TSG-RAN Meeting #11 ***RP-010093***
Palm Springs, CA, USA, 13 - 16 March 2001

Title: **Agreed CRs (Release '99) to TS 25.142**

Source: **TSG-RAN WG4**

Agenda item: **5.4.3**

Doc-1st-Level	Spec	CR	Subject	Cat	Status-2nd-Level	Version-Current	Version-New
RP-010093	25.142	47	Correction of blocking test. Alignment with CR to 25.105.	F	agreed	3.4.0	3.5.0
RP-010093	25.142	48	Handling of Test Tolerances - Clause 8 "Performance requirements"	F	agreed	3.4.0	3.5.0
RP-010093	25.142	49	Correction of the version number of Recommendation ITU-R SM.329 used as a reference for spurious emissions specifications	F	agreed	3.4.0	3.5.0
RP-010093	25.142	50	BS EVM definition	F	agreed	3.4.0	3.5.0
RP-010093	25.142	51	Handling of Test Tolerances - Clause 5 "General test conditions and declarations"	F	agreed	3.4.0	3.5.0
RP-010093	25.142	52	Handling of Test Tolerances - Clause 6 "Transmitter characteristics"	F	agreed	3.4.0	3.5.0
RP-010093	25.142	53	Handling of Test Tolerances - Clause 7 "Receiver characteristics"	F	agreed	3.4.0	3.5.0
RP-010093	25.142	54	Handling of Test Tolerances - Annexes	F	agreed	3.4.0	3.5.0
RP-010093	25.142	55	Conditions for BS conformance testing (TDD)	F	agreed	3.4.0	3.5.0
RP-010093	25.142	52	Handling of Test Tolerances - Clause 6 "Transmitter characteristics"	F	agreed	3.4.0	3.5.0
RP-010093	25.142	53	Handling of Test Tolerances - Clause 7 "Receiver characteristics"	F	agreed	3.4.0	3.5.0
RP-010093	25.142	54	Handling of Test Tolerances - Annexes	F	agreed	3.4.0	3.5.0

3GPP TSG RAN WG4 Meeting #16 **R4-010424**

Vienna, Austria 19th - 23rd February 2001

CR-Form-v3

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **25.142** **CR** **47** ⌘ rev **-** ⌘ Current version: **3.4.0** ⌘

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Proposed change affects: ⌘ (U)SIM ☐ ME/UE ☐ Radio Access Network ☒ Core Network ☐

Title:	⌘	Correction of blocking test. Alignment with CR to 25.105.
Source:	⌘	RAN WG4
Work item code:	⌘	***Date:*** ⌘ 19.02.01
Category:	⌘ **F**	***Release:*** ⌘ R99

Use one of the following categories:
- ***F*** *(essential correction)*
- ***A*** *(corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)*
- ***B*** *(Addition of feature),*
- ***C*** *(Functional modification of feature)*
- ***D*** *(Editorial modification)*

Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.

Use one of the following releases:

2	*(GSM Phase 2)*
R96	*(Release 1996)*
R97	*(Release 1997)*
R98	*(Release 1998)*
R99	*(Release 1999)*
REL-4	*(Release 4)*
REL-5	*(Release 5)*

Reason for change:	⌘	Alignment of blocking test with 25.105
Summary of change:	⌘	Correction of conformance requirement and table of regional requirements to align with 25.105
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	Test not in line with 25.105.

Clauses affected:	⌘	5.15, 5.8, 7.5.2.
Other specs affected:	⌘	☐ Other core specifications ⌘ ☐ Test specifications ☐ O&M Specifications
Other comments:	⌘	

5.8 Blocking characteristics

The conformance requirements with respect to the parameter blocking characteristics are dependent on the operating frequency bands of the BS under test; see subclause 7.5.2. However~~, no additional declaration is required;~~ the need for a manufacturer's declaration of the frequency bands supported by the BS is already covered by subclause 5.3. The relationship between the frequency bands supported by the BS and the mandatory blocking requirements is given in table 5.8.1.

Table 5.8.1: Relationship between the frequency bands supported by the BS and the mandatory blocking requirements

Supported frequency band according to manufacturer's declaration	Mandatory blocking requirement
subclause 4.2a)	table 7.5.2.1
subclause 4.2b)	table 7.5.2.2
subclause 4.2c)	table 7.5.2.3

In addition, the manufacturer shall declare:

- whether the BS under test is intended to operate co-located with a GSM 900 BTS or a DCS 1800 BTS. If so, compliance with the conformance requirement specified in table 7.5.2.4 or 7.5.2.5, respectively, is mandatory; otherwise, this requirement needs not to be tested.

5.15 Regional requirements

Some requirements in TS 25.142 may only apply in certain regions. Table 5.15.1 lists all requirements that may be applied differently in different regions.

Table 5.15.1: List of regional requirements

Subclause number	Requirement	Comments
4.2	Frequency bands	Some bands may be applied regionally.
6.2.2	Maximum output power	In certain regions, the minimum requirement for normal conditions may apply also for some conditions outside the ranges defined for the Normal test environment in subclause 5.8.1
6.6.2.1.	Spectrum emission mask	The mask specified may be mandatory in certain regions. In other regions this mask may not be applied.
6.6.3.2.1.1	Spurious emissions (Category A)	These requirements shall be met in cases where Category A limits for spurious emissions, as defined in ITU-R Recommendation SM.329-7 [1], are applied.
6.6.3.2.1.2	Spurious emissions (Category B)	These requirements shall be met in cases where Category B limits for spurious emissions, as defined in ITU-R Recommendation SM.329-7 [1], are applied.
6.6.3.2.2.1	Co-existence with GSM900 – Operation in the same geographic area	This requirement may be applied for the protection of GSM 900 MS in geographic areas in which both GSM 900 and UTRA are deployed.
6.6.3.2.2.2	Co-existence with GSM900 – Co-located base stations	This requirement may be applied for the protection of GSM 900 BTS receivers when GSM 900 BTS and UTRA BS are co-located.
6.6.3.2.3.1	Co-existence with DCS1800 – Operation in the same geographic area	This requirement may be applied for the protection of DCS 1800 MS in geographic areas in which both DCS 1800 and UTRA are deployed.
6.6.3.2.3.2	Co-existence with DCS1800 – Co-located base stations	This requirement may be applied for the protection of DCS 1800 BTS receivers when DCS 1800 BTS and UTRA BS are co-located.
6.6.3.2.4.1	Co-existence with UTRA FDD – Operation in the same geographic area	This requirement may be applied to geographic areas in which both UTRA-TDD and UTRA-FDD are deployed.
6.6.3.2.4.2	Co-existence with UTRA FDD – Co-located base stations	This requirement may be applied for the protection of UTRA-FDD BS receivers when UTRA-TDD BS and UTRA FDD BS are co-located.
7.5	Blocking characteristic	The requirement is applied according to what frequency bands in subclause 4.2 that are supported by the BS.
7.5	Blocking characteristics	This requirement may be applied for the protection of UTRA TDD BS receivers when UTRA TDD BS and GSM 900/DCS1800 BS are co-located.

7.5 Blocking characteristics

7.5.1 Definition and applicability

The blocking characteristics is a measure of the receiver ability to receive a wanted signal at its assigned channel frequency in the presence of an unwanted interferer on frequencies other than those of the adjacent channels. The blocking performance shall apply at all frequencies as specified in tables 7.5.2.1, 7.5.2.2 or 7.5.2.3 respectively, using a 1 MHz step size.

The requirements in this subclause shall apply to base stations intended for general-purpose applications. The rquirements in Tables 7.5.2.4 and 7.5.2.5 apply when the TDD BS for operation in frequency bands in subclause 4.2 a) is colocated with GSM900 or DCS1800 BTS respectively.

7.5.2 Conformance requirements

The static reference performance as specified in clause 7.2 should be met with a wanted and an interfering signal coupled to the BS antenna input using the parameters specified in tables 7.5.2.1, 7.5.2.2, ~~or~~ 7.5.2.3, 7.5.2.4, and 7.5.2.5 respectively.

Table 7.5.2.1: Blocking requirements for operating bands defined in subclause 4.2 a)

Center frequency of interfering signal	Interfering signal level	Wanted signal level	Minimum offset of interfering signal	Type of interfering signal
1900 – 1920 MHz, 2010 – 2025 MHz	-40 dBm	<REFSENS> + 6 dB	10 MHz	WCDMA signal with one code
1880 – 1900 MHz, 1990 – 2010 MHz, 2025 – 2045 MHz	-40 dBm	<REFSENS> + 6 dB	10 MHz	WCDMA signal with one code
1920 – 1980 MHz	-40 dBm	<REFSENS> + 6 dB	10 MHz	WCDMA signal with one code
1 - 1880 MHz, 1980 – 1990 MHz, 2045 – 12750 MHz	-15 dBm	<REFSENS> + 6 dB	—	CW carrier

Table 7.5.2.2: Blocking requirements for operating bands defined in subclause 4.2 b)

Center frequency of interfering signal	Interfering signal level	Wanted signal level	Minimum offset of interfering signal	Type of interfering signal
1850 – 1990 MHz	-40 dBm	<REFSENS> + 6 dB	10 MHz	WCDMA signal with one code
1830 – 1850 MHz, 1990 – 2010 MHz	-40 dBm	<REFSENS> + 6 dB	10 MHz	WCDMA signal with one code
1 – 1830 MHz, 2010 – 12750 MHz	-15 dBm	<REFSENS> + 6 dB	—	CW carrier

Table 7.5.2.3: Blocking requirements for operating bands defined in subclause 4.2 c)

Center frequency of interfering signal	Interfering signal level	Wanted signal level	Minimum offset of interfering signal	Type of interfering signal
1910 – 1930 MHz	-40 dBm	<REFSENS> + 6 dB	10 MHz	WCDMA signal with one code
1890 – 1910 MHz, 1930 – 1950 MHz	-40 dBm	<REFSENS> + 6 dB	10 MHz	WCDMA signal with one code
1 – 1890 MHz, 1950 – 12750 MHz	-15 dBm	<REFSENS> + 6 dB	—	CW carrier

Table 7.45.2.4 ~~(a)~~: Blocking requirements for operating bands defined in subclause 4.2 a) when co-located with GSM900

Center Frequency of Interfering Signal	Interfering Signal Level	Wanted Signal Level	Minimum Offset of Interfering Signal	Type of Interfering Signal
1900 – 1920 MHz, 2010 – 2025 MHz	-40 dBm	<REFSENS> + 6 dB	10 MHz	WCDMA signal with one code
1880 – 1900 MHz, 1990 – 2010 MHz, 2025 – 2045 MHz	-40 dBm	<REFSENS> + 6 dB	10 MHz	WCDMA signal with one code
1920 – 1980 MHz	-40 dBm	<REFSENS> + 6 dB	10 MHz	WCDMA signal with one code
1 – 925 MHz, 960 - 1880 MHz, 1980 – 1990 MHz, 2045 – 12750 MHz	-15 dBm	<REFSENS> + 6 dB	—	CW carrier
925 – 960 MHz	+~~20~~16 dBm	<REFSENS> + 6 dB	—	CW carrier

Table 7.45.2.5 (a): Blocking requirements for operating bands defined in subclause 4.2 a) when co-located with DCS1800

Center Frequency of Interfering Signal	Interfering Signal Level	Wanted Signal Level	Minimum Offset of Interfering Signal	Type of Interfering Signal
1900 – 1920 MHz, 2010 – 2025 MHz	-40 dBm	<REFSENS> + 6 dB	10 MHz	WCDMA signal with one code
1880 – 1900 MHz, 1990 – 2010 MHz, 2025 – 2045 MHz	-40 dBm	<REFSENS> + 6 dB	10 MHz	WCDMA signal with one code
1920 – 1980 MHz	-40 dBm	<REFSENS> + 6 dB	10 MHz	WCDMA signal with one code
1 – 1805 MHz, 1980 – 1990 MHz, 2045 – 12750 MHz	-15 dBm	<REFSENS> + 6 dB	—	CW carrier
1805 - 1880	+2016 dBm	<REFSENS> + 6 dB	—	CW carrier

The reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 subclause 7.5.

7.5.3 Test purpose

The test stresses the ability of the BS receiver to withstand high-level interference from unwanted signals at frequency offsets of 10 MHz or more, without undue degradation of its sensitivity.

7.5.4 Method of test

7.5.4.1 Initial conditions

(1) Connect an UE simulator operating at the assigned channel frequency of the wanted signal and a signal generator to the antenna connector of one Rx port.

(2) Terminate or disable any other Rx port not under test.

(3) Start transmission from the BS tester to the BS using the UL reference measurement channel (12.2 kbps) defined in Annex A.2.1.The level of the UE simulator signal measured at the BS antenna connector shall be set to 6 dB above the reference sensitivity level specified in subclause 7.2.2.

7.5.4.2 Procedure

(1) Set the signal generator to produce an interfering signal at a frequency offset Fuw from the assigned channel frequency of the wanted signal which is given by

$$Fuw = \pm (n \times 1\ MHz),$$

where n shall be increased in integer steps from n = 10 up to such a value that the center frequency of the interfering signal covers the range from 1 MHz to 12,75 GHz. The interfering signal level measured at the antenna connector shall be set in dependency of its center frequency, as specified in tables 7.5.2.1, 7.5.2.2, or 7.5.2.3 respectively. The type of the interfering signal is either equivalent to a continuous wideband CDMA signal with one code of chip frequency 3,84 Mchip/s, filtered by an RRC transmit pulse-shaping filter with roll-off $\alpha = 0,22$, or a CW signal; see tables 7.5.2.1, 7.5.2.2 or 7.5.2.3 respectively.

3GPP TSG RAN WG4 Meeting #16 **R4-010313**

Vienna, Austria 19th - 23rd February 2001

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CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **25.142** **CR** **48** ⌘ rev **-** ⌘ Current version: **3.4.0** ⌘

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Proposed change affects: ⌘ (U)SIM ☐ ME/UE ☐ Radio Access Network ☒ Core Network ☐

Title:	⌘	Handling of Test Tolerances – Clause 8 "Performance requirements"
Source:	⌘	RAN WG4
Work item code:	⌘	***Date:*** ⌘ 19 Fe bruary 2001
Category:	⌘	**F** ***Release:*** ⌘ R99

Use one of the following categories:
- ***F*** *(essential correction)*
- ***A*** *(corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)*
- ***B*** *(Addition of feature),*
- ***C*** *(Functional modification of feature)*
- ***D*** *(Editorial modification)*

Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.

Use one of the following releases:

2	*(GSM Phase 2)*
R96	*(Release 1996)*
R97	*(Release 1997)*
R98	*(Release 1998)*
R99	*(Release 1999)*
REL-4	*(Release 4)*
REL-5	*(Release 5)*

Reason for change:	⌘	Current test limits do not make allowances for test tolerances
Summary of change:	⌘	Introduction of new terminology (replacement of "conformance requirements" by "minimum requirements") and modification of test requirements (where applicable), taking into account the test tolerances of each parameter
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	Conformance tests would be performed against incorrect test limits.

Clauses affected:	⌘	8
Other specs affected:	⌘	☐ Other core specifications ⌘ ☐ Test specifications ☐ O&M Specifications
Other comments:	⌘	

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1) Fill out the above form. The symbols above marked ⌘ contain pop-up help information about the field that they are closest to.

2) Obtain the latest version for the release of the specification to which the change is proposed. Use the MS Word "revision marks" feature (also known as "track changes") when making the changes. All 3GPP specifications can be downloaded from the 3GPP server under ftp://www.3gpp.org/specs/ For the latest version, look for the directory name with the latest date e.g. 2000-09 contains the specifications resulting from the September 2000 TSG meetings.

3) With "track changes" disabled, paste the entire CR form (use CTRL-A to select it) into the specification just in front of the clause containing the first piece of changed text. Delete those parts of the specification which are not relevant to the change request.

8 Performance requirements

8.1 General

Performance requirements for the BS are specified for the measurement channels defined in Annex A and the propagation conditions in Annex B. The requirements only apply to those measurement channels that are supported by the base station.

The minimum bandwidth of the white noise source, simulating interference from other cells (I_{oc}) shall be 1,5 times the chip rate (5,76 MHz for a chip rate of 3,84 MHz).

The requirements only apply to a base station with dual receiver antenna diversity. The required $\hat{I}_{or}/I_{oc}$ shall be applied separately at each antenna port.

Table 8.1.1: Summary of Base Station performance targets

Physical channel	Measurement channel	Static	Multi-path Case 1	Multi-path Case 2	Multi-path Case 3
		Performance metric			
DCH	12,2 kbps	BLER < 10^{-2}	BLER < 10^{-2}	BLER < 10^{-2}	BLER < 10^{-2}
	64 kbps	BLER < 10^{-1}, 10^{-2}	BLER < 10^{-1}, 10^{-2}	BLER < 10^{-1}, 10^{-2}	BLER < 10^{-1}, 10^{-2}, 10^{-3}
	144 kbps	BLER < 10^{-1}, 10^{-2}	BLER < 10^{-1}, 10^{-2}	BLER < 10^{-1}, 10^{-2}	BLER < 10^{-1}, 10^{-2}, 10^{-3}
	384 kbps	BLER < 10^{-1}, 10^{-2}	BLER < 10^{-1}, 10^{-2}	BLER < 10^{-1}, 10^{-2}	BLER < 10^{-1}, 10^{-2}, 10^{-3}

8.2 Demodulation in static propagation conditions

8.2.1 Demodulation of DCH

8.2.1.1 Definition and applicability

The performance requirement of DCH in static propagation conditions is determined by the maximum Block Error Ratio (BLER) allowed when the receiver input signal is at a specified $\hat{I}_{or}/I_{oc}$ limit. The BLER is calculated for each of the measurement channels supported by the base station.

The requirements in this subclause shall apply to base stations intended for general-purpose applications.

8.2.1.2 ~~Conformance~~Minimum ~~r~~Requirements

For the parameters specified in table 8.2.1.2.1, the BLER should not exceed the piece-wise linear BLER curve specified in table 8.2.1.2.2. These requirements are applicable for TFCS size 16.

Table 8.2.1.2.1: Parameters in static propagation conditions

Parameters	Unit	Test 1	Test 2	Test 3	Test 4
Number of $DPCH_o$		6	4	0	0
$\frac{DPCH_o _ E_c}{I_{or}}$	dB	-9	-9,5	–	–
I_{oc}	dBm/3,84 MHz	-89			
Information Data Rate	kbps	12,2	64	144	384

Table 8.2.1.2.2: Performance requirements in AWGN channel.

Test Number	$\frac{\hat{I}_{or}}{I_{oc}}$ [dB]	BLER
1	-1,9	10^{-2}
2	-0,3	10^{-1}
	0,0	10^{-2}
3	0,0	10^{-1}
	0,2	10^{-2}
4	-0,5	10^{-1}
	-0,3	10^{-2}

The normative reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 [1] subclause 8.2.1.

8.2.1.3 Test purpose

The test purpose is to verify the ability of the BS to receive a prescribed test signal under static propagation conditions with a BLER not exceeding a specified limit. Within the wanted channel, intracell interference sources as well as an additional intercell interference source are taken into account. Therefore, this test – as all other tests in clause 8 - mainly checks the ability of the signal processing part of the receiver to extract the wanted signal from the interfered-with input signal, whereas the tests in clause 7 concentrate on the receiver RF part.

8.2.1.4 Method of test

8.2.1.4.1 Initial conditions

Connect the BS tester (UE simulator) generating the wanted signal and a set of interference generators to both BS antenna connectors for diversity reception via a combining network. The set of interference generators comprises a number of CDMA generators, each representing an individual intracell interferer (subsequently called $DPCH_0$ generators), and an additional band-limited white noise source, simulating interference from other cells. Each $DPCH_0$ generator shall produce an interfering signal that is equivalent to a valid UTRA TDD signal with spreading factor 16, using the same time slot(s) than the wanted signal and applying the same cell-specific scrambling code. The number of the $DPCH_0$ generators used in each test is given in table 8.2.1.2.1.

8.2.1.4.2 Procedure

(1) Adjust the power of the band-limited white noise source in such a way that its power spectral density measured at the BS antenna connector takes on the value I_{oc} as specified in table 8.2.1.2.1.

(2) For a given test defined by the information data rate and the BLER objective, set the power of each $DPCH_0$ measured at the BS antenna connector during the active time slots to the value specified in table 8.2.1.4.2.1.

(3) Set up a call between the BS tester generating the wanted signal and the BS. The characteristics of the call shall be configured according to the information data rate to be provided and the corresponding UL reference measurement channel defined in Annex A. Depending on the information data rate, the UL reference measurement channel makes use of one or two Dedicated Physical Channels ($DPCH_1$ and $DPCH_2$) with different spreading factors SF. The power(s) of $DPCH_1$ and $DPCH_2$ (if applicable) measured at the BS antenna connector during the active time slots shall be set to the value(s) given in table 8.2.1.4.2.1.

(4) Measure the BLER of the wanted signal at the BS receiver.

Table 8.2.1.4.2.1: Parameters of $DPCH_0$ and the wanted signal

Test Number	BLER objective	Number of $DPCH_0$	Power of each $DPCH_0$ measured at the BS antenna connector [dBm]	Parameters of the wanted signal		
				DPCH	SF	Power measured at the BS antenna connector [dBm]
1	10^{-2}	6	-99,9	$DPCH_1$	8	-96,9
2	10^{-1}	4	-98,8	$DPCH_1$	16	-98,8
				$DPCH_2$	4	-92,8
	10^{-2}	4	-98,5	$DPCH_1$	16	-98,5
				$DPCH_2$	4	-92,5
3	10^{-1}	0	–	$DPCH_1$	16	-98,5
				$DPCH_2$	2	-89,5
	10^{-2}	0	–	$DPCH_1$	16	-98,3
				$DPCH_2$	2	-89,3
4	10^{-1}	0	–	$DPCH_1$	2	-89,5
	10^{-2}	0	–	$DPCH_1$	2	-89,3

2 Test ~~r~~Requirements

The BLER measured according to subclause 8.2.1.4.2 shall not exceed the limits specified in table 8.2.1.2.2.

NOTE: If the above Test Requirement differs from the Minimum Requirement, then the Test Tolerance applied for this test is non-zero. The Test Tolerance for this test is defined in subclause 5.11 and the explanation of how the Minimum Requirement has been relaxed by the Test Tolerance is given in Annex F.

8.3 Demodulation of DCH in multipath fading conditions

8.3.1 Multipath fading Case 1

8.3.1.1 Definition and applicability

The performance requirement of DCH in multipath fading Case 1 is determined by the maximum Block Error Ratio (BLER) allowed when the receiver input signal is at a specified $\hat{I}_{or}/I_{oc}$ limit. The BLER is calculated for each of the measurement channels supported by the base station.

The requirements in this subclause shall apply to base stations intended for general-purpose applications.

8.3.1.2 ~~Conformance~~Minimum ~~r~~Requirements

For the parameters specified in table 8.3.1.2.1, the BLER should not exceed the piece-wise linear BLER curve specified in table 8.3.1.2.2. These requirements are applicable for TFCS size 16.

Table 8.3.1.2.1: Parameters in multipath Case 1 channel

Parameters	Unit	Test 1	Test 2	Test 3	Test 4
Number of $DPCH_o$		6	4	0	0
$\frac{DPCH_o_E_c}{I_{or}}$	dB	-9	-9,5	–	–
I_{oc}	dBm/3,84 MHz	-89			
Information Data Rate	kbps	12,2	64	144	384

Table 8.3.1.2.2: Performance requirements in multipath Case 1 channel.

Test Number	$\frac{\hat{I}_{or}}{I_{oc}}$ [dB]	BLER
1	6,3	10^{-2}
2	5,5	10^{-1}
	9,4	10^{-2}
3	5,6	10^{-1}
	9,4	10^{-2}
4	5,5	10^{-1}
	8,7	10^{-2}

The normative reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 [1] subclause 8.3.1.

8.3.1.3 Test purpose

The test purpose is to verify the ability of the BS to receive a prescribed test signal under defined propagation conditions (multipath fading Case 1) with a BLER not exceeding a specified limit. Within the wanted channel, independent intracell interference sources as well as an additional intercell interference source are taken into account. Therefore, this test – as all other tests in clause 8 - mainly checks the ability of the signal processing part of the receiver to extract the wanted signal from the distorted and interfered-with input signal, whereas the tests in clause 7 concentrate on the receiver RF part.

8.3.1.4 Method of test

8.3.1.4.1 Initial conditions

6 Connect the BS tester (UE simulator) generating the wanted signal and a set of interference generators to both BS antenna connectors for diversity reception via a combining network. The set of interference generators comprises a number of CDMA generators, each representing an individual intracell interferer (subsequently called $DPCH_0$ generators), and an additional band-limited white noise source, simulating interference from other cells. Each $DPCH_0$ generator shall produce an interfering signal that is equivalent to a valid UTRA TDD signal with spreading factor 16, using the same time slot(s) than the wanted signal and applying the same cell-specific scrambling code. The number of the $DPCH_0$ generators used in each test is given in table 8.3.1.2.1.

7 The wanted signal produced by the BS tester and the interfering signals produced by the $DPCH_0$ generators are individually passed through independent Multipath Fading Simulators (MFS) before entering the combining network. Each MFS shall be configured to simulate multipath fading Case 1.

8.3.1.4.2 Procedure

(1) Adjust the power of the band-limited white noise source in such a way that its power spectral density measured at the BS antenna connector takes on the value I_{oc} as specified in table 8.3.1.2.1.

(2) For a given test defined by the information data rate and the BLER objective, set the power of each $DPCH_0$ measured at the BS antenna connector during the active time slots to the value specified in table 8.3.1.4.2.1.

(3) Set up a call between the BS tester generating the wanted signal and the BS. The characteristics of the call shall be configured according to the information data rate to be provided and the corresponding UL reference measurement channel defined in Annex A. Depending on the information data rate, the UL reference measurement channel makes use of one or two Dedicated Physical Channels ($DPCH_1$ and $DPCH_2$) with different spreading factors SF.

The power(s) of $DPCH_1$ and $DPCH_2$ (if applicable) measured at the BS antenna connector during the active time slots shall be set to the value(s) given in table 8.3.1.4.2.1.

(4) Measure the BLER of the wanted signal at the BS receiver.

Table 8.3.1.4.2.1: Parameters of $DPCH_0$ and the wanted signal

Test Number	BLER objective	Number of $DPCH_0$	Power of each $DPCH_0$ measured at the BS antenna connector [dBm]	Parameters of the wanted signal		
				DPCH	SF	Power measured at the BS antenna connector [dBm]
1	10^{-2}	6	-91,7	$DPCH_1$	8	-88,7
2	10^{-1}	4	-93	$DPCH_1$	16	-93
				$DPCH_2$	4	-87
	10^{-2}	4	-89,1	$DPCH_1$	16	-89,1
				$DPCH_2$	4	-83,1
3	10^{-1}	0	–	$DPCH_1$	16	-92,9
				$DPCH_2$	2	-83,9
	10^{-2}	0	–	$DPCH_1$	16	-89,1
				$DPCH_2$	2	-80,1
4	10^{-1}	0	–	$DPCH_1$	2	-83,5
	10^{-2}	0	–	$DPCH_1$	2	-80,3

7.6.1.1 Test ~~r~~Requirements

The BLER measured according to subclause 8.3.1.4.2 shall not exceed the limits specified in table 8.3.1.2.2.

NOTE: If the above Test Requirement differs from the Minimum Requirement, then the Test Tolerance applied for this test is non-zero. The Test Tolerance for this test is defined in subclause 5.11 and the explanation of how the Minimum Requirement has been relaxed by the Test Tolerance is given in Annex F.

8.3.2 Multipath fading Case 2

8.3.2.1 Definition and applicability

The performance requirement of DCH in multipath fading Case 2 is determined by the maximum Block Error Ratio (BLER) allowed when the receiver input signal is at a specified $\hat{I}_{or}/I_{oc}$ limit. The BLER is calculated for each of the measurement channels supported by the base station.

The requirements in this subclause shall apply to base stations intended for general-purpose applications.

8.3.2.2 ~~Conformance~~Minimum ~~r~~Requirements

For the parameters specified in table 8.3.2.2.1, the BLER should not exceed the piece-wise linear BLER curve specified in table 8.3.2.2.2. These requirements are applicable for TFCS size 16.

Table 8.3.2.2.1: Parameters in multipath Case 2 channel

Parameters	Unit	Test 1	Test 2	Test 3	Test 4
Number of $DPCH_o$		2	0	0	0
$\frac{DPCH_o - E_c}{I_{or}}$	dB	-6	–	–	–
I_{oc}	dBm/3,84 MHz	-89			
Information Data Rate	kbps	12,2	64	144	384

Table 8.3.2.2.2: Performance requirements in multipath Case 2 channel.

Test Number	$\frac{\hat{I}_{or}}{I_{oc}}$ [dB]	BLER
1	0,1	10^{-2}
2	0,4	10^{-1}
	2,8	10^{-2}
3	3,6	10^{-1}
	6,0	10^{-2}
4	3,0	10^{-1}
	5,4	10^{-2}

The normative reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 [1] subclause 8.3.2.

8.3.2.3 Test purpose

The test purpose is to verify the ability of the BS to receive a prescribed test signal under defined propagation conditions (multipath fading Case 2) with a BLER not exceeding a specified limit. Within the wanted channel, independent intracell interference sources as well as an additional intercell interference source are taken into account. Therefore, this test – as all other tests in clause 8 - mainly checks the ability of the signal processing part of the receiver to extract the wanted signal from the distorted and interfered-with input signal, whereas the tests in clause 7 concentrate on the receiver RF part.

8.3.2.4 Method of test

8.3.2.4.1 Initial conditions

6 Connect the BS tester (UE simulator) generating the wanted signal and a set of interference generators to both BS antenna connectors for diversity reception via a combining network. The set of interference generators comprises a number of CDMA generators, each representing an individual intracell interferer (subsequently called $DPCH_0$ generators), and an additional band-limited white noise source, simulating interference from other cells. Each $DPCH_0$ generator shall produce an interfering signal that is equivalent to a valid UTRA TDD signal with spreading factor 16, using the same time slot(s) than the wanted signal and applying the same cell-specific scrambling code. The number of the $DPCH_0$ generators used in each test is given in table 8.3.2.2.1.

7 The wanted signal produced by the BS tester and the interfering signals produced by the $DPCH_0$ generators are individually passed through independent Multipath Fading Simulators (MFS) before entering the combining network. Each MFS shall be configured to simulate multipath fading Case 2.

8.3.2.4.2 Procedure

- Adjust the power of the band-limited white noise source in such a way that its power spectral density measured at the BS antenna connector takes on the value I_{oc} as specified in table 8.3.2.2.1.
- For a given test defined by the information data rate and the BLER objective, set the power of each $DPCH_0$ measured at the BS antenna connector during the active time slots to the value specified in table 8.3.2.4.2.1.
- Set up a call between the BS tester generating the wanted signal and the BS. The characteristics of the call shall be configured according to the information data rate to be provided and the corresponding UL reference measurement channel defined in Annex A. Depending on the information data rate, the UL reference measurement channel makes use of one or two Dedicated Physical Channels ($DPCH_1$ and $DPCH_2$) with different spreading factors SF. The power(s) of $DPCH_1$ and $DPCH_2$ (if applicable) measured at the BS antenna connector during the active time slots shall be set to the value(s) given in table 8.3.2.4.2.1.
- Measure the BLER of the wanted signal at the BS receiver.

Table 8.3.2.4.2.1: Parameters of $DPCH_0$ and the wanted signal

Test Number	BLER objective	Number of $DPCH_0$	Power of each $DPCH_0$ measured at the BS antenna connector [dBm]	Parameters of the wanted signal		
				DPCH	SF	Power measured at the BS antenna connector [dBm]
1	10^{-2}	2	-94,9	$DPCH_1$	8	-91,9
2	10^{-1}	0	–	$DPCH_1$	16	-95,6
				$DPCH_2$	4	-89,6
	10^{-2}	0	–	$DPCH_1$	16	-93,2
				$DPCH_2$	4	-87,2
3	10^{-1}	0	–	$DPCH_1$	16	-94,9
				$DPCH_2$	2	-85,9
	10^{-2}	0	–	$DPCH_1$	16	-92,5
				$DPCH_2$	2	-83,5
4	10^{-1}	0	–	$DPCH_1$	2	-86
	10^{-2}	0	–	$DPCH_1$	2	-83,6

8.3.2.5 Test ~~r~~Requirements

The BLER measured according to subclause 8.3.2.4.2 shall not exceed the limits specified in table 8.3.2.2.2.

NOTE: If the above Test Requirement differs from the Minimum Requirement, then the Test Tolerance applied for this test is non-zero. The Test Tolerance for this test is defined in subclause 5.11 and the explanation of how the Minimum Requirement has been relaxed by the Test Tolerance is given in Annex F.

8.3.3 Multipath fading Case 3

8.3.3.1 Definition and applicability

The performance requirement of DCH in multipath fading Case 3 is determined by the maximum Block Error Ratio (BLER) allowed when the receiver input signal is at a specified $\hat{I}_{or}/I_{oc}$ limit. The BLER is calculated for each of the measurement channels supported by the base station.

The requirements in this subclause shall apply to base stations intended for general-purpose applications.

8.3.3.2 ~~Conformance~~Minimum ~~r~~Requirements

For the parameters specified in table 8.3.3.2.1, the BLER should not exceed the piece-wise linear BLER curve specified in Table 8.3.3.2.2. These requirements are applicable for TFCS size 16.

Table 8.3.3.2.1: Parameters in multipath Case 3 channel

Parameters	Unit	Test 1	Test 2	Test 3	Test 4
Number of $DPCH_o$		2	0	0	0
$\frac{DPCH_o _ E_c}{I_{or}}$	dB	-6	–	–	–
I_{oc}	dBm/3,84 MHz	-89			
Information Data Rate	kbps	12,2	64	144	384

Table 8.8: Performance requirements in multipath Case 3 channel.

Test Number	$\frac{\hat{I}_{or}}{I_{oc}}$ [dB]	BLER
1	-0,6	10^{-2}
2	0,7	10^{-1}
	2,4	10^{-2}
	3,8	10^{-3}
3	3,9	10^{-1}
	5,9	10^{-2}
	7,3	10^{-3}
4	2,8	10^{-1}
	4,2	10^{-2}
	4,8	10^{-3}

The normative reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 [1] subclause 8.3.3.

8.3.3.3 Test purpose

The test purpose is to verify the ability of the BS to receive a prescribed test signal under defined propagation conditions (multipath fading Case 3) with a BLER not exceeding a specified limit. Within the wanted channel, independent intracell interference sources as well as an additional intercell interference source are taken into account. Therefore, this test – as all other tests in clause 8 - mainly checks the ability of the signal processing part of the receiver to extract the wanted signal from the distorted and interfered-with input signal, whereas the tests in clause 7 concentrate on the receiver RF part.

8.3.3.4 Method of test

8.3.3.4.1 Initial conditions

6 Connect the BS tester (UE simulator) generating the wanted signal and a set of interference generators to both BS antenna connectors for diversity reception via a combining network. The set of interference generators comprises a number of CDMA generators, each representing an individual intracell interferer (subsequently called $DPCH_0$ generators), and an additional band-limited white noise source, simulating interference from other cells. Each $DPCH_0$ generator shall produce an interfering signal that is equivalent to a valid UTRA TDD signal with spreading factor 16, using the same time slot(s) than the wanted signal and applying the same cell-specific scrambling code. The number of the $DPCH_0$ generators used in each test is given in table 8.3.3.2.1.

7 The wanted signal produced by the BS tester and the interfering signals produced by the $DPCH_0$ generators are individually passed through independent Multipath Fading Simulators (MFS) before entering the combining network. Each MFS shall be configured to simulate multipath fading Case 3.

8.3.3.4.2 Procedure

8 Adjust the power of the band-limited white noise source in such a way that its power spectral density measured at the BS antenna connector takes on the value I_{oc} as specified in table 8.3.3.2.1.

9 For a given test defined by the information data rate and the BLER objective, set the power of each $DPCH_0$ measured at the BS antenna connector during the active time slots to the value specified in table 8.3.3.4.2.1.

10 Set up a call between the BS tester generating the wanted signal and the BS. The characteristics of the call shall be configured according to the information data rate to be provided and the corresponding UL reference measurement channel defined in Annex A. Depending on the information data rate, the UL reference measurement channel makes use of one or two Dedicated Physical Channels ($DPCH_1$ and $DPCH_2$) with different spreading factors SF. The power(s) of $DPCH_1$ and $DPCH_2$ (if applicable) measured at the BS antenna connector during the active time slots shall be set to the value(s) given in table 8.3.3.4.2.1.

