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Abstract of document:

TS 34.121 (UE Conformance Test Specification) gives both the figures used for Test Tolerances, and their derivation. For multi-cell RRM tests the derivation of these figures is too complicated to include in the main document. The Technical report gives the derivation of figures used, and includes spreadsheets which can be used as a tool for future tests which may require a similar treatment.

Changes since last presentation to TSG T Meeting:

None (This is the first time to present.)

Outstanding Issues:

The TR will be updated for any further RRM tests that require a similar treatment.

Contentious Issues:

None

3GPP TR 34.902 V1.0.0 (2003-11)

Technical Report

3rd Generation Partnership Project; Technical Specification Group Terminals; Derivation of test tolerances for multi-cell Radio Resource Management (RRM) conformance tests (Release 5)



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3GPP

Postal address

3GPP support office address

650 Route des Lucioles - Sophia Antipolis
Valbonne - FRANCE
Tel.: +33 4 92 94 42 00 Fax: +33 4 93 65 47 16

Internet

<http://www.3gpp.org>

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Foreword

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

The contents of the present document are subject to continuing work within the TSG and may change following formal TSG approval. Should the TSG modify the contents of the present document, it will be re-released by the TSG with an identifying change of release date and an increase in version number as follows:

Version x.y.z

where:

- x the first digit:
 - 1 presented to TSG for information;
 - 2 presented to TSG for approval;
 - 3 or greater indicates TSG approved document under change control.
- y the second digit is incremented for all changes of substance, i.e. technical enhancements, corrections, updates, etc.
- z the third digit is incremented when editorial only changes have been incorporated in the document.

1 Scope

The present document specifies a method used to derive Test Tolerances for multi-cell Radio Resource Management tests, and establishes a system for relating the Test Tolerances to the measurement uncertainties of the Test System.

The present document is applicable to Release 99, Release 4, and Release 5 Terminal conformance specifications.

2 References

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

- References are either specific (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.) or non-specific.
- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.
- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies. In the case of a reference to a 3GPP document (including a GSM document), a non-specific reference implicitly refers to the latest version of that document *in the same Release as the present document*.

- [1] 3GPP TS 34.121 "Terminal conformance specification, Radio transmission and reception (FDD), Release 99".
- [2] 3GPP TS 34.121 "Terminal conformance specification, Radio transmission and reception (FDD), Release 4".
- [3] 3GPP TS 34.121 "Terminal conformance specification, Radio transmission and reception (FDD), Release 5".
- [4] ETSI ETR 273-1-2: "Improvement of radiated methods of measurement (using test sites) and evaluation of the corresponding measurement uncertainties; Part 1: Uncertainties in the measurement of mobile radio equipment characteristics; Sub-part 2: Examples and annexes".
- [5] 3GPP TR 21.905 "Vocabulary for 3GPP Specifications".

3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

Definitions used in the present document are listed in 3GPP TR 21.905 [5]

3.2 Symbols

Symbols used in the present document are listed in 3GPP TR 21.905 [5]. For the purposes of the present document, the following additional symbols apply:

- Ior(n) The received power spectral density of the down link from Cell n as measured at the UE antenna connector.
- Ioc(m) The power spectral density of a band limited white noise source on frequency channel m (simulating interference from cells which are not defined in a test procedure) as measured at the UE antenna connector.

3.3 Abbreviations

Abbreviations used in the present document are listed in 3GPP TR 21.905 [5].

4 General Principles

4.1 Principle of Superposition

For multi-cell tests there are several cells each generating various channels. Each cell contributes both specific channels, for example the CPICH, and also interference in the form of OCNS. The cells are combined along with AWGN, so the actual signal to noise ratio seen by the UE is determined by more than one cell.

Since several cells contribute towards the overall power applied to the UE, a number of test system uncertainties affect the signal to noise ratio seen by the UE. The aim of the superposition method given in the present document is to vary each controllable parameter of the test system separately, and to establish its effect on the critical parameters as seen by the UE receiver. The superposition principle then allows the effect of each test system uncertainty to be added, to calculate the overall effect.

The contributing test system uncertainties shall form a minimum set for the superposition principle to be applicable.

4.2 Sensitivity analysis

A change in any one channel level or channel ratio generated at source does not necessarily have a 1:1 effect at the UE. The effect of each controllable parameter of the test system on the critical parameters as seen by the UE receiver shall therefore be established. As a consequence of the sensitivity scaling factors not necessarily being unity, the test system uncertainties cannot be directly applied as test tolerances to the critical parameters as seen by the UE.

For many of the tests described, the CPICH_Ec/Io is the critical parameter at the UE. Scaling factors are used to model the sensitivity of the CPICH_Ec/Io to each test system uncertainty. When the scaling factors have been determined, the superposition principle then allows the effect of each test system uncertainty to be added, to give the overall variability in the critical parameters as seen at the UE.

The test requirement guidelines place constraints on several parameters at the UE. The aim of the sensitivity analysis, together with the acceptable test system uncertainties, is to ensure that the variability in each of these parameters is controlled within the limits defined by the test requirement guidelines.

4.3 Statistical combination of uncertainties

The acceptable uncertainties of the test system are specified as the measurement uncertainty tolerance interval for a specific measurement that contains 95 % of the performance of a population of test equipment, in accordance with 3GPP TS 34.121 Ref [1, 2, 3] clause F.1. In the multi-cell RRM tests covered by the present document, the Test System shall enable the stimulus signals in the test case to be adjusted to within the specified range, with an uncertainty not exceeding the specified values.

The method given in the present document combines the acceptable uncertainties of the test system, to give the overall variability in the critical parameters as seen at the UE. Since the process does not add any new uncertainties, the method of combination should be chosen to maintain the same tolerance interval for the combined uncertainty as is already specified for the contributing test system uncertainties.

The basic principle for combining uncertainties is in accordance with ETR 273-1-2 [4]. In summary, the process requires 3 steps:

- a) Express the value of each contributing uncertainty as a one standard deviation figure, from knowledge of its numeric value and its distribution.
- b) Combine all the one standard deviation figures as root-sum-squares, to give the one standard deviation value for the combined uncertainty.

c) Expand the combined uncertainty by a coverage factor, according to the tolerance interval required.

Provided that the contributing uncertainties have already been obtained using this method, using a coverage factor of 2, further stages of combination can be achieved by performing step b) alone, since steps a) and c) simply divide by 2 and multiply by 2 respectively.

The root-sum-squares method is therefore used to maintain the same tolerance interval for the combined uncertainty as is already specified for the contributing test system uncertainties. In some cases where correlation between contributing uncertainties has an adverse effect, the method is modified in accordance with clause 4.4.5 of the present document.

In each *Error summation* sheet of the spreadsheets in Annex A, the column labelled *Combi* adds up the correlated errors arithmetically first, then adds the result root-sum-squares to the uncorrelated errors. This has been selected as the most realistic model for these tests, and is in accordance with the treatment described in clauses 4.4.4 to 4.4.7 of the present document.

The combination of uncertainties using the spreadsheets in the present document is performed using dB values for simplicity. It has been shown that using dB uncertainty values gives a slightly worse combined uncertainty result than using linear values for the uncertainties. The analysis in the present document therefore errs on the safe side.

4.4 Correlation between uncertainties

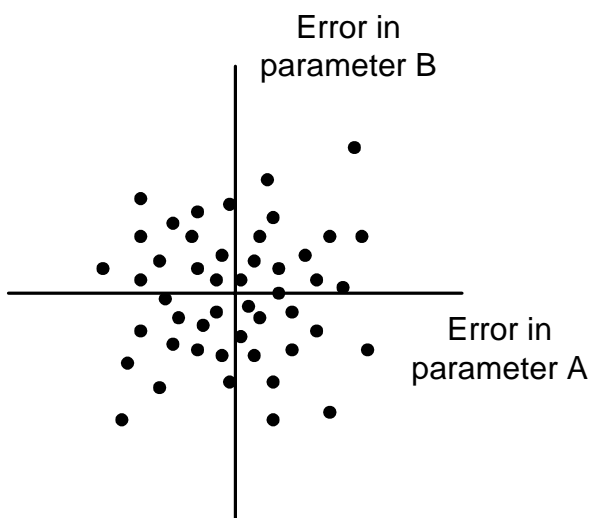
The statistical (root-sum-square) addition of uncertainties is based on the assumption that the uncertainties are independent of each other. For realisable test systems, the uncertainties may not be fully independent. The validity of the method used to add uncertainties depends on both the type of correlation and on the way in which the uncertainties affect the test requirements.

Clauses 4.4.1 to 4.4.3 give examples to illustrate different types of correlation.

Clauses 4.4.4 to 4.4.7 show how the scenarios applicable to multicarrier RRM tests are treated.

4.4.1 Uncorrelated uncertainties

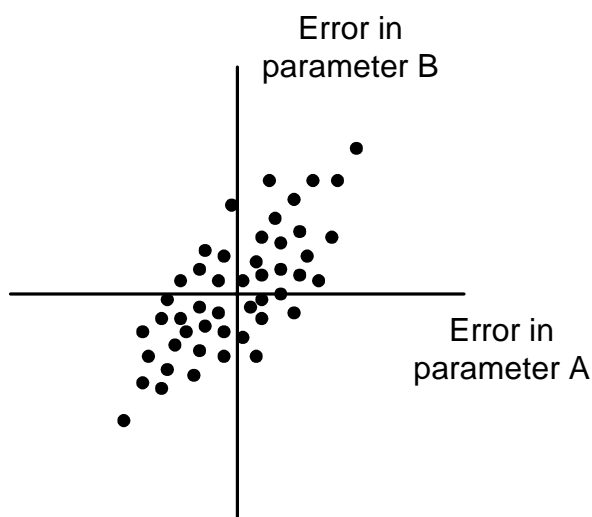
The graph shows an example of two test system uncertainties, A and B, which affect a test requirement. Each sample from a population of test systems has a specific value of error in parameter A, and a specific value of error in parameter B. Each dot on the graph represents a sample from a population of test systems, and is plotted according to its error values for parameters A and B.



It can be seen that a positive value of error in parameter A, for example, is equally likely to occur with either a positive or a negative value of error in parameter B. This is expected when two parameters are uncorrelated, such as two uncertainties which arise from different and unrelated parts of the test system.

4.4.2 Positively correlated uncertainties

The graph shows an example of two test system uncertainties, A and B, which affect a test requirement. Each sample from a population of test systems has a specific value of error in parameter A, and a specific value of error in parameter B. Each dot on the graph represents a sample from a population of test systems, and is plotted according to its error values for parameters A and B.

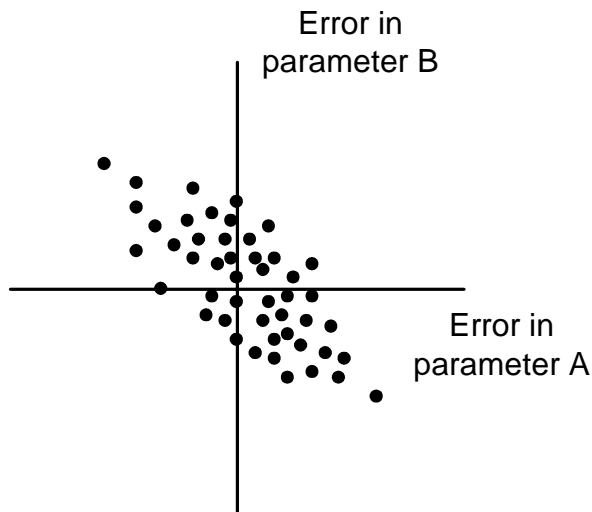


It can be seen that a positive value of error in parameter A, for example, is more likely to occur with a positive value of error in parameter B and less likely to occur with a negative value of error in parameter B. This can occur when the two uncertainties arise from similar parts of the test system, or when one component of the uncertainty affects both parameters in a similar way.

In an extreme case, if the error in parameter A and the error in parameter B came from the same sources of uncertainty, and no others, the dots would lie on a straight line of slope +1.

4.4.3 Negatively correlated uncertainties

The graph shows an example of two test system uncertainties, A and B, which affect a test condition. Each sample from a population of test systems has a specific value of error in parameter A, and a specific value of error in parameter B. Each dot on the graph represents a sample from a population of test systems, and is plotted according to its error values for parameters A and B.



It can be seen that a positive value of error in parameter A, for example, is more likely to occur with a negative value of error in parameter B and less likely to occur with a positive value of error in parameter B. This effect can theoretically occur, and is included for completeness, but is unlikely in a practical test system.

4.4.4 Treatment of uncorrelated uncertainties

If two uncertainties are uncorrelated, they are added statistically in the spreadsheets in Annex A. Provided that each uncertainty is already expressed as an expanded uncertainty with coverage factor 2, the contributing uncertainties are added root-sum-squares to give a combined uncertainty which also has coverage factor 2, and the 95% tolerance interval is maintained.

The assumption is written in the form "Uncertainty A and Uncertainty B are uncorrelated to each other".

4.4.5 Treatment of positively correlated uncertainties with adverse effect

If two test system uncertainties are positively correlated, and if they affect the value of a critical parameter in the same direction, the combined effect may be greater than predicted by adding the contributing uncertainties root-sum-squares.

EXAMPLE: In 3GPP TS 34.121 Ref [1, 2, 3] test 8.3.5.2, the level uncertainty of Ior (3) relative to Ior (1) and the level uncertainty of Ior (4) relative to Ior (1) may be positively correlated, since the same method may be used to set up Ior (3) and Ior (4). Both of these level uncertainties affect the CPICH_Ec/Io of Cell 1 in the same direction.

In this scenario the two uncertainties are added worst-case in the spreadsheets in Annex A. Provided that each uncertainty is already expressed as an expanded uncertainty with coverage factor 2, the combined uncertainty will cover a 95% tolerance interval even when the two contributing uncertainties are fully correlated. If the two contributing uncertainties are less than fully correlated, the combined uncertainty will cover a tolerance interval greater than 95%.

The assumption is written in the form "Uncertainty A and Uncertainty B may have any amount of positive correlation from zero (uncorrelated) to one (fully correlated)".

4.4.6 Treatment of positively correlated uncertainties with beneficial effect

If two test system uncertainties are positively correlated, and if they affect the value of a critical parameter in opposite directions, the combined effect will be less than predicted by adding the contributing uncertainties root-sum-squares.

EXAMPLE: In 3GPP TS 34.121 Ref [1, 2, 3] test 8.3.5.2, the absolute level uncertainty of Ior (1) and the absolute level uncertainty of Ioc (1) may be positively correlated. These level uncertainties affect the CPICH_Ec/Io of Cell 1 in opposite directions, so positive correlation will tend to reduce the uncertainty in CPICH_Ec/Io of Cell 1.

In this scenario the two uncertainties are added statistically in the spreadsheets in Annex A. Provided that each uncertainty is already expressed as an expanded uncertainty with coverage factor 2, the combined uncertainty will cover a 95% tolerance interval when the two contributing uncertainties are uncorrelated. If the two contributing uncertainties are positively correlated, the combined uncertainty will cover a tolerance interval greater than 95%.

The assumption is written in the form "Uncertainty A and Uncertainty B may have any amount of positive correlation from zero (uncorrelated) to one (fully correlated)".

4.4.7 Treatment of negatively correlated uncertainties

Negatively correlated uncertainties are excluded by the assumptions. This has been agreed as an acceptable restriction on practical test systems, as the mechanisms which produce correlation generally arise from similarities between two parts of the test system, and therefore produce positive correlation.

