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**Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS);
Base Station (BS) radio transmission and reception (FDD)
(3GPP TS 25.104 version 11.3.0 Release 11)**



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Foreword

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1 Scope

This document establishes the Base Station minimum RF characteristics of the FDD mode of UTRA.

2 References

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

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

- [1] ITU-R Recommendation SM.329, " Unwanted emissions in the spurious domain ".
- [2] (void)
- [3] 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 measurement of mobile radio equipment characteristics; Sub-part 2: Examples and annexes".
- [4] 3GPP TR 25.942 "RF System Scenarios".
- [5] 3GPP TS 45.004: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Modulation".
- [6] 3GPP TS 25.213: "Spreading and modulation (FDD)".
- [7] ITU-R recommendation SM.328: "Spectra and bandwidth of emissions".
- [8] 3GPP TS 36.104: " Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Base Station (BS) radio transmission and reception".
- [9] ECC/DEC/(09)03 " Harmonised conditions for MFCN in the band 790-862 MHz", 30 Oct. 2009
- [10] 3GPP TS 37.104: " E-UTRA, UTRA and GSM/EDGE; Multi-Standard Radio (MSR) Base Station (BS) radio transmission and reception".
- [11] 3GPP TS 25.331: " Radio Resource Control. Protocol Specification".
- [12] 3GPP TS 25.214: "Physical layer procedures (FDD) ".

3 Definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

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

Output power: The mean power of one carrier of the base station, delivered to a load with resistance equal to the nominal load impedance of the transmitter.

Rated output power: Rated output power of the base station is the mean power level per carrier that the manufacturer has declared to be available at the antenna connector.

Maximum output Power: The mean power level per carrier of the base station measured at the antenna connector in a specified reference condition.

Mean power: When applied to a W-CDMA modulated signal this is the power (transmitted or received) in a bandwidth of at least $(1 + \alpha)$ times the chip rate of the radio access mode. The period of measurement shall be at least one timeslot unless otherwise stated.

Power control dynamic range: The difference between the maximum and the minimum transmit output power of a code channel for a specified reference condition.

RRC filtered mean power: The mean power as measured through a root raised cosine filter with roll-off factor α and a bandwidth equal to the chip rate of the radio access mode.

NOTE 1: The RRC filtered mean power of a perfectly modulated W-CDMA signal is 0.246 dB lower than the mean power of the same signal.

Code domain power: That part of the mean power which correlates with a particular (OVSF) code channel. The sum of all powers in the code domain equals the mean power in a bandwidth of $(1 + \alpha)$ times the chip rate of the radio access mode.

Total power dynamic range: The difference between the maximum and the minimum total transmit output power for a specified reference condition.

NOTE 2: The roll-off factor α is defined in section 6.8.1.

Secondary serving HS-DSCH cell(s): In addition to the serving HS-DSCH cell, the set of cells where the UE is configured to simultaneously monitor an HS-SCCH set and receive the HS-DSCH if it is scheduled in that cell. There can be up to 3 secondary serving HS-DSCH cells.

Base Station RF bandwidth: The bandwidth in which a Base Station transmits and receives multiple carriers simultaneously

Contiguous spectrum: Spectrum consisting of a contiguous block of spectrum with no sub-block gaps.

Non-contiguous spectrum: Spectrum consisting of two or more sub-blocks separated by sub-block gap(s).

Sub-block: This is one contiguous allocated block of spectrum for use by the same Base Station. There may be multiple instances of sub-blocks within an RF bandwidth.

Sub-block bandwidth: The bandwidth of one sub-block.

Sub-block gap: A frequency gap between two consecutive sub-blocks within an RF bandwidth, where the RF requirements in the gap are based on co-existence for un-coordinated operation.

Lower sub-block edge: The frequency at the lower edge of one sub-block. It is used as a frequency reference point for both transmitter and receiver requirements.

Upper sub-block edge: The frequency at the higher edge of one sub-block. It is used as a frequency reference point for both transmitter and receiver requirements.

3.2 Abbreviations

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

| | |
|-------------|--|
| 4C-HSDPA | Four-Carrier HSDPA. HSDPA operation configured on 3 or 4 DL carriers |
| 8C-HSDPA | Eight-Carrier HSDPA. HSDPA operation configured for 5 to 8 DL carriers |
| 16QAM | 16 Quadrature Amplitude Modulation |
| ACIR | Adjacent Channel Interference Ratio |
| ACLR | Adjacent Channel Leakage power Ratio |
| ACS | Adjacent Channel Selectivity |
| BS | Base Station |
| BER | Bit Error Ratio |
| BLER | Block Error Ratio |
| CACLR | Cumulative ACLR |
| CPICH | Common Pilot Channel |
| CW | Continuous Wave (unmodulated signal) |
| DB-DC-HSDPA | Dual Band Dual Cell HSDPA |
| DC-HSDPA | Dual Cell HSDPA |
| DC-HSUPA | Dual Cell HSUPA |
| DL | Down Link (forward link) |
| DTT | Digital Terrestrial Television |
| FDD | Frequency Division Duplexing |
| GSM | Global System for Mobile Communications |
| HSDPA | High Speed Downlink Packet Access |
| HSUPA | High Speed Uplink Packet Access |
| IE | Information Element |
| MIMO | Multiple Input Multiple Output |
| NC-4C-HSDPA | Non-contiguous Four-Carrier HSDPA. HSDPA operation for two non-adjacent blocks within a single band configured on 2, 3 or 4 DL carriers. |
| P_{out} | Output Power |
| P_{RAT} | Rated Output Power |
| P-CPICH | Primary CPICH |
| PHS | Personal Handyphone System |
| PPM | Parts Per Million |
| RAT | Radio Access Technology |
| QPSK | Quadrature Phase Shift Keying |
| RSSI | Received Signal Strength Indicator |
| S-CPICH | Secondary CPICH |
| SIR | Signal to Interference ratio |
| TAE | Time Alignment Error |
| TDD | Time Division Duplexing |
| TPC | Transmit Power Control |
| UARFCN | UTRA Absolute Radio Frequency Channel Number |
| UE | User Equipment |
| UL | Up Link (reverse link) |
| WCDMA | Wideband Code Division Multiple Access |
| W_{gap} | Sub-block gap size |

4 General

4.1 Relationship between Minimum Requirements and Test Requirements

The Minimum Requirements given in this specification make no allowance for measurement uncertainty. The test specification 25.141 section 4 defines Test Tolerances. These Test Tolerances are individually calculated for each test. The Test Tolerances are used to relax the Minimum Requirements in this specification to create Test Requirements.

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.

4.2 Base station classes

The requirements in this specification apply to Wide Area Base Stations, Medium Range Base Stations, Local Area Base Stations and Home Base Stations unless otherwise stated.

Wide Area Base Stations are characterised by requirements derived from Macro Cell scenarios with a BS to UE minimum coupling loss equals to 70 dB. The Wide Area Base Station class has the same requirements as the base station for General Purpose application in Release 99, 4 and 5.

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

Local Area Base Stations are characterised by requirements derived from Pico Cell scenarios with a BS to UE minimum coupling loss equals to 45 dB.

Home Base Stations are characterised by requirements derived from Femto Cell scenarios.

4.3 Regional requirements

Some requirements in TS 25.104 may only apply in certain regions. Table 4.1 lists all requirements that may be applied differently in different regions.

Table 4.1: List of regional requirements

| Clause number | Requirement | Comments |
|---------------|---|--|
| 5.2 | Frequency bands | Some bands may be applied regionally. |
| 5.3 | Tx-Rx Frequency Separation | The requirement is applied according to what frequency bands in Clause 5.2 that are supported by the BS. |
| 5.4 | Channel arrangement | The requirement is applied according to what frequency bands in Clause 5.2 that are supported by the BS. |
| 6.2.1 | Base station maximum output power | In certain regions, the minimum requirement for normal conditions may apply also for some conditions outside the range of conditions defined as normal. |
| 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. |
| 6.6.2.2.1 | Adjacent Channel Leakage power Ratio | In Japan, the requirement depicted in the note of Table 6.7 shall be applied. |
| 6.6.3.1.1 | 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 [1], are applied. |
| 6.6.3.1.2 | 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 [1], are applied. |
| 6.6.3.3 | Co-existence with other systems in the same geographical area | These requirements may apply in geographic areas in which both UTRA FDD and GSM, DCS, PCS, CDMA, E-UTRA and/or UTRA BS operating in another frequency band are deployed. |
| 6.6.3.4 | Co-existence with co-located and co-sited base stations | These requirements may be applied for the protection of other BS receivers when GSM, DCS, PCS, CDMA, E-UTRA and/or UTRA BS operating in another frequency band are co-located with a UTRA FDD BS. |
| 6.6.3.5 | Co-existence with PHS | This requirement may be applied for the protection of PHS in geographic areas in which both PHS and UTRA FDD are deployed. |
| 6.6.3.6 | Co-existence with services in adjacent frequency bands | This requirement may be applied for the protection in bands adjacent to the downlink bands as defined in clause 5.2 in geographic areas in which both an adjacent band service and UTRA FDD are deployed. |
| 6.6.3.8 | Protection of public safety operations | This requirement shall be applied to BS operating in Bands XIII and XIV to ensure that appropriate interference protection is provided to 700 MHz public safety operations. |
| 7.4.2 | Adjacent Channel Selectivity Co-location with UTRA-TDD | This requirement may be applied for the protection of UTRA-FDD BS receivers when UTRA-FDD BS and UTRA-TDD BS are co-located. |
| 7.5 | Blocking characteristic | The requirement is applied according to what frequency bands in Clause 5.2 that are supported by the BS. |
| 7.5.2 | Blocking characteristics Co-location with GSM900, DCS 1800, PCS1900 and/or UTRA | This requirement may be applied for the protection of UTRA FDD BS receivers when UTRA FDD BS and GSM 900, DCS1800, PCS1900, GSM850 and/or UTRA BS (operating in different frequency bands) are co-located. |
| 7.5.3 | Blocking characteristics Co-location with UTRA TDD | This requirement may be applied for the protection of UTRA FDD BS receivers when UTRA FDD BS and UTRA TDD BS are co-located. |

| | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|---|
| 7.6 | Intermodulation characteristics | The requirement is applied according to what frequency bands in Clause 5.2 that are supported by the BS. |
| 7.7 | Spurious emissions | The requirement is applied according to what frequency bands in Clause 5.2 that are supported by the BS. |
| | Base station classes* | Only requirements for Wide Area (General Purpose), Medium Range and Local Area Base Stations are applicable in Japan. |

Note *: Base station classes.; This regional requirement should be reviewed to check its necessity every TSG RAN meeting.

4.4 Environmental requirements for the BS equipment

The BS equipment shall fulfil all the requirements in the full range of environmental conditions for the relevant environmental class from the relevant IEC specifications listed below

60 721-3-3 "Stationary use at weather protected locations"

60 721-3-4 "Stationary use at non weather protected locations"

Normally it should be sufficient for all tests to be conducted using normal test conditions except where otherwise stated. For guidance on the use of test conditions to be used in order to show compliance refer to TS 25.141.

4.5 Applicability of requirements

For BS that is UTRA (single-RAT) capable only, the requirements in the present document are applicable and additional conformance to TS 37.104 [10] is optional. For a BS additionally conforming to TS 37.104 [10], conformance to some of the RF requirements in the present document can be demonstrated through the corresponding requirements in TS 37.104 [10] as listed in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Alternative RF minimum requirements for a BS additionally conforming to TS 37.104 [10]

| RF requirement | Clause in the present document | Alternative clause in TS 37.104 [10] |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Base station output power | 6.2 | 6.2.1 6.2.2 |
| Unwanted emissions | | |
| Spectrum emission mask | 6.6.2.1 | 6.6.2 (except for 6.6.2.3 and 6.6.2.4) |
| Transmitter spurious emissions | 6.6.3 (except for 6.6.3.8) | 6.6.1 (except for 6.6.1.1.3) |
| Transmitter intermodulation | 6.7.1 | 6.7.1 |
| Narrowband blocking | 7.5.1 | 7.4.2 |
| Blocking | 7.5.1 | 7.4.1 |
| Out-of-band blocking | 7.5.1 | 7.5.1 |
| Co-location with other base stations | 7.5.2, 7.5.3 | 7.5.2 |
| Receiver spurious emissions | 7.7.1 | 7.6.1 |
| Intermodulation | 7.6.1 | 7.7.1 |
| Narrowband intermodulation | 7.6.1 | 7.7.2 |

4.6 Requirements for contiguous and non-contiguous spectrum

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

For BS operation in non-contiguous spectrum, some requirements apply also inside the sub-block gaps. For each such requirement, it is stated how the limits apply relative to the sub-block edges.

5 Frequency bands and channel arrangement

5.1 General

The information presented in this section is based on a chip rate of 3.84 Mcps.

NOTE 1: Other chip rates may be considered in future releases.

5.2 Frequency bands

a) UTRA/FDD is designed to operate in the following paired bands:

Table 5.0: Frequency bands

| Operating Band | UL Frequencies UE transmit, Node B receive | DL frequencies UE receive, Node B transmit |
|----------------|---|---|
| I | 1920 - 1980 MHz | 2110 -2170 MHz |
| II | 1850 -1910 MHz | 1930 -1990 MHz |
| III | 1710-1785 MHz | 1805-1880 MHz |
| IV | 1710-1755 MHz | 2110-2155 MHz |
| V | 824 - 849MHz | 869-894MHz |
| VI | 830-840 MHz | 875-885 MHz |
| VII | 2500 - 2570 MHz | 2620 - 2690 MHz |
| VIII | 880 - 915 MHz | 925 - 960 MHz |
| IX | 1749.9 - 1784.9 MHz | 1844.9 - 1879.9 MHz |
| X | 1710-1770 MHz | 2110-2170 MHz |
| XI | 1427.9 - 1447.9 MHz | 1475.9 - 1495.9 MHz |
| XII | 699 - 716 MHz | 729 - 746 MHz |
| XIII | 777 - 787 MHz | 746 - 756 MHz |
| XIV | 788 - 798 MHz | 758 - 768 MHz |
| XV | Reserved | Reserved |
| XVI | Reserved | Reserved |
| XVII | Reserved | Reserved |
| XVIII | Reserved | Reserved |
| XIX | 830 – 845 MHz | 875 -890 MHz |
| XX | 832 - 862 MHz | 791 - 821 MHz |
| XXI | 1447.9 - 1462.9 MHz | 1495.9 - 1510.9 MHz |
| XXII | 3410 – 3490 MHz | 3510 – 3590 MHz |
| XXV | 1850 -1915 MHz | 1930 -1995 MHz |
| XXVI | 814-849 MHz | 859-894 MHz |

b) Deployment in other frequency bands is not precluded

c) DB-DC-HSDPA is designed to operate in the following configurations:

Table 5.0aA: DB-DC-HSDPA configurations

| DB-DC-HSDPA Configuration | UL Band | DL Bands |
|---------------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 | I or VIII | I and VIII |
| 2 | II or IV | II and IV |
| 3 | I or V | I and V |
| 4 | I or XI | I and XI |
| 5 | II or V | II and V |

d) Single band 4C-HSDPA is designed to operate in the following configurations:

Table 5.0aB Single band 4C-HSDPA configurations

| Single band 4C-HSDPA Configuration | Operating Band | Number of DL carriers |
|---|----------------|-----------------------|
| I-3 | I | 3 |
| II-3 | II | 3 |
| II-4 | II | 4 |
| NOTE: Single band 4C-HSDPA configuration is numbered as (X-M) where X denotes the operating band and M denotes the number of DL carriers. | | |

e) Dual band 4C-HSDPA is designed to operate in the following configurations:

Table 5.0aC Dual band 4C-HSDPA configurations

| Dual band 4C-HSDPA Configuration | UL Band | DL Band A | Number of DL carriers in Band A | DL Band B | Number of DL carriers in Band B |
|---|-----------|-----------|---------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|
| I-2-VIII-1 | I or VIII | I | 2 | VIII | 1 |
| I-3-VIII-1 | I or VIII | I | 3 | VIII | 1 |
| II-1-IV-2 | II or IV | II | 1 | IV | 2 |
| II-2-IV-1 | II or IV | II | 2 | IV | 1 |
| II-2-IV-2 | II or IV | II | 2 | IV | 2 |
| I-1-V-2 | I or V | I | 1 | V | 2 |
| I-2-V-1 | I or V | I | 2 | V | 1 |
| I-2-V-2 | I or V | I | 2 | V | 2 |
| I-2-VIII-2 | I or VIII | I | 2 | VIII | 2 |
| II-1-V-2 | II or V | II | 1 | V | 2 |
| NOTE: Dual band 4C-HSDPA configuration is numbered as (X-M-Y-N) where X denotes the DL Band A, M denotes the number DL carriers in the DL Band A, Y denotes the DL Band B, and N denotes the number of DL carriers in the DL Band B | | | | | |

f) Single band NC-4C-HSDPA is designed to operate in the following configurations:

Table 5.0aD Single band NC-4C-HSDPA configurations

| Single band NC-4C-HSDPA Configuration | Operating Band | Number of DL carriers in one sub-block | Sub-block gap [MHz] | Number of DL carriers in the other sub-block |
|--|----------------|--|---------------------|--|
| I-1-5-1 | I | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| I-2-5-1 | I | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| I-3-10-1 | I | 3 | 10 | 1 |
| IV-1-5-1 | IV | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| IV-2-10-1 | IV | 2 | 10 | 1 |
| IV-2-15-2 | IV | 2 | 15 | 2 |
| IV-2-20-1 | IV | 2 | 20 | 1 |
| IV-2-25-2 | IV | 2 | 25 | 2 |
| NOTE: Single band NC-4C-HSDPA configuration is numbered as (X-M-Y-N) where X denotes the operating band, M denotes the number of DL carriers in one sub-block, Y denotes the sub-block gap in MHz and N denotes the number of DL carriers in the other sub-block. M and N can be switched. | | | | |

g) Single Band 8C-HSDPA is designed to operate in the following configurations:

Table 5.0aE Single Band 8C-HSDPA configurations

| Single Band 8C-HSDPA Configuration | Operating Band | Number of DL carriers |
|---|----------------|-----------------------|
| I-8 | I | 8 |
| NOTE: Single band 8C-HSDPA configuration is numbered as (X-M) where X denotes the operating band and M denotes the number of DL carriers. | | |

5.3 Tx-Rx frequency separation

- a) UTRA/FDD is designed to operate with the following TX-RX frequency separation:

Table 5.0A: Tx-Rx frequency separation

| Operating Band | TX-RX frequency separation |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| I | 190 MHz |
| II | 80 MHz |
| III | 95 MHz |
| IV | 400 MHz |
| V | 45 MHz |
| VI | 45 MHz |
| VII | 120 MHz |
| VIII | 45 MHz |
| IX | 95 MHz |
| X | 400 MHz |
| XI | 48 MHz |
| XII | 30 MHz |
| XIII | 31 MHz |
| XIV | 30 MHz |
| XIX | 45 MHz |
| XX | 41 MHz |
| XXI | 48 MHz |
| XXII | 100 MHz |
| XXV | 80 MHz |
| XXVI | 45MHz |

- b) UTRA/FDD can support both fixed and variable transmit to receive frequency separation.
- c) The use of other transmit to receive frequency separations in existing or other frequency bands shall not be precluded.
- d) When configured to operate in DC-HSDPA with a single UL frequency, the TX-RX frequency separation in Table 5.0A shall be applied for the serving HS-DSCH cell. For bands XII, XIII and XIV, the TX-RX frequency separation in Table 5.0A shall be the minimum spacing between the UL and either of the DL carriers.
- e) When configured to operate on dual cells in both the DL and UL, the TX-RX frequency separation in Table 5.0A shall be applied to the primary UL frequency and DL frequency of the serving HS-DSCH cell, and to the secondary UL frequency and the frequency of the secondary serving HS-DSCH cell respectively.
- f) When configured to operate on single/dual band 4C-HSDPA with a single UL frequency, the TX-RX frequency separation in Table 5.0A shall be applied for the DL frequency of the serving HS-DSCH cell. When configured to operate on single/dual band 4C-HSDPA with dual UL frequencies, the TX-RX frequency separation in Table 5.0A shall be applied to the primary UL frequency and DL frequency of the serving HS-DSCH cell, and to the secondary UL frequency and the frequency of the 1st secondary serving HS-DSCH cell respectively.
- g) For bands XII, XIII and XIV, the requirements in TS 25.104 are applicable only for a single uplink carrier frequency, however dual cell uplink operation may be considered in future releases.