11 Measure the BLER of the wanted signal at the BS receiver.

Table 8.3.3.4.2.1: Parameters of $DPCH_0$ and the wanted signal

Test Number	BLER objective	Number of $DPCH_0$	Power of each $DPCH_0$ measured at the BS antenna connector [dBm]	Parameters of the wanted signal		
				DPCH	SF	Power measured at the BS antenna connector [dBm]
1	10^{-2}	2	-95,6	$DPCH_1$	8	-92,6
2	10^{-1}	0	–	$DPCH_1$	16	-95,3
				$DPCH_2$	4	-89,3
	10^{-2}	0	–	$DPCH_1$	16	-93,6
				$DPCH_2$	4	-87,6
	10^{-3}	0	–	$DPCH_1$	16	-92,2
				$DPCH_2$	4	-86,2
3	10^{-1}	0	–	$DPCH_1$	16	-94,6
				$DPCH_2$	2	-85,6
	10^{-2}	0	–	$DPCH_1$	16	-92,6
				$DPCH_2$	2	-83,6
	10^{-3}	0	–	$DPCH_1$	16	-91,2
				$DPCH_2$	2	-82,2
4	10^{-1}	0	–	$DPCH_1$	2	-86,2
	10^{-2}	0	–	$DPCH_1$	2	-84,8
	10^{-3}	0	–	$DPCH_1$	2	-84,2

8.3.3.5 Test ~~r~~Requirements

The BLER measured according to subclause 8.3.3.4.2 shall not exceed the limits specified in table 8.3.3.2.2.

NOTE: If the above Test Requirement differs from the Minimum Requirement, then the Test Tolerance applied for this test is non-zero. The Test Tolerance for this test is defined in subclause 5.11 and the explanation of how the Minimum Requirement has been relaxed by the Test Tolerance is given in Annex F.

3GPP TSG RAN WG4 Meeting #16 **R4-010378**

Vienna, Austria 19th - 23rd February 2001

CR-Form-v3

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **25.142** **CR** **49** ⌘ rev **-** ⌘ Current version: **3.4.0** ⌘

*For **HELP** on using this form, see bottom of this page or look at the pop-up text over the ⌘ symbols.*

Proposed change affects: ⌘ (U)SIM ☐ ME/UE ☐ Radio Access Network ☒ Core Network ☐

Title:	⌘	Correction of the version number of Recommendation ITU-R SM.329 used as a reference for spurious emissions specifications
Source:	⌘	RAN WG4
Work item code:	⌘	***Date:*** ⌘ 19 February 2001
Category:	⌘	**F** ***Release:*** ⌘ R99

Use one of the following categories:
- ***F*** *(essential correction)*
- ***A*** *(corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)*
- ***B*** *(Addition of feature),*
- ***C*** *(Functional modification of feature)*
- ***D*** *(Editorial modification)*

Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.

Use one of the following releases:

2	*(GSM Phase 2)*
R96	*(Release 1996)*
R97	*(Release 1997)*
R98	*(Release 1998)*
R99	*(Release 1999)*
REL-4	*(Release 4)*
REL-5	*(Release 5)*

Reason for change:	⌘	Alignment of the version number of Recommendation ITU-R SM.329 with the corresponding core specification TS 25.105.
Summary of change:	⌘	References to ITU-R SM.329-7 changed to ITU-R SM.329-8.
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	Divergence of the version number of Recommendation ITU-R SM.329 referenced in the conformance specification from the corresponding core specification.

Clauses affected:	⌘	2; 5.7.1; 6.6.3.2
Other specs affected:	⌘	☐ Other core specifications ⌘ ☐ Test specifications ☐ O&M Specifications
Other comments:	⌘	This is a revision of the proposed CR in R4-010315.

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3) With "track changes" disabled, paste the entire CR form (use CTRL-A to select it) into the specification just in front of the clause containing the first piece of changed text. Delete those parts of the specification which are not relevant to the change request.

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.
- A non-specific reference to an ETS shall also be taken to refer to later versions published as an EN with the same number.

[1] 3GPP TS 25.105: " UTRA (BS) TDD; Radio transmission and reception ".

[2] ETSI ETR 273-1-2: "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Improvement of radiated methods of measurement (using test sites) and evaluation of the corresponding measurement uncertainties; Part 1: Uncertainties in the measuremement of mobile radio equipment characteristics; Sub-part 2: Examples and annexes".

[3] IEC 721: "Classification of environmental conditions".

[4] IEC 68-2: "Basic environmental testing procedures; Part 2: Tests".

[5] ETR 028: "Uncertainties in the measurement of mobile radio equipment characteristics".

[6] Recommendation ITU-R SM.329-8~~7~~: "Spurious emissions".

[7] Recommendation ITU-R SM.328-9: "Spectra and bandwidth of emissions".

[8] ETSI EN 300 019-1: "Equipment Engineering (EE); Environmental conditions and environmental tests for telecommunications equipment Part 1: Classification of environmental conditions Introduction".

5.7 Tx spurious emissions

5.7.1 Category of spurious emissions limit

The manufacturer shall declare one of the following:

a) the BS shall be tested against Category A limits for spurious emissions, as defined in ITU-R Recommendation SM.329-8~~7~~ [6].

or

b) the BS shall be tested against Category B limits for spurious emissions, as defined in ITU-R Recommendation SM.329-8~~7~~ [6].

If the manufacturer declares Category A limits to be applicable, conformance with the spurious emissions requirements specified in subclause 6.6.3.2.1.1 is mandatory, and the requirements specified in subclause 6.6.3.2.1.2 need not to be tested. If the manufacturer declares Category B limits to be applicable, conformance with the spurious emissions requirements specified in subclause 6.6.3.2.1.2 is mandatory, and the requirements specified in subclause 6.6.3.2.1.1 need not to be tested.

5.15 Regional requirements

Some requirements in TS 25.142 may only apply in certain regions. Table 5.15.1 lists all requirements that may be applied differently in different regions.

Table 5.15.1: List of regional requirements

Subclause number	Requirement	Comments
4.2	Frequency bands	Some bands may be applied regionally.
6.2.2	Maximum output power	In certain regions, the minimum requirement for normal conditions may apply also for some conditions outside the ranges defined for the Normal test environment in subclause 5.8.1
6.6.2.1.	Spectrum emission mask	The mask specified may be mandatory in certain regions. In other regions this mask may not be applied.
6.6.3.2.1.1	Spurious emissions (Category A)	These requirements shall be met in cases where Category A limits for spurious emissions, as defined in ITU-R Recommendation SM.329-8 ~~7~~ [6 ~~1~~], are applied.
6.6.3.2.1.2	Spurious emissions (Category B)	These requirements shall be met in cases where Category B limits for spurious emissions, as defined in ITU-R Recommendation SM.329-8 ~~7~~ [6 ~~1~~], are applied.
6.6.3.2.2.1	Co-existence with GSM900 – Operation in the same geographic area	This requirement may be applied for the protection of GSM 900 MS in geographic areas in which both GSM 900 and UTRA are deployed.
6.6.3.2.2.2	Co-existence with GSM900 – Co-located base stations	This requirement may be applied for the protection of GSM 900 BTS receivers when GSM 900 BTS and UTRA BS are co-located.
6.6.3.2.3.1	Co-existence with DCS1800 – Operation in the same geographic area	This requirement may be applied for the protection of DCS 1800 MS in geographic areas in which both DCS 1800 and UTRA are deployed.
6.6.3.2.3.2	Co-existence with DCS1800 – Co-located base stations	This requirement may be applied for the protection of DCS 1800 BTS receivers when DCS 1800 BTS and UTRA BS are co-located.
6.6.3.2.4.1	Co-existence with UTRA FDD – Operation in the same geographic area	This requirement may be applied to geographic areas in which both UTRA-TDD and UTRA-FDD are deployed.
6.6.3.2.4.2	Co-existence with UTRA FDD – Co-located base stations	This requirement may be applied for the protection of UTRA-FDD BS receivers when UTRA-TDD BS and UTRA FDD BS are co-located.
7.5	Blocking characteristic	The requirement is applied according to what frequency bands in subclause 4.2 that are supported by the BS.

6.6.3 Spurious emissions

6.6.3.1 Definition and applicability

Spurious emissions are emissions which are caused by unwanted transmitter effects such as harmonics emission, parasitic emission, intermodulation products and frequency conversion products, but exclude out of band emissions. This is measured at the base station RF output port.

The requirements in this subclause shall apply to base stations intended for general-purpose applications.

6.6.3.2 Conformance requirements

6.6.3.2.1 Mandatory requirements

The requirements of either subclause 6.6.3.2.1.1 or subclause 6.6.3.2.1.2 shall apply whatever the type of transmitter considered (single carrier or multi-carrier). It applies for all transmission modes foreseen by the manufacturer.

Either requirement applies at frequencies within the specified frequency ranges which are more than 12,5 MHz under the first carrier frequency used or more than 12,5 MHz above the last carrier frequency used.

6.6.3.2.1.1 Spurious emissions (Category A)

The following requirements shall be met in cases where Category A limits for spurious emissions, as defined in ITU-R Recommendation SM.329-87 [6], are applied.

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the maximum level given in Table 6.6.3.2.1.1.1.

Table 6.6.3.2.1.1.1: BS Mandatory spurious emissions limits, Category A

Band	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
9 kHz – 150 kHz	-13 dBm	1 kHz	Bandwidth as in ITU-R SM.329-87, s4.1
150 kHz – 30 MHz		10 kHz	Bandwidth as in ITU-R SM.329-87, s4.1
30 MHz – 1 GHz		100 kHz	Bandwidth as in ITU-R SM.329-87, s4.1
1 GHz – 12,75 GHz		1 MHz	Upper frequency as in ITU-R SM.329-87, s2.65 Table 1

The reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 subclause 6.6.3.1.1.1.

6.6.3.2.1.2 Spurious emissions (Category B)

The following requirements shall be met in cases where Category B limits for spurious emissions, as defined in ITU-R Recommendation SM.329-87 [6], are applied.

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the maximum levels given in Table 6.6.3.2.1.2.1.

Table 6.6.3.2.1.2.1: BS Mandatory spurious emissions limits, Category B

Band	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
9 kHz – 150 kHz	-36 dBm	1 kHz	Bandwidth as in ITU-R SM.329-8~~7~~, s4.1
150 kHz – 30 MHz	-36 dBm	10 kHz	Bandwidth as in ITU-R SM.329-8~~7~~, s4.1
30 MHz – 1 GHz	-36 dBm	100 kHz	Bandwidth as in ITU-R SM.329-8~~7~~, s4.1
1 GHz – Fc1 - 60 MHz or Fl - 10 MHz *whichever is the higher*	-30 dBm	1 MHz	Bandwidth as in ITU-R SM.329-8~~7~~, s4.1
Fc1 - 60 MHz or Fl - 10 MHz *whichever is the higher* – Fc1 - 50 MHz or Fl -10 MHz *whichever is the higher*	-25 dBm	1 MHz	Specification in accordance with ITU-R SM.329-8~~7~~, s4.~~1~~3 and Annex 7
Fc1 - 50 MHz or Fl -10 MHz *whichever is the higher* – Fc2 + 50 MHz or Fu +10 MHz *whichever is the lower*	-15 dBm	1 MHz	Specification in accordance with ITU-R SM.329-8~~7~~, s4.~~1~~3 and Annex 7
Fc2 + 50 MHz or Fu + 10 MHz *whichever is the lower* – Fc2 + 60 MHz or Fu + 10 MHz *whichever is the lower*	-25 dBm	1 MHz	Specification in accordance with ITU-R SM.329-8~~7~~, s4.~~1~~3 and Annex 7
Fc2 + 60 MHz or Fu + 10 MHz *whichever is the lower* – 12,5 GHz	-30 dBm	1 MHz	Bandwidth as in ITU-R SM.329-8~~7~~, s4.1. Upper frequency as in ITU-R SM.329-8~~7~~, s2.5~~6~~ Table 1

Fc1: Center frequency of emission of the first carrier transmitted by the BS

Fc2: Center frequency of emission of the last carrier transmitted by the BS

Fl : Lower frequency of the band in which TDD operates

Fu : Upper frequency of the band in which TDD operates

The reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 subclause 6.6.3.1.2.1.

3GPP TSG RAN WG4 Meeting #16 **R4-010459**

Vienna, Austria 19th - 23rd February 2001

CR-Form-v3

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **25.142** **CR** **50** ⌘ rev **-** ⌘ Current version: **3.4.0** ⌘

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Proposed change affects: ⌘ (U)SIM ☐ ME/UE ☐ Radio Access Network **X** Core Network ☐

Title:	⌘	BS EVM definition
Source:	⌘	RAN WG4
Work item code:	⌘	***Date:*** ⌘ 19 February 2001
Category:	⌘ **F**	***Release:*** ⌘ R99

Use one of the following categories:
F *(essential correction)*
A *(corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)*
B *(Addition of feature),*
C *(Functional modification of feature)*
D *(Editorial modification)*
Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.

Use one of the following releases:

2	*(GSM Phase 2)*
R96	*(Release 1996)*
R97	*(Release 1997)*
R98	*(Release 1998)*
R99	*(Release 1999)*
REL-4	*(Release 4)*
REL-5	*(Release 5)*

Reason for change:	⌘	Alignment of EVM definition with amendments proposed for the corresponding core specification TS 25.105.
Summary of change:	⌘	The definition of EVM is updated to exclude errors due to frequency, phase, and amplitude, and to include a matched RRC filter in the measurement.
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	Divergence of the EVM definition used in the conformance specification from the corresponding core specification

Clauses affected:	⌘	6.8.1.1
Other specs affected:	⌘	☐ Other core specifications ⌘ ☐ Test specifications ☐ O&M Specifications
Other comments:	⌘	Revision of R4-010316

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3) With "track changes" disabled, paste the entire CR form (use CTRL-A to select it) into the specification just in front of the clause containing the first piece of changed text. Delete those parts of the specification which are not relevant to the change request.

6.8 Transmit Modulation

6.8.1 Modulation accuracy

6.8.1.1 Definition and applicability

~~The modulation accuracy is a measure of the difference between the measured waveform and the theoretical modulated waveform (the error vector). A quantitative measure of the modulation accuracy is the error vector magnitude (EVM) which is defined as the square root of the ratio of the mean error vector power to the mean reference signal power expressed as %. The measurement interval is one timeslot.~~

The Error Vector Magnitude is a measure of the difference between the reference waveform and the measured waveform. This difference is called the error vector. Both waveforms pass through a matched Root Raised Cosine filter with bandwidth 3,84 MHz and roll-off α =0,22. Both waveforms are then further modified by selecting the frequency, absolute phase, absolute amplitude and chip clock timing so as to minimise the error vector. The EVM result is defined as the square root of the ratio of the mean error vector power to the mean reference power expressed as a %. The measurement interval is one timeslot. The requirement is valid over the total power dynamic range as specified in 25.105 subclause 6.4.3. See Annex C of this specification for further details.

The requirements in this subclause shall apply to base stations intended for general-purpose applications.

NOTE: The theoretical modulated waveform shall be calculated on the basis that the transmit pulse shaping filter is a root-raised cosine (RRC) with roll-off α =0,22 in the frequency domain. The impulse response of the chip impulse filter $RC_0(t)$ is

$$RC_0(t) = \frac{\sin\left(\pi \frac{t}{T_C}(1-\alpha)\right) + 4\alpha \frac{t}{T_C}\cos\left(\pi \frac{t}{T_C}(1+\alpha)\right)}{\pi \frac{t}{T_C}\left(1-\left(4\alpha \frac{t}{T_C}\right)^2\right)}$$

Where the roll-off factor α = 0,22 and the chip duration $T_C = \frac{1}{chiprate} \approx 0.26042\mu s$.

3GPP TSG RAN WG4 Meeting #16 **R4-010386**

Vienna, Austria 19th - 23rd February 2001

CR-Form-v3

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **25.142** **CR** **51** ⌘ rev **-** ⌘ Current version: **3.4.0** ⌘

*For **HELP** on using this form, see bottom of this page or look at the pop-up text over the ⌘ symbols.*

Proposed change affects: ⌘ (U)SIM ☐ ME/UE ☐ Radio Access Network ☒ Core Network ☐

Title:	⌘	Handling of Test Tolerances – Clause 5 "General test conditions and declarations"
Source:	⌘	RAN WG4
Work item code:	⌘	***Date:*** ⌘ 19 February 2001
Category:	⌘	**F** ***Release:*** ⌘ R99

Use one of the following categories:
- ***F*** *(essential correction)*
- ***A*** *(corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)*
- ***B*** *(Addition of feature),*
- ***C*** *(Functional modification of feature)*
- ***D*** *(Editorial modification)*

Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.

Use one of the following releases:

2	*(GSM Phase 2)*
R96	*(Release 1996)*
R97	*(Release 1997)*
R98	*(Release 1998)*
R99	*(Release 1999)*
REL-4	*(Release 4)*
REL-5	*(Release 5)*

Reason for change:	⌘	The relationship between acceptable Test System Uncertainty, Test Tolerance and Interpretation of measurement results needs clarification.
Summary of change:	⌘	Re-drafting of the subclauses on acceptable uncertainties of Test System, Test Tolerances and Interpretation of measurement results.
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	Misinterpretation of the present text is possible, leading to non-consistent conformance testing results.

Clauses affected:	⌘	5, 5.10 – 5.17
Other specs affected:	⌘	☐ Other core specifications ☐ Test specifications ☐ O&M Specifications ⌘
Other comments:	⌘	

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Comprehensive information and tips about how to create CRs can be found at: http://www.3gpp.org/3G_Specs/CRs.htm. Below is a brief summary:

1) Fill out the above form. The symbols above marked ⌘ contain pop-up help information about the field that they are closest to.

2) Obtain the latest version for the release of the specification to which the change is proposed. Use the MS Word "revision marks" feature (also known as "track changes") when making the changes. All 3GPP specifications can be downloaded from the 3GPP server under ftp://www.3gpp.org/specs/ For the latest version, look for the directory name with the latest date e.g. 2000-09 contains the specifications resulting from the September 2000 TSG meetings.

3) With "track changes" disabled, paste the entire CR form (use CTRL-A to select it) into the specification just in front of the clause containing the first piece of changed text. Delete those parts of the specification which are not relevant to the change request.

5 General test conditions and declarations

The requirements of this clause apply to all applicable tests in this TS~~, when applicable~~.

~~The general conditions during the tests should be according to the relevant parts of ETR 027 [2] (methods of measurement for mobile radio equipment) with the exceptions and additions defined in the individual tests.~~

Many of the tests in this TS measure a parameter relative to a value ~~which~~that is not fully specified in the UTRA specifications. For these tests, the ~~conformance~~Minimum ~~r~~Requirement is determined relative to a nominal value specified by the manufacturer.

Certain functions of a BS are optional in the UTRA specifications. Some requirements for the BS may be regional as listed in subclause 5.1~~5~~7.

When specified in a test, the manufacturer shall declare the nominal value of a parameter, or whether an option is supported.

5.10~~9.5~~ Acceptable uncertainty of ~~measurement equipment~~Test System

The maximum acceptable uncertainty of ~~measurement equipment~~the Test System is specified ~~separately~~below for each test, where appropriate. The ~~measurement equipment~~Test System shall enable the stimulus signals in the test case to be adjusted to within the specified tolerance~~,~~ and the ~~conformance requirement~~equipment under test to be measured with an uncertainty not exceeding the specified values. All tolerances and uncertainties are absolute values and are valid for a confidence level of 95 %, unless otherwise stated.

A confidence level of 95 % is the measurement uncertainty tolerance interval for a specific measurement that contains 95 % of the performance of a population of test equipment.

For RF tests ~~I~~it should be noted that the ~~stated~~ uncertainties in subclause ~~4.1~~5.10 apply to the ~~test equipment~~Test System operating into a nominal 50 ohm load ~~only~~ and do not include system effects due to mismatch between the DUT and the ~~test equipment~~Test System.

5.10.1 Measurement of test environments

~~Subclause 5.9, Test environments:~~

The measurement accuracy of the BS test environments defined in subclause 5.9 shall be:

Pressure	± 5 kPa
Temperature	± 2 degrees
Relative Humidity	± 5 %
DC Voltage	± 1,0 %
AC Voltage	± 1,5 %
Vibration	10 %
Vibration frequency	0,1 Hz

The above values shall apply unless the test environment is otherwise controlled and the specification for the control of the test environment specifies the uncertainty for the parameter.

5.10.2 Measurement of transmitter

Table 5.10.2.1: Maximum Test System Uncertainty for transmitter tests

Subclause	Maximum Test System Uncertainty	Measurement range (see NOTE)
6.2 Maximum Output Power	± 0,7 dB	
6.3 Frequency stability	± 12 Hz	± 500 Hz
6.4.2 Power control steps	single step: ± 0,1 dB ten steps: ± 0,3 dB	
6.4.3 Power control dynamic range	± 0,3 dB	
6.4.4 Minimum transmit power	± 0,7 dB	
6.4.5 Primary CCPCH power	± 0,8 dB	
6.5.1 Transmit OFF power	± 2,0 dB	
6.5.2 Transmit ON/OFF time mask	Tx power limit = -79 dBm: ± 2,0 dB Tx power limit = -33 dBm: ± 0,7 dB	
6.6.1 Occupied Bandwidth	± 100 kHz	± 1,0 MHz
6.6.2.1 Spectrum emission mask	± 1,5 dB	
6.6.2.2 Adjacent Channel Leakage power Ratio (ACLR)	minimum requirement: 5 MHz offset: ± 0,8 dB 10 MHz offset: ± 0,8 dB requirement in case of operation in proximity to TDD BS or FDD BS operating on an adjacent frequency: 5 MHz offset: ± 4 dB 10 MHz offset: ± 4 dB requirement in case of co-siting with TDD BS or FDD BS operating on an adjacent frequency: 5 MHz offset: TBD 10 MHz offset: TBD Note: Impact of measurement period (averaging) and intermod effects in the measurement receiver not yet fully studied.	Signal power = PRAT
6.6.3 Spurious emissions	± 2,0 dB for BS and coexistence bands for results > -60 dBm ± 3,0 dB for results < -60 dBm Outside above range: f ≤ 2,2 GHz: ± 1,5 dB 2,2 GHz < f ≤ 4 GHz: ± 2,0 dB f > 4 GHz: ± 4,0 dB	
6.7 Transmit intermodulation	The value below applies to the setting of the interference signal level only and is unrelated to the measurement uncertainty of the tests (6.6.2.1, 6.6.2.2 and 6.6.3) which have to be carried out in the presence of the interference signal. Need to add formula for uncertainty of the ratio. 1 dB	Not applicable
6.8.1 Modulation accuracy	± 2,5 % (for single code)	± 5,0 % Signal power = PRAT to (PRAT –30 dB)
6.8.2 Peak code domain error	± 1 dB	Signal power = PRAT
NOTE: The Test System uncertainty applies for measurement results in a range equal to the DUT Test Requirement (not the Minimum Requirement) extended by the range specified.		

~~**Transmitter**~~

~~Subclause 6.2, Base station maximum output power:~~

~~Conformance requirement:~~

~~RF power, for static power step 0 ± 1,0 dB~~

~~Subclause 6.3, Frequency stability:~~

~~Conformance requirement:~~

~~Frequency ± 10 Hz~~

~~Subclause 6.4, Output power dynamics~~

~~Conformance requirement:~~

~~RF power, for static power steps (minimum and maximum Tx power) ± 1,0 dB~~

~~Relative RF Power ± 0,7 dB~~

~~Subclause 6.5, Transmit OFF power:~~

~~Conformance requirement:~~

~~RF power difference~~

~~Power difference < 50 dB ± 0,7 dB~~

~~Power difference ≥ 50 dB ± 1,5 dB~~

~~Subclause 6.6, Output RF spectrum emissions~~

~~Conformance requirement:~~

~~RF power difference~~

~~Power difference < 50 dB ± 0,7 dB~~

~~Power difference ≥ 50 dB ± 1,5 dB~~

~~Relative RF power:~~

~~Table 5.9.5.1: Acceptable uncertainty of relative RF power measurements~~

~~Offset from carrier, MHz~~	~~Power difference, dB~~	~~Uncertainty of relative power, dB~~

~~Spurious emissions~~

~~RF power~~

~~- inside the BS transmit band ± 1.5 dB~~

~~- outside the BS transmit band:~~

~~f ≤ 2 GHz ± 1.5 dB~~

~~2 GHz < f ≤ 4 GHz ± 2.0 dB~~

~~f > 4 GHz ± 4.0 dB~~

~~Subclause 6.7, Transmit intermodulation:~~

~~Test case:~~

~~Relative RF power (of injected signal) ± 1.5 dB~~

~~Conformance requirement (outside RX band):~~

~~RF power; absolute limit values ± 1.5 dB~~

~~RF power, relative measurements ± 2.0 dB~~

~~Conformance requirement (inside RX band):~~

~~RF power; absolute limit values +4 dB -3 dB~~

~~NOTE: The positive limit for uncertainty is greater than the negative limit because the measurement result can be increased (but not decreased) due to intermodulation products within the measurement apparatus.~~

5.10.3 Measurement of receiver

Table 5.10.3.1: Maximum Test System Uncertainty for receiver tests

Subclause	Maximum Test System Uncertainty (see NOTE 1)	Measurement range (see NOTE 2)
7.2 Reference sensitivity level	± 0,7 dB	Not applicable
7.3 Dynamic range	± 1,2 dB Formula = SQRT(signal level error^2 and AWGN level error^2)	Not applicable
7.4 Adjacent Channel Selectivity (ACS)	± 1,1 dB Formula = SQRT (wanted_level_error^2 + interferer_level_error^2) + ACLR effect The ACLR effect is calculated by: (Formula to follow)	Not applicable
7.5 Blocking characteristics	Formula = SQRT (wanted_level_error^2 + interferer_level_error^2) + ACLR effect + Broadband noise Maximum Test System Accuracy with Frequency offset of interfering signal < 15MHz: ± 1,4dB (assuming ACLR of interfering signal = 68 dB, measurement uncertainty of wanted signal = 0,7 dB) Frequency offset of interfering signal ≥ 15MHz: f < 2,2 GHz: ± 1,1 dB 2,2 GHz < f ≤ 4 GHz: ± 1,8 dB f > 4 GHz: ± 3,2 dB (assuming –130 dBc broadband noise from interfering signal) Harmonics and spurs of the interfering signal need to be carefully considered. For the –15 dBm CW interfering signal, filtering of the interfering signal (at least 25 dB) is necessary to elimininate problems with broadband noise falling into the bandwidth of the wanted signal.	Not applicable
7.6 Intermodulation characteristics	± 1,3 dB (assuming: CW_level_error: 0,5 dB mo_level_error: 0,5 dB wanted_signal_level_error: 0,7 dB) Formula: Test-system-uncertainty= $\sqrt{\quad^2 \quad^2}$	Not applicable
7.7 Spurious emissions (see NOTE 3)	± 3,0 dB for BS receive band (-78 dBm) Outside above range: f ≤ 2,2 GHz: ± 2,0 dB (-57 dBm) 2,2 GHz < f ≤ 4 GHz: ± 2,0 dB (-47 dBm) f > 4 GHz : ± 4,0 dB (-47 dBm)	

NOTE 1: Unless otherwise noted, only the Test System stimulus error is considered here. The effect of errors in the BER/FER measurements due to finite test duration is not considered.
NOTE 2: The Test System uncertainty applies for measurement results in a range equal to the DUT Test Requirement (not the Minimum Requirement) extended by the range specified.
NOTE 3: The Test System uncertainty figures for Spurious emissions apply to the measurement of the DUT.

Receiver

Where a measurement uncertainty of +5 dB -0 dB is specified for an input signal, the measured value of the input signal should be increased by an amount equal to the uncertainty with which it can be measured. This will ensure that the true value of the input signal is not below the specified nominal.

Subclause 7.2, Reference sensitivity level

Test case:

RF power ± 1.0 dB

Subclause 7.3, Dynamic range:

Test case:

RF power ± 1.5 dB

Relative RF power ± 3.0 dB

Subclause 7.4, Adjacent Channel Selectivity (ACS):

Test case:

RF power ± 1.5 dB

Relative RF power ± 3.0 dB

Subclause 7.5, Blocking characteristics:

Test case:

RF power, wanted signal ± 1.0 dB

RF power, interfering signal;

f ≤ 2 GHz ± 0.7 dB

2 GHz < f ≤ 4 GHz ± 1.5 dB

f > 4 GHz ± 3.0 dB

Subclause 7.6, Intermodulation characteristics:

Test case:

RF power, wanted signal ± 1.0 dB

RF power, interfering signals ± 0.7 dB

Subclause 7.7, Spurious emissions:

Conformance requirement:

RF power;

f ≤ 2 GHz ± 1.5 dB

2 GHz < f ≤ 4 GHz ± 2.0 dB

f > 4 GHz ± 4.0 dB

5.10.4 Measurement of performance requirements

Table 5.10.4.1: Maximum Test System Uncertainty for Performance Requirements

Subclause	Maximum Test System Uncertainty (see NOTE 1)
8.2 Demodulation in static propagation conditions	TBD
8.3 Demodulation of DCH in multipath fading conditions	TBD
NOTE 1: Only the overall stimulus error is considered here. The effect of errors in the BER/FER measurements due to finite test duration is not considered.	

~~5.9.6Test tolerances~~

5.11 Test Tolerances (informative)

The Test Tolerances defined in this subclause have been used to relax the Minimum Requirements in this specification to derive the Test Requirements.

The Test Tolerances are derived from Test System uncertainties, regulatory requirements and criticality to system performance. As a result, the Test Tolerance may sometimes be set to zero.

~~The following values may be increased only on a test by test basis.~~ The test tolerances should not be ~~increased~~modified for any reason, e. g. to take account of commonly known test system errors (such as mismatch, cable loss, etc.)

5.11.1 Transmitter

Table 5.11.1.1: Test Tolerance for transmitter tests

Subclause	Test Tolerance (see NOTE)
6.2 Maximum Output Power	0,7 dB
6.3 Frequency stability	12 Hz
6.4.2 Power control steps	single step: 0,1 dB ten steps: 0,3 dB
6.4.3 Power control dynamic range	0,3 dB
6.4.4 Minimum transmit power	0,7 dB
6.4.5 Primary CCPCH power	0,8 dB
6.5.1 Transmit OFF power	2,0 dB
6.5.2 Transmit ON/OFF time mask	Tx power limit = -79 dBm: 2,0 dB Tx power limit = -33 dBm: 0,7 dB
6.6.1 Occupied Bandwidth	0 kHz
6.6.2.1 Spectrum emission mask	1,5 dB
6.6.2.2 Adjacent Channel Leakage power Ratio (ACLR)	minimum requirement: 0,8 dB operation in proximity: 4 dB co-siting: TBD
6.6.3 Spurious emissions	0 dB
6.7 Transmit intermodulation	Testing of transmit intermodulation consists of 3 parts: - testing of spectrum emission mask, see 6.6.2.1 - testing of ACLR, see 6.6.2.2 - testing of spurious emissions, see 6.6.3 For each of these parts, the respective Test Tolerances as specified in this table shall apply. Test Tolerance for setting of the interferer power level: 0 dB
6.8.1 Modulation accuracy	0 %
6.8.2 Peak code domain error	1 dB
NOTE: Unless otherwise stated, the Test Tolerances are applied to the DUT Minimum Requirement. See Annex F.	

~~**Transmitter**~~

~~Subclause 6.2, Base station maximum output power:~~

~~Conformance requirement:~~

~~RF power, for static power step 0 [± 1,0] dB~~

~~Subclause 6.3, Frequency stability:~~

~~Conformance requirement:~~

~~Frequency ± [10] Hz~~

~~Subclause 6.4, Output power dynamics~~

~~Conformance requirement:~~

~~RF power, for static power steps (minimum and maximum Tx power) ± [1,0] dB~~

~~Relative RF Power ± [0,7] dB~~

~~Subclause 6.5, Transmit OFF power:~~

~~Conformance requirement:~~

~~RF power difference~~

~~Power difference < 50 dB ± [0,7] dB~~

~~Power difference ≥ 50 dB ± [1,5] dB~~

~~Subclause 6.6, Output RF spectrum emissions~~

~~Conformance requirement:~~

~~RF power difference~~

~~Power difference < 50 dB ± [0,7] dB~~

~~Power difference ≥ 50 dB ± [1,5] dB~~

~~Relative RF power:~~

~~Table 5.9.6.1: Acceptable uncertainty of relative RF power measurements~~

~~Offset from carrier, MHz~~	~~Power difference, dB~~	~~Uncertainty of relative power, dB~~

~~Spurious emissions~~

~~RF power~~

~~- inside the BS transmit band ± [1.5] dB~~

~~- outside the BS transmit band:~~

~~f ≤ 2 GHz ± [1.5] dB~~

~~2 GHz < f ≤ 4 GHz ± [2.0] dB~~

~~f > 4 GHz ± [4.0] dB~~

~~Subclause 6.7, Transmit intermodulation:~~

~~Test case:~~

~~Relative RF power (of injected signal) ± [1.5] dB~~

~~Conformance requirement (outside RX band):~~

~~RF power; absolute limit values ± [1.5] dB~~

~~RF power, relative measurements ± [2.0] dB~~

~~Conformance requirement (inside RX band):~~

~~RF power; absolute limit values +[4] dB -[3] dB~~

~~NOTE: The positive limit for uncertainty is greater than the negative limit because the measurement result can be increased (but not decreased) due to intermodulation products within the measurement apparatus.~~

5.11.2 Receiver

Table 5.11.2.1: Test Tolerances for receiver tests

Subclause	Test Tolerances (see NOTE 1)
7.2 Reference sensitivity level	0,7 dB
7.3 Dynamic range	1,2 dB
7.4 Adjacent Channel Selectivity (ACS)	0 dB
7.5 Blocking characteristics	0 dB
7.6 Intermodulation characteristics	0 dB
7.7 Spurious emissions	0 dB (see NOTE 2)
NOTE 1: Unless otherwise stated, the Test Tolerances are applied to the stimulus signal(s). See Annex F.	
NOTE 2: The Test Tolerance is applied to the DUT Minimum Requirement. See Annex F.	

~~**Receiver**~~

~~Where a measurement uncertainty of +5 dB -0 dB is specified for an input signal, the measured value of the input signal should be increased by an amount equal to the uncertainty with which it can be measured. This will ensure that the true value of the input signal is not below the specified nominal.~~

~~Subclause 7.2, Reference sensitivity level~~

~~Test case:~~

~~RF power ± [1.0] dB~~

~~Subclause 7.3, Dynamic range:~~

~~Test case:~~

~~RF power ± [1.5] dB~~

~~Relative RF power ± [3.0] dB~~

~~Subclause 7.4, Adjacent Channel Selectivity (ACS):~~

~~Test case:~~

~~RF power ± [1.5] dB~~

~~Relative RF power ± [3.0] dB~~

~~Subclause 7.5, Blocking characteristics:~~

~~Test case:~~

~~RF power, wanted signal ± [1.0] dB~~

~~RF power, interfering signal;~~

~~f ≤ 2 GHz ± [0.7] dB~~

~~2 GHz < f ≤ 4 GHz ± [1.5] dB~~

~~f > 4 GHz ± [3.0] dB~~

~~Subclause 7.6, Intermodulation characteristics:~~

~~Test case:~~

~~RF power, wanted signal ± [1.0] dB~~

~~RF power, interfering signals ± [0.7] dB~~

~~Subclause 7.7, Spurious emissions:~~

~~Conformance requirement:~~

~~RF power;~~

~~f ≤ 2 GHz ± [1.5] dB~~

~~2 GHz < f ≤ 4 GHz ± [2.0] dB~~

~~f > 4 GHz ± [4.0] dB~~

5.11.3 Performance requirements

Table 5.11.3.1: Test Tolerances for performance requirements

Subclause	Test Tolerance (see NOTE)
8.2 Demodulation in static propagationconditions	TBD
8.3 Demodulation of DCH in multipath fading conditions	TBD
NOTE: Unless otherwise stated, the Test Tolerances are applied to the stimulus signal(s). See Annex F.	

5.12~~0~~ Interpretation of measurement results

~~Compliance with the requirement is determined by comparing the measured value (or derived value from the measured one) with the test limit. The test limit shall be calculated by adding the specified limit in the core requirement using the test tolerance as specified in subclause 5.9.6.~~

The measurement results returned by the Test System are compared - without any modification - against the Test Requirements as defined by the shared risk principle.

The Shared Risk principle is defined in ETR 273 Part 1 sub-part 2 section 6.5.

The actual measurement uncertainty of the ~~t~~Test ~~equipment~~System for the measurement of each parameter shall be included in the test report.

The recorded value for the ~~t~~Test ~~equipment~~System uncertainty shall be, for each measurement, equal to or lower than the appropriate figure in subclause 5.10~~9.5~~ of this TS.