5 One frequency multi-cell FDD tests

For the one-frequency tests all the cells are on the same channel, so the UE receiver is tuned to one channel. All the cells, and the noise, determine the CPICH_Ec/Io ratio.

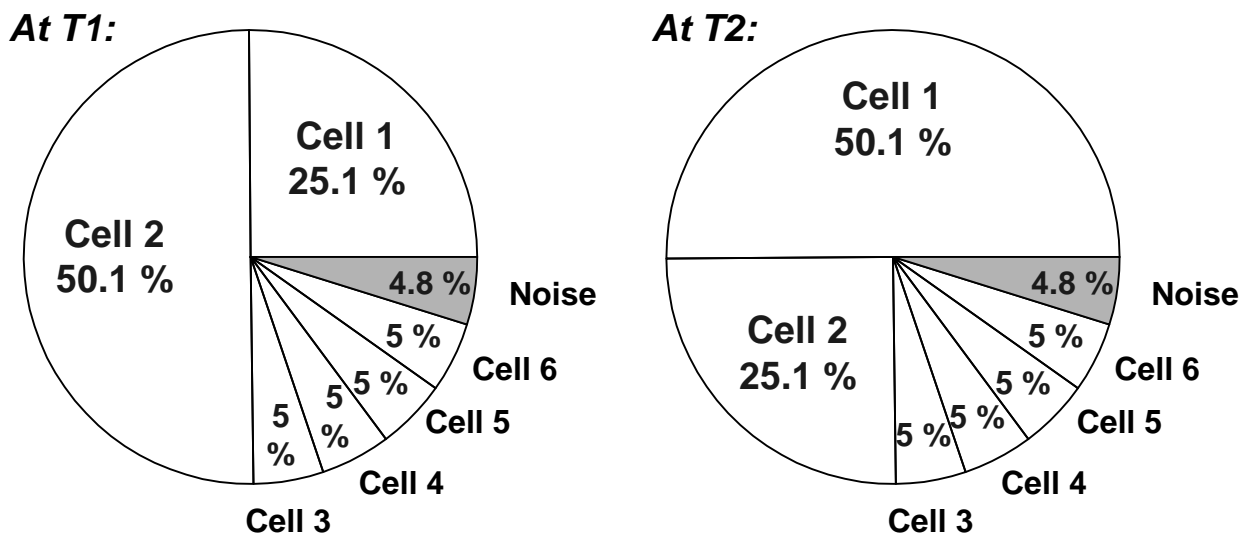
5.1 Test 8.2.2.1 Cell reselection in idle mode, one frequency

5.1.1 Minimum requirements

The normative reference for this requirement is 3GPP TS 34.121 [1, 2, 3] table 8.2.2.1.2.

The cell-specific parameters in 3GPP TS 34.121 [1, 2, 3] are expressed as \hat{I}_{or}/I_{oc} ratios in dB, and I_{oc} is expressed in dBm/3.84 MHz. To analyse the relationship between the parameters which can be set by the test system and the signal presented to the UE, it is more useful to show the composite signal in the form of a pie chart. The size of the pie is scaled according to the overall power Io on a channel, and the angle of the sector shows the percentage of power contributed by a cell.

NOTE: The pie charts do not attempt to show any of the code channel power ratios within each cell, only the cell powers and noise power.



The main points to note about the cell set-up for the one-frequency test are:

- The overall power within the radio channel does not change between T1 and T2, so the T1 and T2 pies are the same size.
- The noise is only a small fraction of the overall power.
- Cells 1 and 2 exchange values from T1 to T2.
- Cells 3 to 6 remain unchanged from T1 to T2.

5.1.2 Test requirement guidelines

The guidelines ensure that the test purpose is not adversely affected by the effect of test system uncertainty.

- a) The Worst-case CPICH_Ec/Io of cell 1 and cell 2 shall not fall below the values stated in the original table. This will prevent the UE from entering a less accurate CPICH_Ec/Io reporting range.
- b) The worst-case difference during time T1 between Cell 2 CPICH_Ec/Io and Cell 1 CPICH_Ec/Io shall not be less than 3 dB, the value implied in the original table.
- c) The worst-case difference during time T2 between Cell 1 CPICH_Ec/Io and Cell 2 CPICH_Ec/Io shall not be less than 3 dB, the value implied in the original table.
- d) In order to ensure the geometry factors \hat{I}_{or}/I_{oc} remain centred on the values stated in the original table, the nominal I_o stated in the original table shall not be modified.
- e) The worst-case CPICH_Ec/Io of cells 3 through 6 shall not be higher than the value stated in the original table. This will prevent the interfering cells from having a larger impact on the test than originally intended.
- f) Provided guideline c) is met first, the worst-case CPICH_Ec/Io of cells 3 through 6 shall not fall below the CPICH_Ec/Io reporting range of -24 dB.
- g) The worst-case Ec/Io ratios of all other channels (except OCNS) for cell 1 and cell 2 shall not fall below the values implied in the original table.
- h) All other parameters stated in the original table shall not be changed more than necessary to meet the requirements.

5.1.3 Uncertainty parameter set

One cell has been chosen as the reference, and has its power specified as an absolute accuracy. The other cells are specified relative to the reference cell. The other cells are not directly specified with respect to each other, as this would be a redundant constraint.

Within each channel, the noise is specified as an absolute accuracy. This is because it has a different bandwidth from the cell powers, and may be measured using different equipment.

During T1:

Level uncertainty of I_{or} (1, 3, 4, 5, 6) relative to I_{or} (2): +/- 0.3dB

Absolute level uncertainty of I_{or} (2): +/-0.7dB

During T2:

Level uncertainty of I_{or} (2, 3, 4, 5, 6) relative to I_{or} (1): +/- 0.3dB

Absolute level uncertainty of I_{or} (1): +/-0.7dB

During T1 and T2:

CPICH_Ec/Ior (n) uncertainty: +/-0.1dB

Absolute level uncertainty of I_{oc} : +/-1.0dB

The chosen parameters form a minimum set, allowing the principle of superposition to be applied. The values are chosen to be the same as uncertainties used elsewhere in other conformance tests.

5.1.4 Assumptions

- a) The contributing uncertainties for Ior(n), channel power ratio, and Ioc are derived according to ETR 273-1-2 [4], with a coverage factor of k=2.
- b) Within each cell, the uncertainty for Ior(n), and channel power ratio are uncorrelated to each other.
- c) The relative uncertainties for Ior(n) across different cells may have any amount of positive correlation from zero (uncorrelated) to one (fully correlated).
- d) Across different cells, the channel power ratio uncertainties may have any amount of positive correlation from zero (uncorrelated) to one (fully correlated).
- e) The uncertainty for Ioc and Ior(n) may have any amount of positive correlation from zero (uncorrelated) to one (fully correlated).
- f) The absolute uncertainty of Ior(2) at T1 and the relative uncertainty of Ior(1, 3, 4, 5, 6), are uncorrelated to each other. Similarly, the absolute uncertainty of Ior(1) at T2 and the relative uncertainty of Ior(2, 3, 4, 5, 6), are uncorrelated to each other.

5.1.5 Calculation of test requirements

The calculations are performed using the spreadsheet in Annex A.1.1. References to individual sheets within the spreadsheet are given in *italics*.

5.1.5.1 Sensitivity analysis

The pie charts in clause 5.1.1 represent the signal presented to the UE, and can be used to understand the basis for the equations in the *Error summation* sheet. It is necessary to first calculate the sensitivities before entering the equations in the *Apply uncertainties – Find Ior* sheet.

EXAMPLE: The CPICH_Ec/Io ratio for cell 1 at T1 is calculated using the following equation, which is copied from cell P25 of the *Error summation* sheet and is given in the same format:

$$\text{Cell 1 CPICH_Ec/Io ratio} = 10 * \text{LOG}((25.1 * 0.1) / (4.8 + 25.1 + 50.1 + 5 + 5 + 5))$$

- The terms in the denominator are all the linear powers, noise + 6 cells, added up as percentages.
- The 25.1 term in the numerator is the linear power of Cell 1 at T1, as a percentage.
- The *0.1 term in the numerator is the linear fraction of power in Cell 2 CPICH code channel.
- The 10 log term gives the result in dB, in this case –16.00326dB with nominal values.

To calculate the sensitivity for a specific parameter, an arbitrary change of 0.01dB is applied to it. In the example below the absolute power of the noise is varied. A linear scaling factor for 0.01 dB expressed as $*(10^{(0.01/10)})$ is pasted into the equation, copied from cell P26 of the *Error summation* sheet:

$$\text{New Cell 1 CPICH_Ec/Io ratio} = 10 * \text{LOG}((25.1 * 0.1) / (4.8 * (10^{(0.01/10)}) + 25.1 + 50.1 + 5 + 5 + 5))$$

This gives a new value for the CPICH_Ec/Io ratio of –16.00374dB with the scaled-up noise. The difference from the original is taken and then multiplied by 100 to get -0.048, which is the change of the Cell 1 CPICH_Ec/Io per dB change in the noise power. In this example the value is copied into cell P11 of the *Error summation* sheet.

A small change is chosen to get the correct value for the sensitivity. This sensitivity of –0.048, is clearly different from +1, and illustrates why the method is necessary. The sign of the sensitivity is negative, which shows that a rise in the noise power results in a reduction in the Cell 1 CPICH_Ec/Io ratio.

Each of the 13 contributing uncertainties on the one-frequency test is treated the same way by rewriting the equations. The resulting sensitivities are then copied into the relevant cells. The same process is repeated for each UE parameter listed in column A.

In cases where the value can be deduced as 1.000 or 0 by inspection the sensitivity is entered directly.

EXAMPLE: A change in the Ior in the CPICH_Ec/Ior of Cell 3 will have no effect on the Cell 1 CPICH_Ec/Io ratio, so the sensitivity is entered as 0 in cell I27 of the *Error summation* sheet.

The contributing uncertainty, for example Cell P6, is multiplied by the sensitivity value, cell P11 in this example, to give the resultant uncertainty in cell P12.

5.1.5.2 Superposition of uncertainty effects

The *Error summation* sheet takes each test system uncertainty and uses the sensitivity factors derived in clause 5.15.1 to predict the overall effect on the critical parameters at the UE.

The uncertainties in the absolute and relative levels of the 6 cells, the uncertainty in the noise, and the uncertainty in channel power ratio, are entered in the pink cells in row 3 to 6 of the *Error summation* sheet. For this exercise only the Cell levels at T1 are considered, since the outcome at T2 will be the same but with the effects from cells 1 and 2 reversed.

The critical parameters at the UE are listed in rows 11, 14, 17 and 20 on the *Error summation* sheet. Each parameter has a figure for its sensitivity to each of the setting uncertainties. The sensitivities were obtained in clause 5.1.5.1, and are valid for parameters near the nominal figures. Each test system uncertainty is multiplied by the relevant sensitivity, to give the individual effect on each critical parameter at the UE.

The figures in the sum columns of the *Error summation* sheet are the overall spread that can be expected for those parameters. The *Combi* sum of errors in column U has been selected as the most realistic model for these tests, and is consistent with the assumptions given in clause 5.1.4.

5.1.5.3 Derivation of equations for Ior(n)

The *Apply uncertainties – Find Ior* sheet is used.

EXAMPLE: The Cell 2 CPICH_Ec/Io requirement is calculated using the following equation, which is copied from cell F19 of the *Apply uncertainties – Find Ior* sheet, and is given in the same format:

$$\text{Cell 2 CPICH_Ec/Io (Req)} = F18 + \text{SQRT}((0.251 * C4)^2 + (0.048 * C3)^2 + (4 * 0.05 * C4)^2 + (0.048 * C17)^2)$$

- The *F18* term is the nominal Cell 2 CPICH_Ec/Io
- The $0.251 * C4$ term is the effect of Cell 1 Ior(n) relative uncertainty
- The $0.048 * C3$ term is the effect of Cell 2 Ior(n) absolute uncertainty
- The $4 * 0.05 * C4$ term is the effect of Cells 3 to 6 Ior(n) relative uncertainty, added worst-case because they will be correlated to each other
- The $0.048 * C17$ term is the effect of Noise Ioc absolute uncertainty

The uncorrelated terms are added as root-sum-squares.

A similar process is used for cell D19 to get Cell 1 CPICH_Ec/Io (Req), making sure that it meets the required difference between Cell 1 and Cell 2:

$$\text{Cell 1 CPICH_Ec/Io (Req)} = F19 - (F18 - D18) - \text{SQRT}(C8^2 + C8^2 + C4^2)$$

- The *F19* term is the required Cell 2 CPICH_Ec/Io
- The $(F18 - D18)$ term is the nominal difference
- The $\text{SQRT}(C8^2 + C8^2 + C4^2)$ term takes account of the relevant uncertainties, which all happen to have a sensitivity of 1.

5.1.5.4 Determination of initial Cell 1 and Cell 2 CPICH offsets

The "Goal seek" spreadsheet tool is used to choose a value of Cells 1 and 2 CPICH offset in cell K24 which meets the target of -56.735 dBm for I_o in cell D26.

The Ior(n) powers in cells D35 to O35 are then carried forward to the *Error analysis* sheet.

5.1.5.5 Prediction of spread in critical parameters

The "Combi" sum of errors is then used back in the *Error analysis* sheet to give high and low figures.

EXAMPLE: With cell K27 set to +0.005, the set value of Cell 1 CPICH_Ec/Io at T1 is -16.28dB as shown in cell D20, but it may be as high as -15.97dB (cell D21) or as low as -16.58dB (cell D22). The high and low values are obtained by simply adding or subtracting the summed uncertainties to the set value.

Other critical parameters are treated in the same way as the example.

The blue cells show the values that have to be checked against the test requirement guidelines.

5.1.5.6 Determination of final Cell 1 and Cell 2 CPICH offsets

The channel power ratios in Cells 1 and 2 were given an initial offset in clause 5.1.5.4. Comparing the Cell 1 CPICH_Ec/Io (high) and CPICH_Ec/Io (low) values with the test requirement guidelines shows that with no offset, CPICH_Ec/Io (low) would fall outside the limit specified in clause 5.1.2 a). An offset to the CPICH_Ec/Io power ratio in Cells 1 and 2 has therefore been added in the *Error analysis* sheet.

A value of +0.6 dB in cell K27 ensures that the requirements are met.

A similar offset in cell K26 is applied to the other specified channels on Cells 1 and 2 to maintain the same relative power between code channels.

The power in OCNS decreases to keep the overall power of Cell 1 and Cell 2 correct.

5.1.5.7 Determination of Cell 3, Cell 4, Cell 5 and Cell 6 CPICH offsets

Initially the channel power ratios in Cells 3 to 6 were not given an offset. Comparing the Cell 3 CPICH_Ec/Io (high) and CPICH_Ec/Io (low) values with the test requirement guidelines shows that with no offset, CPICH_Ec/Io (low) would fall outside the limits specified in clauses 5.1.2 e) and 5.1.2 f). An offset to the CPICH_Ec/Io power ratios in Cells 3 to 6 has therefore been added in the *Error analysis* sheet.

A value of -0.5 dB in cell K25 ensures that the requirements are met.

A similar offset in cell K24 is applied to the other specified channels on Cells 3 to 6 to maintain the same relative power between code channels.

The power in OCNS increases to keep the overall power of Cells 3 to 6 correct.

5.1.6 Check against test requirement guidelines

The numbers given are derived using the spreadsheet in Annex A.1.1 References to individual sheets within the spreadsheet are given in *italics*.

- a) The Worst-case CPICH_Ec/Io of cell 1 and cell 2 shall not fall below the values stated in the original table. This will prevent the UE from entering a less accurate CPICH_Ec/Io reporting range.

