OTA RE power control dynamic range is specified the same as the conducted RE power control dynamic range requirement for BS *type 1-H* in TS 38.104x[2], subclause 6.3.2.2.

#### 9.4.1.3 OTA total power dynamic range

##### 9.4.1.3.1 General

The OTA total power dynamic range is the difference between the maximum and the minimum transmit power of an OFDM symbol for a specified reference condition.

This requirement shall apply at each RIB supporting transmission in the *operating band*.

NOTE 1: The upper limit of the OTA total power dynamic range is the IAB-DU maximum carrier EIRP (Pmax,c,EIRP) when transmitting on all RBs. The lower limit of the OTA total power dynamic range is the average EIRP for single RB transmission in the same direction using the same beam. The OFDM symbol carries PDSCH and not contain RS or SSB.

##### 9.4.1.3.2 Minimum requirement for *IAB-DU type 1-O*

The OTA total power dynamic range is specified the same as the total power dynamic range requirement for BS *type 1-H* in TS 38.104x[2], subclause 6.3.3.2, where references to *BS channel bandwidth* apply to *IAB-DU channel bandwidth*.

##### 9.4.1.3.3 Minimum requirement for *IAB-DU type 2-O*

The OTA total power dynamic range is specified the same as the OTA total power dynamic range requirement for BS *type 2-O* in TS 38.104x[2], subclause 9.4.3.3.

### 9.4.2 IAB-MT OTA Output Power Dynamics

#### 9.4.2.1 OTA total power dynamic range

##### 9.4.2.1.1 General

The OTA total power dynamic range is the difference between the maximum and the minimum controlled transmit power in the channel bandwidth for a specified reference condition. The maximum and minimum output powers are defined as the mean power in at least one sub-frame 1ms

Note. The specified reference condition(s) are specified in the conformance specification. Changes in the controlled transmit power in the channel bandwidth due to changes in the specified reference condition are not include as part of the dynamic range.

This requirement shall apply at each RIB supporting transmission in the *operating band*.

##### 9.4.2.1.2 Minimum requirement for IAB-MT type 1-O

For a wide area IAB-MT the total power dynamic range for each NR carrier shall be larger than or equal to 5 dB.

For a local area IAB-MT the total power dynamic range for each NR carrier shall be larger than or equal to 10 dB.

##### 9.4.2.1.3 Minimum requirement for IAB-MT type 2-O

For a wide area IAB-MT the total power dynamic range for each NR carrier shall be larger than or equal to 5 dB.

For a local area IAB-MT the total power dynamic range for each NR carrier shall be larger than or equal to 10 dB.

### 9.4.3 Power control

#### 9.4.3.1 Power control for local area IAB-MT type 1-O

##### 9.4.3.1.1 Relative EIRP tolerance for local area IAB-MT type 1-O

The relative EIRP tolerance is the ability of the transmitter to set its radiated output power in a target sub-frame (1 ms) relatively to the power of the most recently transmitted reference sub-frame (1 ms) if the transmission gap between these sub-frames is 20 ms.

The minimum requirements specified in Table 9.4.3.1.1-1 apply only when the output power is within the limits set by declared maximum output power and specified dynamic range.

2 exceptions are allowed for each of two test patterns. The test patterns are a monotonically increasing power sweep and a monotonically decreasing power sweep. For those exceptions, the power tolerance limit is a maximum of [± 11.0 dB] in Table 9.4.3.1.1-1.

Table 9.4.3.1.1-1: Relative EIRP tolerance for local area IAB-MT type 1-O

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Power step ∆P (Up or down)  (dB) | EIRP tolerance (dB) |
| ΔP < 2 | [± 2.5] |
| 2 ≤ ΔP < 3 | [± 3.5] |
| 3 ≤ ΔP < 4 | [± 4.5] |
| 4 ≤ ΔP < 10 | [± 5.5] |

##### 9.4.3.1.2 Aggregate EIRP tolerance for local area IAB-MT type 1-O

The aggregate EIRP control tolerance is the ability of the transmitter to maintain its EIRP in a sub-frame (1 ms) 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 3GPP TS 38.213 [10]kept constant.

The minimum requirements specified in Table 9.4.3.1.2-1 apply only when the output power is within the limits set by declared maximum output power and specified dynamic range.

Table 9.4.3.1.2-1: Aggregate power tolerance for local area IAB-MT type 1-O

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| TPC command | UL channel | Aggregate EIRP tolerance within [21 ms] |
| 0 dB | PUCCH | [± 2.5 dB] |
| 0 dB | PUSCH | [± 3.5 dB] |

#### 9.4.3.2 Power control for local area IAB-MT type 2-O

##### 9.4.3.2.1 Relative EIRP tolerance for local area IAB-MT type 2-O

The relative EIRP tolerance is the ability of the transmitter to set its radiated output power in a target sub-frame (1 ms) relatively to the power of the most recently transmitted reference sub-frame (1 ms) if the transmission gap between these sub-frames is 20 ms.

The minimum requirements specified in Table 9.4.3.1.1-1 apply only when the output power is within the limits set by declared maximum output power and specified dynamic range.

2 exceptions are allowed for each of two test patterns. The test patterns are a monotonically increasing power sweep and a monotonically decreasing power sweep. For those exceptions, the power tolerance limit is a maximum of [± 11.0 dB] in Table 9.4.3.1.1-1.

Table 9.4.3.2.1-1: Relative EIRP tolerance for local area IAB-MT type 2-O

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Power step ∆P (Up or down)  (dB) | EIRP tolerance (dB) |
| ΔP < 2 | [±3.0] |
| 2 ≤ ΔP < 3 | [±4.0] |
| 3 ≤ ΔP < 4 | [±5.0] |
| 4 ≤ ΔP < 10 | [±6.0] |

##### 9.4.3.2.2 Aggregate EIRP tolerance for local area IAB-MT type 2-O

The aggregate EIRP control tolerance is the ability of the transmitter to maintain its EIRP in a sub-frame (1 ms) 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 3GPP TS 38.213 [10] kept constant.

The minimum requirements specified in Table 9.4.3.1.2-1 apply only when the output power is within the limits set by declared maximum output power and specified dynamic range.

Table 9.4.3.2.2-1: Aggregate power tolerance for local area IAB-MT type 2-O

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

## 9.5 OTA transmit ON/OFF power

### 9.5.1 General

OTA transmit ON/OFF power requirements apply to TDD operation of IAB-DU and TDD operation of IAB-MT.

### 9.5.2 OTA transmitter OFF power

#### 9.5.2.1 General

OTA transmitter OFF power is defined as the mean power measured over 70/N µs filtered with a square filter of bandwidth equal to the *transmission bandwidth configuration* of the IAB (BWConfig) centred on the assigned channel frequency during the *transmitter OFF period*. N = SCS/15, where SCS is Sub Carrier Spacing in kHz.

For IAB supporting intra-band contiguous CA, the OTA transmitter OFF power is defined as the mean power measured over 70/N us filtered with a square filter of bandwidth equal to the *Aggregated IAB-DU* or *IAB-MT Channel Bandwidth* BWChannel\_CA centred on (Fedge,high+Fedge,low)/2 during the *transmitter OFF period*. N = SCS/15, where SCS is the smallest supported Sub Carrier Spacing in kHz in the *Aggregated IAB-DU Channel Bandwidth* or *Aggregated IAB-MT Channel Bandwidth*.

For *IAB type 1-O*, the transmitter OFF power is defined as the output power at the *co-location reference antenna* conducted output(s). For *IAB type 2-O* the transmitter OFF power is defined as TRP.

For *multi-band* *RIBs* and *single band RIBs* supporting transmission in multiple bands, the requirement is only applicable during the *transmitter OFF period* in all supported *operating bands*.

#### 9.5.2.2 Minimum requirement for IAB-DU type 1-O

The BS requirements specified in 9.5.2.2 in TS 38.104 [2] apply to *IAB-DU type 1-O*.

#### 9.5.2.3 Minimum requirement for IAB-DU type 2-O

The BS requirements specified in 9.5.2.3 in TS 38.104 [2] apply to *IAB-DU type 1-O*.

#### 9.5.2.4 Minimum requirement for IAB-MT type 1-O

The BS requirements specified in 9.5.2.2 in TS 38.104 [2] apply to *IAB-MT type 1-O*.

#### 9.5.2.5 Minimum requirement for IAB-MT type 2-O

The BS requirements specified in 9.5.2.3 in TS 38.104 [2] apply to *IAB-DU type 1-O*.

### 9.5.3 OTA transient period

#### 9.5.3.1 General

The OTA *transmitter transient period* is the time period during which the transmitter is changing from the tra*nsmitter OFF period* to the *transmitter ON period* or vice versa. The *transmitter transient period* is illustrated in figure 6.4.2.1-1 for IAB-DU and IAB-MT.

This requirement shall be applied at each RIB supporting transmission in the *operating band*.

#### 9.5.3.2 Minimum requirement for IAB-DU type 1-O

The BS requirements specified in 9.5.3.2 in TS 38.104 [2] apply to *IAB-DU type 1-O*.

#### 9.5.3.3 Minimum requirement for IAB-DU type 2-O

The BS requirements specified in 9.5.3.3 in TS 38.104 [2] apply to *IAB-DU type 2-O*.

#### 9.5.3.4 Minimum requirement for IAB-MT type 1-O

The BS requirements specified in 9.5.3.2 in TS 38.104 [2] apply to *IAB-MT type 1-O*.

#### 9.5.3.5 Minimum requirement for IAB-MT type 2-O

The BS requirements specified in 9.5.3.3 in TS 38.104 [2] apply to *IAB-MT type 2-O*.

## 9.6 OTA transmitted signal quality

### 9.6.1 OTA frequency error

#### 9.6.1.1 IAB-DU OTA frequency error

The requirements in clause 9.6.1 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.

#### 9.6.1.2 IAB-MT OTA frequency error

##### 9.6.1.2.1 General

The requirements in subclause 9.6.1.2 apply to the *transmitter ON period*.OTA frequency error requirement is defined as a *directional requirement* at the RIB and shall be met within the *OTA coverage range*.

##### 9.6.1.2.2 Minimum requirement for IAB-MT type 1-O

The IAB-MT basic measurement interval of modulated carrier frequency is 1 UL slot. The mean value of basic measurements of IAB-MT modulated carrier frequency shall be accurate to within ± 0.1 PPM observed over a period of 1 msec of cumulated measurement intervals compared to the carrier frequency received from the parent node.

##### 9.6.1.2.3 Minimum requirement for IAB-MT type 2-O

The IAB-MT basic measurement interval of modulated carrier frequency is 1 UL slot. The mean value of basic measurements of IAB-MT modulated carrier frequency shall be accurate to within ± 0.1 PPM observed over a period of 1 msec of cumulated measurement intervals compared to the carrier frequency received from the parent node.

### 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.

#### 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*.

##### 9.6.2.2.2 Minimum requirement for IAB-MT type 1-O

For IAB-MT type 1-O, the EVM levels of each NR carrier for different modulation schemes outlined in table 6.5.2.2.2-1 shall be met. Requirements shall be the same as clause 6.5.2.2.2.

##### 9.6.2.2.3 Minimum requirement for IAB-MT type 2-O

For IAB-MT type 2-O, the EVM levels of each NR carrier for different modulation schemes outlined in table 9.6.2.2.3-1 shall be met ., following the EVM frame structure described in clause 9.6.2.2.4.

Table 9.6.2.2.3-1: Minimum requirements for error vector magnitude

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | Unit | Average EVM level |
| QPSK | % | 17.5 |
| 16 QAM | % | 12.5 |
| 64 QAM | % | 8.0 |

##### 9.6.2.2.4 EVM frame structure for measurement

EVM shall be evaluated for each NR carrier over all allocated resource blocks and uplink subframes. Different modulation schemes listed in table 9.6.2.2.3-1 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.

### 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.

## 9.7 OTA unwanted emissions

### 9.7.1 General

Unwanted emissions consist of so-called out-of-band emissions and spurious emissions according to ITU definitions ITU-R SM.329 [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 OTA out-of-band emissions requirement for the *IAB-MT type 1-O. IAB-DU type 1-O, IAB-DU type 1-O* and *IAB-DU type 2-O* transmitter is specified both in terms of Adjacent Channel Leakage power Ratio (ACLR) and operating band unwanted emissions (OBUE). OTA Unwanted emissions outside of this frequency range are limited by an OTA spurious emissions requirement.

The maximum offset of the operating band unwanted emissions mask from the *operating band* edge is ΔfOBUE. The value of ΔfOBUE is defined in table 9.7.1-1 *IAB-DU type 1-O* and *type 2-O* and in table 9.7.1-2 *IAB-MT type 1-O* and *type 2-O* for NR *operating bands*.