If the T~~t~~est ~~equipment~~System for a test is known to have a measurement uncertainty greater than that specified in subclause 5.10~~9.5~~, it is still permitted to use this equipment provided that an adjustment is made ~~to the measured value~~ as follows:

~~The initial test limit is derived as above.~~ Any additional uncertainty in the ~~t~~Test ~~equipment~~System over and above that specified in subclause 5.10~~9.5~~ shall be used to tighten the ~~t~~Test ~~limit~~Requirement – making the test harder to pass. (For some tests, e. g. receiver tests, this may require modification of stimulus signals.) This procedure (defined in Annex F) will ensure that a ~~t~~Test ~~equipment~~System not compliant with subclause 5.10~~9.5~~ does not increase the chance of passing a device under test where that device would otherwise have failed the test if a ~~t~~Test ~~equipment~~System compliant with subclause 5.10~~9.5~~ had been used.

5.13~~1~~ Selection of configurations for testing

Most tests in this TS are only performed for a subset of the possible combinations of test conditions. For instance:

- Not all TRXs in the configuration may be specified to be tested.
- Only one RF channel may be specified to be tested.
- Only one timeslot may be specified to be tested.

When a test is performed by a test laboratory, the choice of which combinations are to be tested shall be specified by the laboratory. The laboratory may consult with operators, the manufacturer or other bodies.

When a test is performed by a manufacturer, the choice of which combinations are to be tested may be specified by an operator.

5.14~~2~~ BS Configurations

This TS has been written to specify tests for the standard configurations of BS which have been assumed in UTRA requirements specifications, in particular TS 25.105 " UTRA (BS) TDD; Radio transmission and Reception " [1]. However, there are other configurations of BS which comply with these specifications, but for which the application of these specifications is not fully defined. For some such configurations there may be alternate ways to apply the requirements of this specification to testing of the configuration, or some variation in the test method may be necessary. It may therefore be necessary for the parties to the testing to reach agreement over the method of testing in advance.

If the BS is supplied in a number of different environmental enclosures or configurations, it may not be necessary to test RF parameters for each environmental configuration, provided that it can be demonstrated that the equipment has been tested at the worst internal environmental conditions.

Where alternative interpretations of this specification are possible for a BS configuration under test, the interpretation which has been adopted in performing the test shall be recorded with the test results.

Where variation in the test method within this TS has been necessary to enable a BS configuration to be tested, the variation in the test method which has been made in performing the test shall be recorded with the test results. Where possible, agreement should be reached in advance about the nature of such a variation with any party who will later receive the test results.

Possible interpretations of this TS for some common configurations are given in the following subclauses.

5.14~~2~~.1 Receiver diversity

For the tests in clause 7 of this TS, the specified test signals shall be applied to one receiver antenna connector, with the remaining receiver antenna connectors being terminated with 50 ohms.

5.14~~2~~.2 Duplexers

Due to TDD operation, there is no need to use a duplexer in the BS.

5.14~~2~~.3 Power supply options

If the BS is supplied with a number of different power supply configurations, it may not be necessary to test RF parameters for each of the power supply options, provided that it can be demonstrated that the range of conditions over which the equipment is tested is at least as great as the range of conditions due to any of the power supply configurations.

This applies particularly if a BS contains a DC rail which can be supplied either externally or from an internal mains power supply. In this case, the conditions of extreme power supply for the mains power supply options can be tested by testing only the external DC supply option. The range of DC input voltages for the test should be sufficient to verify the performance with any of the power supplies, over its range of operating conditions within the BS, including variation of mains input voltage, temperature and output current.

5.14~~2~~.4 Ancillary RF amplifiers

Ancillary RF amplifier: a piece of equipment, which when connected by RF coaxial cables to the BS, has the primary function to provide amplification between the transmit and/or receive antenna connector of a BS and an antenna without requiring any control signal to fulfil its amplifying function.

The requirements of this TS shall be met with the ancillary RF amplifier fitted. At tests according to clause 6 and 7 for TX and RX respectively, the ancillary amplifier is connected to the BS by a connecting network (including any cable(s), attenuator(s), etc.) with applicable loss to make sure the appropriate operating conditions of the ancillary amplifier and the BS. The applicable connecting network loss range is declared by the manufacturer. Other characteristics and the temperature dependence of the attenuation of the connecting network are neglected. The actual attenuation value of the

connecting network is chosen for each test as one of the applicable extreme values. The lowest value is used unless otherwise stated.

Sufficient tests should be repeated with the ancillary amplifier fitted and, if it is optional, without the ancillary RF amplifier to verify that the BS meets the requirements of this TS in both cases.

5.14~~2~~.5 BS using antenna arrays

A BS may be configured with a multiple antenna port connection for some or all of its TRXs or with an antenna array related to one cell (not one array per TRX). This subclause applies to a BS which meets at least one of the following conditions:

- The transmitter output signals from one or more TRX appear at more than one antenna port, or
- there is more than one receiver antenna port for a TRX or per cell and an input signal is required at more than one port for the correct operation of the receiver (NOTE: diversity reception does not meet this requirement) thus the outputs from the transmitters as well as the inputs to the receivers are directly connected to several antennas (known as "aircombining"), or
- transmitters and receivers are connected via duplexers to more than one antenna

If a BS is used, in normal operation, in conjunction with an antenna system which contains filters or active elements which are necessary to meet the UTRA requirements, the tests of conformance may be performed on a system comprising the BS together with these elements, supplied separately for the purposes of testing. In this case, it must be demonstrated that the performance of the configuration under test is representative of the system in normal operation, and the conformance assessment is only applicable when the BS is used with the antenna system.

For testing of conformance of such a BS, the following procedure may be used:

Receiver tests

For each test, the test signals applied to the receiver antenna connectors shall be such that the sum of the powers of the signals applied equals the power of the test signal(s) specified in the test.

An example of a suitable test configuration is shown in figure 5.14~~2~~.5.1.

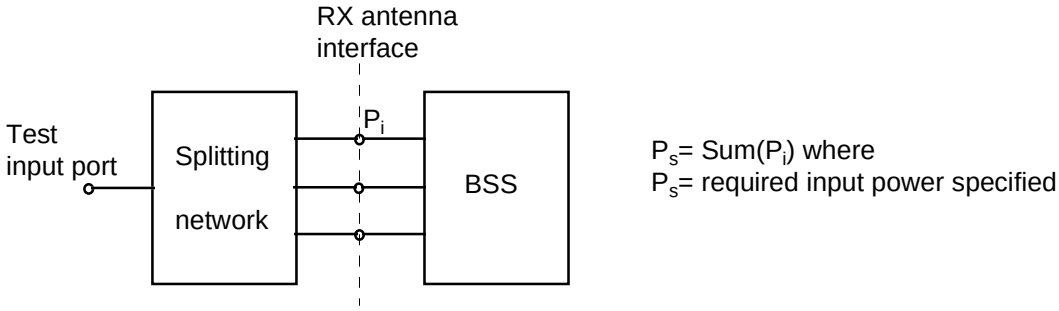

Figure 5.14~~2~~.5.1: Receiver test setup

For spurious emissions from the receiver antenna connector, the test may be performed separately for each receiver antenna connector.

Transmitter tests

For each test, the conformance requirement shall be met by the sum of the signals emitted by each transmitter antenna connector. This may be assessed by separately measuring the signals emitted by each antenna connector and summing the results, or by combining the signals and performing a single measurement. The characteristics (e.g. amplitude and phase) of the combining network should be such that the power of the combined signal is maximised.

An example of a suitable test configuration is shown in figure 5.14~~2~~.5.2.

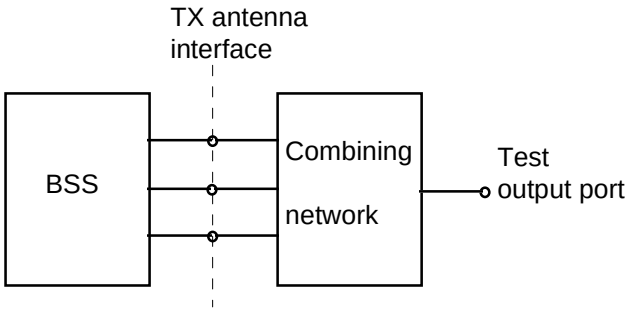

Figure 5.1~~4~~2.5.2: Transmitter test setup

For Intermodulation attenuation, the test may be performed separately for each transmitter antenna connector.

5.1~~5~~3 Overview of the conformance test requirements

Tables 5.1~~5~~3.1, 5.1~~5~~3.2 and 5.1~~5~~3.3 give an overview of the conformance test requirements for the transmitter, the receiver and system performance, respectively.

Table 5.1~~5~~3.1: Overview of the conformance tests requirements for the transmitter

Parameter	Subclause	Note
Maximum output power	6.2	manufacturer's declaration required
Frequency stability	6.3	manufacturer's declaration required
Output power dynamics	6.4	
Inner loop power control	6.4.1	
Power control steps	6.4.2	
Power control dynamic range	6.4.3	
Minimum transmit power	6.4.4	
Primary CCPCH power	6.4.5.	
Transmit OFF power	6.5.1	
Transmit ON/OFF time mask	6.5.2	
Output RF spectrum emissions	6.6	
Occupied bandwidth	6.6.1	
Out-of-band emission	6.6.2	
Spectrum emission mask	6.6.2.1	manufacturer's declaration required
Adjacent Channel Leakage power Ratio (ACLR)	6.6.2.2	manufacturer's declaration required
Spurious emissions	6.6.3	
Mandatory requirements	6.6.3.2.1	manufacturer's declaration required
Co-existence with GSM 900	6.6.3.2.2	manufacturer's declaration required
Co-existence with DCS 1800	6.6.3.2.3	manufacturer's declaration required
Co-existence with UTRA FDD	6.6.3.2.4	manufacturer's declaration required
Transmit intermodulation	6.7	
Transmit modulation	6.8	
Modulation accuracy	6.8.1	
Peak code domain error	6.8.2	

Table 5.1~~5~~3.2: Overview of the conformance tests requirements for the receiver

Parameter	Subclause	Note
Reference sensitivity level	7.2	
Dynamic range	7.3	
Adjacent Channel Selectivity (ACS)	7.4	
Blocking characteristics	7.5	manufacturer's declaration required
Intermodulation characteristics	7.6	
Spurious emissions	7.7	

Table 5.1~~5~~3.3: Overview of the conformance test requirements for system performance

Parameter	Subclause	Note
Demodulation in static propagation conditions	8.2	
Demodulation of DCH	8.2.1	
Demodulation of DCH in multipath fading conditions	8.3	
Multipath fading Case 1	8.3.1	
Multipath fading Case 2	8.3.2	
Multipath fading Case 3	8.3.3	

5.1~~6~~4 Format and interpretation of tests

Each test in the following clauses has a standard format:

X Title

The title gives the name of the parameter to be tested.

X.1 Definition and applicability

This subclause gives the general definition of the parameter under consideration and specifies whether the test is applicable to all equipment or to a certain subset only.

X.2 ~~Conformance~~Minimum ~~r~~Requirements

This subclause~~ describes the requirements the equipment under test has to fulfil to ensure compliance with the relevant specification~~ is an informative copy of the Minimum Requirements defined by the core specification.

In addition, this subclause contains the reference to the subclause ~~to~~of the 3GPP reference (or core) specification ~~from which the conformance requirements are derived~~which defines the Minimum Requirements.

X.3 Test purpose

This subclause defines the purpose of the test.

X.4 Method of test

X.4.1 Initial conditions

This subclause defines the initial conditions for each test, including the basic measurement setup.

X.4.2 Procedure

This subclause describes the steps necessary to perform the test and provides further details of the test definition like point of access (e.g. antenna port), domain (e.g. frequency-span), range, weighting (e.g. bandwidth), and algorithms (e.g. averaging).

X.5 Test R~~r~~equirements

This subclause defines the pass/fail criteria for the equipment under test. See subclause 5.12 Interpretation of measurement results.

5.17~~5~~ Regional requirements

Some requirements in TS 25.142 may only apply in certain regions. Table 5.17~~5~~.1 lists all requirements that may be applied differently in different regions.

Table 5.17~~5~~.1: List of regional requirements

Subclause number	Requirement	Comments
4.2	Frequency bands	Some bands may be applied regionally.
6.2.2	Maximum output power	In certain regions, the minimum requirement for normal conditions may apply also for some conditions outside the ranges defined for the Normal test environment in subclause 5.8.1
6.6.2.1.	Spectrum emission mask	The mask specified may be mandatory in certain regions. In other regions this mask may not be applied.
6.6.3.2.1.1	Spurious emissions (Category A)	These requirements shall be met in cases where Category A limits for spurious emissions, as defined in ITU-R Recommendation SM.329-7 [1], are applied.
6.6.3.2.1.2	Spurious emissions (Category B)	These requirements shall be met in cases where Category B limits for spurious emissions, as defined in ITU-R Recommendation SM.329-7 [1], are applied.
6.6.3.2.2.1	Co-existence with GSM900 – Operation in the same geographic area	This requirement may be applied for the protection of GSM 900 MS in geographic areas in which both GSM 900 and UTRA are deployed.
6.6.3.2.2.2	Co-existence with GSM900 – Co-located base stations	This requirement may be applied for the protection of GSM 900 BTS receivers when GSM 900 BTS and UTRA BS are co-located.
6.6.3.2.3.1	Co-existence with DCS1800 – Operation in the same geographic area	This requirement may be applied for the protection of DCS 1800 MS in geographic areas in which both DCS 1800 and UTRA are deployed.
6.6.3.2.3.2	Co-existence with DCS1800 – Co-located base stations	This requirement may be applied for the protection of DCS 1800 BTS receivers when DCS 1800 BTS and UTRA BS are co-located.
6.6.3.2.4.1	Co-existence with UTRA FDD – Operation in the same geographic area	This requirement may be applied to geographic areas in which both UTRA-TDD and UTRA-FDD are deployed.
6.6.3.2.4.2	Co-existence with UTRA FDD – Co-located base stations	This requirement may be applied for the protection of UTRA-FDD BS receivers when UTRA-TDD BS and UTRA FDD BS are co-located.
7.5	Blocking characteristic	The requirement is applied according to what frequency bands in subclause 4.2 that are supported by the BS.

3GPP TSG RAN WG4 Meeting #16 **R4-010387**

Vienna, Austria 19th - 23rd February 2001

CR-Form-v3

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **25.142** **CR** **52** ⌘ rev **-** ⌘ Current version: **3.4.0** ⌘

*For **HELP** on using this form, see bottom of this page or look at the pop-up text over the ⌘ symbols.*

Proposed change affects: ⌘ (U)SIM ☐ ME/UE ☐ Radio Access Network ☒ Core Network ☐

Title:	⌘	Handling of Test Tolerances – Clause 6 "Transmitter characteristics"
Source:	⌘	RAN WG4
Work item code:	⌘	***Date:*** ⌘ 19 February 2001
Category:	⌘	**F** ***Release:*** ⌘ R99

Use one of the following categories:
- ***F*** *(essential correction)*
- ***A*** *(corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)*
- ***B*** *(Addition of feature),*
- ***C*** *(Functional modification of feature)*
- ***D*** *(Editorial modification)*

Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.

Use one of the following releases:

2	*(GSM Phase 2)*
R96	*(Release 1996)*
R97	*(Release 1997)*
R98	*(Release 1998)*
R99	*(Release 1999)*
REL-4	*(Release 4)*
REL-5	*(Release 5)*

Reason for change:	⌘	Current test limits do not make allowances for test tolerances.
Summary of change:	⌘	Introduction of new terminology (replacement of "conformance requirements" by "minimum requirements") and modification of test requirements (where applicable), taking into account the test tolerances of each parameter
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	Conformance tests would be performed against incorrect test limits.

Clauses affected:	⌘	6
Other specs affected:	⌘	☐ Other core specifications ⌘ ☐ Test specifications ☐ O&M Specifications
Other comments:	⌘	

How to create CRs using this form:

Comprehensive information and tips about how to create CRs can be found at: http://www.3gpp.org/3G_Specs/CRs.htm. Below is a brief summary:

1) Fill out the above form. The symbols above marked ⌘ contain pop-up help information about the field that they are closest to.

2) Obtain the latest version for the release of the specification to which the change is proposed. Use the MS Word "revision marks" feature (also known as "track changes") when making the changes. All 3GPP specifications can be downloaded from the 3GPP server under ftp://www.3gpp.org/specs/ For the latest version, look for the directory name with the latest date e.g. 2000-09 contains the specifications resulting from the September 2000 TSG meetings.

3) With "track changes" disabled, paste the entire CR form (use CTRL-A to select it) into the specification just in front of the clause containing the first piece of changed text. Delete those parts of the specification which are not relevant to the change request.

6 Transmitter characteristics

6.1 General

Unless otherwise stated, all measurements shall be made at the BS antenna connector.

6.2 Maximum output power

6.2.1 Definition and applicability

Output power, Pout, of the base station is the power of one carrier delivered to a load with resistance equal to the nominal load impedance, when averaged (in the sense of thermal power) over the useful part of the burst (time slot).

Rated output power, PRAT, of the base station is the mean power level per carrier over an active timeslot that the manufacturer has declared to be available at the antenna connector.

Maximum output power, Pmax, of the base station is the mean power level per carrier over an active timeslot measured at the antenna connector for a specified reference condition.

The requirements in this subclause shall apply to base stations intended for general-purpose applications.

6.2.2 ~~Conformance~~Minimum ~~r~~Requirements

In normal conditions, the base station maximum output power shall remain within +2 dB and –2 dB of the manufacturer's rated output power.

In extreme conditions, the base station maximum output power shall remain within +2,5 dB and –2,5 dB of the manufacturer's rated output power.

In certain regions, the minimum requirement for normal conditions may apply also for some conditions outside the ranges defined for the Normal test environment in subclause 5.9~~8~~.1.

The normative reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 [1] subclause 6.2.1.1.

6.2.3 Test purpose

The test purpose is to verify the accuracy of the maximum output power across the frequency range and under normal and extreme conditions for all transmitters in the BS.

6.2.4 Method of test

6.2.4.1 Initial conditions

(1) The transmitter under test and all other transmitters of the base station (if any) are switched on.

(2) The power of the transmitters not under test (if any) are controlled down.

(3) Connect the power measuring equipment to the BS antenna connector.

(4) Set the parameters of the transmitted signal according to table 6.2.4.1.1.

Table 6.2.4.1.1: Parameters of the transmitted signal for maximum output power test

Parameter	Value/description
TDD Duty Cycle	TS i; i = 0, 1, 2, ..., 14: transmit, if i is even; receive, if i is odd.
BS output power setting	PRAT
Number of DPCH in each active TS	9
Power of each DPCH	1/9 of Base Station output power
Data content of DPCH	real life (sufficient irregular)

6.2.4.2 Procedure

(1) Measure thermal power over the 2464 active chips of an even time slot (this excludes the guard periods), and with a measurement bandwidth of at least 5 MHz.

(2) Run step (1) for RF channels Low / Mid / High.

6.2.5 Test ~~r~~Requirements

~~The value of the measured output power, derived according to subclause 6.2.4.2, shall be within the tolerance defined in subclause 6.2.2.~~

In normal conditions, the measured output power, derived according to subclause 6.2.4.2, shall remain within +2,7 dB and –2,7 dB of the manufacturer's rated output power.

In extreme conditions, the measured output power, derived according to subclause 6.2.4.2, shall remain within +3,2 dB and –3,2 dB of the manufacturer's rated output power.

NOTE: If the above Test Requirement differs from the Minimum Requirement, then the Test Tolerance applied for this test is non-zero. The Test Tolerance for this test is defined in subclause 5.11 and the explanation of how the Minimum Requirement has been relaxed by the Test Tolerance is given in Annex F.

6.3 Frequency stability

6.3.1 Definition and applicability

Frequency stability is the ability of the BS to transmit at the assigned carrier frequency.

The requirements in this subclause shall apply to base stations intended for general-purpose applications.

6.3.2 ~~Conformance~~Minimum ~~r~~Requirements

The BS frequency stability shall be within ± 0,05 ppm observed over a period of one timeslot.

The normative reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 [1] subclause 6.3.1.

TS 25.105 subclause 6.3 specifies the additional requirement that the BS shall use the same frequency source for both RF generation and the chip clock. Compliance with this requirement is demonstrated by manufacturer's declaration; see subclause 5.4; a dedicated conformance test for this requirement is not defined.

6.3.3 Test purpose

The test purpose is to verify the accuracy of the carrier frequency across the frequency range and under normal and extreme conditions.

6.3.4 Method of test

6.3.4.1 Initial conditions

(1) The transmitter under test and all other transmitters of the base station (if any) are switched on.

(2) The power of the transmitters not under test (if any) are controlled down.

(3) Connect the tester to the BS antenna connector.

(4) Set the parameters of the transmitted signal according to table 6.3.4.1.1.

Table 6.3.4.1.1: Parameters of the transmitted signal for frequency stability test

Parameter	Value/description
TDD Duty Cycle	TS i; i = 0, 1, 2, ..., 14: transmit, if i is even; receive, if i is odd.
Number of DPCH in each active TS	1
BS output power setting	PRAT
Data content of DPCH	real life (sufficient irregular)

6.3.4.2 Procedure

(1) Measure the frequency error delta f across one burst (time slot), by applying the global in-channel Tx test method described in Annex C.

(2) Repeat step (1) for 200 bursts (time slots).

(3) Run steps (1) and (2) for RF channels Low / Mid / High.

6.3.5 Test rRequirements

For all measured bursts (time slots), the frequency error, derived according to subclause 6.3.4.2, shall not exceed ± (0,05 ppm +12 Hz) ~~0,5 x 10E -7~~.

NOTE: If the above Test Requirement differs from the Minimum Requirement, then the Test Tolerance applied for this test is non-zero. The Test Tolerance for this test is defined in subclause 5.11 and the explanation of how the Minimum Requirement has been relaxed by the Test Tolerance is given in Annex F.

6.4 Output power dynamics

6.4.1 Inner loop power control

Inner loop power control is the ability of the BS transmitter to adjust its output power in response to the UL received signal.

For inner loop correction on the Downlink Channel, the base station adjusts the mean output power level of a CCTrCH in response to each valid power control bit received from the UE on the Uplink Traffic Channel based on the mapping of the TPC bits in uplink CCTrCH to downlink CCTrCH. Inner loop control is based on SIR measurements at the UE receiver, and the corresponding TPC commands are generated by the UE.

6.4.2 Power control steps

6.4.2.1 Definition and applicability

The power control step is the step change in the DL transmitter output power in response to a TPC message from the UE.

The requirements in this subclause shall apply to base stations intended for general-purpose applications.

6.4.2.2 ~~Conformance~~Minimum ~~r~~Requirements

The power control step sizes in the DL shall be 1 dB, 2 dB and 3 dB.

The tolerance of the transmitter output power and the greatest average rate of change in mean power due to the power control step shall be within the range shown in Table 6.4.2.2.1.

Table 6.4.2.2.1: Power control step size tolerance

Step size	tolerance	Range of average rate of change in mean power per 10 steps	
		Minimum	maximum
1dB	± 0,5 dB	± 8 dB	± 12 dB
2dB	± 0,75 dB	± 16 dB	± 24 dB
3dB	± 1 dB	± 24 dB	± 36 dB

The normative reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 [1] subclause 6.4.2.1.

6.4.2.3 Test purpose

The DL power control is applied to adjust the BS output power to a value that is sufficiently high to generate a SIR at the UE receiver equal to the target SIR, while limiting the intercell interference.

The test purpose is to verify the ability of the BS to interpret received TPC commands in a correct way and to adjust its output power according to these commands with the specified accuracy.

6.4.2.4 Method of test

6.4.2.4.1 Initial conditions

(1) Connect the BS tester to the antenna connector of the BS under test.

(2) Disable closed loop power control in the BS under test.

(3) Set the initial parameters of the BS transmitted signal according to table 6.4.2.4.1.1.

(4) Operate the BS in such a mode that it is able to interpret received TPC commands.

(5) Start BS transmission.

NOTE: The BS tester used for this test must have the ability

- to analyze the output signal of the BS under test with respect to code domain power, by applying the global in-channel Tx test method described in Annex C;

- to simulate an UE with respect to the generation of TPC commands embedded in a valid UE signal.

Table 6.4.2.4.1.1: Initial parameters of the BS transmitted signal for power control steps test

Parameter	Value/description
TDD Duty Cycle	TS i; i = 0, 1, 2, ..., 14: transmit, if i is even; receive, if i is odd.
Number of DPCH in each active TS	1
DPCH power	Minimum
Data content of DPCH	real life (sufficient irregular)

6.4.2.4.2 Procedure

(1) Configure the BS transmitter to enable power control steps of size 1 dB.

(2) Set the BS tester to produce a sequence of TPC commands related to the active DPCH. This sequence shall be transmitted to the BS within the odd time slots TS i (receive time slots of the BS) and shall consist of a series of TPC commands with content "Increase Tx power", followed by a series of TPC commands with content "Decrease Tx power". Each of these series should be sufficiently long so that the transmit output power of the active DPCH is controlled to reach its maximum and its minimum, respectively.

(3) Measure the power of the active DPCH over the 2464 active chips of each even time slot TS i (this excludes the guard period) , and with a measurement filter that has a RRC filter response with a roll off $\alpha = 0,22$ and a bandwidth equal to the chip rate. The power is determined by calculating the RMS value of the signal samples at the measurement filter output taken at the decision points.

(4) Based on the measurement made in step (3), calculate the power control step sizes and the average rate of change per 10 steps.

(5) Configure the BS transmitter to enable power control steps of 2 dB and of 3 dB, respectively, and repeat steps (2) to (4).

6.4.2.5 Test rRequirements

For all measurements, the tolerance of the power control step sizes and the average rate of change per 10 steps shall be within the limits given in Table 6.4.2.2<u>5</u>.1.

Table 6.4.2.5.1: Test Requirements for power control step size tolerance

Step size	Single step tolerance	Range of average rate of change in mean power per 10 steps	
		Minimum	maximum
1dB	± 0,6 dB	± 7,7 dB	± 12,3 dB
2dB	± 0,85 dB	± 15,7 dB	± 24,3 dB
3dB	± 1,1 dB	± 23,7 dB	± 36,3 dB

In case, the power control step size is set to 3 dB, the number of power control steps feasible within the power control dynamic range of the BS under test may be less than 10. In this case, the evaluation of the average rate of change in mean power shall be based on the number of power control steps actually feasible, and the permitted range of average rate of change shall be reduced compared to the values given in table 6.4.2.4.1<u>5</u>.1 in proportion to the ratio (number of power control steps actually feasible /10).

EXAMPLE: If the number of power control steps actually feasible is 9, the minimum and maximum value of the range of average rate of change in mean power are given by ± 21,3<u>6</u> dB and ± 32,7<u>4</u> dB, respectively.

NOTE: If the above Test Requirement differs from the Minimum Requirement, then the Test Tolerance applied for this test is non-zero. The Test Tolerance for this test is defined in subclause 5.11 and the explanation of how the Minimum Requirement has been relaxed by the Test Tolerance is given in Annex F.

6.4.3 Power control dynamic range

6.4.3.1 Definition and applicability

The power control dynamic range is the difference between the maximum and the minimum transmit output power for a specified reference condition.

The requirements in this subclause shall apply to base stations intended for general-purpose applications.

6.4.3.2 ~~Conformance~~Minimum ~~r~~Requirements

The DL power control dynamic range shall be greater than or equal to 30 dB.

The normative reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 [1] subclause 6.4.3.1.

6.4.3.3 Test purpose

The test purpose is to verify the ability of the BS to control the power of a single code signal over the specified dynamic range.

6.4.3.4 Method of test

6.4.3.4.1 Initial conditions

(1) Connect the BS tester to the antenna connector of the BS under test.

(2) Set the parameters of the BS transmitted signal according to table 6.4.3.4.1.1.

(3) Operate the BS in such a mode that it is able to interpret received TPC commands

(4) Start BS transmission.

NOTE: The BS tester used for this test must have the ability

- to analyze the output signal of the BS under test with respect to code domain power, by applying the global in-channel Tx test method described in Annex C;

- to simulate an UE with respect to the generation of TPC commands embedded in a valid UE signal.

Table 6.4.3.4.1.1: Parameters of the BS transmitted signal for power control dynamic range test

Parameter	Value/description
TDD Duty Cycle	TS i; i = 0, 1, 2, ..., 14: transmit, if i is even; receive, if i is odd.
Number of DPCH in each active TS	1
Data content of DPCH	real life (sufficient irregular)

6.4.3.4.2 Procedure

(1) Configure the BS transmitter to enable power control steps of size 1 dB.

(2) Set the BS tester to produce a sequence of TPC commands related to the active DPCH, with content "Increase Tx power". This sequence shall be sufficiently long so that the transmit output power of the active DPCH is controlled

to reach its maximum, and shall be transmitted to the BS within the odd time slots TS i (receive time slots of the BS).

(3) Measure the power of the active DPCH over the 2464 active chips of an even time slot TS i (this excludes the guard period), and with a measurement filter that has a RRC filter response with a roll off $\alpha = 0,22$ and a bandwidth equal to the chip rate. The power is determined by calculating the RMS value of the signal samples at the measurement filter output taken at the decision points.

(4) Set the BS tester to produce a sequence of TPC commands related to the active DPCH, with content "Decrease Tx power". This sequence shall be sufficiently long so that the transmit output power of the active DPCH is controlled to reach its minimum, and shall be transmitted to the BS within the odd time slots TS i (receive time slots of the BS).

(5) Measure the power of the active DPCH over the 2464 active chips of an even time slot TS i (this excludes the guard period), and with a measurement filter that has a RRC filter response with a roll off $\alpha = 0,22$ and a bandwidth equal to the chip rate. The power is determined by calculating the RMS value of the signal samples at the measurement filter output taken at the decision points.

(6) Determine the power control dynamic range by calculating the difference between the maximum transmit output power measured in step (3) and the minimum transmit output power measured in step (5).

(7) Configure the BS transmitter to enable power control steps of 2 dB and of 3 dB, respectively, and repeat steps (2) to (6).

6.4.3.5 Test ~~r~~Requirements

The power control dynamic range derived according to 6.4.3.4.2 shall be greater than or equal to 29,7 dB~~in compliance with the requirements in 6.4.3.2~~.

NOTE: If the above Test Requirement differs from the Minimum Requirement, then the Test Tolerance applied for this test is non-zero. The Test Tolerance for this test is defined in subclause 5.11 and the explanation of how the Minimum Requirement has been relaxed by the Test Tolerance is given in Annex F.

6.4.4 Minimum transmit power

6.4.4.1 Definition and applicability

The minimum controlled output power of the BS is when the power control setting is set to a minimum value. This is when the power control indicates a minimum transmit output power is required.

The requirements in this subclause shall apply to base stations intended for general-purpose applications.

6.4.4.2 ~~Conformance~~Minimum ~~r~~Requirements

The DL minimum transmit power shall be lower than or equal to

Maximum output power - 30 dB.

The normative reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 [1] subclause 6.4.4.1.

6.4.4.3 Test purpose

The test purpose is to verify the ability of the BS to reduce its output power to a specified value.

6.4.4.4 Method of test

6.4.4.4.1 Initial conditions

(1) Connect the BS tester to the antenna connector of the BS under test.

(2) Set the parameters of the BS transmitted signal according to table 6.4.4.4.1.1.

(3) Operate the BS in such a mode that it is able to interpret received TPC commands

(4) Start BS transmission.

NOTE: The BS tester used for this test must have the ability

- to analyze the output signal of the BS under test with respect to thermal power;

- to simulate an UE with respect to the generation of TPC commands embedded in a valid UE signal.

Table 6.4.4.4.1.1: Parameters of the BS transmitted signal for minimum transmit power test

Parameter	Value/description
TDD Duty Cycle	TS i; i = 0, 1, 2, ..., 14: transmit, if i is even; receive, if i is odd.
Number of DPCH in each active TS	9
Power of each DPCH	1/9 of Base Station output power
Data content of DPCH	real life (sufficient irregular)

6.4.4.4.2 Procedure

(1) Configure the BS transmitter to enable power control steps of size 1 dB.

(2) Set the BS tester to produce a sequence of TPC commands related to all active DPCH, with content "Decrease Tx power". This sequence shall be sufficiently long so that the transmit output power of all active DPCH is controlled to reach its minimum, and shall be transmitted to the BS within the odd time slots TS i (receive time slots of the BS).

(3) Measure the power of the BS output signal over the 2464 active chips of an even time slot TS i (this excludes the guard period), and with a measurement filter that has a RRC filter response with a roll off $\alpha = 0,22$ and a bandwidth equal to the chip rate. The power is determined by calculating the RMS value of the signal samples at the measurement filter output taken at the decision points.

(4) Configure the BS transmitter to enable power control steps of 2 dB and of 3 dB, respectively, and repeat steps (2) and (3).

6.4.4.5 Test rRequirements

For all measurements, the minimum transmit power derived in step (4) of 6.4.4.4.2 shall be at least 3029,3 dB dB below the maximum output power as declared by the manufacturer; see 6.2.

NOTE: If the above Test Requirement differs from the Minimum Requirement, then the Test Tolerance applied for this test is non-zero. The Test Tolerance for this test is defined in subclause 5.11 and the explanation of how the Minimum Requirement has been relaxed by the Test Tolerance is given in Annex F.

6.4.5 Primary CCPCH power

6.4.5.1 Definition and applicability

Primary CCPCH power is the transmission power of the Primary Common Control Physical Channel averaged over the transmit timeslot. Primary CCPCH power is signaled on the BCH.

The requirements in this subclause shall apply to base stations intended for general-purpose applications.

6.4.5.2 ConformanceMinimum requirements

The error between the BCH-broadcast value of the Primary CCPCH power and the Primary CCPCH power averaged over the timeslot shall not exceed the values in table 6.4.5.2.1. The error is a function of the total power averaged over the timeslot, Pout, and the manufacturer's rated output power, PRAT.

Table 6.4.5.2.1: Errors between Primary CCPCH power and the broadcast value

Total power in slot, dB	PCCPCH power tolerance
PRAT - 3 < Pout ≤ PRAT + 2	+/- 2,5 dB
PRAT - 6 < P ≤ PRAT - 3	+/- 3,5 dB
PRAT - 13 < P ≤ PRAT - 6	+/- 5 dB

The normative reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 [1] subclause 6.4.5.

6.4.5.3 Test purpose

The power of the Primary CCPCH received by the UE, together with the information on the Primary CCPCH nominal transmit power signaled on the BCH, are used by the UE for path loss estimation and adjustment of its own transmit power. Therefore, deviations of the Primary CCPCH power from its nominal value are transposed by the UE into deviations from the wanted transmit power of the UE.

The test purpose is to verify that the Primary CCPCH power remains within its specified tolerances under normal and extreme conditions.

6.4.5.4 Method of test

6.4.5.4.1 Initial conditions

(1) Connect the BS tester to the antenna connector of the BS under test. The BS tester must have the ability to analyze the output signal of the BS under test with respect to code domain power, by applying the global in-channel Tx test method described in Annex C.

(2) Set the parameters of the BS transmitted signal according to table 6.4.5.4.1.1.

Table 6.4.5.4.1.1: Parameters of the BS transmitted signal for Primary CCPCH power testing

Parameter	Value/description
TDD Duty Cycle	TS i; i = 0, 1, 2, ..., 14: transmit, if i is even; receive, if i is odd.
Time slots carrying PCCPCH	TS 0 and TS 8
Number of additional DPCH in TS 0 and TS 8	3
BS output power setting	PRAT
Relative power of PCCPCH	¼ of BS output power
Relative power of each DPCH in TS 0 and TS 8	¼ of BS output power
Data content of DPCH	real life (sufficient irregular)

6.4.5.4.2 Procedure

(1) Measure the PCCPCH power in TS 0 and TS 8 by applying the global in-channel Tx test method described in Annex C.

(2) Reduce the base station output power by 2 dB, 5 dB and 13 dB, without changing the relative powers of the PCCPCH and the DPCHs, and repeat step (1) for each output power setting.

6.4.5.5 Test rRequirements

The Primary CCPCH power, measured according to subclause 6.4.5.4.2, shall be within the limits defined in table 6.4.5.5.1~~subclause 6.4.5.2~~.

Table 6.4.5.5.1: Test Requirements for errors between Primary CCPCH power and the broadcast value

Total power in slot, dB	PCCPCH power tolerance
PRAT - 3 < Pout ≤ PRAT + 2	+/- 3,3 dB
PRAT - 6 < P ≤ PRAT - 3	+/- 4,3 dB
PRAT - 13 < P ≤ PRAT - 6	+/- 5,8 dB

NOTE: If the above Test Requirement differs from the Minimum Requirement, then the Test Tolerance applied for this test is non-zero. The Test Tolerance for this test is defined in subclause 5.11 and the explanation of how the Minimum Requirement has been relaxed by the Test Tolerance is given in Annex F.