5.4 Channel arrangement

5.4.1 Channel spacing

The nominal channel spacing is 5 MHz, but this can be adjusted to optimise performance in a particular deployment scenario.

5.4.2 Channel raster

The channel raster is 200 kHz for all bands, which means that the centre frequency must be an integer multiple of 200 kHz. In addition a number of additional centre frequencies are specified according to table 5.1A, which means that the centre frequencies for these channels are shifted 100 kHz relative to the general raster.

5.4.3 Channel number

The carrier frequency is designated by the UTRA Absolute Radio Frequency Channel Number (UARFCN). For each operating Band, the UARFCN values are defined as follows:

Uplink: $N_U = 5 * (F_{UL} - F_{UL_Offset})$, for the carrier frequency range $F_{UL_low} \leq F_{UL} \leq F_{UL_high}$

Downlink: $N_D = 5 * (F_{DL} - F_{DL_Offset})$, for the carrier frequency range $F_{DL_low} \leq F_{DL} \leq F_{DL_high}$

For each operating Band, F_{UL_Offset} , F_{UL_low} , F_{UL_high} , F_{DL_Offset} , F_{DL_low} and F_{DL_high} are defined in Table 5.1 for the general UARFCN. For the additional UARFCN, F_{UL_Offset} , F_{DL_Offset} and the specific F_{UL} and F_{DL} are defined in Table 5.1A.

Table 5.1: UARFCN definition (general)

| Band | UPLINK (UL) UE transmit, Node B receive | | | DOWNLINK (DL) UE receive, Node B transmit | | |
|------|--|---|----------------|--|---|----------------|
| | UARFCN formula offset F_{UL_Offset} [MHz] | Carrier frequency (F_{UL}) range [MHz] | | UARFCN formula offset F_{DL_Offset} [MHz] | Carrier frequency (F_{DL}) range [MHz] | |
| | | F_{UL_low} | F_{UL_high} | | F_{DL_low} | F_{DL_high} |
| I | 0 | 1922.4 | 1977.6 | 0 | 2112.4 | 2167.6 |
| II | 0 | 1852.4 | 1907.6 | 0 | 1932.4 | 1987.6 |
| III | 1525 | 1712.4 | 1782.6 | 1575 | 1807.4 | 1877.6 |
| IV | 1450 | 1712.4 | 1752.6 | 1805 | 2112.4 | 2152.6 |
| V | 0 | 826.4 | 846.6 | 0 | 871.4 | 891.6 |
| VI | 0 | 832.4 | 837.6 | 0 | 877.4 | 882.6 |
| VII | 2100 | 2502.4 | 2567.6 | 2175 | 2622.4 | 2687.6 |
| VIII | 340 | 882.4 | 912.6 | 340 | 927.4 | 957.6 |
| IX | 0 | 1752.4 | 1782.4 | 0 | 1847.4 | 1877.4 |
| X | 1135 | 1712.4 | 1767.6 | 1490 | 2112.4 | 2167.6 |
| XI | 733 | 1430.4 | 1445.4 | 736 | 1478.4 | 1493.4 |
| XII | -22 | 701.4 | 713.6 | -37 | 731.4 | 743.6 |
| XIII | 21 | 779.4 | 784.6 | -55 | 748.4 | 753.6 |
| XIV | 12 | 790.4 | 795.6 | -63 | 760.4 | 765.6 |
| XIX | 770 | 832.4 | 842.6 | 735 | 877.4 | 887.6 |
| XX | -23 | 834.4 | 859.6 | -109 | 793.4 | 818.6 |
| XXI | 1358 | 1450.4 | 1460.4 | 1326 | 1498.4 | 1508.4 |
| XXII | 2525 | 3412.4 | 3487.6 | 2580 | 3512.4 | 3587.6 |
| XXV | 875 | 1852.4 | 1912.6 | 910 | 1932.4 | 1992.6 |
| XXVI | -291 | 816.4 | 846.6 | -291 | 861.4 | 891.6 |

Table 5.1A: UARFCN definition (additional channels)

| Band | UPLINK (UL) UE transmit, Node B receive | | DOWNLINK (DL) UE receive, Node B transmit | |
|------|--|--|--|--|
| | UARFCN formula offset F_{UL_Offset} [MHz] | Carrier frequency [MHz] (F_{UL}) | UARFCN formula offset F_{DL_Offset} [MHz] | Carrier frequency [MHz] (F_{DL}) |
| I | - | - | - | - |
| II | 1850.1 | 1852.5, 1857.5, 1862.5, 1867.5, 1872.5, 1877.5, 1882.5, 1887.5, 1892.5, 1897.5, 1902.5, 1907.5 | 1850.1 | 1932.5, 1937.5, 1942.5, 1947.5, 1952.5, 1957.5, 1962.5, 1967.5, 1972.5, 1977.5, 1982.5, 1987.5 |
| III | - | - | - | - |
| IV | 1380.1 | 1712.5, 1717.5, 1722.5, 1727.5, 1732.5, 1737.5 1742.5, 1747.5, 1752.5 | 1735.1 | 2112.5, 2117.5, 2122.5, 2127.5, 2132.5, 2137.5, 2142.5, 2147.5, 2152.5 |
| V | 670.1 | 826.5, 827.5, 831.5, 832.5, 837.5, 842.5 | 670.1 | 871.5, 872.5, 876.5, 877.5, 882.5, 887.5 |
| VI | 670.1 | 832.5, 837.5 | 670.1 | 877.5, 882.5 |
| VII | 2030.1 | 2502.5, 2507.5, 2512.5, 2517.5, 2522.5, 2527.5, 2532.5, 2537.5, 2542.5, 2547.5, 2552.5, 2557.5, 2562.5, 2567.5 | 2105.1 | 2622.5, 2627.5, 2632.5, 2637.5, 2642.5, 2647.5, 2652.5, 2657.5, 2662.5, 2667.5, 2672.5, 2677.5, 2682.5, 2687.5 |
| VIII | - | - | - | - |
| IX | - | - | - | - |
| X | 1075.1 | 1712.5, 1717.5, 1722.5, 1727.5, 1732.5, 1737.5, 1742.5, 1747.5, 1752.5, 1757.5, 1762.5, 1767.5 | 1430.1 | 2112.5, 2117.5, 2122.5, 2127.5, 2132.5, 2137.5, 2142.5, 2147.5, 2152.5, 2157.5, 2162.5, 2167.5 |
| XI | - | - | - | - |
| XII | -39.9 | 701.5, 706.5, 707.5, 712.5, 713.5 | -54.9 | 731.5, 736.5, 737.5, 742.5, 743.5 |
| XIII | 11.1 | 779.5, 784.5 | -64.9 | 748.5, 753.5 |
| XIV | 2.1 | 790.5, 795.5 | -72.9 | 760.5, 765.5 |
| XIX | 755.1 | 832.5, 837.5, 842.5 | 720.1 | 877.5, 882.5, 887.5 |
| XX | - | - | - | - |
| XXI | - | - | - | - |
| XXII | - | - | - | - |
| XXV | 810.1 | 1852.5, 1857.5, 1862.5, 1867.5, 1872.5, 1877.5, 1882.5, 1887.5, 1892.5, 1897.5, 1902.5, 1907.5, 1912.5 | 845.1 | 1932.5, 1937.5, 1942.5, 1947.5, 1952.5, 1957.5, 1962.5, 1967.5, 1972.5, 1977.5, 1982.5, 1987.5, 1992.5 |
| XXVI | -325.9 | 816.5, 821.5, 826.5, 827.5, 831.5, 832.5, 836.5, 837.5, 841.5, 842.5, 846.5 | -325.9 | 861.5, 866.5, 871.5, 872.5, 876.5, 877.5, 881.5, 882.5, 886.5, 887.5, 891.5 |

6 Transmitter characteristics

6.1 General

Unless otherwise stated, the requirements in clause 6 are expressed for a single transmitter antenna connector. In case of transmit diversity, DB-DC-HSDPA or MIMO transmission, the requirements apply for each transmitter antenna connector.

A BS supporting DC-HSDPA and DB-DC-HSDPA transmits two cells simultaneously. A BS supporting DC-HSDPA transmits two cells simultaneously on adjacent carrier frequencies.

Unless otherwise stated, the transmitter characteristics are specified at the BS antenna connector (test port A) with a full complement of transceivers for the configuration in normal operating conditions. If any external apparatus such as a TX amplifier, a filter or the combination of such devices is used, requirements apply at the far end antenna connector (port B).

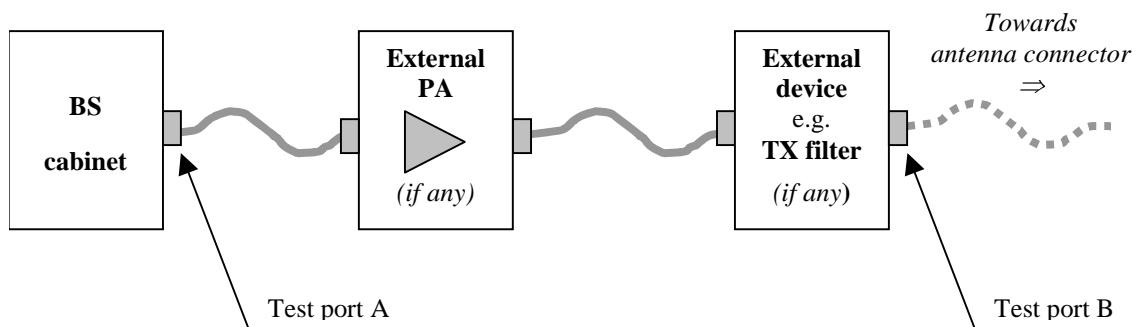


Figure 6.1: Transmitter test ports

6.2 Base station output power

Output power, P_{out} , of the base station is the mean power of one carrier delivered to a load with resistance equal to the nominal load impedance of the transmitter.

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

6.2.1 Base station maximum output power

Maximum output power, P_{max} , of the base station is the mean power level per carrier measured at the antenna connector in specified reference condition.

The rated output power, PRAT, of the BS shall be as specified in Table 6.0A.

Table 6.0A: Base Station rated output power

| BS class | PRAT |
|--|---|
| Wide Area BS | - (note) |
| Medium Range BS | $\leq +38$ dBm |
| Local Area BS | $\leq +24$ dBm |
| Home BS | $\leq +20$ dBm (without transmit diversity or MIMO) $\leq +17$ dBm (with transmit diversity or MIMO) |
| NOTE: There is no upper limit required for the rated output power of the Wide Area Base Station like for the base station for General Purpose application in Release 99, 4, and 5. | |

6.2.1.1 Minimum requirement

In normal conditions, the Base station maximum output power shall remain within +2 dB and -2dB 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 range of conditions defined as normal.

6.3 Frequency error

Frequency error is the measure of the difference between the actual BS transmit frequency and the assigned frequency. The same source shall be used for RF frequency and data clock generation.

6.3.1 Minimum requirement

The modulated carrier frequency of the BS shall be accurate to within the accuracy range given in Table 6.0 observed over a period of one timeslot.

Table 6.0: Frequency error minimum requirement

| BS class | Accuracy |
|-----------------|----------------|
| Wide Area BS | ± 0.05 ppm |
| Medium Range BS | ± 0.1 ppm |
| Local Area BS | ± 0.1 ppm |
| Home BS | ± 0.25 ppm |

6.4 Output power dynamics

Power control is used to limit the interference level. The transmitter uses a quality-based power control on the downlink.

6.4.1 Inner loop power control in the downlink

Inner loop power control in the downlink is the ability of the BS transmitter to adjust the transmitter output power of a code channel in accordance with the corresponding TPC symbols received in the uplink.

6.4.1.1 Power control steps

The power control step is the required step change in the code domain power of a code channel in response to the corresponding power control command. The combined output power change is the required total change in the DL transmitted power of a code channel in response to multiple consecutive power control commands corresponding to that code channel.

6.4.1.1.1 Minimum requirement

The BS transmitter shall have the capability of setting the inner loop code domain power with a step sizes of 1dB mandatory and 0.5, 1.5, 2.0 dB optional

- The tolerance of the power control step due to inner loop power control shall be within the range shown in Table 6.1.
- The tolerance of the combined output power change due to inner loop power control shall be within the range shown in Table 6.2.

Table 6.1: Transmitter power control step tolerance

| Power control commands in the down link | Transmitter power control step tolerance | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------|------------------|----------|----------------|---------|------------------|----------|
| | 2 dB step size | | 1.5 dB step size | | 1 dB step size | | 0.5 dB step size | |
| | Lower | Upper | Lower | Upper | Lower | Upper | Lower | Upper |
| Up (TPC command "1") | +1.0 dB | +3.0 dB | +0.75 dB | +2.25 dB | +0.5 dB | +1.5 dB | +0.25 dB | +0.75 dB |
| Down (TPC command "0") | -1.0 dB | -3.0 dB | -0.75 dB | -2.25 dB | -0.5 dB | -1.5 dB | -0.25 dB | -0.75 dB |

Table 6.2: Transmitter aggregated power control step range

| Power control commands in the down link | Transmitter aggregated power control step change after 10 consecutive equal commands (up or down) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------|------------------|--------|----------------|--------|------------------|-------|
| | 2 dB step size | | 1.5 dB step size | | 1 dB step size | | 0.5 dB step size | |
| | Lower | Upper | Lower | Upper | Lower | Upper | Lower | Upper |
| Up (TPC command "1") | +16 dB | +24 dB | +12 dB | +18 dB | +8 dB | +12 dB | +4 dB | +6 dB |
| Down (TPC command "0") | -16 dB | -24 dB | -12 dB | -18 dB | -8 dB | -12 dB | -4 dB | -6 dB |

6.4.2 Power control dynamic range

The power control dynamic range is the difference between the maximum and the minimum code domain power of a code channel for a specified reference condition. Transmit modulation quality shall be maintained within the whole dynamic range as specified in subclause 6.8.

6.4.2.1 Minimum requirements

Down link (DL) power control dynamic range:

Maximum code domain power: BS maximum output power - 3 dB or greater

Minimum code domain power: BS maximum output power - 28 dB or less

6.4.3 Total power dynamic range

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

NOTE: The upper limit of the dynamic range is the BS maximum output power. The lower limit of the dynamic range is the lowest minimum power from the BS when no traffic channels are activated.

6.4.3.1 Minimum requirement

The downlink (DL) total power dynamic range shall be 18 dB or greater.

6.4.4 Primary CPICH power

Primary CPICH (P-CPICH) power is the code domain power of the Primary Common Pilot Channel. P-CPICH power is indicated on the BCH..

6.4.4.1 Minimum requirement

The difference between the P-CPICH power transmitted at the antenna connector and the P-CPICH power indicated on the BCH shall be within ± 2.1 dB.

6.4.4A Secondary CPICH power

Secondary CPICH (S-CPICH) power is the code domain power of the Secondary Common Pilot Channel. S-CPICH power is equal to the sum of the P-CPICH power and the power offset, which are signalled to the UE. The power offset is signalled in the IE 'Power Offset for S-CPICH for MIMO', defined in section 10.3.6.41b in TS 25.331 [11].

6.4.4A.1 Minimum Requirement

The difference between P-CPICH power transmitted at the first antenna connector and the S-CPICH power transmitted at the second antenna connector shall be within ± 2 dB of the IE 'Power Offset for S-CPICH for MIMO'.

Note: The accuracy level of the power offset for S-CPICH may affect both MIMO HS-DSCH demodulation and CQI reporting performance.

6.4.5 IPDL time mask

To support IPDL location method, the Node B shall interrupt all transmitted signals in the downlink (i.e. common and dedicated channels).

The IPDL time mask specifies the limits of the BS output power during these idle periods.

The requirement in this section shall apply to BS supporting IPDL.

6.4.5.1 Minimum Requirement

The mean power measured over a period starting 27 chips after the beginning of the IPDL period and ending 27 chips before the expiration of the IPDL period shall be equal to or less than

$$\text{BS maximum output power} - 35 \text{ dB}$$

see also Figure 6.1A.

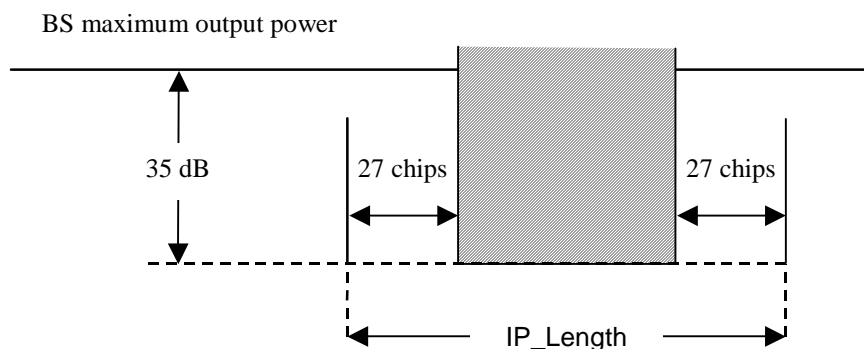


Figure 6.1A: IPDL Time Mask

The requirement applies to all output powers within the total power dynamic range as specified in subclause 6.4.3.

6.4.6 Home base station output power for adjacent channel protection

The Home BS shall be capable of adjusting the transmitter output power to minimize the interference level on the adjacent channels licensed to other operators in the same geographical area while optimize the Home BS coverage. These requirements are only applicable to Home BS. The requirements in this clause are applicable for AWGN radio propagation conditions.

