**3GPP TSG-RAN WG4 Meeting # 103-e *R4-2211339***

**Electronic Meeting, 09 May – 20 May 2022**

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| *CR-Form-v12.2* |
| **CHANGE REQUEST** |
|  |
|  | **38.106** | **CR** | **0012** | **rev** |  | **Current version:** | **17.0.0** |  |
|  |
| *For* [***HE******LP***](http://www.3gpp.org/3G_Specs/CRs.htm#_blank)*on using this form: comprehensive instructions can be found at* [*http://www.3gpp.org/Change-Requests*](http://www.3gpp.org/Change-Requests)*.* |
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| ***Proposed change affects:*** | UICC apps |  | ME |  | Radio Access Network | **X** | Core Network |  |

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| ***Title:***  | Big CR to 38.106 maintenance |
|  |  |
| ***Source to WG:*** | CMCC |
| ***Source to TSG:*** | R4 |
|  |  |
| ***Work item code:*** | NR\_repeaters-Core |  | ***Date:*** | 2022-05-24 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ***Category:*** | F |  | ***Release:*** | Rel-17 |
|  | *Use one of the following categories:****F*** *(correction)****A*** *(mirror corresponding to a change in an earlier release)****B*** *(addition of feature),* ***C*** *(functional modification of feature)****D*** *(editorial modification)*Detailed explanations of the above categories canbe found in 3GPP [TR 21.900](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/Specs/html-info/21900.htm). | *Use one of the following releases:Rel-8 (Release 8)Rel-9 (Release 9)Rel-10 (Release 10)Rel-11 (Release 11)…Rel-16 (Release 16)Rel-17 (Release 17)Rel-18 (Release 18)Rel-19 (Release 19)* |
|  |  |
| ***Reason for change:*** | All the endorsed CRs/draft CRs in RAN4 #103 e-meeting are collected in this big CR for the complete update of TS 38.106.  |
|  |  |
| ***Summary of change:*** | Capture all following CRs into this big CR.R4-2210827: Draft CR to 38.106: Conducted requirements corrections with update of 6.8.2 and 6.10.1R4-2210828: CR to 38.106: TDD off power radiated requirement correction with update of 7.9.2.1R4-2210829: CR to 38.106: Correction of definitions, symbols and abbreviations with update of 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3R4-2210830: CR for TS 38.106 R17: clean up of clause 4 R4-2210831: Draft CR for TS 38.106 R17: clean up of clause 6 with update of 6.5.4.2.2, 6.5.4.2.3, 6.9R4-2210832: CR for TS 38.106 R17: clean up of clause 7R4-2210833: Draft CR for 38.106: add co-existence requirements for input intermodulation with update of 6.7.3R4-2210834: Draft CR for corrections on unwanted emission requirements for FR1 NR repeater with update of 6.5.2.2, 6.5.5R4-2210835: CR to 38.106: Output power definitions for NR repeaters with update of 6.2.1, 6.2.2, 6.7.2.2, 6.8.2.1, 6.8.2.2, 7.2.1, 7.2.2, 7.6.1.1, 7.6.2.1R4-2210836: CR to TS38.106: clarification on the supported operating bands for NR repeater with update of 5.2R4-2209804: CR to TS 38.106 with OTA intermodulation requirement updates with update of 7.7.2R4-2210838: CR to TS 38.106 with corrections to repeater core specification with update of figure 4.2.2-1R4-2210839: Draft CR OBUE with update of 6.5.3.2R4-2210840: Draft CR Correction to OTA unwanted emissions with update of 7.5.4.2.2.3 and 7.5.4.2.3R4-2210841: Draft CR out of band gain with update of 6.4 and 7.4R4-2210842: replacing ON period with ON state. |
|  |  |
| ***Consequences if not approved:*** | Current 38.106 17.0.0 is not complete. |
|  |  |
| ***Clauses affected:*** | 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 4, 5.1, 5.2, 6.1, 6.2.1, 6.2.2, 6.4.1, 6.4.2, 6.5.2, 6.5.3.2, 6.5.4.2.2, 6.5.4.2.3, 6.5.5, 6.7.2.2, 6.7.3, 6.8.2, 6.8.2.1, 6.8.2.2, 6.9.1, 6.9.2, 6.10.1, 7.1, 7.2.1, 7.2.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5.1, 7.5.2.1, 7.5.4.2.2.3, 7.5.4.2.3, 7.6.1.1, 7.6.2.1, 7.7.1, 7.7.2, 7.8.1, 7.9.1, 7.9.2.1, 7.9.3.1 |
|  |  |
|  | **Y** | **N** |  |  |
| ***Other specs*** |  | **X** |  Other core specifications  | TS/TR ... CR ...  |
| ***affected:*** |  | **X** |  Test specifications | TS/TR ... CR ... |
| ***(show related CRs)*** |  | **X** |  O&M Specifications | TS/TR ... CR ...  |
|  |  |
| ***Other comments:*** |  |
|  |  |
| ***This CR's revision history:*** |  |

3 Definitions of terms, symbols and abbreviations

3.1 Terms

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

**Antenna connector:** connector at the conducted interface of the *repeater type 1-C*

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

**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

**directional requirement:** requirement which is applied in a specific direction within the *OTA coverage range*.

**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

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

**gap between passbands:** frequency gap between two consecutive passbands that belong to the same *operating band*, where the RF requirements in the gap are based on co-existence for un-coordinated operation

**Inter-passband gap**: The frequency gap between two supported consecutive *passbands* that belong to different operating bands.

**Maximum passband output power:** mean power level measured per *passband* at the *antenna connector*, during the transmitter *ON state* in a specified reference condition

**Maximum passband TRP output power:** mean power level measured perpassband during the *transmitter ON state* in a specified reference condition and corresponding to the declared *rated passband TRP output* power (Prated,p,,TRP)

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

**multi-band connector**: *Antenna Connector* for a *Multi-band repeater*.

**Multi-band repeater:** *Repeater Type 1-C* whose *antenna connector* is associated with a transmitter and/or receiver that is characterized by the ability to process two or more *passband(s)* in common active RF components simultaneously, where at least one *passband* is configured at a different operating band than the other *passband(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 *passbands* separated by *inter-passband gap*(s)

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

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

**Passband:** The frequency range in which the repeater operates in with operational configuration, this frequency range can correspond to one or several consecutive nominal channels, if they are not consecutive each subset of channels shall be considered as an individual *passband*, a repeater can have one or several *passbands*, all channels within the *passband(s)* shall belong to a single operator or collaborating operators.

**passband edge***:* Frequency at the edge of the passband

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

**Rated beam EIRP:** For a declared beam and *beam direction pair*, the *rated beam EIRP* level is the maximum power that the repeater is declared to radiate at the associated *beam peak direction* during the *transmitter ON state*

**Rated passband output power**: mean power level associated with a *passband* the manufacturer has declared to be available at the *antenna connector*, during the *transmitter ON state* in a specified reference condition

**Rated passband TRP output power**: mean power level declared by the manufacturer per passband, that the manufacturer has declared to be available at the RIB during the *transmitter ON state*

**Rated total output power**: mean power level associated with a particular *operating band* the manufacturer has declared to be available at the *antenna connector*, during the *transmitter ON state* in a specified reference condition

**Rated total TRP output power**: mean power level associated with a particular *operating band*, that the manufacturer has declared to be available at the RIB during the *transmitter ON state* in a specified reference condition

**Reference beam direction pair:** Beam direction pair in the reference direction declared by the manufacturer.

**Repeater type 1-C**:Repeater operating at FR1 with a requirement set consisting only of conducted requirements defined at individual *antenna connectors*.

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

**Requirement set**: one of the NR requirements set as defined for *NR repeater*

**single-band connector:** *Repeater type 1-C* *antenna 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 repeater.

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

**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

**Transmitter OFF state:** Time period during which the repeater downlink or uplink is not allowed to transmit in the corresponding direction

**Transmitter ON state**: Time period during which the repeater downlink or uplink is transmitting in the corresponding direction

**Transmitter transient period:** Time period during which the transmitter is switching from the *OFF state* to the *ON state* or vice versa

3.2 Symbols

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

BWPassband *Passband* bandwidth

Δf Separation between the *passband 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 *operating band* edge

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

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

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

Ffilter Filter centre frequency

Foffset,high Frequency offset from FC,high to the upper *passband edge*

Foffset,low Frequency offset from FC,low to the lower *passband edge*

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

f\_offsetmax The offset to the frequency ΔfOBUE outside the *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*

PEM,n50/n75,ind Declared emission level for Band n50/n75; ind = a, b

Prated,p,AC Rated passband output power per antenna connector

Prated,t,AC Rated total output power declared per antenna connector

Prated,p,EIRP Rated passband EIRP output power

Prated,p,TRP Rated passband TRP output power declared per RIB

Prated,t,TRP Rated total TRP output power declared per RIB

Pin,p,AC Input power intended to produce the maximum rated output power (Prated,p,AC) at the *antenna connector*

Pin,p,EIRP Input power intended to produce the maximum rated output power (Prated,p,TRP) at the RIB

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

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

Pmax,p,AC *Maximum passband output power* measuredper *antenna connector*

Pmax,p,EIRP *Maximum passband EIRP output power* when repeater is configured at the rated passband TRP output power (Prated,p,TRP)

Pmax,p,TRP *Maximum passband TRP output power* measuredper RIB

Wgap *Inter passband 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].

ACLR Adjacent Channel Leakage Ratio

AoA Angle of Arrival

BW Bandwidth

CACLR Cumulative ACLR

CP-OFDM Cyclic Prefix-OFDM

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

DL Downlink

EIRP Effective Isotropic Radiated Power

EVM Error Vector Magnitude

FBW Fractional Bandwidth

FR Frequency Range

ITU‑R Radiocommunication Sector of the International Telecommunication Union

LA Local Area

MR Medium Range

NR New Radio

OBUE Operating Band Unwanted Emissions

OOB Out-of-band

OTA Over-The-Air

QAM Quadrature Amplitude Modulation

RF Radio Frequency

RIB Radiated Interface Boundary

RX Receiver

SCS Sub-Carrier Spacing

TX Transmitter

TRP Total Radiated Power

UL Uplink

WA Wide Area

4 General

4.1 Relationship between Minimum Requirements and Test Requirements

Conformance to the present specification is demonstrated by fulfilling the test requirements specified in the conformance specification TS 38.115-1 [7] or TS 38.115-2 [8].