6.5 Transmit ON/OFF power

6.5.1 Transmit OFF power

6.5.1.1 Definition and applicability

The transmit OFF power is the maximum residual output power within the channel bandwidth when the BS does not transmit.

The requirements in this subclause shall apply to base stations intended for general purpose applications.

6.5.1.2 ~~Conformance~~Minimum ~~r~~Requirements

The transmit OFF power shall be less than –79 dBm measured with a filter that has a Root-Raised Cosine (RRC) filter response with a roll-off $\alpha = 0,22$ and a bandwidth equal to the chip rate.

The normative reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 [1] subclause 6.5.1.

6.5.1.3 Test purpose

This test verifies the ability of the BS to reduce its transmit OFF power to a value below the specified limit. This ability is needed to minimize the interference for other users receiving on the same frequency.

6.5.1.4 Method of test

6.5.1.4.1 Initial conditions

The conformance testing of transmit OFF power is included in the conformance testing of transmit ON/OFF time mask; therefore, see subclause 6.5.2.4.1 for initial conditions.

6.5.1.4.2 Procedure

The conformance testing of transmit OFF power is included in the conformance testing of transmit ON/OFF time mask; therefore, see subclause 6.5.2.4.2 for procedure.

6.5.1.5 Test ~~r~~Requirements

The conformance testing of transmit OFF power is included in the conformance testing of transmit ON/OFF time mask; therefore, see subclause 6.5.2.5 for test requirements.

6.5.2 Transmit ON/OFF time mask

6.5.2.1 Definition and applicability

The transmit ON/OFF time mask defines the ramping time allowed for the BS between transmit OFF power and transmit ON power.

The requirements in this subclause shall apply to base stations intended for general-purpose applications.

6.5.2.2 ~~Conformance~~Minimum ~~r~~Requirements

The transmit power level versus time should meet the mask specified in figure 6.5.2.2.1.

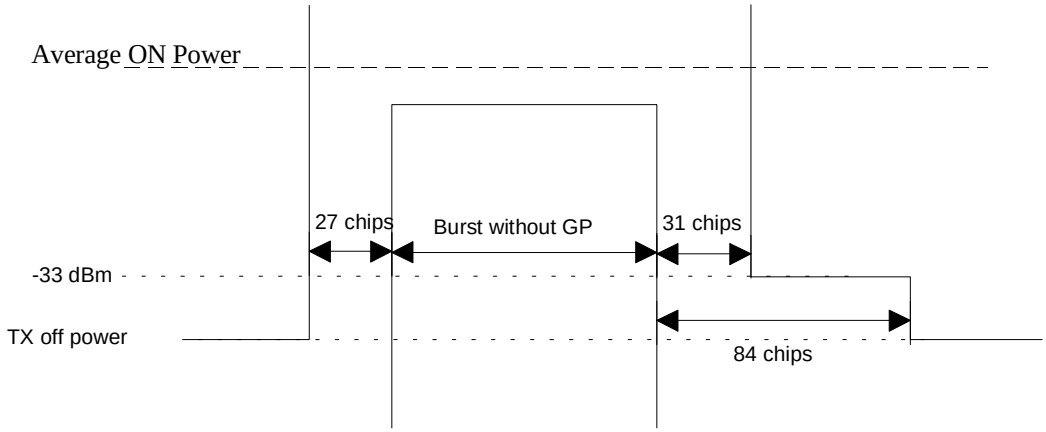

Figure 6.5.2.2.1: Transmit ON/OFF template

The normative reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 [1] subclause 6.5.2.

6.5.2.3 Test purpose

This test verifies the ability of the BS to reduce its transmit power outside of the active part of the Tx time slot (burst without guard period) to values below specified limits. This ability is needed to minimize the interference for other users receiving on the same frequency.

6.5.2.4 Method of test

6.5.2.4.1 Initial conditions

(1) Connect the power measuring equipment to the BS antenna connector.

(2) Set the parameters of the transmitted signal according to table 6.5.2.4.1.1.

Table 6.5.2.4.1.1: Parameters of the transmitted signal for transmit ON/OFF time mask test

Parameter	Value/description
TDD Duty Cycle	TS i; i = 0, 1, 2, ..., 14: transmit, if i is even; receive, if i is odd.
BS output power setting	PRAT
Number of DPCH in each active TS	9
Power of each DPCH	1/9 of Base Station output power
Data content of DPCH	Real life (sufficient irregular)

6.5.2.4.2 Procedure

(1) Measure the power of the BS output signal chipwise (i.e. averaged over time intervals of one chip duration) over the period starting 65 chips before the start of the odd time slots TS i (receive time slots of the BS), and ending 27 chips before the next even time slot (transmit time slot of the BS) starts, and with a measurement filter that has a RRC filter response with a roll off $\alpha = 0,22$ and a bandwidth equal to the chip rate. If the power measuring equipment is based on signal sampling, the sampling theorem shall be met. In this case, the power is determined by calculating the RMS value of the signal samples taken at the measurement filter output over one chip duration.

6.5.2.5 Test ~~r~~Requirements

Each value of the power measured according to subclause 6.5.2.4.2 shall be below – 32,3 dBm in the period from 32 chips to 84 chips after the burst and – 77 dBm in the period where the Tx OFF power specification is applicable~~the limits defined in figure 6.5.2.2.1 of subclause 6.5.2.2~~.

NOTE: If the above Test Requirement differs from the Minimum Requirement, then the Test Tolerance applied for this test is non-zero. The Test Tolerance for this test is defined in subclause 5.11 and the explanation of how the Minimum Requirement has been relaxed by the Test Tolerance is given in Annex F.

6.6 Output RF spectrum emissions

6.6.1 Occupied bandwidth

6.6.1.1 Definition and applicability

Occupied bandwidth is a measure of the bandwidth containing 99% of the total integrated power for transmitted spectrum and is centered on the assigned channel frequency.

The requirements in this subclause shall apply to base stations intended for general-purpose applications.

6.6.1.2 ~~Conformance~~Minimum ~~r~~Requirements

The occupied bandwidth shall be less than 5 MHz based on a chip rate of 3,84 Mcps.

The normative reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 [1] subclause 6.6.1.

6.6.1.3 Test purpose

The occupied bandwidth, defined in the Radio Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union ITU, is a useful concept for specifying the spectral properties of a given emission in the simplest possible manner; see also Recommendation ITU-R SM.328-9 [7]. The test purpose is to verify that the emission of the BS does not occupy an excessive bandwidth for the service to be provided and is, therefore, not likely to create interference to other users of the spectrum beyond undue limits.

6.6.1.4 Method of test

6.6.1.4.1 Initial conditions

(1) Connect the measuring equipment to the antenna connector of the BS under test.

(2) Set the parameters of the BS transmitted signal according to table 6.6.1.4.1.1.

Table 6.6.1.4.1.1: Parameters of the BS transmitted signal for occupied bandwidth testing

Parameter	Value/description
TDD Duty Cycle	TS i; i = 0, 1, 2, ..., 14: transmit, if i is even; receive, if i is odd.
BS output power setting	PRAT
Number of DPCH in each active TS	9
Power of each DPCH	1/9 of Base Station output power
Data content of DPCH	Real life (sufficient irregular)

6.6.1.4.2 Procedure

(1) Measure the power of the transmitted signal with a measurement filter of bandwidth 30 kHz. The characteristic of the filter shall be approximately Gaussian (typical spectrum analyzer filter). The centre frequency of the filter shall be stepped in contiguous 30 kHz steps from a minimum frequency, which shall be (7,5 – 0,015) MHz below the assigned channel frequency of the transmitted signal, up to a maximum frequency, which shall be (7,5 – 0,015) MHz above the assigned channel frequency of the transmitted signal. The time duration of each step shall be sufficiently long to capture one active time slot. The measured power shall be recorded for each step.

(2) Determine the total transmitted power by accumulating the recorded power measurement results of all steps.

(3) Sum up the recorded power measurement results, starting from the step at the minimum frequency defined in (1) up to the step at a lower limit frequency by which this sum is equal to or greater than 0.5 % of the total power determined in (2). This limit frequency is recorded as "Lower Frequency".

(4) Sum up the recorded power measurement results, starting from the step at the maximum frequency defined in (1) down to the step at an upper limit frequency by which this sum is equal to or greater than 0.5 % of the total power determined in (2). This limit frequency is recorded as "Upper Frequency".

(5) Calculate the occupied bandwidth as the difference between the "Upper Frequency" obtained in (3) and the "Lower Frequency" obtained in (4).

6.6.1.5 Test rRequirements

The occupied bandwidth calculated in step (5) of subclause 6.6.1.4.2 shall be less than 5 MHz.

NOTE: If the above Test Requirement differs from the Minimum Requirement, then the Test Tolerance applied for this test is non-zero. The Test Tolerance for this test is defined in subclause 5.11 and the explanation of how the Minimum Requirement has been relaxed by the Test Tolerance is given in Annex F.

6.6.2 Out of band emission

Out of band emissions are unwanted emissions immediately outside the channel bandwidth resulting from the modulation process and non-linearity in the transmitter but excluding spurious emissions. This out of band emission requirement is specified both in terms of a spectrum emission mask and adjacent channel power ratio for the transmitter.

6.6.2.1 Spectrum emission mask

6.6.2.1.1 Definition and applicability

The spectrum emission mask specifies the limit of the transmitter out of band emissions at frequency offsets from the assigned channel frequency of the wanted signal between 2,5 MHz and 12,5 MHz.

The mask defined in subclause 6.6.2.1.2 below may be mandatory in certain regions. In other regions this mask may not be applied.

6.6.2.1.2 ~~Conformance~~Minimum ~~r~~Requirements

For regions where this subclause applies, the requirement shall be met by a base station transmitting on a single RF carrier configured in accordance with the manufacturer's specification. Emissions shall not exceed the maximum level specified in tables 6.6.2.1.2.1 to 6.6.2.1.2.4 in the frequency range of f_offset from 2,515 MHz to f_offset_{max} from the carrier frequency, where:

- f_offset is the separation between the carrier frequency and the centre of the measurement filter
- f_offset_{max} is either 12,5 MHz or the offset to the UMTS Tx band edge as defined in subclause 4.2, whichever is the greater.

Table 6.6.2.1.2.1: Spectrum emission mask values, BS rated output power PRAT ≥ 43 dBm

	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_offset	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth
	2,515 MHz ≤ f_offset < 2,715 MHz	-14 dBm	30 kHz
	2,715 MHz ≤ f_offset < 3,515 MHz	- 14 - 15·(f_offset – 2,715) dBm	30 kHz
	3,515 MHz ≤ f_offset < 4,0 MHz	-26 dBm	30 kHz
	4,0 MHz ≤ f_offset < 8,0 MHz	-13 dBm	1 MHz
	8,0 MHz ≤ f_offset < f_offset_{max}	-13 dBm	1 MHz

Table 6.6.2.1.2.2: Spectrum emission mask values, BS rated output power 39 ≤ PRAT < 43 dBm

	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_offset	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth
	2,515 MHz ≤ f_offset < 2,715 MHz	-14 dBm	30 kHz
	2,715 MHz ≤ f_offset < 3,515 MHz	-14 - 15·(f_offset – 2,715) dBm	30 kHz
	3,515 MHz ≤ f_offset < 4,0 MHz	-26 dBm	30 kHz
	4,0 MHz ≤ f_offset < 8,0 MHz	-13 dBm	1 MHz
	8,0 MHz ≤ f_offset < f_offset_{max}	P – 56 dBm	1 MHz

Table 6.6.2.1.2.3: Spectrum emission mask values, BS rated output power 31 ≤ PRAT < 39 dBm

	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_offset	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth
	2,515 MHz ≤ f_offset < 2,715 MHz	P – 53 dBm	30 kHz
	2,715 MHz ≤ f_offset < 3,515 MHz	P – 53 - 15·(f_offset – 2,715) dBm	30 kHz
	3,515 MHz ≤ f_offset < 4,0 MHz	P – 65 dBm	30 kHz
	4,0 MHz ≤ f_offset < 8,0 MHz	P – 52 dBm	1 MHz
	8,0 MHz ≤ f_offset < f_offset_{max}	P – 56 dBm	1 MHz

Table 6.6.2.1.2.4: Spectrum emission mask values, BS rated output power PRAT < 31 dBm

	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_offset	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth
	2,515 MHz ≤ f_offset < 2,715 MHz	-22 dBm	30 kHz
	2,715 MHz ≤ f_offset < 3,515 MHz	-22 – 15·(f_offset – 2,715) dBm	30 kHz
	3,515 MHz ≤ f_offset < 4,0 MHz	-34 dBm	30 kHz
	4,0 MHz ≤ f_offset < 8,0 MHz	-21 dBm	1 MHz
	8,0 MHz ≤ f_offset < f_offset_{max}	-25 dBm	1 MHz

The normative reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 [1] subclause 6.6.2.1.

6.6.2.1.3 Test purpose

The test purpose is to verify that the BS out of band emissions do not result in undue interference to any other system (wideband, narrowband) operating at frequencies close to the assigned channel bandwidth of the wanted signal.

This test is independent of the characteristics of possible victim systems and, therefore, complements the tests on occupied bandwidth in 6.6.1 (verifying the spectral concentration of the BS Tx emissions) and on ACLR in 6.6.2.2 (simulating the perception of other UTRA receivers).

6.6.2.1.4 Method of test

6.6.2.1.4.1 Initial conditions

(1) Connect the measuring equipment to the antenna connector of the BS under test.

(2) Set the parameters of the BS transmitted signal according to table 6.6.2.1.4.1.1.

Table 6.6.2.1.4.1.1: Parameters of the BS transmitted signal for spectrum emission mask testing

Parameter	Value/description
TDD Duty Cycle	TS i; i = 0, 1, 2, ..., 14: transmit, if i is even; receive, if i is odd.
BS output power setting	PRAT
Number of DPCH in each active TS	9
Power of each DPCH	1/9 of Base Station output power
Data content of DPCH	real life (sufficient irregular)

6.6.2.1.4.2 Procedure

Measure the power of the BS spectrum emissions by applying measurement filters with bandwidths as specified in the relevant table in subclause 6.6.2.1.2. The characteristic of the filters shall be approximately Gaussian (typical spectrum analyzer filters). The centre frequency of the filter shall be stepped in contiguous steps over the ranges of frequency offsets f_offset as given in the tables. The step width shall be equal to the respective measurement bandwidth. The time duration of each step shall be sufficiently long to capture one active time slot.

For frequency offsets of the measurement filter centre frequency in the range 4,0 MHz ≤ f_offset < f_offset_{max}, the measurement shall be performed by applying filters with measurement bandwidth of 50 kHz or less and integrating the measured results over the nominal measurement bandwidth 1 MHz specified in the tables in subclause 6.6.2.1.2.1.

6.6.2.1.5 Test Rrequirements

The spectrum emissions measured according to subclause 6.6.2.1.4.2 shall not exceed the maximum level specified in tables 6.6.2.1.5.1 to 6.6.2.1.5.4 for the appropriate BS rated output power~~be within the mask defined in the relevant table of subclause 6.6.2.1.2~~.

Table 6.6.2.1.5.1: Test Requirements for spectrum emission mask values, BS rated output power PRAT ≥ 43 dBm

	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_offset	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth
	2,515 MHz ≤ f_offset < 2,715 MHz	-12,5 dBm	30 kHz
	2,715 MHz ≤ f_offset < 3,515 MHz	- 12,5 – 15·(f_offset – 2,715) dBm	30 kHz
	3,515 MHz ≤ f_offset < 4,0 MHz	-24,5 dBm	30 kHz
	4,0 MHz ≤ f_offset < 8,0 MHz	-11,5 dBm	1 MHz
	8,0 MHz ≤ f_offset < f_offset_{max}	-11,5 dBm	1 MHz

Table 6.6.2.1.5.2: Test Requirements for spectrum emission mask values, BS rated output power 39 ≤ PRAT < 43 dBm

	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_offset	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth
	2,515 MHz ≤ f_offset < 2,715 MHz	-12,5 dBm	30 kHz
	2,715 MHz ≤ f_offset < 3,515 MHz	-12,5 – 15·(f_offset – 2,715) dBm	30 kHz
	3,515 MHz ≤ f_offset < 4,0 MHz	-24,5 dBm	30 kHz
	4,0 MHz ≤ f_offset < 8,0 MHz	-11,5 dBm	1 MHz
	8,0 MHz ≤ f_offset < f_offset_{max}	P – 54,5 dBm	1 MHz

Table 6.6.2.1.5.3: Test Requirements for spectrum emission mask values, BS rated output power 31 ≤ PRAT < 39 dBm

	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_offset	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth
	2,515 MHz ≤ f_offset < 2,715 MHz	P – 51,5 dBm	30 kHz
	2,715 MHz ≤ f_offset < 3,515 MHz	P – 51,5 - 15·(f_offset – 2,715) dBm	30 kHz
	3,515 MHz ≤ f_offset < 4,0 MHz	P – 63,5 dBm	30 kHz
	4,0 MHz ≤ f_offset < 8,0 MHz	P – 50,5 dBm	1 MHz
	8,0 MHz ≤ f_offset < f_offset_{max}	P – 54,5 dBm	1 MHz

Table 6.6.2.1.5.4: Test Requirements for spectrum emission mask values, BS rated output power PRAT < 31 dBm

	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_offset	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth
	2,515 MHz ≤ f_offset < 2,715 MHz	-20,5 dBm	30 kHz
	2,715 MHz ≤ f_offset < 3,515 MHz	-20,5 – 15·(f_offset – 2,715) dBm	30 kHz
	3,515 MHz ≤ f_offset < 4,0 MHz	-32,5 dBm	30 kHz
	4,0 MHz ≤ f_offset < 8,0 MHz	-19,5 dBm	1 MHz
	8,0 MHz ≤ f_offset < f_offset_{max}	-23,5 dBm	1 MHz

NOTE: If the above Test Requirement differs from the Minimum Requirement, then the Test Tolerance applied for this test is non-zero. The Test Tolerance for this test is defined in subclause 5.11 and the explanation of how the Minimum Requirement has been relaxed by the Test Tolerance is given in Annex F.

6.6.2.2 Adjacent Channel Leakage power Ratio (ACLR)

6.6.2.2.1 Definition and applicability

Adjacent Channel Leakage power Ratio (ACLR) is the ratio of the transmitted power to the power measured in an adjacent channel. Both the transmitted and the adjacent channel power are measured through a matched filter (root raised cosine and roll-off 0,22) with a noise power bandwidth equal to the chip rate. The requirements shall apply for all configurations of BS (single carrier or multi-carrier), and for all operating modes foreseen by the manufacturer's specification.

The requirements in this subclause shall apply to base stations intended for general-purpose applications.

6.6.2.2.2 Minimum~~Conformance r~~Requirements

6.6.2.2.2.1 Minimum requirement

The ACLR shall be equal to or greater than the limits given in Table 6.6.2.2.2.1.1.

Table 6.6.2.2.2.1.1: BS ACLR limits

BS adjacent channel offset	ACLR limit
± 5 MHz	45 dB
± 10 MHz	55 dB

The normative reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 [1] subclause 6.6.2.2.1.

6.6.2.2.2.2 Requirement in case of operation in proximity to TDD BS or FDD BS operating on an adjacent frequency

In case the equipment is operated in proximity to another TDD BS or FDD BS on an adjacent frequency, the ACLR shall be equal to or greater than the value specified in Table 6.6.2.2.2.2.1.

Table 6.6.2.2.2.2.1: BS ACLR limits in case of operation in proximity

BS adjacent channel offset	ACLR limit
± 5 MHz	70 dB
± 10 MHz	70 dB

The requirement is based on the assumption that the coupling loss between the base stations is at least 84dB.

The normative reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 [1] subclause 6.6.2.2.2.

NOTE: The necessary dynamic range to very the conformance requirements specified in table 6.6.2.2.2.2.1 is at the limits of the capability of state-of-art measuring equipment.

6.6.2.2.2.3 Requirement in case of co-siting with TDD BS or FDD BS operating on an adjacent frequency

In case the equipment is co-sited to another TDD BS or FDD BS operating on an adjacent frequency, the ACLR is specified in terms of the absolute transmit power level of the BS measured in the adjacent channel. The maximum power level shall not exceed the limit in Table 6.6.2.2.2.3.1.

Table 6.6.2.2.2.3.1: BS ACLR limits in case of co-siting

BS adjacent channel offset	Maximum Level	Measurement Bandwidth
± 5 MHz	-80 dBm	3.84 MHz
± 10 MHz	-80 dBm	3.84 MHz

The normative reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 [1] subclause 6.6.2.2.3.

NOTE: The necessary dynamic range of the measuring equipment to verify the conformance requirements specified in table 6.6.2.2.2.3.1 is dependent on the BS output power. If the BS output power is larger than –10 dBm, the necessary dynamic range is beyond the capability of state-of-the-art measuring equipment; direct verification of the conformance requirements is not feasible. Alternatively, indirect measurement methods need to be defined.

6.6.2.2.3 Test purpose

The test purpose is to verify the ability of the BS to limit the interference produced by the transmitted signal to other UTRA receivers operating at the first or second adjacent RF channel.

6.6.2.2.4 Method of test

6.6.2.2.4.1 Initial conditions

(1) Connect the measuring equipment to the antenna connector of the BS under test.

(2) Set the parameters of the BS transmitted signal according to table 6.6.2.2.4.1.1.

Table 6.6.2.2.4.1.1: Parameters of the BS transmitted signal for ACLR testing

Parameter	Value/description
TDD Duty Cycle	TS i; i = 0, 1, 2, ..., 14: transmit, if i is even; receive, if i is odd.
BS output power setting	PRAT
Number of DPCH in each active TS	9
Power of each DPCH	1/9 of Base Station output power
Data content of DPCH	Real life (sufficient irregular)

6.6.2.2.4.2 Procedure

(1) Measure transmitted power over the 2464 active chips of the even time slots TS i (this excludes the guard period), and with a measurement filter that has a RRC filter response with a roll off $\alpha = 0{,}22$ and a bandwidth equal to the chip rate. The power is determined by calculating the RMS value of the signal samples at the measurement filter output taken at the decision points. (The global in-channel Tx test described in Annex C may be applied.)

(2) Average over TBD time slots.

(3) Measure interference power at the first lower adjacent RF channel (center frequency 5 MHz below the assigned channel frequency of the transmitted signal) over the useful part of the burst within the even time slots TS i (this excludes the guard period), and with a measurement filter that has a RRC filter response with a roll off $\alpha = 0{,}22$ and a bandwidth equal to the chip rate. The power is determined by calculating the RMS value of the signal samples at the measurement filter output taken with adherence to the sampling theorem.

(4) Average over TBD time slots.

(5) Calculate the ACLR by the ratio

ACLR = transmitted power acc. to (2) / interference power acc. to (4).

(6) Repeat steps (3), (4) and (5) for the second lower adjacent RF channel (center frequency 10 MHz below the assigned channel frequency of the transmitted signal) and also for the first and second upper adjacent RF channel (center frequency 5 MHz and 10 MHz above the assigned channel frequency of the transmitted signal, respectively).

6.6.2.2.5 Test ~~r~~Requirements

The ACLR calculated in step (5) of subclause 6.6.2.2.4.2 shall be equal or greater than the limits given in table 6.6.2.2.~~2.1~~5.1 or table 6.6.2.2.~~2.2.1~~5.2, respectively. In case the equipment is co-sited to another TDD BS or FDD BS

operating on an adjacent frequency, the interference power at the first and second adjacent channel measured according to steps (3) and (4) of subclause 6.6.2.2.4.2 shall not exceed the maximum level specified in table 6.6.2.2.~~2.3.1~~5.3.

Table 6.6.2.2.5.1: BS ACLR Test Requirements

BS adjacent channel offset	ACLR limit
± 5 MHz	44,2 dB
± 10 MHz	54,2 dB

Table 6.6.2.2.5.2: BS ACLR Test Requirements in case of operation in proximity

BS adjacent channel offset	ACLR limit
± 5 MHz	66 dB
± 10 MHz	66 dB

Table 6.6.2.2.5.3: BS ACLR Test Requirements in case of co-siting

BS adjacent channel offset	Maximum Level	Measurement Bandwidth
± 5 MHz	-[80 dBm - TT]	3.84 MHz
± 10 MHz	-[80 dBm - TT]	3.84 MHz

NOTE: If the above Test Requirement differs from the Minimum Requirement, then the Test Tolerance applied for this test is non-zero. The Test Tolerance for this test is defined in subclause 5.11 and the explanation of how the Minimum Requirement has been relaxed by the Test Tolerance is given in Annex F.

6.6.3 Spurious emissions

6.6.3.1 Definition and applicability

Spurious emissions are emissions which are caused by unwanted transmitter effects such as harmonics emission, parasitic emission, intermodulation products and frequency conversion products, but exclude out of band emissions. This is measured at the base station RF output port.

The requirements in this subclause shall apply to base stations intended for general-purpose applications.

6.6.3.2 ~~Conformance~~Minimum ~~r~~Requirements

6.6.3.2.1 Mandatory requirements

The requirements of either subclause 6.6.3.2.1.1 or subclause 6.6.3.2.1.2 shall apply whatever the type of transmitter considered (single carrier or multi-carrier). It applies for all transmission modes foreseen by the manufacturer.

Either requirement applies at frequencies within the specified frequency ranges which are more than 12.5 MHz under the first carrier frequency used or more than 12.5 MHz above the last carrier frequency used.

6.6.3.2.1.1 Spurious emissions (Category A)

The following requirements shall be met in cases where Category A limits for spurious emissions, as defined in ITU-R Recommendation SM.329-7 [6], are applied.

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the maximum level given in Table 6.6.3.2.1.1.1.

Table 6.6.3.2.1.1.1: BS Mandatory spurious emissions limits, Category A

Band	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
9 kHz – 150 kHz	-13 dBm	1 kHz	Bandwidth as in ITU SM.329-7, s4.1
150 kHz – 30 MHz		10 kHz	Bandwidth as in ITU SM.329-7, s4.1
30 MHz – 1 GHz		100 kHz	Bandwidth as in ITU SM.329-7, s4.1
1 GHz – 12,75 GHz		1 MHz	Upper frequency as in ITU SM.329-7, s2.6

The normative reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 [1] subclause 6.6.3.1.1.1.

6.6.3.2.1.2 Spurious emissions (Category B)

The following requirements shall be met in cases where Category B limits for spurious emissions, as defined in ITU-R Recommendation SM.329-7 [6], are applied.

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the maximum levels given in Table 6.6.3.2.1.2.1.

Table 6.6.3.2.1.2.1: BS Mandatory spurious emissions limits, Category B

Band	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
9 kHz – 150 kHz	-36 dBm	1 kHz	Bandwidth as in ITU SM.329-7, s4.1
150 kHz – 30 MHz	-36 dBm	10 kHz	Bandwidth as in ITU SM.329-7, s4.1
30 MHz – 1 GHz	-36 dBm	100 kHz	Bandwidth as in ITU SM.329-7, s4.1
1 GHz – Fc1 - 60 MHz or Fl - 10 MHz *whichever is the higher*	-30 dBm	1 MHz	Bandwidth as in ITU SM.329-7, s4.1
Fc1 - 60 MHz or Fl - 10 MHz *whichever is the higher* – Fc1 - 50 MHz or Fl -10 MHz *whichever is the higher*	-25 dBm	1 MHz	Specification in accordance with ITU-R SM.329-7, s4.1
Fc1 - 50 MHz or Fl -10 MHz *whichever is the higher* – Fc2 + 50 MHz or Fu +10 MHz *whichever is the lower*	-15 dBm	1 MHz	Specification in accordance with ITU-R SM.329-7, s4.1
Fc2 + 50 MHz or Fu + 10 MHz *whichever is the lower* – Fc2 + 60 MHz or Fu + 10 MHz *whichever is the lower*	-25 dBm	1 MHz	Specification in accordance with ITU-R SM.329-7, s4.1
Fc2 + 60 MHz or Fu + 10 MHz *whichever is the lower* – 12,5 GHz	-30 dBm	1 MHz	Bandwidth as in ITU-R SM.329-7, s4.1. Upper frequency as in ITU-R SM.329-7, s2.6

Fc1: Center frequency of emission of the first carrier transmitted by the BS

Fc2: Center frequency of emission of the last carrier transmitted by the BS

Fl : Lower frequency of the band in which TDD operates

Fu : Upper frequency of the band in which TDD operates

The normative reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 [1] subclause 6.6.3.1.2.1.

6.6.3.2.2 Co-existence with GSM

6.6.3.2.2.1 Operation in the same geographic area

This requirement may be applied for the protection of GSM 900 MS in geographic areas in which both GSM 900 and UTRA are deployed.

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the maximum level given in Table 6.6.3.2.2.1.1.

Table 6.6.3.2.2.1.1: BS Spurious emissions limits for BS in geographic coverage area of GSM 900 MS receiver

Band	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
921 MHz – 960 MHz	-57 dBm	100 kHz	

The normative reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 [1] subclause 6.6.3.2.1.1.

6.6.3.2.2.2 Co-located base stations

This requirement may be applied for the protection of GSM 900 BTS receivers when GSM 900 BTS and UTRA BS are co-located.

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the maximum level given in Table 6.6.3.2.2.2.1.

Table 6.6.3.2.2.2.1: BS Spurious emissions limits for protection of the GSM 900 BTS receiver

Band	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
876 MHz – 915 MHz	–98 dBm	100 kHz	

The normative reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 [1] subclause 6.6.3.2.2.1.

6.6.3.2.3 Co-existence with DCS 1800

6.6.3.2.3.1 Operation in the same geographic area

This requirement may be applied for the protection of DCS 1800 MS in geographic areas in which both DCS 1800 and UTRA are deployed.

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the maximum level given in Table 6.6.3.2.3.1.1.

Table 6.6.3.2.3.1.1: BS Spurious emissions limits for BS in geographic coverage area of DCS 1800 MS receiver

Band	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
1805 MHz – 1880 MHz	-47 dBm	100 kHz	

The normative reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 [1] subclause 6.6.3.3.1.1.

6.6.3.2.3.2 Co-located base stations

This requirement may be applied for the protection of DCS 1800 BTS receivers when DCS 1800 BTS and UTRA BS are co-located.

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the maximum level given in Table 6.6.3.2.3.2.1.

Table 6.6.3.2.3.2.1: BS Spurious emissions limits for BS co-located with DCS 1800 BTS

Band	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
1710 MHz – 1785 MHz	-98 dBm	100 kHz	

The normative reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 [1] subclause 6.6.3.3.3.1.

6.6.3.2.4 Co-existence with UTRA FDD

6.6.3.2.4.1 Operation in the same geographic area

This requirement may be applied to geographic areas in which both UTRA TDD and UTRA FDD are deployed.

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the maximum level given in Table 6.6.3.2.4.1.1.

Table 6.6.3.2.4.1.1: BS Spurious emissions limits for BS in geographic coverage area of UTRA FDD

Band	Maximum Level	Measurement Bandwidth	Note
1920 – 1980 MHz	-32 dBm	1 MHz	
2110 – 2170 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	

The normative reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 [1] subclause 6.6.3.4.1.1.

6.6.3.2.4.2 Co-located base stations

This requirement may be applied for the protection of UTRA FDD BS receivers when UTRA TDD BS and UTRA FDD BS are co-located.

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the maximum level given in Table 6.6.3.2.4.2.1.

Table 6.6.3.2.4.2.1: BS Spurious emissions limits for BS co-located with UTRA FDD

Band	Maximum Level	Measurement Bandwidth	Note
1920 – 1980 MHz	-86 dBm	1 MHz	
2110 – 2170 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	

The normative reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 [1] subclause 6.6.3.4.2.1.

6.6.3.3 Test purpose

The test purpose is to verify the ability of the BS to limit the interference caused by unwanted transmitter effects to other systems operating at frequencies which are more than 12,5 MHz away from of the UTRA band used.

6.6.3.4 Method of test

6.6.3.4.1 Initial conditions

(1) Connect the measuring equipment to the antenna connector of the BS under test.

(2) Set the parameters of the BS transmitted signal according to table 6.6.3.4.1.1.

Table 6.6.3.4.1.1: Parameters of the BS transmitted signal for spurious emissions testing

Parameter	Value/description
TDD Duty Cycle	TS i; i = 0, 1, 2, ..., 14: transmit, if i is even; receive, if i is odd.
BS output power setting	PRAT
Number of DPCH in each active TS	9
Power of each DPCH	1/9 of Base Station output power
Data content of DPCH	real life (sufficient irregular)

6.6.3.4.2 Procedure

Measure the power of the spurious emissions by applying measurement filters with bandwidths as specified in the relevant tables of 6.6.3.2. The characteristic of the filters shall be approximately Gaussian (typical spectrum analyzer filters). The center frequency of the filter shall be stepped in contiguous steps over the frequency bands as given in the tables. The step width shall be equal to the respective measurement bandwidth. The time duration of each step shall be sufficiently long to capture one active time slot.

6.6.3.5 Test ~~r~~Requirements

The spurious emissions measured according to subclause 6.6.3.4.2 shall not exceed the limits specified in the relevant tables of 6.6.3.2.

NOTE: If the above Test Requirement differs from the Minimum Requirement, then the Test Tolerance applied for this test is non-zero. The Test Tolerance for this test is defined in subclause 5.11 and the explanation of how the Minimum Requirement has been relaxed by the Test Tolerance is given in Annex F.

6.7 Transmit intermodulation

6.7.1 Definition and applicability

The transmit intermodulation performance is a measure of the capability of the transmitter to inhibit the generation of signals in its non linear elements caused by presence of the wanted signal and an interfering signal reaching the transmitter via the antenna.

The transmit intermodulation level is the power of the intermodulation products when a CDMA modulated interference signal is injected into the antenna connector at a level of 30 dB lower than that of the subject signal. The frequency of the interference signal shall be ±5 MHz, ±10 MHz and ±15 MHz offset from the subject signal.

The requirements in this subclause shall apply to base stations intended for general-purpose applications.

6.7.2 ~~Conformance~~Minimum ~~r~~Requirements

The transmit intermodulation level shall not exceed the out of band or the spurious emission requirements of subclause 6.6.2 and 6.6.3, respectively.

The normative reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 [1] subclause 6.7.1.

6.7.3 Test purpose

The test purpose is to verify the ability of the BS transmitter to restrict the generation of intermodulation products in its non linear elements caused by presence of the wanted signal and an interfering signal reaching the transmitter via the antenna to below specified levels.

6.7.4 Method of test

6.7.4.1 Initial conditions

(1) Connect the measuring equipment, the BS under test and the CDMA signal generator as shown in figure 6.7.4.1.1.

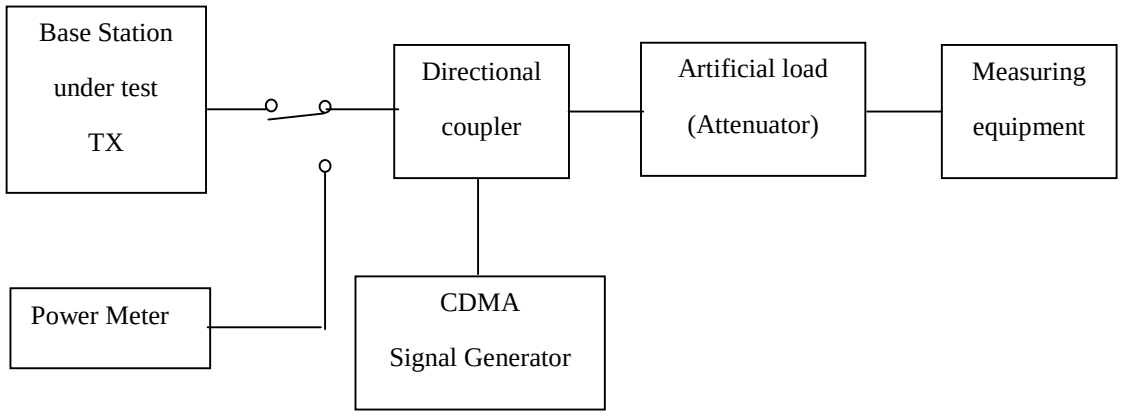

Figure 6.7.4.1.1: Measuring setup for Base Station transmit intermodulation testing

(2) Set the parameters of the BS transmitted signal according to table 6.7.4.1.1.

Table 6.7.4.1.1: Parameters of the BS transmitted signal for transmit intermodulation testing

Parameter	Value/description
TDD Duty Cycle	TS i; i = 0, 1, 2, ..., 14: transmit, if i is odd; receive, if i is even.
BS output power setting	PRAT
Number of DPCH in each active TS	9
Power of each DPCH	1/9 of Base Station output power
Data content of DPCH	real life (sufficient irregular)

(3) Configure the CDMA signal generator to produce an interference signal with a level of 30 dB lower than that of the BS transmitted signal. The interference signal shall be like-modulated as the BS transmitted signal, and the active time slots of both signals shall be synchronized. The frequency of the interference signal shall be ±5 MHz, ±10 MHz and ±15 MHz offset from the BS transmitted signal.