The output power, P_{out} , of the Home BS shall be as specified in Table 6.3 under the following input conditions:

- $CPICH \hat{E}_c$, measured in dBm, is the code power of the Primary CPICH on one of the adjacent channels present at the Home BS antenna connector for the CPICH received on the adjacent channels. If Tx diversity is applied on the Primary CPICH, $CPICH \hat{E}_c$ shall be the sum in [W] of the code powers of the Primary CPICH transmitted from each antenna.
- I_{oh} , measured in dBm, is the total received power density, including signals and interference but excluding the own Home BS signal, present at the Home BS antenna connector on the Home BS operating channel.

In case that both adjacent channels are licensed to other operators, the most stringent requirement shall apply for P_{out} . In case the Home BS's operating channel and both adjacent channels are licensed to the same operator, the requirements of this clause do not apply.

The input conditions defined for the requirements in this section are specified at the antenna connector of the Home BS. For Home BS receivers with diversity, the requirements apply to each antenna connector separately, with the other one(s) terminated or disabled. The requirements are otherwise unchanged. For Home BS(s) without measurement capability, a reference antenna with a gain of 0 dBi is assumed for converting these power levels into field strength requirements.

Table 6.3: Home BS output power for adjacent operator channel protection

| Input Conditions | Output power, P _{out} (without transmit diversity or MIMO) | Output power, P _{out} (with transmit diversity or MIMO) |
|--|--|---|
| $I_{oh} > \text{CPICH } \hat{E}_c + 43 \text{ dB}$ And $\text{CPICH } \hat{E}_c \geq -105 \text{ dBm}$ | $\leq 10 \text{ dBm}$ | $\leq 7 \text{ dBm}$ |
| $I_{oh} \leq \text{CPICH } \hat{E}_c + 43 \text{ dB}$ and $\text{CPICH } \hat{E}_c \geq -105 \text{ dBm}$ | $\leq \max(8 \text{ dBm}, \min(20 \text{ dBm}, \text{CPICH } \hat{E}_c + 100 \text{ dB}))$ | $\leq \max(5 \text{ dBm}, \min(17 \text{ dBm}, \text{CPICH } \hat{E}_c + 97 \text{ dB}))$ |

NOTE 1: The Home BS transmitter output power specified in Table 6.3 assumes a Home BS reference antenna gain of 0 dBi, an target outage zone of 47dB around the Home BS for an UE on the adjacent channel, with an allowance of 2 dB for measurement errors, an ACIR of 33 dB, an adjacent channel UE CPICH E_c/I_o target of -18 dB and the same CPICH \hat{E}_c value at the adjacent channel UE as for the Home BS.

Note 2: For CPICH $\hat{E}_c < -105 \text{ dBm}$, the requirement in section 6.2.1 applies.

6.4.6.1 Minimum requirement

In normal operating conditions, the output power, P_{out}, of the Home BS shall be equal to or less than the value specified in Table 6.3 plus 2 dB.

In extreme operating conditions, the output power, P_{out}, of the Home BS shall be equal to or less than the value specified in Table 6.3 plus 2.5 dB.

6.5 (void)

6.6 Output RF spectrum emissions

6.6.1 Occupied bandwidth

The occupied bandwidth is the width of a frequency band such that, below the lower and above the upper frequency limits, the mean powers emitted are each equal to a specified percentage $\beta/2$ of the total mean transmitted power. See also ITU-R Recommendation SM.328 [7].

The value of $\beta/2$ shall be taken as 0,5%.

6.6.1.1 Minimum requirement

The occupied channel bandwidth shall be less than 5 MHz based on a chip rate of 3.84 Mcps.

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

The mask defined in Tables 6.3 to 6.6 below may be mandatory in certain regions. In other regions this mask may not be applied.

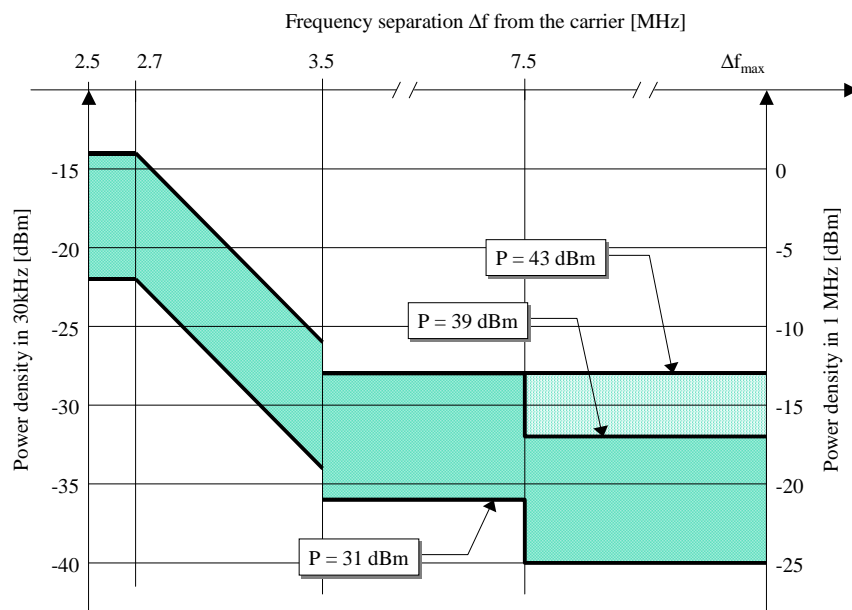
For regions where this clause applies, the requirement shall be met by a base station transmitting on a single RF carrier configured in accordance with the manufacturer's specification. In addition, for a BS operating in non-contiguous spectrum, the requirements apply inside any sub-block gap. Emissions shall not exceed the maximum level specified in

tables 6.3 to 6.6 for the appropriate BS maximum output power, in the frequency range from $\Delta f = 2.5$ MHz to Δf_{max} from the carrier frequency, where:

- Δf is the separation between the carrier frequency and the nominal -3dB point of the measuring filter closest to the carrier frequency.
- f_{offset} is the separation between the carrier frequency and the centre of the measuring filter.
- $f_{offset_{max}}$ is either 12.5 MHz or the offset to the UMTS Tx band edge as defined in section 5.2, whichever is the greater.
- Δf_{max} is equal to $f_{offset_{max}}$ minus half of the bandwidth of the measuring filter.

Inside any sub-block gap for a BS operating in non-contiguous spectrum, emissions shall not exceed the cumulative sum of the minimum requirements specified for the adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub block gap. The minimum requirement for each sub block is specified in Tables 6.3 to 6.6E below, where in this case:

- Δf is equal to 2.5MHz plus the separation between the sub block edge frequency and the nominal -3 dB point of the measuring filter closest to the sub block edge.
- f_{offset} is equal to 2.5MHz plus the separation between the sub block edge frequency and the centre of the measuring filter.
- $f_{offset_{max}}$ is equal to the sub block gap bandwidth divided by two plus 2.5MHz.
- Δf_{max} is equal to $f_{offset_{max}}$ minus half of the bandwidth of the measuring filter.



Illustrative diagram of spectrum emission mask

Figure 6.2: Spectrum emission mask

Table 6.3: Spectrum emission mask values, BS maximum output power $P \geq 43$ dBm

| Frequency offset of measurement filter -3dB point, Δf | Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset} | Minimum requirement (Note 1) | Measurement bandwidth (Note 3) |
|--|--|---|--------------------------------|
| $2.5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 2.7 \text{ MHz}$ | $2.515 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 2.715 \text{ MHz}$ | -14 dBm | 30 kHz |
| $2.7 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 3.5 \text{ MHz}$ | $2.715 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 3.515 \text{ MHz}$ | $-14 \text{ dBm} - 15 \cdot \left(\frac{f_{\text{offset}}}{\text{MHz}} - 2.715 \right) \text{ dB}$ | 30 kHz |
| (Note 2) | $3.515 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 4.0 \text{ MHz}$ | -26 dBm | 30 kHz |
| $3.5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{\text{max}}$ | $4.0 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < f_{\text{offset}_{\text{max}}}$ | -13 dBm | 1 MHz |
| NOTE 1: For BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the minimum requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub block gap. Exception is $\Delta f \geq 12.5 \text{ MHz}$ from both adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub-block gap, where the spurious emission requirements in subclause 6.6.3.1 shall be met. | | | |

Table 6.4: Spectrum emission mask values, BS maximum output power $39 \leq P < 43$ dBm

| Frequency offset of measurement filter -3dB point, Δf | Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset} | Minimum requirement (Note 1) | Measurement bandwidth (Note 3) |
|--|--|---|--------------------------------|
| $2.5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 2.7 \text{ MHz}$ | $2.515 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 2.715 \text{ MHz}$ | -14 dBm | 30 kHz |
| $2.7 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 3.5 \text{ MHz}$ | $2.715 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 3.515 \text{ MHz}$ | $-14 \text{ dBm} - 15 \cdot \left(\frac{f_{\text{offset}}}{\text{MHz}} - 2.715 \right) \text{ dB}$ | 30 kHz |
| (Note 2) | $3.515 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 4.0 \text{ MHz}$ | -26 dBm | 30 kHz |
| $3.5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 7.5 \text{ MHz}$ | $4.0 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 8.0 \text{ MHz}$ | -13 dBm | 1 MHz |
| $7.5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{\text{max}}$ | $8.0 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < f_{\text{offset}_{\text{max}}}$ | $P - 56 \text{ dB}$ | 1 MHz |
| NOTE 1: For BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the minimum requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub block gap. Exception is $\Delta f \geq 12.5 \text{ MHz}$ from both adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub-block gap, where the spurious emission requirements in subclause 6.6.3.1 shall be met. | | | |

Table 6.5: Spectrum emission mask values, BS maximum output power $31 \leq P < 39$ dBm

| Frequency offset of measurement filter -3dB point, Δf | Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset} | Minimum requirement | Measurement bandwidth (Note 3) |
|---|--|---|--------------------------------|
| $2.5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 2.7 \text{ MHz}$ | $2.515 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 2.715 \text{ MHz}$ | $P - 53 \text{ dB}$ | 30 kHz |
| $2.7 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 3.5 \text{ MHz}$ | $2.715 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 3.515 \text{ MHz}$ | $P - 53 \text{ dB} - 15 \cdot \left(\frac{f_{\text{offset}}}{\text{MHz}} - 2.715 \right) \text{ dB}$ | 30 kHz |
| (Note 2) | $3.515 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 4.0 \text{ MHz}$ | $P - 65 \text{ dB}$ | 30 kHz |
| $3.5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 7.5 \text{ MHz}$ | $4.0 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 8.0 \text{ MHz}$ | $P - 52 \text{ dB}$ | 1 MHz |
| $7.5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{\text{max}}$ | $8.0 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < f_{\text{offset}_{\text{max}}}$ | $P - 56 \text{ dB}$ | 1 MHz |

Table 6.6: Spectrum emission mask values, BS maximum output power P < 31 dBm

| Frequency offset of measurement filter -3dB point, Δf | Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset} | Minimum requirement | Measurement bandwidth (Note 3) |
|---|--|---|--------------------------------|
| $2.5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 2.7 \text{ MHz}$ | $2.515 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 2.715 \text{ MHz}$ | -22 dBm | 30 kHz |
| $2.7 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 3.5 \text{ MHz}$ | $2.715 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 3.515 \text{ MHz}$ | $-22 \text{ dBm} - 15 \cdot \left(\frac{f_{\text{offset}}}{\text{MHz}} - 2.715 \right) \text{ dB}$ | 30 kHz |
| (Note 2) | $3.515 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 4.0 \text{ MHz}$ | -34 dBm | 30 kHz |
| $3.5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 7.5 \text{ MHz}$ | $4.0 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 8.0 \text{ MHz}$ | -21 dBm | 1 MHz |
| $7.5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{\text{max}}$ | $8.0 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < f_{\text{offset}_{\text{max}}}$ | -25 dBm | 1 MHz |

For operation in band II, IV, V, X, XII, XIII, XIV, XXV and XXVI the applicable additional requirements in Tables 6.6A, 6.6B or 6.6C apply in addition to the minimum requirements in Tables 6.3 to 6.6.

Table 6.6A: Additional spectrum emission limits for Bands II, IV, X, XXV

| Frequency offset of measurement filter -3dB point, Δf | Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset} | Additional requirement | Measurement bandwidth (Note 3) |
|---|--|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| $2.5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 3.5 \text{ MHz}$ | $2.515 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 3.515 \text{ MHz}$ | -15 dBm | 30 kHz |
| $3.5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{\text{max}}$ | $4.0 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < f_{\text{offset}_{\text{max}}}$ | -13 dBm | 1 MHz |

Table 6.6B: Additional spectrum emission limits for Bands V, XXVI

| Frequency offset of measurement filter -3dB point, Δf | Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset} | Additional requirement | Measurement bandwidth (Note 3) |
|---|--|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| $2.5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 3.5 \text{ MHz}$ | $2.515 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 3.515 \text{ MHz}$ | -15 dBm | 30 kHz |
| $3.5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{\text{max}}$ | $3.55 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < f_{\text{offset}_{\text{max}}}$ | -13 dBm | 100 kHz |

Table 6.6C: Additional spectrum emission limits for Bands XII, XIII, XIV

| Frequency offset of measurement filter -3dB point, Δf | Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset} | Additional requirement | Measurement bandwidth (Note 3) |
|---|--|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| $2.5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 2.6 \text{ MHz}$ | $2.515 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 2.615 \text{ MHz}$ | -13 dBm | 30 kHz |
| $2.6 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{\text{max}}$ | $2.65 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < f_{\text{offset}_{\text{max}}}$ | -13 dBm | 100 kHz |

For Home BS, the applicable additional requirements in Tables 6.6D or 6.6E apply in addition to the minimum requirements in Tables 6.3 to 6.6.

Table 6.6D: Additional spectrum emission limit for Home BS, BS maximum output power $6 \leq P \leq 20$ dBm

| Frequency offset of measurement filter -3dB point, Δf | Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset} | Additional requirement | Measurement bandwidth (Note 3) |
|---|--|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| $12.5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{\text{max}}$ | $13 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < f_{\text{offset}_{\text{max}}}$ | $P - 56 \text{ dBm}$ | 1 MHz |

Table 6.6E: Additional spectrum emission limit for Home BS, BS maximum output power $P < 6$ dBm

| Frequency offset of measurement filter -3dB point, Δf | Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset} | Additional requirement | Measurement bandwidth (Note 3) |
|---|--|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| $12.5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{\text{max}}$ | $13 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < f_{\text{offset}_{\text{max}}}$ | -50 dBm | 1 MHz |

In certain regions the following requirement may apply for protection of DTT. For UTRA BS operating in Band XX, the level of emissions in the band 470-790 MHz, measured in an 8MHz filter bandwidth on centre frequencies F_{filter} according to Table 6.6F, shall not exceed the maximum emission level $P_{\text{EM,N}}$ declared by the manufacturer.

Table 6.6F: Declared emissions levels for protection of DTT

| Filter centre frequency, F_{filter} | Measurement bandwidth | Declared emission level [dBm] |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| $F_{\text{filter}} = 8 \cdot N + 306 \text{ (MHz)}$; $21 \leq N \leq 60$ | 8 MHz | $P_{\text{EM,N}}$ |

NOTE: The regional requirement is defined in terms of EIRP (effective isotropic radiated power), which is dependent on both the BS emissions at the antenna connector and the deployment (including antenna gain and feeder loss). The requirement defined above provides the characteristics of the basestation needed to verify compliance with the regional requirement. Compliance with the regional requirement can be determined using the method outlined in Annex D.

Notes for Tables 6.3, 6.4, 6.5 & 6.6

NOTE 2: This frequency range ensures that the range of values of f_{offset} is continuous.

NOTE 3: As a general rule, the resolution bandwidth of the measuring equipment should be equal to the measurement bandwidth. However, to improve measurement accuracy, sensitivity and efficiency, the resolution bandwidth can be smaller than the measurement bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is smaller than the measurement bandwidth, the result should be integrated over the measurement bandwidth in order to obtain the equivalent noise bandwidth of the measurement bandwidth.

6.6.2.2 Adjacent Channel Leakage power Ratio (ACLR)

Adjacent Channel Leakage power Ratio (ACLR) is the ratio of the RRC filtered mean power centered on the assigned channel frequency to the RRC filtered mean power centered on an adjacent channel frequency.

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

In addition for a BS operating in non-contiguous spectrum, ACLR requirement applies for the first adjacent channel, inside any sub-block gap with a sub-block gap size $W_{\text{gap}} \geq 15$ MHz. The ACLR requirement for the second adjacent channel applies inside any sub-block gap with a sub-block gap size $W_{\text{gap}} \geq 20$ MHz. The ACLR requirement in subclause 6.6.2.2.2 applies in sub block gaps for the frequency ranges defined in Table 6.7B.

6.6.2.2.1 Minimum requirement

The ACLR shall be higher than the value specified in Table 6.7.

Table 6.7: BS ACLR

| BS adjacent channel offset below the first or above the last carrier frequency used | ACLR limit |
|---|------------|
| 5 MHz | 45 dB |
| 10 MHz | 50 dB |
| Note 1: In certain regions, the adjacent channel power (the RRC filtered mean power centered on an adjacent channel frequency) shall be less than or equal to -8.0 dBm/3.84 MHz (for Band I, IX, XI and XXI) or + 2.0dBm/3.84MHz (for Band VI, VIII and XIX) or as specified by the ACLR limit, whichever is the higher. This note is not applicable for Home BS. Note 2: For Home BS, the adjacent channel power (the RRC filtered mean power centered on an adjacent channel frequency) shall be less than or equal to -44.2 dBm/3.84MHz or as specified by the ACLR limit, whichever is the higher. | |

For non-contiguous spectrum, the ACLR shall be higher than the value specified in Table 6.7A.

Table 6.7A: BS ACLR in non-contiguous spectrum

| Sub-block gap size (W_{gap}) where the limit applies | BS adjacent channel centre frequency offset below or above the sub-block edge (inside the gap) | Assumed adjacent channel carrier (informative) | Filter on the adjacent channel frequency and corresponding filter bandwidth | ACLR limit |
|--|--|--|---|------------|
| $W_{\text{gap}} \geq 15$ MHz | 2.5 MHz | 3.84 Mcps UTRA | RRC (3.84 Mcps) | 45 dB |
| $W_{\text{gap}} \geq 20$ MHz | 7.5 MHz | 3.84 Mcps UTRA | RRC (3.84 Mcps) | 45 dB |
| NOTE: The RRC filter shall be equivalent to the transmit pulse shape filter defined in TS 25.104, with a chip rate as defined in this table. | | | | |

6.6.2.2.2 Cumulative ACLR requirement in non-contiguous spectrum

The following requirement applies for a BS operating in non-contiguous spectrum.

The Cumulative Adjacent Channel Leakage power Ratio (CACLR) in a sub-block gap is the ratio of

- the sum of the filtered mean power centred on the assigned channel frequencies for the two carriers adjacent to each side of the sub-block gap, and
- the filtered mean power centred on a frequency channel adjacent to one of the respective sub-block edges.

The assumed filter for the adjacent channel frequency is defined in Table 6.7B and the filters on the assigned channels are defined in Table 6.7C.

For Category A BS, either the CACLR limits in Table 6.7B or the absolute limit of -13dBm/MHz apply, whichever is less stringent.