The minimum requirements given in this specification make no allowance for measurement uncertainty. The test specifications TS 38.115-1 [7] and TS 38.115-2 [8] 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 [6].

4.2 Conducted and radiated requirement reference points

4.2.1 *Repeater type 1-C*

For *repeater type 1-C*, the requirements are applied at the repeater *antenna connector* (BS-side connector or UE-side connector) for downlink or uplink for the configuration in normal operating conditions.

Downlink

Uplink

UE-side connector

BS-side connector

**Figure 4.2.1-1: *Repeater type 1-C* downlink and uplink interface**

4.2.2 *Repeater type 2-O*

For *repeater 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.

Radio Distribution Network (RDN)

Antenna Array (AA)

Composite Antenna

Antenna Array (AA)

Radio Distribution Network (RDN)

Composite Antenna

Downlink

Uplink

BS-side RIB

Repeater

UE-side RIB

**Figure 4.2.2-1: Radiated reference points for *repeater type 2-O***

4.3 Repeater classes

4.3.1 Repeater class for downlink

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

For *repeater type 1-C* and *type 2-O*, repeater downlink classes are defined as indicated below:

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

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

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

4.3.2 Repeater class for uplink

The requirements in this specification apply to uplink Wide Area repeaters and uplink Local Area repeaters unless otherwise stated. The associated deployment scenarios for each class are exactly the same for repeater with and without connectors.

For *repeater type 1-C* and *type 2-O*, repeater uplink classes are defined as indicated below:

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

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

4.4 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 4.4-1 lists all requirements in the present specification that may be applied differently in different regions.

**Table 4.4-1: List of regional requirements**

| **Clause number** | **Requirement** | **Comments** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 5.2 | *Operating bands* | Some NR *operating bands* may be applied regionally. |
| 6.2 | Repeater output power  | For Band n41 and n90 operation in Japan, additional output power limits shall be applied. |
| 6.2.4,7.3.4 | Repeater output power,OTA repeater output power:Additional requirements | These requirements may be applied regionally as additional repeater output power requirements. |
| 6.5.2 | Adjacent Channel Leakage Power Ratio | For Band n41 and n90 operation in Japan, absolute ACLR limits shall be applied to the sum of the absolute ACLR power over all *antenna connectors* for *repeater type 1-C*. |
| 6.5.3.2,7.5.3.2 | Operating band unwanted emission,OTA operating band unwanted emissions | Category A or Category B operating band unwanted emissions limits may be applied regionally. |
| 6.5.3.2.5.1 | Operating band unwanted emission | The repeater 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. |
| 6.5.3.2.5.2 | Operating band unwanted emission | The repeater operating in Band n20 may have to comply with the additional requirements for protection of DTT, when deployed in certain regions. |
| 6.5.3.2 | Operating band unwanted emissions | For Band n41 and n90 operation in Japan, the operating band unwanted emissions limits shall be applied to the sum of the emission power over all *antenna connectors* for *repeater type 1-C.* |
| 6.5.4.2.1,7.5.4.2 | Tx spurious emissions,OTA Tx spurious emissions | Category A or Category B spurious emission limits, as defined in ITU-R Recommendation SM.329 [5], may apply regionally. |
| 6.5.4.2.2,7.5.4.2.3 | 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 repeater *operating band*. |
| 6.5.4.2 | Transmitter spurious emissions | For Band n41 and n90 operation in Japan, the sum of the spurious emissions over all *antenna connectors* for *repeater type 1-C* shall not exceed the *basic limits*. |
| 6.5.5.1 | Receiver spurious emissions | For Band n41 and n90 operation in Japan, the sum of receiver spurious emissions requirements over all *antenna connectors* for *repeater type 1-C* shall not exceed *minimum requirements* defined in clause 6.5.5.2. |
| 6.7.2 | Input intermodulation | Interfering signal positions that are partially or completely outside of any downlink *operating band* of the repeater are not excluded from the requirement in Japan in Band n77, n78, n79. |
| 6.8 | Output intermodulation | For Band n41 and n90 operation in Japan, the repeater may have to comply with the additional requirements, when deployed in certain regions. |

4.5 Applicability of requirements

In table 4.5-1, the requirement applicability for each requirement set 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 4.5-1: *Requirement set* applicability**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Requirement** | **Requirement set** |
|  | ***Repeater type 1-C*** | ***Repeater type 2-O*** |
| Repeater output power | 6.2 |  |
| Frequency stability | 6.3 |  |
| Out of band gain | 6.4 |  |
| Unwanted emissions | 6.5 |  |
| Error Vector Magnitude | 6.6 | NA |
| Input intermodulation | 6.7 |  |
| Output intermodulation | 6.8 |  |
| Adjacent Channel Rejection Ratio (ACRR) | 6.9 |  |
| Transmit ON/OFF power | 6.10 |  |
| Repeater output power |  | 7.2 |
| OTA frequency stability |  | 7.3 |
| OTA out of band gain |  | 7.4 |
| OTA unwanted emissions |  | 7.5 |
| OTA Error Vector Magnitude | NA | 7.6 |
| OTA input intermodulation |  | 7.7 |
|  |  |  |
| OTA Adjacent Channel Rejection Ratio (ACRR) |  | 7.8 |
| OTA transmit ON/OFF power |  | 7.9 |

4.6 Requirements for contiguous and *non-contiguous spectrum*

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

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

4.7 Requirements for repeater capable of multi-band operation

For multi-band connector or multi-band RIB, the RF requirements in clause 6 and 7 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 repeater capable of multi-band operation, various structures in terms of combinations of different downlink and uplink implementations (multi-band or single band) with mapping to one or more *antenna connectors* for *repeater type 1-C* 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, output intermodulation, ACRR and receiver spurious emissions requirements apply to this *connector* that is mapped to single-band.

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

5 Operating bands

5.1 General

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

NOTE: Other *operating bands* 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 | FR2-1 | 24250 MHz – 52600 MHz |
| FR2-2 | 52600 MHz – 71000 MHz |

Whenever FR2 is referred, both FR2-1 and FR2-2 frequency sub-ranges shall be applied, unless otherwise stated.

5.2 Operating bands

NR repeater is designed to operate in the *operating bands* in FR1 and FR2-1 defined in TS 38.104 [2] except the operating bands n46, n96 and n102.

*<Next change>*

6.1 General

Unless otherwise stated, the conducted transmitter characteristics are specified at the *antenna connector* for *repeater type 1-C* configuration in normal operating conditions.

Requirements apply in both DL and UL unless otherwise stated or declared.

For the DL the *antenna connector* on the BS side is the input and the *antenna connector* on the UE side is the output.

For the UL the *antenna connector* on the UE side is the input and the *antenna connector* on the BS side is the output.

6.2 Repeater output power

6.2.1 General

The repeater conducted output power requirement is at the *antenna connector*.

The *rated passband output power* of the *repeater type 1-C* shall be as specified in table 6.2.1-1 and table 6.2.1-2.

**Table 6.2.1-1: *Repeater type 1-C* DL transmission classes rated output power limits for repeater classes**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Repeater class** | **Prated,p,AC** |
| Wide Area repeater | Note 1 |
| Medium Range repeater | ≤ 38 dBm + X, Note 2 |
| Local Area repeater | ≤ 24 dBm + X, Note 2 |
| NOTE 1: There is no upper limit for the Prated,p,AC *rated passband output power* of the Wide Area repeaterNOTE 2: X = 10\*log (ceil (*passband* bandwidth/20MHz)) |

**Table 6.2.1-2: *Repeater type 1-C* UL transmission classes rated output power limits for repeater classes**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Repeater class** | **Prated,p,AC** |
| Wide Area repeater | Note 1 |
| Local Area repeater | ≤ 24 dBm+ X, Note 2 |
| NOTE 1: There is no upper limit for the Prated,p,AC *rated passband output power* of the Wide Area repeater.NOTE 2: X = 10\*log (ceil (*passband* bandwidth/20MHz)) |

6.2.2 Minimum requirement

The requirements shall apply with NR signals in the *passband* of the repeater at:

The lowest input power (Pin,p,AC) that produces the *rated passband output power* (Prated,p,AC).

Up to:

The lowest input power (Pin,p,AC) that produces the *rated passband output power* (Prated,p,AC), plus 10dB

In normal conditions, the measured output power, Pmax,p,AC shall remain within +2 dB and -2 dB of the *rated passband output power* Prated,p,AC, declared by the manufacturer.

In extreme conditions, the measured output power, Pmax,p,AC shall remain within +2.5 dB and -2.5 dB of the *rated passband output power* Prated,p,AC, declared by the manufacturer.

*<Next change>*

6.4 Out of band gain

6.4.1 General

Out of band gain refers to the gain of the repeater outside the *passband*.

6.4.2 Minimum requirement

The gain outside the *passband* shall not exceed the maximum level specified in table 6.4.2-1 or table 6.4.2-2, where:

- f\_offset\_CW is the offset between the outer channel edge frequency of the outer channel in the *passband* and a CW signal.

**Table 6.4.2-1: Out of band gain limits 1 for bands below 2496 MHz**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Frequency offset, f\_offset\_CW** | **Maximum gain** |
| 0,2 ≤ f\_offset\_CW < 1,0 MHz | 60 dB |
| 1,0 ≤ f\_offset\_CW < 5,0 MHz | 45 dB |
| 5,0 ≤ f\_offset\_CW < 10,0 MHz | 45 dB |
| 10,0 MHz ≤ f\_offset\_CW | 35 dB |

**Table 6.4.2-2: Out of band gain limits 1 for bands above 2496 MHz**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Frequency offset, f\_offset\_CW** | **Maximum gain** |
| [0,2] < f\_offset\_CW < 4,0 MHz | 60 dB |
| 4,0 < f\_offset\_CW < 15,0 MHz | 45 dB |
| 15,0 MHz < f\_offset\_CW | 35 dB |

*<Next change>*

6.5.2 Adjacent Channel Leakage Power Ratio

6.5.2.1 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 *repeater type 1-C passband* whatever the type of transmitter considered (single carrier or multi-carrier) and for all transmission modes foreseen by the manufacturer’s specification.

For a *repeater* operating in *non-contiguous spectrum*, the ACLR requirement in clause 6.5.2.2 shall apply in Gaps between passbands for the frequency ranges defined in table 6.5.2.2-3, while the CACLR requirement in clause 6.5.2.2 shall apply in *gaps between passbands* for the frequency ranges defined in table 6.5.2.2-4.