6.7.4.2 Procedure

Apply the test procedures for out of band and spurious emissions as described in 6.6.2 and 6.6.3, respectively. The frequency band occupied by the interference signal are excluded from the measurements.

6.7.5 Test ~~r~~Requirements

The ~~conformance r~~Test Requirements for out of band and spurious emissions as specified in subclauses 6.6.2.1.5 (Spectrum emission mask), 6.6.2.2.5 (ACLR) and 6.6.3.5 (Spurious emissions) shall be met.

NOTE: If the above Test Requirement differs from the Minimum Requirement, then the Test Tolerance applied for this test is non-zero. The Test Tolerance for this test is defined in subclause 5.11 and the explanation of how the Minimum Requirement has been relaxed by the Test Tolerance is given in Annex F.

6.8 Transmit Modulation

6.8.1 Modulation accuracy

6.8.1.1 Definition and applicability

The modulation accuracy is a measure of the difference between the measured waveform and the theoretical modulated waveform (the error vector). A quantitative measure of the modulation accuracy is the error vector magnitude (EVM) which is defined as the square root of the ratio of the mean error vector power to the mean reference signal power expressed as %. The measurement interval is one timeslot.

The requirements in this subclause shall apply to base stations intended for general-purpose applications.

NOTE: The theoretical modulated waveform shall be calculated on the basis that the transmit pulse shaping filter is a root-raised cosine (RRC) with roll-off α =0,22 in the frequency domain. The impulse response of the chip impulse filter $RC_0(t)$ is

$$RC_0(t) = \frac{\sin\left(\pi \frac{t}{T_C}(1-\alpha)\right) + 4\alpha \frac{t}{T_C}\cos\left(\pi \frac{t}{T_C}(1+\alpha)\right)}{\pi \frac{t}{T_C}\left(1-\left(4\alpha \frac{t}{T_C}\right)^2\right)}$$

Where the roll-off factor α = 0,22 and the chip duration $T_C = \frac{1}{chiprate} \approx 0.26042\mu s$.

6.8.1.2 ~~Conformance~~ Minimum rRequirements

The error vector magnitude (EVM) shall not exceed 12,5 %. The requirement is valid over the total power dynamic range as specified in subclause 6.4.3 of TS 25.105.

The normative reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 [1] subclause 6.8.2.1.

6.8.1.3 Test purpose

The test purpose is to verify the ability of the BS transmitter to generate a sufficient precise waveform and thus to enable the UE receiver to achieve the specified error performance.

6.8.1.4 Method of test

6.8.1.4.1 Initial conditions

(1) Connect the measuring equipment to the antenna connector of the BS under test.

(2) Set the parameters of the BS transmitted signal according to table 6.8.1.4.1.1.

Table 6.8.1.4.1.1: Parameters of the BS transmitted signal for modulation accuracy testing

Parameter	Value/description
TDD Duty Cycle	TS i; i = 0, 1, 2, ..., 14: transmit, if i is even; receive, if i is odd.
Number of DPCH in each active TS	1
BS power setting	PRAT
Data content of DPCH	real life (sufficient irregular)

6.8.1.4.2 Procedure

(1) Measure the error vector magnitude (EVM) by applying the global in-channel Tx test method described in Annex C.

(2) Set the BS output power to PRAT – 30 dB and repeat step (1) above.

6.8.1.5 Test ~~r~~Requirements

The error vector magnitude (EVM) measured according to subclause 6.8.1.4.2 shall not exceed 12,5 %.

NOTE: If the above Test Requirement differs from the Minimum Requirement, then the Test Tolerance applied for this test is non-zero. The Test Tolerance for this test is defined in subclause 5.11 and the explanation of how the Minimum Requirement has been relaxed by the Test Tolerance is given in Annex F.

6.8.2 Peak code domain error

6.8.2.1 Definition and applicability

The code domain error is computed by projecting the error vector power onto the code domain at a specific spreading factor. The error power for each code is defined as the ratio to the mean power of the reference waveform expressed in dB. And the Peak Code Domain Error is defined as the maximum value for Code Domain Error. The measurement interval is one timeslot.

The requirements in this subclause shall apply to base stations intended for general-purpose applications.

6.8.2.2 ~~Conformance~~Minimum ~~r~~Requirements

The peak code domain error shall not exceed -28 dB at spreading factor 16.

The normative reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 [1] subclause 6.8.3.1.

6.8.2.3 Test purpose

The test purpose is to verify the ability of the BS transmitter to limit crosstalk among codes and thus to enable the UE receiver to achieve the specified error performance.

6.8.2.4 Method of test

6.8.2.4.1 Initial conditions

(1) Connect the measuring equipment to the antenna connector of the BS under test.

(2) Set the parameters of the BS transmitted signal according to table 6.8.2.4.1.1.

Table 6.8.2.4.1.1: Parameters of the BS transmitted signal

Parameter	Value/description
TDD Duty Cycle	TS i; i = 0, 1, 2, ..., 14: transmit, if i is even; receive, if i is odd.
BS output power setting	PRAT
Number of DPCH in each active TS	9
Power of each DPCH	1/9 of Base Station output power
Data content of DPCH	real life (sufficient irregular)
Spreading factor	16

6.8.2.4.2 Procedure

Measure the peak code domain error by applying the global in-channel Tx test method described in Annex C.

6.8.2.5 Test rRequirements

The peak code domain error measured according to subclause 6.8.2.4.2 shall not exceed –27~~8~~ dB.

NOTE: If the above Test Requirement differs from the Minimum Requirement, then the Test Tolerance applied for this test is non-zero. The Test Tolerance for this test is defined in subclause 5.11 and the explanation of how the Minimum Requirement has been relaxed by the Test Tolerance is given in Annex F.

3GPP TSG RAN WG4 Meeting #16 **R4-010388**

Vienna, Austria 19th - 23rd February 2001

CR-Form-v3

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **25.142** **CR** **53** ⌘ rev **-** ⌘ Current version: **3.4.0** ⌘

*For **HELP** on using this form, see bottom of this page or look at the pop-up text over the ⌘ symbols.*

Proposed change affects: ⌘ (U)SIM ☐ ME/UE ☐ Radio Access Network ☒ Core Network ☐

Title:	⌘	Handling of Test Tolerances – Clause 7 "Receiver characteristics"
Source:	⌘	RAN WG4
Work item code:	⌘	***Date:*** ⌘ 19 February 2001
Category:	⌘	**F** ***Release:*** ⌘ R99

Use one of the following categories:
- ***F*** *(essential correction)*
- ***A*** *(corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)*
- ***B*** *(Addition of feature),*
- ***C*** *(Functional modification of feature)*
- ***D*** *(Editorial modification)*

Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.

Use one of the following releases:

2	*(GSM Phase 2)*
R96	*(Release 1996)*
R97	*(Release 1997)*
R98	*(Release 1998)*
R99	*(Release 1999)*
REL-4	*(Release 4)*
REL-5	*(Release 5)*

Reason for change:	⌘	Current test limits do not make allowances for test tolerances
Summary of change:	⌘	Introduction of new terminology (replacement of "conformance requirements" by "minimum requirements") and modification of test requirements (where applicable), taking into account the test tolerances of each parameter
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	Conformance tests would be performed against incorrect test limits.

Clauses affected:	⌘	7
Other specs affected:	⌘	☐ Other core specifications ⌘ ☐ Test specifications ☐ O&M Specifications
Other comments:	⌘	

How to create CRs using this form:

Comprehensive information and tips about how to create CRs can be found at: http://www.3gpp.org/3G_Specs/CRs.htm. Below is a brief summary:

1) Fill out the above form. The symbols above marked ⌘ contain pop-up help information about the field that they are closest to.

2) Obtain the latest version for the release of the specification to which the change is proposed. Use the MS Word "revision marks" feature (also known as "track changes") when making the changes. All 3GPP specifications can be downloaded from the 3GPP server under ftp://www.3gpp.org/specs/ For the latest version, look for the directory name with the latest date e.g. 2000-09 contains the specifications resulting from the September 2000 TSG meetings.

3) With "track changes" disabled, paste the entire CR form (use CTRL-A to select it) into the specification just in front of the clause containing the first piece of changed text. Delete those parts of the specification which are not relevant to the change request.

7 Receiver characteristics

7.1 General

All tests unless otherwise stated in this subclause shall be conducted on Base Station Systems fitted with a full complement of Transceivers for the configuration. The manufacturer shall provide appropriate logical or physical test access to perform all tests in this subclause. Measurements shall include any RX multicoupler.

The tests in clause 7 assume that the receiver is not equipped with diversity. For receivers with diversity, the tests may be performed by applying the specified signals to one of the receiver inputs, and terminating or disabling the other(s). The tests and requirements are otherwise unchanged.

For receivers with diversity, testing of conformance shall be performed by applying the specified signals to one of the receiver inputs, and terminating or disabling the other(s).

In all the relevant subclauses in this clause all Bit Error Ratio (BER), Residual BER (RBER) and Frame Erasure Ratio (FER) measurements shall be carried out according to the general rules for statistical testing.

Unless detailed the receiver characteristic are specified at each antenna connector of the BS.

7.2 Reference sensitivity level

7.2.1 Definition and applicability

The reference sensitivity is the minimum receiver input power measured at the antenna connector at which the BER does not exceed the specific value.

The requirements in this subclause shall apply to base stations intended for general-purpose applications.

7.2.2 ~~Conformance~~Minimum ~~r~~Requirements

For the measurement channel specified in Annex A.2.1, the reference sensitivity level and performance of the BS shall be as specified in table 7.2.2.1 below.

Table 7.2.2.1: BS reference sensitivity levels~~

Data rate	BS reference sensitivity level (dBm)	BER
12,2 kbps	-109 dBm	BER shall not exceed 0,001

The normative reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 [1] subclause 7.2.1.

7.2.3 Test purpose

The test purpose is to verify the ability of the BS to receive a prescribed single-code test signal of minimum input power under defined conditions (no interference, no multipath propagation) with a BER not exceeding a specified limit. This test is also used as a reference case for other tests to allow the assessment of degradations due to various sources of interference.

7.2.4 Method of test

7.2.4.1 Initial conditions

(1) Connect the BS tester (UE simulator) to the antenna connector of one BS Rx port.

(2) Terminate or disable any other BS Rx port not under test.

(3) Start transmission from the BS tester to the BS using the UL reference measurement channel (12~~,~~2 kbps) defined in Annex A.2.1.

(4) The level of the BS tester output signal measured at the BS antenna connector shall be adjusted to ~~-109 dBm~~the Test Requirement for the BS reference sensitivity level specified in table 7.2.5.1.

7.2.4.2 Procedure

(1) Measure the BER by comparing the bit sequence of the information data transmitted by the BS tester with the bit sequence obtained from the BS receiver.

(2) Interchange the connections of the BS Rx ports and repeat the measurement according to (1).

7.2.5 Test ~~r~~Requirements

For any BS Rx port tested, the measured BER at the Test Requirement of the BS reference sensitivity level specified in table 7.2.5.1 shall not exceed 0,001.

Table 7.2.5.1: Test Requirement for BS reference sensitivity level

Data rate	BS reference sensitivity level (dBm)	BER
12,2 kbps	-108,3 dBm	BER shall not exceed 0,001

NOTE: If the above Test Requirement differs from the Minimum Requirement, then the Test Tolerance applied for this test is non-zero. The Test Tolerance for this test is defined in subclause 5.11 and the explanation of how the Minimum Requirement has been relaxed by the Test Tolerance is given in Annex F.

7.3 Dynamic range

7.3.1 Definition and applicability

Receiver dynamic range is the receiver ability to handle a rise of interference in the reception frequency channel. The receiver shall fulfil a specified BER requirement for a specified sensitivity degradation of the wanted signal in the presence of an interfering AWGN signal in the same reception frequency channel.

The requirements in this subclause shall apply to base stations intended for general-purpose applications.

7.3.2 ~~Conformance~~Minimum requirements

The BER shall not exceed 0,001 for the parameters specified in table 7.3.2.1.

Table 7.3.2.1: Dynamic Range

Parameter	Level	Unit
Data rate	12,2	kbit/s
Wanted signal	<REFSENS> + 30 dB	dBm
Interfering AWGN signal	-73	dBm/3,84 MHz

The normative reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 [1] subclause 7.3.

7.3.3 Test purpose

The test purpose is to verify the ability of the BS to receive a prescribed single-code test signal of maximum input power under defined conditions (specified interference, no multipath) with a BER not exceeding a specified limit.

7.3.4 Method of test

7.3.4.1 Initial conditions

(1) Connect the BS tester (UE simulator), generating the wanted signal, and a band-limited white noise source, generating the interfering AWGN signal, to the antenna connector of one BS Rx port.

(2) Terminate or disable any other BS Rx port not under test.

(3) Start transmission from the BS tester to the BS using the UL reference measurement channel (12~~,~~2 kbps) defined in Annex A.2.1.

(4) The level of the BS tester output signal measured at the BS antenna connector shall be adjusted as specified in table 7.3.~~2~~5.1.

(5) The power spectral density of the band-limited white noise source measured at the BS antenna connector shall be adjusted as specified in table 7.3.~~2~~5.1. The minimum bandwidth of the white noise source shall be 1,5 times the chip rate (5,76 MHz for a chip rate of 3,84 MHz).

7.3.4.2 Procedure

(1) Measure the BER by comparing the bit sequence of the information data transmitted by the BS tester with the bit sequence obtained from the BS receiver.

(2) Interchange the connections of the BS Rx ports and repeat the measurement according to (1)

7.3.5 Test ~~r~~Requirements

For any BS Rx port tested, the measured BER shall not exceed 0,001~~.~~ for the parameters specified in table 7.3.5.1.

Table 7.3.5.1: Test Requirements for Dynamic Range

Parameter	Level	Unit
Data rate	12,2	kbit/s
Wanted signal	<REFSENS> + 31,2 dB	dBm
Interfering AWGN signal	-73	dBm/3,84 MHz

NOTE: If the above Test Requirement differs from the Minimum Requirement, then the Test Tolerance applied for this test is non-zero. The Test Tolerance for this test is defined in subclause 5.11 and the explanation of how the Minimum Requirement has been relaxed by the Test Tolerance is given in Annex F.

7.4 Adjacent Channel Selectivity (ACS)

7.4.1 Definition and applicability

Adjacent channel selectivity (ACS) is a measure of the receiver ability to receive a wanted signal at its assigned channel frequency in the presence of an adjacent channel signal at a given frequency offset from the center frequency of the assigned channel.

The requirements in this subclause shall apply to base stations intended for general-purpose applications.

7.4.2 ~~Conformance~~Minimum requirements

The BER, measured on the wanted signal in the presence of an interfering signal, shall not exceed 0,001 for the parameters specified in table 7.4.2.~~2~~.1.

Table 7.4.2.~~2.~~1: Parameters of the wanted signal and the interfering signal for ACS testing

Parameter	Level	Unit
Data rate	12,2	kbit/s
Wanted signal	Reference sensitivity level + 6 dB	dBm
Interfering signal	-52	dBm
Fuw (modulated)	5	MHz
NOTE: Fuw is the frequency offset of the unwanted interfering signal from the assigned channel frequency of the wanted signal.		

The normative reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 [1] subclause 7.4.1.

7.4.3 Test purpose

The test purpose is to verify the ability of the BS receiver filter to sufficiently suppress interfering signals in the channels adjacent to the wanted channel.

7.4.4 Method of test

7.4.4.1 Initial conditions

(1) Connect an UE simulator operating at the assigned channel frequency of the wanted signal and a signal generator used to produce the interfering signal in the adjacent channel to the antenna connector of one Rx port.

(2) Terminate or disable any other Rx port not under test.

(3) Start transmission from the BS tester to the BS using the UL reference measurement channel (12~~,~~2 kbps) defined in Annex A.2.1. The level of the UE simulator signal measured at the BS antenna connector shall be adjusted to the value specified in table 7.4.2.~~2.~~1.

(4) Set the signal generator to produce an interfering signal that is equivalent to a continuous wideband CDMA signal with one code of chip frequency 3,84 Mchip/s, filtered by an RRC transmit pulse-shaping filter with roll-off $\alpha = 0,22$. The level of the interfering signal measured at the BS antenna connector shall be adjusted to the value specified in table 7.4.2.~~2.~~1.

7.4.4.2 Procedure

(1) Set the center frequency of the interfering signal to 5 MHz above the assigned channel frequency of the wanted signal.

(2) Measure the BER of the wanted signal at the BS receiver.

(3) Set the center frequency of the interfering signal to 5 MHz below the assigned channel frequency of the wanted signal.

(4) Measure the BER of the wanted signal at the BS receiver.

(5) Interchange the connections of the BS Rx ports and repeat the measurements according to steps (1) to (4).

7.4.5 Test ~~r~~Requirements

The BER measured according to subclause 7.4.4.2 ~~to~~ shall not exceed 0,001.

NOTE: If the above Test Requirement differs from the Minimum Requirement, then the Test Tolerance applied for this test is non-zero. The Test Tolerance for this test is defined in subclause 5.11 and the explanation of how the Minimum Requirement has been relaxed by the Test Tolerance is given in Annex F.

7.5 Blocking characteristics

7.5.1 Definition and applicability

The blocking characteristics is a measure of the receiver ability to receive a wanted signal at its assigned channel frequency in the presence of an unwanted interferer on frequencies other than those of the adjacent channels. The blocking performance shall apply at all frequencies as specified in tables 7.5.2.1, 7.5.2.2 or 7.5.2.3 respectively, using a 1 MHz step size.

The requirements in this subclause shall apply to base stations intended for general-purpose applications.

7.5.2 ~~Conformance~~Minimum ~~r~~Requirements

The static reference performance as specified in clause 7.2 should be met with a wanted and an interfering signal coupled to the BS antenna input using the parameters specified in tables 7.5.2.1,7.5.2.2 or 7.5.2.3, respectively.

Table 7.5.2.1: Blocking requirements for operating bands defined in subclause 4.2 a)

Center frequency of interfering signal	Interfering signal level	Wanted signal level	Minimum offset of interfering signal	Type of interfering signal
1900 – 1920 MHz, 2010 – 2025 MHz	-40 dBm	<REFSENS> + 6 dB	10 MHz	WCDMA signal with one code
1880 – 1900 MHz, 1990 – 2010 MHz, 2025 – 2045 MHz	-40 dBm	<REFSENS> + 6 dB	10 MHz	WCDMA signal with one code
1920 – 1980 MHz	-40 dBm	<REFSENS> + 6 dB	10 MHz	WCDMA signal with one code
1 - 1880 MHz, 1980 – 1990 MHz, 2045 – 12750 MHz	-15 dBm	<REFSENS> + 6 dB	—	CW carrier

Table 7.5.2.2: Blocking requirements for operating bands defined in subclause 4.2 b)

Center frequency of interfering signal	Interfering signal level	Wanted signal level	Minimum offset of interfering signal	Type of interfering signal
1850 – 1990 MHz	-40 dBm	<REFSENS> + 6 dB	10 MHz	WCDMA signal with one code
1830 – 1850 MHz, 1990 – 2010 MHz	-40 dBm	<REFSENS> + 6 dB	10 MHz	WCDMA signal with one code
1 – 1830 MHz, 2010 – 12750 MHz	-15 dBm	<REFSENS> + 6 dB	—	CW carrier

Table 7.5.2.3: Blocking requirements for operating bands defined in subclause 4.2 c)

Center frequency of interfering signal	Interfering signal level	Wanted signal level	Minimum offset of interfering signal	Type of interfering signal
1910 – 1930 MHz	-40 dBm	<REFSENS> + 6 dB	10 MHz	WCDMA signal with one code
1890 – 1910 MHz, 1930 – 1950 MHz	-40 dBm	<REFSENS> + 6 dB	10 MHz	WCDMA signal with one code
1 – 1890 MHz, 1950 – 12750 MHz	-15 dBm	<REFSENS> + 6 dB	—	CW carrier

The normative reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 [1] subclause 7.5.

7.5.3 Test purpose

The test stresses the ability of the BS receiver to withstand high-level interference from unwanted signals at frequency offsets of 10 MHz or more, without undue degradation of its sensitivity.

7.5.4 Method of test

7.5.4.1 Initial conditions

(1) Connect an UE simulator operating at the assigned channel frequency of the wanted signal and a signal generator to the antenna connector of one Rx port.

(2) Terminate or disable any other Rx port not under test.

(3) Start transmission from the BS tester to the BS using the UL reference measurement channel (12.2 kbps) defined in Annex A.2.1.The level of the UE simulator signal measured at the BS antenna connector shall be set to 6 dB above the reference sensitivity level specified in subclause 7.2.2.

7.5.4.2 Procedure

(1) Set the signal generator to produce an interfering signal at a frequency offset Fuw from the assigned channel frequency of the wanted signal which is given by

$$Fuw = \pm (n \times 1\ MHz),$$

where n shall be increased in integer steps from n = 10 up to such a value that the center frequency of the interfering signal covers the range from 1 MHz to 12,75 GHz. The interfering signal level measured at the antenna connector shall be set in dependency of its center frequency, as specified in tables 7.5.2.1, 7.5.2.2, or 7.5.2.3 respectively. The type of the interfering signal is either equivalent to a continuous wideband CDMA signal with one code of chip frequency 3,84 Mchip/s, filtered by an RRC transmit pulse-shaping filter with roll-off $\alpha = 0,22$, or a CW signal; see tables 7.5.2.1, 7.5.2.2 or 7.5.2.3 respectively.

(2) Measure the BER of the wanted signal at the BS receiver.

(3) Interchange the connections of the BS Rx ports and repeat the measurements according to steps (1) and (2).

NOTE: The test procedure as defined in steps (1) and (2) requests to carry out more than 10000 BER measurements. To reduce the time needed for these measurements, it may be appropriate to conduct the test in two phases: During phase 1, BER measurements are made on all center frequencies of the interfering signal as requested but with a reduced confidence level, with the aim to identify those frequencies which require more detailed investigation. In phase 2, detailed measurements are made only at those critical frequencies identified before, applying the required confidence level.

7.5.5 Test requirements

In all measurements made according to subclause 7.5.4.2, the BER shall not exceed 0,001.

NOTE: If the above Test Requirement differs from the Minimum Requirement, then the Test Tolerance applied for this test is non-zero. The Test Tolerance for this test is defined in subclause 5.11 and the explanation of how the Minimum Requirement has been relaxed by the Test Tolerance is given in Annex F.

7.6 Intermodulation characteristics

7.6.1 Definition and applicability

Third and higher order mixing of two interfering RF signals can produce an interfering signal in the band of the desired channel. Intermodulation response rejection is a measure of the capability of the receiver to receive a wanted signal on its assigned channel frequency in the presence of two or more interfering signals which have a specific frequency relationship to the wanted signal.

The requirements in this subclause shall apply to base stations intended for general-purpose applications.

7.6.2 ~~Conformance~~Minimum ~~r~~Requirements

The static reference performance as specified in clause 7.2 should be met when the following signals are coupled to the BS antenna input.

- A wanted signal at the assigned channel frequency, 6 dB above the static reference level.
- Two interfering signals with the parameters specified in table 7.6.2.1.

Table 7.6.2.1: Parameters of the interfering signals for intermodulation characteristics testing

Interfering Signal Level	Offset	Type of Interfering Signal
- 48 dBm	10 MHz	CW signal
- 48 dBm	20 MHz	WCDMA signal with one code

The normative reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 [1] subclause 7.6.

7.6.3 Test purpose

The test purpose is to verify the ability of the BS receiver to inhibit the generation of intermodulation products in its non-linear elements caused by the presence of two high-level interfering signals at frequencies with a specific relationship to the frequency of the wanted signal.

7.6.4 Method of test

7.6.4.1 Initial conditions

(1) Connect an UE simulator operating at the assigned channel frequency of the wanted signal and two signal generators to the antenna connector of one Rx port.

(2) Terminate or disable any other Rx port not under test.

(3) Start transmission from the BS tester to the BS using the UL reference measurement channel (12~~,~~2 kbps) defined in Annex A.2.1. The level of the UE simulator signal measured at the BS antenna connector shall be set to 6 dB above the reference sensitivity level specified in subclause 7.2.2.

(4) Set the first signal generator to produce a CW signal with a level measured at the BS antenna connector of -48 dBm.

(5) Set the second signal generator to produce an interfering signal equivalent to a wideband CDMA signal with one code of chip frequency 3,84 Mchip/s, filtered by an RRC transmit pulse-shaping filter with roll-off $\alpha = 0,22$. The level of the signal measured at the BS antenna connector shall be set to - 48 dBm.

7.6.4.2 Procedure

(1) The frequency of the first and the second signal generator shall be set to 10 MHz and 20 MHz, respectively, above the assigned channel frequency of the wanted signal.

(2) Measure the BER of the wanted signal at the BS receiver.

(3) The frequency of the first and the second signal generator shall be set to 10 MHz and 20 MHz, respectively, below the assigned channel frequency of the wanted signal.

(4) Measure the BER of the wanted signal at the BS receiver.

(5) Interchange the connections of the BS Rx ports and repeat the measurements according to steps (1) to (4).

7.6.5 Test ~~r~~Requirements

The BER measured according subclause 7.6.4.2 to shall not exceed 0,001.

NOTE: If the above Test Requirement differs from the Minimum Requirement, then the Test Tolerance applied for this test is non-zero. The Test Tolerance for this test is defined in subclause 5.11 and the explanation of how the Minimum Requirement has been relaxed by the Test Tolerance is given in Annex F.

7.7 Spurious emissions

7.7.1 Definition and applicability

The spurious emissions power is the power of emissions generated or amplified in a receiver that appear at the BS antenna connector. The requirements apply to all BS with separate Rx and Tx antenna connectors. For BS equipped with only a single antenna connector for both transmitter and receiver, the requirements of subclause 6.6.3 shall apply to this port, and this test need not be performed.

The requirements in this subclause shall apply to base stations intended for general-purpose applications.

7.7.2 ~~Conformance~~Minimum ~~r~~Requirements

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the values given in table 7.7.2.1.

Table 7.7.2.1: Receiver spurious emission requirements

Band	Maximum level	Measurement Bandwidth	Note
9 kHz – 1 GHz	-57 dBm	100 kHz	
1 GHz – 1,9 GHz	-47 dBm	1 MHz	With the exception of frequencies between 12,5 MHz below the first carrier frequency and 12,5 MHz above the last carrier frequency used by the BS
1,900 – 1,980 GHz	-78 dBm	3,84 MHz	With the exception of frequencies between 12,5 MHz below the first carrier frequency and 12,5 MHz above the last carrier frequency used by the BS
1,980 – 2,010 GHz	-47 dBm	1 MHz	With the exception of frequencies between 12,5 MHz below the first carrier frequency and 12,5 MHz above the last carrier frequency used by the BS
2,010 – 2,025 GHz	-78 dBm	3,84 MHz	With the exception of frequencies between 12,5 MHz below the first carrier frequency and 12,5 MHz above the last carrier frequency used by the BS
2,025 GHz – 12,75 GHz	-47 dBm	1 MHz	With the exception of frequencies between 12,5 MHz below the first carrier frequency and 12,5 MHz above the last carrier frequency used by the BS

The normative reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 [1] subclause 7.7.1.

7.7.3 Test purpose

The test purpose is to verify the ability of the BS to limit the interference caused by receiver spurious emissions to other systems.

7.7.4 Method of test

7.7.4.1 Initial conditions

(1) Connect the measuring equipment to the antenna connector of one BS Rx port.

(2) Terminate or disable any other BS Rx port not under test.

(3) Set the BS receiver to operational mode.

(4) Set the BS to transmit a signal with parameters according to table 7.7.4.1.1.

(5) Terminate the Tx port(s).

Table 7.7.4.1.1: Parameters of the transmitted signal for Rx spurious emissions test

Parameter	Value/description
TDD Duty Cycle	TS i; i = 0, 1, 2, ..., 14: transmit, if i is even; receive, if i is odd.
BS output power setting	PRAT
Number of DPCH in each active TS	9
Power of each DPCH	1/9 of Base Station output power
Data content of DPCH	real life (sufficient irregular)

7.7.4.2 Procedure

(1) Measure the power of the spurious emissions by applying the measuring equipment with the settings as specified in table 7.7.4.2.1. The characteristics of the measurement filter with the bandwidth 3,84 MHz shall be RRC with roll-off α = 0,22. The characteristics of the measurement filters with bandwidths 100 kHz and 1 MHz shall be approximately Gaussian (typical spectrum analyzer filter). The center frequency of the filters shall be stepped in contiguous steps over the frequency bands as specified in table 7.7.4.2.1. The time duration of each step shall be sufficiently long to capture one even (transmit) time slot.

(2) If the BS is equipped with more than one Rx port, interchange the connections of the BS Rx ports and repeat the measurement according to (1).

Table 7.7.4.2.1: Measurement equipment settings

Stepped frequency range	Measurement bandwidth	Step width	Note	Detection mode
9 kHz – 1 GHz	100 kHz	100 kHz		true RMS
1 GHz – 1,900 GHz	1 MHz	1 MHz	With the exception of frequencies between 12,5 MHz below the first carrier frequency and 12,5 MHz above the last carrier frequency used by the BS	
1,900 GHz – 1,980 GHz	3,84 MHz	200 kHz		
1,980 GHz – 2,010 GHz	1 MHz	1 MHz		
2,010 GHz – 2,025 GHz	3,84 MHz	200 kHz		
2,025 GHz – 12,75 GHz	1 MHz	1 MHz		

7.7.5 Test rRequirements

The spurious emissions measured according to subclause 7.7.4.2 shall not exceed the limits specified in subclause 7.7.2.

NOTE: If the above Test Requirement differs from the Minimum Requirement, then the Test Tolerance applied for this test is non-zero. The Test Tolerance for this test is defined in subclause 5.11 and the explanation of how the Minimum Requirement has been relaxed by the Test Tolerance is given in Annex F.

3GPP TSG RAN WG4 Meeting #16 **R4-010314**

Vienna, Austria 19th - 23rd February 2001

CR-Form-v3

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **25.142** **CR** **54** ⌘ rev **-** ⌘ Current version: **3.4.0** ⌘

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Proposed change affects: ⌘ (U)SIM ☐ ME/UE ☐ Radio Access Network ☒ Core Network ☐

Title:	⌘	Handling of Test Tolerances – Annexes
Source:	⌘	RAN WG4
Work item code:	⌘	***Date:*** ⌘ 19 February 2001
Category:	⌘ **F**	***Release:*** ⌘ R99

Use one of the following categories:
F *(essential correction)*
A *(corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)*
B *(Addition of feature),*
C *(Functional modification of feature)*
D *(Editorial modification)*
Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.

Use one of the following releases:

2	*(GSM Phase 2)*
R96	*(Release 1996)*
R97	*(Release 1997)*
R98	*(Release 1998)*
R99	*(Release 1999)*
REL-4	*(Release 4)*
REL-5	*(Release 5)*

Reason for change:	⌘	Clarification needed with respect to the derivation of the Test Requirements and the acceptable uncertainty of the Test Equipment
Summary of change:	⌘	Introduction of new informative Annex F on the derivation of Test Requirements and Annex G on acceptable uncertainty of Test Equipment
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	Misinterpretation of the present text is possible, leading to non-consistent conformance testing results

Clauses affected:	⌘	New Annexes F and G
Other specs affected:	⌘	☐ Other core specifications ⌘ ☐ Test specifications ☐ O&M Specifications
Other comments:	⌘	

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2) Obtain the latest version for the release of the specification to which the change is proposed. Use the MS Word "revision marks" feature (also known as "track changes") when making the changes. All 3GPP specifications can be downloaded from the 3GPP server under ftp://www.3gpp.org/specs/ For the latest version, look for the directory name with the latest date e.g. 2000-09 contains the specifications resulting from the September 2000 TSG meetings.

3) With "track changes" disabled, paste the entire CR form (use CTRL-A to select it) into the specification just in front of the clause containing the first piece of changed text. Delete those parts of the specification which are not relevant to the change request.

Annex F (informative): Derivation of Test Requirements

The Test Requirements in this specification have been calculated by relaxing the Minimum Requirements of the core specification using the Test Tolerances defined in subclause 5.11. When the Test Tolerance is zero, the Test Requirement will be the same as the Minimum Requirement. When the Test Tolerance is non-zero, the Test Requirements will differ from the Minimum Requirements, and the formula used for this relaxation is given in table F.1

Note that a formula for applying Test Tolerances is provided for all tests, even those with a test tolerance of zero. This is necessary in the case that the Test System uncertainty is greater than that allowed in subclause 5.10. In this event, the excess error shall be subtracted from the defined test tolerance in order to generate the correct tightened Test Requirements as defined in subclause 5.12.

For example, a Test System having 0,9 dB accuracy for test 6.2 Maximum output power (which is 0,2 dB above the limit specified in subclause 5.10.2) would subtract 0,2 dB from the Test Tolerance of 0,7 dB defined in subclause 5.11.1. This new test tolerance of 0,5 dB would then be applied to the Minimum Requirement using the formula defined in Table F.1 to give a new range of ±2,5 dB of the manufacturer's rated output power.

For the case where an excess error of 0.2 dB exists, when applied to a test with a test tolerance of zero, the test tolerance used in the formula would be –0.2 dB.

Table F.1: Derivation of Test Requirements

Test	Minimum Requirement in TS 25.105 (numbering of tables in the column below refers to TS 25.142)	Test Tolerance (TT)	Test Requirement in TS 25.142
Transmitter tests			
6.2 Maximum output power	In normal conditions … within +2 dB and -2 dB of the manufacturer's rated output power In extreme conditions… within +2,5 dB and –2,5 dB of the manufacturer's rated output power	0,7 dB	Formula: Upper limit + TT Lower limit – TT In normal conditions … within +2,7 dB and –2,7 dB of the manufacturer's rated output power In extreme conditions… within +3,2 dB and –3,2 dB of the manufacturer's rated output power
6.3 Frequency stability	Frequency stability = ± 0,05 ppm	12 Hz	Formula: ± (frequency stability +TT) ± (0,05 ppm + 12 Hz)
6.4.2 Power control steps	single step: step size tolerance specified in table 6.4.2.2.1 ten steps: minimum and maximum average rate of change in mean power specified in table 6.4.2.2.1	single step: 0,1 dB ten steps: 0,3 dB	Formula: single step: ± (step size tolerance + TT) ten steps: maximum average rate + TT minimum average rate – TT 0,1 dB and 0,3 dB, respectively, applied as above to table 6.4.2.2.1
6.4.3 Power control dynamic range	range ≥ 30 dB	0,3 dB	Formula: Range – TT range ≥ 29,7 dB
6.4.4 Minimum transmit power	PRAT – 30 dB	0,7 dB	Formula: PRAT – 30 dB +TT PRAT – 29,3 dB
6.4.5 Primary CCPCH power	PCCPCH power tolerance defined in table 6.4.5.2.1	0,8 dB	Formula: ± (power tolerance + TT) 0,8 dB applied as above to table 6.4.5.2.1
6.5.1 Transmit OFF power	Tx OFF power limit < -79 dBm	2,0 dB	Formula: < Tx OFF power limit + TT < - 77 dBm
6.5.2 Transmit ON/OFF time mask	Tx power limit < -33 dBm or –79 dBm, resp.	< -33 dBm: 0,7 dB < -79 dBm: 2,0 dB	Formula: < Tx power limit + TT < -32,3 dBm or < - 77 dBm

6.6.1 Occupied bandwidth	occupied bandwidth limit = 5 MHz	0 kHz	Formula: Occupied bandwidth limit + TT Occupied bandwidth limit = 5 MHz
6.6.2.1 Spectrum emission mask	Maximum level defined in tables 6.6.2.1.2.1 to 6.6.2.1.2.4	1,5 dB	Formula: Maximum level + TT Add 1,5 dB to Maximum level entries in tables 6.6.2.1.2.1 to 6.6.2.1.2.4
6.6.2.2 Adjacent Channel Leakage power Ratio (ACLR)	minimum requirement: ACLR limit = 45 dB at 5 MHz ACLR limit = 55 dB at 10 MHz requirement in case of operation in proximity to TDD BS or FDD BS operating on an adjacent frequency: ACLR limit = 70 dB at 5 MHz ACLR limit = 70 dB at 10 MHz requirement in case of co-siting with TDD BS or FDD BS operating on an adjacent frequency ACLR limit = - 80 dBm at 5 MHz ACLR limit = - 80 dBm at 10 MHz	min. req.: 0,8 dB operation in proxim.: 4 dB co-siting: TBD	Formula: ACLR limit – TT min. requirement: ACLR limit = 44,2 dB at 5 MHz ACLR limit = 54,2 dB at 10 MHz operation in proximity: ACLR limit = 66 dB at 5 MHz ACLR limit = 66 dB at 10 MHz co-siting: TBD
6.6.3 Spurious emissions	maximum level defined in tables 6.6.3.2.1.1.1 to 6.6.3.4.1.1	0 dB	Formula: Maximum limit + TT add 0 dB to maximum levels in tables 6.6.3.2.1.1.1 to 6.6.3.4.1.1
6.7 Transmit intermodulation (interferer requirements) This tolerance applies to the stimulus and not the measurements defined in 6.6.2.1, 6.6.2.2 and 6.6.3.	Wanted signal level – interferer level = 30 dB	0 dB	Formula: Ratio + TT Wanted signal level – interferer level = 30 + 0 dB
6.8.1 Modulation accuracy	EVM limit = 12,5 %	0 %	Formula: EVM limit + TT EVM limit = 12,5 %
6.8.2 Peak code domain error	PCDE limit = - 28 dB	1 dB	Formula: PCDE limit + TT PCDE limit = - 27 dB
Receiver tests			
7.2 Reference sensitivity	Reference sensitivity level = -109 dBm BER limit = 0,001	0,7 dB	Formula: Reference sensitivity level + TT Reference sensitivity level = -108,3 dBm BER limit is not changed
7.3 Dynamic range	Wanted signal level = <REFSENS> + 30 dB Interfering AWGN level = -73 dBm/3,84 MHz	1,2 dB	Formula: Wanted signal level + TT AWGN level unchanged Wanted signal level = <REFSENS> + 31,2 dB

7.4 Adjacent Channel Selectivity (ACS)	Wanted signal level = Ref. sensitivity level + 6 dB Interfering signal level = -52 dBm/3,84 MHz	0 dB	Formula: Wanted signal level + TT Interfering signal level unchanged Wanted signal level = Ref. sensitivity level + 6 dB
7.5 Blocking characteristics	Wanted signal level = <REFSENS> + 6 dB Interfering signal level see tables 7.5.2.1 to 7.5.2.3	0 dB	Formula: Wanted signal level + TT Interfering signal level unchanged Wanted signal level = <REFSENS> + 6 dB
7.6 Intermodulation characteristics	Wanted signal level = <REFSENS> + 6 dB Interferer1 level (10 MHz offset CW) = -48 dBm Interferer2 level (20 MHz offset W-CDMA Modulated) = -48 dBm	0 dB	Formula: Wanted signal level + TT Interferer 1 level: unchanged Interferer 2 level: unchanged Wanted signal level = <REFSENS> + 6 dB
7.7 Spurious emissions	Maximum level defined in table 7.7.2.1	0 dB	Formula: Maximum level + TT Add TT to maximum level in table 7.7.2.1
Performance requirements			
8.2 Demodulation in static propagation conditions		TBD	
8.3 Demodulation of DCH in multipath fading conditions		TBD	

Annex G (informative): Acceptable uncertainty of Test Equipment

This informative annex specifies the critical parameters of the components of an overall Test System (e.g. Signal generators, Signal Analyzers etc.) which are necessary when assembling a Test System which complies with subclause 5.10 Acceptable Uncertainty of Test System. These Test Equipment parameters are fundamental to the accuracy of the overall Test System and are unlikely to be improved upon through System Calibration.