Table 9.7.1-1: Maximum offset ΔfOBUE outside the downlink *operating band* for IAB-DU

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| IAB-DU type | *Operating band* characteristics | ΔfOBUE (MHz) |
| *IAB-DU type 1-O* | FDL,high – FDL,low < 100 MHz | 10 |
|  | 100 MHz ≤ FDL,high – FDL,low ≤ 900 MHz | 40 |
| *IAB-DU type 2-O* | FDL,high – FDL,low ≤ 4000 MHz | 1500 |

Table 9.7.1-2: Maximum offset ΔfOBUE outside the uplink *operating band* for IAB-MT

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| IAB-MT type | *Operating band* characteristics | ΔfOBUE (MHz) |
| *IAB-MT type 1-O* | FUL,high – FUL,low < 100 MHz | 10 |
|  | 100 MHz ≤ FUL,high – FUL,low ≤ 900 MHz | 40 |
| *IAB-MT type 2-O* | FUL,high – FUL,low ≤ 4000 MHz | 1500 |

The unwanted emission requirements are applied per cell for all the configurations. Requirements for OTA unwanted emissions are captured using TRP, *directional requirements* or co-location requirements as described per requirement.

There is in addition a requirement for occupied bandwidth.

### 9.7.2 OTA occupied bandwidth

#### 9.7.2.1 General

The OTA 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 [3].

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

The OTA 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 OTA occupied bandwidth according to the definition in the present clause.

The OTA occupied bandwidth is defined as a *directional requirement* and shall be met in the manufacturer's declared *OTA coverage range* at the RIB.

#### 9.7.2.2 Minimum requirement for *IAB-DU type 1-O* and *IAB-DU type* 2-O

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

#### 9.7.2.3 Minimum requirement for *IAB-MT type 1-O* and *IAB-MT type* 2-O

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

### 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*.

#### 9.7.3.2 Minimum requirement for *IAB-DU type 1-O and IAB-MT type 1-O*

The ACLR (CACLR) absolute *basic limits* in table 6.6.3.2-2 + X, 6.6.3.2-5 + X (where and X = 9 dB for IAB-DU and X = 10log10(NTXU,countedpercell) for IAB-MT) or the ACLR (CACLR) *basic limit* 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 a *RIB* operating in multi-carrier or contiguous CA, the ACLR requirements in clause 6.6.3.2 shall apply to *IAB-DU* and *IAB-MT channel bandwidths* of the outermost carrier for the frequency ranges defined in table 6.6.3.2-1.For a RIB 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 RIB*, 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.

#### 9.7.3.3 Minimum requirement for *IAB-DU type 2-O* and *Wide Area IAB-MT type 2-O*

The OTA ACLR limit is specified in table 9.7.3.3-1.

The OTA ACLR absolute limit is specified in table 9.7.3.3-2.

The OTA ACLR (CACLR) absolute limit in table 9.7.3.3-2 or 9.7.3.3-5 or the ACLR (CACLR) limit in table 9.7.3.3-1, 9.7.3.3-3 or 9.7.3.3-4, whichever is less stringent, shall apply.

For a *RIB* operating in multi-carrier or contiguous CA, the OTA ACLR requirements in table 9.7.3.3-1 shall apply to *IAB-DU* and *IAB-MT channel bandwidths* of the outermost carrier for the frequency ranges defined in the table.For a RIB operating in *non-contiguous spectrum*, the OTA ACLR requirement in table 9.7.3.3-3 shall apply in *sub-block gaps* for the frequency ranges defined in the table, while the OTA CACLR requirement in table 9.7.3.3-4 shall apply in *sub-block gaps* for the frequency ranges defined in the table.

The CACLR in a *sub-block 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*, and

b) the filtered mean power centred on a frequency channel adjacent to one of the respective *sub-block* edges.

The assumed filter for the adjacent channel frequency is defined in table 9.7.3.3-4 and the filters on the assigned channels are defined in table 9.7.3.3-6.

For operation in *non-contiguous spectrum*, the CACLR for NR carriers located on either side of the *sub-block gap* shall be higher than the value specified in table 9.7.3.3-4.

Table 9.7.3.3-1: *IAB-DU type 2-O* and Wide area *IAB-MT type 2-O* 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 | Filter on the adjacent channel frequency and corresponding filter bandwidth | ACLR limit  (dB) |
| 50, 100, 200, 400 | BWChannel | NR of same BW (Note 2) | Square (BWConfig) | 28 (Note 3)  26 (Note 4) |
| 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: Applicable to bands defined within the frequency spectrum range of 24.25 – 33.4 GHz  NOTE 4: Applicable to bands defined within the frequency spectrum range of 37 – 52.6 GHz | | | | |

Table 9.7.3.3-2: *IAB-DU type 2-O* and Wide area I*AB-MT type 2-O* ACLR absolute limit

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| IAB-DU and IAB-MT class | ACLR absolute limit |
| Wide area IAB-DU and Wide area IAB-MT | -13 dBm/MHz |
| Medium range IAB-DU | -20 dBm/MHz |
| Local area IAB-DU | -20 dBm/MHz |

Table 9.7.3.3-3: *IAB DU type 2-O* and Wide Area *IAB-MT type 2-O* ACLR limit in non-contiguous spectrum

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *IAB-DU* and *IAB-MT channel bandwidth* of *lowest/highest carrier* transmitted (MHz) | *Sub-block gap* size (Wgap) where the limit applies (MHz) | *IAB-DU* and *IAB-MT* adjacent channel centre frequency offset below or above the *sub-block* edge (inside the gap) | Assumed adjacent channel carrier | Filter on the adjacent channel frequency and corresponding filter bandwidth | ACLR limit |
| 50, 100 | Wgap≥ 100 (Note 5)  Wgap≥ 250 (Note 6) | 25 MHz | 50 MHz NR (Note 2) | Square (BWConfig) | 28 (Note 3)  26 (Note 4) |
| 200, 400 | Wgap≥ 400 (Note 6)  Wgap≥ 250 (Note 5) | 100 MHz | 200 MHz NR (Note 2) | Square (BWConfig) | 28 (Note 3)  26 (Note 4) |
| 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 to bands defined within the frequency spectrum range of 24.25 – 33.4 GHz.  NOTE 4: Applicable to bands defined within the frequency spectrum range of 37 – 52.6 GHz.  NOTE 5: Applicable in case the *IAB-DU or IAB-MT channel bandwidth* of the NR carrier transmitted at the other edge of the gap is 50 or 100 MHz.  NOTE 6: Applicable in case the *IAB-DU or IAB-MT channel bandwidth* of the NR carrier transmitted at the other edge of the gap is 200 or 400 MHz. | | | | | |

Table 9.7.3.3-4: *IAB DU type 2-O* and Wide Area *IAB-MT type 2-O* CACLR limit in non-contiguous spectrum

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *IAB-DU* and *IAB-MT channel bandwidth* of *lowest/highest carrier* transmitted (MHz) | | *Sub-block gap* size (Wgap) where the limit applies (MHz) | *IAB-DU* and *IAB-MT* adjacent channel centre frequency offset below or above the *sub-block* edge (inside the gap) | Assumed adjacent channel carrier | Filter on the adjacent channel frequency and corresponding filter bandwidth | CACLR limit |
| 50, 100 | | 50 ≤Wgap< 100 (Note 5)  50 ≤Wgap< 250 (Note 6) | 25 MHz | 50 MHz NR (Note 2) | Square (BWConfig) | 28 (Note 3)  26 (Note 4) |
| 200, 400 | | 200 ≤Wgap< 400 (Note 6)  200 ≤Wgap< 250 (Note 5) | 100 MHz | 200 MHz NR (Note 2) | Square (BWConfig) | 28 (Note 3)  26 (Note 4) |
| 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 to bands defined within the frequency spectrum range of 24.25 – 33.4 GHz.  NOTE 4: Applicable to bands defined within the frequency spectrum range of 37 – 52.6 GHz.  NOTE 5: Applicable in case the *IAB-DU* or *IAB-MT channel bandwidth* of the NR carrier transmitted at the other edge of the gap is 50 or 100 MHz.  NOTE 6: Applicable in case the *IAB-DU* or *IAB-MT channel bandwidth* of the NR carrier transmitted at the other edge of the gap is 200 or 400 MHz. | | | | | | |

Table 9.7.3.3-5: *IAB-DU type 2-O* and Wide area *IAB-MT type 2-O* CACLR absolute limit

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| IAB-DU and IAB-MT class | CACLR absolute limit |
| Wide area IAB-DU and Wide area IAB-MT | -13 dBm/MHz |
| Medium range IAB-DU | -20 dBm/MHz |
| Local area IAB-DU | -20 dBm/MHz |

Table 9.7.3.3-6: Filter parameters for the assigned channel

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

#### 9.7.3.4 Minimum requirement for *Local Area IAB-MT type 2-O*

The OTA ACLR limit is specified in table 9.7.3.4-1.

The OTA ACLR absolute limit is specified in table 9.7.3.4-2.

The OTA ACLR (CACLR) absolute limit in table 9.7.3.4-2 or 9.7.3.4-5 or the ACLR (CACLR) limit in table 9.7.3.4-1, 9.7.3.4-3 or 9.7.3.4-4, whichever is less stringent, shall apply.

Requirements specified for Local Area IAB-DU type 2-O in clause 9.7.3.3 shall apply to Local Area IAB-MT type 2-O during transmission in DL timeslot.

For a *RIB* operating in multi-carrier or contiguous CA, the OTA ACLR requirements in table 9.7.3.4-1 shall apply to *IAB-MT channel bandwidths* of the outermost carrier for the frequency ranges defined in the table.For a RIB operating in *non-contiguous spectrum*, the OTA ACLR requirement in table 9.7.3.4-3 shall apply in *sub-block gaps* for the frequency ranges defined in the table, while the OTA CACLR requirement in table 9.7.3.4-4 shall apply in *sub-block gaps* for the frequency ranges defined in the table.

The CACLR in a *sub-block 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*, and

b) the filtered mean power centred on a frequency channel adjacent to one of the respective *sub-block* edges.

The assumed filter for the adjacent channel frequency is defined in table 9.7.3.4-4 and the filters on the assigned channels are defined in table 9.7.3.4-6.

For operation in *non-contiguous spectrum*, the CACLR for NR carriers located on either side of the *sub-block gap* shall be higher than the value specified in table 9.7.3.4-4.

Table 9.7.3.4-1: Local Area *IAB-MT type 2-O* ACLR limit

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *IAB-MT channel bandwidth* of *lowest/highest carrier* transmitted  BWChannel (MHz) | *IAB-MT* adjacent channel centre frequency offset below the *lowest* or above the *highest carrier* centre frequency transmitted | Assumed adjacent channel carrier | Filter on the adjacent channel frequency and corresponding filter bandwidth | ACLR limit  (dB) |
| 50, 100, 200, 400 | BWChannel | NR of same BW (Note 2) | Square (BWConfig) | 24 (Note 3) |
| NOTE 1: BWChannel and BWConfig are the *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: Applicable to bands defined within the frequency spectrum range of 24.25 – 33.4 GHz and 37 – 52.6 GHz | | | | |

Table 9.7.3.3-2: Local Area *IAB-MT type 2-O* ACLR absolute limit

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| IAB-MT class | ACLR absolute limit |
| Local area IAB-MT | -20 dBm/MHz |

Table 9.7.3.3-3: Local Area *IAB-MT type 2-O* ACLR limit in non-contiguous spectrum

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *IAB-MT channel bandwidth* of *lowest/highest carrier* transmitted (MHz) | *Sub-block gap* size (Wgap) where the limit applies (MHz) | *IAB-MT* adjacent channel centre frequency offset below or above the *sub-block* edge (inside the gap) | Assumed adjacent channel carrier | Filter on the adjacent channel frequency and corresponding filter bandwidth | ACLR limit |
| 50, 100 | Wgap≥ 100 (Note 4)  Wgap≥ 250 (Note 5) | 25 MHz | 50 MHz NR (Note 2) | Square (BWConfig) | 24 (Note 3) |
| 200, 400 | Wgap≥ 400 (Note 5)  Wgap≥ 250 (Note 4) | 100 MHz | 200 MHz NR (Note 2) | Square (BWConfig) | 24 (Note 3) |
| 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 to bands defined within the frequency spectrum range of 24.25 – 33.4 GHz and 37 – 52.6 GHz.  NOTE 4: Applicable in case the *IAB-MT channel bandwidth* of the NR carrier transmitted at the other edge of the gap is 50 or 100 MHz.  NOTE 5: Applicable in case the *IAB-MT channel bandwidth* of the NR carrier transmitted at the other edge of the gap is 200 or 400 MHz. | | | | | |

Table 9.7.3.3-4: Local Area *IAB-MT type 2-O* CACLR limit in non-contiguous spectrum

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *IAB-MT channel bandwidth* of *lowest/highest carrier* transmitted (MHz) | | *Sub-block gap* size (Wgap) where the limit applies (MHz) | *IAB-MT* adjacent channel centre frequency offset below or above the *sub-block* edge (inside the gap) | Assumed adjacent channel carrier | Filter on the adjacent channel frequency and corresponding filter bandwidth | CACLR limit |
| 50, 100 | | 50 ≤Wgap< 100 (Note 4)  50 ≤Wgap< 250 (Note 5) | 25 MHz | 50 MHz NR (Note 2) | Square (BWConfig) | 24 (Note 3) |
| 200, 400 | | 200 ≤Wgap< 400 (Note 5)  200 ≤Wgap< 250 (Note 4) | 100 MHz | 200 MHz NR (Note 2) | Square (BWConfig) | 24 (Note 3) |
| 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 to bands defined within the frequency spectrum range of 24.25 – 33.4 GHz.  NOTE 4: Applicable in case the *IAB-MT channel bandwidth* of the NR carrier transmitted at the other edge of the gap is 50 or 100 MHz.  NOTE 5: Applicable in case the *IAB-MT channel bandwidth* of the NR carrier transmitted at the other edge of the gap is 200 or 400 MHz. | | | | | | |

Table 9.7.3.3-5: Local Area *IAB-MT type 2-O* CACLR absolute limit

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| IAB-MT class | CACLR absolute limit |
| Local area IAB-MT | -20 dBm/MHz |

Table 9.7.3.3-6: Filter parameters for the assigned channel

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

### 9.7.4 OTA operating band unwanted emissions

#### 9.7.4.1 General

The OTA limits for operating band unwanted emissions are specified as TRP per RIB unless otherwise stated.