For Category B BS, either the CACLR limits in Table 6.7B or the absolute limit of -15dBm/MHz apply, whichever is less stringent.

The CACLR for UTRA carriers located on either side of the sub-block gap shall be higher than the value specified in Table 6.7B.

Table 6.7B: Base Station CACLR in non-contiguous spectrum

| Sub-block gap size (W_{gap}) where the limit applies | BS adjacent channel centre frequency offset below or above the sub-block edge (inside the gap) | Assumed adjacent channel carrier (informative) | Filter on the adjacent channel frequency and corresponding filter bandwidth | CACLR limit |
|--|--|--|---|-------------|
| $5 \text{ MHz} \leq W_{\text{gap}} < 15 \text{ MHz}$ | 2.5 MHz | 3.84 Mcps UTRA | RRC (3.84 Mcps) | 45 dB |
| $10 \text{ MHz} < W_{\text{gap}} < 20 \text{ MHz}$ | 7.5 MHz | 3.84 Mcps UTRA | RRC (3.84 Mcps) | 45 dB |
| NOTE: The RRC filter shall be equivalent to the transmit pulse shape filter defined in TS 25.104, with a chip rate as defined in this table. | | | | |

Table 6.7C: Filter parameters for the assigned channel

| RAT of the carrier adjacent to the sub-block gap | Filter on the assigned channel frequency and corresponding filter bandwidth |
|--|---|
| UTRA FDD | RRC (3.84 Mcps) |
| NOTE: The RRC filter shall be equivalent to the transmit pulse shape filter defined in TS 25.104, with a chip rate as defined in this table. | |

6.6.3 Spurious emissions

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

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

The requirements (except 6.6.3.5 and 6.6.3.8 and specifically stated exceptions in Table 6.11) apply at frequencies within the specified frequency ranges, which are more than 12.5MHz below the first carrier frequency used or more than 12.5MHz above the last carrier frequency used.

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

6.6.3.1 Mandatory Requirements

The requirements of either subclause 6.6.3.1.1 or subclause 6.6.3.1.2 shall apply.

6.6.3.1.1 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 [1], are applied.

6.6.3.1.1.1 Minimum Requirement

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed:

Table 6.8: BS Mandatory spurious emissions limits, Category A

| Band | Maximum level | Measurement Bandwidth | Note |
|--|---------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| 9kHz - 150kHz | -13 dBm | 1 kHz | Note 1 |
| 150kHz - 30MHz | | 10 kHz | Note 1 |
| 30MHz - 1GHz | | 100 kHz | Note 1 |
| 1GHz - 12.75 GHz | | 1 MHz | Note 2 |
| 12.75 GHz - 5 th harmonic of the upper frequency edge of the DL operating band in GHz | | 1 MHz | Note 2, Note 3 |
| NOTE 1: Bandwidth as in ITU-R SM.329 [1], s4.1 | | | |
| NOTE 2: Upper frequency as in ITU-R SM.329 [1], s2.5 table 1 | | | |
| NOTE 3: Applies only for Band XXII | | | |

6.6.3.1.2 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 [1], are applied.

6.6.3.1.2.1 Minimum Requirement

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed:

Table 6.9: BS Mandatory spurious emissions limits, operating band I, II, III, IV, VII, X, XXII, XXV (Category B)

| Band | Maximum Level | Measurement Bandwidth | Note |
|---|---------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| 9 kHz ↔ 150 kHz | -36 dBm | 1 kHz | Note 1 |
| 150 kHz ↔ 30 MHz | -36 dBm | 10 kHz | Note 1 |
| 30 MHz ↔ 1 GHz | -36 dBm | 100 kHz | Note 1 |
| 1 GHz ↔ F_{low} - 10 MHz | -30 dBm | 1 MHz | Note 1 |
| F_{low} - 10 MHz ↔ F_{high} + 10 MHz | -15 dBm | 1 MHz | Note 2 |
| F_{high} + 10 MHz ↔ 12.75 GHz | -30 dBm | 1 MHz | Note 3 |
| 12.75 GHz - 5 th harmonic of the upper frequency edge of the DL operating band in GHz | -30 dBm | 1 MHz | Note 3, Note 4 |
| NOTE 1: Bandwidth as in ITU-R Recommendation SM.329 [1], s4.1 | | | |
| NOTE 2: Limit based on ITU-R Recommendation SM.329 [1], s4.3 and Annex 7 | | | |
| NOTE 3: Bandwidth as in ITU-R Recommendation SM.329 [1], s4.1. Upper frequency as in ITU-R SM.329 [1], s2.5 table 1 | | | |
| NOTE 4: Applies only for Band XXII | | | |
| Key: | | | |
| F_{low} : The lowest downlink frequency of the operating band as defined in Table 5.0. | | | |
| F_{high} : The highest downlink frequency of the operating band as defined in Table 5.0. | | | |

Table 6.9A: BS Mandatory spurious emissions limits, operating band V, VIII, XII, XIII, XIV, XX, XXVI (Category B)

| Band | Maximum Level | Measurement Bandwidth | Note |
|---|---------------|-----------------------|--------|
| 9 kHz ↔ 150 kHz | -36 dBm | 1 kHz | Note 1 |
| 150 kHz ↔ 30 MHz | -36 dBm | 10 kHz | Note 1 |
| 30 MHz ↔ $F_{low} - 10$ MHz | -36 dBm | 100 kHz | Note 1 |
| $F_{low} - 10$ MHz ↔ $F_{high} + 10$ MHz | -16 dBm | 100 kHz | Note 2 |
| $F_{high} + 10$ MHz ↔ 1 GHz | -36 dBm | 100 kHz | Note 1 |
| 1GHz ↔ 12.75GHz | -30 dBm | 1 MHz | Note 3 |
| NOTE 1: Bandwidth as in ITU-R Recommendation SM.329 [1], s4.1 | | | |
| NOTE 2: Limit based on ITU-R Recommendation SM.329 [1], s4.3 and Annex 7 | | | |
| NOTE 3: Bandwidth as in ITU-R Recommendation SM.329 [1], s4.1. Upper frequency as in ITU-R SM.329 [1], s2.5 table 1 | | | |
| Key: | | | |
| F_{low} : The lowest downlink frequency of the operating band as defined in Table 5.0. | | | |
| F_{high} : The highest downlink frequency of the operating band as defined in Table 5.0. | | | |

Table 6.9B: (void)

Table 6.9C: (void)

Table 6.9D: (void)

Table 6.9E: (void)

Table 6.9F: (void)

Table 6.9G: (void)

6.6.3.2 Protection of the BS receiver of own or different BS

This requirement shall be applied in order to prevent the receivers of the BSs being desensitised by emissions from a BS transmitter. This is measured at the transmit antenna port for any type of BS which has common or separate Tx/Rx antenna ports.

6.6.3.2.1 Minimum Requirement

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed:

Table 6.10: Wide Area BS Spurious emissions limits for protection of the BS receiver

| Operating Band | Band | Maximum Level | Measurement Bandwidth | Note |
|----------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------|------|
| I | 1920 - 1980MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| II | 1850-1910 MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| III | 1710-1785 MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| IV | 1710-1755 MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| V | 824-849 MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| VI, XIX | 815-845 MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| VII | 2500-2570 MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| VIII | 880-915 MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| IX | 1749.9-1784.9 MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| X | 1710-1770 MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| XI | 1427.9 - 1447.9 MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| XII | 699 - 716 MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| XIII | 777 - 787 MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| XIV | 788 - 798 MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| XX | 832 - 862 MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| XXI | 1447.9 - 1462.9 MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| XXII | 3410 - 3490 MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| XXV | 1850-1915 MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| XXVI | 814-849 MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz | |

Table 6.10A: Medium Range BS Spurious emissions limits for protection of the BS receiver

| Operating Band | Band | Maximum Level | Measurement Bandwidth | Note |
|----------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------|------|
| I | 1920 - 1980MHz | -86 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| II | 1850-1910 MHz | -86 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| III | 1710-1785 MHz | -86 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| IV | 1710-1755 MHz | -86 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| V | 824-849 MHz | -86 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| VI, XIX | 815-845 MHz | -86 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| VII | 2500-2570 MHz | -86 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| VIII | 880-915 MHz | -86 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| IX | 1749.9-1784.9 MHz | -86 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| X | 1710-1770 MHz | -86 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| XI | 1427.9 - 1447.9 MHz | -86 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| XII | 699 - 716 MHz | -86 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| XIII | 777 - 787 MHz | -86 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| XIV | 788 - 798 MHz | -86 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| XX | 832 - 862 MHz | -86 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| XXI | 1447.9 - 1462.9 MHz | -86 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| XXII | 3410 - 3490 MHz | -86 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| XXV | 1850-1915 MHz | -86 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| XXVI | 814-849 MHz | -86 dBm | 100 kHz | |

Table 6.10B: Local Area BS Spurious emissions limits for protection of the BS receiver

| Operating Band | Band | Maximum Level | Measurement Bandwidth | Note |
|----------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------|------|
| I | 1920 - 1980MHz | -82 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| II | 1850-1910 MHz | -82 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| III | 1710-1785 MHz | -82 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| IV | 1710-1755 MHz | -82 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| V | 824-849 MHz | -82 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| VI, XIX | 815-845 MHz | -82 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| VII | 2500-2570 MHz | -82 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| VIII | 880-915 MHz | -82 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| IX | 1749.9-1784.9 MHz | -82 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| X | 1710-1770 MHz | -82 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| XI | 1427.9 - 1447.9 MHz | -82 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| XII | 699 - 716 MHz | -82 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| XIII | 777 - 787 MHz | -82 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| XIV | 788 - 798 MHz | -82 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| XX | 832 - 862 MHz | -82 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| XXI | 1447.9 - 1462.9 MHz | -82 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| XXII | 3410 - 3490 MHz | -82 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| XXV | 1850-1915 MHz | -82 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| XXVI | 814-849 MHz | -82 dBm | 100 kHz | |

Table 6.10C: Home BS Spurious emissions limits for protection of the BS receiver

| Operating Band | Band | Maximum Level | Measurement Bandwidth | Note |
|----------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------|------|
| I | 1920 - 1980MHz | -82 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| II | 1850-1910 MHz | -82 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| III | 1710-1785 MHz | -82 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| IV | 1710-1755 MHz | -82 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| V | 824-849 MHz | -82 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| VI, XIX | 815-845 MHz | -82 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| VII | 2500-2570 MHz | -82 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| VIII | 880-915 MHz | -82 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| IX | 1749.9-1784.9 MHz | -82 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| X | 1710-1770 MHz | -82 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| XI | 1427.9 - 1447.9 MHz | -82 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| XII | 699 - 716 MHz | -82 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| XIII | 777 - 787 MHz | -82 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| XIV | 788 - 798 MHz | -82 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| XX | 832 - 862 MHz | -82 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| XXI | 1447.9 - 1462.9 MHz | -82 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| XXII | 3410 - 3490 MHz | -82 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| XXV | 1850-1915 MHz | -82 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| XXVI | 814-849 MHz | -82 dBm | 100 kHz | |

6.6.3.3 Co-existence with other systems in the same geographical area

These requirements may be applied for the protection of UE, MS and/or BS operating in other frequency bands in the same geographical area. The requirements may apply in geographic areas in which both a UTRA FDD BS and a system operating in another frequency band than the FDD operating band are deployed. The system operating in the other frequency band may be GSM, DCS, PCS, CDMA, E-UTRA and/or UTRA.

6.6.3.3.1 Minimum Requirements

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the limits of Table 6.11 for a BS where requirements for co-existence with the system listed in the first column apply.

Table 6.11: BS Spurious emissions limits for UTRA FDD BS in geographic coverage area of systems operating in other frequency bands

| System type operating in the same geographical area | Band for co-existence requirement | Maximum Level | Measurement Bandwidth | Note |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---|
| GSM900 | 921 - 960 MHz | -57 dBm | 100 kHz | This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD operating in band VIII |
| | 876 - 915 MHz | -61 dBm | 100 kHz | For the frequency range 880-915 MHz, this requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD operating in band VIII, since it is already covered by the requirement in sub-clause 6.6.3.2. |
| DCS1800 | 1805 - 1880 MHz | -47 dBm | 100 kHz | This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD operating in band III |
| | 1710 - 1785 MHz | -61 dBm | 100 kHz | This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD operating in band III, since it is already covered by the requirement in sub-clause 6.6.3.2. |
| PCS1900 | 1930 - 1990 MHz | -47 dBm | 100 kHz | This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD BS operating in frequency band II or band XXV |
| | 1850 - 1910 MHz | -61 dBm | 100 kHz | This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD BS operating in frequency band II or band XXV, since it is already covered by the requirement in sub-clause 6.6.3.2. |
| GSM850 or CDMA850 | 869 - 894 MHz | -57 dBm | 100 kHz | This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD BS operating in frequency band V or XXVI |
| | 824 - 849 MHz | -61 dBm | 100 kHz | This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD BS operating in frequency band V or XXVI, since it is already covered by the requirement in sub-clause 6.6.3.2. |
| UTRA FDD Band I or E-UTRA Band 1 | 2110 - 2170 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD BS operating in band I, |
| | 1920 - 1980 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD BS operating in band I, since it is already covered by the requirement in sub-clause 6.6.3.2. |
| UTRA FDD Band II or E-UTRA Band 2 | 1930 - 1990 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD BS operating in band II or band XXV |
| | 1850 - 1910 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD BS operating in band II or band XXV, since it is already covered by the requirement in sub-clause 6.6.3.2. |
| UTRA FDD Band III or E-UTRA Band 3 | 1805 - 1880 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD BS operating in band III or band IX |
| | 1710 - 1785 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD BS operating in band III, since it is already covered by the requirement in sub-clause 6.6.3.2. For UTRA BS operating in band IX, it applies for 1710 MHz to 1749.9 MHz and 1784.9 MHz to 1785 MHz, while the rest is covered in sub-clause 6.6.3.2. |
| UTRA FDD Band IV or E-UTRA Band 4 | 2110 - 2155 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD BS operating in band IV or band X |
| | 1710 - 1755 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD BS operating in band IV or band X, since it is already covered by the requirement in sub-clause 6.6.3.2. |
| UTRA FDD Band V or E-UTRA Band 5 | 869 - 894 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD BS operating in band V or XXVI |
| | 824 - 849 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD BS operating in band V or XXVI, since it is already covered by the requirement in sub-clause 6.6.3.2. |
| UTRA FDD Band VI or XIX, | 860 - 890 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD BS operating in band VI or XIX |

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|---|---------------------|---------|-------|---|
| E-UTRA Band 6, 18 or 19 | 815 - 845 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD BS operating in band VI or XIX, since it is already covered by the requirement in sub-clause 6.6.3.2. |
| UTRA FDD Band VII or E-UTRA Band 7 | 2620 - 2690 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD BS operating in band VII, |
| | 2500 - 2570 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD BS operating in band VII, since it is already covered by the requirement in sub-clause 6.6.3.2. |
| UTRA FDD Band VIII or E-UTRA Band 8 | 925 - 960 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD BS operating in band VIII. |
| | 880 - 915 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD BS operating in band VIII, since it is already covered by the requirement in sub-clause 6.6.3.2. |
| UTRA FDD Band IX or E-UTRA Band 9 | 1844.9 - 1879.9 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD BS operating in band IX |
| | 1749.9 - 1784.9 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD BS operating in band IX, since it is already covered by the requirement in sub-clause 6.6.3.2. |
| UTRA FDD Band X or E-UTRA Band 10 | 2110 - 2170 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD BS operating in band IV or band X. |
| | 1710 - 1770 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD BS operating in band X, since it is already covered by the requirement in sub-clause 6.6.3.2. For UTRA FDD BS operating in Band IV, it applies for 1755 MHz to 1770 MHz, while the rest is covered in sub-clause 6.6.3.2. |
| UTRA FDD Band XI or XXI or E-UTRA Band 11 or 21 | 1475.9 - 1510.9 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD BS operating in band XI or XXI. |
| | 1427.9 - 1447.9 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD BS operating in band XI, since it is already covered by the requirement in sub-clause 6.6.3.2. |
| | 1447.9 - 1462.9 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD BS operating in band XXI, since it is already covered by the requirement in sub-clause 6.6.3.2. |
| UTRA FDD Band XII or E-UTRA Band 12 | 729 - 746 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD BS operating in band XII |
| | 699 - 716 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD BS operating in band XII, since it is already covered by the requirement in sub-clause 6.6.3.2. |
| UTRA FDD Band XIII or E-UTRA Band 13 | 746 - 756 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD BS operating in band XIII |
| | 777 - 787 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD BS operating in band XIII, since it is already covered by the requirement in sub-clause 6.6.3.2. |
| UTRA FDD Band XIV or E-UTRA Band 14 | 758 - 768 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD BS operating in band XIV |
| | 788 - 798 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD BS operating in band XIV, since it is already covered by the requirement in sub-clause 6.6.3.2. |
| E-UTRA Band 17 | 734 - 746 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD BS operating in band XII |
| | 704 - 716 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD BS operating in band XII, since it is already covered by the requirement in sub-clause 6.6.3.2. |
| UTRA FDD Band XX or E-UTRA Band 20 | 791 - 821 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD BS operating in band XX |
| | 832 - 862 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD BS operating in band XX, since it is already covered by the requirement in sub-clause 6.6.3.2. |
| UTRA FDD Band XXII or E-UTRA Band 22 | 3510 - 3590 MHz | -52 | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD BS operating in band XXII. |
| | 3410 - 3490 MHz | -49 | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD BS operating in band XXII, since it is already covered by the requirement in sub-clause 6.6.3.2. |
| E-UTRA Band 23 | 2180 - 2200 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | |
| | 2000 - 2020 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD BS operating in Band II or XXV, where the limits are defined separately. |
| | 2000 - 2010 MHz | -30 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement only applies to UTRA FDD BS |

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|-------|---|
| | 2010 – 2020 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | operating in Band II or Band XXV. This requirement applies starting 5 MHz above the Band XXV downlink operating band. (Note 3) |
| E-UTRA Band 24 | 1525 – 1559 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | |
| | 1626.5 – 1660.5 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | |
| UTRA FDD Band XXV or E-UTRA Band 25 | 1930 - 1995 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD BS operating in band II or band XXV |
| | 1850 - 1915 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD BS operating in band XXV, since it is already covered by the requirement in sub-clause 6.6.3.2. For UTRA FDD BS operating in Band II, it applies for 1910 MHz to 1915 MHz, while the rest is covered in sub-clause 6.6.3.2. |
| UTRA FDD Band XXVI or E-UTRA Band 26 | 859-894 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD BS operating in band V or band XXVI |
| | 814-849 MHz | -49 MHz | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD BS operating in band XXVI, since it is already covered by the requirements in sub-clause 6.6.3.2 For UTRA FDD BS operating in band V, it applies for 814MHz to 824MHz, while the rest is covered in sub-clause 6.6.3.2 |
| E-UTRA Band 27 | 852 – 869 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | This requirement does not apply to UTRA BS operating in Band V or XXVI. |
| | 807 – 824 MHz | -49 dBm | 1 MHz | For UTRA BS operating in Band XXVI, it applies for 807 MHz to 814 MHz, while the rest is covered in sub-clause 6.6.3.2. |
| E-UTRA Band 28 | 758 – 803 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | |
| | 703 – 748 MHz | -49 MHz | 1 MHz | |
| UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 33 | 1900 – 1920 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | |
| UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 34 | 2010 – 2025 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | |
| UTRA TDD Band d) or E-UTRA Band 38 | 2570 – 2620 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | |
| UTRA TDD Band f) or E-UTRA Band 39 | 1880 – 1920 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | Applicable in China |
| UTRA TDD in Band e) or E-UTRA Band 40 | 2300 – 2400 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | |
| E-UTRA Band 41 | 2496 - 2690 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | |
| E-UTRA Band 42 | 3400 – 3600 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | |
| E-UTRA Band 43 | 3600 – 3800 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | |
| E-UTRA Band 44 | 703 - 803 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | |

NOTE 1: The co-existence requirements do not apply for the 10 MHz frequency range immediately outside the downlink operating band (see Table 5.0). Emission limits for this excluded frequency range may be covered by local or regional requirements.