For a *multi-band connector*, the ACLR requirement in clause 6.5.2.2 shall apply in *inter-passband gaps* for the frequency ranges defined in table 6.5.2.2-3, while the CACLR requirement in clause 6.5.2.2 shall apply in *inter-passband gaps* for the frequency ranges defined in table 6.5.2.2-4.

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

6.5.2.2 Minimum requirements

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 6.5.2.2‑1 for *repeater type 1-C* for DL and UL for Wide Area class.

For *repeater type 1-C* *nominal repeater channel bandwidth* is calculated as min(100MHz, BW*passband*).

For *repeater type 1-C* for DL and for UL for WA class, the ACLR (CACLR) absolute *minimum requirements* in table 6.5.2.2-2, 6.5.2.2-5 or the ACLR (CACLR) *limits* in table 6.5.2.2-1, 6.5.2.2-3 or 6.5.2.2-4, whichever is less stringent, shall apply for each *antenna connector*.

For Band n41 and n90 operation in Japan, absolute ACLR limits shall be applied to the sum of the absolute ACLR power over all *antenna connectors* for *repeater type 1-C*.

**Table 6.5.2.2-1: *Repeater type 1-C* ACLR limit for DL and for UL for Wide Area class**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Repeater type 1-C* nominal channel bandwidth of lowest/highest carrier transmitted BWChannel (MHz)** |  ***Repeater type 1-C* 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** |
| min(100 MHz, BW*passband*) | 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 *repeater type 1-C nominal repeater 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 *minimum requirement* is specified in table 6.5.2.2‑2.

The ACLR shall be higher than the value specified in table 6.5.2.2‑1a for *repeater type 1-C* for UL Local Area.

**Table 6.5.2.2-1a: *Repeater type 1-C* ACLR limit for UL for Local Area**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Repeater type 1-C* nominal channel bandwidth of lowest/highest carrier transmitted BWChannel (MHz)** |  ***Repeater type 1-C* 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** |
| min(100 MHz, BW*passband*) | BWChannel | NR of same BW (Note 2) | Square (BWConfig) | 31 dB |
|  | 2 x BWChannel | NR of same BW (Note 2) | Square (BWConfig) | 31 dB |
|  | BWChannel /2 + 2.5 MHz | 5 MHz E-UTRA | Square (4.5 MHz) | 31 dB |
|  | BWChannel /2 + 7.5 MHz | 5 MHz E-UTRA | Square (4.5 MHz) | 31 dB |
| NOTE 1: BWChannel and BWConfig are the *repeater type 1-C nominal repeater bandwidth configuration* of the *lowest/highest carrier* transmitted on the assigned channel frequency.NOTE 2: With SCS that provides nominal repeater bandwidth configuration (BWConfig).NOTE 3: The requirements are applicable when the band is also defined for E-UTRA or UTRA. |

**Table 6.5.2.2-2: *Repeater type 1-C* ACLR absolute limit for DL and UL for WA class, for DL for MR class and for DL for LA class**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Repeater category / class** | **ACLR absolute *limit*** |
| Category A Wide Area DL and UL | -13 dBm/MHz |
| Category B Wide Area DL and UL | -15 dBm/MHz |
| Medium Range DL | -25 dBm/MHz |
| Local Area DL | -32 dBm/MHz |

For operation in non-contiguous spectrum or multiple bands, the ACLR shall be higher than the value specified in Table 6.5.2.2‑3.

**Table 6.5.2.2-3: *Repeater type 1-C* ACLR limit in non-contiguous spectrum or multiple bands**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Repeater type 1-C* nominal channel bandwidth of lowest/highest carrier transmitted BWChannel (MHz)** | **Sub-block or inter-*passband* *gap* size (Wgap) where the limit applies (MHz)** | ***Repeater type 1-C* adjacent channel centre frequency offset below or above the sub-block or *repeater type 1-C* Bandwidth edge (inside the gap)** | **Assumed adjacent channel carrier** | **Filter on the adjacent channel frequency and corresponding filter bandwidth** | **ACLR limit** |
| min(20 MHz, BW*passband*) for nominal channel bandwidth ≤ 20MHz | 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 |
| min(100 MHz, BW*passband*) for nominal channel bandwidth >20MHz | 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 nominal repeater bandwidth configuration of the assumed adjacent channel carrier.NOTE 2: With SCS that provides nominal repeater bandwidth configuration (BWConfig).NOTE 3: Applicable in case the *repeater type 1-C passband* at the other edge of the gap is ≤ 20 MHz.NOTE 4: Applicable in case the *repeater type 1-C passband* at the other edge of the gap is > 20 MHz. |

The Cumulative Adjacent Channel Leakage power Ratio (CACLR) in a *gap between passband* or the *inter-passband 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 *gap between passband* or the *inter-passband gap*, and

b) the filtered mean power centred on a frequency channel adjacent to one of the respective *sub-block* edges, *repeater type 1-C passband edges*.

The assumed filter for the adjacent channel frequency is defined in table 6.5.3.2-4 and the filters on the assigned channels are defined in table 6.5.2.2-6.

For operation in *non-contiguous spectrum* or multiple bands, the CACLR for NR carriers located on either side of the *gap between passband* or the *inter-passband gap* shall be higher than the value specified in table 6.5.2.2-4.

**Table 6.5.2.2-4: *Repeater type 1-C* CACLR limit for DL and for UL for Wide Area class**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Repeater type 1-C* nominal channel bandwidth of lowest/highest carrier transmitted BWChannel (MHz)** | **Sub-block or inter-*passband* *gap* size (Wgap) where the limit applies (MHz)** | ***Repeater type 1-C* adjacent channel centre frequency offset below or above the sub-block or Repeater type 1-C *passband* edge (inside the gap)** | **Assumed adjacent channel carrier** | **Filter on the adjacent channel frequency and corresponding filter bandwidth** | **CACLR limit** |
|  nominal repeater channel bandwidth <= 20MHz | 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 |
|  nominal repeater channel bandwidth >20MHz | 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 nominal bandwidth configuration of the assumed adjacent channel carrier.NOTE 2: With SCS that provides nominal bandwidth configuration (BWConfig).NOTE 3: Applicable in case the *repeater type 1-C* *passband* at the other edge of the gap is ≤ 20 MHz.NOTE 4: Applicable in case the *repeater type 1-C passband* at the other edge of the gap is > 20MHz. |

The CACLR shall be higher than the value specified in table 6.5.2.2-4a for *repeater type 1-C* for UL Local Area.

**Table 6.5.2.2-4a: *Repeater type 1-C C*ACLR limit for UL for Local Area**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Repeater type 1-C* nominal channel bandwidth of lowest/highest carrier transmitted BWChannel (MHz)** | **Sub-block or *inter-passband* *gap* size (Wgap) where the limit applies (MHz)** | ***Repeater type 1-C* adjacent channel centre frequency offset below or above the sub-block or *Repeater type 1-C* *passband* edge (inside the gap)** | **Assumed adjacent channel carrier** | **Filter on the adjacent channel frequency and corresponding filter bandwidth** | **CACLR limit** |
|  nominal repeater channel bandwidth <= 20MHz | 5 ≤Wgap< 15 (Note 3)5 ≤Wgap< 45 (Note 4) | 2.5 MHz | 5 MHz NR (Note 2) | Square (BWConfig) | 31 dB |
|  | 10 < Wgap< 20 (Note 3)10 ≤Wgap< 50 (Note 4) | 7.5 MHz | 5 MHz NR (Note 2) | Square (BWConfig) | 31 dB |
|  nominal repeater channel bandwidth >20MHz | 20 ≤Wgap< 60 (Note 4)20 ≤Wgap< 30 (Note 3) | 10 MHz | 20 MHz NR (Note 2) | Square (BWConfig) | 31 dB |
|  | 40 < Wgap< 80 (Note 4)40 ≤Wgap< 50 (Note 3) | 30 MHz | 20 MHz NR (Note 2) | Square (BWConfig) | 31 dB |
| NOTE 1: BWConfig is the nominal repeater bandwidth configuration of the assumed adjacent channel carrier.NOTE 2: With SCS that provides nominal repeater bandwidth configuration (BWConfig).NOTE 3: Applicable in case the *repeater type 1-C* *passband* at the other edge of the gap is ≤ 20 MHz.NOTE 4: Applicable in case the *repeater type 1-C passband* at the other edge of the gap is > 20 MHz. |

The CACLR absolute *minimum requirement* is specified in table 6.5.2.2‑5.

**Table 6.5.2.2-5: *Repeater type 1-C* CACLR absolute *limit* for DL and UL for WA class, for DL for MR class and for DL for LA class**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ***Repeater type 1-C* category / class** | **CACLR absolute *limit*** |
| Category A Wide Area DL and UL | -13 dBm/MHz |
| Category B Wide Area DL and UL | -15 dBm/MHz |
| Medium Range DL | -25 dBm/MHz |
| Local Area DL | -32 dBm/MHz |

**Table 6.5.2.2-6: Filter parameters for the assigned channel**

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

*<Next change>*

6.5.3.2 Minimum requirements

6.5.3.2.1 *Minimum requirements* for Wide Area *repeater type 1-C* (Category A)

For repeater operating in Bands n5, n8, n12, n13, n14, n18, n26, n28, n29, n71, n85, minimum requirements are specified in table 6.5.3.2.1‑1.