#### 9.7.4.2 Minimum requirement for *IAB-DU type 1-O*

Out-of-band emissions in FR1 are limited by OTA operating band unwanted emission limits. Unless otherwise stated, the operating band unwanted emission limits in FR1 are defined from ΔfOBUE below the lowest frequency of each supported downlink *operating band* up to ΔfOBUE above the highest frequency of each supported downlink *operating band*. The values of ΔfOBUE are defined in table 9.7.1-1 for the NR *operating bands*.

The requirements shall apply whatever the type of transmitter considered and for all transmission modes foreseen by the manufacturer's specification. For a *RIB* operating in multi-carrier or contiguous CA, the requirements apply to *IAB-DU channel bandwidths* of the outermost carrier for the frequency ranges defined in clause 6.6.4.1.

For a *RIB* operating in *non-contiguous spectrum*, the requirements shall apply inside any *sub-block gap* for the frequency ranges defined in clause 6.6.4.1.

For a *multi-band RIB*, the requirements shall apply inside any *Inter RF Bandwidth gap* for the frequency ranges defined in clause 6.6.4.1.

The OTA operating band unwanted emission requirement for *IAB-DU type 1-O* is that for each applicable *basic limit* in clause 6.6.4.2, the power of any unwanted emission shall not exceed an OTA limit specified as the *basic limit* + X, where X = 9 dB.

#### 9.7.4.3 Minimum requirement for *IAB-MT type 1-O*

Out-of-band emissions in FR1 are limited by OTA operating band unwanted emission limits. Unless otherwise stated, the operating band unwanted emission limits in FR1 are defined from ΔfOBUE below the lowest frequency of each supported uplink *operating band* up to ΔfOBUE above the highest frequency of each supported uplink *operating band*. The values of ΔfOBUE are defined in table 9.7.1-2 for the NR *operating bands*.

The requirements shall apply whatever the type of transmitter considered and for all transmission modes foreseen by the manufacturer's specification. For a *RIB* operating in multi-carrier or contiguous CA, the requirements apply to *IAB-MT channel bandwidths* of the outermost carrier for the frequency ranges defined in clause 6.6.4.1.

For a *RIB* operating in *non-contiguous spectrum*, the requirements shall apply inside any *sub-block gap* for the frequency ranges defined in clause 6.6.4.1.

For a *multi-band RIB*, the requirements shall apply inside any *Inter RF Bandwidth gap* for the frequency ranges defined in clause 6.6.4.1.

The OTA operating band unwanted emission requirement for *IAB-MT type 1-O* is that for each applicable *basic limit* in clause 6.6.4.2, the power of any unwanted emission shall not exceed an OTA limit specified as the *basic limit* + X, where X = 10log10(NTXU,countedpercell) dB.

#### 9.7.4.4 Additional requirements

##### 9.7.4.4.1 Limits in FCC Title 47

The IAB-DU and IAB-MT may have to comply with the applicable emission limits established by FCC Title 47 [20], when deployed in regions where those limits are applied, and under the conditions declared by the manufacturer.

#### 9.7.4.5 Minimum requirement for *IAB-DU type 2-O* and *IAB-MT type 2-O*

##### 9.7.4.5.1 General

The requirements of either clause 9.7.4.5.2 (Category A limits) or clause 9.7.4.5.3 (Category B limits) shall apply. The application of either Category A or Category B limits shall be the same as for General OTA transmitter spurious emissions requirements (*IAB-DU and IAB-MT type 2-O*) in clause 9.7.6.3.2. In addition, the limits in clause 9.7.4.5.4 may also apply.

Out-of-band emissions in FR2 are limited by OTA operating band unwanted emission limits.

For IAB-DU type 2-O, unless otherwise stated, the OTA operating band unwanted emission limits in FR2 are defined from ΔfOBUE below the lowest frequency of each supported downlink *operating band* up to ΔfOBUE above the highest frequency of each supported downlink *operating band*.

For IAB-MT type 2-O, unless otherwise stated, the OTA operating band unwanted emission limits in FR2 are defined from ΔfOBUE below the lowest frequency of each supported uplink *operating band* up to ΔfOBUE above the highest frequency of each supported uplink *operating band*.

The values of ΔfOBUE are defined in table 9.7.1-1 and 9.7.1-2 for the NR *operating bands*.

The requirements shall apply whatever the type of transmitter considered and for all transmission modes foreseen by the manufacturer's specification. For a *RIB* operating in multi-carrier or contiguous CA, the requirements apply to the frequencies (ΔfOBUE) starting from the edge of the *contiguous transmission bandwidth.* In addition, for a *RIB* operating in *non-contiguous spectrum*, the requirements apply inside any *sub-block gap*.

Emissions shall not exceed the maximum levels specified in the tables below, where:

- Δf is the separation between the *contiguous transmission bandwidth* edge frequency and the nominal -3dB point of the measuring filter closest to the *contiguous transmission bandwidth* edge.

- f\_offset is the separation between the *contiguous transmission bandwidth* edge frequency and the centre of the measuring filter.

- f\_offsetmax is the offset to the frequency ΔfOBUE outside thedownlink *operating band*, where ΔfOBUE is defined in table 9.7.1-1.

- Δfmax is equal to f\_offsetmax minus half of the bandwidth of the measuring filter.

In addition, inside any *sub-block gap* for a *RIB* operating in *non-contiguous spectrum*, emissions shall not exceed the cumulative sum of the limits specified for the adjacent *sub-blocks* on each side of the *sub-block gap*. The limit for each *sub-block* is specified in clauses 9.7.4.5.2 and 9.7.4.5.3 below, where in this case:

- Δf is the separation between the *sub-block* edge frequency and the nominal -3 dB point of the measuring filter closest to the *sub-block* edge.

- f\_offset is the separation between the *sub-block* edge frequency and the centre of the measuring filter.

- f\_offsetmax is equal to the *sub-block gap* bandwidth minus half of the bandwidth of the measuring filter.

- Δfmax is equal to f\_offsetmax minus half of the bandwidth of the measuring filter.

##### 9.7.4.5.2 OTA operating band unwanted emission limits (Category A)

IAB-DU and IAB-MT unwanted emissions shall not exceed the maximum levels specified in table 9.7.4.3.2‑1 and 9.7.4.3.2-2.

Table 9.7.4.5.2-1: OBUE limits applicable in the frequency range 24.25 – 33.4 GHz

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Frequency offset of measurement filter -3B point, Δf | Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f\_offset | Limit | *Measurement bandwidth* |
| 0 MHz ≤ Δf < 0.1\*BWcontiguous | 0.5 MHz ≤ f\_offset < 0.1\* BWcontiguous +0.5 MHz | Min(-5 dBm, Max(Prated,t,TRP – 35 dB, -12 dBm)) | 1 MHz |
| 0.1\*BWcontiguous ≤ Δf < Δfmax | 0.1\* BWcontiguous +0.5 MHz ≤ f\_offset < f\_ offsetmax | Min(-13 dBm, Max(Prated,t,TRP – 43 dB, -20 dBm)) | 1 MHz |
| NOTE 1: For *non-contiguous spectrum* operation within any *operating band* the limitwithin *sub-block gaps* is calculated as a cumulative sum of contributions from adjacent *sub-blocks* on each side of the *sub-block gap*. | | | |

Table 9.7.4.5.2-2: OBUE limits applicable in the frequency range 37 – 52.6 GHz

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Frequency offset of measurement filter -3B point, Δf | Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f\_offset | Limit | *Measurement bandwidth* |
| 0 MHz ≤ Δf < 0.1\*BWcontiguous | 0.5 MHz ≤ f\_offset < 0.1\* BWcontiguous +0.5 MHz | Min(-5 dBm, Max(Prated,t,TRP – 33 dB, -12 dBm)) | 1 MHz |
| 0.1\*BWcontiguous ≤ Δf < Δfmax | 0.1\* BWcontiguous +0.5 MHz ≤ f\_offset < f\_ offsetmax | Min(-13 dBm, Max(Prated,t,TRP – 41 dB, -20 dBm)) | 1 MHz |
| NOTE 1: For *non-contiguous spectrum* operation within any *operating band* the limitwithin *sub-block gaps* is calculated as a cumulative sum of contributions from adjacent *sub-blocks* on each side of the *sub-block gap*. | | | |

##### 9.7.4.5.3 OTA operating band unwanted emission limits (Category B)

IAB-DU and IAB-MT unwanted emissions shall not exceed the maximum levels specified in table 9.7.4.5.3‑1 or 9.7.4.5.3-2.

Table 9.7.4.5.3-1: OBUE limits applicable in the frequency range 24.25 – 33.4 GHz

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Frequency offset of measurement filter -3 dB point, Δf | Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f\_offset | Limit | *Measurement bandwidth* |
| 0 MHz ≤ Δf < 0.1\*BWcontiguous | 0.5 MHz ≤ f\_offset < 0.1\* BWcontiguous +0.5 MHz | Min(-5 dBm, Max(Prated,t,TRP – 35 dB, -12 dBm)) | 1 MHz |
| 0.1\*BWcontiguous ≤ Δf < ΔfB | 0.1\* BWcontiguous +0.5 MHz ≤ f\_offset < ΔfB +0.5 MHz | Min(-13 dBm, Max(Prated,t,TRP – 43 dB, -20 dBm)) | 1 MHz |
| ΔfB ≤ Δf < Δfmax | ΔfB +5 MHz ≤ f\_offset < f\_ offsetmax | Min(-5 dBm, Max(Prated,t,TRP – 33 dB, -10 dBm)) | 10 MHz |
| NOTE 1: For non-contiguous spectrum operation within any *operating band* the limitwithin sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of contributions from adjacent sub-blocks on each side of the sub-block gap.  NOTE 2: ΔfB = 2\*BWcontiguous when BWcontiguous ≤ 500 MHz, otherwise ΔfB = BWcontiguous + 500 MHz. | | | |

Table 9.7.4.5.3-2: OBUE limits applicable in the frequency range 37 – 52.6 GHz

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Frequency offset of measurement filter -3 dB point, Δf | Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f\_offset | Limit | *Measurement bandwidth* |
| 0 MHz ≤ Δf < 0.1\*BWcontiguous | 0.5 MHz ≤ f\_offset < 0.1\* BWcontiguous +0.5 MHz | Min(-5 dBm, Max(Prated,t,TRP – 33 dB, -12 dBm)) | 1 MHz |
| 0.1\*BWcontiguous ≤ Δf < ΔfB | 0.1\* BWcontiguous +0.5 MHz ≤ f\_offset < ΔfB +0.5 MHz | Min(-13 dBm, Max(Prated,t,TRP – 41 dB, -20 dBm)) | 1 MHz |
| ΔfB ≤ Δf < Δfmax | ΔfB +5 MHz ≤ f\_offset < f\_ offsetmax | Min(-5 dBm, Max(Prated,t,TRP – 31 dB, -10 dBm)) | 10 MHz |
| NOTE 1: For non-contiguous spectrum operation within any *operating band* the limitwithin sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of contributions from adjacent sub-blocks on each side of the sub-block gap.  NOTE 2: ΔfB = 2\*BWcontiguous when BWcontiguous ≤ 500 MHz, otherwise ΔfB = BWcontiguous + 500 MHz. | | | |

##### 9.7.4.5.4 Additional OTA operating band unwanted emission requirements

9.7.4.5.4.1 Protection of Earth Exploration Satellite Service

For IAB-DU and IAB-MT operating in the frequency range 24.25 – 27.5 GHz, the power of unwanted emission shall not exceed the limits in table 9.7.4.5.4.1-1.

Table 9.7.4.5.4.1-1: OBUE limits for protection of Earth Exploration Satellite Service

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Frequency range | Limit | *Measurement Bandwidth* |
| 23.6 – 24 GHz | -3 dBm (Note 1) | 200 MHz |
| 23.6 – 24 GHz | -9 dBm (Note 2) | 200 MHz |
| NOTE 1: This limit applies to IAB-DU and IAB-MT brought into use on or before 1 September 2027 and enters into force from January 1, 2021.  NOTE 2: This limit applies to IAB-DU and IAB-MT brought into use after 1 September 2027. | | |

### 9.7.5 OTA transmitter spurious emissions

#### 9.7.5.1 General

Unless otherwise stated, all requirements are measured as mean power.