Sheet *Error analysis* cells D22 and E22 give -15.98dB and -12.45dB, which comply with the requirements of -16dB and -13dB for Cell 1 at T1 and T2 respectively.

Sheet *Error analysis* cells F22 and G22 give -12.45dB and -15.98dB, which comply with the requirements of -13dB and -16dB for Cell 2 at T1 and T2 respectively.

- b) The worst-case difference during time T1 between Cell 2 CPICH_Ec/Io and Cell 1 CPICH_Ec/Io shall not be less than 3 dB, the value implied in the original table.

Sheet *Error analysis* cell D24 gives a difference of -3.07dB for Cell 1 CPICH_Ec/Io / Cell 2 CPICH_Ec/Io, which complies with the requirement of -3dB during time T1.

- c) The worst-case difference during time T2 between Cell 1 CPICH_Ec/Io and Cell 2 CPICH_Ec/Io shall not be less than 3 dB, the value implied in the original table.

Sheet *Error analysis* cell E25 gives a difference of 3.07dB for Cell 1 CPICH_Ec/Io / Cell 2 CPICH_Ec/Io, which complies with the requirement of 3dB during time T2.

- d) In order to ensure the geometry factors \hat{I}_{or}/I_{oc} remain centred on the values stated in the original table, the nominal I_o stated in the original table shall not be modified.

Sheet *Error analysis* cells D27 and E27 give a nominal I_o of -56.72dBm , which is within 0.01dB of the stated value of -56.73dBm .

- e) The worst-case CPICH_Ec/Io of cells 3 through 6 shall not be higher than the value stated in the original table. This will prevent the interfering cells from having a larger impact on the test than originally intended.

Sheet *Error analysis* cells H21 to O21 all give values of -23.05dB , which comply with the requirements of -23dB for Cells 3 to 6.

- f) Provided guideline c) is met first, the worst-case CPICH_Ec/Io of cells 3 through 6 shall not fall below the CPICH_Ec/Io reporting range of -24dB .

Sheet *Error analysis* cells H22 to O22 all give values of -23.90dB , which comply with the requirements of -24dB for Cells 3 to 6.

- g) The worst-case Ec/Io ratios of all other channels (except OCNS) for cell 1 and cell 2 shall not fall below the values implied in the original table.

Sheet *Error analysis* cells D11 to G13 show that the channel power ratios of all the other channels for Cell 1 and Cell 2 (except OCNS) are increased by the same amount as the CPICH. As their variability at the UE is subject to the same influences as the CPICH, which has already been shown to comply under guideline a), the other channels (except OCNS) will not fall below the stated Ec/Io ratio.

- h) All other parameters stated in the original table shall not be changed more than necessary to meet the requirements.

The channel power ratios of all the active channels in Cells 3 to 6 have been decreased by 0.5dB to meet guideline e). This change will have no material effect on the test.

5.2 Test 8.3.5.1 Cell reselection in CELL_FACH, one frequency

5.2.1 Minimum requirements

The normative reference for this requirement is 3GPP TS 34.121 [1, 2, 3] table 8.3.5.1.4.

The Cell powers and code channels are the same as for test 8.2.2.1 in clause 5.1.1, except for the addition of the S-CCPCH code channel on each cell. The addition of an extra code channel decreases the power in OCNS by a corresponding amount, but does not have any effect on the significant parameters for the test.

5.2.2 Test requirement guidelines

Same as defined for test 8.2.2.1 in clause 5.1.2.

5.2.3 Uncertainty parameter set

Same as defined for test 8.2.2.1 in clause 5.1.3.

5.2.4 Assumptions

Same as defined for test 8.2.2.1 in clause 5.1.4.

5.2.5 Calculation of test requirements

Same method as defined for test 8.2.2.1 in clause 5.1.5.

The calculations and results are contained in the spreadsheet in Annex A.1.2.

5.2.6 Check against test requirement guidelines

Same as defined for test 8.2.2.1 in clause 5.1.6.

The numbers derived using the spreadsheet in Annex A.1.2 apply.

5.3 Test 8.3.6.1 Cell reselection in CELL_PCH, one frequency

5.3.1 Minimum requirements

The normative reference for this requirement is 3GPP TS 34.121 [1, 2, 3] table 8.3.6.1.2.

The Cell powers and code channels are the same as for test 8.2.2.1 in clause 5.1.1.

5.3.2 Test requirement guidelines

Same as defined for test 8.2.2.1 in clause 5.1.2.

5.3.3 Uncertainty parameter set

Same as defined for test 8.2.2.1 in clause 5.1.3.

5.3.4 Assumptions

Same as defined for test 8.2.2.1 in clause 5.1.4.

5.3.5 Calculation of test requirements

Same method as defined for test 8.2.2.1 in clause 5.1.5.

The calculations and results are identical to those contained in the spreadsheet in Annex A.1.1.

5.3.6 Check against test requirement guidelines

Same as defined for test 8.2.2.1 in clause 5.1.6.

The numbers derived using the spreadsheet in Annex A.1.1 apply.

5.4 Test 8.3.7.1 Cell reselection in URA_PCH, one frequency

5.4.1 Minimum requirements

The normative reference for this requirement is 3GPP TS 34.121 [1, 2, 3] table 8.3.7.1.2.

The Cell powers and code channels are the same as for test 8.2.2.1 in clause 5.1.1.

5.4.2 Test requirement guidelines

Same as defined for test 8.2.2.1 in clause 5.1.2.

5.4.3 Uncertainty parameter set

Same as defined for test 8.2.2.1 in clause 5.1.3.

5.4.4 Assumptions

Same as defined for test 8.2.2.1 in clause 5.1.4.

5.4.5 Calculation of test requirements

Same method as defined for test 8.2.2.1 in clause 5.1.5.

The calculations and results are identical to those contained in the spreadsheet in Annex A.1.1.

5.4.6 Check against test requirement guidelines

Same as defined for test 8.2.2.1 in clause 5.1.6.

The numbers derived using the spreadsheet in Annex A.1.1 apply.

6 Two frequency multi-cell FDD tests

For the two-frequency tests three cells are on one carrier, and three cells are on another carrier. The CPICH_Ec/Io ratio, as seen by the UE receiver, is determined therefore only by the cells and noise on that frequency channel. Two separate calculations are made to derive the CPICH_Ec/Io ratio, one for each frequency channel.

6.1 Test 8.2.2.2 Cell reselection in idle mode, two frequencies

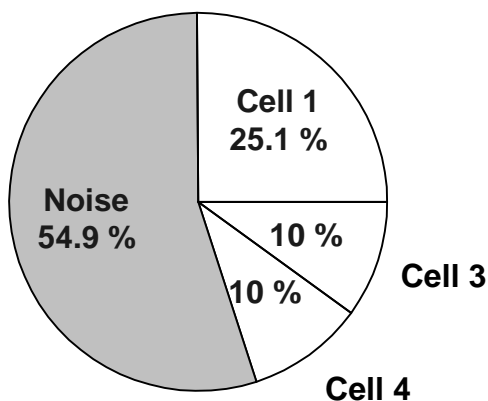
6.1.1 Minimum requirements

The normative reference for this requirement is 3GPP TS 34.121 [1, 2, 3] table 8.2.2.2.

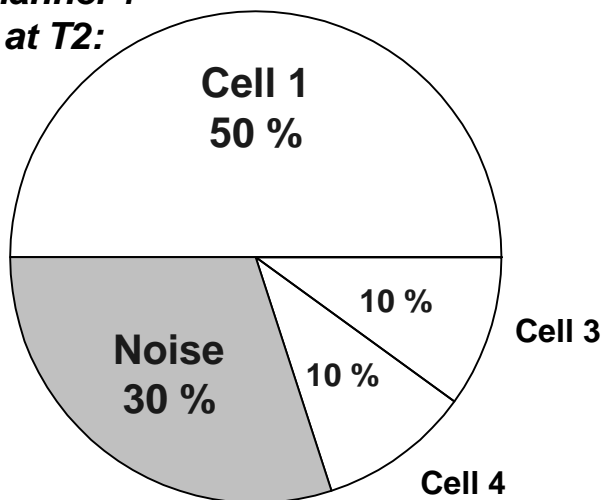
The cell-specific parameters in 3GPP TS 34.121 [1, 2, 3] are expressed as \hat{I}_{or}/I_{oc} ratios in dB, and I_{oc} is expressed in dBm/3.84 MHz. To analyse the relationship between the parameters which can be set by the test system and the signal presented to the UE, it is more useful to show the composite signal in the form of a pie chart. The size of the pie is scaled according to the overall power Io on a channel, and the angle of the sector shows the percentage of power contributed by a cell.

NOTE: The pie charts do not attempt to show any of the code channel power ratios within each cell, only the cell powers and noise power.

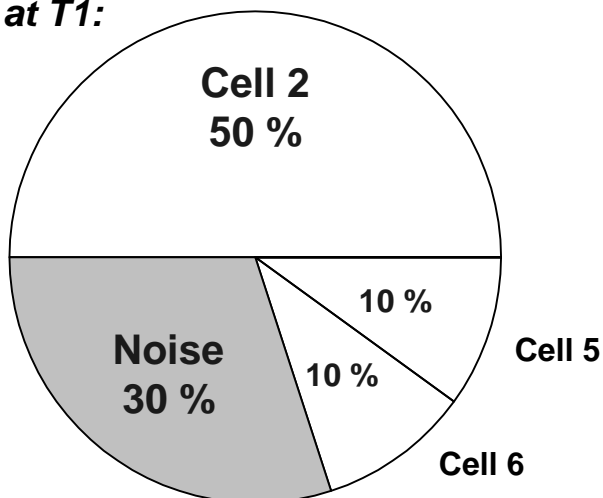
**Channel 1
at T1:**



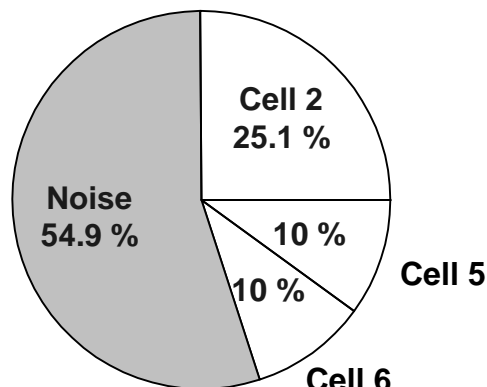
**Channel 1
at T2:**



**Channel 2
at T1:**



**Channel 2
at T2:**



The main points to note about the cell set-up for a two-frequency test are:

- The overall power within each radio channel changes between T1 and T2, so the pies are different sizes.
- The noise is a significant fraction of the overall power.
- Cells 1 and 2 change both in absolute power, and as a fraction of the overall power, from T1 to T2.
- Cells 3 to 6 remain the same as a fraction of the overall power from T1 to T2, but their absolute power changes.

6.1.2 Test requirement guidelines

The guidelines ensure that the test purpose is not adversely affected by the effect of test system uncertainty.

- a) The Worst-case CPICH_Ec/Io of cell 1 and cell 2 shall not fall below the values stated in the original table. This will prevent the UE from entering a less accurate CPICH_Ec/Io reporting range.
- b) The worst-case difference during time T1 between Cell 2 CPICH_Ec/Io and Cell 1 CPICH_Ec/Io shall not be less than 3 dB, the value implied in the original table.
- c) The worst-case difference during time T2 between Cell 1 CPICH_Ec/Io and Cell 2 CPICH_Ec/Io shall not be less than 3 dB, the value implied in the original table.
- d) In order to ensure the geometry factors \hat{I}_o/I_o remain centred on the values stated in the original table, the nominal I_o for channel 1 and channel 2 stated in the original table shall not be modified.
- e) The worst-case CPICH_Ec/Io of cells 3 through 6 shall not be higher than the value stated in the original table. This will prevent the interfering cells from having a larger impact on the test than originally intended.
- f) Provided guideline e) is met first, the worst-case CPICH_Ec/Io of cells 3 through 6 shall not fall below the CPICH_Ec/Io reporting range of -24 dB.
- g) The worst-case Ec/Io ratios of all other channels (except OCNS) for cell 1 and cell 2 shall not fall below the values implied in the original table.
- h) All other parameters stated in the original table shall not be changed more than necessary to meet the requirements.

6.1.3 Uncertainty parameter set

A parameter set is defined for each channel present. In the two frequency tests the $I_{or}(n)$ levels for both channels change from T1 to T2. Since the UE is set to use CPICH_Ec/No as a quality measure for cell reselection, and CPICH_Ec/No is measured within the channel bandwidth, the quantity to be controlled is CPICH_Ec/Io. The overall I_o

level of channel 1 relative to channel 2 is not important, nor is the overall I_o level of channel 1 or 2 at T1 relative to the same channel at T2.

The parameter set therefore sets the tightest constraints on the relative levels of the cells, within each channel, for each time period. The I_o levels of both channels at both time periods are not constrained so tightly.

Within each channel, one cell has been chosen as the reference, and this cell has its power specified as an absolute accuracy. The other two cells on the same channel are specified relative to the reference cell for that channel. The other two cells are not directly specified with respect to each other, as this would be a redundant constraint.

Within each channel, the noise is specified as an absolute accuracy. This is because it has a different bandwidth from the cell powers, and may be measured using different equipment.

The two channels each have their own separate absolute power reference.

Channel 1 during T1:

Level uncertainty of I_{or} (3, 4) relative to I_{or} (1): $\pm 0.3\text{dB}$

Absolute level uncertainty of I_{or} (1): $\pm 0.7\text{dB}$

Channel 1 during T2:

Level uncertainty of I_{or} (3, 4) relative to I_{or} (1): $\pm 0.3\text{dB}$

Absolute level uncertainty of I_{or} (1): $\pm 0.7\text{dB}$

Channel 1 during T1 and T2:

$\text{CPICH}_{\text{Ec}}/I_{or}$ (1,3,4) uncertainty: $\pm 0.1\text{dB}$

Absolute level uncertainty of I_{oc} (1): $\pm 1.0\text{dB}$

Channel 2 during T1:

Level uncertainty of I_{or} (5, 6) relative to I_{or} (2): $\pm 0.3\text{dB}$

Absolute level uncertainty of I_{or} (2): $\pm 0.7\text{dB}$

Channel 2 during T2:

Level uncertainty of I_{or} (5, 6) relative to I_{or} (2): $\pm 0.3\text{dB}$

Absolute level uncertainty of I_{or} (2): $\pm 0.7\text{dB}$

Channel 2 during T1 and T2:

$\text{CPICH}_{\text{Ec}}/I_{or}$ (2,5,6) uncertainty: $\pm 0.1\text{dB}$

Absolute level uncertainty of I_{oc} (2): $\pm 1.0\text{dB}$

The chosen parameters form a minimum set, allowing the principle of superposition to be applied. The values are chosen to be the same as uncertainties used elsewhere in other conformance tests.

6.1.4 Assumptions

- a) The contributing uncertainties for $I_{or}(n)$, channel power ratio, and I_{oc} are derived according to ETR 273-1-2 [4], with a coverage factor of $k=2$.
- b) Within each cell, the uncertainty for $I_{or}(n)$, and channel power ratio are uncorrelated to each other.
- c) The relative uncertainties for $I_{or}(n)$ across different cells may have any amount of positive correlation from zero (uncorrelated) to one (fully correlated).
- d) Across different cells, the channel power ratio uncertainties may have any amount of positive correlation from zero (uncorrelated) to one (fully correlated).