**Table 6.5.3.2.1-1: Wide Area *repeater type 1-C* operating band unwanted emission minimum requirements (NR bands below 1 GHz) for Category A**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Frequency offset of measurement filter ‑3dB point, Δf** | **Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f\_offset** | **Minimum requirements (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 | 10.05 MHz ≤ f\_offset < f\_offsetmax  | -13 dBm (Note 3) | 100 kHz  |
| NOTE 1: For a *repeater type 1-C* supporting *non-contiguous spectrum* operation within any *operating band*, the emission limits within *gaps between passbands* is calculated as a cumulative sum of contributions from adjacent *sub-blocks* on each side of the *gap between passband*. Exception is f ≥ 10MHz from both adjacent *sub-blocks* on each side of the *gap between passband*, where the emission limits within *gaps between passbands* shall be ‑13 dBm/1 MHz.NOTE 2: For a *multi-band connector* with *inter-passband gap* < 2\*ΔfOBUE the emission limits within the *inter-passband gaps* is calculated as a cumulative sum of contributions from adjacent *sub-blocks* or *passband* on each side of the *inter-passband gap*, where the contribution from the far-end *sub-block* or *passband* shall be scaled according to the *measurement bandwidth* of the near-end *sub-block* or *passband*.NOTE 3: The requirement is not applicable when Δfmax < 10 MHz. |

For repeater operating in Bands n1, n2, n3, n7, n24, n25, n30, n34, n38, n39, n40, n41, n48, n50, n65, n66, n70, n74, n75, n77, n78, n79, n90, n92, n94, minimum requirements are specified in table 6.5.3.2.1-2:

**Table 6.5.3.2.1-2: Wide Area *repeater type 1-C* *operating band* unwanted emission minimum requirements (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** | ***Minimum requirement* (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 a *repeater type 1-C* supporting *non-contiguous spectrum* operation within any *operating band*, the emission limits within *gaps between passbands* is calculated as a cumulative sum of contributions from adjacent *sub-blocks* on each side of the *gap between passband*, 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 *gap between passband*, where the emission limits within *gaps between passbands* shall be ‑13 dBm/1 MHz.NOTE 2: For a *multi-band connector* with *inter-passband gap* < 2\*ΔfOBUE the emission limits within the *inter-passband gaps* is calculated as a cumulative sum of contributions from adjacent *sub-blocks* or *passband* on each side of the *inter-passband gap*, where the contribution from the far-end *sub-block* or *passband* shall be scaled according to the *measurement bandwidth* of the near-end *sub-block* or *passband*.NOTE 3: The requirement is not applicable when Δfmax < 10 MHz. |

6.5.3.2.2 Minimum requirements for Wide Area *repeater type 1-C* (Category B)

 For Category B Operating band unwanted emissions, there are two options for the *minimum requirements* that may be applied regionally. Either the *minimum requirements* in clause 6.5.3.2.2.1 or clause 6.5.3.2.2.2 shall be applied.

6.5.3.2.2.1 Category B requirements (Option 1)

 For *repeater type 1-C* operating in Bands n5, n8, n12, n20, n26, n28, n29, n67, n71, n85, the minimum requirements are specified in table 6.5.3.2.2.1-1:

**Table 6.5.3.2.2.1-1: Wide Area *repeater type 1-C* operating band unwanted emission minimum requirements (NR bands below 1 GHz) for Category B**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Frequency offset of measurement filter ‑3dB point, Δf** | **Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f\_offset** | **Minimum requirement (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 | 10.05 MHz ≤ f\_offset < f\_offsetmax  | -16 dBm (Note 3) | 100 kHz  |
| NOTE 1: For a *repeater type 1-C* supporting *non-contiguous spectrum* operation within any *operating band*, the emission limits within *gaps between passbands* is calculated as a cumulative sum of contributions from adjacent *sub-blocks* on each side of the *gap between passband*. Exception is f ≥ 10MHz from both adjacent *sub-blocks* on each side of the *gap between passband*, where the emission limits within *gaps between passbands* shall be ‑15 dBm/1 MHz.NOTE 2: For a *multi-band connector* with *inter-passband gap* < 2\*ΔfOBUE the emission limits within the *inter-passband gaps* is calculated as a cumulative sum of contributions from adjacent *sub-blocks* or *passband* on each side of the *inter-passband gap*.NOTE 3: The requirement is not applicable when Δfmax < 10 MHz. |

For repeater operating in Bands n1, n2, n3, n7, n25, n34, n38, n39, n40, n41, n48, n50, n65, n66, n70, n75, n77, n78, n79, n90, n92, n94, minimum requirements are specified in table 6.5.3.2.2.1-2:

**Table 6.5.3.2.2.1-2: Wide Area *repeater type 1-C* operating band unwanted emission minimum requirements for Category B**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Frequency offset of measurement filter ‑3dB point, Δf** | **Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f\_offset** | ***Minimum requirements* (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 a *repeater type 1-C* supporting *non-contiguous spectrum* operation within any *operating band*, the emission limits within *gaps between passbands* is calculated as a cumulative sum of contributions from adjacent *sub-blocks* on each side of the *gap between passband*, 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 *gap between passband*, where the emission limits within *gaps between passbands* shall be ‑15 dBm/1 MHz.NOTE 2: For a *multi-band connector* with *inter-passband gap* < 2\*ΔfOBUE the emission limits within the *inter-passband gaps* is calculated as a cumulative sum of contributions from adjacent *sub-blocks* or *passband* on each side of the *inter-passband gap*, where the contribution from the far-end *sub-block* or *passband* shall be scaled according to the *measurement bandwidth* of the near-end *sub-block* or *passband*.NOTE 3: The requirement is not applicable when Δfmax < 10 MHz. |

6.5.3.2.2.2 Category B requirements (Option 2)

The limits in this clause are intended for Europe and may be applied regionally for *repeater type 1-C* operating in bands n1, n3, n7, n8, n38, n65.

For a *repeater type 1-C* operating in bands n1, n3, n7, n8, n38 or n65, minimum requirements are specified in Table 6.5.3.2.2.2-1:

**Table 6.5.3.2.2.2-1: Regional Wide Area *repeater type 1-C* operating band unwanted emission minimum requirements for Category B**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Frequency offset of measurement filter ‑3dB point, Δf** | **Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f\_offset** | **Minimum requirements (Note 1, 2)** | ***Measurement bandwidth*** |
| 0 MHz ≤ Δf < 0.2 MHz | 0.015 MHz ≤ f\_offset < 0.215 MHz  | -14 dBm | 30 kHz  |
| 0.2 MHz ≤ Δf < 1 MHz | 0.215 MHz ≤ f\_offset < 1.015 MHz |  | 30 kHz  |
| (Note 4) | 1.015 MHz ≤ f\_offset < 1.5 MHz  | -26 dBm | 30 kHz  |
| 1 MHz ≤ Δf ≤min(10 MHz, Δfmax)  | 1.5 MHz ≤ f\_offset <min(10.5 MHz, f\_offsetmax) | -13 dBm | 1 MHz  |
| 10 MHz ≤ Δf ≤ Δfmax | 10.5 MHz ≤ f\_offset < f\_offsetmax  | -15 dBm (Note 3) | 1 MHz  |
| NOTE 1: For a *repeater type 1-C* supporting *non-contiguous spectrum* operation within any *operating band*, the emission limits within *gaps between passbands* is calculated as a cumulative sum of contributions from adjacent *sub-blocks* on each side of the *gap between passband*, 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 *gap between passband*, where the emission limits within *gaps between passbands* shall be ‑15 dBm/1 MHz.NOTE 2: For a *multi-band connector* with *inter-passband gap* < 2\*ΔfOBUE the emission limits within the *inter-passband gaps* is calculated as a cumulative sum of contributions from adjacent *sub-blocks* or *passband* on each side of the *inter-passband gap*, where the contribution from the far-end *sub-block* or *passband* shall be scaled according to the *measurement bandwidth* of the near-end *sub-block* or *passband*.NOTE 3: The requirement is not applicable when Δfmax < 10 MHz.NOTE 4: This frequency range ensures that the range of values of f\_offset is continuous. |

6.5.3.2.3 Minimum requirements for Medium Range *repeater type 1-C* (Category A and B) for DL

For Medium Range *repeater type 1-C* for DL, minimum requirementsare specified in table 6.5.3.2.3-1 and table 6.5.3.2.3-2.

For the tables in this clause for *repeater type 1-C,* Prated,x = Prated,p,AC - 10\*log (ceil (BWPassband/20MHz))**Table 6.5.3.2.3-1: Medium Range *repeater type 1-C* *operating band* unwanted emission minimum requirements, 31< Prated,x ≤ 38 dBm**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Frequency offset of measurement filter ‑3dB point, Δf** | **Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f\_offset** | ***Minimum requirements* (Note 1, 2)** | ***Measurement bandwidth***  |
| 0 MHz ≤ Δf < 5 MHz | 0.05 MHz ≤ f\_offset < 5.05 MHz | $$P\_{rated,x}-53dB-\frac{7}{5}\left(\frac{f\\_offset}{MHz}-0.05\right)dB$$ | 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 a *repeater type 1-C* DL supporting *non-contiguous spectrum* operation within any *operating band* the emission limits within *gaps between passbands* is calculated as a cumulative sum of contributions from adjacent *sub-blocks* on each side of the *gap between passband*. Exception is f ≥ 10MHz from both adjacent *sub-blocks* on each side of the *gap between passband*, where the emission limits within *gaps between passbands* shall be Min(Prated,x -60dB, ‑25dBm)/100kHz.NOTE 2: For a *multi-band connector* with *inter-passband gap* < 2\*ΔfOBUE the emission limits within the *inter-passband gaps* is calculated as a cumulative sum of contributions from adjacent *sub-blocks* or *passband* on each side of the *inter-passband gap*.NOTE 3: The requirement is not applicable when Δfmax < 10 MHz. |

**Table 6.5.3.2.3-2: Medium Range *repeater type 1-C* operating band unwanted emission minimum requirements, Prated,x ≤ 31 dBm**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Frequency offset of measurement filter ‑3dB point, Δf** | **Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f\_offset** | ***Minimum requirements* (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 a *repeater type 1-C* DL supporting *non-contiguous spectrum* operation within any *operating band* the emission limits within *gaps between passbands* is calculated as a cumulative sum of contributions from adjacent *sub-blocks* on each side of the *gap between passband*. Exception is f ≥ 10MHz from both adjacent *sub-blocks* on each side of the *gap between passband*, where the emission limits within *gaps between passbands* shall be -29dBm/100kHz.NOTE 2: For a *multi-band connector* with *inter-passband gap* < 2\*ΔfOBUE the emission limits within the *inter-passband gaps* is calculated as a cumulative sum of contributions from adjacent *sub-blocks* or *passband* on each side of the *inter-passband gap*.NOTE 3: The requirement is not applicable when Δfmax < 10 MHz. |

6.5.3.2.4 Minimum requirements for Local Area *repeater type 1-C* (Category A and B)

For Local Area *repeater type 1-C*, *minimum requirements* are specified in table 6.5.3.2.4-1.