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

NOTE 3: This requirement does not apply to a Band II UTRA BS of an earlier release. In addition, it does not apply to an UTRA Band II BS from an earlier release manufactured before 31 December, 2012, which is upgraded to support Rel-10 features, where the upgrade does not affect existing RF parts of the radio unit related to this requirement.

6.6.3.4 Co-existence with co-located and co-sited base stations

These requirements may be applied for the protection of other BS receivers when GSM, DCS, PCS, CDMA, E-UTRA and/or UTRA BS are co-located with a UTRA FDD BS.

The requirements in this chapter assume a 30 dB coupling loss between transmitter and receiver. If BSs of different classes are co-sited, the coupling loss should be increased by the value as stated in TR 25.942 [4] chapter 10.3 in Table 10.1 and Table 10.2.

6.6.3.4.1 Minimum Requirements

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the limits of Table 6.12 for a Wide Area (WA) BS where requirements for co-location with a BS type listed in the first column apply.

Table 6.12: BS Spurious emissions limits for Wide Area BS co-located with another BS

| Type of co-located BS | Band for co-location requirement | Maximum Level | Measurement Bandwidth | Note |
|--|----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Macro GSM900 | 876 – 915 MHz | -98 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| Macro DCS1800 | 1710 – 1785 MHz | -98 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| Macro PCS1900 | 1850 – 1910 MHz | -98 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| Macro GSM850 or CDMA850 | 824 – 849 MHz | -98 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| WA UTRA FDD Band I or E-UTRA Band 1 | 1920 – 1980 MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| WA UTRA FDD Band II or E-UTRA Band 2 | 1850 – 1910 MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| WA UTRA FDD Band III or E-UTRA Band 3 | 1710 – 1785 MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| WA UTRA FDD Band IV or E-UTRA Band 4 | 1710 – 1755 MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| WA UTRA FDD Band V or E-UTRA Band 5 | 824 – 849 MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| WA UTRA FDD Band VI or XIX, or E-UTRA Band 6, 18 or 19 | 815 – 845 MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| WA UTRA FDD Band VII or E-UTRA Band 7 | 2500 – 2570 MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| WA UTRA FDD Band VIII or E-UTRA Band 8 | 880 – 915 MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| WA UTRA FDD Band IX or E-UTRA Band 9 | 1749.9 – 1784.9 MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| WA UTRA FDD Band X or E-UTRA Band 10 | 1710 – 1770 MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| WA UTRA FDD Band XI or E-UTRA Band 11 | 1427.9 – 1447.9 MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| WA UTRA FDD Band XII or E-UTRA Band 12 | 699 – 716 MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| WA UTRA FDD Band XIII or E-UTRA Band 13 | 777 – 787 MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| WA UTRA FDD Band XIV or E-UTRA Band 14 | 788 – 798 MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| WA E-UTRA Band 17 | 704 – 716 MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| WA UTRA FDD Band XX or E-UTRA Band 20 | 832 – 862 MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| WA UTRA FDD Band XXI or E-UTRA Band 21 | 1447.9 – 1462.9 MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| WA UTRA FDD Band XXII or E-UTRA Band 22 | 3410 – 3490 MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| WA E-UTRA Band 23 | 2000 - 2020 MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| WA E-UTRA Band 24 | 1626.5 – 1660.5 MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| WA UTRA FDD Band XXV or E-UTRA Band 25 | 1850 - 1915 MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| WA UTRA FDD Band XXVI or E-UTRA Band 26 | 814-849 MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| WA E-UTRA Band 27 | 807 - 824 MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| WA E-UTRA Band 28 | 703 – 748 MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| WA UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 33 | 1900 – 1920 MHz | -86 dBm | 1 MHz | |
| WA UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 34 | 2010 – 2025 MHz | -86 dBm | 1 MHz | |
| WA UTRA TDD Band d) or E-UTRA Band 38 | 2570 – 2620 MHz | -86 dBm | 1 MHz | |
| WA UTRA TDD Band f) or E-UTRA Band 39 | 1880 – 1920MHz | -86 dBm | 1 MHz | Applicable in China |

| | | | | |
|--|-----------------|---------|-------|--|
| WA UTRA TDD Band e) or E-UTRA Band 40 | 2300 – 2400MHz | -86 dBm | 1 MHz | |
| E-UTRA Band 41 | 2496 – 2690 MHz | -86 dBm | 1 MHz | |
| WA E-UTRA Band 42 | 3400 – 3600 MHz | -86 dBm | 1 MHz | |
| WA E-UTRA Band 43 | 3600 – 3800 MHz | -86 dBm | 1 MHz | |
| WA E-UTRA Band 44 | 703 - 803 MHz | -86 dBm | 1 MHz | |
| NOTE 1: The co-location requirements do not apply for the 10 MHz frequency range immediately outside the BS transmit frequency range of a downlink operating band (see Table 5.0). The current state-of-the-art technology does not allow a single generic solution for co-location with other system on adjacent frequencies for 30dB BS-BS minimum coupling loss. However, there are certain site-engineering solutions that can be used. These techniques are addressed in TR 25.942 [4]. | | | | |
| NOTE 2: The table above assumes that two operating bands, where the frequency ranges would be overlapping, are not deployed in the same geographical area. For such a case of operation with overlapping frequency arrangements in the same geographical area, special co-existence requirements may apply that are not covered by the 3GPP specifications. | | | | |

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the limits of Table 6.13 for a Medium Range (MR) BS where requirements for co-location with a BS type listed in the first column apply.

Table 6.13: BS Spurious emissions limits for Medium Range BS co-located with another BS

| Type of co-located BS | Band for co-location requirement | Maximum Level | Measurement Bandwidth | Note |
|--|----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|------|
| Micro GSM900 | 876-915 MHz | -91 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| Micro DCS1800 | 1710 - 1785 MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| Micro PCS1900 | 1850 - 1910 MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| Micro GSM850 | 824 - 849 MHz | -91 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| MR UTRA FDD Band I | 1920 - 1980 MHz | -86 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| MR UTRA FDD Band II | 1850 - 1910 MHz | -86 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| MR UTRA FDD Band III | 1710 - 1785 MHz | -86 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| MR UTRA FDD Band IV | 1710 - 1755 MHz | -86 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| MR UTRA FDD Band V | 824 - 849 MHz | -86 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| MR UTRA FDD Band VI or XIX | 815 - 845 MHz | -86 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| MR UTRA FDD Band VII | 2500 - 2570 MHz | -86 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| MR UTRA FDD Band VIII | 880 - 915 MHz | -86 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| MR UTRA FDD Band IX | 1749.9 - 1784.9 MHz | -86 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| MR UTRA FDD Band X | 1710 - 1770 MHz | -86 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| MR UTRA FDD Band XI | 1427.9 - 1447.9 MHz | -86 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| MR UTRA FDD Band XII | 699 - 716 MHz | -86 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| MR UTRA FDD Band XIII | 777 - 787 MHz | -86 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| MR UTRA FDD Band XIV | 788 - 798 MHz | -86 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| MR UTRA FDD Band XX | 832 - 862 MHz | -86 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| MR UTRA FDD Band XXI | 1447.9 - 1462.9 MHz | -86 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| MR UTRA FDD Band XXII | 3410 – 3490 MHz | -86 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| MR UTRA FDD Band XXV | 1850 - 1915 MHz | -86 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| MR UTRA FDD Band XXVI | 814.849 MHz | -86 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| NOTE 1: The co-location requirements do not apply for the 10 MHz frequency range immediately outside the BS transmit frequency range of a downlink operating band (see Table 5.0). The current state-of-the-art technology does not allow a single generic solution for co-location with other system on adjacent frequencies for 30dB BS-BS minimum coupling loss. However, there are certain site-engineering solutions that can be used. These techniques are addressed in TR 25.942 [4]. | | | | |
| NOTE 2: The table above assumes that two operating bands, where the frequency ranges would be overlapping, are not deployed in the same geographical area. For such a case of operation with overlapping frequency arrangements in the same geographical area, special co-existence requirements may apply that are not covered by the 3GPP specifications. | | | | |

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the limits of Table 6.14 for a Local Area (LA) BS where requirements for co-location with a BS type listed in the first column apply.

Table 6.14: BS Spurious emissions limits for Local Area BS co-located with another BS

| Type of co-located BS | Band for co-location requirement | Maximum Level | Measurement Bandwidth | Note |
|---|----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Pico GSM900 | 876-915 MHz | -70 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| Pico DCS1800 | 1710 - 1785 MHz | -80 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| Pico PCS1900 | 1850 - 1910 MHz | -80 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| Pico GSM850 | 824 - 849 MHz | -70 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| LA UTRA FDD Band I or E-UTRA Band 1 | 1920 - 1980 MHz | -88 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| LA UTRA FDD Band II or E-UTRA Band 2 | 1850 - 1910 MHz | -88 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| LA UTRA FDD Band III or E-UTRA Band 3 | 1710 - 1785 MHz | -88 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| LA UTRA FDD Band IV or E-UTRA Band 4 | 1710 - 1755 MHz | -88 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| LA UTRA FDD Band V or E-UTRA Band 5 | 824 - 849 MHz | -88 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| LA UTRA FDD Band VI or XIX or E-UTRA Band 6, 18 or 19 | 815 - 845 MHz | -88 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| LA UTRA FDD Band VII or E-UTRA Band 7 | 2500 - 2570 MHz | -88 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| LA UTRA FDD Band VIII or E-UTRA Band 8 | 880 - 915 MHz | -88 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| LA UTRA FDD Band IX or E-UTRA Band 9 | 1749.9 - 1784.9 MHz | -88 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| LA UTRA FDD Band X or E-UTRA Band 10 | 1710 - 1770 MHz | -88 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| LA UTRA FDD Band XI or E-UTRA Band 11 | 1427.9 - 1447.9 MHz | -88 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| LA UTRA FDD Band XII or E-UTRA Band 12 | 699 - 716 MHz | -88 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| LA UTRA FDD Band XIII or E-UTRA Band 13 | 777 - 787 MHz | -88 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| LA UTRA FDD Band XIV or E-UTRA Band 14 | 788 - 798 MHz | -88 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| LA E-UTRA Band 17 | 704 - 716 MHz | -88 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| LA UTRA FDD Band XX or E-UTRA Band 20 | 832 - 862 MHz | -88 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| LA UTRA FDD Band XXI or E-UTRA Band 21 | 1447.9 - 1462.9 MHz | -88 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| LA UTRA FDD Band XXII or E-UTRA Band 22 | 3410 – 3490 MHz | -88 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| LA E-UTRA Band 23 | 2000 - 2020 MHz | -88 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| LA E-UTRA Band 24 | 1626.5 – 1660.5 MHz | -88 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| LA UTRA FDD Band XXV or E-UTRA Band 25 | 1850 - 1915 MHz | -88 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| LA UTRA FDD Band XXVI or E-UTRA Band 26 | 814-849 MHz | -88 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| LA E-UTRA Band 27 | 807 - 824 MHz | -88 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| LA E-UTRA Band 28 | 703 – 748 MHz | -88 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| LA UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 33 | 1900 - 1920 MHz | -78 dBm | 1 MHz | |
| LA UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 34 | 2010 - 2025 MHz | -78 dBm | 1 MHz | |
| LA UTRA TDD Band d) or E-UTRA Band 38 | 2570 - 2620 MHz | -78 dBm | 1 MHz | |
| LA UTRA TDD Band f) or E-UTRA Band 39 | 1880 - 1920MHz | -78 dBm | 1 MHz | Applicable in China |
| LA UTRA TDD Band e) or E-UTRA Band 40 | 2300 - 2400MHz | -78 dBm | 1 MHz | |

| | | | | |
|--|----------------|---------|-------|--|
| LA E-UTRA Band 41 | 2496 - 2690MHz | -78 dBm | 1 MHz | |
| LA E-UTRA Band 42 | 3400 - 3600MHz | -78 dBm | 1 MHz | |
| LA E-UTRA Band 43 | 3600 - 3800MHz | -78 dBm | 1 MHz | |
| LA E-UTRA Band 44 | 703 - 803 MHz | -78 dBm | 1 MHz | |
| NOTE 1: The co-location requirements do not apply for the 10 MHz frequency range immediately outside the BS transmit frequency range of a downlink operating band (see Table 5.0). The current state-of-the-art technology does not allow a single generic solution for co-location with other system on adjacent frequencies for 30dB BS-BS minimum coupling loss. However, there are certain site-engineering solutions that can be used. These techniques are addressed in TR 25.942 [4]. | | | | |
| NOTE 2: The table above assumes that two operating bands, where the frequency ranges would be overlapping, are not deployed in the same geographical area. For such a case of operation with overlapping frequency arrangements in the same geographical area, special co-existence requirements may apply that are not covered by the 3GPP specifications. | | | | |
| NOTE 3: This requirement does not apply to Local Area UTRA BS of an earlier release. In addition, it does not apply to an UTRA LA BS from an earlier release manufactured before 31 December, 2013, which is upgraded to support Rel-11 features, where the upgrade does not affect existing RF parts of the radio unit related to this requirement. | | | | |

6.6.3.5 Co-existence with PHS

This requirement may be applied for the protection of PHS in geographic areas in which both PHS and UTRA FDD are deployed. This requirement is also applicable at specified frequencies falling between 12.5MHz below the first carrier frequency used and 12.5MHz above the last carrier frequency used.

6.6.3.5.1 Minimum Requirement

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed:

Table 6.15: BS Spurious emissions limits for BS in geographic coverage area of PHS

| Band | Maximum Level | Measurement Bandwidth | Note |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------|------|
| 1884.5 - 1915.7 MHz | -41 dBm | 300 kHz | |

6.6.3.6 Co-existence with services in adjacent frequency bands

This requirement may be applied for the protection in bands adjacent to bands I or VII as defined in clause 5.2, in geographic areas in which both an adjacent band service and UTRA FDD are deployed.

6.6.3.6.1 Minimum requirement

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed:

Table 6.16: BS spurious emissions limits for protection of adjacent band services

| Operating Band | Band | Maximum Level | Measurement Bandwidth | Note |
|----------------|---------------|--|-----------------------|------|
| I | 2100-2105 MHz | $-30 + 3.4 \cdot (f - 2100 \text{ MHz}) \text{ dBm}$ | 1 MHz | |
| | 2175-2180 MHz | $-30 + 3.4 \cdot (2180 \text{ MHz} - f) \text{ dBm}$ | 1 MHz | |
| VII | 2610-2615 MHz | $-30 + 3.4 \cdot (f - 2610 \text{ MHz}) \text{ dBm}$ | 1 MHz | |
| | 2695-2700 MHz | $-30 + 3.4 \cdot (2700 \text{ MHz} - f) \text{ dBm}$ | 1 MHz | |

NOTE: This requirement for the frequency range 2610-2615 MHz may be applied to geographic areas in which both UTRA-TDD and UTRA-FDD are deployed.

6.6.3.7 Void

6.6.3.7.1 Void

6.6.3.7.1.1 Void

Table 6.17: Void

6.6.3.7.2 Void

6.6.3.7.2.1 Void

Table 6.18: Void

6.6.3.8 Protection of Public Safety Operations

6.6.3.8.1 Minimum Requirement

This requirement shall be applied to BS operating in Bands XIII and XIV to ensure that appropriate interference protection is provided to 700 MHz public safety operations. This requirement is also applicable at specified frequencies falling between 12.5 MHz below the first carrier frequency used and 12.5 MHz above the last carrier frequency used.

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed:

Table 6.19: BS spurious emissions limits

| Operating Band | Band | Maximum Level | Measurement Bandwidth | Note |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|------|
| XIII | 763 - 775 MHz | -46 dBm | 6.25 kHz | |
| XIII | 793 - 805 MHz | -46 dBm | 6.25 kHz | |
| XIV | 769 - 775 MHz | -46 dBm | 6.25 kHz | |
| XIV | 799 - 805 MHz | -46 dBm | 6.25 kHz | |

This requirement shall be applied to BS operating in Bands XXVI to ensure that appropriate interference protection is provided to 800 MHz public safety operations. This requirement is also applicable at specified frequencies falling between 12.5 MHz below the first carrier frequency used and 12.5 MHz above the last carrier frequency used.

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed:

Table 6.19A: BS spurious emissions limits

| Operating Band | Band | Maximum Level | Measurement Bandwidth | Note |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|--|
| XXVI | 851 - 859 MHz | -13 dBm | 100 kHz | Applicable for offsets > 37.5kHz from the channel edge |

6.6.3.9 Co-existence with Home BS operating in other bands

These requirements may be applied for the protection of Home BS receivers operating in other bands. These requirements are only applicable to Home BS.

6.6.3.9.1 Minimum Requirements

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the limits of Table 6.20 for a Home BS where requirements for co-existence with a Home BS type listed in the first column apply.

