**3GPP TSG-RAN WG4 Meeting # 99-e R4-2110137**

**Electronic meeting, 19 – 27 May 2021**

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| *CR-Form-v12.1* |
| **CHANGE REQUEST** |
|  |
|  | **38.174** | **CR** | **0012** | **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)*.* |
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| ***Proposed change affects:*** | UICC apps |  | ME |  | Radio Access Network | **X** | Core Network |  |

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|  |
| ***Title:***  | CR to TS 38.174 – corrections to general and transmitter part |
|  |  |
| ***Source to WG:*** | Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell  |
| ***Source to TSG:*** | R4 |
|  |  |
| ***Work item code:*** | NR\_IAB-Core |  | ***Date:*** | 2021-05-11 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ***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 canbe found in 3GPP [TR 21.900](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/Specs/html-info/21900.htm). | *Use one of the following releases:Rel-8 (Release 8)Rel-9 (Release 9)Rel-10 (Release 10)Rel-11 (Release 11)…Rel-15 (Release 15)Rel-16 (Release 16)Rel-17 (Release 17)Rel-18 (Release 18)* |
|  |  |
| ***Reason for change:*** | This is formal CR to endorsed during RAN4#98-bis-e meeting draft CR R4-2106064.This CR introduces respective corrections to general and transmitter part of TS 38.174. |
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| ***Summary of change:*** | 1. Introduction to clause 3.1 definitions of “IAB-DU channel bandiwdth” and “IAB-MT channel bandwidth” that were missing and not define, but used in respective sections.
2. Removal of additional space in number of 6.7.2.1 sub-clause.
3. Addtion of “IAB-DU channel bandwidth” and “IAB-MT channel bandwidth” in description in clause 6.7.2
4. Removal of additional space in number of Table 6.7.2.1-1
5. Addtion of “IAB-DU channel bandwidth” and “IAB-MT channel bandwidth” in description in clause 9.5.2
6. Addtion of “IAB-DU channel bandwidth” and “IAB-MT channel bandwidth” in description in clause 9.8.2
7. Removal of additional space in number of table 9.8.2-1.
8. Clause 4.8: addition of IAB-MT
9. Clause 6.4.1.1: addition of IAB-MT
10. Addition of aggregated IAB-DU/MT channel bandwidth definition
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| ***Consequences if not approved:*** | Specification will be misleading. |
|  |  |
| ***Clauses affected:*** | 3.1, 4.8, 6.4.1.1, 6.7.2, 9.5.2, 9.8.2 |
|  |  |
|  | **Y** | **N** |  |  |
| ***Other specs*** |  | **N** |  Other core specifications  | TS/TR ... CR ...  |
| ***affected:*** |  | **N** |  Test specifications | TS/TR ... CR ...  |
| ***(show related CRs)*** |  | **N** |  O&M Specifications | TS/TR ... CR ...  |
|  |  |
| ***Other comments:*** |  |
|  |  |
| ***This CR's revision history:*** |  |

<Start of proposed changes>

## 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].

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.

**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*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 2: It is possible for the IAB to transmit to and/or receive from one or more IAB-MT 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

<unchanged sections ommited>

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.

<unchanged sections ommited>

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-DU and 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*.

<unchanged sections ommited>

### 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. |

<unchanged sections ommited>

### 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 CDMA850x = -4 dBm for IAB-MT co-located with Pico DCS1800 or Pico PCS1900x = -6 dBm for IAB-MT co-located with UTRA bands or E-UTRA bands or NR bandsNOTE 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)*. |

<unchanged sections ommited>

### 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*.

<unchanged sections ommited>

### 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) or *IAB-MT channel bandwidth* (BWChannel) with 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*. |

<end of proposed changes>