**Table 6.5.3.2.4-1: Local Area *repeater type 1-C* operating band unwanted emission limits**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Frequency offset of measurement filter ‑3dB point, Δf** | **Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f\_offset** | ***Minimum requirements* (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 a *repeater type 1-C* supporting *non-contiguous spectrum* operation within any *operating band* the emission limits within *gaps between passbands* is calculated as a cumulative sum of contributions from adjacent *sub-blocks* on each side of the *gap between passband*. Exception is f ≥ 10MHz from both adjacent *sub-blocks* on each side of the *gap between passband*, where the emission limits within *gaps between passbands* shall be -37dBm/100kHz.NOTE 2: For a *multi-band connector* with *inter-passband gap* < 2\*ΔfOBUE the emission limits within the *inter-passband gaps* is calculated as a cumulative sum of contributions from adjacent *sub-blocks* or *passband* on each side of the *inter-passband gap*NOTE 3: The requirement is not applicable when Δfmax < 10 MHz. |

*<Next change>*

6.5.4.2.2 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 repeater-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 *minimum requirements* are provided in table 6.5.4.2.2-1 where requirements for co-existence with the system listed in the first column apply for *repeater type 1-C*. For a *multi-band connector*, the exclusions and conditions in the Note column of table 6.5.4.2.2-1 apply for each supported *operating band*.

**Table 6.5.4.2.2-1: *Repeater type 1-C* spurious emissions minimum requirements for co-existence with systems operating in other frequency bands**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **System type to co-exist with** | **Frequency range for co-existence requirement** | ***Minimum requirements*** | ***Measurement bandwidth*** | Note |
| GSM900 | 921 – 960 MHz | -57 dBm | 100 kHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n8 |
|  | 876 – 915 MHz | -61 dBm | 100 kHz | For the frequency range 880-915 MHz, this requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n8, since it is already covered by the requirement in clause 6.5.5.2.2. |
| DCS1800 | 1805 – 1880 MHz | -47 dBm | 100 kHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n3.  |
|  | 1710 – 1785 MHz | -61 dBm | 100 kHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n3, since it is already covered by the requirement in clause 6.5.5.2.2. |
| PCS1900 | 1930 – 1990 MHz | -47 dBm | 100 kHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n2, n25 or band n70.  |
|  | 1850 – 1910 MHz | -61 dBm | 100 kHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n2 or n25 since it is already covered by the requirement in clause 6.6.5.2.2.  |
| GSM850 or  | 869 – 894 MHz | -57 dBm | 100 kHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n5 or n26.  |
| CDMA850 | 824 – 849 MHz | -61 dBm | 100 kHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n5 or n26, since it is already covered by the requirement in clause 6.6.5.2.2. |
| UTRA FDD  | 2110 – 2170 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n1 or n65 |
| Band I or E-UTRA Band 1 or NR Band n1 | 1920 – 1980 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n1 or n65, since it is already covered by the requirement in clause 6.6.5.2.2. |
| UTRA FDD  | 1930 – 1990 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n2 or n70.  |
| Band II or E-UTRA Band 2 or NR Band n2 | 1850 – 1910 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n2, since it is already covered by the requirement in clause 6.6.5.2.2. |
| UTRA FDD  | 1805 – 1880 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n3. |
| Band III orE-UTRA Band 3 or NR Band n3 | 1710 – 1785 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n3, since it is already covered by the requirement in clause 6.6.5.2.2.  |
| UTRA FDD Band IV orE-UTRA Band 4 | 2110 – 2155 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n66 |
|  | 1710 – 1755 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n66, since it is already covered by the requirement in clause 6.6.5.2.2. |
| UTRA FDD Band V orE-UTRA Band 5 or NR Band n5 | 869 – 894 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n5 or n26.  |
|  | 824 – 849 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n5 or n26, since it is already covered by the requirement in clause 6.6.5.2.2. |
| UTRA FDD  | 860 – 890 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n18. |
| Band VI, XIX or | 815 – 830 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n18, since it is already covered by the requirement in clause 6.6.5.2.2. |
| E-UTRA Band 6, 18, 19 or NR Band n18 | 830 – 845 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| UTRA FDD Band VII orE-UTRA Band 7 or NR Band n7 | 2620 – 2690 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n7. |
|  | 2500 – 2570 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n7, since it is already covered by the requirement in clause 6.6.5.2.2. |
| UTRA FDD Band VIII orE-UTRA Band 8 or NR Band n8 | 925 – 960 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n8. |
|  | 880 – 915 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n8, since it is already covered by the requirement in clause 6.6.5.2.2. |
| UTRA FDD Band IX orE-UTRA Band 9 | 1844.9 – 1879.9 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n3. |
|  | 1749.9 – 1784.9 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n3, since it is already covered by the requirement in clause 6.6.5.2.2. |
| UTRA FDD Band X orE-UTRA Band 10 | 2110 – 2170 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n66 |
|  | 1710 – 1770 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n66, since it is already covered by the requirement in clause 6.6.5.2.2. |
| UTRA FDD Band XI or XXI orE-UTRA Band 11 or 21 | 1475.9 – 1510.9 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n50, n74, n75, n92 or n94. |
|  | 1427.9 – 1447.9 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n50, n51, n74, n75, n76, n91, n92, n93 or n94. |
|  | 1447.9 – 1462.9 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n50, n74, n75, n92 or n94. |
| UTRA FDD Band XII orE-UTRA Band 12 or NR Band n12 | 729 – 746 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n12 or n85. |
|  | 699 – 716 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n12 or n85, since it is already covered by the requirement in clause 6.6.5.2.2.For NR repeater operating in n29, it applies 1 MHz below the Band n29 downlink operating band (Note 5). |
| UTRA FDD Band XIII orE-UTRA Band 13 | 746 – 756 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n13. |
|  | 777 – 787 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n13, since it is already covered by the requirement in clause 6.6.5.2.2. |
| UTRA FDD Band XIV orE-UTRA Band 14 or NR band n14 | 758 – 768 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n14. |
|  | 788 – 798 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n14, since it is already covered by the requirement in clause 6.6.5.2.2. |
|  E-UTRA Band 17 | 734 – 746 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
|  | 704 – 716 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | For NR repeater operating in n29, it applies 1 MHz below the Band n29 downlink operating band (Note 5). |
| UTRA FDD Band XX or E-UTRA Band 20 or NR Band n20 | 791 – 821 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n20 or n28. |
|  | 832 – 862 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n20, since it is already covered by the requirement in clause 6.6.5.2.2. |
| UTRA FDD Band XXII or E-UTRA Band 22 | 3510 – 3590 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n48, n77 or n78. |
|  | 3410 – 3490 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n77 or n78. |
| E-UTRA Band 24 | 1525 – 1559 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n24. |
|  | 1626.5 – 1660.5 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n24, since it is already covered by the requirement in clause 6.6.5.2.2. |
| UTRA FDD Band XXV orE-UTRA Band 25 or NR band n25 | 1930 – 1995 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n2, n25 or n70. |
|  | 1850 – 1915 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n25 since it is already covered by the requirement in clause 6.6.5.2.2. For repeater operating in Band n2, it applies for 1910 MHz to 1915 MHz, while the rest is covered in clause 6.6.5.2.2. |
| UTRA FDD Band XXVI orE-UTRA Band 26 or NR Band n26 | 859 – 894 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n5 or n26.  |
|  | 814 – 849 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n26 since it is already covered by the requirement in clause 6.6.5.2.2. For repeater operating in Band n5, it applies for 814 MHz to 824 MHz, while the rest is covered in clause 6.6.5.2.2. |
| E-UTRA Band 27 | 852 – 869 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in Band n5. |
|  | 807 – 824 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement also applies to repeater operating in Band n28, starting 4 MHz above the Band n28 downlink operating band (Note 5). |
| E-UTRA Band 28 or NR Band n28 | 758 – 803 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n20, n67 or n28. |
|  | 703 – 748 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n28, since it is already covered by the requirement in clause 6.6.5.2.2.For repeater operating in band n67, it applies for 703 MHz to 736 MHz. |
| E-UTRA Band 29 or NR Band n29 | 717 – 728 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in Band n29 or n85 |
| E-UTRA Band 30 or NR Band n30 | 2350 – 2360 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n30 |
|  | 2305 – 2315 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n30, since it is already covered by the requirement in clause 6.6.5.2.2. |
| 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 | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n50, n74, n75, n92 or n94. |
| 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 | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in Band n34. |
| 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 | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in Band n2 or n25. |
| 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 | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in Band n38.  |
| UTRA TDD Band f) or E-UTRA Band 39 or NR band n39 | 1880 – 1920MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in Band n39. |
| UTRA TDD Band e) or E-UTRA Band 40 or NR Band n40 | 2300 – 2400MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in Band n30 or n40. |
| E-UTRA Band 41 or NR Band n41, n90 | 2496 – 2690 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This is not applicable to repeater operating in Band n41, n53 or [n90]. |
| E-UTRA Band 42 | 3400 – 3600 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This is not applicable to repeater operating in Band n48, n77 or n78. |
| E-UTRA Band 43 | 3600 – 3800 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This is not applicable to repeater operating in Band n48, n77 or n78. |
| E-UTRA Band 44 | 703 – 803 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This is not applicable to repeater operating in Band n28. |
| 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 repeater operating in Band n48, n77 or n78. |
| E-UTRA Band 50 or NR band n50  | 1432 – 1517 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in Band n50, n51, n74, n75, n76, n91, n92, n93 or n94. |
| E-UTRA Band 51 or NR Band n51 | 1427 – 1432 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in Band n50, n51, n75, n76, n91, n92, n93 or n94. |
| E-UTRA Band 53 or NR Band n53 | 2483.5 - 2495 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in Band n41, n53 or n90. |
| E-UTRA Band 65 or NR Band n65 | 2110 – 2200 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n1 or n65.  |
|  | 1920 – 2010 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | For repeater operating in Band n1, it applies for 1980 MHz to 2010 MHz, while the rest is covered in clause 6.6.5.2.2. This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n65, since it is already covered by the requirement in clause 6.6.5.2.2. |
| E-UTRA Band 66 or NR Band n66 | 2110 – 2200 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n66. |
|  | 1710 – 1780 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n66, since it is already covered by the requirement in clause 6.6.5.2.2. |
| E-UTRA Band 67 | 738 – 758 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in Band n28 or n67. |
| E-UTRA Band 68 | 753 -783 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n28. |
|  | 698-728 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | For repeater operating in Band n28, this requirement applies between 698 MHz and 703 MHz, while the rest is covered in clause 6.6.5.2.2. |
| E-UTRA Band 69 | 2570 – 2620 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in Band n38. |
| E-UTRA Band 70 or NR Band n70 | 1995 – 2020 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n2, n25 or n70 |
|  | 1695 – 1710 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n70, since it is already covered by the requirement in clause 6.6.5.2.2. |
| E-UTRA Band 71 or NR Band n71 | 617 – 652 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n71 |
|  | 663 – 698 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n71, since it is already covered by the requirement in clause 6.6.5.2.2. |
| 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 | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n50, n74, n75, n92 or n94. |
|  | 1427 – 1470 MHz | -49 dBm | 1MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n50, n51, n74, n75, n76, n91, n92, n93 or n94. |
| E-UTRA Band 75 or NR Band n75 | 1432 – 1517 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in Band n50, n51, n74, n75, n76, n91, n92, n93 or n94. |
| E-UTRA Band 76 or NR Band n76 | 1427 – 1432 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in Band n50, n51, n75, n76, n91, n92, n93 or n94. |
| NR Band n77 | 3.3 – 4.2 GHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in Band n48, n77 or n78 |
| NR Band n78 | 3.3 – 3.8 GHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in Band n48, n77 or n78 |
| NR Band n79 | 4.4 – 5.0 GHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in Band n79 |
| NR Band n80 | 1710 – 1785 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n3, since it is already covered by the requirement in clause 6.6.5.2.2. |
| NR Band n81 | 880 – 915 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n8, since it is already covered by the requirement in clause 6.6.5.2.2. |
| NR Band n82 | 832 – 862 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n20, since it is already covered by the requirement in clause 6.6.5.2.2. |
| NR Band n83 | 703 – 748 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n28, since it is already covered by the requirement in clause 6.6.5.2.2.For repeater operating in Band n67, it applies for 703 MHz to 736 MHz. |
| NR Band n84 | 1920 – 1980 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n1, since it is already covered by the requirement in clause 6.6.5.2.2. |
| E-UTRA Band 85 | 728 – 746 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n12 or n85.For NR repeater operating in n29, it applies 1 MHz below the Band n29 downlink operating band (Note 5). |
|  | 698 – 716 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n12 or n85, since it is already covered by the requirement in clause 6.6.5.2.2. |
| NR Band n86 | 1710 – 1780 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n66, since it is already covered by the requirement in clause 6.6.5.2.2. |
| NR Band n89 | 824 – 849 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n5, since it is already covered by the requirement in clause 6.6.5.2.2. |
| NR Band n91 | 1427 – 1432 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in Band n50, n51, n75 or n76. |
|  | 832 – 862 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n20, since it is already covered by the requirement in clause 6.6.5.5.1.2. |
| NR Band n92 | 1432 – 1517 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in Band n50, n51, n74, n75 or n76. |
|  | 832 – 862 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n20, since it is already covered by the requirement in clause 6.6.5.5.1.2. |
| NR Band n93 | 1427 – 1432 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in Band n50, n51, n75 or n76. |
|  | 880 – 915 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n8, since it is already covered by the requirement in clause 6.6.5.5.1.2. |
| NR Band n94 | 1432 – 1517 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in Band n50, n51, n74, n75 or n76. |
|  | 880 – 915 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n8, since it is already covered by the requirement in clause 6.6.5.5.1.2. |
| NR Band n95 | 2010 – 2025 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| NR Band n96 | 5925 – 7125 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| NR Band n97 | 2300 – 2400MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| NR Band n98 | 1880 – 1920MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| NR Band n99 | 1626.5 – 1660.5 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in band n24, since it is already covered by the requirement in clause 6.5.5.2.2. |
| NR band n101 | 1900 – 1910 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to repeater operating in Band n101. |
| NR Band n102 | 5925 – 6425 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| E-UTRA Band 103 | 757 – 758 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |  |
| 787 – 788 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz |  |