G.1 Transmitter measurements

Table G.1.1: Equipment accuracy for transmitter measurements

Test	Equipment accuracy	Range (see NOTE)
6.2 Maximum output power	Not critical	Not critical
6.3 Frequency stability	± 10 Hz + timebase = 12 Hz	± 500 Hz. (This is to allow for UE range that at 0,1 PPM is larger than BTS.)
6.4.2 Power control steps	single step: ± 0,1 dB ten steps: ± 0,3 dB	
6.4.3 Power control dynamic range	± 0,3 dB	
6.4.4 Minimum transmit power	Not critical	Not critical
6.4.5 Primary CCPCH power	Not critical	Not critical
6.5.1 Transmit OFF power	Not critical	Not critical
6.5.2 Transmit ON/OFF time mask	Not critical	Not critical
6.6.1 Occupied bandwidth	± 100 kHz	± 1 MHz
6.6.2.1 Spectrum emission mask	Not critical	Not critical
6.6.2.2 ACLR	minimum requirement: ± 0,8 dB requirement in case of operation in proximity: ± 4,0 dB requirement in case of co-siting: TBD	
6.6.3 Spurious emissions	Not critical	Not critical
6.7 Transmit intermodulation (interferer requirements)	Not critical	Not critical
6.8.1 Modulation accuracy	± 2,5 % (for single code)	Signal power = PRAT to (PRAT – 30 dB) Specified accuracy applies to measurement results between ± 7,5% and 17,5%
6.8.2 Peak code domain error	± 1 dB	
NOTE: The Test Equipment uncertainty applies for measurement results in a range equal to the DUT Test Requirement (not the Minimum Requirement) extended by the range specified.		

G.2 Receiver measurements

Table G.2.1: Equipment accuracy for receiver measurements

Subclause	Equipment accuracy	Range
7.2 Reference sensitivity level	Not critical	Not critical
7.3 Dynamic range	Not critical	Not critical
7.4 Adjacent channel selectivity	Not critical	Not critical
7.5 Blocking characteristics	Not critical	Not critical
7.6 Intermodulation characteristics	Not critical	Not critical
7.7 Spurious Emissions	Not critical	Not critical

G.3 Performance measurements

Table G.3.1: Equipment accuracy for performance measurements

Subclause	Equipment accuracy	Range
8.2 Demodulation in static propagation conditions	Not critical	Not critical
8.3 Demodulation of DCH in multipath fading conditions	Not critical	Not critical

3GPP TSG RAN WG4 Meeting #16 **R4-010426**

Vienna, Austria 19th - 23rd February 2001

CR-Form-v3

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **25.142** **CR** **55** ⌘ rev **-** ⌘ Current version: **3.4.0** ⌘

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Proposed change affects: ⌘ (U)SIM ☐ ME/UE ☐ Radio Access Network ☒ Core Network ☐

Title:	⌘	Conditions for BS conformance testing (TDD)
Source:	⌘	RAN WG4
Work item code:	⌘	***Date:*** ⌘ 19 February 2001
Category:	⌘ **F**	***Release:*** ⌘ R99

Use one of the following categories:
- ***F*** *(essential correction)*
- ***A*** *(corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)*
- ***B*** *(Addition of feature),*
- ***C*** *(Functional modification of feature)*
- ***D*** *(Editorial modification)*

Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.

Use one of the following releases:

2	*(GSM Phase 2)*
R96	*(Release 1996)*
R97	*(Release 1997)*
R98	*(Release 1998)*
R99	*(Release 1999)*
REL-4	*(Release 4)*
REL-5	*(Release 5)*

Reason for change:	⌘	Missing specifications for the test conditions (test environment and RF channels to be tested) of each individual test
Summary of change:	⌘	Introduction of specifications for the test conditions into the conformance test description for each parameter; replacement of references to ETSI deliverables by references to IEC documents
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	Incomplete definition of the test conditions may result in non-consistent conformance measurements

Clauses affected:	⌘	2; 5.9; 5.14; 6; 7; 8
Other specs affected:	⌘	☐ Other core specifications ⌘ ☐ Test specifications ☐ O&M Specifications
Other comments:	⌘	Revision of endorsed CR in R4-010060

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3) With "track changes" disabled, paste the entire CR form (use CTRL-A to select it) into the specification just in front of the clause containing the first piece of changed text. Delete those parts of the specification which are not relevant to the change request.

1 Scope

The present document specifies the Radio Frequency (RF) test methods and conformance requirements for UTRA Base Stations (BS) operating in the TDD mode. These have been derived from, and are consistent with, the UTRA base station (BS) specifications defined in 3GPP TS 25.105 [1].

In this TS, the reference point for RF connections (except for the measurement of mean transmitted RF carrier power) is the antenna connector, as defined by the manufacturer. This TS does not apply to repeaters or RF devices which may be connected to an antenna connector of a BS.

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.
- A non-specific reference to an ETS shall also be taken to refer to later versions published as an EN with the same number.

[1] 3GPP TS 25.105: " UTRA (BS) TDD; Radio transmission and reception ".

[2] IEC 60721-3-3 (1994): "Classification of environmental conditions - Part 3: Classification of groups of environmental parameters and their severities - Section 3: Stationary use at weather protected locations".~~ETSI ETR 273-1-2: "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Improvement of radiated methods of measurement (using test sites) and evaluation of the corresponding measurement uncertainties; Part 1: Uncertainties in the measuremement of mobile radio equipment characteristics; Sub-part 2: Examples and annexes".~~

[3] IEC 60721-3-4 (1995): "Classification of environmental conditions - Part 3: Classification of groups of environmental parameters and their severities - Section 4: Stationary use at non-weather protected locations".~~IEC 721: "Classification of environmental conditions".~~

[4] IEC 60068-2-1 (1990): "Environmental testing - Part 2: Tests. Tests A: Cold".~~IEC 68-2: "Basic environmental testing procedures; Part 2: Tests".~~

[5] IEC 60068-2-2 (1974): "Environmental testing - Part 2: Tests. Tests B: Dry heat".~~ETR 028: "Uncertainties in the measurement of mobile radio equipment characteristics".~~

[6] Recommendation ITU-R SM.329-7: "Spurious emissions".

[7] Recommendation ITU-R SM.328-9: "Spectra and bandwidth of emissions".

[8] IEC 60068-2-6 (1995): "Environmental testing - Part 2: Tests - Test Fc: Vibration (sinusoidal)".~~ETSI EN 300 019-1: "Equipment Engineering (EE); Environmental conditions and environmental tests for telecommunications equipment Part 1: Classification of environmental conditions Introduction".~~

5.9.2 Extreme test environment

The manufacturer shall declare one of the following:

a) The equipment class for the equipment under test, as defined in IEC 60721-3-3 [2].~~EN 300 019-1-3, (Equipment Engineering (EE); Environmental conditions and environmental test for telecommunications equipment, Part 1-3: Classification of environmental conditions, Stationary use at weather protected locations).~~

b) The equipment class for the equipment under test, as defined in IEC 60721-3-4 [3].~~EN 300 019-1-4, (Equipment Engineering (EE); Environmental conditions and environmental test for telecommunications equipment, Part 1-4: Classification of environmental conditions, Stationary use at non-weather protected locations)~~.

c) For equipment that does not comply to the mentioned classes~~an EN 300 019-1 [8] class~~, the relevant classes from IEC 60 721 ~~[3]~~ documentation for Temperature, Humidity and Vibration shall be declared.

NOTE: Reduced functionality for conditions that fall out side of the standard operational conditions are not tested in this TS. These may be stated and tested separately.

5.9.2.1 Extreme temperature

When an extreme temperature test environment is specified for a test, the test shall be performed at the standard minimum and maximum operating temperatures defined by the manufacturer's declaration for the equipment under test.

Minimum temperature:

The test shall be performed with the environmental test equipment and methods of inducing the required environmental phenomena into the equipment, conforming to the test procedure of IEC 60 068-2-1 [4], Environmental Testing, Part 2: Tests - Tests A: Cold. The equipment shall be maintained at the stabilized condition for the duration of the test sequence.

Maximum temperature:

The test shall be performed with the environmental test equipment and methods of inducing the required environmental phenomena in to the equipment, conforming to the test procedure of IEC 60 068-2-2 [~~4~~5] (Environmental Testing, Part 2: Tests - Tests Bd Dry heat). The equipment shall be maintained at the stabilized condition for the duration of the test sequence.

NOTE: It is recommended that the equipment is made fully operational prior to the equipment being taken to its lower operating temperature.

5.9.3 Vibration

When vibration conditions are specified for a test, the test shall be performed while the equipment is subjected to a vibration sequence as defined by the manufacturers declaration for the equipment under test. This shall use the environmental test equipment and methods of inducing the required environmental phenomena in to the equipment, conforming to the test procedure of IEC 60 068-2-6 [~~4~~8], Environmental Testing, Part 2: Tests - Test Fc and guidance: Vibration (Sinusoidal). Other environmental conditions shall be within the ranges specified in subclause 5.9.1, Normal test environment.

NOTE: The higher levels of vibration may induce undue physical stress in to equipment after a prolonged series of tests. The testing body should only vibrate the equipment during the RF measurement process.

5.9.4 Power supply

When extreme power supply conditions are specified for a test, the test shall be performed at the standard upper and lower limits of operating voltage defined by the manufacturer's declaration for the equipment under test.

Upper voltage limit

The equipment shall be supplied with a voltage equal to the upper limit declared by the manufacturer (as measured at the input terminals to the equipment). The tests shall be carried out at a steady state minimum and maximum limit declared by the manufacturer for the equipment, to the methods described in IEC 60 068-2-1 [4] Test Ab/Ad: Cold and IEC 60 068-2-2 [5] Test Bb/Bd: Dry Heat.

Lower voltage limit

The equipment shall be supplied with a voltage equal to the lower limit declared by the manufacturer (as measured at the input terminals to the equipment). The tests shall be carried out at a steady state minimum and maximum limit declared by the manufacturer for the equipment, to the methods described in IEC 60 068-2-1 [4] Test Ab/Ad: Cold and IEC 60 068-2-2 [45] Test Bb/Bd: Dry Heat.

5.14 Format and interpretation of tests

Each test in the following clauses has a standard format:

X Title

The title gives the name of the parameter to be tested.

X.1 Definition and applicability

This subclause gives the general definition of the parameter under consideration and specifies whether the test is applicable to all equipment or to a certain subset only.

X.2 Conformance requirements

This subclause describes the requirements the equipment under test has to fulfil to ensure compliance with the relevant specification.

In addition, this subclause contains the reference to the subclause to the 3GPP reference (or core) specification from which the conformance requirements are derived.

X.3 Test purpose

This subclause defines the purpose of the test.

X.4 Method of test

X.4.1 Initial conditions

This subclause defines the initial conditions for each test, including the test environment, the RF channels to be tested and the basic measurement setup.

X.4.2 Procedure

This subclause describes the steps necessary to perform the test and provides further details of the test definition like point of access (e.g. antenna port), domain (e.g. frequency-span), range, weighting (e.g. bandwidth), and algorithms (e.g. averaging).

X.5 Test requirements

This subclause defines the pass/fail criteria for the equipment under test.

6 Transmitter characteristics

6.1 General

Unless otherwise stated, all measurements shall be made at the BS antenna connector.

6.2 Maximum output power

6.2.1 Definition and applicability

Output power, Pout, of the base station is the power of one carrier delivered to a load with resistance equal to the nominal load impedance, when averaged (in the sense of thermal power) over the useful part of the burst (time slot).

Rated output power, PRAT, of the base station is the mean power level per carrier over an active timeslot that the manufacturer has declared to be available at the antenna connector.

Maximum output power, Pmax, of the base station is the mean power level per carrier over an active timeslot measured at the antenna connector for a specified reference condition.

The requirements in this subclause shall apply to base stations intended for general-purpose applications.

6.2.2 Conformance requirements

In normal conditions, the base station maximum output power shall remain within +2 dB and –2 dB of the manufacturer's rated output power.

In extreme conditions, the base station maximum output power shall remain within +2,5 dB and –2,5 dB of the manufacturer's rated output power.

In certain regions, the minimum requirement for normal conditions may apply also for some conditions outside the ranges defined for the Normal test environment in subclause 5.8.1.

The reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 subclause 6.2.1.1.

6.2.3 Test purpose

The test purpose is to verify the accuracy of the maximum output power across the frequency range and under normal and extreme conditions for all transmitters in the BS.

6.2.4 Method of test

6.2.4.1 Initial conditions

Test environment: normal; see subclause 5.9.1.

RF channels to be tested: B, M and T; see subclause 5.3.

In addition, on one UARFCN only, the test shall be performed under extreme power supply as defined in subclause 5.9.4.

NOTE: Tests under extreme power supply also test extreme temperature.

(1) The transmitter under test and all other transmitters of the base station (if any) are switched on.

(2) The power of the transmitters not under test (if any) are controlled down.

(3) Connect the power measuring equipment to the BS antenna connector.

(4) Set the parameters of the transmitted signal according to table 6.2.4.1.1.

Table 6.2.4.1.1: Parameters of the transmitted signal for maximum output power test

Parameter	Value/description
TDD Duty Cycle	TS i; i = 0, 1, 2, ..., 14: transmit, if i is even; receive, if i is odd.
BS output power setting	PRAT
Number of DPCH in each active TS	9
Power of each DPCH	1/9 of Base Station output power
Data content of DPCH	real life (sufficient irregular)

6.2.4.2 Procedure

(1) Measure thermal power over the 2464 active chips of an even time slot (this excludes the guard periods), and with a measurement bandwidth of at least 5 MHz.

(2) Run step (1) for RF channels Low / Mid / High.

6.2.5 Test requirements

The value of the measured output power, derived according to subclause 6.2.4.2, shall be within the tolerance defined in subclause 6.2.2.

6.3 Frequency stability

6.3.1 Definition and applicability

Frequency stability is the ability of the BS to transmit at the assigned carrier frequency.

The requirements in this subclause shall apply to base stations intended for general-purpose applications.

6.3.2 Conformance requirements

The BS frequency stability shall be within ± 0,05 ppm observed over a period of one timeslot.

The reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 subclause 6.3.1.

TS 25.105 subclause 6.3 specifies the additional requirement that the BS shall use the same frequency source for both RF generation and the chip clock. Compliance with this requirement is demonstrated by manufacturer's declaration; see subclause 5.4; a dedicated conformance test for this requirement is not defined.

6.3.3 Test purpose

The test purpose is to verify the accuracy of the carrier frequency across the frequency range and under normal and extreme conditions.

6.3.4 Method of test

6.3.4.1 Initial conditions

Test environment: normal; see subclause 5.9.1.

RF channels to be tested: B, M and T; see subclause 5.3.

The following additional test shall be performed:

On each of B, M and T, the test shall be performed under extreme power supply as defined in subclause 5.9.4.

NOTE: Tests under extreme power supply also test extreme temperature.

(1) The transmitter under test and all other transmitters of the base station (if any) are switched on.

(2) The power of the transmitters not under test (if any) are controlled down.

(3) Connect the tester to the BS antenna connector.

(4) Set the parameters of the transmitted signal according to table 6.3.4.1.1.

Table 6.3.4.1.1: Parameters of the transmitted signal for frequency stability test

Parameter	Value/description
TDD Duty Cycle	TS i; i = 0, 1, 2, ..., 14: transmit, if i is even; receive, if i is odd.
Number of DPCH in each active TS	1
BS output power setting	PRAT
Data content of DPCH	real life (sufficient irregular)

6.3.4.2 Procedure

(1) Measure the frequency error delta f across one burst (time slot), by applying the global in-channel Tx test method described in Annex C.

(2) Repeat step (1) for 200 bursts (time slots).

(3) Run steps (1) and (2) for RF channels Low / Mid / High.

6.3.5 Test requirements

For all measured bursts (time slots), the frequency error, derived according to subclause 6.3.4.2, shall not exceed 0,5 x 10E-7.

6.4 Output power dynamics

6.4.1 Inner loop power control

Inner loop power control is the ability of the BS transmitter to adjust its output power in response to the UL received signal.

For inner loop correction on the Downlink Channel, the base station adjusts the mean output power level of a CCTrCH in response to each valid power control bit received from the UE on the Uplink Traffic Channel based on the mapping of the TPC bits in uplink CCTrCH to downlink CCTrCH. Inner loop control is based on SIR measurements at the UE receiver, and the corresponding TPC commands are generated by the UE.

6.4.2 Power control steps

6.4.2.1 Definition and applicability

The power control step is the step change in the DL transmitter output power in response to a TPC message from the UE.

The requirements in this subclause shall apply to base stations intended for general-purpose applications.

6.4.2.2 Conformance requirements

The power control step sizes in the DL shall be 1 dB, 2 dB and 3 dB.

The tolerance of the transmitter output power and the greatest average rate of change in mean power due to the power control step shall be within the range shown in Table 6.4.2.2.1.

Table 6.4.2.2.1: Power control step size tolerance

Step size	tolerance	Range of average rate of change in mean power per 10 steps	
		Minimum	maximum
1dB	± 0,5 dB	± 8 dB	± 12 dB
2dB	± 0,75 dB	± 16 dB	± 24 dB
3dB	± 1 dB	± 24 dB	± 36 dB

The reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 subclause 6.4.2.1.

6.4.2.3 Test purpose

The DL power control is applied to adjust the BS output power to a value that is sufficiently high to generate a SIR at the UE receiver equal to the target SIR, while limiting the intercell interference.

The test purpose is to verify the ability of the BS to interpret received TPC commands in a correct way and to adjust its output power according to these commands with the specified accuracy.

6.4.2.4 Method of test

6.4.2.4.1 Initial conditions

Test environment: normal; see subclause 5.9.1.

RF channels to be tested: B, M and T; see subclause 5.3.

(1) Connect the BS tester to the antenna connector of the BS under test.

(2) Disable closed loop power control in the BS under test.

(3) Set the initial parameters of the BS transmitted signal according to table 6.4.2.4.1.1.

(4) Operate the BS in such a mode that it is able to interpret received TPC commands.

(5) Start BS transmission.

NOTE: The BS tester used for this test must have the ability

- to analyze the output signal of the BS under test with respect to code domain power, by applying the global in-channel Tx test method described in Annex C;

- to simulate an UE with respect to the generation of TPC commands embedded in a valid UE signal.

Table 6.4.2.4.1.1: Initial parameters of the BS transmitted signal for power control steps test

Parameter	Value/description
TDD Duty Cycle	TS i; i = 0, 1, 2, ..., 14: transmit, if i is even; receive, if i is odd.
Number of DPCH in each active TS	1
DPCH power	Minimum
Data content of DPCH	real life (sufficient irregular)

6.4.2.4.2 Procedure

(1) Configure the BS transmitter to enable power control steps of size 1 dB.

(2) Set the BS tester to produce a sequence of TPC commands related to the active DPCH. This sequence shall be transmitted to the BS within the odd time slots TS i (receive time slots of the BS) and shall consist of a series of TPC commands with content "Increase Tx power", followed by a series of TPC commands with content "Decrease Tx power". Each of these series should be sufficiently long so that the transmit output power of the active DPCH is controlled to reach its maximum and its minimum, respectively.

(3) Measure the power of the active DPCH over the 2464 active chips of each even time slot TS i (this excludes the guard period) , and with a measurement filter that has a RRC filter response with a roll off $\alpha = 0,22$ and a bandwidth equal to the chip rate. The power is determined by calculating the RMS value of the signal samples at the measurement filter output taken at the decision points.

(4) Based on the measurement made in step (3), calculate the power control step sizes and the average rate of change per 10 steps.

(5) Configure the BS transmitter to enable power control steps of 2 dB and of 3 dB, respectively, and repeat steps (2) to (4).

6.4.2.5 Test requirements

For all measurements, the tolerance of the power control step sizes and the average rate of change per 10 steps shall be within the limits given in Table 6.4.2.2.1.

In case, the power control step size is set to 3 dB, the number of power control steps feasible within the power control dynamic range of the BS under test may be less than 10. In this case, the evaluation of the average rate of change in mean power shall be based on the number of power control steps actually feasible, and the permitted range of average rate of change shall be reduced compared to the values given in table 6.4.2.4.1.1 in proportion to the ratio (number of power control steps actually feasible /10).

EXAMPLE: If the number of power control steps actually feasible is 9, the minimum and maximum value of the range of average rate of change in mean power are given by 21,6 dB and 32,4 dB, respectively.

6.4.3 Power control dynamic range

6.4.3.1 Definition and applicability

The power control dynamic range is the difference between the maximum and the minimum transmit output power for a specified reference condition.

The requirements in this subclause shall apply to base stations intended for general-purpose applications.

6.4.3.2 Conformance requirements

The DL power control dynamic range shall be greater than or equal to 30 dB.

The reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 subclause 6.4.3.1.

6.4.3.3 Test purpose

The test purpose is to verify the ability of the BS to control the power of a single code signal over the specified dynamic range.

6.4.3.4 Method of test

6.4.3.4.1 Initial conditions

Test environment: normal; see subclause 5.9.1.

RF channels to be tested: B, M and T; see subclause 5.3.

(1) Connect the BS tester to the antenna connector of the BS under test.

(2) Set the parameters of the BS transmitted signal according to table 6.4.3.4.1.1.

(3) Operate the BS in such a mode that it is able to interpret received TPC commands

(4) Start BS transmission.

NOTE: The BS tester used for this test must have the ability

- to analyze the output signal of the BS under test with respect to code domain power, by applying the global in-channel Tx test method described in Annex C;

- to simulate an UE with respect to the generation of TPC commands embedded in a valid UE signal.

Table 6.4.3.4.1.1: Parameters of the BS transmitted signal for power control dynamic range test

Parameter	Value/description
TDD Duty Cycle	TS i; i = 0, 1, 2, ..., 14: transmit, if i is even; receive, if i is odd.
Number of DPCH in each active TS	1
Data content of DPCH	real life (sufficient irregular)

6.4.3.4.2 Procedure

(1) Configure the BS transmitter to enable power control steps of size 1 dB.

(2) Set the BS tester to produce a sequence of TPC commands related to the active DPCH, with content "Increase Tx power". This sequence shall be sufficiently long so that the transmit output power of the active DPCH is controlled to reach its maximum, and shall be transmitted to the BS within the odd time slots TS i (receive time slots of the BS).

(3) Measure the power of the active DPCH over the 2464 active chips of an even time slot TS i (this excludes the guard period), and with a measurement filter that has a RRC filter response with a roll off $\alpha = 0,22$ and a bandwidth equal to the chip rate. The power is determined by calculating the RMS value of the signal samples at the measurement filter output taken at the decision points.

(4) Set the BS tester to produce a sequence of TPC commands related to the active DPCH, with content "Decrease Tx power". This sequence shall be sufficiently long so that the transmit output power of the active DPCH is controlled to reach its minimum, and shall be transmitted to the BS within the odd time slots TS i (receive time slots of the BS).

(5) Measure the power of the active DPCH over the 2464 active chips of an even time slot TS i (this excludes the guard period), and with a measurement filter that has a RRC filter response with a roll off $\alpha = 0,22$ and a bandwidth equal

to the chip rate. The power is determined by calculating the RMS value of the signal samples at the measurement filter output taken at the decision points.

(6) Determine the power control dynamic range by calculating the difference between the maximum transmit output power measured in step (3) and the minimum transmit output power measured in step (5).

(7) Configure the BS transmitter to enable power control steps of 2 dB and of 3 dB, respectively, and repeat steps (2) to (6).

6.4.3.5 Test requirements

The power control dynamic range derived according to 6.4.3.4.2 shall be in compliance with the requirements in 6.4.3.2.

6.4.4 Minimum transmit power

6.4.4.1 Definition and applicability

The minimum controlled output power of the BS is when the power control setting is set to a minimum value. This is when the power control indicates a minimum transmit output power is required.

The requirements in this subclause shall apply to base stations intended for general-purpose applications.

6.4.4.2 Conformance requirements

The DL minimum transmit power shall be lower than or equal to

Maximum output power - 30 dB.

The reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 subclause 6.4.4.1.

6.4.4.3 Test purpose

The test purpose is to verify the ability of the BS to reduce its output power to a specified value.

6.4.4.4 Method of test

6.4.4.4.1 Initial conditions

Test environment: normal; see subclause 5.9.1.

RF channels to be tested: B, M and T; see subclause 5.3.

(1) Connect the BS tester to the antenna connector of the BS under test.

(2) Set the parameters of the BS transmitted signal according to table 6.4.4.4.1.1.

(3) Operate the BS in such a mode that it is able to interpret received TPC commands

(4) Start BS transmission.

NOTE: The BS tester used for this test must have the ability

- to analyze the output signal of the BS under test with respect to thermal power;

- to simulate an UE with respect to the generation of TPC commands embedded in a valid UE signal.

Table 6.4.4.4.1.1: Parameters of the BS transmitted signal for minimum transmit power test

Parameter	Value/description
TDD Duty Cycle	TS i; i = 0, 1, 2, ..., 14: transmit, if i is even; receive, if i is odd.
Number of DPCH in each active TS	9
Power of each DPCH	1/9 of Base Station output power
Data content of DPCH	real life (sufficient irregular)

6.4.4.4.2 Procedure

(1) Configure the BS transmitter to enable power control steps of size 1 dB.

(2) Set the BS tester to produce a sequence of TPC commands related to all active DPCH, with content "Decrease Tx power". This sequence shall be sufficiently long so that the transmit output power of all active DPCH is controlled to reach its minimum, and shall be transmitted to the BS within the odd time slots TS i (receive time slots of the BS).

(3) Measure the power of the BS output signal over the 2464 active chips of an even time slot TS i (this excludes the guard period), and with a measurement filter that has a RRC filter response with a roll off $\alpha = 0,22$ and a bandwidth equal to the chip rate. The power is determined by calculating the RMS value of the signal samples at the measurement filter output taken at the decision points.

(4) Configure the BS transmitter to enable power control steps of 2 dB and of 3 dB, respectively, and repeat steps (2) and (3).

6.4.4.5 Test requirements

For all measurements, the minimum transmit power derived in step (4) of 6.4.4.4.2 shall be at least 30 dB below the maximum output power as declared by the manufacturer; see 6.2.

6.4.5 Primary CCPCH power

6.4.5.1 Definition and applicability

Primary CCPCH power is the transmission power of the Primary Common Control Physical Channel averaged over the transmit timeslot. Primary CCPCH power is signaled on the BCH.

The requirements in this subclause shall apply to base stations intended for general-purpose applications.

6.4.5.2 Conformance requirements

The error between the BCH-broadcast value of the Primary CCPCH power and the Primary CCPCH power averaged over the timeslot shall not exceed the values in table 6.4.5.2.1. The error is a function of the total power averaged over the timeslot, Pout, and the manufacturer's rated output power, PRAT.

Table 6.4.5.2.1: Errors between Primary CCPCH power and the broadcast value

Total power in slot, dB	PCCPCH power tolerance
PRAT - 3 < Pout ≤ PRAT + 2	+/- 2,5 dB
PRAT - 6 < P ≤ PRAT - 3	+/- 3,5 dB
PRAT - 13 < P ≤ PRAT - 6	+/- 5 dB

The reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 subclause 6.4.5.

6.4.5.3 Test purpose

The power of the Primary CCPCH received by the UE, together with the information on the Primary CCPCH nominal transmit power signaled on the BCH, are used by the UE for path loss estimation and adjustment of its own transmit power. Therefore, deviations of the Primary CCPCH power from its nominal value are transposed by the UE into deviations from the wanted transmit power of the UE.

The test purpose is to verify that the Primary CCPCH power remains within its specified tolerances under normal and extreme conditions.

6.4.5.4 Method of test

6.4.5.4.1 Initial conditions

Test environment: normal; see subclause 5.9.1.

RF channels to be tested: B, M and T; see subclause 5.3.

(1) Connect the BS tester to the antenna connector of the BS under test. The BS tester must have the ability to analyze the output signal of the BS under test with respect to code domain power, by applying the global in-channel Tx test method described in Annex C.

(2) Set the parameters of the BS transmitted signal according to table 6.4.5.4.1.1.

Table 6.4.5.4.1.1: Parameters of the BS transmitted signal for Primary CCPCH power testing

Parameter	Value/description
TDD Duty Cycle	TS i; i = 0, 1, 2, ..., 14: transmit, if i is even; receive, if i is odd.
Time slots carrying PCCPCH	TS 0 and TS 8
Number of additional DPCH in TS 0 and TS 8	3
BS output power setting	PRAT
Relative power of PCCPCH	¼ of BS output power
Relative power of each DPCH in TS 0 and TS 8	¼ of BS output power
Data content of DPCH	real life (sufficient irregular)

6.4.5.4.2 Procedure

(1) Measure the PCCPCH power in TS 0 and TS 8 by applying the global in-channel Tx test method described in Annex C.

(2) Reduce the base station output power by 2 dB, 5 dB and 13 dB, without changing the relative powers of the PCCPCH and the DPCHs, and repeat step (1) for each output power setting.

6.4.5.5 Test requirements

The Primary CCPCH power, measured according to subclause 6.4.5.4.2, shall be within the limits defined in subclause 6.4.5.2.

6.5 Transmit ON/OFF power

6.5.1 Transmit OFF power

6.5.1.1 Definition and applicability

The transmit OFF power is the maximum residual output power within the channel bandwidth when the BS does not transmit.

The requirements in this subclause shall apply to base stations intended for general purpose applications.

6.5.1.2 Conformance requirements

The transmit OFF power shall be less than –79 dBm measured with a filter that has a Root-Raised Cosine (RRC) filter response with a roll-off $\alpha = 0,22$ and a bandwidth equal to the chip rate.

The reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 subclause 6.5.1.

6.5.1.3 Test purpose

This test verifies the ability of the BS to reduce its transmit OFF power to a value below the specified limit. This ability is needed to minimize the interference for other users receiving on the same frequency.

6.5.1.4 Method of test

6.5.1.4.1 Initial conditions

The conformance testing of transmit OFF power is included in the conformance testing of transmit ON/OFF time mask; therefore, see subclause 6.5.2.4.1 for initial conditions.

6.5.1.4.2 Procedure

The conformance testing of transmit OFF power is included in the conformance testing of transmit ON/OFF time mask; therefore, see subclause 6.5.2.4.2 for procedure.

6.5.1.5 Test requirements

The conformance testing of transmit OFF power is included in the conformance testing of transmit ON/OFF time mask; therefore, see subclause 6.5.2.5 for test requirements.

6.5.2 Transmit ON/OFF time mask

6.5.2.1 Definition and applicability

The transmit ON/OFF time mask defines the ramping time allowed for the BS between transmit OFF power and transmit ON power.

The requirements in this subclause shall apply to base stations intended for general-purpose applications.

6.5.2.2 Conformance requirements

The transmit power level versus time should meet the mask specified in figure 6.5.2.2.1.

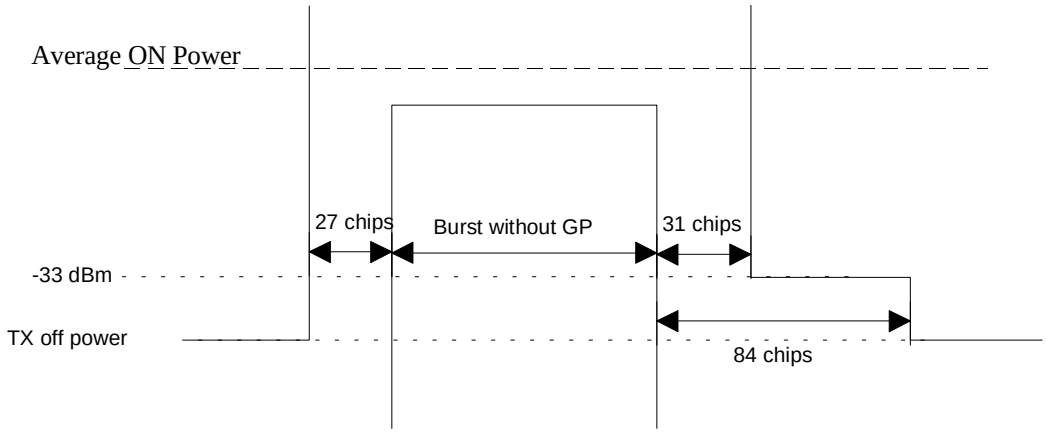

Figure 6.5.2.2.1: Transmit ON/OFF template

The reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 subclause 6.5.2.

6.5.2.3 Test purpose

This test verifies the ability of the BS to reduce its transmit power outside of the active part of the Tx time slot (burst without guard period) to values below specified limits. This ability is needed to minimize the interference for other users receiving on the same frequency.

6.5.2.4 Method of test

6.5.2.4.1 Initial conditions

Test environment: normal; see subclause 5.9.1.

RF channels to be tested: B, M and T; see subclause 5.3.

(1) Connect the power measuring equipment to the BS antenna connector.

(2) Set the parameters of the transmitted signal according to table 6.5.2.4.1.1.

Table 6.5.2.4.1.1: Parameters of the transmitted signal for transmit ON/OFF time mask test

Parameter	Value/description
TDD Duty Cycle	TS i; i = 0, 1, 2, ..., 14: transmit, if i is even; receive, if i is odd.
BS output power setting	PRAT
Number of DPCH in each active TS	9
Power of each DPCH	1/9 of Base Station output power
Data content of DPCH	Real life (sufficient irregular)

6.5.2.4.2 Procedure

(1) Measure the power of the BS output signal chipwise (i.e. averaged over time intervals of one chip duration) over the period starting 65 chips before the start of the odd time slots TS i (receive time slots of the BS), and ending 27 chips before the next even time slot (transmit time slot of the BS) starts, and with a measurement filter that has a RRC filter response with a roll off $\alpha = 0{,}22$ and a bandwidth equal to the chip rate. If the power measuring equipment is based on signal sampling, the sampling theorem shall be met. In this case, the power is determined by calculating the RMS value of the signal samples taken at the measurement filter output over one chip duration.