The OTA spurious emissions limits are specified as TRP per RIB unless otherwise stated.

#### 9.7.5.2 Minimum requirement for *IAB-DU type 1-O and IAB-MT type 1-O*

##### 9.7.5.2.1 General

For IAB-DU, the OTA transmitter spurious emission limits for FR1 shall apply from 30 MHz to 12.75 GHz, excluding the frequency range from ΔfOBUE below the lowest frequency of each supported downlink *operating band*, up to ΔfOBUE above the highest frequency of each supported downlink *operating band*, where the ΔfOBUE is defined in table 9.7.1-1. For some FR1 *operating bands*, the upper limit is higher than 12.75 GHz in order to comply with the 5th harmonic limit of the downlink *operating band*, as specified in ITU-R recommendation SM.329 [16].

For IAB-MT, the OTA transmitter spurious emission limits for FR1 shall apply from 30 MHz to 12.75 GHz, excluding the frequency range from ΔfOBUE below the lowest frequency of each supported uplink *operating band*, up to ΔfOBUE above the highest frequency of each supported uplink *operating band*, where the ΔfOBUE is defined in table 9.7.1-2. For some FR1 *operating bands*, the upper limit is higher than 12.75 GHz in order to comply with the 5th harmonic limit of the uplink *operating band*, as specified in ITU-R recommendation SM.329 [16].

For *multi-band RIB* each supported *operating band* and ΔfOBUE MHz around each band are excluded from the OTA transmitter spurious emissions requirements.

The requirements shall apply whatever the type of transmitter considered (single carrier or multi-carrier). It applies for all transmission modes foreseen by the manufacturer's specification.

*IAB-DU type 1-O* and *IAB-MT type 1-O* requirements consist of OTA transmitter spurious emission requirements based on TRP and co-location requirements not based on TRP.

##### 9.7.5.2.2 General OTA transmitter spurious emissions requirements

The Tx spurious emissions requirements for *IAB-DU type 1-O* are that for each applicable *basic limit* above 30 MHz in clause 6.6.5.2.1, the TRP of any spurious emission shall not exceed an OTA limit specified as the *basic limit* + X, where X = 9 dB, unless stated differently in regional regulation.

The Tx spurious emissions requirements for *IAB-MT type 1-O* are that for each applicable *basic limit* above 30 MHz in clause 6.6.5.2.1, the TRP of any spurious emission shall not exceed an OTA limit specified as the *basic limit* + X, where X = 10log10(NTXU,countedpercell) dB, unless stated differently in regional regulation.

##### 9.7.5.2.3 Additional spurious emissions requirements

These requirements may be applied for the protection of systems operating in frequency ranges other than IAB-DU downlink *operating band* orIAB-MT uplink *operating band*. The limits may apply as an optional protection of such systems that are deployed in the same geographical area as the IAB-Node, or they may be set by local or regional regulation as a mandatory requirement for an NR *operating band*. It is in some cases not stated in the present document whether a requirement is mandatory or under what exact circumstances that a limit applies, since this is set by local or regional regulation. An overview of regional requirements in the present document is given in clause 4.5.

Some requirements may apply for the protection of specific equipment (UE, MS and/or BS) or equipment operating in specific systems (GSM, CDMA, UTRA, E-UTRA, NR, etc.). The Tx additional spurious emissions requirements for *IAB-DU type 1-O* and *IAB-MT type 1-O* are that for each applicable *basic limit* in clause 6.6.5.2.2, the TRP of any spurious emission shall not exceed an OTA limit specified as the *basic limit* + X, where X = 9 dB for IAB-DU and X = 10log10(NTXU,countedpercell) dB for IAB-MT.

##### 9.7.5.2.4 Co-location with other base stations and IAB-Nodes

These requirements may be applied for the protection of other receivers when GSM900, DCS1800, PCS1900, GSM850, CDMA850, UTRA FDD, UTRA TDD, E-UTRA, NR BS, IAB-DU and/or IAB-MT are co-located with an IAB-Node.

The requirements assume co-location with the same class.

NOTE: For co-location with UTRA, the requirements are based on co-location with UTRA FDD or TDD base stations.

This requirement is a co-location requirement as defined in clause 4.9, the power levels are specified at the *co-location reference antenna* output(s).

The power sum of any spurious emission is specified over all supported polarizations at the output(s) of the *co-location reference antenna* and shall not exceed the *basic limits* in clause 6.6.5.2.3 + X dB, where X = -21 dB for IAB-DU and X = -30 + 10log10(NTXU,countedpercell) dB for IAB-MT.

For a *multi-band RIB*, the exclusions and conditions in the notes column of table 6.6.5.2.3-1 apply for each supported *operating band*.

#### 9.7.5.3 Minimum requirement for *IAB-DU type 2-O and IAB-MT type 2-O*

##### 9.7.5.3.1 General

For IAB-DU type 2-O, the OTA transmitter spurious emission limits apply from 30 MHz to 2nd harmonic of the upper frequency edge of the downlink *operating band*, excluding the frequency range from ΔfOBUE below the lowest frequency of the downlink *operating band*, up to ΔfOBUE above the highest frequency of the downlink *operating band*, where the ΔfOBUE is defined in table 9.7.1-1.

For IAB-MT type 2-O, the OTA transmitter spurious emission limits apply from 30 MHz to 2nd harmonic of the upper frequency edge of the downlink *operating band*, excluding the frequency range from ΔfOBUE below the lowest frequency of the uplink *operating band*, up to ΔfOBUE above the highest frequency of the uplink *operating band*, where the ΔfOBUE is defined in table 9.7.1-2.

##### 9.7.5.3.2 General OTA transmitter spurious emissions requirements

###### 9.7.5.3.2.1 General

The requirements of either clause 9.7.5.3.2.2 (Category A limits) or clause 9.7.5.3.2.3 (Category B limits) shall apply. The application of either Category A or Category B limits shall be the same as for Operating band unwanted emissions in clause 9.7.4.

###### 9.7.5.3.2.2 OTA transmitter spurious emissions (Category A)

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the limits in table 9.7.5.3.2-1

Table 9.7.5.3.2.2-1: IAB-DU and IAB-MT radiated Tx spurious emission limits in FR2

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Frequency range | Limit | *Measurement Bandwidth* | Note |
| 30 MHz – 1 GHz | -13 dBm | 100 kHz | Note 1 |
| 1 GHz – 2nd harmonic of the upper frequency edge of the DL *operating band* |  | 1 MHz | Note 1, Note 2 |
| NOTE 1: Bandwidth as in ITU-R SM.329 [16], s4.1  NOTE 2: Upper frequency as in ITU-R SM.329 [16], s2.5 table 1. | | | |

###### 9.7.5.3.2.3 OTA transmitter spurious emissions (Category B)

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the limits in table 9.7.5.3.2.3-1.

Table 9.7.5.3.2.3-1: IAB-DU and IAB-MT radiated Tx spurious emission limits in FR2 (Category B)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Frequency range  (Note 4) | Limit | *Measurement Bandwidth* | Note |
| 30 MHz ↔ 1 GHz | -36 dBm | 100 kHz | Note 1 |
| 1 GHz ↔ 18 GHz | -30 dBm | 1 MHz | Note 1 |
| 18 GHz ↔ Fstep,1 | -20 dBm | 10 MHz | Note 2 |
| Fstep,1  ↔ Fstep,2 | -15 dBm | 10 MHz | Note 2 |
| Fstep,2 ↔ Fstep,3 | -10 dBm | 10 MHz | Note 2 |
| Fstep,4  ↔ Fstep,5 | -10 dBm | 10 MHz | Note 2 |
| Fstep,5  ↔ Fstep,6 | -15 dBm | 10 MHz | Note 2 |
| Fstep,6 ↔ 2nd harmonic of the upper frequency edge of the DL *operating band* | -20 dBm | 10 MHz | Note 2, Note 3 |
| NOTE 1: Bandwidth as in ITU-R SM.329 [16], s4.1  NOTE 2: Limit and bandwidth as in ERC Recommendation 74-01 [19], Annex 2.  NOTE 3: Upper frequency as in ITU-R SM.329 [16], s2.5 table 1.  NOTE 4: The step frequencies Fstep,X are defined in Table 9.7.5.3.2.3-2. | | | |

Table 9.7.5.3.2.3-2: Step frequencies for defining the IAB-DU and IAB-MT radiated Tx spurious emission limits in FR2 (Category B)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Operating band | Fstep,1 (GHz) | Fstep,2 (GHz) | Fstep,3 (GHz) (Note 2) | Fstep,4 (GHz) (Note 2) | Fstep,5 (GHz) | Fstep,6 (GHz) |
| n258 | 18 | 21 | 22.75 | 29 | 30.75 | 40.5 |
| n259 | 23.5 | 35.5 | 38 | 45 | 47.5 | 59.5 |
| NOTE 1: Fstep,X are based on ERC Recommendation 74-01 [19], Annex 2.  NOTE 2: Fstep,3 and Fstep,4 are aligned with the values for ΔfOBUE in Table 9.7.1-1 and Table 9.7.1-2. | | | | | | |

##### 9.7.5.3.3 Additional OTA transmitter spurious emissions requirements

These requirements may be applied for the protection of systems operating in frequency ranges other than the IAB-Node. The limits may apply as an optional protection of such systems that are deployed in the same geographical area as the IAB-Node, or they may be set by local or regional regulation as a mandatory requirement for an NR operating band. It is in some cases not stated in the present document whether a requirement is mandatory or under what exact circumstances that a limit applies, since this is set by local or regional regulation. An overview of regional requirements in the present document is given in clause 4.5.

###### 9.7.5.3.3.1 Limits for protection of Earth Exploration Satellite Service

For IAB-DU and IAB-MT operating in the frequency range 24.25 – 27.5 GHz, the power of any spurious emissions shall not exceed the limits in Table 9.7.5.3.3.1-1.

Table 9.7.5.3.3.1-1: Limits for protection of Earth Exploration Satellite Service

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Frequency range | Limit | *Measurement Bandwidth* | Note |
| 23.6 – 24 GHz | -3 dBm | 200 MHz | Note 1 |
| 23.6 – 24 GHz | -9 dBm | 200 MHz | Note 2 |
| NOTE 1: This limit applies to IAB-DU and IAB-MT brought into use on or before 1 September 2027 and enters into force from January 1, 2021.  NOTE 2: This limit applies to IAB-DU and IAB-MT brought into use after 1 September 2027. | | | |

## 9.8 OTA transmitter intermodulation

### 9.8.1 General

The OTA transmitter intermodulation requirement is a measure of the capability of the transmitter unit to inhibit the generation of signals in its non-linear elements caused by presence of the wanted signal and an interfering signal reaching the transmitter unit via the RDN and antenna array from a co-located base station or IAB. The requirement applies during the *transmitter ON period* and the *transmitter transient period.*

The requirement shall apply at each RIB supporting transmission in the *operating band*.

The transmitter intermodulation level is the *total radiated power* of the intermodulation products when an interfering signal is injected into the *co-location reference antenna*.

The OTA transmitter intermodulation requirement is not applicable for *IAB type 2-O*.

### 9.8.2 Minimum requirement for *IAB-DU type 1-O* and *IAB-MT type 1-O*

For *IAB type 1-O* the transmitter intermodulation level shall not exceed the TRP unwanted emission limits specified for OTA transmitter spurious emission in clause [9.7.5.2 (except clause 9.7.5.2.3 and clause 9.7.5.2.5)], OTA operating band unwanted emissions in clause [9.7.4.2] and OTA ACLR in clause [9.7.3.2] in the presence of a wanted signal and an interfering signal, defined in table 9.8.2-1.

The requirement is applicable outside the *IAB RF Bandwidth edges*. The interfering signal offset is defined relative to the *IAB RF Bandwidth* *edges* or *Radio Bandwidth* edges.

For RIBs supporting operation in *non-contiguous spectrum*, the requirement is also applicable inside a *sub-block gap* for interfering signal offsets where the interfering signal falls completely within the *sub-block gap*. The interfering signal offset is defined relative to the *sub-block* edges.

For RIBs supporting operation in multiple *operating bands*, the requirement shall apply relative to the *IAB RF Bandwidth* *edges* of each *operating band*. In case the *inter RF Bandwidth gap* is less than 3\*BWChannel (where BWChannel is the minimal *IAB-DU Channel Bandwidth* or IAB-MT Channel Bandwidth of the band), the requirement in the gap shall apply only for interfering signal offsets where the interfering signal falls completely within the *inter RF Bandwidth gap*.