NOTE 1: As defined in the scope for spurious emissions in this clause, except for the cases where the noted requirements apply to a repeater operating in Band n28, the co-existence requirements in table 6.5.4.2.3 -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 6.5.5.2.3 -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.

NOTE 3: For unsynchronized operation, special co-existence requirements may apply that are not covered by the 3GPP specifications.

NOTE 4: For NR Band n28 repeater, specific solutions may be required to fulfil the spurious emissions limits for repeater for co-existence with E-UTRA Band 27 UL *operating band*.

NOTE 5: For NR Band n29 repeater, specific solutions may be required to fulfil the spurious emissions limits for NR repeater for co-existence with UTRA Band XII, E-UTRA Band 12 or NR Band n12 UL operating band, E-UTRA Band 17 UL operating band or E-UTRA Band 85 UL or NR Band n85 UL operating band.

*<Next change>*

6.5.4.2.3 Co-location with base stations and *repeater type 1-C* Nodes

These requirements may be applied for the protection of other BS, IAB-DU, IAB-MT and *repeater type 1-C* receivers when GSM900, DCS1800, PCS1900, GSM850, CDMA850, UTRA FDD, UTRA TDD, E-UTRA, NR BS, IAB-DU, IAB-MT, or *repeater type 1-C* are co-located with *repeater type 1-C*.

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

The *minimum requirements* are in table 6.5.4.2.3-1 for a *repeater type 1-C*. Requirements for co-location with a system listed in the first column apply, depending on the declared *repeater type 1-C* class. For a *multi-band connector*, the exclusions and conditions in the Note column of table 6.5.4.2.3-1 shall apply for each supported *operating band*.

**Table 6.5.4.2.3-1: *Repeater type 1-C* spurious emissions minimum requirements for co-location with BS, IAB-Node or repeater-Node**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of co-located BS** | **Frequency range for** | ***Minimum requirements*** | **Measurement** | **Note** |
|  | **co-location requirement** | **WA BS** | **MR BS** | **LA BS** | **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 | This is not applicable to repeater operating in Band n50, n75, n91, n92, n93 or n94 |
| UTRA FDD Band XII orE-UTRA Band 12 or NR Band n12 | 699 – 716 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| UTRA FDD Band XIII orE-UTRA Band 13 or NR Band n13 | 777 – 787 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| UTRA FDD Band XIV orE-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 | This is not applicable to repeater operating in Band n50, n75, n92 or n94 |
| 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 repeater operating in Band n48, n77 or n78 |
| E-UTRA Band 24 or NR Band n24 | 1626.5 – 1660.5 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| UTRA FDD Band XXV orE-UTRA Band 25 or NR Band n25 | 1850 – 1915 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| UTRA FDD Band XXVI orE-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 | This is not applicable to repeater operating in Band n34 |
| 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 | This is not applicable to repeater operating in Band n2 or band n25 |
| 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 | This is not applicable to repeater operating in Band n38.  |
| UTRA TDD Band f) or E-UTRA Band 39 or NR band n39 | 1880 – 1920MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz | This is not applicable to repeater operating in Band n39 |
| UTRA TDD Band e) or E-UTRA Band 40 or NR Band n40 | 2300 – 2400MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz | This is not applicable to repeater operating in Band n30 or n40. |
| 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 repeater operating in Band n41, n53 or [n90] |
| E-UTRA Band 42 | 3400 – 3600 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz | This is not applicable to repeater operating in Band n48, n77 or n78 |
| E-UTRA Band 43 | 3600 – 3800 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz | This is not applicable to repeater operating in Band n48, n77 or n78 |
| E-UTRA Band 44 | 703 – 803 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz | This is not applicable to repeater operating in Band n28 |
| E-UTRA Band 45 | 1447 – 1467 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| E-UTRA Band 46 or NR Band n46 | 5150 – 5925 MHz | N/A | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz | This is not applicable to repeater operating in Band n46 or n96 |
| E-UTRA Band 48 or NR Band n48 | 3550 – 3700 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz | This is not applicable to repeater operating in Band n48, n77 or n78 |
| E-UTRA Band 50 or NR Band n50  | 1432 – 1517 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz | This is not applicable to repeater operating in Band n51, n74, n75, n91, n92, n93 or n94 |
| E-UTRA Band 51 or NR Band n51 | 1427 – 1432 MHz | N/A | N/A | -88 dBm | 100 kHz | This is not applicable to repeater operating in Band n50, n74, n75, n76, n91, n92, n93 or n94 |
| 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 repeater operating in Band n41, n53 or n90 |
| 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 | This is not applicable to repeater operating in Band n50, n51, n91, n92, n93 or n94 |
| NR Band n77 | 3.3 – 4.2 GHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz | This is not applicable to repeater operating in Band n48, n77 or n78 |
| NR Band n78 | 3.3 – 3.8 GHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz | This is not applicable to repeater operating in Band n48, n77 or n78 |
| NR Band n79 | 4.4 – 5.0 GHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| 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 or NR 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 |  |
| NR Band n96 | 5925 – 7125 MHz | N/A | -90 dBm | -87 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| NR Band n97 | 2300 – 2400MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| NR Band n98 | 1880 – 1920MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| NR Band n99 | 1626.5 – 1660.5 MHz | -96 dBm | -91 dBm | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| NR Band n101 | 1900 – 1910 MHz | -96 dBm | NA | NA | 100 kHz |  |
| NR Band n102 | 5925 – 6425 MHz | N/A | -90 dBm | -87 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| E-UTRA Band 103 | 787 – 788 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 6.5.4.2.4-1 do not apply for the frequency range extending ΔfOBUE immediately outside the transmit frequency range of a *repeater type 1-C*. 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 [3].

NOTE 2: Table 6.5.4.2.3-1 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.

6.5.5 Receiver spurious emissions

6.5.5.1 General

The receiver spurious emissions power is the power of emissions generated or amplified in a receiver unit that appear at the *antenna connector*. The requirements only apply to *repeater type 1-C* for TDD operation.

For each a*ntenna connectors* on BS-side and UE-side supporting both RX and TX in TDD, the requirements apply during the *transmitter OFF state*. For *antenna connectors* both BS-side and UE-side in FDD, the RX spurious emissions requirements are superseded by the TX spurious emissions requirements, as specified in clause 6.5.4.

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

For Band n41 and n90 operation in Japan, the sum of receiver spurious emissions requirements over all *antenna connectors* for *repeater type 1-C* shall not exceed *minimum requirements* defined in clause 6.5.5.2.

6.5.5.2 Minimum requirements

The receiver spurious emissions requirements for *repeater type 1-C* are that for each *antenna connector,* the power of emissions shall not exceed the value specified in table 6.5.5.2-1.