6.5.2.5 Test requirements

Each value of the power measured according to subclause 6.5.4.2 shall be below the limits defined in figure 6.5.2.2.1 of subclause 6.5.2.2.

6.6 Output RF spectrum emissions

6.6.1 Occupied bandwidth

6.6.1.1 Definition and applicability

Occupied bandwidth is a measure of the bandwidth containing 99% of the total integrated power for transmitted spectrum and is centered on the assigned channel frequency.

The requirements in this subclause shall apply to base stations intended for general-purpose applications.

6.6.1.2 Conformance requirements

The occupied bandwidth shall be less than 5 MHz based on a chip rate of 3,84 Mcps.

The reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 subclause 6.6.1.

6.6.1.3 Test purpose

The occupied bandwidth, defined in the Radio Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union ITU, is a useful concept for specifying the spectral properties of a given emission in the simplest possible manner; see also Recommendation ITU-R SM.328-9 [7]. The test purpose is to verify that the emission of the BS does not occupy an excessive bandwidth for the service to be provided and is, therefore, not likely to create interference to other users of the spectrum beyond undue limits.

6.6.1.4 Method of test

6.6.1.4.1 Initial conditions

Test environment: normal; see subclause 5.9.1.

RF channels to be tested: B, M and T; see subclause 5.3.

(1) Connect the measuring equipment to the antenna connector of the BS under test.

(2) Set the parameters of the BS transmitted signal according to table 6.6.1.4.1.1.

Table 6.6.1.4.1.1: Parameters of the BS transmitted signal for occupied bandwidth testing

Parameter	Value/description
TDD Duty Cycle	TS i; i = 0, 1, 2, ..., 14: transmit, if i is even; receive, if i is odd.
BS output power setting	PRAT
Number of DPCH in each active TS	9
Power of each DPCH	1/9 of Base Station output power
Data content of DPCH	Real life (sufficient irregular)

6.6.1.4.2 Procedure

(1) Measure the power of the transmitted signal with a measurement filter of bandwidth 30 kHz. The characteristic of the filter shall be approximately Gaussian (typical spectrum analyzer filter). The centre frequency of the filter shall be stepped in contiguous 30 kHz steps from a minimum frequency, which shall be (7,5 – 0,015) MHz below the assigned channel frequency of the transmitted signal, up to a maximum frequency, which shall be (7,5 – 0,015) MHz above the assigned channel frequency of the transmitted signal. The time duration of each step shall be sufficiently long to capture one active time slot. The measured power shall be recorded for each step.

(2) Determine the total transmitted power by accumulating the recorded power measurement results of all steps.

(3) Sum up the recorded power measurement results, starting from the step at the minimum frequency defined in (1) up to the step at a lower limit frequency by which this sum is equal to or greater than 0.5 % of the total power determined in (2). This limit frequency is recorded as "Lower Frequency".

(4) Sum up the recorded power measurement results, starting from the step at the maximum frequency defined in (1) down to the step at an upper limit frequency by which this sum is equal to or greater than 0.5 % of the total power determined in (2). This limit frequency is recorded as "Upper Frequency".

(5) Calculate the occupied bandwidth as the difference between the "Upper Frequency" obtained in (3) and the "Lower Frequency" obtained in (4).

6.6.1.5 Test requirements

The occupied bandwidth calculated in step (5) of subclause 6.6.1.4.2 shall be less than 5 MHz.

6.6.2 Out of band emission

Out of band emissions are unwanted emissions immediately outside the channel bandwidth resulting from the modulation process and non-linearity in the transmitter but excluding spurious emissions. This out of band emission requirement is specified both in terms of a spectrum emission mask and adjacent channel power ratio for the transmitter.

6.6.2.1 Spectrum emission mask

6.6.2.1.1 Definition and applicability

The spectrum emission mask specifies the limit of the transmitter out of band emissions at frequency offsets from the assigned channel frequency of the wanted signal between 2,5 MHz and 12,5 MHz.

The mask defined in subclause 6.6.2.1.2 below may be mandatory in certain regions. In other regions this mask may not be applied.

6.6.2.1.2 Conformance requirements

For regions where this subclause applies, the requirement shall be met by a base station transmitting on a single RF carrier configured in accordance with the manufacturer's specification. Emissions shall not exceed the maximum level specified in tables 6.6.2.1.2.1 to 6.6.2.1.2.4 in the frequency range of f_offset from 2,515 MHz to f_offset_{max} from the carrier frequency, where:

- f_offset is the separation between the carrier frequency and the centre of the measurement filter
- f_offset_{max} is either 12,5 MHz or the offset to the UMTS Tx band edge as defined in subclause 4.2, whichever is the greater.

Table 6.6.2.1.2.1: Spectrum emission mask values, BS rated output power PRAT ≥ 43 dBm

	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_offset	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth
	2,515 MHz ≤ f_offset < 2,715 MHz	-14 dBm	30 kHz
	2,715 MHz ≤ f_offset < 3,515 MHz	- 14 - 15·(f_offset – 2,715) dBm	30 kHz
	3,515 MHz ≤ f_offset < 4,0 MHz	-26 dBm	30 kHz
	4,0 MHz ≤ f_offset < 8,0 MHz	-13 dBm	1 MHz
	8,0 MHz ≤ f_offset < f_offset_{max}	-13 dBm	1 MHz

Table 6.6.2.1.2.2: Spectrum emission mask values, BS rated output power 39 ≤ PRAT < 43 dBm

	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_offset	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth
	2,515 MHz ≤ f_offset < 2,715 MHz	-14 dBm	30 kHz
	2,715 MHz ≤ f_offset < 3,515 MHz	-14 - 15·(f_offset – 2,715) dBm	30 kHz
	3,515 MHz ≤ f_offset < 4,0 MHz	-26 dBm	30 kHz
	4,0 MHz ≤ f_offset < 8,0 MHz	-13 dBm	1 MHz
	8,0 MHz ≤ f_offset < f_offset_{max}	P - 56 dBm	1 MHz

Table 6.6.2.1.2.3: Spectrum emission mask values, BS rated output power 31 ≤ PRAT < 39 dBm

	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_offset	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth
	2,515 MHz ≤ f_offset < 2,715 MHz	P - 53 dBm	30 kHz
	2,715 MHz ≤ f_offset < 3,515 MHz	P – 53 - 15·(f_offset – 2,715) dBm	30 kHz
	3,515 MHz ≤ f_offset < 4,0 MHz	P - 65 dBm	30 kHz
	4,0 MHz ≤ f_offset < 8,0 MHz	P - 52 dBm	1 MHz
	8,0 MHz ≤ f_offset < f_offset_{max}	P - 56 dBm	1 MHz

Table 6.6.2.1.2.4: Spectrum emission mask values, BS rated output power PRAT < 31 dBm

	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_offset	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth
	2,515 MHz ≤ f_offset < 2,715 MHz	-22 dBm	30 kHz
	2,715 MHz ≤ f_offset < 3,515 MHz	-22 – 15·(f_offset – 2,715) dBm	30 kHz
	3,515 MHz ≤ f_offset < 4,0 MHz	-34 dBm	30 kHz
	4,0 MHz ≤ f_offset < 8,0 MHz	-21 dBm	1 MHz
	8,0 MHz ≤ f_offset < f_offset_{max}	-25 dBm	1 MHz

6.6.2.1.3 Test purpose

The test purpose is to verify that the BS out of band emissions do not result in undue interference to any other system (wideband, narrowband) operating at frequencies close to the assigned channel bandwidth of the wanted signal.

This test is independent of the characteristics of possible victim systems and, therefore, complements the tests on occupied bandwidth in 6.6.1 (verifying the spectral concentration of the BS Tx emissions) and on ACLR in 6.6.2.2 (simulating the perception of other UTRA receivers).

6.6.2.1.4 Method of test

6.6.2.1.4.1 Initial conditions

Test environment: normal; see subclause 5.9.1.

RF channels to be tested: B, M and T; see subclause 5.3.

(1) Connect the measuring equipment to the antenna connector of the BS under test.

(2) Set the parameters of the BS transmitted signal according to table 6.6.2.1.4.1.1.

Table 6.6.2.1.4.1.1: Parameters of the BS transmitted signal for spectrum emission mask testing

Parameter	Value/description
TDD Duty Cycle	TS i; i = 0, 1, 2, ..., 14: transmit, if i is even; receive, if i is odd.
BS output power setting	PRAT
Number of DPCH in each active TS	9
Power of each DPCH	1/9 of Base Station output power
Data content of DPCH	real life (sufficient irregular)

6.6.2.1.4.2 Procedure

Measure the power of the BS spectrum emissions by applying measurement filters with bandwidths as specified in the relevant table in subclause 6.6.2.1.2. The characteristic of the filters shall be approximately Gaussian (typical spectrum analyzer filters). The centre frequency of the filter shall be stepped in contiguous steps over the ranges of frequency offsets f_offset as given in the tables. The step width shall be equal to the respective measurement bandwidth. The time duration of each step shall be sufficiently long to capture one active time slot.

For frequency offsets of the measurement filter centre frequency in the range 4,0 MHz ≤ f_offset < f_offset_{max}, the measurement shall be performed by applying filters with measurement bandwidth of 50 kHz or less and integrating the measured results over the nominal measurement bandwidth 1 MHz specified in the tables in subclause 6.6.2.1.2.1.

6.6.2.1.5 Test requirements

The spectrum emissions measured according to subclause 6.6.2.1.4.2 shall be within the mask defined in the relevant table of subclause 6.6.2.1.2.

6.6.2.2 Adjacent Channel Leakage power Ratio (ACLR)

6.6.2.2.1 Definition and applicability

Adjacent Channel Leakage power Ratio (ACLR) is the ratio of the transmitted power to the power measured in an adjacent channel. Both the transmitted and the adjacent channel power are measured through a matched filter (root raised cosine and roll-off 0,22) with a noise power bandwidth equal to the chip rate. The requirements shall apply for all configurations of BS (single carrier or multi-carrier), and for all operating modes foreseen by the manufacturer's specification.

The requirements in this subclause shall apply to base stations intended for general-purpose applications.

6.6.2.2.2 Conformance requirements

6.6.2.2.2.1 Minimum requirement

The ACLR shall be equal to or greater than the limits given in Table 6.6.2.2.2.1.1.

Table 6.6.2.2.2.1.1: BS ACLR limits

BS adjacent channel offset	ACLR limit
± 5 MHz	45 dB
± 10 MHz	55 dB

The reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 subclause 6.6.2.2.1.

6.6.2.2.2.2 Requirement in case of operation in proximity to TDD BS or FDD BS operating on an adjacent frequency

In case the equipment is operated in proximity to another TDD BS or FDD BS on an adjacent frequency, the ACLR shall be equal to or greater than the value specified in Table 6.6.2.2.2.2.1.

Table 6.6.2.2.2.2.1: BS ACLR limits in case of operation in proximity

BS adjacent channel offset	ACLR limit
± 5 MHz	70 dB
± 10 MHz	70 dB

The requirement is based on the assumption that the coupling loss between the base stations is at least 84dB.

The reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 subclause 6.6.2.2.2.

NOTE: The necessary dynamic range to very the conformance requirements specified in table 6.6.2.2.2.2.1 is at the limits of the capability of state-of-art measuring equipment.

6.6.2.2.2.3 Requirement in case of co-siting with TDD BS or FDD BS operating on an adjacent frequency

In case the equipment is co-sited to another TDD BS or FDD BS operating on an adjacent frequency, the ACLR is specified in terms of the absolute transmit power level of the BS measured in the adjacent channel. The maximum power level shall not exceed the limit in Table 6.6.2.2.2.3.1.

Table 6.6.2.2.2.3.1: BS ACLR limits in case of co-siting

BS adjacent channel offset	Maximum Level	Measurement Bandwidth
± 5 MHz	-80 dBm	3.84 MHz
± 10 MHz	-80 dBm	3.84 MHz

The reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 subclause 6.6.2.2.3.

NOTE: The necessary dynamic range of the measuring equipment to verify the conformance requirements specified in table 6.6.2.2.2.3.1 is dependent on the BS output power. If the BS output power is larger than –10 dBm, the necessary dynamic range is beyond the capability of state-of-the-art measuring equipment; direct verification of the conformance requirements is not feasible. Alternatively, indirect measurement methods need to be defined.

6.6.2.2.3 Test purpose

The test purpose is to verify the ability of the BS to limit the interference produced by the transmitted signal to other UTRA receivers operating at the first or second adjacent RF channel.

6.6.2.2.4 Method of test

6.6.2.2.4.1 Initial conditions

Test environment: normal; see subclause 5.9.1.

RF channels to be tested: B, M and T; see subclause 5.3.

(1) Connect the measuring equipment to the antenna connector of the BS under test.

(2) Set the parameters of the BS transmitted signal according to table 6.6.2.2.4.1.1.

Table 6.6.2.2.4.1.1: Parameters of the BS transmitted signal for ACLR testing

Parameter	Value/description
TDD Duty Cycle	TS i; i = 0, 1, 2, ..., 14: transmit, if i is even; receive, if i is odd.
BS output power setting	PRAT
Number of DPCH in each active TS	9
Power of each DPCH	1/9 of Base Station output power
Data content of DPCH	Real life (sufficient irregular)

6.6.2.2.4.2 Procedure

(1) Measure transmitted power over the 2464 active chips of the even time slots TS i (this excludes the guard period), and with a measurement filter that has a RRC filter response with a roll off $\alpha = 0,22$ and a bandwidth equal to the chip rate. The power is determined by calculating the RMS value of the signal samples at the measurement filter output taken at the decision points. (The global in-channel Tx test described in Annex C may be applied.)

(2) Average over TBD time slots.

(3) Measure interference power at the first lower adjacent RF channel (center frequency 5 MHz below the assigned channel frequency of the transmitted signal) over the useful part of the burst within the even time slots TS i (this excludes the guard period), and with a measurement filter that has a RRC filter response with a roll off $\alpha = 0,22$ and a bandwidth equal to the chip rate. The power is determined by calculating the RMS value of the signal samples at the measurement filter output taken with adherence to the sampling theorem.

(4) Average over TBD time slots.

(5) Calculate the ACLR by the ratio

ACLR = transmitted power acc. to (2) / interference power acc. to (4).

(6) Repeat steps (3), (4) and (5) for the second lower adjacent RF channel (center frequency 10 MHz below the assigned channel frequency of the transmitted signal) and also for the first and second upper adjacent RF channel (center frequency 5 MHz and 10 MHz above the assigned channel frequency of the transmitted signal, respectively).

6.6.2.2.5 Test requirements

The ACLR calculated in step (5) of subclause 6.6.2.2.4.2 shall be equal or greater than the limits given in table 6.6.2.2.2.1.1 or table 6.6.2.2.2.2.1, respectively. In case the equipment is co-sited to another TDD BS or FDD BS operating on an adjacent frequency, the interference power at the first and second adjacent channel measured according to steps (3) and (4) of subclause 6.6.2.2.4.2 shall not exceed the maximum level specified in table 6.6.2.2.2.3.1.

6.6.3 Spurious emissions

6.6.3.1 Definition and applicability

Spurious emissions are emissions which are caused by unwanted transmitter effects such as harmonics emission, parasitic emission, intermodulation products and frequency conversion products, but exclude out of band emissions. This is measured at the base station RF output port.

The requirements in this subclause shall apply to base stations intended for general-purpose applications.

6.6.3.2 Conformance requirements

6.6.3.2.1 Mandatory requirements

The requirements of either subclause 6.6.3.2.1.1 or subclause 6.6.3.2.1.2 shall apply whatever the type of transmitter considered (single carrier or multi-carrier). It applies for all transmission modes foreseen by the manufacturer.

Either requirement applies at frequencies within the specified frequency ranges which are more than 12.5 MHz under the first carrier frequency used or more than 12.5 MHz above the last carrier frequency used.

6.6.3.2.1.1 Spurious emissions (Category A)

The following requirements shall be met in cases where Category A limits for spurious emissions, as defined in ITU-R Recommendation SM.329-7 [6], are applied.

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the maximum level given in Table 6.6.3.2.1.1.1.

Table 6.6.3.2.1.1.1: BS Mandatory spurious emissions limits, Category A

Band	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
9 kHz – 150 kHz	-13 dBm	1 kHz	Bandwidth as in ITU SM.329-7, s4.1
150 kHz – 30 MHz		10 kHz	Bandwidth as in ITU SM.329-7, s4.1
30 MHz – 1 GHz		100 kHz	Bandwidth as in ITU SM.329-7, s4.1
1 GHz – 12,75 GHz		1 MHz	Upper frequency as in ITU SM.329-7, s2.6

The reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 subclause 6.6.3.1.1.1.

6.6.3.2.1.2 Spurious emissions (Category B)

The following requirements shall be met in cases where Category B limits for spurious emissions, as defined in ITU-R Recommendation SM.329-7 [6], are applied.

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the maximum levels given in Table 6.6.3.2.1.2.1.

Table 6.6.3.2.1.2.1: BS Mandatory spurious emissions limits, Category B

Band	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
9 kHz – 150 kHz	-36 dBm	1 kHz	Bandwidth as in ITU SM.329-7, s4.1
150 kHz – 30 MHz	-36 dBm	10 kHz	Bandwidth as in ITU SM.329-7, s4.1
30 MHz – 1 GHz	-36 dBm	100 kHz	Bandwidth as in ITU SM.329-7, s4.1
1 GHz – Fc1 - 60 MHz or Fl - 10 MHz *whichever is the higher*	-30 dBm	1 MHz	Bandwidth as in ITU SM.329-7, s4.1
Fc1 - 60 MHz or Fl - 10 MHz *whichever is the higher* – Fc1 - 50 MHz or Fl -10 MHz *whichever is the higher*	-25 dBm	1 MHz	Specification in accordance with ITU-R SM.329-7, s4.1
Fc1 - 50 MHz or Fl -10 MHz *whichever is the higher* – Fc2 + 50 MHz or Fu +10 MHz *whichever is the lower*	-15 dBm	1 MHz	Specification in accordance with ITU-R SM.329-7, s4.1
Fc2 + 50 MHz or Fu + 10 MHz *whichever is the lower* – Fc2 + 60 MHz or Fu + 10 MHz *whichever is the lower*	-25 dBm	1 MHz	Specification in accordance with ITU-R SM.329-7, s4.1
Fc2 + 60 MHz or Fu + 10 MHz *whichever is the lower* – 12,5 GHz	-30 dBm	1 MHz	Bandwidth as in ITU-R SM.329-7, s4.1. Upper frequency as in ITU-R SM.329-7, s2.6

Fc1: Center frequency of emission of the first carrier transmitted by the BS

Fc2: Center frequency of emission of the last carrier transmitted by the BS

Fl : Lower frequency of the band in which TDD operates

Fu : Upper frequency of the band in which TDD operates

The reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 subclause 6.6.3.1.2.1.

6.6.3.2.2 Co-existence with GSM

6.6.3.2.2.1 Operation in the same geographic area

This requirement may be applied for the protection of GSM 900 MS in geographic areas in which both GSM 900 and UTRA are deployed.

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the maximum level given in Table 6.6.3.2.2.1.1.

Table 6.6.3.2.2.1.1: BS Spurious emissions limits for BS in geographic coverage area of GSM 900 MS receiver

Band	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
921 MHz – 960 MHz	-57 dBm	100 kHz	

The reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 subclause 6.6.3.2.1.1.

6.6.3.2.2.2 Co-located base stations

This requirement may be applied for the protection of GSM 900 BTS receivers when GSM 900 BTS and UTRA BS are co-located.

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the maximum level given in Table 6.6.3.2.2.2.1.

Table 6.6.3.2.2.2.1: BS Spurious emissions limits for protection of the GSM 900 BTS receiver

Band	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
876 MHz – 915 MHz	–98 dBm	100 kHz	

The reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 subclause 6.6.3.2.2.1.

6.6.3.2.3 Co-existence with DCS 1800

6.6.3.2.3.1 Operation in the same geographic area

This requirement may be applied for the protection of DCS 1800 MS in geographic areas in which both DCS 1800 and UTRA are deployed.

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the maximum level given in Table 6.6.3.2.3.1.1.

Table 6.6.3.2.3.1.1: BS Spurious emissions limits for BS in geographic coverage area of DCS 1800 MS receiver

Band	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
1805 MHz – 1880 MHz	-47 dBm	100 kHz	

The reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 subclause 6.6.3.3.1.1.

6.6.3.2.3.2 Co-located base stations

This requirement may be applied for the protection of DCS 1800 BTS receivers when DCS 1800 BTS and UTRA BS are co-located.

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the maximum level given in Table 6.6.3.2.3.2.1.

Table 6.6.3.2.3.2.1: BS Spurious emissions limits for BS co-located with DCS 1800 BTS

Band	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
1710 MHz – 1785 MHz	-98 dBm	100 kHz	

The reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 subclause 6.6.3.3.3.1.

6.6.3.2.4 Co-existence with UTRA FDD

6.6.3.2.4.1 Operation in the same geographic area

This requirement may be applied to geographic areas in which both UTRA TDD and UTRA FDD are deployed.

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the maximum level given in Table 6.6.3.2.4.1.1.

Table 6.6.3.2.4.1.1: BS Spurious emissions limits for BS in geographic coverage area of UTRA FDD

Band	Maximum Level	Measurement Bandwidth	Note
1920 – 1980 MHz	-32 dBm	1 MHz	
2110 – 2170 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	

The reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 subclause 6.6.3.4.1.1.

6.6.3.2.4.2 Co-located base stations

This requirement may be applied for the protection of UTRA FDD BS receivers when UTRA TDD BS and UTRA FDD BS are co-located.

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the maximum level given in Table 6.6.3.2.4.2.1.

Table 6.6.3.2.4.2.1: BS Spurious emissions limits for BS co-located with UTRA FDD

Band	Maximum Level	Measurement Bandwidth	Note
1920 – 1980 MHz	-86 dBm	1 MHz	
2110 – 2170 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	

The reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 subclause 6.6.3.4.2.1.

6.6.3.3 Test purpose

The test purpose is to verify the ability of the BS to limit the interference caused by unwanted transmitter effects to other systems operating at frequencies which are more than 12,5 MHz away from of the UTRA band used.

6.6.3.4 Method of test

6.6.3.4.1 Initial conditions

Test environment: normal; see subclause 5.9.1.

RF channels to be tested: B, M and T; see subclause 5.3.

(1) Connect the measuring equipment to the antenna connector of the BS under test.

(2) Set the parameters of the BS transmitted signal according to table 6.6.3.4.1.1.

Table 6.6.3.4.1.1: Parameters of the BS transmitted signal for spurious emissions testing

Parameter	Value/description
TDD Duty Cycle	TS i; i = 0, 1, 2, ..., 14: transmit, if i is even; receive, if i is odd.
BS output power setting	PRAT
Number of DPCH in each active TS	9
Power of each DPCH	1/9 of Base Station output power
Data content of DPCH	real life (sufficient irregular)

6.6.3.4.2 Procedure

Measure the power of the spurious emissions by applying measurement filters with bandwidths as specified in the relevant tables of 6.6.3.2. The characteristic of the filters shall be approximately Gaussian (typical spectrum analyzer filters). The center frequency of the filter shall be stepped in contiguous steps over the frequency bands as given in the tables. The step width shall be equal to the respective measurement bandwidth. The time duration of each step shall be sufficiently long to capture one active time slot.

6.6.3.5 Test requirements

The spurious emissions measured according to subclause 6.6.3.4.2 shall not exceed the limits specified in the relevant tables of 6.6.3.2.

6.7 Transmit intermodulation

6.7.1 Definition and applicability

The transmit intermodulation performance is a measure of the capability of the transmitter to inhibit the generation of signals in its non linear elements caused by presence of the wanted signal and an interfering signal reaching the transmitter via the antenna.

The transmit intermodulation level is the power of the intermodulation products when a CDMA modulated interference signal is injected into the antenna connector at a level of 30 dB lower than that of the subject signal. The frequency of the interference signal shall be ±5 MHz, ±10 MHz and ±15 MHz offset from the subject signal.

The requirements in this subclause shall apply to base stations intended for general-purpose applications.

6.7.2 Conformance requirements

The transmit intermodulation level shall not exceed the out of band or the spurious emission requirements of subclause 6.6.2 and 6.6.3, respectively.

The reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 subclause 6.7.1.

6.7.3 Test purpose

The test purpose is to verify the ability of the BS transmitter to restrict the generation of intermodulation products in its non linear elements caused by presence of the wanted signal and an interfering signal reaching the transmitter via the antenna to below specified levels.

6.7.4 Method of test

6.7.4.1 Initial conditions

Test environment: normal; see subclause 5.9.1.

RF channels to be tested: B, M and T; see subclause 5.3.

(1) Connect the measuring equipment, the BS under test and the CDMA signal generator as shown in figure 6.7.4.1.1.

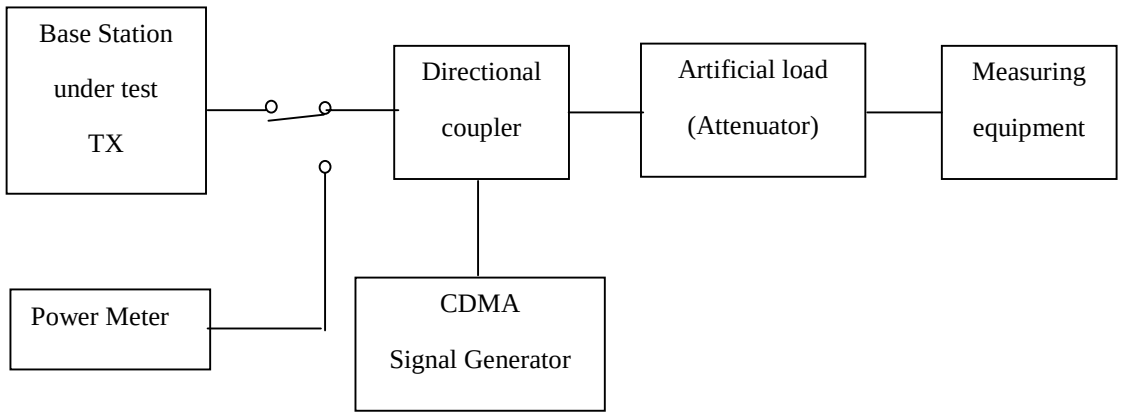

Figure 6.7.4.1.1: Measuring setup for Base Station transmit intermodulation testing

(2) Set the parameters of the BS transmitted signal according to table 6.7.4.1.1.

Table 6.7.4.1.1: Parameters of the BS transmitted signal for transmit intermodulation testing

Parameter	Value/description
TDD Duty Cycle	TS i; i = 0, 1, 2, ..., 14: transmit, if i is odd; receive, if i is even.
BS output power setting	PRAT
Number of DPCH in each active TS	9
Power of each DPCH	1/9 of Base Station output power
Data content of DPCH	real life (sufficient irregular)

(3) Configure the CDMA signal generator to produce an interference signal with a level of 30 dB lower than that of the BS transmitted signal. The interference signal shall be like-modulated as the BS transmitted signal, and the active time slots of both signals shall be synchronized. The frequency of the interference signal shall be ±5 MHz, ±10 MHz and ±15 MHz offset from the BS transmitted signal.

6.7.4.2 Procedure

Apply the test procedures for out of band and spurious emissions as described in 6.6.2 and 6.6.3, respectively. The frequency band occupied by the interference signal are excluded from the measurements.

6.7.5 Test requirements

The conformance requirements for out of band and spurious emissions as specified in 6.6.2 and 6.6.3 shall be met.

6.8 Transmit Modulation

6.8.1 Modulation accuracy

6.8.1.1 Definition and applicability

The modulation accuracy is a measure of the difference between the measured waveform and the theoretical modulated waveform (the error vector). A quantitative measure of the modulation accuracy is the error vector magnitude (EVM) which is defined as the square root of the ratio of the mean error vector power to the mean reference signal power expressed as %. The measurement interval is one timeslot.

The requirements in this subclause shall apply to base stations intended for general-purpose applications.

NOTE: The theoretical modulated waveform shall be calculated on the basis that the transmit pulse shaping filter is a root-raised cosine (RRC) with roll-off α =0,22 in the frequency domain. The impulse response of the chip impulse filter $RC_0(t)$ is

$$RC_0(t) = \frac{\sin\left(\pi \frac{t}{T_C}(1-\alpha)\right) + 4\alpha \frac{t}{T_C}\cos\left(\pi \frac{t}{T_C}(1+\alpha)\right)}{\pi \frac{t}{T_C}\left(1-\left(4\alpha \frac{t}{T_C}\right)^2\right)}$$

Where the roll-off factor α = 0,22 and the chip duration $T_C = \frac{1}{chiprate} \approx 0.26042\mu s$.

6.8.1.2 Conformance requirements

The error vector magnitude (EVM) shall not exceed 12,5 %. The requirement is valid over the total power dynamic range as specified in subclause 6.4.3 of TS 25.105.

The reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 subclause 6.8.2.1.

6.8.1.3 Test purpose

The test purpose is to verify the ability of the BS transmitter to generate a sufficient precise waveform and thus to enable the UE receiver to achieve the specified error performance.

6.8.1.4 Method of test

6.8.1.4.1 Initial conditions

Test environment: normal; see subclause 5.9.1.

RF channels to be tested: B, M and T; see subclause 5.3.

(1) Connect the measuring equipment to the antenna connector of the BS under test.

(2) Set the parameters of the BS transmitted signal according to table 6.8.1.4.1.1.

Table 6.8.1.4.1.1: Parameters of the BS transmitted signal for modulation accuracy testing

Parameter	Value/description
TDD Duty Cycle	TS i; i = 0, 1, 2, ..., 14: transmit, if i is even; receive, if i is odd.
Number of DPCH in each active TS	1
BS power setting	PRAT
Data content of DPCH	real life (sufficient irregular)

6.8.1.4.2 Procedure

(1) Measure the error vector magnitude (EVM) by applying the global in-channel Tx test method described in Annex C.

(2) Set the BS output power to PRAT – 30 dB and repeat step (1) above.

6.8.1.5 Test requirements

The error vector magnitude (EVM) measured according to subclause 6.8.1.4.2 shall not exceed 12,5 %.

6.8.2 Peak code domain error

6.8.2.1 Definition and applicability

The code domain error is computed by projecting the error vector power onto the code domain at a specific spreading factor. The error power for each code is defined as the ratio to the mean power of the reference waveform expressed in dB. And the Peak Code Domain Error is defined as the maximum value for Code Domain Error. The measurement interval is one timeslot.

The requirements in this subclause shall apply to base stations intended for general-purpose applications.

6.8.2.2 Conformance requirements

The peak code domain error shall not exceed -28 dB at spreading factor 16.

The reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 subclause 6.8.3.1.

6.8.2.3 Test purpose

The test purpose is to verify the ability of the BS transmitter to limit crosstalk among codes and thus to enable the UE receiver to achieve the specified error performance.

6.8.2.4 Method of test

6.8.2.4.1 Initial conditions

Test environment: normal; see subclause 5.9.1.

RF channels to be tested: B, M and T; see subclause 5.3.

(1) Connect the measuring equipment to the antenna connector of the BS under test.

(2) Set the parameters of the BS transmitted signal according to table 6.8.2.4.1.1.

Table 6.8.2.4.1.1: Parameters of the BS transmitted signal

Parameter	Value/description
TDD Duty Cycle	TS i; i = 0, 1, 2, ..., 14: transmit, if i is even; receive, if i is odd.
BS output power setting	PRAT
Number of DPCH in each active TS	9
Power of each DPCH	1/9 of Base Station output power
Data content of DPCH	real life (sufficient irregular)
Spreading factor	16

6.8.2.4.2 Procedure

Measure the peak code domain error by applying the global in-channel Tx test method described in Annex C.

6.8.2.5 Test requirements

The peak code domain error measured according to subclause 6.8.2.4.2 shall not exceed –28 dB.

7 Receiver characteristics

7.1 General

All tests unless otherwise stated in this subclause shall be conducted on Base Station Systems fitted with a full complement of Transceivers for the configuration. The manufacturer shall provide appropriate logical or physical test access to perform all tests in this subclause. Measurements shall include any RX multicoupler.

The tests in clause 7 assume that the receiver is not equipped with diversity. For receivers with diversity, the tests may be performed by applying the specified signals to one of the receiver inputs, and terminating or disabling the other(s). The tests and requirements are otherwise unchanged.

For receivers with diversity, testing of conformance shall be performed by applying the specified signals to one of the receiver inputs, and terminating or disabling the other(s).

In all the relevant subclauses in this clause all Bit Error Ratio (BER), Residual BER (RBER) and Frame Erasure Ratio (FER) measurements shall be carried out according to the general rules for statistical testing.

Unless detailed the receiver characteristic are specified at each antenna connector of the BS.

7.2 Reference sensitivity level

7.2.1 Definition and applicability

The reference sensitivity is the minimum receiver input power measured at the antenna connector at which the BER does not exceed the specific value.

The requirements in this subclause shall apply to base stations intended for general-purpose applications.

7.2.2 Conformance requirements

For the measurement channel specified in Annex A.2.1, the reference sensitivity level and performance of the BS shall be as specified in table 7.2.2.1 below.

Table 7.2.2.1: BS reference sensitivity levels

Data rate	BS reference sensitivity level (dBm)	BER
12,2 kbps	-109 dBm	BER shall not exceed 0,001

The reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 subclause 7.2.1.

7.2.3 Test purpose

The test purpose is to verify the ability of the BS to receive a prescribed single-code test signal of minimum input power under defined conditions (no interference, no multipath propagation) with a BER not exceeding a specified limit. This test is also used as a reference case for other tests to allow the assessment of degradations due to various sources of interference.

7.2.4 Method of test

7.2.4.1 Initial conditions

Test environment: normal; see subclause 5.9.1.

RF channels to be tested: B, M and T; see subclause 5.3.

The following additional test shall be performed:

On each of B, M and T, the test shall be performed under extreme power supply as defined in subclause 5.9.4.

NOTE: Tests under extreme power supply also test extreme temperature.

(1) Connect the BS tester (UE simulator) to the antenna connector of one BS Rx port.

(2) Terminate or disable any other BS Rx port not under test.

(3) Start transmission from the BS tester to the BS using the UL reference measurement channel (12.2 kbps) defined in Annex A.2.1.

(4) The level of BS tester output signal measured at the BS antenna connector shall be adjusted to –109 dBm.

7.2.4.2 Procedure

(1) Measure the BER by comparing the bit sequence of the information data transmitted by the BS tester with the bit sequence obtained from the BS receiver.

(2) Interchange the connections of the BS Rx ports and repeat the measurement according to (1).

7.2.5 Test requirements

For any BS Rx port tested, the measured BER shall not exceed 0,001.

7.3 Dynamic range

7.3.1 Definition and applicability

Receiver dynamic range is the receiver ability to handle a rise of interference in the reception frequency channel. The receiver shall fulfil a specified BER requirement for a specified sensitivity degradation of the wanted signal in the presence of an interfering AWGN signal in the same reception frequency channel.

The requirements in this subclause shall apply to base stations intended for general-purpose applications.

7.3.2 Conformance requirements

The BER shall not exceed 0,001 for the parameters specified in table 7.3.2.1.

Table 7.3.2.1: Dynamic Range

Parameter	Level	Unit
Data rate	12,2	kbit/s
Wanted signal	<REFSENS> + 30 dB	dBm
Interfering AWGN signal	-73	dBm/3,84 MHz

The reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 subclause 7.3.

7.3.3 Test purpose

The test purpose is to verify the ability of the BS to receive a prescribed single-code test signal of maximum input power under defined conditions (specified interference, no multipath) with a BER not exceeding a specified limit.

7.3.4 Method of test

7.3.4.1 Initial conditions

Test environment: normal; see subclause 5.9.1.

RF channels to be tested: B, M and T; see subclause 5.3.

(1) Connect the BS tester (UE simulator), generating the wanted signal, and a band-limited white noise source, generating the interfering AWGN signal, to the antenna connector of one BS Rx port.

(2) Terminate or disable any other BS Rx port not under test.

(3) Start transmission from the BS tester to the BS using the UL reference measurement channel (12.2 kbps) defined in Annex A.2.1.

(4) The level of the BS tester output signal measured at the BS antenna connector shall be adjusted as specified in table 7.3.2.1.

(5) The power spectral density of the band-limited white noise source measured at the BS antenna connector shall be adjusted as specified in table 7.3.2.1. The minimum bandwidth of the white noise source shall be 1,5 times the chip rate (5,76 MHz for a chip rate of 3,84 MHz).

7.3.4.2 Procedure

(1) Measure the BER by comparing the bit sequence of the information data transmitted by the BS tester with the bit sequence obtained from the BS receiver.

(2) Interchange the connections of the BS Rx ports and repeat the measurement according to (1)

7.3.5 Test requirements

For any BS Rx port tested, the measured BER shall not exceed 0,001.