Table 6.20: Home BS Spurious emissions limits for co-existence with Home BS operating in other bands

| Type of Home BS | Band for co-existence requirement | Maximum Level | Measurement Bandwidth | Note |
|--|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|------|
| UTRA FDD Band I or E-UTRA Band 1 | 1920 - 1980 MHz | -71 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| UTRA FDD Band II or E-UTRA Band 2 | 1850 - 1910 MHz | -71 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| UTRA FDD Band III or E-UTRA Band 3 | 1710 - 1785 MHz | -71 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| UTRA FDD Band IV or E-UTRA Band 4 | 1710 - 1755 MHz | -71 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| UTRA FDD Band V or E-UTRA Band 5 | 824 - 849 MHz | -71 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| UTRA FDD Band VI or XIX or E-UTRA Band 6, 19 | 815 - 845 MHz | -71 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| UTRA FDD Band VII or E-UTRA Band 7 | 2500 - 2570 MHz | -71 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| UTRA FDD Band VIII or E-UTRA Band 8 | 880 - 915 MHz | -71 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| UTRA FDD Band IX or E-UTRA Band 9 | 1749.9 - 1784.9 MHz | -71 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| UTRA FDD Band X or E-UTRA Band 10 | 1710 - 1770 MHz | -71 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| UTRA FDD Band XI or E-UTRA Band 11 | 1427.9 - 1447.9 MHz | -71 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| UTRA FDD Band XII or E-UTRA Band 12 | 699 - 716 MHz | -71 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| UTRA FDD Band XIII or E-UTRA Band 13 | 777 - 787 MHz | -71 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| UTRA FDD Band XIV or E-UTRA Band 14 | 788 - 798 MHz | -71 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| E-UTRA Band 17 | 704 - 716 MHz | -71 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| UTRA FDD Band XX or E-UTRA Band 20 | 832 - 862 MHz | -71 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| UTRA FDD Band XXI or E-UTRA Band 21 | 1447.9 - 1462.9 MHz | -71 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| UTRA FDD Band XXII or E-UTRA Band 22 | 3410 - 3490 MHz | -71 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| E-UTRA FDD Band 23 | 2000 - 2020 MHz | TBD | TBD | |
| E-UTRA FDD Band 24 | 1626.5 – 1660.5 MHz | -71 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| UTRA FDD Band XXV or E-UTRA Band 25 | 1850-1915 MHz | -71 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| UTRA FDD Band XXVI or E-UTRA Band 26 | 814-849 MHz | -71dBm | 100 kHz | |
| E-UTRA FDD Band 27 | 807 – 824 MHz | -71 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| E-UTRA Band 28 | 703 – 748 MHz | -71dBm | 100 kHz | |
| UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 33 | 1900 - 1920 MHz | -71 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 34 | 2010 - 2025 MHz | -71 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| UTRA TDD Band d) or E-UTRA Band 38 | 2570 - 2620 MHz | -71 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| UTRA TDD Band f) or E-UTRA Band 39 | 1880 - 1920 MHz | -71 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| UTRA TDD Band e) E-UTRA Band 40 | 2300 - 2400 MHz | -71 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| E-UTRA Band 41 | 2496 - 2690 MHz | -71 dBm | 100 kHz | |

| | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------|---------|--|
| E-UTRA Band 42 | 3400 -3600 MHz | -71 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| E-UTRA Band 43 | 3600 -3800 MHz | -71 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| E-UTRA Band 44 | 703 - 803 MHz | -71 dBm | 100 kHz | |

6.7 Transmit intermodulation

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 WCDMA modulated interference signal is injected into the antenna connector at a mean power level of 30 dB lower than that of the mean power of the wanted signal.

The interfering signal frequency offset from the subject signal carrier frequency shall be as in Table 6.21.

Table 6.21: Interfering signal frequency offset from the subject signal carrier frequency

| Parameter | Value |
|---|--|
| Interfering signal frequency offset from the subject signal carrier frequency | -5 MHz -10 MHz -15 MHz +5 MHz +10 MHz +15 MHz |
| Interfering signal frequency offset from the edge of sub-block inside a gap | -2.5 MHz -7.5 MHz -12.5 MHz +2.5 MHz +7.5 MHz +12.5 MHz |
| NOTE 1: Interference frequencies that are outside of the allocated frequency band for UTRA-FDD downlink specified in subclause 5.2 are excluded from the requirement, unless the interfering signal positions fall within the frequency range of adjacent downlink operating bands in the same geographical area. | |
| NOTE 2: NOTE 1 is not applied in Band I, VI, VIII, IX, XI, XIX, XXI in certain regions. | |

6.7.1 Minimum requirement

The transmit intermodulation level shall not exceed the out of band emission or the spurious emission requirements of clauses 6.6.2 and 6.6.3 in the presence of a WCDMA modulated interference signal with a mean power level 30 dB lower than the mean power of the wanted signal.

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

6.8 Transmit modulation

Transmit modulation is specified in three parts, Frequency Error, Error Vector Magnitude and Peak Code Domain Error. These specifications are made with reference to a theoretical modulated waveform.

The theoretical modulated waveform is created by modulating a carrier at the assigned carrier frequency using the same data as was used to generate the measured waveform. The chip modulation rate for the theoretical waveform shall be exactly 3.84 Mcps. The code powers of the theoretical waveform shall be the same as the measured waveform, rather than the nominal code powers used to generate the test signal.

6.8.1 Transmit pulse shape filter

The transmit pulse-shaping filter is a root-raised cosine (RRC) with roll-off $\alpha = 0.22$ 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 $\alpha = 0.22$ and the chip duration:

$$T_c = \frac{1}{\text{chiprate}} \approx 0.26042 \mu\text{s}$$

6.8.2 Error Vector Magnitude

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 $\alpha = 0.22$. 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 as defined by the C-PICH (when present) otherwise the measurement interval is one timeslot starting with the beginning of the SCH. The requirement is valid over the total power dynamic range as specified in subclause 6.4.3.

6.8.2.1 Minimum requirement

The Error Vector Magnitude shall not be worse than 17.5 % when the base station is transmitting a composite signal using only QPSK modulation.

The Error Vector Magnitude shall not be worse than 12.5 % when the base station is transmitting a composite signal that includes 16QAM modulation.

6.8.3 Peak code Domain error

The Peak Code Domain Error is computed by projecting the error vector (as defined in 6.8.2) onto the code domain at a specified spreading factor. The Code Domain Error for every code in the domain is defined as the ratio of the mean power of the projection onto that code, to the mean power of the composite reference waveform. This ratio is expressed in dB. The Peak Code Domain Error is defined as the maximum value for the Code Domain Error for all codes. The measurement interval is one timeslot as defined by the C-PICH (when present) otherwise the measurement interval is one timeslot starting with the beginning of the SCH.

6.8.3.1 Minimum requirement

The peak code domain error shall not exceed -33 dB at spreading factor 256.

6.8.4 Time alignment error

This requirement applies to frame timing in Tx diversity, MIMO transmission, DC-HSDPA, DB-DC-HSDPA, 4C-HSDPA, NC-4C-HSDPA, 8C-HSDPA and their combinations.

Frames of the WCDMA signals present at the BS transmitter antenna port(s) are not perfectly aligned in time. In relation to each other, the RF signals present at the BS transmitter antenna port(s) experience certain timing differences.

For a specific set of signals/transmitter configuration/transmission mode, Time Alignment Error (TAE) is defined as the largest timing difference between any two signals.

6.8.4.1 Minimum Requirements

For MIMO or TX diversity transmissions, in each cell, TAE shall not exceed $\frac{1}{4} T_c$.

For transmission of multiple cells, with or without MIMO or TX diversity, in the same frequency band, TAE shall not exceed $\frac{1}{2} T_c$.

For transmission of multiple cells, with or without MIMO or TX diversity, in different frequency bands, TAE shall not exceed $5 T_c$.

6.8.5 Relative Code Domain Error for 64QAM modulation

The Relative Code Domain Error is computed by projecting the error vector (as defined in 6.8.2) onto the code domain at a specified spreading factor. Only the active code channels in the composite reference waveform are considered for this requirement. The Relative Code Domain Error for every active code is defined as the ratio of the mean power of the error projection onto that code, to the mean power of the active code in the composite reference waveform. This ratio is expressed in dB. The measurement interval is one frame.

The requirement for Relative Code Domain Error is only applicable for 64QAM modulated codes.

6.8.5.1 Minimum requirement

The average Relative Code Domain Error for 64QAM modulated codes shall not exceed -21 dB at spreading factor 16.

7 Receiver characteristics

7.1 General

The requirements in clause 7 are expressed for a single receiver antenna connector. For receivers with antenna diversity, the requirements apply for each receiver antenna connector.

For ACS, blocking and intermodulation characteristics, the negative offsets of the interfering signal apply relative to the assigned channel frequency of the lowest carrier frequency used and positive offsets of the interfering signal apply relative to the assigned channel frequency of the highest carrier frequency used.

A BS supporting DC-HSUPA receives two cells simultaneously on adjacent carrier frequencies.

Unless otherwise stated, the receiver characteristics are specified at the BS antenna connector (test port A) with a full complement of transceivers for the configuration in normal operating conditions. The requirements in clause 7 shall be met with the transmitter on. If any external apparatus such as a RX amplifier, a filter or the combination of such devices is used, requirements apply at the far end antenna connector (port B).

NOTE: In normal operating conditions the BS is configured to transmit and receive at the same time. The transmitter may be off for some of the tests as specified in 25.141.

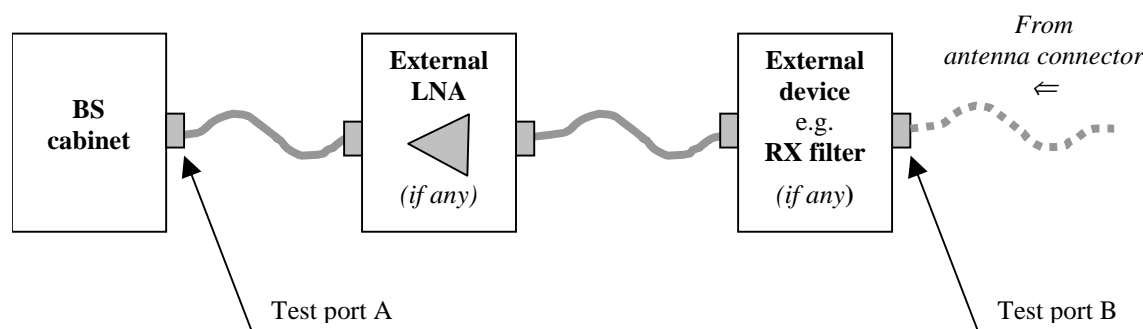


Figure 7.1: Receiver test ports

7.2 Reference sensitivity level

The reference sensitivity level is the minimum mean power received at the antenna connector at which the Bit Error Ratio (BER) shall not exceed the specific value indicated in section 7.2.1.

7.2.1 Minimum requirement

Using the reference measurement channel specification in Annex A, the reference sensitivity level and performance of the BS shall be as specified in Table 7.1.

Table 7.1: BS reference sensitivity levels

| BS Class | Reference measurement channel data rate | BS reference sensitivity level (dBm) | BER |
|----------------------|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Wide Area BS | 12.2 kbps | -121 | BER shall not exceed 0.001 |
| Medium Range BS | 12.2 kbps | -111 | BER shall not exceed 0.001 |
| Local Area / Home BS | 12.2 kbps | -107 | BER shall not exceed 0.001 |

7.2.2 Maximum Frequency Deviation for Receiver Performance

The need for such a requirement is for further study.

7.3 Dynamic range

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.

7.3.1 Minimum requirement

The BER shall not exceed 0.001 for the parameters specified in Table 7.2.

Table 7.2: Dynamic range

| Parameter | Level Wide Area BS | Level Medium Range BS | Level Local Area / Home BS | Level Home BS ¹ | Unit |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| Reference measurement channel data rate | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.2 | kbps |
| Wanted signal mean power | -91 | -81 | -77 | -57 | dBm |
| Interfering AWGN signal | -73 | -63 | -59 | -39 | dBm/3.84 MHz |
| Note 1: For Home BS, this additional requirement ensures the performance is met over a large dynamic range. | | | | | |

7.4 Adjacent Channel Selectivity (ACS)

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. ACS is the ratio of the receiver filter attenuation on the assigned channel frequency to the receiver filter attenuation on the adjacent channel(s).

The interference signal is offset from the wanted signal by the frequency offset F_{uw} . The interference signal shall be a W-CDMA signal as specified in Annex C.

For a BS operating in non-contiguous spectrum, the requirement applies in addition inside any sub-block gap, in case the sub-block gap size is at least 5MHz. The interfering signal offset is defined relative to the lower/upper sub-block edge inside the sub-block gap and is equal to -2.5MHz/+2.5MHz, respectively.

7.4.1 Minimum requirement

The BER shall not exceed 0.001 for the parameters specified in Table 7.3.

Table 7.3: Adjacent channel selectivity

| Parameter | Level Wide Area BS | Level Medium Range BS | Level Local Area / Home BS | Level Home BS ¹ | Unit |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------|
| Data rate | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.2 | kbps |
| Wanted signal mean power | -115 | -105 | -101 | -91 | dBm |
| Interfering signal mean power | -52 | -42 | -38 | -28 | dBm |
| Fuw offset (Modulated) | ±5 | ±5 | ±5 | ±5 | MHz |
| Note 1: For Home BS, this additional requirement ensures the performance is met over a large dynamic range. | | | | | |

7.4.2 Minimum requirement - Co-location with UTRA-TDD

The current state-of-the-art technology does not allow a single generic solution for co-location with UTRA-TDD on adjacent frequencies for 30dB BS-BS minimum coupling loss.

Further information and analysis for this scenario can be found in TR 25.942 [4].

7.5 Blocking characteristics

The blocking characteristics are 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 interferences are either a WDCMA signal for in-band blocking or a CW signal for out-of-band blocking. The blocking performance requirement applies as specified in the tables 7.4 to 7.5B below, using a 1 MHz step size.

NOTE: The minimum requirements for Home BS when co-located with DECT and WiFi/WLAN are FFS.

7.5.1 Minimum requirement

The static reference performance as specified in clause 7.2.1 shall be met with a wanted and an interfering signal coupled to BS antenna input using the following parameters.

For a BS operating in non-contiguous spectrum, the blocking requirement applies in addition inside any sub-block gap, in case the sub-block gap size is at least 15MHz. The interfering signal offset is defined relative to the lower/upper sub-block edge inside the sub-block gap and is equal to -7.5MHz/+7.5MHz, respectively.

For a BS operating in non-contiguous spectrum, the narrowband blocking requirement applies in addition inside any sub-block gap, in case the sub-block gap size is at least 400kHz or 600kHz, depending on the operating band. The interfering signal offset is defined relative to the lower/upper sub-block edge inside the sub-block gap and is equal to -200kHz/+200kHz or -300kHz/+300kHz, respectively.

Table 7.4: Blocking performance requirement for Wide Area BS

| Operating Band | Center Frequency of Interfering Signal | Interfering Signal mean power | Wanted Signal mean power | Minimum Offset of Interfering Signal | Type of Interfering Signal |
|----------------|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| I | 1920 - 1980 MHz | -40 dBm | -115 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1900 - 1920 MHz 1980 - 2000 MHz | -40 dBm | -115 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 MHz - 1900 MHz 2000 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -115 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| II | 1850 - 1910 MHz | -40 dBm | -115 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1830 - 1850 MHz 1910 - 1930 MHz | -40 dBm | -115 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 MHz - 1830 MHz 1930 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -115 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| III | 1710 - 1785 MHz | -40 dBm | -115 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1690 - 1710 MHz 1785 - 1805 MHz | -40 dBm | -115 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 MHz - 1690 MHz 1805 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -115 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| IV | 1710 - 1755 MHz | -40 dBm | -115 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1690 - 1710 MHz 1755 - 1775 MHz | -40 dBm | -115 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 MHz - 1690 MHz 1775 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -115 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| V | 824-849 MHz | -40 dBm | -115 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 804-824 MHz 849-869 MHz | -40 dBm | -115 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 MHz - 804 MHz 869 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -115 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| VI | 810 - 830 MHz 840 - 860 MHz | -40 dBm | -115 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 MHz - 810 MHz 860 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -115 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| VII | 2500 - 2570 MHz | -40 dBm | -115 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 2480 - 2500 MHz 2570 - 2590 MHz | -40 dBm | -115 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 MHz - 2480 MHz 2590 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -115 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| VIII | 880 - 915 MHz | -40 dBm | -115 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 860 - 880 MHz 915 - 925 MHz | -40 dBm | -115 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 MHz - 860 MHz 925 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -115 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| IX | 1749.9 - 1784.9 MHz | -40 dBm | -115 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1729.9 - 1749.9 MHz 1784.9 - 1804.9 MHz | -40 dBm | -115 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 MHz - 1729.9 MHz 1804.9 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -115 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| X | 1710 - 1770 MHz | -40 dBm | -115 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1690 - 1710 MHz 1770 - 1790 MHz | -40 dBm | -115 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 MHz - 1690 MHz 1790 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -115 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| XI | 1427.9 - 1447.9 MHz | -40 dBm | -115 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1407.9 - 1427.9 MHz 1447.9 - 1467.9 MHz | -40 dBm | -115 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|--|---------|----------|--------------|----------------|
| | 1 MHz - 1407.9 MHz 1467.9 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -115 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| XII | 699 - 716 MHz | -40 dBm | -115 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 679 - 699 MHz 716 - 729 MHz | -40 dBm | -115 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 MHz - 679 MHz 729 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -115 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| XIII | 777 - 787 MHz | -40 dBm | -115 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 757 - 777 MHz 787 - 807 MHz | -40 dBm | -115 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 - 757 MHz 807 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -115 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| XIV | 788 - 798 MHz | -40 dBm | -115 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 768 - 788 MHz 798 - 818 MHz | -40 dBm | -115 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 - 768 MHz 818 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -115 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| XIX | 830 - 845 MHz | -40 dBm | -115 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 810 - 830 MHz 845 - 865 MHz | -40 dBm | -115 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 MHz - 810 MHz 865 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -115 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| XX | 832 - 862 MHz | -40 dBm | -115 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 821 - 832 MHz 862 - 882 MHz | -40 dBm | -115 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 MHz - 821 MHz 882 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -115 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| XXI | 1447.9 - 1462.9 MHz | -40 dBm | -115 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1427.9 - 1447.9 MHz 1462.9 - 1482.9 MHz | -40 dBm | -115 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 MHz - 1427.9 MHz 1482.9 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -115 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| XXII | 3410 - 3490 MHz | -40 dBm | -115 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 3390 - 3410 MHz 3490 - 3510 MHz | -40 dBm | -115 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 MHz - 3390 MHz 3510 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -115 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| XXV | 1850 - 1915 MHz | -40 dBm | -115 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1830 - 1850 MHz 1915 - 1930 MHz | -40 dBm | -115 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 MHz - 1830 MHz 1930 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -115 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| XXVI | 814-849 MHz | -40 dBm | -115 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 794-814 MHz 849-859 MHz | -40 dBm | -115 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| NOTE *: The characteristics of the W-CDMA interference signal are specified in Annex C. | | | | | |

NOTE: Table 7.4 assumes that two operating bands, where the downlink frequencies (see Table 5.0) of one band would be within the in-band blocking region of the other band, are not deployed in the same geographical area.