**Table 6.5.5.2-1: *Repeater type 1-C* 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 |
| 12.75 GHz ‑ 26 GHz | -47 dBm | 1 MHz | Note 1, Note 2 |
| NOTE 1: *Measurement bandwidth*s as in ITU-R SM.329 [5], s4.1.NOTE 2: Upper frequency as in ITU-R SM.329 [5], 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 repeater transmitter *operating band* to ΔfOBUE above the highest frequency of the repeater transmitter *operating band* may be excluded from the requirement. ΔfOBUE is defined in clause 6.5.1. For *multi-band* *connectors*, the exclusion applies for all supported *operating bands*. |

*<Next change>*

**Table 6.7.2.2-2: input intermodulation requirement for NR repeater UL when co-located with BS/repeater in other frequency bands.**

| **Frequency range of interfering signal** | **Interfering signal mean power for repeater with WA BS side(dBm)** | **Interfering signal mean power for repeater with LA BS side(dBm)** | **Type of interfering signals** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Frequency range of co-located BS’s downlink operating band or located repeater’s *passband* | +16 | Prated,p,AC -30 | 2 CW carriers |
| NOTE 1: The requirement does not apply when the interfering signal falls within the *passband*.NOTE 2: For unsynchronized base stations or repeaters (except in band n46 and n96), special co-location requirements may apply that are not covered by the 3GPP specifications. |

### 6.7.3 Co-existence with other systems

#### 6.7.3.1 General

This input intermodulation existence requirement may be applied for the protection of NR repeater receivers when GSM, CDMA, UTRA, E-UTRA, NR BS or repeater operating in another frequency band co-exist with a NR repeater.

#### 6.7.3.2 Minimum requirement

For the parameters specified in table 6.7.3.2-1, the power in the *passband* shall not increase with more than 10 dB at the output of the repeater as measured with 1MHz measurement bandwidth, compared to the level obtained without interfering signals applied.

The core requirement is applicable for all frequency separation possibilities between the two interfering signals that cause the 3rd order intermodulation product to fall into the *passband*.

**Table 6.7.3.2-1: input intermodulation requirement for NR repeater when co-exist with BS/repeater in other non-overlapping frequency bands**

| **Frequency range of interfering signal** | **Interfering signal mean power (dBm)** | **Type of interfering signals** | **Measurement bandwidth** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Frequency range of co-existence system operating band | -15 | 2 CW carriers | 1MHz |
| NOTE 1: All the interfering signals should be limited into the frequency ranges that are either X MHz higher than FUL,high or X MHz lower than FUL,low, where X equals to 20MHz when FUL,high - FUL,low is not larger than 200MHz, otherwise X equals to 60MHz  |

*<Next change>*

6.8.2 Minimum requirements for *repeater type 1-C*

6.8.2.1 Minimum requirements

The output intermodulation level is the power of the intermodulation products when an interfering signal is injected into the output port. The wanted signal *passbands* shall be the maximum bandwidth(s) supported by the repeater.

For *repeater type 1-C*, the wanted signal and interfering signal centre frequency is specified in table 6.8.2.1‑1, where interfering signal level is *Rated total output power* (Prated,t,AC) at *antenna connector* in the operating band– 30 dB.

The unwanted emission with output intermodulation applied shall not exceed the corresponding uplink and downlink unwanted emission limits in clause 6.5 in the presence of an interfering signal according to table 6.8.2.1-1. The measurement may be limited to frequencies on which third and fifth order intermodulation products appear, considering the width of these products.

**Table 6.8.2.1-1: Interfering and wanted signals for the output intermodulation requirement**

| **Parameter** | **Value** |
| --- | --- |
| Wanted signal type | NR signal, filling all supported *passbands* in the operating band and with sufficient carriers to fill each *passband*. Minimum defined SCS for the operating band |
| Interfering signal type | NR signal, with the minimum SCS and channel bandwidth defined in the operating band in [2] |
| Interfering signal level | *Rated total output power* (Prated,t,AC) 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 *sub-block 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 repeater 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. In case that none of the interfering signal positions fall completely within the frequency range of the downlink operating band, TS 38.115-1 [7] provides further guidance regarding appropriate test requirements. NOTE 2: In Japan, NOTE 1 is not applied in Band n77, n78, n79. |

6.8.2.2 Additional requirements

For repeater supporting Band n41 and n90 operation in Japan, the sum of output intermodulation level over all *antenna connectors* shall not exceed the unwanted emission limits in clauses 6.5 in the presence of an NR interfering signal according to table 6.8.2.2-1.

**Table 6.8.2.2-1 Interfering and wanted signals for the additional output intermodulation requirement for Band n41 and n90**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | **Value** |
| Wanted signal | NR single (NOTE) |
| Interfering signal type | NR signal of 10 MHz *passband bandwidth* |
| Interfering signal level | *Rated total output power* (Prated,t,AC) in the *passband* – 30 dB |
| Interfering signal centre frequency offset from the lower/upper *passband* centre frequency of the wanted signal  | ± 5 MHz± 15 MHz± 25 MHz |
| NOTE: This requirement applies for *passband* allocated within 2545-2645 MHz. |

*<Next change>*

6.9 Adjacent Channel Rejection Ratio (ACRR)

6.9.1 General

Adjacent Channel Rejection Ratio (ACRR) is the ratio of the average gain over a carrier of the repeater in the *passband* to the average gain of the repeater over an adjacent channel outside the repeater *passband*. The carrier in the *passband* and in the adjacent channel shall be of the same type (reference carrier) and both are assumed to have a bandwidth of min{100 MHz, BWpassband}.

The requirement shall apply to the uplink and downlink of the Repeater, where the donor link is maintained via antennas (wireless Repeater).

The requirement is differentiated between uplink and downlink.

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

6.9.2 Minimum Requirements

For a repeater operating at *passband* below 2496 MHz, the ACRR requirements in table 6.9.2.1-1 shall apply in downlink. In normal conditions the ACRR for downlink shall be higher than the value specified in the Table 6.9.2.1-1.

**Table 6.9.2.1-1: Repeater Downlink ACRR below 2496MHz**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Co-existence with other systems** | **Repeater Class** | **Channel offset from frequency edge of *passband* (MHz)** | **ACRR limit** |
| UTRA, E-UTRA, NR | Wide Area repeater | min{100 MHz, BWpassband}/2 | 45 |
| Medium Range repeater | min{100 MHz, BWpassband}/2 | 45 |
| Local Area repeater | min{100 MHz, BWpassband}/2 | 33(Note 1) |
| NOTE 1: This requirement does not applicable if the *passband* occupies the entire *operating band*. |

For a repeater operating at *passband* above 2496 MHz, the ACRR requirements in table 6.9.2.1-1a shall apply in downlink. In normal conditions the ACRR for downlink shall be higher than the value specified in the Table 6.9.2.1-1a.

**Table 6.9.2.1-1a: Repeater Downlink ACRR above 2496 MHz**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Co-existence with other systems** | **Repeater Class** | **Channel offset from frequency edge of *passband* (MHz)** | **ACRR limit** |
| UTRA, E-UTRA, NR | Wide Area repeater | min{100 MHz, BWpassband}/2 | 33dB |
| Medium Range repeater | min{100 MHz, BWpassband}/2 | 33dB |
| Local Area repeater | min{100 MHz, BWpassband}/2 | [33dB](Note 1) |
| NOTE 1: This requirement does not applicable if the *passband* occupies the entire *operating band*. |

For a repeater operating at *passband* below 2496 MHz, the ACRR requirements in table 6.9.2.1-2 shall apply in uplink. In normal conditions the ACRR for uplink shall be higher than the value specified in the Table 6.9.2.1-2.

**Table 6.9.2.1-2: Repeater Uplink ACRR below 2496 MHz**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Co-existence with other systems** | **Repeater Class** | **Channel offset from frequency edge of *passband* (MHz)** | **ACRR limit** |
| UTRA, E-UTRA, NR | Wide Area repeater | min{100 MHz, BWpassband}/2 | 33dB |
| Local Area repeater | min{100 MHz, BWpassband}/2 | 33dB(Note 1) |
| NOTE 1: This requirement does not applicable if the *passband* occupies the entire *operating band*. |

For a repeater operating at *passband* above 2496 MHz, the ACRR requirements in table 6.9.2.1-2a shall apply in uplink. In normal conditions the ACRR for uplink shall be higher than the value specified in the Table 6.9.2.1-2a.

**Table 6.9.2.1-2a: Repeater Uplink ACRR above 2496 MHz**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Co-existence with other systems** | **Repeater Class** | **Channel offset from frequency edge of *passband* (MHz)** | **ACRR limit** |
| UTRA, E-UTRA, NR | Wide Area repeater | min{100 MHz, BWpassband}/2 | 33dB |
| Local Area repeater | 5MHz | 20dBc (Note 1, Note 2) |
| min{100 MHz, BWpassband}/2 | 33dBc (Note 1) |
| NOTE 1: This requirement does not applicable if the *passband* occupies the entire *operating band*.NOTE 2: In this case, the channel within the *passband* and the adjacent channel are assumed to have a bandwidth of 10 MHz |

*<Next change>*

6.10.1 Transmitter OFF power

6.10.1.1 General

Transmit OFF power requirements apply only to TDD operation of the repeater. The requirement applies to both downlink and uplink of the repeater.

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

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

6.10.2.1 General

*Transmitter transient period* requirements apply only to TDD operation of the repeater. The requirement applies to both downlink and uplink of the repeater.

The *transmitter transient state* is the time period during which the transmitter is changing from the *transmitter OFF state* to the *transmitter ON state* or vice versa. The *transmitter transient period* is illustrated in figure 6.10.2.1-1.



**Figure 6.10.2.1-1: Example of relations between transmitter *ON state*, transmitter *OFF state* and *transmitter transient period***

For *repeater type 1-C* this requirement shall be applied at the *antenna connector* supporting transmission in the *operating ban*d. [The beginning and end point of downlink and uplink bursts are referenced to the slot timing at the input.]

*<Nex change>*

7 Radiated characteristics

7.1 General

Radiated characteristics are specified at RIB for *repeater type 2-O*. Requirements apply in both DL and UL unless otherwise stated or declared.

7.2 OTA output power

7.2.1 General

*Repeater type 2-O* are declared to support one or more beams, as per manufacturer's declarations specified in TS 38.115-2 [8]. Radiated transmit power is defined as the EIRP level for a declared beam at a specific *beam peak direction*.

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 repeater is declared to radiate at the associated *beam peak direction*.

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 as detailed in TS 38.115-2 [8].

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

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

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

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

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

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

OTA repeater output power is also declared as a TRP radiated requirement, with the output power accuracy requirement defined at the RIB. 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*.

There is no upper limit for the *rated TRP output power* and the *rated beam EIRP output power* of *repeater type 2-O* DL transmission.

The repeater *rated TRP output power* and the *rated beam EIRP output power* for *repeater type 2-O* UL transmissionshall be within limits as specified in table 9.2.1-1.