- e) The uncertainty for I_{oc} and $I_{or}(n)$ may have any amount of positive correlation from zero (uncorrelated) to one (fully correlated).
- f) The absolute uncertainty of $I_{or}(1)$ and the relative uncertainty of $I_{or}(3, 4)$, are uncorrelated to each other. Similarly, the absolute uncertainty of $I_{or}(2)$ and the relative uncertainty of $I_{or}(5, 6)$, are uncorrelated to each other.
- g) The absolute uncertainties for $I_{or}(1)$ and $I_{or}(2)$ may have any amount of positive correlation from zero (uncorrelated) to one (fully correlated).
- h) The absolute uncertainties for $I_{oc}(1)$ and $I_{oc}(2)$ may have any amount of positive correlation from zero (uncorrelated) to one (fully correlated):.

6.1.5 Calculation of test requirements

The calculations are performed using the spreadsheet in Annex A.2.1. References to individual sheets within the spreadsheet are given in *italics*.

6.1.5.1 Sensitivity analysis

The pie charts in clause 6.1.1 represent the signal presented to the UE, and can be used to understand the basis for the equations in the *Error summation* sheet. It is necessary to first calculate the sensitivities before entering the equations in the *Apply uncertainties – Find Ior* sheet.

EXAMPLE: The CPICH_Ec/Io ratio for cell 1 at T1 is calculated using the following equation, which is copied from cell P28 of the *Error summation* sheet and is given in the same format:

$$\text{Cell 1 CPICH_Ec/Io ratio} = 10 * \text{LOG}((\$D\$27 * \$E\$27) / (\$P\$27 + \$D\$27 + \$H\$27 + \$J\$27))$$

- The terms in the denominator are all the linear powers for the cells on Channel 1, noise + 3 cells, added up as fractions.
- The $\$D\27 term in the numerator is the linear power of Cell 1 at T1, as a fraction.
- The $\$E\27 term in the numerator is the linear fraction of power in Cell 1 CPICH code channel.
- The $10 * \log$ term gives the result in dB, in this case -16.00000dB with nominal values.

To calculate the sensitivity for a specific parameter, an arbitrary change of 0.01dB is applied to it. In the example below the absolute power of the noise is varied. A linear scaling factor for 0.01 dB expressed as $*(10^{(0.01/10)})$ is pasted into the equation, copied from cell P29 of the *Error summation* sheet:

$$\text{New Cell 1 CPICH_Ec/Io ratio} = 10 * \text{LOG}((\$D\$27 * \$E\$27) / (\$P\$27 * (10^{(0.01/10)}) + \$D\$27 + \$H\$27 + \$J\$27))$$

This gives a new value for the CPICH_Ec/Io ratio of -16.00549dB with the scaled-up noise. The difference from the original is taken and then multiplied by 100 to get -0.549 , which is the change of the Cell 1 CPICH_Ec/Io per dB change in the noise power. In this example cell P11 of the *Error summation* sheet is made equal to this value.

A small change is chosen to give the correct value for the sensitivity. The sensitivity of -0.549 is clearly different from $+1$, and illustrates why the method is necessary. The sign of the sensitivity is negative, which shows that a rise in the noise power results in a reduction in the Cell 1 CPICH_Ec/Io ratio.

Each of the 14 contributing uncertainties for the two-frequency test is treated the same way by rewriting the equations. The resulting sensitivities are then applied to the relevant cells. The same process is repeated for each UE parameter listed in column A.

In cases where the value can be deduced as 1.000 or 0 by inspection the sensitivity is entered directly.

EXAMPLE: Cells on channel 2 do not affect channel 1, so the sensitivity is entered as 0.

The contributing uncertainty, for example Cell P6, is multiplied by the sensitivity value, Cell P11 in this example, to give the resultant uncertainty in cell P12.

6.1.5.2 Superposition of uncertainty effects

The *Error summation* sheet takes each test system uncertainty and uses the sensitivity factors derived in clause 6.15.1 to predict the overall effect on the critical parameters at the UE.

The uncertainties in the absolute and relative levels of the 6 cells, the uncertainty in the noise, and the uncertainty in channel power ratio, are entered in the pink cells in row 3 to 6 of the *Error summation* sheet. For this exercise only the Cell levels at T1 are considered, since the outcome at T2 will be the same but with the effects from cells 1 and 2 reversed.

The critical parameters at the UE are listed in rows 11, 14, 17, 20 and 23 on the *Error summation* sheet. Each parameter has a figure for its sensitivity to each of the setting uncertainties. The sensitivities were obtained in clause 6.1.5.1, and are valid for parameters near the nominal figures. Each test system uncertainty is multiplied by the relevant sensitivity, to give the individual effect on each critical parameter at the UE.

The figures in the sum columns of the *Error summation* sheet are the overall spread that can be expected for those parameters. The *Combi* sum of errors in column U has been selected as the most realistic model for these tests, and is consistent with the assumptions given in clause 6.1.4.

6.1.5.3 Derivation of equations for Ior(n)

The *Apply uncertainties – Find Ior* sheet is used. Several strategies are possible to ensure that the Cell 1/Cell 2 CPICH ratio at least meets the original value as stated in clauses 6.1.2 b) and 6.1.2 c), and also to keep the nominal I_o(1) and I_o(2) values as stated in clause 6.1.2 d). The strategy taken here is to make no changes to the Cells on Channel 1, but to increase I_o(2) on channel 2 at the expense of I_{oc}. The benefits of this approach are:

- a) Cell 2 CPICH_Ec/I_o gets bigger, to decrease the Cell 1/Cell 2 CPICH ratio.
- b) Cell 1 CPICH_Ec/I_o does not get any smaller, so it does not need a large CPICH offset in clause 6.1.5.6 to maintain the minimum CPICH_Ec/I_o value.
- c) The setting of I_o(n) and the CPICH offsets become independent, non-iterative, steps.

A "Channel 2 Cell and noise calculator" is provided on the *Apply uncertainties – Find Ior* sheet, in rows 37 to 43 and columns G to O. The calculator is used to decide how much linear power to transfer from I_{oc} (the noise) to Cell 2. Using the sensitivities derived in clause 6.1.5.1, which are applied in cells K42 and N42, we can predict how much extra difference in the CPICH_Ec/I_o value is needed to overcome the variations due to all relevant uncertainties.

The "Goal seek" spreadsheet tool is used to choose a value of cell K39 which meets the target of –0.78 dB in cell O43. The target value is obtained from cell V24 on the *Error summation* sheet.

The I_o(n) and I_{oc}(m) powers in cells D45 to S45 are then carried forward to the *Error analysis* sheet.

6.1.5.4 Determination of initial Cell 1 and Cell 2 CPICH offsets

Initially the channel power ratios in Cells 1 and 2 are not given an offset.

A value of 0 dB is entered in cell K27 on the *Error analysis* sheet, but is modified later in clause 6.1.5.6.

6.1.5.5 Prediction of spread in critical parameters

The "Combi" sum of errors is then used back in the *Error analysis* sheet to give high and low figures.

EXAMPLE: With cell K27 set to zero, the set value of Cell 1 CPICH_Ec/I_o at T1 is –16.00dB as shown in cell D20, but it may be as high as –15.32dB (cell D21) or as low as –16.68dB (cell D22). The high and low values are obtained by simply adding or subtracting the summed uncertainties to the set value.

Other critical parameters are treated in the same way as the example.

The blue cells show the values that have to be checked against the test requirement guidelines.

6.1.5.6 Determination of final Cell 1 and Cell 2 CPICH offsets

Initially the channel power ratios in Cells 1 and 2 were not given an offset. Comparing the Cell 1 CPICH_Ec/Io (high) and CPICH_Ec/Io (low) values with the test requirement guidelines shows that with no offset, CPICH_Ec/Io (low) would fall outside the limit specified in clause 6.1.2 a). An offset to the CPICH_Ec/Io power ratio in Cells 1 and 2 has therefore been added in the *Error analysis* sheet.

A value of +0.7 dB in cell K27 ensures that the requirements are met.

A similar offset in cell K26 is applied to the other specified channels on Cells 1 and 2 to maintain the same relative power between code channels.

The power in OCNS decreases to keep the overall power of Cell 1 and Cell 2 correct.

6.1.5.7 Determination of Cell 3, Cell 4, Cell 5 and Cell 6 CPICH offsets

Initially the channel power ratios in Cells 3 to 6 were not given an offset. Comparing the Cell 3 CPICH_Ec/Io (high) and CPICH_Ec/Io (low) values with the test requirement guidelines shows that with no offset, CPICH_Ec/Io (low) would fall outside the limits specified in clauses 6.1.2 e) and 6.1.2 f). An offset to the CPICH_Ec/Io power ratios in Cells 3 to 6 has therefore been added in the *Error analysis* sheet.

A value of -0.8 dB in cell K25 ensures that the requirements are met.

A similar offset in cell K24 is applied to the other specified channels on Cells 3 to 6 to maintain the same relative power between code channels.

The power in OCNS increases to keep the overall power of Cells 3 to 6 correct.

6.1.6 Check against test requirement guidelines

The numbers given are derived using the spreadsheet in Annex A.2.1 References to individual sheets within the spreadsheet are given in *italics*.

- a) The Worst-case CPICH_Ec/Io of cell 1 and cell 2 shall not fall below the values stated in the original table. This will prevent the UE from entering a less accurate CPICH_Ec/Io reporting range.

Sheet *Error analysis* cells D22 and E22 give -15.98dB and -11.89dB, which comply with the requirements of -16dB and -13dB for Cell 1 at T1 and T2 respectively.

Sheet *Error analysis* cells F22 and G22 give -11.98dB and -15.98dB, which comply with the requirements of -13dB and -16dB for Cell 2 at T1 and T2 respectively.

- b) The worst-case difference during time T1 between Cell 2 CPICH_Ec/Io and Cell 1 CPICH_Ec/Io shall not be less than 3 dB, the value implied in the original table.

Sheet *Error analysis* cell D24 gives a difference of -3.01dB for Cell 1 CPICH_Ec/Io / Cell 2 CPICH_Ec/Io, which complies with the requirement of -3dB during time T1.

- c) The worst-case difference during time T2 between Cell 1 CPICH_Ec/Io and Cell 2 CPICH_Ec/Io shall not be less than 3 dB, the value implied in the original table.

Sheet *Error analysis* cell E25 gives a difference of 3.01dB for Cell 1 CPICH_Ec/Io / Cell 2 CPICH_Ec/Io, which complies with the requirement of 3dB during time T2.

- d) In order to ensure the geometry factors \hat{I}_o/I_o remain centred on the values stated in the original table, the nominal I_o for channel 1 and channel 2 stated in the original table shall not be modified.

For channel 1 at T2 and channel 2 at T1, sheet *Error analysis* cells E28 and F29 give a nominal I_o of -64.79dBm, which is within 0.04dB of the stated value of -64.75dBm.

For channel 1 at T1 and channel 2 at T2, sheet *Error analysis* cells D28 and G29 give a nominal I_o of -67.40dBm, which is within 0.01dB of the stated value of -67.39dBm.

- e) The worst-case CPICH_Ec/Io of cells 3 through 6 shall not be higher than the value stated in the original table. This will prevent the interfering cells from having a larger impact on the test than originally intended.

Sheet *Error analysis* cells H21 to O21 all have values in the range -20.06dB to -20.33dB , which comply with the requirement of -20dB for Cells 3 to 6.

- f) Provided guideline c) is met first, the worst-case CPICH_Ec/Io of cells 3 through 6 shall not fall below the CPICH_Ec/Io reporting range of -24 dB .

Sheet *Error analysis* cells H22 to O22 all have values in the range -21.29dB to -21.55dB , which comply with the requirements of -24dB for Cells 3 to 6.

- g) The worst-case Ec/Io ratios of all other channels (except OCNS) for cell 1 and cell 2 shall not fall below the values implied in the original table.

Sheet *Error analysis* cells D11 to G13 show that the channel power ratios of all the other channels for Cell 1 and Cell 2 (except OCNS) are increased by the same amount as the CPICH. As their variability at the UE is subject to the same influences as the CPICH, which has already been shown to comply under guideline a), the other channels (except OCNS) will not fall below the stated Ec/Io ratio.

- h) All other parameters stated in the original table shall not be changed more than necessary to meet the requirements.

The channel power ratios of all the active channels in Cells 3 to 6 has been decreased by 0.8dB to meet guideline e). The nominal Ioc for Channel 1 at T2 and Channel 2 at T1 has been changed from -70.0dBm to -71.8dBm . These changes will not have any material effect on the test.

6.2 Test 8.3.5.2 Cell reselection in CELL_FACH, two frequencies

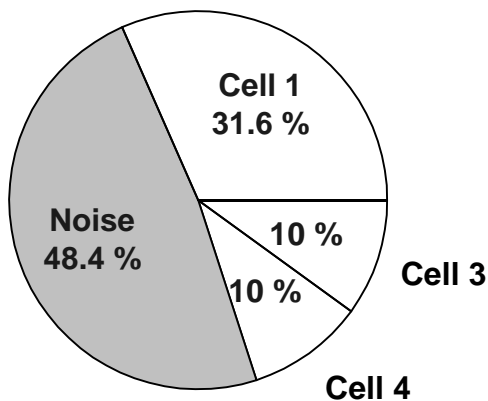
6.2.1 Minimum requirements

The normative reference for this requirement is 3GPP TS 34.121 [1, 2, 3] table 8.3.5.2.4.

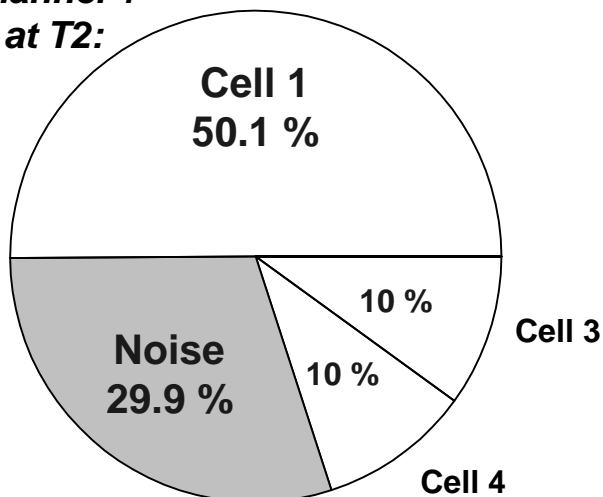
The cell-specific parameters in 3GPP TS 34.121 [1, 2, 3] are expressed as \hat{I}_{or}/I_{oc} ratios in dB, and I_{oc} is expressed in dBm/3.84 MHz. To analyse the relationship between the parameters which can be set by the test system and the signal presented to the UE, it is more useful to show the composite signal in the form of a pie chart. The size of the pie is scaled according to the overall power Io on a channel, and the angle of the sector shows the percentage of power contributed by a cell.

NOTE: The pie charts do not attempt to show any of the code channel power ratios within each cell, only the cell powers and noise power.