Table 9.8. 2-1: Interfering and wanted signals for the OTA transmitter intermodulation requirement

| Parameter | Value |
| --- | --- |
| Wanted signal | NR signal or multi-carrier, or multiple intra-band contiguously or non-contiguously aggregated carriers |
| Interfering signal type | NR signal the minimum *IAB-DU Channel Bandwidth* (BWChannel) with or *IAB-MT Channel Bandwidth* (BWChannel) 15 kHz SCS of the band defined in clause 5.3.5 |
| Interfering signal level | The interfering signal level is the same power level as the IAB (Prated,t,TRP) fed into a *co-location reference antenna*. |
| Interfering signal centre frequency offset from the lower (upper) edge of the wanted signal or edge of *sub-block* inside a gap | , for n=1, 2 and 3 |
| NOTE 1: Interfering signal positions that are partially or completely outside of any downlink *operating band* of the RIB are excluded from the requirement, unless the interfering signal positions fall within the frequency range of adjacent downlink *operating bands* in the same geographical area.  NOTE 2: In Japan, NOTE 1 is not applied in Band n77, n78, n79.  NOTE 3: The Prated,t,TRP is split between polarizations at the *co-location reference antenna*. | |

# 10 Radiated receiver characteristics

## 10.1 General

Radiated receiver characteristics are specified at RIB for *IAB type 1-H*, *IAB type 1-O*, or *IAB type 2-O*, with full complement of transceivers for the configuration in normal operating condition.

Unless otherwise stated, the following arrangements apply for the radiated receiver characteristics requirements in clause 10:

- Requirements apply during the IAB receive period.

- Requirements shall be met for any transmitter setting.

- Throughput requirements defined for the radiated receiver characteristics do not assume HARQ retransmissions.

- When IAB is configured to receive multiple carriers, all the throughput requirements are applicable for each received carrier.

- For ACS, blocking and intermodulation characteristics, the negative offsets of the interfering signal apply relative to the lower *IAB RF Bandwidth* edge or *sub-block* edge inside a *sub-block gap*, and the positive offsets of the interfering signal apply relative to the upper *IAB RF Bandwidth* edge or *sub-block* edge inside a *sub-block gap*.

- Each requirement shall be met over the RoAoA specified.

NOTE 2: In normal operating condition the IAB in TDD operation is configured to TX OFF power during *receive period*.

For FR1 requirements which are to be met over the *OTA REFSENS RoAoA* absolute requirement values are offset by the following term:

ΔOTAREFSENS = 44.1 - 10\*log10(BeWθ,REFSENS\*BeWφ,REFSENS) dB for the reference direction

and

ΔOTAREFSENS = 41.1 - 10\*log10(BeWθ,REFSENS\*BeWφ,REFSENS) dB for all other directions

For requirements which are to be met over the *minSENS RoAoA* absolute requirement values are offset by the following term:

ΔminSENS = PREFSENS – EISminSENS (dB)

For FR2 requirements which are to be met over the *OTA REFSENS RoAoA* absolute requirement values are offset by the following term:

ΔFR2\_REFSENS = -3 dB for the reference direction

and

ΔFR2\_REFSENS = 0 dB for all other directions

## 10.2 OTA sensitivity

### 10.2.1 IAB-DU OTA sensitivity

#### 10.2.1.1 IAB-DU type 1-H and IAB-DU type 1-O

The OTA sensitivity requirement is a *directional requirement* based upon the declaration of one or more *OTA sensitivity directions declaration* (OSDD), related to a *IAB-DU type 1-H* and *IAB-DU type 1-O* receiver.

The IAB-DU reference sensitivity level is specified the same as the BS reference sensitivity level requirement for BSin TS 38.104 [2], subclause 10.2.1, where references to *BS channel bandwidth* apply to *IAB-DU channel bandwidth*.

#### 10.2.1.2 IAB-DU type 2-O

There is no OTA sensitivity requirement for FR2, the OTA sensitivity is the same as the OTA reference sensitivity in clause 10.3.

### 10.2.2 IAB-MT OTA sensitivity

#### 10.2.2.1 IAB-MT type 1-H and IAB-MT type 1-O

###### 10.2.2.1.1 General

The OTA sensitivity requirement is a *directional requirement* based upon the declaration of one or more *OTA sensitivity directions declaration* (OSDD), related to a *IAB-MT type 1-H* and *IAB-MT type 1-O* receiver.

The *IAB-MT type 1-H* and *IAB-MT type 1-O* may optionally be capable of redirecting/changing the *receiver target* by means of adjusting IAB-MT settings resulting in multiple *sensitivity RoAoA*. The *sensitivity RoAoA* resulting from the current IAB-MT settings is the active *sensitivity RoAoA*.

If the IAB-MT is capable of redirecting the *receiver target* related to the OSDD then the OSDD shall include:

- *IAB-MT channel bandwidth* and declared minimum EISlevel applicable to any active *sensitivity RoAoA* inside the *receiver target redirection range* in the OSDD.

- A declared *receiver target redirection range*, describing all the angles of arrival that can be addressed for the OSDD through alternative settings in the IAB-MT.

- Five declared *sensitivity RoAoA* comprising the conformance testing directions as detailed in TS 38.141‑2 [21].

- The *receiver target reference direction*.

NOTE 1: Some of the declared *sensitivity RoAoA* may coincide depending on the redirection capability.

NOTE 2: In addition to the declared *sensitivity RoAoA*, several *sensitivity RoAoA* may be implicitly defined by the *receiver target redirection range* without being explicitly declared in the OSDD.

If the IAB-MT is not capable of redirecting the *receiver target* related to the OSDD, then the OSDD includes only:

- The set(s) of RAT, *IAB-MT channel bandwidth* and declared minimum EISlevel applicable to the *sensitivity RoAoA* in the OSDD.

- One declared active *sensitivity RoAoA*.

- The *receiver target reference direction*.

NOTE 4: For IAB-MT without target redirection capability, the declared (fixed) *sensitivity RoAoA* is always the active *sensitivity RoAoA*.

The OTA sensitivity EIS level declaration shall apply to each supported polarization, under the assumption of *polarization match*.

###### 10.2.2.1.2 Minimum requirement

For a received signal whose AoA of the incident wave is within the active *sensitivity RoAoA* of an OSDD, the error rate criterion as described in clause 7.2.2 shall be met when the level of the arriving signal is equal to the minimum EIS level in the respective declared set of EIS level and *IAB-MT channel bandwidth*.

#### 10.2.2.2 IAB-MT type 2-O

There is no OTA sensitivity requirement for FR2, the OTA sensitivity is the same as the OTA reference sensitivity in clause 10.3.

## 10.3 OTA reference sensitivity level

### 10.3.1 General

The OTA REFSENS requirement is a *directional requirement* and is intended to ensure the minimum OTA reference sensitivity level for a declared *OTA REFSENS RoAoA*. The OTA reference sensitivity power level EISREFSENS is the minimum mean power received at the RIB at which a reference performance requirement shall be met for a specified reference measurement channel.

The OTA REFSENS requirement shall apply to each supported polarization, under the assumption of *polarization match*.

### 10.3.2 IAB-DU OTA reference sensitivity level

#### 10.3.2.1 Minimum requirement for *IAB-DU type 1-O*

The wide area IAB-DU reference sensitivity level is specified the same as the wide area BS reference sensitivity level requirement for BSin TS 38.104[2], subclause 10.3.2, where references to *BS channel bandwidth* apply to *IAB-DU channel bandwidth*.

The medium range IAB-DU reference sensitivity level is specified the same as the medium range BS reference sensitivity level requirement for BSin TS 38.104[2], subclause 10.3.2, where references to *BS channel bandwidth* apply to *IAB-DU channel bandwidth*.

The local area IAB-DU reference sensitivity level is specified the same as the local area BS reference sensitivity level requirement for BSin TS 38.104[2], subclause 10.3.2, where references to *BS channel bandwidth* apply to *IAB-DU channel bandwidth*.

#### 10.3.2.2 Minimum requirement for *IAB-DU type 2-O*

The wide area IAB-DU reference sensitivity level is specified the same as the wide area BS reference sensitivity level requirement for BSin TS 38.104[2], subclause 10.3.3, where references to *BS channel bandwidth* apply to *IAB-DU channel bandwidth*.

The medium range IAB-DU reference sensitivity level is specified the same as the medium range BS reference sensitivity level requirement for BSin TS 38.104[2], subclause 10.3.3, where references to *BS channel bandwidth* apply to *IAB-DU channel bandwidth*.

The local area IAB-DU reference sensitivity level is specified the same as the local area BS reference sensitivity level requirement for BSin TS 38.104[2], subclause 10.3.3, where references to *BS channel bandwidth* apply to *IAB-DU channel bandwidth*.

### 10.3.3 IAB-MT OTA reference sensitivity level

#### 10.3.3.1 Minimum requirement for *IAB-MT type 1-O*

The OTA REFSENS requirement is a *directional requirement* and is intended to ensure the minimum OTA reference sensitivity level for a declared *OTA REFSENS RoAoA*. The OTA reference sensitivity power level EISREFSENS is the minimum mean power received at the RIB at which a reference performance requirement shall be met for a specified reference measurement channel.

#### 10.3.3.2 Minimum requirement for *IAB-MT type 1-O*

The throughput shall be ≥ 95% of the maximum throughput of the reference measurement channel as specified in the corresponding table and annex A.1 when the OTA test signal is at the corresponding EISREFSENS level and arrives from any direction within the *OTA REFSENS RoAoA.*

Table 10.3.3.2-1: Wide Area IAB-MT type 1-O reference sensitivity levels

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *IAB-MT channel bandwidth* (MHz) | Sub-carrier spacing (kHz) | Reference measurement channel | OTA reference sensitivity level, EISREFSENS  (dBm) |
| 10, 15 | 30 | G-FR1-A1-22 | -102.0 - ΔOTAREFSENS |
| 10, 15 | 60 | G-FR1-A1-23 | -99.0 - ΔOTAREFSENS |
| 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100 | 30 | G-FR1-A1-25 | -95.4 - ΔOTAREFSENS |
| 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100 | 60 | G-FR1-A1-26 | -95.6 - ΔOTAREFSENS |
| NOTE: EISREFSENS is the power level of a single instance of the reference measurement channel. This requirement shall be met for each consecutive application of a single instance of the reference measurement channel mapped to disjoint frequency ranges with a width corresponding to the number of resource blocks of the reference measurement channel each, except for one instance that might overlap one other instance to cover the full *IAB-MT channel bandwidth*. | | | |

Table 10.3.3.2-2: Local Area IAB-MT type 1-O reference sensitivity levels

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *IAB-MT channel bandwidth* (MHz) | Sub-carrier spacing (kHz) | Reference measurement channel | OTA reference sensitivity level, EISREFSENS  (dBm) |
| 10, 15 | 30 | G-FR1-A1-22 | -94.0 - ΔOTAREFSENS |
| 10, 15 | 60 | G-FR1-A1-23 | -91.0 - ΔOTAREFSENS |
| 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100 | 30 | G-FR1-A1-25 | -87.4 - ΔOTAREFSENS |
| 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100 | 60 | G-FR1-A1-26 | -87.6 - ΔOTAREFSENS |
| NOTE: EISREFSENS is the power level of a single instance of the reference measurement channel. This requirement shall be met for each consecutive application of a single instance of the reference measurement channel mapped to disjoint frequency ranges with a width corresponding to the number of resource blocks of the reference measurement channel each, except for one instance that might overlap one other instance to cover the full *IAB-MT channel bandwidth*. | | | |

#### 10.3.3.3 Minimum requirement for *IAB-MT type 2-O*

The throughput shall be ≥ 95% of the maximum throughput of the reference measurement channel as specified in the corresponding table and annex A.1 when the OTA test signal is at the corresponding EISREFSENS level and arrives from any direction within the *OTA REFSENS RoAoA*.

EISREFSENS levels are derived from a single declared basis level EISREFSENS\_50M, which is based on a reference measurement channel with 50 MHz *IAB-MT channel bandwidth*. EISREFSENS\_50M itself is not a requirement and although it is based on a reference measurement channel with 50 MHz *IAB-MT channel bandwidth* it does not imply that IAB-MT has to support 50 MHz *IAB-MT channel bandwidth*.

For Wide Area IAB-MT, EISREFSENS\_50M is an integer value in the range -96 to -119 dBm. The specific value is declared by the vendor.

For Local Area IAB-MT, EISREFSENS\_50M is an integer value in the range -86 to -114 dBm. The specific value is declared by the vendor.

Table 10.3.3.2-1: FR2 OTA reference sensitivity requirement

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *IAB-MT channel Bandwidth*  (MHz) | Sub-carrier spacing (kHz) | Reference measurement channel | OTA reference sensitivity level, EISREFSENS (dBm) |
| 50, 100, 200 | 60 | G-FR2-A1-21 | EISREFSENS\_50M + ΔFR2\_REFSENS |
| 50 | 120 | G-FR2-A1-22 | EISREFSENS\_50M + ΔFR2\_REFSENS |
| 100, 200, 400 | 120 | G-FR2-A1-23 | EISREFSENS\_50M + 3+ ΔFR2\_REFSENS |
| NOTE 1: EISREFSENS is the power level of a single instance of the reference measurement channel. This requirement shall be met for each consecutive application of a single instance of the reference measurement channel mapped to disjoint frequency ranges with a width corresponding to the number of resource blocks of the reference measurement channel each, except for one instance that might overlap one other instance to cover the full *IAB-MT channel bandwidth*.  NOTE 2: The declared EISREFSENS\_50M shall be within the range specified above. | | | |

## 10.4 OTA Dynamic range

### 10.4.1 IAB-DU OTA dynamic range

#### 10.4.1.1 General

The OTA dynamic range is a measure of the capability of the receiver unit to receive a wanted signal in the presence of an interfering signal inside the received *[IAB-DU] channel bandwidth*.