**Table 7.2.1-1: Repeater *rated TRP output power* limits for *repeater type 2-O* UL transmission**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Repeater class** | **Prated,p,TRP** | **Prated,p,EIRP** |
| Wide Area | (note 1) | (note 1) |
| Local Area | ≤ + 35 + X dBm, Note 3 | ≤ + 55 + X dBm, Note 2 |
| NOTE1: There is no upper limit for the Prated,p,TRP or Prated,p,EIRP of the *repeater type 2-O* UL transmission.NOTE2: X = [10\*log (ceil (*passband* bandwidth/100MHz))] |

7.2.2 Minimum requirement

The AoA of the input signal shall be the same as the reference direction for the *OTA peak directions set* when operating in the opposite DL/UL direction.

The requirements shall apply with NR signals in the *passband* of the repeater at:

The lowest input power (Pp,in,EIRP) that produces the *rated passband TRP output power* (Prated,p,TRP)

Up to:

The lowest input power (Pp,in,EIRP) that produces the *rated passband TRP output power* (Prated,p,TRP), plus 10dB

In normal conditions, the measured output power, Pmax,p,EIRP shall remain within +2 dB and -2 dB of the *rated beam EIRP output power* Prated,p,EIRP, declared by the manufacturer.

In extreme conditions, the measured output power, Pmax,p,,EIRP shall remain within +2.5 dB and -2.5 dB of the *rated beam EIRP output power* Prated,p,EIRP, declared by the manufacturer.

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

7.3 OTA frequency stability

7.3.1 General

Frequency stability is the ability to maintain the same frequency on the output signal with respect to the input signal.

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

7.3.2 Minimum requirement

The frequency deviation of the output signal with respect to the input signal shall be no more than ±0,01 PPM.

7.4 OTA out of band gain

7.4.1 General

Out of band gain refers to the gain of the repeater outside the *passband*.

The requirement is based on the ratio of TRP output power to directional input power.

The intended use of a repeater in a system is to amplify the in-band signals and not to amplify signals outside of the *passband*.

In the intended application of the repeater, the out of band gain is less than lowest expected the coupling loss to the nearest source of emissions.

7.4.2 Minimum requirement

The gain outside the *passband* shall not exceed the maximum level specified in table 7.4.2-1, where:

- f\_offset\_CW is the offset between the outer channel edge frequency of the outer channel in the *passband* and a CW signal.

**Table 7.4.2-1: Out of band gain limits 1**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Frequency offset, f\_offset\_CW** | **Maximum gain** |
| 0.1\*Minimum {400MHz, *passband* BW}  f\_offset\_CW < 150 MHz  | 68 dB |
| 150 MHz  f\_offset\_CW < 400 MHz | 55 dB |
| 400 MHz  f\_offset\_CW < f\_offset\_max | 35 dB |

7.5 OTA unwanted emissions

7.5.1 General

Unwanted emissions consist of so-called out-of-band emissions and spurious emissions according to ITU definitions ITU-R SM.329 [5]. In ITU terminology, out of band emissions are unwanted emissions immediately outside the *passband* 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 *repeater 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 7.5.1-1 for *repeater type 2-O* for NR *operating bands*.

**Table 7.5.1-1: Maximum offset ΔfOBUE outside the downlink *operating band* for *repeater type 2-O***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Repeater type** | ***Operating band* characteristics** | **ΔfOBUE (MHz)** |
| *Repeater type 2-O* | FDL,high – FDL,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.

7.5.2.1 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 state*.

*<Next change>*

7.5.4.2.2.3 OTA transmitter spurious emissions (Category B)

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the limits in table 7.5.4.2.2.3-1.

**Table 7.5.4.2.2.3-1: Repeater 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 *passband* | -20 dBm | 10 MHz | Note 2, Note 3 |
| NOTE 1: Bandwidth as in ITU-R SM.329 [5], s4.1NOTE 2: Limit and bandwidth as in ERC Recommendation 74-01 [9], Annex 2.NOTE 3: Upper frequency as in ITU-R SM.329 [5], s2.5 table 1.NOTE 4: The step frequencies Fstep,X are defined in Table 7.5.4.2.2.3-2. |

**Table 7.5.4.2.2.3-2: Step frequencies for defining the Repeater 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 [9], Annex 2.NOTE 2: Fstep,3 and Fstep,4 are aligned with the values for ΔfOBUE in Table 7.5.1-1. |

7.5.4.2.3 Additional OTA transmitter spurious emissions requirements

These requirements may be applied for the protection of systems operating in frequency ranges other than the repeater-Node. The limits may apply as an optional protection of such systems that are deployed in the same geographical area as the repeater-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 4.4.

*<Next change>*

7.6.1 Downlink Error vector magnitude

7.6.1.1 General

The Error Vector Magnitude (EVM) is a measure of the difference between the symbols provided at the input of the repeater and the measured signal symbols at the output of the repeater after the equalization by the measurement equipment. This difference is called the error vector. Details about how the EVM is determined are specified in TS 38.104 Annex C for FR2. The EVM result is defined as the square root of the ratio of the mean error vector power to the mean reference power expressed in percent.

OTA modulation quality requirement is defined as a *directional requirement* at the RIB and shall be met within the *OTA coverage range* on the transmit side and the AoA of the incident wave of the received signal is in the reference direction at the receive side.

The EVM requirement is applicable when the repeater is operating with an input power level within the range from what is required to reach the rated beam EIRP output power (Prated,p,EIRP) to the minimum power levels in table 7.6.1.1-1.

7.6.2 Uplink Error vector magnitude

7.6.2.1 General

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

The measured waveform is further equalised using the channel estimates subjected to the EVM equaliser spectrum flatness requirement specified in TS 38.101-2 sub-clauses 6.4.2.4 and 6.4.2.5. For DFT-s-OFDM waveforms, the EVM result is defined after the front-end FFT and IDFT as the square root of the ratio of the mean error vector power to the mean reference power expressed as a %. For CP-OFDM waveforms, the EVM result is defined after the front-end FFT as the square root of the ratio of the mean error vector power to the mean reference power expressed as a %.

The basic EVM measurement interval is one slot in the time domain. The EVM measurement interval is reduced by any symbols that contains an allowable power transient in the measurement interval as defined in TS 38.101-2 clause 6.3.3.

All the parameters defined in clause 7.6.2 are defined using the measurement methodology specified in TS 38.101-2 Annex F.

OTA modulation quality requirement is defined as a *directional requirement* at the RIB and shall be met within the *OTA coverage range* on the transmit side and the AoA of the incident wave of the received signal is in the reference direction at the receive side.

The EVM requirement is applicable when the repeater is operating with an input power level within the range from what is required to reach the rated beam EIRP output power (Prated,p,EIRP) to the minimum input power levels in table 7.6.2.1-1.

**Table 7.6.2.1-1: Minimum input power for EVM**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **BS class** | **Minimum input power (dBm/MHz)** |
| **24.25 – 33.4 GHz** | **37 – 52.6 GHz** |
| Up to 16 QAM | 64QAM 1 | Up to 16 QAM | 64QAM1 |
| WA, MR, LA | [-77- GRX\_ANT] | [-73- GRX\_ANT] | [-75- GRX\_ANT] | [-71- GRX\_ANT] |
| Note 1: support of 64QAM is based on the declaration |

Where GRX\_ANT is the gain of the receive side antennas and is calculated from EIRP and TRP declaration.

*<Next change>*

7.7 OTA input intermodulation

7.7.1 General

The input intermodulation is a measure of the capability of the repeater to inhibit the generation of interference in the *passband*, in the presence of interfering signals on frequencies other than the *passband*. The requirement is defined as a directional requirement.

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:

The interfering signals apply to each supported polarization, under the assumption of polarization match.

The following requirement applies for interfering signals depending on the repeaters *passband*.

This requirement applies to the uplink and downlink of the repeater.

7.7.2 Minimum requirement

For the parameters specified in table 7.7.2-1, the power in the *passband* shall not increase with more than 10 dB at the output of the repeater as measured with 1 MHz measurement bandwidth, compared to the level obtained without interfering signals applied.

The core requirement is applicable for all frequency separation possibilities between the two interfering signals that cause the 3rd order intermodulation product to fall into the whole *passband*.

Table 7.7.2-1 specifies the parameters for two interfering signals, where:

- f1 offset is the offset from the channel edge frequency of the first or last channel in the *passband* of the closer carrier.

- GRX\_ANT is the gain of the receive side antennas and is calculated from EIRP and TRP declaration.

**Table 7.7.2-1: Input intermodulation requirement**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **f1 offset** | **Interfering Signal Levels**  | **Type of signals** | **Measurement bandwidth** |
| 1 MHz | -53dBm – G\_RX\_ANT | 2 CW carriers | 1 MHz |

*<Next change>*

7.8 OTA Adjacent Channel Rejection Ratio (ACRR)

7.8.1 General

OTA Adjacent Channel Rejection Ratio (ACRR) is the ratio of the average gain over a carrier of the repeater in the *passband* to the average gain of the repeater over an adjacent channel outside the repeater *passband*. The requirement shall apply to the uplink and downlink of the Repeater. The bandwidth of the channel inside the *passband* and the adjacent channel are assumed to be minimum {400MHz, *passband* BW}.

The requirement is differentiated between downlink and uplink.

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

The ACRR is a ratio of gain in the adjacent channel to gain in the wanted channel. The gain in each case is defined as the ratio of TRP output power to directional input power

*<Next change>*

7.9.1 General

OTA transmit ON/OFF power requirements apply only to TDD operation of repeater. The requirements apply to both downlink and uplink of the repeater.

*<Next change>*

7.9.2 OTA transmitter OFF power

7.9.2.1 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 *passband bandwidth* of the repeater (BWpassband) centred on the assigned channel frequency during the *transmitter OFF state*. N = SCS/15, where SCS is Sub Carrier Spacing in kHz of the input signal. The OTA transmitter OFF power is defined as TRP.

*<Next change>*

7.9.3.1 General

The OTA *transmitter transient period* is the time period during which the transmitter is changing from the tra*nsmitter OFF state* to the *transmitter ON state* or vice versa. The *transmitter transient period* is illustrated in figure 7.9.3.1-1.



**Figure 7.9.3.1-1: Example of relations between transmitter *ON state*, transmitter *OFF state* and *transmitter transient period***

This requirement shall be applied at each RIB supporting transmission in the *operating band*. [The beginning and end point of downlink and uplink bursts are referenced to the slot timing at the input.]