Table 7.4A: Blocking performance requirement for Medium range BS

| Operating Band | Center Frequency of Interfering Signal | Interfering Signal mean power | Wanted Signal mean power | Minimum Offset of Interfering Signal | Type of Interfering Signal |
|----------------|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| I | 1920 - 1980 MHz | -35 dBm | -105 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1900 - 1920 MHz 1980 - 2000 MHz | -35 dBm | -105 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 MHz - 1900 MHz 2000 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -105 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| II | 1850 - 1910 MHz | -35 dBm | -105 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1830 - 1850 MHz 1910 - 1930 MHz | -35 dBm | -105 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 MHz - 1830 MHz 1930 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -105 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| III | 1710 - 1785 MHz | -35 dBm | -105 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1690 - 1710 MHz 1785 - 1805 MHz | -35 dBm | -105 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 MHz - 1690 MHz 1805 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -105 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| IV | 1710 - 1755 MHz | -35 dBm | -105 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1690 - 1710 MHz 1755 - 1775 MHz | -35 dBm | -105 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 MHz - 1690 MHz 1775 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -105 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| V | 824-849 MHz | -35 dBm | -105 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 804-824 MHz 849-869 MHz | -35 dBm | -105 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 MHz - 804 MHz 869 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -105 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| VI | 810 - 830 MHz 840 - 860 MHz | -35 dBm | -105 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 MHz - 810 MHz 860 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -105 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| VII | 2500 - 2570 MHz | -35 dBm | -105 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 2480 - 2500 MHz 2570 - 2590 MHz | -35 dBm | -105 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 MHz - 2480 MHz 2590 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -105 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| VIII | 880 - 915 MHz | -35 dBm | -105 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 860 - 880 MHz 915 - 925 MHz | -35 dBm | -105 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 MHz - 860 MHz 925 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -105 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| IX | 1749.9 - 1784.9 MHz | -35 dBm | -105 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1729.9 - 1749.9 MHz 1784.9 - 1804.9 MHz | -35 dBm | -105 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 MHz - 1729.9 MHz 1804.9 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -105 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| X | 1710 - 1770 MHz | -35 dBm | -105 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1690 - 1710 MHz 1770 - 1790 MHz | -35 dBm | -105 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 MHz - 1690 MHz 1790 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -105 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| XI | 1427.9 - 1447.9 MHz | -35 dBm | -105 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1407.9 - 1427.9 MHz 1447.9 - 1467.9 MHz | -35 dBm | -105 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 MHz - 1407.9 MHz 1467.9 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -105 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| XII | 699 - 716 MHz | -35dBm | -105 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 679 - 699 MHz 716 - 729 MHz | -35 dBm | -105 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 MHz - 678 MHz 728 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -105 dBm | — | CW carrier |

| | | | | | |
|------|--|---------|----------|--------------|----------------|
| XIII | 777 - 787 MHz | -35 dBm | -105 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 757 - 777 MHz 787 - 807 MHz | -35 dBm | -105 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 - 757 MHz 807 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -105 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| XIV | 788 - 798 MHz | -35 dBm | -105 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 768 - 788 MHz 798 - 818 MHz | -35 dBm | -105 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 - 768 MHz 818 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -105 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| XIX | 830 - 845 MHz | -35 dBm | -105 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 810 - 830 MHz 845 - 865 MHz | -35 dBm | -105 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 MHz - 810 MHz 865 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -105 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| XX | 832 - 862 MHz | -35 dBm | -105 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 821 - 832 MHz 862 - 882 MHz | -35 dBm | -105 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 MHz - 821 MHz 882 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -105 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| XXI | 1447.9 - 1462.9 MHz | -35 dBm | -105 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1427.9 - 1447.9 MHz 1462.9 - 1482.9 MHz | -35 dBm | -105 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 MHz - 1427.9 MHz 1482.9 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -105 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| XXII | 3410 - 3490 MHz | -35 dBm | -105 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 3390 - 3410 MHz 3490 - 3510 MHz | -35 dBm | -105 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 MHz - 3390 MHz 3510 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -105 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| XXV | 1850 - 1915 MHz | -35 dBm | -105 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1830 - 1850 MHz 1915 - 1930 MHz | -35 dBm | -105 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 MHz - 1830 MHz 1930 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -105 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| XXVI | 814-849 MHz | -35 dBm | -105 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 794-814 MHz 849-859 MHz | -35 dBm | -105 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | | | | | |

NOTE *: The characteristics of the W-CDMA interference signal are specified in Annex C.

NOTE: Table 7.4A assumes that two operating bands, where the downlink frequencies (see Table 5.0) of one band would be within the in-band blocking region of the other band, are not deployed in the same geographical area.

Table 7.4B: Blocking performance requirement for Local Area / Home BS

| Operating Band | Center Frequency of Interfering Signal | Interfering Signal mean power | Wanted Signal mean power | Minimum Offset of Interfering Signal | Type of Interfering Signal |
|----------------|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| I | 1920 - 1980 MHz | -30 dBm | -101 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1900 - 1920 MHz 1980 - 2000 MHz | -30 dBm | -101 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 MHz - 1900 MHz 2000 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -101 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| II | 1850 - 1910 MHz | -30 dBm | -101 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1830 - 1850 MHz 1910 - 1930 MHz | -30 dBm | -101 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 MHz - 1830 MHz 1930 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -101 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| III | 1710 - 1785 MHz | -30 dBm | -101 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1690 - 1710 MHz 1785 - 1805 MHz | -30 dBm | -101 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 MHz - 1690 MHz 1805 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -101 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| IV | 1710 - 1755 MHz | -30 dBm | -101 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1690 - 1710 MHz 1755 - 1775 MHz | -30 dBm | -101 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 MHz - 1690 MHz 1775 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -101 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| V | 824-849 MHz | -30 dBm | -101 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 804-824 MHz 849-869 MHz | -30 dBm | -101 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 MHz - 804 MHz 869 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -101 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| VI | 810 - 830 MHz 840 - 860 MHz | -30 dBm | -101 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 MHz - 810 MHz 860 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -101 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| VII | 2500 - 2570 MHz | -30 dBm | -101 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 2480 - 2500 MHz 2570 - 2590 MHz | -30 dBm | -101 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 MHz - 2480 MHz 2590 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -101 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| VIII | 880 - 915 MHz | -30 dBm | -101 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 860 - 880 MHz 915 - 925 MHz | -30 dBm | -101 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 MHz - 860 MHz 925 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -101 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| IX | 1749.9 - 1784.9 MHz | -30 dBm | -101 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1729.9 - 1749.9 MHz 1784.9 - 1804.9 MHz | -30 dBm | -101 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 MHz - 1729.9 MHz 1804.9 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -101 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| X | 1710 - 1770 MHz | -30 dBm | -101 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1690 - 1710 MHz 1770 - 1790 MHz | -30 dBm | -101 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 MHz - 1690 MHz 1790 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -101 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| XI | 1427.9 - 1447.9 MHz | -30 dBm | -101 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1407.9 - 1427.9 MHz 1447.9 - 1467.9 MHz | -30 dBm | -101 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 MHz - 1407.9 MHz 1467.9 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -101 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| XII | 699 - 716 MHz | -30 dBm | -101 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 679 - 699 MHz 716 - 729 MHz | -30 dBm | -101 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 MHz - 679 MHz 729 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -101 dBm | — | CW carrier |

| | | | | | |
|------|--|---------|----------|--------------|----------------|
| XIII | 777 - 787 MHz | -30 dBm | -101 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 757 - 777 MHz 787 - 807 MHz | -30 dBm | -101 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 - 757 MHz 807 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -101 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| XIV | 788 - 798 MHz | -30 dBm | -101 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 768 - 788 MHz 798 - 818 MHz | -30 dBm | -101 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 - 768 MHz 818 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -101 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| XIX | 830 - 845 MHz | -30 dBm | -101 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 810 - 830 MHz 845 - 865 MHz | -30 dBm | -101 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 MHz - 810 MHz 865 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -101 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| XX | 832 - 862 MHz | -30 dBm | -101 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 821 - 832 MHz 862 - 882 MHz | -30 dBm | -101 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 MHz - 821 MHz 882 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -101 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| XXI | 1447.9 - 1462.9 MHz | -30 dBm | -101 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1427.9 - 1447.9 MHz 1462.9 - 1482.9 MHz | -30 dBm | -101 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 MHz - 1427.9 MHz 1482.9 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -101 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| XXII | 3410 - 3490 MHz | -30 dBm | -101 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 3390 - 3410 MHz 3490 - 3510 MHz | -30 dBm | -101 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 MHz - 3390 MHz 3510 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -101 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| XXV | 1850 - 1915 MHz | -30 dBm | -101 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1830 - 1850 MHz 1915 - 1930 MHz | -30 dBm | -101 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 1 MHz - 1830 MHz 1930 MHz - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -101 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| XXVI | 814-849 MHz | -30 dBm | -101 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | 794-814 MHz 849-859 MHz | -30 dBm | -101 dBm | ± 10 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| | | | | | |

NOTE *: The characteristics of the W-CDMA interference signal are specified in Annex C.

NOTE: Table 7.4B assumes that two operating bands, where the downlink frequencies (see Table 5.0) of one band would be within the in-band blocking region of the other band, are not in the same geographical area.

Table 7.5: Blocking performance requirement (narrowband) for Wide Area BS

| Operating Band | Center Frequency of Interfering Signal | Interfering Signal mean power | Wanted Signal mean power | Minimum Offset of Interfering Signal | Type of Interfering Signal |
|----------------|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| II | 1850 - 1910 MHz | - 47 dBm | -115 dBm | ± 2.7 MHz | GMSK modulated* |
| III | 1710 - 1785 MHz | - 47 dBm | -115 dBm | ± 2.8 MHz | GMSK modulated* |
| IV | 1710 - 1755 MHz | - 47 dBm | -115 dBm | ± 2.7 MHz | GMSK modulated* |
| V | 824 - 849 MHz | - 47 dBm | -115 dBm | ± 2.7 MHz | GMSK modulated* |
| VIII | 880 - 915 MHz | - 47 dBm | -115 dBm | ± 2.8 MHz | GMSK modulated* |
| X | 1710 - 1770 MHz | - 47 dBm | -115 dBm | ± 2.7 MHz | GMSK modulated* |
| XII | 699 - 716 MHz | - 47 dBm | -115 dBm | ± 2.7 MHz | GMSK modulated* |
| XIII | 777 - 787 MHz | - 47 dBm | -115 dBm | ± 2.7 MHz | GMSK modulated* |
| XIV | 788 - 798 MHz | - 47 dBm | -115 dBm | ± 2.7 MHz | GMSK modulated* |
| XXV | 1850 - 1915 MHz | - 47 dBm | -115 dBm | ± 2.7 MHz | GMSK modulated* |
| XXVI | 814-849 MHz | -47 dBm | -115 dBm | ± 2.7 MHz | GMSK modulated* |

NOTE *: GMSK modulation as defined in TS 45.004 [5].

Table 7.5A: Blocking performance requirement (narrowband) for Medium Range BS

| Operating Band | Center Frequency of Interfering Signal | Interfering Signal mean power | Wanted Signal mean power | Minimum Offset of Interfering Signal | Type of Interfering Signal |
|----------------|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| II | 1850 - 1910 MHz | - 42 dBm | -105 dBm | ±2.7 MHz | GMSK modulated* |
| III | 1710 - 1785 MHz | - 42 dBm | -105 dBm | ±2.8 MHz | GMSK modulated* |
| IV | 1710 - 1755 MHz | - 42 dBm | -105 dBm | ±2.7 MHz | GMSK modulated* |
| V | 824 - 849 MHz | - 42 dBm | -105 dBm | ±2.7 MHz | GMSK modulated* |
| VIII | 880 - 915 MHz | - 42 dBm | -105 dBm | ±2.8 MHz | GMSK modulated* |
| X | 1710 - 1770 MHz | - 42 dBm | -105 dBm | ±2.7 MHz | GMSK modulated* |
| XII | 699 - 716 MHz | - 42 dBm | -105 dBm | ±2.7 MHz | GMSK modulated* |
| XIII | 777 - 787 MHz | - 42 dBm | -105 dBm | ±2.7 MHz | GMSK modulated* |
| XIV | 788 - 798 MHz | - 42 dBm | -105 dBm | ±2.7 MHz | GMSK modulated* |
| XXV | 1850 - 1915 MHz | - 42 dBm | -105 dBm | ±2.7 MHz | GMSK modulated* |
| XXVI | 814-849 MHz | - 42 dBm | -105 dBm | ±2.7 MHz | GMSK modulated* |

NOTE *: GMSK modulation as defined in TS 45.004 [5].

Table 7.5B: Blocking performance requirement (narrowband) for Local Area / Home BS

| Operating Band | Center Frequency of Interfering Signal | Interfering Signal mean power | Wanted Signal mean power | Minimum Offset of Interfering Signal | Type of Interfering Signal |
|----------------|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| II | 1850 - 1910 MHz | - 37 dBm | -101 dBm | ±2.7 MHz | GMSK modulated* |
| III | 1710 - 1785 MHz | - 37 dBm | -101 dBm | ±2.8 MHz | GMSK modulated* |
| IV | 1710 - 1755 MHz | - 37 dBm | -101 dBm | ±2.7 MHz | GMSK modulated* |
| V | 824 - 849 MHz | - 37 dBm | -101 dBm | ±2.7 MHz | GMSK modulated* |
| VIII | 880 - 915 MHz | - 37 dBm | -101 dBm | ±2.8 MHz | GMSK modulated* |
| X | 1710 - 1770 MHz | - 37 dBm | -101 dBm | ±2.7 MHz | GMSK modulated* |
| XII | 699 - 716 MHz | - 37 dBm | -101 dBm | ±2.7 MHz | GMSK modulated* |
| XIII | 777 - 787 MHz | - 37 dBm | -101 dBm | ±2.7 MHz | GMSK modulated* |
| XIV | 788 - 798 MHz | - 37 dBm | -101 dBm | ±2.7 MHz | GMSK modulated* |
| XXV | 1850 - 1915 MHz | - 37 dBm | -101 dBm | ±2.7 MHz | GMSK modulated* |
| XXVI | 814-849 MHz | - 37 dBm | -101 dBm | ±2.7 MHz | GMSK modulated* |

NOTE *: GMSK modulation as defined in TS 45.004 [5].

7.5.2 Minimum Requirement - Co-location with GSM, DCS, PCS, CDMA, UTRA and/or E-UTRA, UTRA TDD and/or E-UTRA TDD

This additional blocking requirement may be applied for the protection of FDD BS receivers when GSM, DCS, PCS, CDMA, UTRA BS and/or E-UTRA are co-located with a UTRA FDD BS.

The requirements in this chapter assume a 30 dB coupling loss between transmitter and receiver. If BSs of different classes are co-sited, the coupling loss should be increased by the value as stated in TR 25.942 [4] chapter 10.3 in Table 10.1 and Table 10.2.

For a Wide Area (WA) FDD BS, the static reference performance as specified in clause 7.2.1 shall be met with a wanted and an interfering signal coupled to BS antenna input using the parameters in Table 7.5C.

Table 7.5C: Blocking performance requirement for Wide Area BS when co-located with BS in other bands.

| Co-located BS type | Center Frequency of Interfering Signal | Interfering Signal mean power | Wanted Signal mean power | Type of Interfering Signal |
|---|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Macro GSM900 | 921 - 960 MHz | +16 dBm | -115 dBm | CW carrier |
| Macro DCS1800 | 1805 - 1880 MHz | +16 dBm | -115 dBm | CW carrier |
| Macro PCS1900 | 1930 - 1990 MHz | +16 dBm | -115 dBm | CW carrier |
| Macro GSM850 or CDMA850 | 869 - 894 MHz | +16 dBm | -115 dBm | CW carrier |
| WA UTRA-FDD Band I or E-UTRA Band 1 | 2110 - 2170 MHz | +16 dBm | -115 dBm | CW carrier |
| WA UTRA-FDD Band II or E-UTRA Band 2 | 1930 - 1990 MHz | +16 dBm | -115 dBm | CW carrier |
| WA UTRA-FDD Band III or E-UTRA Band 3 | 1805 - 1880 MHz | +16 dBm | -115 dBm | CW carrier |
| WA UTRA-FDD Band IV or E-UTRA Band 4 | 2110 - 2155 MHz | +16 dBm | -115 dBm | CW carrier |
| WA UTRA-FDD Band V or E-UTRA Band 5 | 869 - 894 MHz | +16 dBm | -115 dBm | CW carrier |
| WA UTRA-FDD Band VI or E-UTRA Band 6 | 875 - 885 MHz | +16 dBm | -115 dBm | CW carrier |
| WA UTRA-FDD Band VII or E-UTRA Band 7 | 2620 - 2690 MHz | +16 dBm | -115 dBm | CW carrier |
| WA UTRA-FDD Band VIII or E-UTRA Band 8 | 925 - 960 MHz | +16 dBm | -115 dBm | CW carrier |
| WA UTRA-FDD Band IX or E-UTRA Band 9 | 1844.9 - 1879.9 MHz | +16 dBm | -115 dBm | CW carrier |
| WA UTRA-FDD Band X or E-UTRA Band 10 | 2110 - 2170 MHz | +16 dBm | -115 dBm | CW carrier |
| WA UTRA-FDD Band XI or E-UTRA Band 11 | 1475.9 – 1495.9 MHz | +16 dBm | -115 dBm | CW carrier |
| WA UTRA-FDD Band XII or E-UTRA Band 12 | 729 - 746 MHz | +16 dBm | -115 dBm | CW carrier |
| WA UTRA-FDD Band XIII or E-UTRA Band 13 | 746 - 756 MHz | +16 dBm | -115 dBm | CW carrier |
| WA UTRA-FDD Band XIV or E-UTRA Band 14 | 758 - 768 MHz | +16 dBm | -115 dBm | CW carrier |
| WA E-UTRA Band 17 | 734 - 746 MHz | +16 dBm | -115 dBm | CW carrier |
| WA E-UTRA Band 18 | 860 – 875 MHz | +16 dBm | -115 dBm | CW carrier |
| WA UTRA-FDD Band XIX or E-UTRA Band 19 | 875 - 890 MHz | +16 dBm | -115 dBm | CW carrier |
| WA UTRA-FDD Band XX or E-UTRA Band 20 | 791 - 821 MHz | +16 dBm | -115 dBm | CW carrier |
| WA UTRA-FDD Band XXI or E-UTRA Band 21 | 1495.9 – 1510.9 MHz | +16 dBm | -115 dBm | CW carrier |
| WA UTRA-FDD Band XXII or E-UTRA Band 22 | 3510 - 3590 MHz | +16 dBm | -115 dBm | CW carrier |
| WA E-UTRA Band 23 | 2180 - 2200 MHz | +16 dBm | -115 dBm | CW carrier |
| WA E-UTRA Band 24 | 1525 – 1559 MHz | +16 dBm | -115 dBm | CW carrier |
| WA UTRA-FDD Band XXV or E-UTRA Band 25 | 1930 - 1995 MHz | +16 dBm | -115 dBm | CW carrier |
| WA UTRA-FDD Band XXVI or E-UTRA Band 26 | 859 - 894 MHz | +16 dBm | -115 dBm | CW carrier |
| WA E-UTRA Band 27 | 852 - 869 MHz | +16 dBm | -115 dBm | CW carrier |
| WA E-UTRA Band 28 | 758 – 803 MHz | +16 dBm | -115 dBm | CW carrier |
| WA UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 33 | 1900 - 1920 MHz | +16 dBm | -115 dBm | CW carrier |
| WA UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 34 | 2010 - 2025 MHz | +16 dBm | -115 dBm | CW carrier |
| WA UTRA TDD in Band d) or E-UTRA in Band 38 | 2570 - 2620 MHz | +16 dBm | -115 dBm | CW carrier |
| WA UTRA TDD Band f) or E-UTRA Band 39 | 1880 - 1920 MHz | +16 dBm | -115 dBm | CW carrier |
| WA UTRA TDD Band e) E-UTRA Band 40 | 2300 - 2400 MHz | +16 dBm | -115 dBm | CW carrier |

| | | | | |
|--|-----------------|---------|----------|------------|
| WA E-UTRA Band 41 | 2496 - 2690 MHz | +16 dBm | -115 dBm | CW carrier |
| WA E-UTRA Band 42 | 3400 - 3600 MHz | +16 dBm | -115 dBm | CW carrier |
| WA E-UTRA Band 43 | 3600 - 3800 MHz | +16 dBm | -115 dBm | CW carrier |
| WA E-UTRA Band 44 | 703 - 803 MHz | +16 dBm | -115 dBm | CW carrier |
| NOTE 1: Except for a BS operating in Band XIII, these requirements do not apply when the interfering signal falls within the uplink operating band or in the 10 MHz immediately outside the uplink operating band. For a BS operating in band XIII the requirements do not apply when the interfering signal falls within the frequency range 768-797 MHz. | | | | |
| NOTE 2: Some combinations of bands may not be possible to co-site based on the requirements above. The current state-of-the-art technology does not allow a single generic solution for co-location of UTRA FDD with UTRA TDD or E-UTRA TDD on adjacent frequencies for 30dB BS-BS minimum coupling loss. However, there are certain site-engineering solutions that can be used. These techniques are addressed in TR 25.942 [4]. | | | | |

For a Medium Range (MR) FDD BS, the static reference performance as specified in clause 7.2.1 shall be met with a wanted and an interfering signal coupled to BS antenna input using the parameters in Table 7.5D.