7.4 Adjacent Channel Selectivity (ACS)

7.4.1 Definition and applicability

Adjacent channel selectivity (ACS) is a measure of the receiver ability to receive a wanted signal at its assigned channel frequency in the presence of an adjacent channel signal at a given frequency offset from the center frequency of the assigned channel.

The requirements in this subclause shall apply to base stations intended for general-purpose applications.

7.4.2 Conformance requirements

The BER, measured on the wanted signal in the presence of an interfering signal, shall not exceed 0,001 for the parameters specified in table 7.4.2.2.1.

Table 7.4.2.2.1: Parameters of the wanted signal and the interfering signal for ACS testing

Parameter	Level	Unit
Data rate	12,2	kbit/s
Wanted signal	Reference sensitivity level + 6 dB	dBm
Interfering signal	-52	dBm
Fuw (modulated)	5	MHz
NOTE: Fuw is the frequency offset of the unwanted interfering signal from the assigned channel frequency of the wanted signal.		

The reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 subclause 7.4.1.

7.4.3 Test purpose

The test purpose is to verify the ability of the BS receiver filter to sufficiently suppress interfering signals in the channels adjacent to the wanted channel.

7.4.4 Method of test

7.4.4.1 Initial conditions

Test environment: normal; see subclause 5.9.1.

RF channels to be tested: B, M and T; see subclause 5.3.

(1) Connect an UE simulator operating at the assigned channel frequency of the wanted signal and a signal generator used to produce the interfering signal in the adjacent channel to the antenna connector of one Rx port.

(2) Terminate or disable any other Rx port not under test.

(3) Start transmission from the BS tester to the BS using the UL reference measurement channel (12.2 kbps) defined in Annex A.2.1. The level of the UE simulator signal measured at the BS antenna connector shall be adjusted to the value specified in table 7.4.2.2.1.

(4) Set the signal generator to produce an interfering signal that is equivalent to a continuous wideband CDMA signal with one code of chip frequency 3,84 Mchip/s, filtered by an RRC transmit pulse-shaping filter with roll-off $\alpha = 0,22$. The level of the interfering signal measured at the BS antenna connector shall be adjusted to the value specified in table 7.4.2.2.1.

7.4.4.2 Procedure

(1) Set the center frequency of the interfering signal to 5 MHz above the assigned channel frequency of the wanted signal.

(2) Measure the BER of the wanted signal at the BS receiver.

(3) Set the center frequency of the interfering signal to 5 MHz below the assigned channel frequency of the wanted signal.

(4) Measure the BER of the wanted signal at the BS receiver.

(5) Interchange the connections of the BS Rx ports and repeat the measurements according to steps (1) to (4).

7.4.5 Test requirements

The BER measured according subclause 7.4.4.2 to shall not exceed 0,001.

7.5 Blocking characteristics

7.5.1 Definition and applicability

The blocking characteristics is a measure of the receiver ability to receive a wanted signal at its assigned channel frequency in the presence of an unwanted interferer on frequencies other than those of the adjacent channels. The blocking performance shall apply at all frequencies as specified in tables 7.5.2.1, 7.5.2.2 or 7.5.2.3 respectively, using a 1 MHz step size.

The requirements in this subclause shall apply to base stations intended for general-purpose applications.

7.5.2 Conformance requirements

The static reference performance as specified in clause 7.2 should be met with a wanted and an interfering signal coupled to the BS antenna input using the parameters specified in tables 7.5.2.1,7.5.2.2 or 7.5.2.3, respectively.

Table 7.5.2.1: Blocking requirements for operating bands defined in subclause 4.2 a)

Center frequency of interfering signal	Interfering signal level	Wanted signal level	Minimum offset of interfering signal	Type of interfering signal
1900 – 1920 MHz, 2010 – 2025 MHz	-40 dBm	<REFSENS> + 6 dB	10 MHz	WCDMA signal with one code
1880 – 1900 MHz, 1990 – 2010 MHz, 2025 – 2045 MHz	-40 dBm	<REFSENS> + 6 dB	10 MHz	WCDMA signal with one code
1920 – 1980 MHz	-40 dBm	<REFSENS> + 6 dB	10 MHz	WCDMA signal with one code
1 - 1880 MHz, 1980 – 1990 MHz, 2045 – 12750 MHz	-15 dBm	<REFSENS> + 6 dB	—	CW carrier

Table 7.5.2.2: Blocking requirements for operating bands defined in subclause 4.2 b)

Center frequency of interfering signal	Interfering signal level	Wanted signal level	Minimum offset of interfering signal	Type of interfering signal
1850 – 1990 MHz	-40 dBm	<REFSENS> + 6 dB	10 MHz	WCDMA signal with one code
1830 – 1850 MHz, 1990 – 2010 MHz	-40 dBm	<REFSENS> + 6 dB	10 MHz	WCDMA signal with one code
1 – 1830 MHz, 2010 – 12750 MHz	-15 dBm	<REFSENS> + 6 dB	—	CW carrier

Table 7.5.2.3: Blocking requirements for operating bands defined in subclause 4.2 c)

Center frequency of interfering signal	Interfering signal level	Wanted signal level	Minimum offset of interfering signal	Type of interfering signal
1910 – 1930 MHz	-40 dBm	<REFSENS> + 6 dB	10 MHz	WCDMA signal with one code
1890 – 1910 MHz, 1930 – 1950 MHz	-40 dBm	<REFSENS> + 6 dB	10 MHz	WCDMA signal with one code
1 – 1890 MHz, 1950 – 12750 MHz	-15 dBm	<REFSENS> + 6 dB	—	CW carrier

The reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 subclause 7.5.

7.5.3 Test purpose

The test stresses the ability of the BS receiver to withstand high-level interference from unwanted signals at frequency offsets of 10 MHz or more, without undue degradation of its sensitivity.

7.5.4 Method of test

7.5.4.1 Initial conditions

Test environment: normal; see subclause 5.9.1.

RF channels to be tested: M; see subclause 5.3.
The BS shall be configured to operate as close to the centre of the operating band as possible.

(1) Connect an UE simulator operating at the assigned channel frequency of the wanted signal and a signal generator to the antenna connector of one Rx port.

(2) Terminate or disable any other Rx port not under test.

(3) Start transmission from the BS tester to the BS using the UL reference measurement channel (12.2 kbps) defined in Annex A.2.1.The level of the UE simulator signal measured at the BS antenna connector shall be set to 6 dB above the reference sensitivity level specified in subclause 7.2.2.

7.5.4.2 Procedure

(1) Set the signal generator to produce an interfering signal at a frequency offset Fuw from the assigned channel frequency of the wanted signal which is given by

$$Fuw = \pm (n \times 1\ MHz),$$

where n shall be increased in integer steps from n = 10 up to such a value that the center frequency of the interfering signal covers the range from 1 MHz to 12,75 GHz. The interfering signal level measured at the antenna connector shall be set in dependency of its center frequency, as specified in tables 7.5.2.1, 7.5.2.2, or 7.5.2.3 respectively. The type of the interfering signal is either equivalent to a continuous wideband CDMA signal with one code of chip frequency 3,84 Mchip/s, filtered by an RRC transmit pulse-shaping filter with roll-off $\alpha = 0,22$, or a CW signal; see tables 7.5.2.1, 7.5.2.2 or 7.5.2.3 respectively.

(2) Measure the BER of the wanted signal at the BS receiver.

(3) Interchange the connections of the BS Rx ports and repeat the measurements according to steps (1) and (2).

NOTE: The test procedure as defined in steps (1) and (2) requests to carry out more than 10000 BER measurements. To reduce the time needed for these measurements, it may be appropriate to conduct the test in two phases: During phase 1, BER measurements are made on all center frequencies of the interfering signal as requested but with a reduced confidence level, with the aim to identify those frequencies which require more detailed investigation. In phase 2, detailed measurements are made only at those critical frequencies identified before, applying the required confidence level.

7.5.5 Test requirements

In all measurements made according to subclause 7.5.4.2, the BER shall not exceed 0,001.

7.6 Intermodulation characteristics

7.6.1 Definition and applicability

Third and higher order mixing of two interfering RF signals can produce an interfering signal in the band of the desired channel. Intermodulation response rejection is a measure of the capability of the receiver to receive a wanted signal on its assigned channel frequency in the presence of two or more interfering signals which have a specific frequency relationship to the wanted signal.

The requirements in this subclause shall apply to base stations intended for general-purpose applications.

7.6.2 Conformance requirements

The static reference performance as specified in clause 7.2 should be met when the following signals are coupled to the BS antenna input.

- A wanted signal at the assigned channel frequency, 6 dB above the static reference level.
- Two interfering signals with the parameters specified in table 7.6.2.1.

Table 7.6.2.1: Parameters of the interfering signals for intermodulation characteristics testing

Interfering Signal Level	Offset	Type of Interfering Signal
- 48 dBm	10 MHz	CW signal
- 48 dBm	20 MHz	WCDMA signal with one code

The reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 subclause 7.6.

7.6.3 Test purpose

The test purpose is to verify the ability of the BS receiver to inhibit the generation of intermodulation products in its non-linear elements caused by the presence of two high-level interfering signals at frequencies with a specific relationship to the frequency of the wanted signal.

7.6.4 Method of test

7.6.4.1 Initial conditions

Test environment: normal; see subclause 5.9.1.

RF channels to be tested: B, M and T; see subclause 5.3.

(1) Connect an UE simulator operating at the assigned channel frequency of the wanted signal and two signal generators to the antenna connector of one Rx port.

(2) Terminate or disable any other Rx port not under test.

(3) Start transmission from the BS tester to the BS using the UL reference measurement channel (12.2 kbps) defined in Annex A.2.1. The level of the UE simulator signal measured at the BS antenna connector shall be set to 6 dB above the reference sensitivity level specified in subclause 7.2.2.

(4) Set the first signal generator to produce a CW signal with a level measured at the BS antenna connector of -48 dBm.

(5) Set the second signal generator to produce an interfering signal equivalent to a wideband CDMA signal with one code of chip frequency 3,84 Mchip/s, filtered by an RRC transmit pulse-shaping filter with roll-off $\alpha = 0,22$. The level of the signal measured at the BS antenna connector shall be set to - 48 dBm.

7.6.4.2 Procedure

(1) The frequency of the first and the second signal generator shall be set to 10 MHz and 20 MHz, respectively, above the assigned channel frequency of the wanted signal.

(2) Measure the BER of the wanted signal at the BS receiver.

(3) The frequency of the first and the second signal generator shall be set to 10 MHz and 20 MHz, respectively, below the assigned channel frequency of the wanted signal.

(4) Measure the BER of the wanted signal at the BS receiver.

(5) Interchange the connections of the BS Rx ports and repeat the measurements according to steps (1) to (4).

7.6.5 Test requirements

The BER measured according subclause 7.6.4.2 to shall not exceed 0,001.

7.7 Spurious emissions

7.7.1 Definition and applicability

The spurious emissions power is the power of emissions generated or amplified in a receiver that appear at the BS antenna connector. The requirements apply to all BS with separate Rx and Tx antenna connectors. For BS equipped with only a single antenna connector for both transmitter and receiver, the requirements of subclause 6.6.3 shall apply to this port, and this test need not be performed.

The requirements in this subclause shall apply to base stations intended for general-purpose applications.

7.7.2 Conformance requirements

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the values given in table 7.7.2.1.

Table 7.7.2.1: Receiver spurious emission requirements

Band	Maximum level	Measurement Bandwidth	Note
9 kHz – 1 GHz	-57 dBm	100 kHz	
1 GHz – 1,9 GHz	-47 dBm	1 MHz	With the exception of frequencies between 12,5 MHz below the first carrier frequency and 12,5 MHz above the last carrier frequency used by the BS
1,900 – 1,980 GHz	-78 dBm	3,84 MHz	With the exception of frequencies between 12,5 MHz below the first carrier frequency and 12,5 MHz above the last carrier frequency used by the BS
1,980 – 2,010 GHz	-47 dBm	1 MHz	With the exception of frequencies between 12,5 MHz below the first carrier frequency and 12,5 MHz above the last carrier frequency used by the BS
2,010 – 2,025 GHz	-78 dBm	3,84 MHz	With the exception of frequencies between 12,5 MHz below the first carrier frequency and 12,5 MHz above the last carrier frequency used by the BS
2,025 GHz – 12,75 GHz	-47 dBm	1 MHz	With the exception of frequencies between 12,5 MHz below the first carrier frequency and 12,5 MHz above the last carrier frequency used by the BS

The reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 subclause 7.7.1.

7.7.3 Test purpose

The test purpose is to verify the ability of the BS to limit the interference caused by receiver spurious emissions to other systems.

7.7.4 Method of test

7.7.4.1 Initial conditions

Test environment: normal; see subclause 5.9.1.

RF channels to be tested: M; see subclause 5.3.

(1) Connect the measuring equipment to the antenna connector of one BS Rx port.

(2) Terminate or disable any other BS Rx port not under test.

(3) Set the BS receiver to operational mode.

(4) Set the BS to transmit a signal with parameters according to table 7.7.4.1.1.

(5) Terminate the Tx port(s).

Table 7.7.4.1.1: Parameters of the transmitted signal for Rx spurious emissions test

Parameter	Value/description
TDD Duty Cycle	TS i; i = 0, 1, 2, ..., 14: transmit, if i is even; receive, if i is odd.
BS output power setting	PRAT
Number of DPCH in each active TS	9
Power of each DPCH	1/9 of Base Station output power
Data content of DPCH	real life (sufficient irregular)

7.7.4.2 Procedure

(1) Measure the power of the spurious emissions by applying the measuring equipment with the settings as specified in table 7.7.4.2.1. The characteristics of the measurement filter with the bandwidth 3,84 MHz shall be RRC with roll-off α = 0,22. The characteristics of the measurement filters with bandwidths 100 kHz and 1 MHz shall be approximately Gaussian (typical spectrum analyzer filter). The center frequency of the filters shall be stepped in contiguous steps over the frequency bands as specified in table 7.7.4.2.1. The time duration of each step shall be sufficiently long to capture one even (transmit) time slot.

(2) If the BS is equipped with more than one Rx port, interchange the connections of the BS Rx ports and repeat the measurement according to (1).

Table 7.7.4.2.1: Measurement equipment settings

Stepped frequency range	Measurement bandwidth	Step width	Note	Detection mode
9 kHz – 1 GHz	100 kHz	100 kHz		true RMS
1 GHz – 1,900 GHz	1 MHz	1 MHz	With the exception of frequencies between 12,5 MHz below the first carrier frequency and 12,5 MHz above the last carrier frequency used by the BS	
1,900 GHz – 1,980 GHz	3,84 MHz	200 kHz		
1,980 GHz – 2,010 GHz	1 MHz	1 MHz		
2,010 GHz – 2,025 GHz	3,84 MHz	200 kHz		
2,025 GHz – 12,75 GHz	1 MHz	1 MHz		

7.7.5 Test requirements

The spurious emissions measured according to subclause 7.7.4.2 shall not exceed the limits specified in subclause 7.7.2.

8 Performance requirements

8.1 General

Performance requirements for the BS are specified for the measurement channels defined in Annex A and the propagation conditions in Annex B. The requirements only apply to those measurement channels that are supported by the base station.

The minimum bandwidth of the white noise source, simulating interference from other cells (I_{oc}) shall be 1,5 times the chip rate (5,76 MHz for a chip rate of 3,84 MHz).

The requirements only apply to a base station with dual receiver antenna diversity. The required $\hat{I}_{or}/I_{oc}$ shall be applied separately at each antenna port.

Table 8.1.1: Summary of Base Station performance targets

Physical channel	Measurement channel	Static	Multi-path Case 1	Multi-path Case 2	Multi-path Case 3
		Performance metric			
DCH	12,2 kbps	BLER < 10^{-2}	BLER < 10^{-2}	BLER < 10^{-2}	BLER < 10^{-2}
	64 kbps	BLER < 10^{-1}, 10^{-2}	BLER < 10^{-1}, 10^{-2}	BLER < 10^{-1}, 10^{-2}	BLER < 10^{-1}, 10^{-2}, 10^{-3}
	144 kbps	BLER < 10^{-1}, 10^{-2}	BLER < 10^{-1}, 10^{-2}	BLER < 10^{-1}, 10^{-2}	BLER < 10^{-1}, 10^{-2}, 10^{-3}
	384 kbps	BLER < 10^{-1}, 10^{-2}	BLER < 10^{-1}, 10^{-2}	BLER < 10^{-1}, 10^{-2}	BLER < 10^{-1}, 10^{-2}, 10^{-3}

8.2 Demodulation in static propagation conditions

8.2.1 Demodulation of DCH

8.2.1.1 Definition and applicability

The performance requirement of DCH in static propagation conditions is determined by the maximum Block Error Ratio (BLER) allowed when the receiver input signal is at a specified $\hat{I}_{or}/I_{oc}$ limit. The BLER is calculated for each of the measurement channels supported by the base station.

The requirements in this subclause shall apply to base stations intended for general-purpose applications.

8.2.1.2 Conformance requirements

For the parameters specified in table 8.2.1.2.1, the BLER should not exceed the piece-wise linear BLER curve specified in table 8.2.1.2.2. These requirements are applicable for TFCS size 16.

Table 8.2.1.2.1: Parameters in static propagation conditions

Parameters	Unit	Test 1	Test 2	Test 3	Test 4
Number of $DPCH_o$		6	4	0	0
$\frac{DPCH_o - E_c}{I_{or}}$	dB	-9	-9,5	–	–
I_{oc}	dBm/3,84 MHz	-89			
Information Data Rate	kbps	12,2	64	144	384

Table 8.2.1.2.2: Performance requirements in AWGN channel.

Test Number	$\frac{\hat{I}_{or}}{I_{oc}}$ [dB]	BLER
1	-1,9	10^{-2}
2	-0,3	10^{-1}
	0,0	10^{-2}
3	0,0	10^{-1}
	0,2	10^{-2}
4	-0,5	10^{-1}
	-0,3	10^{-2}

The reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 subclause 8.2.1.

8.2.1.3 Test purpose

The test purpose is to verify the ability of the BS to receive a prescribed test signal under static propagation conditions with a BLER not exceeding a specified limit. Within the wanted channel, intracell interference sources as well as an additional intercell interference source are taken into account. Therefore, this test – as all other tests in clause 8 - mainly checks the ability of the signal processing part of the receiver to extract the wanted signal from the interfered-with input signal, whereas the tests in clause 7 concentrate on the receiver RF part.

8.2.1.4 Method of test

8.2.1.4.1 Initial conditions

Test environment: normal; see subclause 5.9.1.

RF channels to be tested: B, M and T; see subclause 5.3.

Connect the BS tester (UE simulator) generating the wanted signal and a set of interference generators to both BS antenna connectors for diversity reception via a combining network. The set of interference generators comprises a number of CDMA generators, each representing an individual intracell interferer (subsequently called $DPCH_0$ generators), and an additional band-limited white noise source, simulating interference from other cells. Each $DPCH_0$ generator shall produce an interfering signal that is equivalent to a valid UTRA TDD signal with spreading factor 16, using the same time slot(s) than the wanted signal and applying the same cell-specific scrambling code. The number of the $DPCH_0$ generators used in each test is given in table 8.2.1.2.1.

8.2.1.4.2 Procedure

(1) Adjust the power of the band-limited white noise source in such a way that its power spectral density measured at the BS antenna connector takes on the value I_{oc} as specified in table 8.2.1.2.1.

(2) For a given test defined by the information data rate and the BLER objective, set the power of each $DPCH_0$ measured at the BS antenna connector during the active time slots to the value specified in table 8.2.1.4.2.1.

(3) Set up a call between the BS tester generating the wanted signal and the BS. The characteristics of the call shall be configured according to the information data rate to be provided and the corresponding UL reference measurement channel defined in Annex A. Depending on the information data rate, the UL reference measurement channel makes use of one or two Dedicated Physical Channels ($DPCH_1$ and $DPCH_2$) with different spreading factors SF. The power(s) of $DPCH_1$ and $DPCH_2$ (if applicable) measured at the BS antenna connector during the active time slots shall be set to the value(s) given in table 8.2.1.4.2.1.

(4) Measure the BLER of the wanted signal at the BS receiver.

Table 8.2.1.4.2.1: Parameters of $DPCH_0$ and the wanted signal

Test Number	BLER objective	Number of $DPCH_0$	Power of each $DPCH_0$ measured at the BS antenna connector [dBm]	Parameters of the wanted signal		
				DPCH	SF	Power measured at the BS antenna connector [dBm]
1	10^{-2}	6	-99,9	$DPCH_1$	8	-96,9
2	10^{-1}	4	-98,8	$DPCH_1$	16	-98,8
				$DPCH_2$	4	-92,8
	10^{-2}	4	-98,5	$DPCH_1$	16	-98,5
				$DPCH_2$	4	-92,5
3	10^{-1}	0	–	$DPCH_1$	16	-98,5
				$DPCH_2$	2	-89,5
	10^{-2}	0	–	$DPCH_1$	16	-98,3
				$DPCH_2$	2	-89,3
4	10^{-1}	0	–	$DPCH_1$	2	-89,5
	10^{-2}	0	–	$DPCH_1$	2	-89,3

8.2.1.5 Test requirements

The BLER measured according to subclause 8.2.1.4.2 shall not exceed the limits specified in table 8.2.1.2.2.

8.3 Demodulation of DCH in multipath fading conditions

8.3.1 Multipath fading Case 1

8.3.1.1 Definition and applicability

The performance requirement of DCH in multipath fading Case 1 is determined by the maximum Block Error Ratio (BLER) allowed when the receiver input signal is at a specified $\hat{I}_{or}/I_{oc}$ limit. The BLER is calculated for each of the measurement channels supported by the base station.

The requirements in this subclause shall apply to base stations intended for general-purpose applications.

8.3.1.2 Conformance requirements

For the parameters specified in table 8.3.1.2.1, the BLER should not exceed the piece-wise linear BLER curve specified in table 8.3.1.2.2. These requirements are applicable for TFCS size 16.

Table 8.3.1.2.1: Parameters in multipath Case 1 channel

Parameters	Unit	Test 1	Test 2	Test 3	Test 4
Number of $DPCH_o$		6	4	0	0
$\frac{DPCH_o - E_c}{I_{or}}$	dB	-9	-9,5	–	–
I_{oc}	dBm/3,84 MHz	-89			
Information Data Rate	kbps	12,2	64	144	384

Table 8.3.1.2.2: Performance requirements in multipath Case 1 channel.

Test Number	$\frac{\hat{I}_{or}}{I_{oc}}$ [dB]	BLER
1	6,3	10^{-2}
2	5,5	10^{-1}
	9,4	10^{-2}
3	5,6	10^{-1}
	9,4	10^{-2}
4	5,5	10^{-1}
	8,7	10^{-2}

The reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 subclause 8.3.1.

8.3.1.3 Test purpose

The test purpose is to verify the ability of the BS to receive a prescribed test signal under defined propagation conditions (multipath fading Case 1) with a BLER not exceeding a specified limit. Within the wanted channel,

independent intracell interference sources as well as an additional intercell interference source are taken into account. Therefore, this test – as all other tests in clause 8 - mainly checks the ability of the signal processing part of the receiver to extract the wanted signal from the distorted and interfered-with input signal, whereas the tests in clause 7 concentrate on the receiver RF part.

8.3.1.4 Method of test

8.3.1.4.1 Initial conditions

Test environment: normal; see subclause 5.9.1.

RF channels to be tested: B, M and T; see subclause 5.3.

(1) Connect the BS tester (UE simulator) generating the wanted signal and a set of interference generators to both BS antenna connectors for diversity reception via a combining network. The set of interference generators comprises a number of CDMA generators, each representing an individual intracell interferer (subsequently called $DPCH_0$ generators), and an additional band-limited white noise source, simulating interference from other cells. Each $DPCH_0$ generator shall produce an interfering signal that is equivalent to a valid UTRA TDD signal with spreading factor 16, using the same time slot(s) than the wanted signal and applying the same cell-specific scrambling code. The number of the $DPCH_0$ generators used in each test is given in table 8.3.1.2.1.

(2) The wanted signal produced by the BS tester and the interfering signals produced by the $DPCH_0$ generators are individually passed through independent Multipath Fading Simulators (MFS) before entering the combining network. Each MFS shall be configured to simulate multipath fading Case 1.

8.3.1.4.2 Procedure

(1) Adjust the power of the band-limited white noise source in such a way that its power spectral density measured at the BS antenna connector takes on the value I_{oc} as specified in table 8.3.1.2.1.

(2) For a given test defined by the information data rate and the BLER objective, set the power of each $DPCH_0$ measured at the BS antenna connector during the active time slots to the value specified in table 8.3.1.4.2.1.

(3) Set up a call between the BS tester generating the wanted signal and the BS. The characteristics of the call shall be configured according to the information data rate to be provided and the corresponding UL reference measurement channel defined in Annex A. Depending on the information data rate, the UL reference measurement channel makes use of one or two Dedicated Physical Channels ($DPCH_1$ and $DPCH_2$) with different spreading factors SF. The power(s) of $DPCH_1$ and $DPCH_2$ (if applicable) measured at the BS antenna connector during the active time slots shall be set to the value(s) given in table 8.3.1.4.2.1.

(4) Measure the BLER of the wanted signal at the BS receiver.

Table 8.3.1.4.2.1: Parameters of $DPCH_0$ and the wanted signal

Test Number	BLER objective	Number of $DPCH_0$	Power of each $DPCH_0$ measured at the BS antenna connector [dBm]	Parameters of the wanted signal		
				DPCH	SF	Power measured at the BS antenna connector [dBm]
1	10^{-2}	6	-91,7	$DPCH_1$	8	-88,7
2	10^{-1}	4	-93	$DPCH_1$	16	-93
				$DPCH_2$	4	-87
	10^{-2}	4	-89,1	$DPCH_1$	16	-89,1
				$DPCH_2$	4	-83,1
3	10^{-1}	0	–	$DPCH_1$	16	-92,9
				$DPCH_2$	2	-83,9
	10^{-2}	0	–	$DPCH_1$	16	-89,1
				$DPCH_2$	2	-80,1
4	10^{-1}	0	–	$DPCH_1$	2	-83,5
	10^{-2}	0	–	$DPCH_1$	2	-80,3

8.3.1.5 Test requirements

The BLER measured according to subclause 8.3.1.4.2 shall not exceed the limits specified in table 8.3.1.2.2.

8.3.2 Multipath fading Case 2

8.3.2.1 Definition and applicability

The performance requirement of DCH in multipath fading Case 2 is determined by the maximum Block Error Ratio (BLER) allowed when the receiver input signal is at a specified $\hat{I}_{or}/I_{oc}$ limit. The BLER is calculated for each of the measurement channels supported by the base station.

The requirements in this subclause shall apply to base stations intended for general-purpose applications.

8.3.2.2 Conformance requirements

For the parameters specified in table 8.3.2.2.1, the BLER should not exceed the piece-wise linear BLER curve specified in table 8.3.2.2.2. These requirements are applicable for TFCS size 16.

Table 8.3.2.2.1: Parameters in multipath Case 2 channel

Parameters	Unit	Test 1	Test 2	Test 3	Test 4
Number of $DPCH_0$		2	0	0	0
$\frac{DPCH_o_E_c}{I_{or}}$	dB	-6	–	–	–
I_{oc}	dBm/3,84 MHz	-89			
Information Data Rate	kbps	12,2	64	144	384

Table 8.3.2.2.2: Performance requirements in multipath Case 2 channel.

Test Number	$\frac{\hat{I}_{or}}{I_{oc}}$ [dB]	BLER
1	0,1	10^{-2}
2	0,4	10^{-1}
	2,8	10^{-2}
3	3,6	10^{-1}
	6,0	10^{-2}
4	3,0	10^{-1}
	5,4	10^{-2}

The reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 subclause 8.3.2.

8.3.2.3 Test purpose

The test purpose is to verify the ability of the BS to receive a prescribed test signal under defined propagation conditions (multipath fading Case 2) with a BLER not exceeding a specified limit. Within the wanted channel, independent intracell interference sources as well as an additional intercell interference source are taken into account. Therefore, this test – as all other tests in clause 8 - mainly checks the ability of the signal processing part of the receiver to extract the wanted signal from the distorted and interfered-with input signal, whereas the tests in clause 7 concentrate on the receiver RF part.

8.3.2.4 Method of test

8.3.2.4.1 Initial conditions

Test environment: normal; see subclause 5.9.1.

RF channels to be tested: B, M and T; see subclause 5.3.

(1) Connect the BS tester (UE simulator) generating the wanted signal and a set of interference generators to both BS antenna connectors for diversity reception via a combining network. The set of interference generators comprises a number of CDMA generators, each representing an individual intracell interferer (subsequently called $DPCH_0$ generators), and an additional band-limited white noise source, simulating interference from other cells. Each $DPCH_0$ generator shall produce an interfering signal that is equivalent to a valid UTRA TDD signal with spreading factor 16, using the same time slot(s) than the wanted signal and applying the same cell-specific scrambling code. The number of the $DPCH_0$ generators used in each test is given in table 8.3.2.2.1.

(2) The wanted signal produced by the BS tester and the interfering signals produced by the $DPCH_0$ generators are individually passed through independent Multipath Fading Simulators (MFS) before entering the combining network. Each MFS shall be configured to simulate multipath fading Case 2.

8.3.2.4.2 Procedure

(1) Adjust the power of the band-limited white noise source in such a way that its power spectral density measured at the BS antenna connector takes on the value I_{oc} as specified in table 8.3.2.2.1.

(2) For a given test defined by the information data rate and the BLER objective, set the power of each $DPCH_0$ measured at the BS antenna connector during the active time slots to the value specified in table 8.3.2.4.2.1.

(3) Set up a call between the BS tester generating the wanted signal and the BS. The characteristics of the call shall be configured according to the information data rate to be provided and the corresponding UL reference measurement channel defined in Annex A. Depending on the information data rate, the UL reference measurement channel makes use of one or two Dedicated Physical Channels ($DPCH_1$ and $DPCH_2$) with different spreading factors SF. The power(s) of $DPCH_1$ and $DPCH_2$ (if applicable) measured at the BS antenna connector during the active time slots shall be set to the value(s) given in table 8.3.2.4.2.1.

(4) Measure the BLER of the wanted signal at the BS receiver.

Table 8.3.2.4.2.1: Parameters of $DPCH_0$ and the wanted signal

Test Number	BLER objective	Number of $DPCH_0$	Power of each $DPCH_0$ measured at the BS antenna connector [dBm]	Parameters of the wanted signal		
				DPCH	SF	Power measured at the BS antenna connector [dBm]
1	10^{-2}	2	-94,9	$DPCH_1$	8	-91,9
2	10^{-1}	0	–	$DPCH_1$	16	-95,6
				$DPCH_2$	4	-89,6
	10^{-2}	0	–	$DPCH_1$	16	-93,2
				$DPCH_2$	4	-87,2
3	10^{-1}	0	–	$DPCH_1$	16	-94,9
				$DPCH_2$	2	-85,9
	10^{-2}	0	–	$DPCH_1$	16	-92,5
				$DPCH_2$	2	-83,5
4	10^{-1}	0	–	$DPCH_1$	2	-86
	10^{-2}	0	–	$DPCH_1$	2	-83,6

8.3.2.5 Test requirements

The BLER measured according to subclause 8.3.2.4.2 shall not exceed the limits specified in table 8.3.2.2.2.

8.3.3 Multipath fading Case 3

8.3.3.1 Definition and applicability

The performance requirement of DCH in multipath fading Case 3 is determined by the maximum Block Error Ratio (BLER) allowed when the receiver input signal is at a specified $\hat{I}_{or}/I_{oc}$ limit. The BLER is calculated for each of the measurement channels supported by the base station.

The requirements in this subclause shall apply to base stations intended for general-purpose applications.

8.3.3.2 Conformance requirements

For the parameters specified in table 8.3.3.2.1, the BLER should not exceed the piece-wise linear BLER curve specified in Table 8.3.3.2.2. These requirements are applicable for TFCS size 16.

Table 8.3.3.2.1: Parameters in multipath Case 3 channel

Parameters	Unit	Test 1	Test 2	Test 3	Test 4
Number of $DPCH_0$		2	0	0	0
$\frac{DPCH_o _ E_c}{I_{or}}$	dB	-6	–	–	–
I_{oc}	dBm/3,84 MHz	-89			
Information Data Rate	kbps	12,2	64	144	384

Table 8.8: Performance requirements in multipath Case 3 channel.

Test Number	$\frac{\hat{I}_{or}}{I_{oc}}$ [dB]	BLER
1	-0,6	10^{-2}
2	0,7	10^{-1}
	2,4	10^{-2}
	3,8	10^{-3}
3	3,9	10^{-1}
	5,9	10^{-2}
	7,3	10^{-3}
4	2,8	10^{-1}
	4,2	10^{-2}
	4,8	10^{-3}

The reference for this requirement is TS 25.105 subclause 8.3.3.

8.3.3.3 Test purpose

The test purpose is to verify the ability of the BS to receive a prescribed test signal under defined propagation conditions (multipath fading Case 3) with a BLER not exceeding a specified limit. Within the wanted channel, independent intracell interference sources as well as an additional intercell interference source are taken into account. Therefore, this test – as all other tests in clause 8 - mainly checks the ability of the signal processing part of the receiver to extract the wanted signal from the distorted and interfered-with input signal, whereas the tests in clause 7 concentrate on the receiver RF part.

8.3.3.4 Method of test

8.3.3.4.1 Initial conditions

Test environment: normal; see subclause 5.9.1.

RF channels to be tested: B, M and T; see subclause 5.3.

(1) Connect the BS tester (UE simulator) generating the wanted signal and a set of interference generators to both BS antenna connectors for diversity reception via a combining network. The set of interference generators comprises a number of CDMA generators, each representing an individual intracell interferer (subsequently called $DPCH_0$ generators), and an additional band-limited white noise source, simulating interference from other cells. Each $DPCH_0$ generator shall produce an interfering signal that is equivalent to a valid UTRA TDD signal with spreading factor 16, using the same time slot(s) than the wanted signal and applying the same cell-specific scrambling code. The number of the $DPCH_0$ generators used in each test is given in table 8.3.3.2.1.

(2) The wanted signal produced by the BS tester and the interfering signals produced by the $DPCH_0$ generators are individually passed through independent Multipath Fading Simulators (MFS) before entering the combining network. Each MFS shall be configured to simulate multipath fading Case 3.

8.3.3.4.2 Procedure

(1) Adjust the power of the band-limited white noise source in such a way that its power spectral density measured at the BS antenna connector takes on the value I_{oc} as specified in table 8.3.3.2.1.

(2) For a given test defined by the information data rate and the BLER objective, set the power of each $DPCH_0$ measured at the BS antenna connector during the active time slots to the value specified in table 8.3.3.4.2.1.

(3) Set up a call between the BS tester generating the wanted signal and the BS. The characteristics of the call shall be configured according to the information data rate to be provided and the corresponding UL reference measurement channel defined in Annex A. Depending on the information data rate, the UL reference measurement channel makes use of one or two Dedicated Physical Channels ($DPCH_1$ and $DPCH_2$) with different spreading factors SF.

The power(s) of $DPCH_1$ and $DPCH_2$ (if applicable) measured at the BS antenna connector during the active time slots shall be set to the value(s) given in table 8.3.3.4.2.1.

(4) Measure the BLER of the wanted signal at the BS receiver.

Table 8.3.3.4.2.1: Parameters of $DPCH_0$ and the wanted signal

Test Number	BLER objective	Number of $DPCH_0$	Power of each $DPCH_0$ measured at the BS antenna connector [dBm]	Parameters of the wanted signal		
				DPCH	SF	Power measured at the BS antenna connector [dBm]
1	10^{-2}	2	-95,6	$DPCH_1$	8	-92,6
2	10^{-1}	0	–	$DPCH_1$	16	-95,3
				$DPCH_2$	4	-89,3
	10^{-2}	0	–	$DPCH_1$	16	-93,6
				$DPCH_2$	4	-87,6
	10^{-3}	0	–	$DPCH_1$	16	-92,2
				$DPCH_2$	4	-86,2
3	10^{-1}	0	–	$DPCH_1$	16	-94,6
				$DPCH_2$	2	-85,6
	10^{-2}	0	–	$DPCH_1$	16	-92,6
				$DPCH_2$	2	-83,6
	10^{-3}	0	–	$DPCH_1$	16	-91,2
				$DPCH_2$	2	-82,2
4	10^{-1}	0	–	$DPCH_1$	2	-86,2
	10^{-2}	0	–	$DPCH_1$	2	-84,8
	10^{-3}	0	–	$DPCH_1$	2	-84,2

8.3.3.5 Test requirements

The BLER measured according to subclause 8.3.3.4.2 shall not exceed the limits specified in table 8.3.3.2.2.