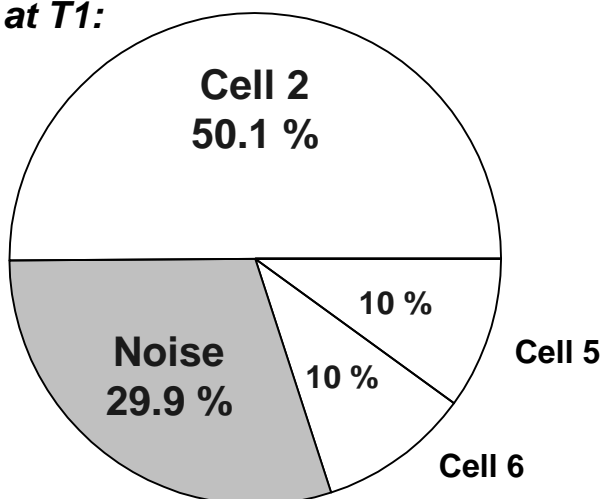
**Channel 1
at T1:**



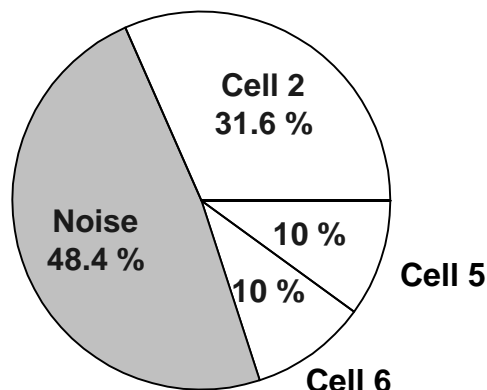
**Channel 1
at T2:**



**Channel 2
at T1:**



**Channel 2
at T2:**



The main points to note about the cell set-up for a two-frequency test are:

- The overall power within each radio channel changes between T1 and T2, so the pies are different sizes.
- The noise is a significant fraction of the overall power.
- Cells 1 and 2 change both in absolute power, and as a fraction of the overall power, from T1 to T2.
- Cells 3 to 6 remain the same as a fraction of the overall power from T1 to T2, but their absolute power changes.

6.2.2 Test requirement guidelines

The guidelines ensure that the test purpose is not adversely affected by the effect of test system uncertainty.

- a) The Worst-case CPICH_Ec/Io of cell 1 and cell 2 shall not fall below the values stated in the original table. This will prevent the UE from entering a less accurate CPICH_Ec/Io reporting range.
- b) The worst-case difference during time T1 between Cell 2 CPICH_Ec/Io and Cell 1 CPICH_Ec/Io shall not be less than 2 dB, the value implied in the original table.

- c) The worst-case difference during time T2 between Cell 1 CPICH_Ec/Io and Cell 2 CPICH_Ec/Io shall not be less than 2 dB, the value implied in the original table.
- d) In order to ensure the geometry factors \hat{I}_{or}/I_{oc} remain centred on the values stated in the original table, the nominal I_o for channel 1 and channel 2 stated in the original table shall not be modified.
- e) The worst-case CPICH_Ec/Io of cells 3 through 6 shall not be higher than the value stated in the original table. This will prevent the interfering cells from having a larger impact on the test than originally intended.
- f) Provided guideline e) is met first, the worst-case CPICH_Ec/Io of cells 3 through 6 shall not fall below the CPICH_Ec/Io reporting range of -24 dB.
- g) The worst-case Ec/Io ratios of all other channels (except OCNS) for cell 1 and cell 2 shall not fall below the values implied in the original table.
- h) All other parameters stated in the original table shall not be changed more than necessary to meet the requirements.

6.2.3 Uncertainty parameter set

Same as defined for test 8.2.2.2 in clause 6.1.3.

6.2.4 Assumptions

Same as defined for test 8.2.2.2 in clause 6.1.4.

6.2.5 Calculation of test requirements

The calculations are performed using the spreadsheet in Annex A.2.2. References to individual sheets within the spreadsheet are given in *italics*.

6.2.5.1 Sensitivity analysis

The pie charts in clause 6.2.1 represent the signal presented to the UE, and can be used to understand the basis for the equations in the *Error summation* sheet. It is necessary to first calculate the sensitivities before entering the equations in the *Apply uncertainties – Find Ior* sheet.

EXAMPLE: The CPICH_Ec/Io ratio for cell 1 at T1 is calculated using the following equation, which is copied from cell P28 of the *Error summation* sheet, and is given in the same format:

$$\text{Cell 1 CPICH_Ec/Io ratio} = 10 * \text{LOG}((\$D\$27 * \$E\$27) / (\$P\$27 + \$D\$27 + \$H\$27 + \$J\$27))$$

- The terms in the denominator are all the linear powers for the cells on Channel 1, noise + 3 cells, added up as fractions.
- The $\$D\27 term in the numerator is the linear power of Cell 1 at T1, as a fraction.
- The $\$E\27 term in the numerator is the linear fraction of power in Cell 1 CPICH code channel.
- The $10 * \log$ term gives the result in dB, in this case -15.00000dB with nominal values.

To calculate the sensitivity for a specific parameter, an arbitrary change of 0.01dB is applied to it. In the example below the absolute power of the noise is varied. A linear scaling factor for 0.01 dB expressed as $*(10^{(0.01/10)})$ is pasted into the equation, copied from cell P29 of the *Error summation* sheet:

$$\text{New Cell 1 CPICH_Ec/Io ratio} = 10 * \text{LOG}((\$D\$27 * \$E\$27) / (\$P\$27 * (10^{(0.01/10)}) + \$D\$27 + \$H\$27 + \$J\$27))$$

This gives a new value for the CPICH_Ec/Io ratio of -15.00484dB with the scaled-up noise. The difference from the original is taken and then multiplied by 100 to get -0.484, which is the change of the Cell 1 CPICH_Ec/Io per dB change in the noise power. In this example cell P11 of the *Error summation* sheet is made equal to this value.

A small change is chosen to give the correct value for the sensitivity. The sensitivity of -0.484 is clearly different from $+1$, and illustrates why the method is necessary. The sign of the sensitivity is negative, which shows that a rise in the noise power results in a reduction in the Cell 1 CPICH_Ec/Io ratio.

Each of the 14 contributing uncertainties for the two-frequency test is treated the same way by rewriting the equations. The resulting sensitivities are then applied to the relevant cells. The same process is repeated for each UE parameter listed in column A.

In cases where the value can be deduced as 1.000 or 0 by inspection the sensitivity is entered directly.

EXAMPLE: Cells on channel 2 do not affect channel 1, so the sensitivity is entered as 0.

The contributing uncertainty, for example Cell P6, is multiplied by the sensitivity value, Cell P11 in this example, to give the resultant uncertainty in cell P12.

6.2.5.2 Superposition of uncertainty effects

The *Error summation* sheet takes each test system uncertainty and uses the sensitivity factors derived in clause 6.2.5.1 to predict the overall effect on the critical parameters at the UE.

The uncertainties in the absolute and relative levels of the 6 cells, the uncertainty in the noise, and the uncertainty in channel power ratio, are entered in the pink cells in row 3 to 6 of the *Error summation* sheet. For this exercise only the Cell levels at T1 are considered, since the outcome at T2 will be the same but with the effects from cells 1 and 2 reversed.

The critical parameters at the UE are listed in rows 11, 14, 17, 20 and 23 on the *Error summation* sheet. Each parameter has a figure for its sensitivity to each of the setting uncertainties. The sensitivities were obtained in clause 6.2.5.1, and are valid for parameters near the nominal figures. Each test system uncertainty is multiplied by the relevant sensitivity, to give the individual effect on each critical parameter at the UE.

The figures in the sum columns of the *Error summation* sheet are the overall spread that can be expected for those parameters. The *Combi* sum of errors in column U has been selected as the most realistic model for these tests, and is consistent with the assumptions given in clause 6.2.4.

6.2.5.3 Derivation of equations for Ior(n)

The *Apply uncertainties – Find Ior* sheet is used. Several strategies are possible to ensure that the Cell 1/Cell 2 CPICH ratio at least meets the original value as stated in clauses 6.2.2 b) and 6.2.2 c), and also to keep the nominal Io(1) and Io(2) values as stated in clause 6.2.2 d). The strategy taken here is to make no changes to the Cells on Channel 1, but to increase Ior(2) on channel 2 at the expense of Ioc. The benefits of this approach are:

- a) Cell 2 CPICH_Ec/Io gets bigger, to decrease the Cell 1/Cell 2 CPICH ratio.
- b) Cell 1 CPICH_Ec/Io does not get any smaller, so it does not need a large CPICH offset in clause 6.2.5.6 to maintain the minimum CPICH_Ec/Io value.
- c) The setting of Ior(n) and the CPICH offsets become independent, non-iterative, steps.

A "Channel 2 Cell and noise calculator" is provided on the *Apply uncertainties – Find Ior* sheet, in rows 37 to 43 and columns G to O. The calculator is used to decide how much linear power to transfer from Ioc (the noise) to Cell 2. Using the sensitivities derived in clause 6.2.5.1, which are applied in cells K42 and N42, we can predict how much extra difference in the CPICH_Ec/Io value is needed to overcome the variations due to all relevant uncertainties.

The "Goal seek" spreadsheet tool is used to choose a value of cell K39 which meets the target of -0.71 dB in cell O43. The target value is obtained from cell V24 on the *Error summation* sheet.

The Ior(n) and Ioc(m) powers in cells D45 to S45 are then carried forward to the *Error analysis* sheet.

6.2.5.4 Determination of initial Cell 1 and Cell 2 CPICH offsets

Initially the channel power ratios in Cells 1 and 2 are not given an offset.

A value of 0 dB is entered in cell K27 on the *Error analysis* sheet, but is modified later in clause 6.2.5.6.

6.2.5.5 Prediction of spread in critical parameters

The "Combi" sum of errors is then used back in the *Error analysis* sheet to give high and low figures.

EXAMPLE: With cell K27 set to zero, the set value of Cell 1 CPICH_Ec/Io at T1 is -14.98dB as shown in cell D20, but it may be as high as -14.38dB (cell D21) or as low as -15.58dB (cell D22). The high and low values are obtained by simply adding or subtracting the summed uncertainties to the set value.

Other critical parameters are treated in the same way as the example.

The blue cells show the values that have to be checked against the test requirement guidelines.

6.2.5.6 Determination of final Cell 1 and Cell 2 CPICH offsets

Initially the channel power ratios in Cells 1 and 2 were not given an offset. Comparing the Cell 1 CPICH_Ec/Io (high) and CPICH_Ec/Io (low) values with the test requirement guidelines shows that with no offset, CPICH_Ec/Io (low) would fall outside the limit specified in clause 6.2.2 a). An offset to the CPICH_Ec/Io power ratio in Cells 1 and 2 has therefore been added in the *Error analysis* sheet.

A value of +0.6 dB in cell K27 ensures that the requirements are met.

A similar offset in cell K26 is applied to the other specified channels on Cells 1 and 2 to maintain the same relative power between code channels.

The power in OCNS decreases to keep the overall power of Cell 1 and Cell 2 correct.

6.2.5.7 Determination of Cell 3, Cell 4, Cell 5 and Cell 6 CPICH offsets

Initially the channel power ratios in Cells 3 to 6 were not given an offset. Comparing the Cell 3 CPICH_Ec/Io (high) and CPICH_Ec/Io (low) values with the test requirement guidelines shows that with no offset, CPICH_Ec/Io (low) would fall outside the limits specified in clauses 6.2.2 e) and 6.2.2 f). An offset to the CPICH_Ec/Io power ratios in Cells 3 to 6 has therefore been added in the *Error analysis* sheet.

A value of -0.7 dB in cell K25 ensures that the requirements are met.

A similar offset in cell K24 is applied to the other specified channels on Cells 3 to 6 to maintain the same relative power between code channels.

The power in OCNS increases to keep the overall power of Cells 3 to 6 correct.

6.2.6 Check against test requirement guidelines

The numbers given are derived using the spreadsheet in Annex A.2.2. References to individual sheets within the spreadsheet are given in *italics*.

- a) The Worst-case CPICH_Ec/Io of cell 1 and cell 2 shall not fall below the values stated in the original table. This will prevent the UE from entering a less accurate CPICH_Ec/Io reporting range.

Sheet *Error analysis* cells D22 and E22 give -14.98dB and -12.03dB, which comply with the requirements of -15dB and -13dB for Cell 1 at T1 and T2 respectively.

Sheet *Error analysis* cells F22 and G22 give -12.03dB and -14.98dB, which comply with the requirements of -13dB and -15dB for Cell 2 at T1 and T2 respectively.

- b) The worst-case difference during time T1 between Cell 2 CPICH_Ec/Io and Cell 1 CPICH_Ec/Io shall not be less than 2 dB, the value implied in the original table.

Sheet *Error analysis* cell D24 gives a difference of -2.01dB for Cell 1 CPICH_Ec/Io / Cell 2 CPICH_Ec/Io, which complies with the requirement of -2dB during time T1.

- c) The worst-case difference during time T2 between Cell 1 CPICH_Ec/Io and Cell 2 CPICH_Ec/Io shall not be less than 2 dB, the value implied in the original table.

Sheet *Error analysis* cell E25 gives a difference of 2.01dB for Cell 1 CPICH_Ec/Io / Cell 2 CPICH_Ec/Io, which complies with the requirement of 2dB during time T2.

- d) In order to ensure the geometry factors \hat{I}_{or}/I_{oc} remain centred on the values stated in the original table, the nominal I_o for channel 1 and channel 2 stated in the original table shall not be modified.

For channel 1 at T2 and channel 2 at T1, sheet *Error analysis* cells E28 and F29 give a nominal I_o of -64.75dBm , which is the same as the stated value of -64.75dBm .

For channel 1 at T1 and channel 2 at T2, sheet *Error analysis* cells D28 and G29 give a nominal I_o of -66.82dBm , which is within 0.03dB of the stated value of -66.85dBm .

- e) The worst-case CPICH_Ec/Io of cells 3 through 6 shall not be higher than the value stated in the original table. This will prevent the interfering cells from having a larger impact on the test than originally intended.

Sheet *Error analysis* cells H21 to O21 all have values in the range -20.01dB to -20.27dB , which comply with the requirement of -20dB for Cells 3 to 6.

- f) Provided guideline c) is met first, the worst-case CPICH_Ec/Io of cells 3 through 6 shall not fall below the CPICH_Ec/Io reporting range of -24dB .

Sheet *Error analysis* cells H22 to O22 all have values in the range -21.16dB to -21.42dB , which comply with the requirements of -24dB for Cells 3 to 6.

- g) The worst-case Ec/Io ratios of all other channels (except OCNS) for cell 1 and cell 2 shall not fall below the values implied in the original table.

Sheet *Error analysis* cells D11 to G14 show that the channel power ratios of all the other channels for Cell 1 and Cell 2 (except OCNS) are increased by the same amount as the CPICH. As their variability at the UE is subject to the same influences as the CPICH, which has already been shown to comply under guideline a), the other channels (except OCNS) will not fall below the stated Ec/Io ratio.

- h) All other parameters stated in the original table shall not be changed more than necessary to meet the requirements.

The channel power ratios of all the active channels in Cells 3 to 6 has been decreased by 0.7dB to meet guideline e). The nominal I_{oc} for Channel 1 at T2 and Channel 2 at T1 has been changed from -70.0dBm to -71.6dBm . These changes will not have any material effect on the test.

6.3 Test 8.3.6.2 Cell reselection in CELL_PCH, two frequencies

6.3.1 Minimum requirements

The normative reference for this requirement is 3GPP TS 34.121 [1, 2, 3] table 8.3.6.2.2.

The values given in this table give the same requirement as defined for test 8.2.2.2 in clause 6.1.1.

6.3.2 Test requirement guidelines

Same as defined for test 8.2.2.2 in clause 6.1.2.

6.3.3 Uncertainty parameter set

Same as defined for test 8.2.2.2 in clause 6.1.3.

6.3.4 Assumptions

Same as defined for test 8.2.2.2 in clause 6.1.4.

6.3.5 Calculation of test requirements

Same as defined for test 8.2.2.2 in clause 6.1.5.