The requirement shall apply at the RIB when the AoA of the incident wave of a received signal and the interfering signal are from the same direction and are within the *OTA REFSENS RoAoA.*

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

#### 10.4.1.2 Minimum requirement for *IAB-DU type 1-O*

The wide area IAB-DU dynamic range is specified the same as the wide area BS dynamic requirement for BS *type 1-O* in TS 38.104[2], subclause 10.4.2, where references to *BS channel bandwidth* apply to *IAB-DU channel bandwidth*.

The medium range IAB-DU dynamic range is specified the same as the medium range BS dynamic range requirement for BS *type 1-O* in TS 38.104[2], subclause 10.4.2, where references to *BS channel bandwidth* apply to *IAB-DU channel bandwidth*.

The local area IAB-DU dynamic range is specified the same as the local area BS dynamic range requirement for BS *type 1-O* in TS 38.104[2], subclause 10.4.2, where references to *BS channel bandwidth* apply to *IAB-DU channel bandwidth*.

## 10.5 OTA in-band selectivity and blocking

### 10.5.1 OTA adjacent channel selectivity

#### 10.5.1.1 General

OTA Adjacent channel selectivity (ACS) is a measure of the receiver’s ability to receive an OTA wanted signal at its assigned channel frequency in the presence of an OTA adjacent channel signal with a specified centre frequency offset of the interfering signal to the band edge of a victim system.

#### 10.5.1.2 Minimum requirement for *IAB-DU type 1-O*

Minimum requirement is the same as specified for BS type 1-O in TS38.104[2], subclause 10.5.1.2.

#### 10.5.1.3 Minimum requirement for *IAB-DU type 2-O*

Minimum requirement is the same as specified for BS type 2-O in TS38.104[2], subclause 10.5.1.3.

#### 10.5.1.4 Minimum requirement for *IAB-MT type 2-O*

The requirement shall apply at the RIB when the AoA of the incident wave of a received signal and the interfering signal are from the same direction and are within the *OTA REFSENS RoAoA.*

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

The throughput shall be ≥ 95% of the maximum throughput of the reference measurement channel.

For FR2, the OTA wanted and the interfering signal are specified in table 10.5.1.4-1 and table 10.5.1.4-2 for ACS. The reference measurement channel for the OTA wanted signal is further specified in annex A.1. The characteristics of the interfering signal is further specified in annex F.

The OTA ACS requirement is applicable outside the *IAB-MT RF Bandwidth*. The OTA interfering signal offset is defined relative to the *IAB-MT RF Bandwidth edges*.

For Wide Area IAB-MT, for RIBs supporting operation in *non-contiguous spectrum* within any *operating band*, the OTA ACS requirement shall apply in addition inside any sub-block gap, in case the sub-block gap size is at least as wide as the NR interfering signal in table 10.5.1.4-2. The OTA interfering signal offset is defined relative to the sub-block edges inside the sub-block gap.

Table 10.5.1.4-1: OTA ACS requirement for Wide Area and Local Area IAB MT

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *IAB-MT channel bandwidth* of the lowest/highest carrier received (MHz) | Wanted signal mean power (dBm) | Interfering signal mean power (dBm) |
| 50, 100, 200, 400 | EISREFSENS + 6 dB (Note 3) | EISREFSENS\_50M + 27.7 + ΔFR2\_REFSENS (Note 1)  EISREFSENS\_50M + 26.7 + ΔFR2\_REFSENS (Note 2) |
| NOTE 1: Applicable to bands defined within the frequency spectrum range of 24.25 – 33.4 GHz  NOTE 2: Applicable to bands defined within the frequency spectrum range of 37 – 52.6 GHz  NOTE 3: EISREFSENS is given in subclause [ 10.3.3] | | |

Table 10.5.1.4-2: OTA ACS interferer frequency offset for *IAB-MT type 2-O*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *IAB-MT channel bandwidth* of the *lowest/highest carrier* received (MHz) | Interfering signal centre frequency offset from the lower/upper *IAB-MT RF Bandwidth* *edge* or sub*-block edge* inside a *sub-block gap* (MHz) | Type of interfering signal |
| 50 | ±24.29 | 50 MHz CP-OFDM NR signal,60 kHz SCS, 64 RBs |
| 100 | ±24.31 |  |
| 200 | ±24.29 |  |
| 400 | ±24.31 |  |

#### 10.5.1.5 Minimum requirement for *IAB-MT type 1-O*

The requirement shall apply at the RIB when the AoA of the incident wave of a received signal and the interfering signal are from the same direction and are within the *minSENS RoAoA*.

The wanted and interfering signals apply to each supported polarization, under the assumption o*f polarization match*.

The throughput shall be ≥ 95% of the maximum throughput of the reference measurement channel.

For FR1, the OTA wanted and the interfering signal are specified in table 10.5.1.5-1, table 10.5.1.5-2 and table 10.5.1.5-3 for OTA ACS. The reference measurement channel for the OTA wanted signal is further specified in annex A.1. The characteristics of the interfering signal is further specified in annex F.

The OTA ACS requirement is applicable outside the *IAB-MT RF Bandwidth* or *Radio Bandwidth*. The OTA interfering signal offset is defined relative to the *IAB-MT RF Bandwidth edges* or *Radio Bandwidth edges*.

For RIBs supporting operation in *non-contiguous spectrum* within any *operating band*, the OTA ACS requirement shall apply in addition inside any *sub-block gap*, in case the *sub-block gap* size is at least as wide as the NR interfering signal in table 10.5.1.5-2 and table table 10.5.1.5-3. The OTA interfering signal offset is defined relative to the *sub-block* edges inside the *sub-block gap*.

For *multi-band RIBs*, the OTA ACS requirement shall apply in addition inside any *Inter RF Bandwidth gap*, in case the *Inter RF Bandwidth gap* size is at least as wide as the NR interfering signal in table 10.5.1.5-2 and table 10.5.1.5-3. The interfering signal offset is defined relative to the *IAB-MT RF Bandwidth* edges inside the *Inter RF Bandwidth gap*.

**Table 10.5.1.5-1: OTA ACS requirement for *IAB-MT***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***IAB-MT channel bandwidth* of the *lowest/highest carrier* received (MHz)** | **Wanted signal mean power (dBm)**  **(Note 2)** | **Interfering signal mean power (dBm)** |
| 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80,90, 100 (Note 1) | EISminSENS + 6 dB | Wide Area IAB-MT: -52 – ΔminSENS  Local Area IAB-MT: -44– ΔminSENS |
| NOTE 1: The SCS for the *lowest/highest carrier* received is the lowest SCS supported by the IAB-MT for that bandwidth  NOTE 2: EISminSENS depends on the IAB-MT *channel bandwidth* | | |

*Table 10.5.1.5-2: OTA ACS interferer frequency offset for IAB-MT type 1-O*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *IAB-MT channel bandwidth* of the lowest/highest carrier received (MHz) | Interfering signal centre frequency offset from the lower/upper *IAB-MT RF Bandwidth edge* or *sub-block* edge inside a *sub-block gap* (MHz) | Type of interfering signal |
| 10 | ±2.5075 | 5 MHz CP-OFDM NR signal, 15 kHz SCS, 25 RBs |
| 15 | ±2.5125 |  |
| 20 | ±2.5025 |  |
| 25 | ±9.4675 | 20 MHz CP-OFDM NR signal, 15 kHz SCS, 100 RBs |
| 30 | ±9.4725 |  |
| 40 | ±9.4675 |  |
| 50 | ±9.4625 |  |
| 60 | ±9.4725 |  |
| 70 | ±9.4675 |  |
| 80 | ±9.4625 |  |
| 90 | ±9.4725 |  |
| 100 | ±9.4675 |  |

### 10.5.2 OTA in-band blocking

10.5.2.1 General

The OTA in-band blocking characteristics is a measure of the receiver’s ability to receive a OTA wanted signal at its assigned channel in the presence of an unwanted OTA interferer, which is an NR signal for general blocking or an NR signal with one RB for narrowband blocking.

10.5.2.2 Minimum requirement for *IAB-DU type 1-O*

Minimum requirement is the same as specified for BS type 1-O in TS38.104[2], subclause 10.5.2.2.

10.5.2.3 Minimum requirement for *IAB DU type 2-O*

Minimum requirement is the same as specified for BS type 2-O in TS38.104[2], subclause 10.5.2.3.

10.5.2.4 Minimum requirement for *IAB-MT of type 2-O*

The requirement shall apply at the RIB when the AoA of the incident wave of a received signal and the interfering signal are from the same direction and are within the *OTA REFSENS RoAoA.*

The wanted and interfering signals apply to each supported polarization, under the assumption o*f polarization match*.

The throughput shall be ≥ 95% of the maximum throughput of the reference measurement channel.

For Wide Area *IAB-MT type 2-O*, the OTA wanted and OTA interfering signals are provided at RIB using the parameters in table 10.5.2.4-1 for general OTA blocking requirements. The reference measurement channel for the wanted signal is further specified in annex A.1. The characteristics of the interfering signal is further specified in annex F.

The OTA blocking requirements are applicable outside the IAB-MT RF Bandwidth. The interfering signal offset is defined relative to the *IAB-MT RF Bandwidth edges*.

For Wide Area *IAB-MT type 2-O* the OTA in-band blocking requirement shall apply from FDL\_low - ΔfOOB to FDL\_high + ΔfOOB*.* The ΔfOOB for *IAB-MT type 2-O* is defined in table 10.5.2.4-0.

**Table 10.5.2.4-0: ΔfOOB offset for NR *operating bands* for Wide Area IAB-MT in FR2**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **IAB-MT type** | ***Operating band* characteristics** | **ΔfOOB (MHz)** |
| *IAB-MT type 2-O* | FDL\_high – FDL\_low ≤ 3250 MHz | 1500 |

For Wide Area IAB-MT and for a RIBs supporting operation in *non-contiguous spectrum* within any *operating band*, the OTA blocking requirements apply in addition inside any sub-block gap, in case the sub-block gap size is at least as wide as twice the interfering signal minimum offset in table 10.5.2.4-1. The interfering signal offset is defined relative to the sub-block edges inside the sub-block gap.

Table 10.5.2.4-1: General OTA blocking requirement for *Widea Area IAB-MT*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *IAB MT channel bandwidth* of the lowest/highest carrier received (MHz) | OTA wanted signal mean power (dBm) | OTA interfering signal mean power (dBm) | OTA interfering signal centre frequency offset  from the lower/upper IAB MT [ RF Bandwidth] edge or sub-block edge inside a sub-block gap (MHz) | Type of OTA interfering signal |
| 50, 100, 200, 400 | EISREFSENS + 6 dB | EISREFSENS\_50M + 33 + ΔFR2\_REFSENS | ±75 | 50 MHz CP-OFDM NR signal,  60 kHz SCS, 64 RBs |
| NOTE: EISREFSENS and EISREFSENS\_50M are given in subclause [ 10.3.3]. | | | | |

10.5.2.5 Minimum requirement for *IAB-MT of type 1-O*

The requirement shall apply at the RIB when the AoA of the incident wave of a received signal and the interfering signal are from the same direction, and:

- when the wanted signal is based on EISREFSENS: the AoA of the incident wave of a received signal and the interfering signal are within the *OTA REFSENS RoAoA.*

- when the wanted signal is based on EISminSENS: the AoA of the incident wave of a received signal and the interfering signal are within the *minSENS RoAoA*.

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

The throughput shall be ≥ 95% of the maximum throughput of the reference measurement channel, with OTA wanted and OTA interfering signal specified in tables 10.5.2.5-1, table 10.5.2.5-2 and table 10.5.2.5-3 for general OTA and narrowband OTA blocking requirements. The reference measurement channel for the OTA wanted signal is identified in clause 10.3.3 and are further specified in annex A.1. The characteristics of the interfering signal is further specified in annex F.

The OTA in-band blocking requirements apply outside the *IAB-MT RF Bandwidth* or *Radio Bandwidth*. The interfering signal offset is defined relative to the *IAB-MT RF Bandwidth edges* or *Radio Bandwidth* edges.

For *IAB-MT type 1-O* the OTA in-band blocking requirement shall apply in the in-band blocking frequency range, which is from FDL,low - ΔfOOB to FDL,high + ΔfOOB.*.* The ΔfOOB for *wide area IAB-MT type 1-O* is defined in table 10.5.2.5-0.

Table 10.5.2.5-0: ΔfOOB offset for NR *operating bands* in FR1

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| IAB-MT type | *Operating band* characteristics | ΔfOOB (MHz) |
| *IAB-MT type 1-O* | FDL,high – FDL,low < 100 MHz | 20 |
|  | 100 MHz ≤ FDL,high – FDL,low ≤ 900 MHz | 60 |

For RIBs supporting operation in *non-contiguous spectrum* within any *operating band*, the OTA in-band blocking requirements apply in addition inside any *sub-block gap*, in case the *sub-block gap* size is at least as wide as twice the interfering signal minimum offset in table 10.5.2.5-1. The interfering signal offset is defined relative to the *sub-block* edges inside the *sub-block gap*.