The calculations and results are identical to those contained in the spreadsheet in Annex A.2.1.

6.3.6 Check against test requirement guidelines

Same as defined for test 8.2.2.2 in clause 6.1.6.

6.4 Test 8.3.7.2 Cell reselection in URA_PCH, two frequencies

6.4.1 Minimum requirements

The normative reference for this requirement is 3GPP TS 34.121 [1, 2, 3] table 8.3.7.2.2.

The values given in this table give the same requirement as defined for test 8.2.2.2 in clause 6.1.1.

6.4.2 Test requirement guidelines

Same as defined for test 8.2.2.2 in clause 6.1.2.

6.4.3 Uncertainty parameter set

Same as defined for test 8.2.2.2 in clause 6.1.3.

6.4.4 Assumptions

Same as defined for test 8.2.2.2 in clause 6.1.4.

6.4.5 Calculation of test requirements

Same as defined for test 8.2.2.2 in clause 6.1.5.

The calculations and results are identical to those contained in the spreadsheet in Annex A.2.1.

6.4.6 Check against test requirement guidelines

Same as defined for test 8.2.2.2 in clause 6.1.6.

Annex A: Spreadsheets

A.1 One frequency multi-cell FDD tests

A.1.1 Analysis for test 8.2.2.1

Refer to spreadsheet included in zip file, One_freq_error_analysis_8_2_2_1.xls

A.1.2 Analysis for test 8.3.5.1

Refer to spreadsheet included in zip file, One_freq_error_analysis_8_3_5_1.xls

A.2 Two frequency multi-cell FDD tests

A.2.1 Analysis for test 8.2.2.2

Refer to spreadsheet included in zip file, Two_freq_error_analysis_8_2_2_2.xls

A.2.2 Analysis for test 8.3.5.2

Refer to spreadsheet included in zip file, Two_freq_error_analysis_8_3_5_2.xls

Annex B: Change history

Change history							
Date	TSG #	TSG Doc.	CR	Rev	Subject/Comment	Old	New
2003-11					First version for review at T1 #21.		1.0.0

8.2.2.1 Cell Re-selection - Single carrier case

Parameter	Unit	Uncert.	Cell 1		Cell 2		Cell 3		Cell 4		Cell 5		Cell 6	
lor(n) (Ideal, rounded)	dBm		-63,00	-59,60	-59,60	-63,00	-69,70	-69,70	-69,70	-69,70	-69,70	-69,70	-69,70	-69,70
Test			T1	T2	T1	T2	T1	T2	T1	T2	T1	T2	T1	T2
CPICH_Ec/lor(n) (Set)	dB		-9,40	-9,40	-9,40	-9,40	-10,50	-10,50	-10,50	-10,50	-10,50	-10,50	-10,50	-10,50
P-CCPCH_Ec/lor(n)	dB		-11,40	-11,40	-11,40	-11,40	-12,50	-12,50	-12,50	-12,50	-12,50	-12,50	-12,50	-12,50
SCH_Ec/lor(n)	dB		-11,40	-11,40	-11,40	-11,40	-12,50	-12,50	-12,50	-12,50	-12,50	-12,50	-12,50	-12,50
PICH_Ec/lor(n)	dB		-14,40	-14,40	-14,40	-14,40	-15,50	-15,50	-15,50	-15,50	-15,50	-15,50	-15,50	-15,50
OCNS_Ec/lor(n)	dB		-1,10	-1,10	-1,10	-1,10	-0,83	-0,83	-0,83	-0,83	-0,83	-0,83	-0,83	-0,83
Îlor(n)/loc	dB		7,00	10,40	10,40	7,00	0,30	0,30	0,30	0,30	0,30	0,30	0,30	0,30
loc	dBm		-70,00	-70,00	-70,00	-70,00	-70,00	-70,00	-70,00	-70,00	-70,00	-70,00	-70,00	-70,00
CPICH_Ec/lo (Ideal)			-16,00	-13,00	-13,00	-16,00	-23,00	-23,00	-23,00	-23,00	-23,00	-23,00	-23,00	-23,00
CPICH_Ec/lo (Set)	dB		-15,68	-12,28	-12,28	-15,68	-23,48	-23,48	-23,48	-23,48	-23,48	-23,48	-23,48	-23,48
CPICH_Ec/lo (High)	dB		-15,37	-12,10	-12,10	-15,37	-23,05	-23,05	-23,05	-23,05	-23,05	-23,05	-23,05	-23,05
CPICH_Ec/lo (Low)	dB		-15,98	-12,45	-12,45	-15,98	-23,90	-23,90	-23,90	-23,90	-23,90	-23,90	-23,90	-23,90
Cell1/Cell2 (Set)	dB		-3,40	3,40										
Cell1/Cell2 (High)	dB		-3,07	3,73			Cells 3 - 6 other channels offset		-0,50 dB					
Cell1/Cell2 (Low)	dB		-3,73	3,07			Cells 3 - 6 CPICH offset		-0,50 dB				Pink is settable	
lo/loc	dB		13,28	13,28			Cells 1 & 2 other channels offset		0,60 dB				Yellow is result	
lo (with Îlor ideal)	dBm		-56,72	-56,72			Cells 1 & 2 CPICH offset		0,60 dB				Blue: check guidelines	

Îlor and the offsets are rounded to 1 decimal place

8.2.2.1 Cell Re-selection - Single carrier case

Parameter	Unit	Uncert.	Cell 1	Cell 2	Cell 3	Cell 4	Cell 5	Cell 6					
Ior(n) (Set)	dBm		-0,27	0,13	0,13	-0,27	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03
Test			T1	T2	T1	T2	T1	T2	T1	T2	T1	T2	
CPICH_Ec/Ior(n) (Set)	dB		0,60	0,60	0,60	0,60	-0,50	-0,50	-0,50	-0,50	-0,50	-0,50	-0,50
P-CCPCH_Ec/Ior(n)	dB		0,60	0,60	0,60	0,60	-0,50	-0,50	-0,50	-0,50	-0,50	-0,50	-0,50
SCH_Ec/Ior(n)	dB		0,60	0,60	0,60	0,60	-0,50	-0,50	-0,50	-0,50	-0,50	-0,50	-0,50
PICH_Ec/Ior(n)	dB		0,60	0,60	0,60	0,60	-0,50	-0,50	-0,50	-0,50	-0,50	-0,50	-0,50
OCNS_Ec/Ior(n)	dB		-0,16	-0,16	-0,16	-0,16	0,11	0,11	0,11	0,11	0,11	0,11	0,11
Ior(n)/Ioc	dB		-0,27	0,13	0,13	-0,27	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03
Ioc	dBm		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CPICH_Ec/Io (Set)	dB		0,32	0,72	0,72	0,32	-0,48	-0,48	-0,48	-0,48	-0,48	-0,48	-0,48
CPICH_Ec/Io (High)	dB		0,63	0,90	0,90	0,63	-0,05	-0,05	-0,05	-0,05	-0,05	-0,05	-0,05
CPICH_Ec/Io (Low)	dB		0,02	0,55	0,55	0,02	-0,90	-0,90	-0,90	-0,90	-0,90	-0,90	-0,90
Worst Cell1/Cell2	dB		-0,07	0,73									
Best Cell1/Cell2	dB		-0,73	0,07									
Io/Ioc	dB		0,01	0,01									
Io (with Ior ideal)	dBm		0,01	0,01									

Yellow is result

Difference between final values and 25.133 nominal values

8.3.5.1 Cell Re-selection in CELL_FACH - One freq. present in neighbour list

Parameter	Unit	Uncert.	Cell 1	Cell 2	Cell 3	Cell 4	Cell 5	Cell 6						
lor(n) (Ideal, rounded)	dBm		-63,00	-59,60	-59,60	-63,00	-69,70	-69,70	-69,70	-69,70	-69,70	-69,70	-69,70	
Test			T1	T2	T1	T2	T1	T2	T1	T2	T1	T2	T1	T2
CPICH_Ec/lor(n) (Set)	dB		-9,40	-9,40	-9,40	-9,40	-10,50	-10,50	-10,50	-10,50	-10,50	-10,50	-10,50	-10,50
P-CCPCH_Ec/lor(n)	dB		-11,40	-11,40	-11,40	-11,40	-12,50	-12,50	-12,50	-12,50	-12,50	-12,50	-12,50	-12,50
SCH_Ec/lor(n)	dB		-11,40	-11,40	-11,40	-11,40	-12,50	-12,50	-12,50	-12,50	-12,50	-12,50	-12,50	-12,50
PICH_Ec/lor(n)	dB		-14,40	-14,40	-14,40	-14,40	-15,50	-15,50	-15,50	-15,50	-15,50	-15,50	-15,50	-15,50
S-CCPCH_Ec/lor(n)	dB		-11,40	-11,40	-11,40	-11,40	-12,50	-12,50	-12,50	-12,50	-12,50	-12,50	-12,50	-12,50
OCNS_Ec/lor(n)	dB		-1,52	-1,52	-1,52	-1,52	-1,13	-1,13	-1,13	-1,13	-1,13	-1,13	-1,13	-1,13
Îlor(n)/loc	dB		7,00	10,40	10,40	7,00	0,30	0,30	0,30	0,30	0,30	0,30	0,30	0,30
loc	dBm		-70,00	-70,00	-70,00	-70,00	-70,00	-70,00	-70,00	-70,00	-70,00	-70,00	-70,00	-70,00
CPICH_Ec/lo (Ideal)			-16,00	-13,00	-13,00	-16,00	-23,00	-23,00	-23,00	-23,00	-23,00	-23,00	-23,00	-23,00
CPICH_Ec/lo (Set)	dB		-15,68	-12,28	-12,28	-15,68	-23,48	-23,48	-23,48	-23,48	-23,48	-23,48	-23,48	-23,48
CPICH_Ec/lo (High)	dB		-15,37	-12,10	-12,10	-15,37	-23,05	-23,05	-23,05	-23,05	-23,05	-23,05	-23,05	-23,05
CPICH_Ec/lo (Low)	dB		-15,98	-12,45	-12,45	-15,98	-23,90	-23,90	-23,90	-23,90	-23,90	-23,90	-23,90	-23,90
Cell1/Cell2 (Set)	dB		-3,40	3,40										
Cell1/Cell2 (High)	dB		-3,07	3,73			Cells 3 - 6 other channels offset		-0,50 dB					
Cell1/Cell2 (Low)	dB		-3,73	3,07			Cells 3 - 6 CPICH offset		-0,50 dB				Pink is settable	
lo/loc	dB		13,28	13,28			Cells 1 & 2 other channels offset		0,60 dB				Yellow is result	
lo (with Îlor ideal)	dBm		-56,72	-56,72			Cells 1 & 2 CPICH offset		0,60 dB				Blue: check guidelines	

Îlor and the offsets are rounded to 1 decimal place

8.3.5.1 Cell Re-selection in CELL_FACH - One freq. present in neighbour list

Parameter	Unit	Uncert.	Cell 1	Cell 2	Cell 3	Cell 4	Cell 5	Cell 6					
Ior(n) (Set)	dBm		-0,27	0,13	0,13	-0,27	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03
Test			T1	T2	T1	T2	T1	T2	T1	T2	T1	T2	
CPICH_Ec/Ior(n) (Set)	dB		0,60	0,60	0,60	0,60	-0,50	-0,50	-0,50	-0,50	-0,50	-0,50	-0,50
P-CCPCH_Ec/Ior(n)	dB		0,60	0,60	0,60	0,60	-0,50	-0,50	-0,50	-0,50	-0,50	-0,50	-0,50
SCH_Ec/Ior(n)	dB		0,60	0,60	0,60	0,60	-0,50	-0,50	-0,50	-0,50	-0,50	-0,50	-0,50
PICH_Ec/Ior(n)	dB		0,60	0,60	0,60	0,60	-0,50	-0,50	-0,50	-0,50	-0,50	-0,50	-0,50
S-CCPCH_Ec/Ior(n)	dB		0,60	0,60	0,60	0,60	-0,50	-0,50	-0,50	-0,50	-0,50	-0,50	-0,50
OCNS_Ec/Ior(n)	dB		-0,23	-0,23	-0,23	-0,23	0,16	0,16	0,16	0,16	0,16	0,16	0,16
I-hat/Ior(n)/Ioc	dB		-0,27	0,13	0,13	-0,27	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03
Ioc	dBm		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CPICH_Ec/Io (Set)	dB		0,32	0,72	0,72	0,32	-0,48	-0,48	-0,48	-0,48	-0,48	-0,48	-0,48
CPICH_Ec/Io (High)	dB		0,63	0,90	0,90	0,63	-0,05	-0,05	-0,05	-0,05	-0,05	-0,05	-0,05
CPICH_Ec/Io (Low)	dB		0,02	0,55	0,55	0,02	-0,90	-0,90	-0,90	-0,90	-0,90	-0,90	-0,90
Worst Cell1/Cell2	dB		-0,07	0,73									
Best Cell1/Cell2	dB		-0,73	0,07									
Io/Ioc	dB		0,01	0,01									
Io (with I-hat or ideal)	dBm		0,01	0,01									

Yellow is result

Difference between final values and 25.133 nominal values

8.2.2.2 Cell Re-selection - Multi carrier case

Parameter	Unit	Uncert.	Cell 1	Cell 2	Cell 3	Cell 4	Cell 5	Cell 6						
Ior(n) (Ideal)	dBm	?	?	?	?	?	?	?						
Channel			1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	
Test			T1	T2	T1	T2	T1	T2	T1	T2	T1	T2	T1	T2
CPICH_Ec/Ior(n)	dB	?	-10,00	-10,00	-10,00	-10,00	-10,00	-10,00	-10,00	-10,00	-10,00	-10,00	-10,00	-10,00
P-CCPCH_Ec/Ior(n)	dB	?	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00
SCH_Ec/Ior(n)	dB	?	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00
PICH_Ec/Ior(n)	dB	?	-15,00	-15,00	-15,00	-15,00	-15,00	-15,00	-15,00	-15,00	-15,00	-15,00	-15,00	-15,00
OCNS_Ec/Ior(n)	dB		-0,94	-0,94	-0,94	-0,94	-0,94	-0,94	-0,94	-0,94	-0,94	-0,94	-0,94	-0,94
Ior(n)/Ioc	dB		-3,39	2,25	2,25	-3,39	-7,39	-4,75	-7,39	-4,75	-4,75	-7,39	-4,75	-7,39
Ioc	dBm		-70,00	-70,00	-70,00	-70,00	-70,00	-70,00	-70,00	-70,00	-70,00	-70,00	-70,00	-70,00
CPICH_Ec/Io (Nom.)	dB		-16,00	-13,00	-13,00	-16,00	-20,00	-20,00	-20,00	-20,00	-20,00	-20,00	-20,00	-20,00

		T1	T2	T1	T2
Worst Cell1/Cell2	dB	-3,00	3,00		
Best Cell1/Cell2	dB	-3,00	3,00		
Io/Ioc (Ch1)	dB	2,61	5,25		
Io/Ioc (Ch2)	dB			5,25	2,61
Io (Ch1)	dBm	?	-67,39	-64,75	
Io (Ch2)	dBm	?		-64,75	-67,39