For *multi-band RIBs*, the OTA in-band blocking requirements apply in the in-band blocking frequency ranges for each supported *operating band*. The requirement shall apply in addition inside any *Inter RF Bandwidth gap*, in case the *Inter RF Bandwidth gap* size is at least as wide as twice the interfering signal minimum offset in tables 10.5.2.5-1 and 10.5.2.5-3.

For a RIBs supporting operation in *non-contiguous spectrum* within any *operating band*, the OTA narrowband blocking requirements apply in addition inside any *sub-block gap*, in case the *sub-block gap* size is at least as wide as the interfering signal minimum offset in table 10.5.2.5-3. The interfering signal offset is defined relative to the *sub-block* edges inside the *sub-block gap*.

For a *multi-band RIBs*, the OTA narrowband blocking requirements apply in the narrowband blocking frequency ranges for each supported *operating band*. The requirement shall apply in addition inside any *Inter RF Bandwidth gap*, in case the *Inter RF Bandwidth gap* size is at least as wide as the interfering signal minimum offset in table 10.5.2.5-3.

Table 10.5.2.5-1: General OTA blocking requirement for *IAB-MT type 1-O*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *IAB-MT channel bandwidth* of the *lowest/highest carrier* received (MHz) | Wanted signal mean power (dBm) | Interfering signal mean power (dBm) | Interfering signal centre frequency minimum offset from the lower/upper IAB-MT *RF Bandwidth edge* or *sub-block* edge inside a *sub-block gap* (MHz) | Type of interfering signal |
| 10, 15, 20 | EISREFSENS + 6 dB | Wide Area IAB-MT: -43 - ΔOTAREFSENS  Local Area IAB-MT: -35 - ΔOTAREFSENS | ±7.5 | 5 MHz CP-OFDM NR signal, 15 kHz SCS, 25 RBs |
|  | EISminSENS + 6 dB | Wide Area IAB-MT: -43 – ΔminSENS  Local Area IAB-MT: -35 - ΔminSENS | ±7.5 |  |
| 25 ,30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100 | EISREFSENS + 6 dB | Wide Area IAB-MT: -43 - ΔOTAREFSENS  Local Area IAB-MT: -35 - ΔOTAREFSENS | ±30 | 20 MHz CP-OFDM NR signal, 15 kHz SCS, 100 RBs |
|  | EISminSENS + 6 dB | Wide Area IAB-MT: -43 – ΔminSENS  Local Area IAB-MT: -35 - ΔminSENS | ±30 |  |

Table 10.5.2.5-2: OTA narrowband blocking requirement for *IAB-MT type 1-O*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *IAB-MT channel bandwidth* of the lowest/highest carrier received (MHz) | OTA Wanted signal mean power (dBm) | OTA Interfering signal mean power (dBm) |
| 10, 15, 20 | EISREFSENS + 6 dB | Wide Area IAB-MT: -49 - ΔOTAREFSENS  Local Area IAB-MT: -41 - ΔOTAREFSENS |
|  | EISminSENS + 6 dB | Wide Area IAB-MT: -49 – ΔminSENS  Local Area IAB-MT: -41 - ΔOTAREFSENS |
| 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100 | EISREFSENS + 6 dB | Wide Area IAB-MT: -49 - ΔOTAREFSENS  Local Area IAB-MT: -41 - ΔOTAREFSENS |
|  | EISminSENS + 6 dB | Wide Area IAB-MT: -49 – ΔminSENS  Local Area IAB-MT: -41 - ΔOTAREFSENS |
| NOTE 1: The SCS for the *lowest/highest carrier* received is the lowest SCS supported by the IAB-MT for that bandwidth.  NOTE 2: 7.5 kHz shift is not applied to the wanted signal. | | |

Table 10.5.2.5-3: OTA narrowband blocking interferer frequency offsets for *IAB-MT type 1-O*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *IAB-MT channel bandwidth* of the *lowest/highest carrier* received (MHz) | Interfering RB centre frequency offset to the lower/upper IAB-MT *RF Bandwidth edge* or *sub-block edge* inside a *sub-block gap* (kHz) (Note 2) | Type of interfering signal |
|  |  | 5 MHz CP-OFDM NR signal, 15 kHz SCS, 1 RB |
| 10 | ±(355 + m\*180),  m=0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24 |  |
| 15 | ±(360 + m\*180),  m=0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24 |  |
| 20 | ±(350 + m\*180),  m=0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24 |  |
| 25 | ±(565 + m\*180),  m=0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 29, 54, 79, 99 | 20 MHz CP-OFDM NR signal, 15 kHz SCS, 1 RB |
| 30 | ±(570 + m\*180),  m=0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 29, 54, 79, 99 |  |
| 40 | ±(565 + m\*180),  m=0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 29, 54, 79, 99 |  |
| 50 | ±(560 + m\*180),  m=0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 29, 54, 79, 99 |  |
| 60 | ±(570 + m\*180),  m=0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 29, 54, 79, 99 |  |
| 70 | ±(565 + m\*180),  m=0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 29, 54, 79, 99 |  |
| 80 | ±(560 + m\*180),  m=0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 29, 54, 79, 99 |  |
| 90 | ±(570 + m\*180),  m=0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 29, 54, 79, 99 |  |
| 100 | ±(565 + m\*180),  m=0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 29, 54, 79, 99 |  |
| NOTE 1: Interfering signal consisting of one resource block is positioned at the stated offset, the channel bandwidthof the interfering signal is located adjacently to the lower/upper IAB-MT *RF Bandwidth* edge or *sub-block* edge inside a *sub-block gap*.  NOTE 2: The centre of the interfering RB refers to the frequency location between the two central subcarriers. | | |

## 10.6 OTA out-of-band blocking

### 10.6.1 General

The OTA out-of-band blocking characteristics are a measure of the receiver unit ability to receive a wanted signal at the *RIB* at its assigned channel in the presence of an unwanted interferer.

### 10.6.2 Minimum requirement for IAB-MT type 1-O and IAB-DU type 1-O

The requirement shall apply at the RIBwhen the AoA of the incident wave of the received signal and the interfering signal are from the same direction and are within the *minSENS RoAoA*.

The wanted signal applies to each supported polarization, under the assumption of *polarization match.* The interferer shall be *polarization matched* in-band and the polarization maintained for out-of-band frequencies.

For OTA wanted and OTA interfering signals provided at the RIB using the parameters in table 10.6.2-2, the following requirements shall be met:

- The throughput shall be ≥ 95% of the maximum throughput of the reference measurement channel. The reference measurement channel for the OTA wanted signal is identified in clause 10.3.2 and subclause 10.3.3 for each *IAB-Node channel bandwidth*.

For a *multi-band RIB*, the OTA out-of-band requirement shall apply for each supported *operating band*, with the exception that the in-band blocking frequency ranges of all supported *operating bands* according to table 10.6.2-1 shall be excluded from the OTA out‑of‑band blocking requirement.

For OTA out-of-band blocking requirement apply from 30 MHz to FUL,low - ΔfOOB and from FUL,high + ΔfOOB up to 12750 MHz. The ΔfOOB for FR1 OTA out-of-band blocking requirement is defined in table 10.6.2-1.

Table 10.6.2-1: ΔfOOB

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Operating band* characteristics | ΔfOOB (MHz) |
| FUL,high – FUL,low < 100 MHz | 20 |
| 100 MHz ≤ FUL,high – FUL,low ≤ 900 MHz | 60 |

Table 10.6.2-2: OTA out-of-band blocking performance requirement

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Wanted signal mean power (dBm) | Interfering signal RMS field-strength (V/m) | Type of interfering Signal |
| EISminSENS + 6 dB  (Note 1) | 0.36 | CW |
| NOTE 1: EISminSENS depends on the *channel bandwidth* as specified in clause 9.2.  NOTE 2: The RMS field-strength level in V/m is related to the interferer EIRP level at a distance described as , where EIRP is in W and r is in m; for example, 0.36 V/m is equivalent to 36 dBm at fixed distance of 30 m. | | |

### 10.6.3 Minimum requirement for IAB-MT type 2-O and IAB-DU type 2-O

The requirement shall apply at the RIBwhen the AoA of the incident wave of the received signal and the interfering signal are from the same direction and are within the *OTA REFSENS RoAoA*.

The wanted signal applies to each supported polarization, under the assumption of *polarization match*. The interferer shall be polarization matched in-band and the polarization maintained for out-of-band frequencies.

For *IAB type 2-O* the OTA out-of-band blocking requirement apply from 30 MHz to FUL,low – 1500 MHz and from FUL,high + 1500 MHz up to 2nd harmonic of the upper frequency edge of the *operating band*.

For OTA wanted and OTA interfering signals provided at the RIB using the parameters in table 10.6.3-1, the following requirements shall be met:

- The throughput shall be ≥ 95% of the maximum throughput of the reference measurement channel. The reference measurement channel for the OTA wanted signal is identified in subclause 10.3.2 and subclause 10.3.3 for each *IAB Node channel bandwidth*.

**Table 10.6.3-1: OTA out-of-band blocking performance requirement**

| **Frequency range of interfering signal**  **(MHz)** | **Wanted signal mean power**  **(dBm)** | **Interferer RMS field-strength**  **(V/m)** | **Type of interfering signal** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 30 to 12750 | EISREFSENS + 6 dB | 0.36 | CW |
| 12750 to FUL,low – 1500 | EISREFSENS + 6 dB | 0.1 | CW |
| FUL,high + 1500 to 2nd harmonic of the upper frequency edge of the *operating band* | EISREFSENS + 6 dB | 0.1 | CW |

### 10.6.4 Co-location minimum requirement for IAB-MT type 1-O and IAB-DU type 1-O

This additional OTA out-of-band blocking requirement may be applied for the protection of IAB receivers when NR, E‑UTRA BS, UTRA BS, CDMA BS , GSM/EDGE BS or IAB-DU and/or IAB-MT operating in a different frequency band are co-located with an IAB-Node.

The requirement is a co-location requirement. The interferer power levels are specified at the *co-location reference antenna* conducted input. The interfering signal power is specified per supported polarization.

The requirement is valid over the *minSENS RoAoA*.

For OTA wanted and OTA interfering signal provided at the RIB using the parameters in table 10.6.4-1, the following requirements shall be met:

- The throughput shall be ≥ 95% of the maximum throughput of the reference measurement channel. The reference measurement channel for the OTA wanted signal is identified in clause 10.3 for each *IAB channel bandwidth* and further specified in annex A.1. The characteristics of the interfering signal is further specified in annex F.

For *IAB type 1-O* the OTA blocking requirement for co-location with BS or IAB-Node in other frequency bands is applied for all *operating bands* for which co-location protection is provided.

Table 10.6.4-1: OTA blocking requirement for co-location with BS or IAB-Node in other frequency bands

| Frequency range of interfering signal | Wanted signal mean power (dBm) | Interfering signal mean power for WA BS (dBm) | Interfering signal mean power for MR BS (dBm) | Interfering signal mean power for LA BS (dBm) | Type of interfering signal |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Frequency range of co-located downlink *operating band* | EISminSENS + 6 dB  (Note 1) | +46 | +38 | +24 | CW carrier |
| NOTE 1: EISminSENS depends on the IAB class and on the *IAB channel bandwidth*, see clause 10.3.  NOTE 2: The requirement does not apply when the interfering signal falls within any of the supported downlink *operating band(s)* or in ΔfOOB immediately outside any of the supported downlik *operating band(s)*. | | | | | |

## 10.7 OTA receiver spurious emissions

### 10.7.1 General

The OTA RX spurious emission is the power of the emissions radiated from the antenna array from a receiver unit.

The metric used to capture OTA receiver spurious emissions for IAB-MT and IAB-DU for *IAB type 1-O* and *IAB type 2-O* is *total radiated power* (TRP), with the requirement defined at the RIB.

When calculating the IAB-MT RX emissions limits (NRXU,counted) defined for *IAB-DU and IAB-MT type 1-H* in sub-clause 7.6.2 shall be applied for *IAB-MT type 1-O.*

### 10.7.2 IAB-DU OTA receiver spurious emissions

#### 10.7.2.1 Minimum requirement for IAB-DU type 1-O

Minimum requirement is the same as specified for BS type 1-O in TS 38.104[2], subclause 10.7.2.

#### 10.7.2.2 Minimum requirement for IAB-DU type 2-O

Minimum requirement is the same as specified for BS type 2-O in TS 38.104[2], subclause 10.7.3.

### 10.7.3 IAB-MT OTA receiver spurious emissions

#### 10.7.3.1 Minimum requirement for IAB-MT type 1-O

For an IAB-MT operating in TDD, the OTA RX spurious emissions requirement shall apply during the *transmitter OFF period* only.

For RX only *multi-band RIB*, the OTA RX spurious emissions requirements are subject to exclusion zones in each supported *operating band*.

The OTA RX spurious emissions requirement for *IAB-MT type 1-O* is that for each *basic limit* specified in table 10.7.3.1‑1*,* the power sum of emissions at the RIB shall not exceed limits specified as the *basic limit* + X, where X = 10log10(NRXU,countedpercell) dB, unless stated differently in regional regulation.