Pink is settable
Yellow is result
Grey is unknown

Calculation of Ior from nominal CPICH_Ec/Io, CPICH_Ec/Ior and Ioc

Ior(n)/Io	dB	-6,00	-3,00	-3,00	-6,00	-10,00	-10,00	-10,00	-10,00	-10,00	-10,00	-10,00	-10,00
Ior(n)/Io	Lin	0,251	0,501	0,501	0,251	0,100	0,100	0,100	0,100	0,100	0,100	0,100	0,100
Ioc/Io (Ch1)	Lin	0,549	0,299										
Io/Ioc (Ch1)	dB	2,61	5,25										
Io (Ch1)	dBm	-67,39	-64,75										
Ior(n) calculated (Ch1)	dBm	-73,39	-67,75			-77,39	-74,75	-77,39	-74,75				
Ioc/Io (Ch2)	Lin			0,299	0,549								
Io/Ioc (Ch2)	dB			5,25	2,61								
Io (Ch2)	dBm			-64,75	-67,39								
Ior(n) calculated (Ch2)	dBm			-67,75	-73,39					-74,75	-77,39	-74,75	-77,39

8.2.2.2 Cell Re-selection - Multi carrier case

Parameter	Unit	Cell 1		Cell 2		Cell 3		Cell 4		Cell 5		Cell 6		Noise	Noise	Sum	Sum	Sum		
lor(1, 2) absolute uncert	dB	0,70		0,70		0,30		0,30		0,30		0,30				RSS	Worst	Combi		
lor(n) relative uncert.	dB	0,10		0,10		0,10		0,10		0,10		0,10				Type "1" for the chosen summation method, and "0" for the others.				
CPICH Ec/lo uncert.	dB	0,10		0,10		0,10		0,10		0,10		0,10				0	0	1		
Noise absolute uncert.	dB	0,10		0,10		0,10		0,10		0,10		0,10		1,00	1,00					
Channel		1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2					
		T1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1					
Note that all sensitivities are calculated for T1 only.																				
Cell 1 CPICH_Ec/lo	dB/dB	Sensitivity	0,549	1,000	0,000	0,000	-0,100	0,000	-0,100	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	-0,549	0,000	0,679	1,093	0,680	0,68
	dB	Effect	0,384	0,100	0,000	0,000	-0,030	0,000	-0,030	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	-0,549	0,000				
Cell 2 CPICH_Ec/lo	dB/dB	Sensitivity	0,000	0,000	0,299	1,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	-0,100	0,000	-0,100	0,000	0,000	-0,299	0,381	0,668	0,383	0,38
	dB	Effect	0,000	0,000	0,209	0,100	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	-0,030	0,000	-0,030	0,000	0,000	-0,299				
Cell 3 CPICH_Ec/lo	dB/dB	Sensitivity	0,549	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,900	1,000	-0,100	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	-0,549	0,000	0,730	1,333	0,741	0,74
	dB	Effect	0,384	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,270	0,100	-0,030	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	-0,549	0,000				
Cell 5 CPICH_Ec/lo	dB/dB	Sensitivity	0,000	0,000	0,299	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,900	1,000	-0,100	0,000	0,000	-0,299	0,466	0,908	0,483	0,48
	dB	Effect	0,000	0,000	0,209	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,270	0,100	-0,030	0,000	0,000	-0,299				
Ratio Cell1/Cell2 CPICH	dB/dB	Sensitivity	0,549	1,000	-0,299	-1,000	-0,100	0,000	-0,100	0,000	0,100	0,000	0,100	0,000	-0,549	0,299	0,778	1,761	0,781	0,78
	dB	Effect	0,384	0,100	-0,209	-0,100	-0,030	0,000	-0,030	0,000	0,030	0,000	0,030	0,000	-0,549	0,299				

CPICH Ec/lo calculators

Power as linear ratio:	0,251	0,100	0,501	0,100	0,100	0,100	0,100	0,100	0,100	0,100	0,100	0,100	0,100	0,549	0,299
Cell 1 nominal value:	-16,000	-16,000			-16,000									-16,000	
Value with 0.01dB change:	-15,995	-15,990			-16,001									-16,005	
Difference per 1dB:	0,549	1,000			-0,100	0,000	-0,100	0,000						-0,549	
Cell 2 nominal value:			-13,000	-13,000					-13,000		-13,000				-13,000
Value with 0.01dB change:			-12,997	-12,990					-13,001		-13,001				-13,003
Difference per 1dB:			0,299	1,000					-0,100	0,000	-0,100	0,000			-0,299
Cell 3 nominal value:	-20,000				-20,000	-20,000	-20,000							-20,000	
Value with 0.01dB change:	-19,995				-19,991	-19,990	-20,001							-20,005	
Difference per 1dB:	0,549	0,000			0,900	1,000	-0,100	0,000						-0,549	
Cell 5 nominal value:			-20,000						-20,000	-20,000	-20,000				-20,000
Value with 0.01dB change:			-19,997						-19,991	-19,990	-20,001				-20,003
Difference per 1dB:			0,299	0,000					0,900	1,000	-0,100	0,000			-0,299
Ratio Cell 1/Cell 2 nom val:															
Value with 0.01dB change:															
Difference per 1dB:	0,549	1,000	-0,299	-1,000	-0,100	0,000	-0,100	0,000	0,100	0,000	0,100	0,000	-0,549	0,299	

8.2.2.2 Cell Re-selection - Multi carrier case

Parameter	Unit	Uncert.	Cell 1	Cell 2	Cell 3	Cell 4	Cell 5	Cell 6	loc(1)	loc(2)
lor(n) (Ideal)	dBm	0,7	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
lor(3,4) relative to lor(1)	dB	0,3								
Channel			1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2
Test			T1	T2	T1	T2	T1	T2	T1	T2
CPICH_Ec/lor(n)	dB	0,1	-10,00	-10,00	-10,00	-10,00	-10,00	-10,00	-10,00	-10,00
P-CCPCH_Ec/lor(n)	dB		-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00
SCH_Ec/lor(n)	dB		-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00
PICH_Ec/lor(n)	dB		-15,00	-15,00	-15,00	-15,00	-15,00	-15,00	-15,00	-15,00
OCNS_Ec/lor(n)	dB		-0,94	-0,94	-0,94	-0,94	-0,94	-0,94	-0,94	-0,94
lor(n)/loc	dB		-3,39	2,25	2,25	-3,39	-7,39	-4,75	-7,39	-4,75
loc(1) or loc(2)	dBm	1,0	-70,00	-70,00	-70,00	-70,00	-70,00	-70,00	-70,00	-70,00
CPICH_Ec/lo (Nom.)			-16,00	-13,00	-13,00	-16,00	-20,00	-20,00	-20,00	-20,00
CPICH_Ec/lo (Actual)			?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

	T1	T2	Cells 1 & 2 CPICH offset		0,00 dB	Pink is settable
Worst Cell1/Cell2			Cells 1 & 2 other channels offset		0,00 dB	Yellow is result
Best Cell1/Cell2						Grey is unknown
lo (Ch1)	dBm	-67,39	-64,75			
lo (Ch2)	dBm		-64,75	-67,39		

Calculation of lor(n) and loc(n) to meet the Cell 1/Cell 2 CPICH ratio requirement

Ch 1 lor(n)/lo (original)	Lin	0,251	0,501		0,100	0,100	0,100	0,100		0,100	0,100	0,100	0,100	0,549	0,299		
Ch 2 lor(n)/lo (original)	Lin			0,501	0,251				0,100	0,100	0,100	0,100				0,299	0,549
Ch 1 lor(n)/lo (set)	Lin	0,251	0,603			0,100	0,100	0,100						0,549	0,197		
Ch 2 lor(n)/lo (set)	Lin			0,603	0,251				0,100	0,100	0,100	0,100				0,197	0,549

Channel 2 Cell & noise calculator:	Cell 2	Cell 5	Cell 6	Noise	Sum
Original linear values at T1:	0,501	0,100	0,100	0,299	
Transfer from Noise to Cell 2	0,102			-0,102	
New linear values at T1:	0,603	0,100	0,100	0,197	1,000
Change in dB	0,803			-1,809	
Cell 1/Cell2 CPICH ratio sensitivity	-0,299			0,299	
Effect on Cell 1/Cell2 CPICH ratio	-0,240			-0,541	-0,78

lor(n) (set)	dBm	-73,39	-66,95	-66,95	-73,39	-77,39	-74,75	-77,39	-74,75	-74,75	-77,39	-74,75	-77,39	-70,00	-71,81	-71,81	-70,00
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8.2.2.2 Cell Re-selection - Multi carrier case

Parameter	Unit	Cell 1	Cell 2	Cell 3	Cell 4	Cell 5	Cell 6						
Ior(n) (Ideal, rounded)	dBm	-73,40	-67,00	-67,00	-73,40	-77,40	-74,80	-77,40	-74,80	-74,80	-77,40	-74,80	-77,40
Channel		1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Test		T1	T2	T1	T2	T1	T2	T1	T2	T1	T2	T1	T2
CPICH_Ec/Ior(n) (Set)	dB	-9,30	-9,30	-9,30	-9,30	-10,80	-10,80	-10,80	-10,80	-10,80	-10,80	-10,80	-10,80
P-CCPCH_Ec/Ior(n)	dB	-11,30	-11,30	-11,30	-11,30	-12,80	-12,80	-12,80	-12,80	-12,80	-12,80	-12,80	-12,80
SCH_Ec/Ior(n)	dB	-11,30	-11,30	-11,30	-11,30	-12,80	-12,80	-12,80	-12,80	-12,80	-12,80	-12,80	-12,80
PICH_Ec/Ior(n)	dB	-14,30	-14,30	-14,30	-14,30	-15,80	-15,80	-15,80	-15,80	-15,80	-15,80	-15,80	-15,80
OCNS_Ec/Ior(n)	dB	-1,13	-1,13	-1,13	-1,13	-0,77	-0,77	-0,77	-0,77	-0,77	-0,77	-0,77	-0,77
Ior(n)/Ioc	dB	-3,40	4,80	4,80	-3,40	-7,40	-3,00	-7,40	-3,00	-3,00	-7,40	-3,00	-7,40
Ioc	dBm	-70,00	-71,80	-71,80	-70,00	-70,00	-71,80	-70,00	-71,80	-71,80	-70,00	-71,80	-70,00
CPICH_Ec/Io (Nom.)	dB	-16,00	-13,00	-13,00	-16,00	-20,00	-20,00	-20,00	-20,00	-20,00	-20,00	-20,00	-20,00
CPICH_Ec/Io (Set)	dB	-15,30	-11,51	-11,51	-15,30	-20,80	-20,81	-20,80	-20,81	-20,81	-20,80	-20,81	-20,80
CPICH_Ec/Io (High)	dB	-14,62	-11,13	-11,13	-14,62	-20,06	-20,07	-20,06	-20,07	-20,33	-20,32	-20,33	-20,32
CPICH_Ec/Io (Low)	dB	-15,98	-11,89	-11,89	-15,98	-21,54	-21,55	-21,54	-21,55	-21,29	-21,29	-21,29	-21,29
Cell1/Cell2 (Set)	dB	-3,79	3,79			Offsets:							
Cell1/Cell2 (High)	dB	-3,01	4,57			Cells 3 - 6 other channels		-0,80 dB					
Cell1/Cell2 (Low)	dB	-4,57	3,01			Cells 3 - 6 CPICH		-0,80 dB		Pink is settable			
Io/Ioc (Ch1)	dB	2,60	7,01			Cells 1 & 2 other channels		0,70 dB		Yellow is result			
Io/Ioc (Ch2)	dB			7,01	2,60	Cells 1 & 2 CPICH		0,70 dB		Blue: check guidelines			
Io (Ch1)	dBm	-67,40	-64,79										
Io (Ch2)	dBm			-64,79	-67,40								

Ior and the offsets are rounded to 1 decimal place

8.2.2.2 Cell Re-selection - Multi carrier case

Parameter	Unit	Cell 1	Cell 2	Cell 3	Cell 4	Cell 5	Cell 6						
Ior(n) (Set)	dBm	-0,01	0,75	0,75	-0,01	-0,01	-0,05	-0,01	-0,05	-0,05	-0,01	-0,05	-0,01
Test		T1	T2	T1	T2	T1	T2	T1	T2	T1	T2	T1	T2
CPICH_Ec/Ior(n) (Set)	dB	0,70	0,70	0,70	0,70	-0,80	-0,80	-0,80	-0,80	-0,80	-0,80	-0,80	-0,80
P-CCPCH_Ec/Ior(n)	dB	0,70	0,70	0,70	0,70	-0,80	-0,80	-0,80	-0,80	-0,80	-0,80	-0,80	-0,80
SCH_Ec/Ior(n)	dB	0,70	0,70	0,70	0,70	-0,80	-0,80	-0,80	-0,80	-0,80	-0,80	-0,80	-0,80
PICH_Ec/Ior(n)	dB	0,70	0,70	0,70	0,70	-0,80	-0,80	-0,80	-0,80	-0,80	-0,80	-0,80	-0,80
OCNS_Ec/Ior(n)	dB	-0,19	-0,19	-0,19	-0,19	0,17	0,17	0,17	0,17	0,17	0,17	0,17	0,17
Ior(n)/Ioc	dB	-0,01	2,55	2,55	-0,01	-0,01	1,75	-0,01	1,75	1,75	-0,01	1,75	-0,01
Ioc	dBm	0,00	-1,80	-1,80	0,00	0,00	-1,80	0,00	-1,80	-1,80	0,00	-1,80	0,00
CPICH_Ec/Io (Set)	dB	0,70	1,49	1,49	0,70	-0,80	-0,81	-0,80	-0,81	-0,81	-0,80	-0,81	-0,80
CPICH_Ec/Io (High)	dB	1,38	1,87	1,87	1,38	-0,06	-0,07	-0,06	-0,07	-0,33	-0,32	-0,33	-0,32
CPICH_Ec/Io (Low)	dB	0,02	1,11	1,11	0,02	-1,54	-1,55	-1,54	-1,55	-1,29	-1,29	-1,29	-1,29
Worst Cell1/Cell2	dB	-0,01	1,57										
Best Cell1/Cell2	dB	-1,57	0,01										
Io/Ioc (Ch1)	dB	-0,00	1,76										
Io/Ioc (Ch2)	dB			1,76	-0,00								
Io (with Ior ideal) (Ch1)	dBm	-0,00	-0,04										
Io (with Ior ideal) (Ch2)	dBm			-0,04	-0,00								

Yellow is result

Difference between final values and 25.133 nominal values

8.3.5.2 Cell Re-selection in CELL_FACH - Two freqs. present in neighbour list

Parameter	Unit	Uncert.	Cell 1		Cell 2		Cell 3		Cell 4		Cell 5		Cell 6	
Ior(n) (Ideal)	dBm	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Channel			1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Test			T1	T2	T1	T2	T1	T2	T1	T2	T1	T2	T1	T2
CPICH_Ec/Ior(n)	dB	?	-10,00	-10,00	-10,00	-10,00	-10,00	-10,00	-10,00	-10,00	-10,00	-10,00	-10,00	-10,00
P-CCPCH_Ec/Ior(n)	dB	?	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00
SCH_Ec/Ior(n)	dB	?	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00
PICH_Ec/Ior(n)	dB	?	-15,00	-15,00	-15,00	-15,00	-15,00	-15,00	-15,00	-15,00	-15,00	-15,00	-15,00	-15,00
S-CCPCH_Ec/Ior(n)	dB	?	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00
OCNS_Ec/Ior(n)	dB		-1,29	-1,29	-1,29	-1,29	-1,29	-1,29	-1,29	-1,29	-1,29	-1,29	-1,29	-1,29
Ior(n)/Ioc	dB		-1,85	2,25	2,25	-1,85	-6,85	-4,75	-6,85	-4,75	-4,75	-6,85	-4,75	-6,85
Ioc	dBm		-70,00	-70,00	-70,00	-70,00	-70,00	-70,00	-70,00	-70,00	-70,00	-70,00	-70,00	-70,00
CPICH_Ec/Io (Nom.)	dB		-15,00	-13,00	-13,00	-15,00	-20,00	-20,00	-20,00	-20,00	-20,00	-20,00	-20,00	-20,00

		T1	T2	T1	T2
Worst Cell1/Cell2	dB	-2,00	2,00		
Best Cell1/Cell2	dB	-2,00	2,00		
Io/Ioc (Ch1)	dB	3,15	5,25		
Io/Ioc (Ch2)	dB			5,25	3,15
Io (Ch1)	dBm	?	-66,85	-64,75	
Io (Ch2)	dBm	?		-64,75	-66,85

Pink is settable
 Yellow is result
 Grey is unknown

Calculation of Ior from nominal CPICH_Ec/Io, CPICH_Ec/Ior and Ioc

Ior(n)/Io	dB	-5,00	-3,00	-3,00	-5,00	-10,00	-10,00	-10,00	-10,00	-10,00	-10,00	-10,00	-10,00
Ior(n)/Io	Lin	0,316	0,501	0,501	0,316	0,100	0,100	0,100	0,100	0,100	0,100	0,100	0,100
Ioc/Io (Ch1)	Lin	0,484	0,299										
Io/Ioc (Ch1)	dB	3,15	5,25										
Io (Ch1)	dBm	-66,85	-64,75										
Ior(n) calculated (Ch1)	dBm	-71,85	-67,75			-76,85	-74,75	-76,85	-74,75				
Ioc/Io (Ch2)	Lin			0,299	0,484								
Io/Ioc (Ch2)	dB			5,25	3,15								
Io (Ch2)	dBm			-64,75	-66,85								
Ior(n) calculated (Ch2)	dBm			-67,75	-71,85					-74,75	-76,85	-74,75	-76,85

8.3.5.2 Cell Re-selection in CELL_FACH - Two freqs. present in neighbour list

Parameter	Unit	Cell 1		Cell 2		Cell 3		Cell 4		Cell 5		Cell 6		Noise	Noise	Sum	Sum	Sum
lor(1, 2) absolute uncert	dB	0,70		0,70		0,30		0,30		0,30		0,30				RSS	Worst	Combi
lor(n) relative uncert.	dB	0,10		0,10		0,10		0,10		0,10		0,10				Type "1" for the chosen summation method, and "0" for the others.		
CPICH Ec/lo uncert.	dB	0,10		0,10		0,10		0,10		0,10		0,10				0	0	1
Noise absolute uncert.	dB	0,10		0,10		0,10		0,10		0,10		0,10		1,00	1,00			
Channel		1		2		1		1		2		2		1	2			
Note that all sensitivities are calculated for T1 only.		T1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1			
Cell 1 CPICH_Ec/lo	dB/dB	0,483	1,000	0,000	0,000	-0,100	0,000	-0,100	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	-0,484	0,000			
	dB	0,338	0,100	0,000	0,000	-0,030	0,000	-0,030	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	-0,484	0,000	0,601	0,983	0,602
Cell 2 CPICH_Ec/lo	dB/dB	0,000	0,000	0,299	1,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	-0,100	0,000	-0,100	0,000	0,000	-0,299			
	dB	0,000	0,000	0,209	0,100	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	-0,030	0,000	-0,030	0,000	0,000	-0,299	0,381	0,668	0,383
Cell 3 CPICH_Ec/lo	dB/dB	0,483	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,900	1,000	-0,100	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	-0,484	0,000			
	dB	0,338	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,270	0,100	-0,030	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	-0,484	0,000	0,658	1,222	0,670
Cell 5 CPICH_Ec/lo	dB/dB	0,000	0,000	0,299	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,900	1,000	-0,100	0,000	0,000	-0,299			
	dB	0,000	0,000	0,209	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,270	0,100	-0,030	0,000	0,000	-0,299	0,466	0,908	0,483
Ratio Cell1/Cell2 CPICH	dB/dB	0,483	1,000	-0,299	-1,000	-0,100	0,000	-0,100	0,000	0,100	0,000	0,100	0,000	-0,484	0,299			
	dB	0,338	0,100	-0,209	-0,100	-0,030	0,000	-0,030	0,000	0,030	0,000	0,030	0,000	-0,484	0,299	0,711	1,651	0,714

CPICH Ec/lo calculators

Power as linear ratio:	0,316	0,100	0,501	0,100	0,100	0,100	0,100	0,100	0,100	0,100	0,100	0,100	0,100	0,484	0,299			
Cell 1 nominal value:	-15,000	-15,000			-15,000									-15,000				
Value with 0.01dB change:	-14,995	-14,990			-15,001									-15,005				
Difference per 1dB:	0,483	1,000			-0,100	0,000	-0,100	0,000						-0,484				
Cell 2 nominal value:			-13,000	-13,000					-13,000			-13,000			-13,000			
Value with 0.01dB change:			-12,997	-12,990					-13,001			-13,001			-13,003			
Difference per 1dB:			0,299	1,000					-0,100	0,000	-0,100	0,000			-0,299			
Cell 3 nominal value:	-20,000				-20,000	-20,000	-20,000							-20,000				
Value with 0.01dB change:	-19,995				-19,991	-19,990	-20,001							-20,005				
Difference per 1dB:	0,483	0,000			0,900	1,000	-0,100	0,000						-0,484				
Cell 5 nominal value:			-20,000						-20,000	-20,000	-20,000				-20,000			
Value with 0.01dB change:			-19,997						-19,991	-19,990	-20,001				-20,003			
Difference per 1dB:			0,299	0,000					0,900	1,000	-0,100	0,000			-0,299			
Ratio Cell 1/Cell 2 nom val:																		
Value with 0.01dB change:																		
Difference per 1dB:	0,483	1,000	-0,299	-1,000	-0,100	0,000	-0,100	0,000	0,100	0,000	0,100	0,000	-0,484	0,299				

8.3.5.2 Cell Re-selection in CELL_FACH - Two freqs. present in neighbour list

Parameter	Unit	Uncert.	Cell 1	Cell 2	Cell 3	Cell 4	Cell 5	Cell 6	loc(1)	loc(2)
lor(n) (Ideal)	dBm	0,7	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
lor(3,4) relative to lor(1)	dB	0,3								
Channel			1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2
Test			T1	T2	T1	T2	T1	T2	T1	T2
CPICH_Ec/lor(n)	dB	0,1	-10,00	-10,00	-10,00	-10,00	-10,00	-10,00	-10,00	-10,00
P-CCPCH_Ec/lor(n)	dB		-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00
SCH_Ec/lor(n)	dB		-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00
PICH_Ec/lor(n)	dB		-15,00	-15,00	-15,00	-15,00	-15,00	-15,00	-15,00	-15,00
S-CCPCH_Ec/lor(n)	dB		-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00	-12,00
OCNS_Ec/lor(n)	dB		-1,29	-1,29	-1,29	-1,29	-1,29	-1,29	-1,29	-1,29
lor(n)/loc	dB		-1,85	2,25	2,25	-1,85	-6,85	-4,75	-6,85	-4,75
loc(1) or loc(2)	dBm	1,0	-70,00	-70,00	-70,00	-70,00	-70,00	-70,00	-70,00	-70,00
CPICH_Ec/lo (Nom.)			-15,00	-13,00	-13,00	-15,00	-20,00	-20,00	-20,00	-20,00
CPICH_Ec/lo (Actual)			?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

	T1	T2	Cells 1 & 2 CPICH offset		0,00 dB	Pink is settable
			Cells 1 & 2 other channels offset		0,00 dB	Yellow is result
						Grey is unknown
Worst Cell1/Cell2						
Best Cell1/Cell2						
lo (Ch1)	dBm	-66,85	-64,75			
lo (Ch2)	dBm		-64,75	-66,85		

Calculation of lor(n) and loc(n) to meet the Cell 1/Cell 2 CPICH ratio requirement

Ch 1 lor(n)/lo (original)	Lin	0,316	0,501											0,484	0,299		
Ch 2 lor(n)/lo (original)	Lin			0,501	0,316											0,299	0,484
Ch 1 lor(n)/lo (set)	Lin	0,316	0,595											0,484	0,205		
Ch 2 lor(n)/lo (set)	Lin			0,595	0,316											0,205	0,484

Channel 2 Cell & noise calculator:	Cell 2	Cell 5	Cell 6	Noise	Sum
Original linear values at T1:	0,501	0,100	0,100	0,299	
Transfer from Noise to Cell 2	0,094			-0,094	
New linear values at T1:	0,595	0,100	0,100	0,205	1,000
Change in dB	0,744			-1,632	
Cell 1/Cell2 CPICH ratio sensitivity	-0,299			0,299	
Effect on Cell 1/Cell2 CPICH ratio	-0,222			-0,488	-0,71

lor(n) (set)	dBm	-71,85	-67,01	-67,01	-71,85	-76,85	-74,75	-76,85	-74,75	-74,75	-76,85	-74,75	-76,85	-70,00	-71,63	-71,63	-70,00
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8.3.5.2 Cell Re-selection in CELL_FACH - Two freqs. present in neighbour list

Parameter	Unit	Cell 1		Cell 2		Cell 3		Cell 4		Cell 5		Cell 6	
Ior(n) (Ideal, rounded)	dBm	-71,80	-67,00	-67,00	-71,80	-76,80	-74,80	-76,80	-74,80	-74,80	-76,80	-74,80	-76,80
Channel		1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Test		T1	T2	T1	T2	T1	T2	T1	T2	T1	T2	T1	T2
CPICH_Ec/Ior(n) (Set)	dB	-9,40	-9,40	-9,40	-9,40	-10,70	-10,70	-10,70	-10,70	-10,70	-10,70	-10,70	-10,70
P-CCPCH_Ec/Ior(n)	dB	-11,40	-11,40	-11,40	-11,40	-12,70	-12,70	-12,70	-12,70	-12,70	-12,70	-12,70	-12,70
SCH_Ec/Ior(n)	dB	-11,40	-11,40	-11,40	-11,40	-12,70	-12,70	-12,70	-12,70	-12,70	-12,70	-12,70	-12,70
PICH_Ec/Ior(n)	dB	-14,40	-14,40	-14,40	-14,40	-15,70	-15,70	-15,70	-15,70	-15,70	-15,70	-15,70	-15,70
S-CCPCH_Ec/Ior(n)	dB	-11,40	-11,40	-11,40	-11,40	-12,70	-12,70	-12,70	-12,70	-12,70	-12,70	-12,70	-12,70
OCNS_Ec/Ior(n)	dB	-1,52	-1,52	-1,52	-1,52	-1,08	-1,08	-1,08	-1,08	-1,08	-1,08	-1,08	-1,08
Ior(n)/Ioc	dB	-1,80	4,60	4,60	-1,80	-6,80	-3,20	-6,80	-3,20	-3,20	-6,80	-3,20	-6,80
Ioc	dBm	-70,00	-71,60	-71,60	-70,00	-70,00	-71,60	-70,00	-71,60	-71,60	-70,00	-71,60	-70,00
CPICH_Ec/Io (Nom.)	dB	-15,00	-13,00	-13,00	-15,00	-20,00	-20,00	-20,00	-20,00	-20,00	-20,00	-20,00	-20,00
CPICH_Ec/Io (Set)	dB	-14,38	-11,65	-11,65	-14,38	-20,68	-20,75	-20,68	-20,75	-20,75	-20,68	-20,75	-20,68
CPICH_Ec/Io (High)	dB	-13,78	-11,27	-11,27	-13,78	-20,01	-20,08	-20,01	-20,08	-20,27	-20,19	-20,27	-20,19
CPICH_Ec/Io (Low)	dB	-14,98	-12,03	-12,03	-14,98	-21,35	-21,42	-21,35	-21,42	-21,23	-21,16	-21,23	-21,16
Cell1/Cell2 (Set)	dB	-2,73	2,73			Offsets:							
Cell1/Cell2 (High)	dB	-2,01	3,44			Cells 3 - 6 other channels		-0,70 dB		Pink is settable			
Cell1/Cell2 (Low)	dB	-3,44	2,01			Cells 3 - 6 CPICH		-0,70 dB		Yellow is result			
Io/Ioc (Ch1)	dB	3,18	6,85			Cells 1 & 2 other channels		0,60 dB		Blue: check guidelines			
Io/Ioc (Ch2)	dB			6,85	3,18	Cells 1 & 2 CPICH		0,60 dB					
Io (Ch1)	dBm	-66,82	-64,75										
Io (Ch2)	dBm			-64,75	-66,82								

Ior and the offsets are rounded to 1 decimal place

8.3.5.2 Cell Re-selection in CELL_FACH - Two freqs. present in neighbour list

Parameter	Unit	Cell 1	Cell 2	Cell 3	Cell 4	Cell 5	Cell 6						
lor(n) (Set)	dBm	0,05	0,75	0,75	0,05	0,05	-0,05	0,05	-0,05	-0,05	0,05	-0,05	0,05
Test		T1	T2	T1	T2	T1	T2	T1	T2	T1	T2	T1	T2
CPICH_Ec/lor(n) (Set)	dB	0,60	0,60	0,60	0,60	-0,70	-0,70	-0,70	-0,70	-0,70	-0,70	-0,70	-0,70
P-CCPCH_Ec/lor(n)	dB	0,60	0,60	0,60	0,60	-0,70	-0,70	-0,70	-0,70	-0,70	-0,70	-0,70	-0,70
SCH_Ec/lor(n)	dB	0,60	0,60	0,60	0,60	-0,70	-0,70	-0,70	-0,70	-0,70	-0,70	-0,70	-0,70
PICH_Ec/lor(n)	dB	0,60	0,60	0,60	0,60	-0,70	-0,70	-0,70	-0,70	-0,70	-0,70	-0,70	-0,70
S-CCPCH_Ec/lor(n)	dB	0,60	0,60	0,60	0,60	-0,70	-0,70	-0,70	-0,70	-0,70	-0,70	-0,70	-0,70
OCNS_Ec/lor(n)	dB	-0,23	-0,23	-0,23	-0,23	0,22	0,22	0,22	0,22	0,22	0,22	0,22	0,22
lor(n)/loc	dB	0,05	2,35	2,35	0,05	0,05	1,55	0,05	1,55	1,55	0,05	1,55	0,05
loc	dBm	0,00	-1,60	-1,60	0,00	0,00	-1,60	0,00	-1,60	-1,60	0,00	-1,60	0,00
CPICH_Ec/lo (Set)	dB	0,62	1,35	1,35	0,62	-0,68	-0,75	-0,68	-0,75	-0,75	-0,68	-0,75	-0,68
CPICH_Ec/lo (High)	dB	1,22	1,73	1,73	1,22	-0,01	-0,08	-0,01	-0,08	-0,27	-0,19	-0,27	-0,19
CPICH_Ec/lo (Low)	dB	0,02	0,97	0,97	0,02	-1,35	-1,42	-1,35	-1,42	-1,23	-1,16	-1,23	-1,16
Worst Cell1/Cell2	dB	-0,01	1,44										
Best Cell1/Cell2	dB	-1,44	0,01										
lo/loc (Ch1)	dB	0,02	1,60										
lo/loc (Ch2)	dB			1,60	0,02								
lo (with lor ideal) (Ch1)	dBm	0,02	0,00										
lo (with lor ideal) (Ch2)	dBm			0,00	0,02								

Yellow is result

Difference between final values and 25.133 nominal values