**Table 10.7.3.1-1: General receiver spurious emission basic limits for *IAB-MT type 1-O***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Spurious frequency range** | ***Basic limit* (Note 4)** | **Measurement bandwidth** | **Notes** |
| 30 MHz – 1 GHz | -36 dBm | 100 kHz | Note 1 |
| 1 GHz – 12.75 GHz | -30 dBm | 1 MHz | Note 1, Note 2 |
| 12.75 GHz – 5th harmonic of the upper frequency edge of the DL operating band in GHz |  | 1 MHz | Note 1, Note 2, Note 3 |
| NOTE 1: Measurement bandwidths as in ITU-R SM.329 [16], s4.1.  NOTE 2: Upper frequency as in ITU-R SM.329 [16], s2.5 table 1.  NOTE 3: This spurious frequency range applies only for *operating bands* for which the 5th harmonic of the upper frequency edge of the DL *operating band* is reaching beyond 12.75 GHz.  NOTE 4: Additional limits may apply regionally. | | | |

#### 10.7.3.2 Minimum requirement for IAB-MT type 2-O

The OTA RX spurious emissions requirement shall apply during the *transmitter OFF period* only.

For the Wide Area *IAB-MT type 2-O*, the power of any RX spurious emission shall not exceed the limits in table 10.7.3.2-1.

10.7.3.2-1: Radiated Rx spurious emission limits for *IAB-MT type 2-O*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Spurious  frequency range  (Note 4) | Limit (Note 5) | Measurement Bandwidth | Note |
| 30 MHz ↔ 1 GHz | -36 dBm | 100 kHz | Note 1 |
| 1 GHz ↔ 18 GHz | -30 dBm | 1 MHz | Note 1 |
| 18 GHz ↔ Fstep,1 | -20 dBm | 10 MHz | Note 2 |
| Fstep,1  ↔ Fstep,2 | -15 dBm | 10 MHz | Note 2 |
| Fstep,2 ↔ Fstep,3 | -10 dBm | 10 MHz | Note 2 |
| Fstep,4  ↔ Fstep,5 | -10 dBm | 10 MHz | Note 2 |
| Fstep,5  ↔ Fstep,6 | -15 dBm | 10 MHz | Note 2 |
| Fstep,6 ↔ 2nd harmonic of the upper frequency edge of the DL *operating band* | -20 dBm | 10 MHz | Note 2, Note 3 |
| NOTE 1: Bandwidth as in ITU-R SM.329 [16], s4.1.  NOTE 2: Limit and bandwidth as in ERC Recommendation 74-01 [17], Annex 2.  NOTE 3: Upper frequency as in ITU-R SM.329 [16], s2.5 table 1.  NOTE 4: The step frequencies Fstep,X are defined in table 10.7.3.2-2.  NOTE 5: Additional limits may apply regionally. | | | |

Table 10.7.3.2-2: Step frequencies for defining the radiated Rx spurious emission limits for *IAB-MT type 2-O*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Operating band | Fstep,1 (GHz) | Fstep,2 (GHz) | Fstep,3 (GHz) | Fstep,4 (GHz) | Fstep,5 (GHz) | Fstep,6 (GHz) |
| n257 | 18 | 23.5 | 25 | 31 | 32.5 | 41.5 |
| n258 | 18 | 21 | 22.75 | 29 | 30.75 | 40.5 |
| n259 | 23.5 | 35.5 | 38 | 45 | 47.5 | 59.5 |
| n260 | 25 | 34 | 35.5 | 41.5 | 43 | 52 |
| n261 | 18 | 25.5 | 26.0 | 29.85 | 30.35 | 38.35 |

## 10.8 OTA receiver intermodulation

### 10.8.1 General

Third and higher order mixing of the two interfering RF signals can produce an interfering signal in the band of the desired channel. Intermodulation response rejection is a measure of the capability of the receiver unit to receive a wanted signal on its assigned channel frequency in the presence of two interfering signals which have a specific frequency relationship to the wanted signal. The requirement is defined as a directional requirement at the RIB.

### 10.8.2 Minimum requirement for *IAB-DU type 1-O*

The Wide Area IAB-DU receiver intermodulation requirement is specified the same as the Wide Area receiver intermodulation requirement for BS *type 1-O* in TS 38.104 [2], subclause 10.8.2, where references to *BS channel bandwidth* apply to *IAB-DU channel bandwidth*.

The Medium Range IAB-DU receiver intermodulation requirement is specified the same as the Medium Range BS receiver intermodulation requirement for BS *type 1-O* in TS 38.104 [2], subclause 10.8.2, where references to *BS channel bandwidth* apply to *IAB-DU channel bandwidth*.

The Local Area IAB-DU receiver intermodulation requirement is specified the same as the Local Area BS receiver intermodulation requirement for BS *type 1-O* in TS 38.104 [2], subclause 10.8.2, where references to *BS channel bandwidth* apply to *IAB-DU channel bandwidth*.

### 10.8.3 Minimum requirement for *IAB-DU type 2-O*

The Wide AreaIAB-DU receiver intermodulation requirement is specified the same as the Wide Area receiver intermodulation requirement for BS *type 2-O* in TS 38.104 [2], subclause 10.8.3, where references to *BS channel bandwidth* apply to *IAB-DU channel bandwidth*.

The Medium Range IAB-DU receiver intermodulation requirement is specified the same as the Medium Range BS receiver intermodulation requirement for BS *type 2-O* in TS 38.104 [2], subclause 10.8.3, where references to *BS channel bandwidth* apply to *IAB-DU channel bandwidth*.

The Local Area IAB-DU receiver intermodulation requirement is specified the same as the Local Area BS receiver intermodulation requirement for BS *type 2-O* in TS 38.104 [2], subclause 10.8.3, where references to *BS channel bandwidth* apply to *IAB-DU channel bandwidth*.

### 10.8.4 Minimum requirement for *IAB-MT type 1-O*

The Wide Area IAB-MT receiver intermodulation requirement is specified the same as the Wide Area receiver intermodulation requirement for BS *type 1-O* in TS 38.104 [2], subclause 10.8.2, where references to *BS channel bandwidth* apply to *IAB-MT channel bandwidth*.

The Local Area IAB-MT receiver intermodulation requirement is specified the same as the Local Area BS receiver intermodulation requirement for BS *type 1-O* in TS 38.104 [2], subclause 10.8.2, where references to *BS channel bandwidth* apply to *IAB-MT channel bandwidth*.

Interfering signal for IAB-MT *type 1-O* should be CP-OFDM.

## 10.9 OTA in-channel selectivity

### 10.9.1 General

In-channel selectivity (ICS) is a measure of the receiver ability to receive a wanted signal at its assigned resource block locations in the presence of an interfering signal received at a larger power spectral density. In this condition a throughput requirement shall be met for a specified reference measurement channel. The interfering signal shall be an NR signal as specified in annex [A.1] and shall be time aligned with the wanted signal

### 10.9.2 Minimum requirement for *IAB-DU* type 1-O

The wide area IAB-DU receiver in-channel selectivity requirement is specified the same as the wide area receiver in-channel selectivity requirement for BS *type 1-O* in TS 38.104[2], subclause 10.9.2, where references to *BS channel bandwidth* apply to *IAB-DU channel bandwidth*.

The medium range IAB-DU receiver in-channel selectivity requirement is specified the same as the medium range BS receiver in-channel selectivity requirement for BS *type 1-O* in TS 38.104[2], subclause 10.9.2, where references to *BS channel bandwidth* apply to *IAB-DU channel bandwidth*.

The local area IAB-DU receiver in-channel selectivity requirement is specified the same as the local area BS receiver in-channel selectivity requirement for BS *type 1-O* in TS 38.104[2], subclause 10.9.2, where references to *BS channel bandwidth* apply to *IAB-DU channel bandwidth*.

### 10.9.3 Minimum requirement for *IAB-DU type 2-O*

The wide area IAB-DU receiver in-channel selectivity requirement is specified the same as the wide area receiver in-channel selectivity requirement for BS *type 2-O* in TS 38.104[2], subclause 10.9.3, where references to *BS channel bandwidth* apply to *IAB-DU channel bandwidth*.

The medium range IAB-DU receiver in-channel selectivity requirement is specified the same as the medium range BS receiver in-channel selectivity requirement for BS *type 2-O* in TS 38.104[2], subclause 10.9.3, where references to *BS channel bandwidth* apply to *IAB-DU channel bandwidth*.

The local area IAB-DU receiver in-channel selectivity requirement is specified the same as the local area BS receiver in-channel selectivity requirement for BS *type 2-O* in TS 38.104[2], subclause 10.9.3, where references to *BS channel bandwidth* apply to *IAB-DU channel bandwidth*.

<end of changes>

< start of changes >

Annex B (normative):   
IAB-DU Error Vector Magnitude (FR1)

The Annex B in TS 38.104 [2] applies to FR1 IAB-DU.

Annex C (normative):   
IAB-DU Error Vector Magnitude (FR2)

The Annex C in TS 38.104 [2] applies to FR2 IAB-DU.

Annex D (normative):   
IAB-MT Error Vector Magnitude (FR1)

# D.0 General

FR1 IAB-MT EVM can be determined by the process according to

1) Annex E in TS 38.521-1 [23]. Only CP-OFDM waveform of PUSCH is measured for IAB-MT.

Or

2) Annex D.1 to Annex D.7.

# D.1 Reference point for measurement

The Annex B.1 in TS 38.104 [2] applies to FR1 IAB-MT.

# D.2 Basic unit of measurement

The Annex B.2 in TS 38.104 [2] applies to FR1 IAB-MT.

# D.3 Modified signal under test

The Annex B.3 in TS 38.104 [2] applies to FR1 IAB-MT.

# D.4 Estimation of frequency offset

The Annex B.4 in TS 38.104 [2] applies to FR1 IAB-MT.

# D.5 Estimation of time offset

The Annex B.5 in TS 38.104 [2] applies to FR1 IAB-MT.

# D.6 Estimation of TX chain amplitude and frequency response parameters

The Annex B.6 in TS 38.104 [2] applies to FR1 IAB-MT.

# D.7 Averaged EVM

EVM is averaged over all allocated uplink resource blocks with the considered modulation scheme in the frequency domain, and a minimum of slots where is the number of slots in a 10 ms measurement interval.

For TDD, let be the number of slots with uplink symbols within a 10 ms measurement interval, the averaging in the time domain can be calculated from slots of different 10 ms measurement intervals and should have a minimum of slots averaging length where is the number of slots in a 10 ms measurement interval.

- is derived by: Square the EVM results in each 10 ms measurement interval. Sum the squares, divide the sum by the number of EVM relevant locations, square-root the quotient (RMS).

- Where is the number of resource blocks with the considered modulation scheme in slot *i*.

- The is calculated, using the maximum of at the window *W* extremities. Thus is calculated using and is calculated using (*l* and *h*, low and high; where low is the timing and and high is the timing ).

- In order to unite at least slots, consider the minimum integer number of 10 ms measurement intervals, where is determined by.

and for 15 kHz SCS, for 30 kHz SCS and for 60 kHz SCS normal CP.

- Unite by RMS.

Annex E (normative):   
IAB-MT Error Vector Magnitude (FR2)

# E.0 General

FR2 IAB-MT EVM can be determined by the process according to

1) Annex E in TS 38.521-2 [24]. Only CP-OFDM waveform of PUSCH is measured for IAB-MT.

Or

2) Annex E.1 to Annex E.7.

# E.1 Reference point for measurement

The Annex C.1 in TS 38.104 [2] applies to FR2 IAB-MT.

# E.2 Basic unit of measurement

The Annex C.2 in TS 38.104 [2] applies to FR2 IAB-MT.

# E.3 Modified signal under test

The Annex C.3 in TS 38.104 [2] applies to FR2 IAB-MT.

# E.4 Estimation of frequency offset

The Annex C.4 in TS 38.104 [2] applies to FR2 IAB-MT.

# E.5 Estimation of time offset

The Annex C.5 in TS 38.104 [2] applies to FR2 IAB-MT.

# E.6 Estimation of TX chain amplitude and frequency response parameters

The Annex C.6 in TS 38.104 [2] applies to FR2 IAB-MT.

# E.7 Averaged EVM

EVM is averaged over all allocated uplink resource blocks with the considered modulation scheme in the frequency domain, and a minimum of slots where is the number of slots in a 10 ms measurement interval.

For TDD, let be the number of slots with uplink symbols within a 10 ms measurement interval, the averaging in the time domain can be calculated from slots of different 10 ms measurement intervals and should have a minimum of slots averaging length where is the number of slots in a 10 ms measurement interval.

- is derived by: Square the EVM results in each 10 ms measurement interval. Sum the squares, divide the sum by the number of EVM relevant locations, square-root the quotient (RMS).

- Where is the number of resource blocks with the considered modulation scheme in slot *i*.

- The is calculated, using the maximum of at the window *W* extremities. Thus is calculated using and is calculated using (*l* and *h*, low and high; where low is the timing and and high is the timing ).

- In order to unite at least slots, consider the minimum integer number of 10 ms measurement intervals, where is determined by.

and for 60 kHz SCS and for 120 kHz SCS.

- Unite by RMS.

<end of changes>