Table 7.5D: Blocking performance requirement for Medium Range BS when co-located with BS in other bands.

| Co-located BS type | Center Frequency of Interfering Signal | Interfering Signal mean power | Wanted Signal mean power | Type of Interfering Signal |
|--|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Micro GSM900 | 921 - 960 MHz | -3 dBm | -105 dBm | CW carrier |
| Micro DCS1800 | 1805 - 1880 MHz | +5 dBm | -105 dBm | CW carrier |
| Micro PCS1900 | 1930 - 1990 MHz | +5 dBm | -105 dBm | CW carrier |
| Micro GSM850 | 869 - 894 MHz | -3 dBm | -105 dBm | CW carrier |
| MR UTRA-FDD Band I | 2110 - 2170 MHz | +8 dBm | -105 dBm | CW carrier |
| MR UTRA-FDD Band II | 1930 - 1990 MHz | +8 dBm | -105 dBm | CW carrier |
| MR UTRA-FDD Band III | 1805 - 1880 MHz | +8 dBm | -105 dBm | CW carrier |
| MR UTRA-FDD Band IV | 2110 - 2155 MHz | +8 dBm | -105 dBm | CW carrier |
| MR UTRA-FDD Band V | 869 - 894 MHz | +8 dBm | -105 dBm | CW carrier |
| MR UTRA-FDD Band VI | 875 - 885 MHz | +8 dBm | -105 dBm | CW carrier |
| MR UTRA-FDD Band VII | 2620 - 2690 MHz | +8 dBm | -105 dBm | CW carrier |
| MR UTRA-FDD Band VIII | 925 - 960 MHz | +8 dBm | -105 dBm | CW carrier |
| MR UTRA-FDD Band IX | 1844.9 - 1879.9 MHz | +8 dBm | -105 dBm | CW carrier |
| MR UTRA-FDD Band X | 2110 - 2170 MHz | +8 dBm | -105 dBm | CW carrier |
| MR UTRA-FDD Band XI | 1475.9 - 1495.9 MHz | +8 dBm | -105 dBm | CW carrier |
| MR UTRA-FDD Band XII | 729 - 746 MHz | +8 dBm | -105 dBm | CW carrier |
| MR UTRA-FDD Band XIII | 746 - 756 MHz | +8 dBm | -105 dBm | CW carrier |
| MR UTRA-FDD Band XIV | 758 - 768 MHz | +8 dBm | -105 dBm | CW carrier |
| MR UTRA-FDD Band XIX | 875 - 890 MHz | +8 dBm | -105 dBm | CW carrier |
| MR UTRA-FDD Band XX | 791 - 821 MHz | +8 dBm | -105 dBm | CW carrier |
| MR UTRA-FDD Band XXI | 1495.9 - 1510.9 MHz | +8 dBm | -105 dBm | CW carrier |
| MR UTRA-FDD Band XXII | 3510 - 3590 MHz | +8 dBm | -105 dBm | CW carrier |
| MR UTRA-FDD Band XXV | 1930 - 1995 MHz | +8 dBm | -105 dBm | CW carrier |
| MR UTRA-FDD Band XXVI | 859 - 894 MHz | +8 dBm | -105 dBm | CW carrier |
| NOTE 1: Except for a BS operating in Band XIII, these requirements do not apply when the interfering signal falls within the uplink operating band or in the 10 MHz immediately outside the uplink operating band. For a BS operating in band XIII the requirements do not apply when the interfering signal falls within the frequency range 768-797 MHz. | | | | |
| NOTE 2: Some combinations of bands may not be possible to co-site based on the requirements above. The current state-of-the-art technology does not allow a single generic solution for co-location of UTRA FDD with UTRA TDD or E-UTRA TDD on adjacent frequencies for 30dB BS-BS minimum coupling loss. However, there are certain site-engineering solutions that can be used. These techniques are addressed in TR 25.942 [4]. | | | | |

For a Local Area (LA) FDD BS, the static reference performance as specified in clause 7.2.1 shall be met with a wanted and an interfering signal coupled to BS antenna input using the parameters in Table 7.5E.

Table 7.5E: Blocking performance requirement for Local Area BS when co-located with BS in other bands.

| Co-located BS type | Center Frequency of Interfering Signal | Interfering Signal mean power | Wanted Signal mean power | Type of Interfering Signal |
|---|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Pico GSM900 | 921 - 960 MHz | -7 dBm | -101 dBm | CW carrier |
| Pico DCS1800 | 1805 - 1880 MHz | -4 dBm | -101 dBm | CW carrier |
| Pico PCS1900 | 1930 - 1990 MHz | -4 dBm | -101 dBm | CW carrier |
| Pico GSM850 | 869 - 894 MHz | -7dBm | -101 dBm | CW carrier |
| LA UTRA-FDD Band I or E-UTRA Band 1 | 2110 - 2170 MHz | -6 dBm | -101 dBm | CW carrier |
| LA UTRA-FDD Band II I or E-UTRA Band 2 | 1930 - 1990 MHz | -6 dBm | -101 dBm | CW carrier |
| LA UTRA-FDD Band III or E-UTRA Band 3 | 1805 - 1880 MHz | -6 dBm | -101 dBm | CW carrier |
| LA UTRA-FDD Band IV or E-UTRA Band 4 | 2110 - 2155 MHz | -6 dBm | -101 dBm | CW carrier |
| LA UTRA-FDD Band V or E-UTRA Band 5 | 869 - 894 MHz | -6 dBm | -101 dBm | CW carrier |
| LA UTRA-FDD Band VI or E-UTRA Band 6 | 875 - 885 MHz | -6 dBm | -101 dBm | CW carrier |
| LA UTRA-FDD Band VII or E-UTRA Band 7 | 2620 - 2690 MHz | -6 dBm | -101 dBm | CW carrier |
| LA UTRA-FDD Band VIII or E-UTRA Band 8 | 925 - 960 MHz | -6 dBm | -101 dBm | CW carrier |
| LA UTRA-FDD Band IX or E-UTRA Band 9 | 1844.9 - 1879.9 MHz | -6 dBm | -101 dBm | CW carrier |
| LA UTRA-FDD Band X or E-UTRA Band 10 | 2110 - 2170 MHz | -6 dBm | -101 dBm | CW carrier |
| LA UTRA-FDD Band XI or E-UTRA Band 11 | 1475.9 - 1495.9 MHz | -6 dBm | -101 dBm | CW carrier |
| LA UTRA-FDD Band XII or E-UTRA Band 12 | 729 - 746 MHz | -6 dBm | -101 dBm | CW carrier |
| LA UTRA-FDD Band XIII or E-UTRA Band 13 | 746 - 756 MHz | -6 dBm | -101 dBm | CW carrier |
| LA UTRA-FDD Band XIV or E-UTRA Band 14 | 758 - 768 MHz | -6 dBm | -101 dBm | CW carrier |
| LA E-UTRA Band 17 | 734 - 746 MHz | -6 dBm | -101 dBm | CW carrier |
| LA UTRA-FDD Band XIX or E-UTRA Band 19 | 875 - 890 MHz | -6 dBm | -101 dBm | CW carrier |
| LA UTRA-FDD Band XX or E-UTRA Band 20 | 791 - 821 MHz | -6 dBm | -101 dBm | CW carrier |
| LA UTRA-FDD Band XXI or E-UTRA Band 21 | 1495.9 - 1510.9 MHz | -6 dBm | -101 dBm | CW carrier |
| LA UTRA-FDD Band XXII or E-UTRA Band 22 | 3510 - 3590 MHz | -6 dBm | -101 dBm | CW carrier |
| LA E-UTRA Band 23 | 2180 - 2200 MHz | -6 dBm | -101 dBm | CW carrier |
| LA E-UTRA Band 24 | 1525 - 1559 MHz | -6 dBm | -101 dBm | CW carrier |
| LA UTRA-FDD Band XXV or E-UTRA Band 25 | 1930 - 1995 MHz | -6 dBm | -101 dBm | CW carrier |
| LA UTRA-FDD Band XXVI or E-UTRA Band 26 | 859 - 894 MHz | -6 dBm | -101 dBm | CW carrier |
| LA E-UTRA Band 27 | 852 - 869 MHz | -6 dBm | -101 dBm | CW carrier |
| LA E-UTRA Band 28 | 758 - 803 MHz | -6 dBm | -101 dBm | CW carrier |
| LA UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 33 | 1900 - 1920 MHz | -6 dBm | -101 dBm | CW carrier |
| LA UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 34 | 2010 - 2025 MHz | -6 dBm | -101 dBm | CW carrier |
| LA UTRA TDD in Band d) or E-UTRA in Band 38 | 2570 - 2620 MHz | -4 dBm | -101 dBm | CW carrier |
| LA UTRA TDD Band f) or E-UTRA Band 39 | 1880 - 1920 MHz | -6 dBm | -101 dBm | CW carrier |
| LA UTRA TDD Band e) E-UTRA Band 40 | 2300 - 2400 MHz | -6 dBm | -101 dBm | CW carrier |
| LA E-UTRA Band 41 | 2496 - 2690 MHz | -6 dBm | -101 dBm | CW carrier |
| LA E-UTRA in Band 42 | 3400 - 3600 MHz | -6 dBm | -101 dBm | CW carrier |

| | | | | |
|--|-----------------|--------|----------|------------|
| LA E-UTRA in Band 43 | 3600 – 3800 MHz | -6 dBm | -101 dBm | CW carrier |
| LA E-UTRA in Band 44 | 703 - 803 MHz | -6 dBm | -101 dBm | CW carrier |
| NOTE 1: Except for a BS operating in Band XIII, these requirements do not apply when the interfering signal falls within the uplink operating band or in the 10 MHz immediately outside the uplink operating band. For a BS operating in band XIII the requirements do not apply when the interfering signal falls within the frequency range 768-797 MHz. | | | | |
| NOTE 2: Some combinations of bands may not be possible to co-site based on the requirements above. The current state-of-the-art technology does not allow a single generic solution for co-location of UTRA FDD with UTRA TDD or E-UTRA TDD on adjacent frequencies for 30dB BS-BS minimum coupling loss. However, there are certain site-engineering solutions that can be used. These techniques are addressed in TR 25.942 [4]. | | | | |

7.5.3 Void

Table 7.5F: Void

Table 7.5G: Void

7.6 Intermodulation characteristics

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

7.6.1 Minimum requirement

The static reference performance as specified in clause 7.2.1 shall be met for a Wide Area BS when the following signals are coupled to BS antenna input:

- A wanted signal at the assigned channel frequency with a mean power of -115 dBm.
- Two interfering signals with the following parameters.

For a BS operating in non-contiguous spectrum, the narrowband intermodulation requirement applies in addition inside any sub-block gap, in case the sub-block gap size is at least 6.8MHz. The CW interfering signal offset is defined relative to the lower/upper sub-block edge inside the sub-block gap and is equal to -1MHz/+1MHz, respectively. The GMSK modulated interfering signal offset is defined relative to the lower/upper sub-block edge inside the sub-block gap and is equal to -3.4MHz/+3.4MHz, respectively.

Table 7.6: Intermodulation performance requirement (Wide Area BS)

| Operating band | Interfering Signal mean power | Offset | Type of Interfering Signal |
|--|-------------------------------|---------|----------------------------|
| All bands | - 48 dBm | ±10 MHz | CW signal |
| | - 48 dBm | ±20 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| Note*: The characteristics of the W-CDMA interference signal are specified in Annex C. | | | |

Table 7.6A: Narrowband intermodulation performance requirement (Wide Area BS)

| Operating band | Interfering Signal mean power | Offset | Type of Interfering Signal |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| II, III, IV, V, VIII, X, XII, XIII, XIV, XXV, XXVI | - 47 dBm | ± 3.5 MHz | CW signal |
| | - 47 dBm | ± 5.9 MHz | GMSK modulated* |
| Note *: GMSK as defined in TS45.004. | | | |

The static reference performance as specified in clause 7.2.1 shall be met for a Medium Range BS when the following signals are coupled to BS antenna input:

- A wanted signal at the assigned channel frequency with a mean power of -105 dBm.
- Two interfering signals with the following parameters.

For a BS operating in non-contiguous spectrum, the narrowband intermodulation requirement applies in addition inside any sub-block gap, in case the sub-block gap size is at least 6.8MHz. The CW interfering signal offset is defined relative to the lower/upper sub-block edge inside the sub-block gap and is equal to -1MHz/+1MHz, respectively. The GMSK modulated interfering signal offset is defined relative to the lower/upper sub-block edge inside the sub-block gap and is equal to -3.4MHz/+3.4MHz, respectively.

Table 7.6B: Intermodulation performance requirement (Medium Range BS)

| Operating band | Interfering Signal mean power | Offset | Type of Interfering Signal |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| All bands | - 44 dBm | ± 10 MHz | CW signal |
| | - 44 dBm | ± 20 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| Note*: The characteristics of the W-CDMA interference signal are specified in Annex C. | | | |

Table 7.6C: Narrowband intermodulation performance requirement (Medium Range BS)

| Operating band | Interfering Signal mean power | Offset | Type of Interfering Signal |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| II, III, IV, V, VIII, X, XII, XIII, XIV, XXV, XXVI | - 43 dBm | ± 3.5 MHz | CW signal |
| | - 43 dBm | ± 5.9 MHz | GMSK modulated* |
| Note*: GMSK as defined in TS45.004 | | | |

The static reference performance as specified in clause 7.2.1 shall be met for a Local Area /Home BS when the following signals are coupled to BS antenna input:

- A wanted signal at the assigned channel frequency with a mean power of -101 dBm.
- Two interfering signals with the following parameters.

For a BS operating in non-contiguous spectrum, the narrowband intermodulation requirement applies in addition inside any sub-block gap, in case the sub-block gap size is at least 6.8MHz. The CW interfering signal offset is defined relative to the lower/upper sub-block edge inside the sub-block gap and is equal to -1MHz/+1MHz, respectively. The GMSK modulated interfering signal offset is defined relative to the lower/uer sub-block edge inside the sub-block gap and is equal to -3.4MHz/+3.4MHz, respectively.

Table 7.6D: Intermodulation performance requirement (Local Area / Home BS)

| Operating band | Interfering Signal mean power | Offset | Type of Interfering Signal |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| All bands | -38 dBm | ± 10 MHz | CW signal |
| | -38 dBm | ± 20 MHz | WCDMA signal * |
| Note*: The characteristics of the W-CDMA interference signal are specified in Annex C. | | | |

Table 7.6E: Narrowband intermodulation performance requirement (Local Area / Home BS)

| Operating band | Interfering Signal mean power | Offset | Type of Interfering Signal |
|--|-------------------------------|----------|----------------------------|
| II, III, IV, V, VIII, X, XII, XIII, XIV, XXV, XXVI | -37 dBm | ±3.5 MHz | CW signal |
| | -37 dBm | ±5.9 MHz | GMSK modulated* |
| Note *: GMSK as defined in TS45.004. | | | |

7.7 Spurious emissions

The spurious emissions power is the power of emissions generated or amplified in a receiver that appear at the BS receiver antenna connector. The requirements apply to all BS with separate RX and TX antenna port. The test shall be performed when both TX and RX are on with the TX port terminated.

For all BS with common RX and TX antenna port the transmitter spurious emission as specified in section 6.6.3 is valid.

7.7.1 Minimum requirement

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed:

Table 7.7: General spurious emission minimum requirement

| Band | Maximum level | Measurement Bandwidth | Note |
|--|---------------|-----------------------|---|
| 30MHz - 1 GHz | -57 dBm | 100 kHz | With the exception of frequencies between 12.5 MHz below the first carrier frequency and 12.5 MHz above the last carrier frequency transmitted by the BS. |
| 1 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 transmitted by the BS. |
| 12.75 GHz - 5 th harmonic of the upper frequency edge of the UL operating band in GHz | -47 dBm | 1 MHz | NOTE 1: Applies only for Band XXII |

In addition to the requirements in Table 7.7, the power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the levels specified for Protection of the BS receiver of own or different BS in subclause 6.6.3.2 and for Co-existence with other systems in the same geographical area in subclause 6.6.3.3 and 6.6.3.7.1. In addition, the co-existence requirements for co-located base stations specified in subclause 6.6.3.4 and 6.6.3.7.2 may also be applied.

Table 7.7A: Void

Table 7.8: Void

8 Performance requirement

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. For FRC8 in Annex 9 and Annex 17 the Non E-DPCCH boosting and E-DPCCH boosting requirement only apply for the option supported by the base station. The performance requirements for the high speed train conditions which scenarios defined in Annex B.4A are optional.

Unless stated otherwise, performance requirements apply for a single cell only. Performance requirements for a BS supporting DC-HSUPA are defined in terms of single carrier requirements. The requirements in clause 8 shall be met with the transmitter on.

NOTE: In normal operating conditions the BS is configured to transmit and receive at the same time. The transmitter may be off for some of the tests as specified in 25.141.

For BS with dual receiver antenna diversity, only the BS performance requirements with Rx diversity apply, the required E_b/N_0 shall be applied separately at each antenna port.

For BS without receiver antenna diversity, only the BS performance requirements without Rx diversity apply, the required E_b/N_0 shall be applied at the BS Rx antenna port.

The E_b/N_0 used in this section is defined as:

$$E_b / N_o = \frac{E_c}{N_o} \cdot \frac{L_{chip}}{L_{inf}}$$

Where:

E_c is the received total energy of DPDCH, DPCCH, HS-DPCCH, E-DPDCH and E-DPCCH per PN chip per antenna from all paths.

N_o is the total one-sided noise power spectral density due to all noise sources

L_{chip} is the number of chips per frame

L_{inf} is the number of information bits in DTCH excluding CRC bits per frame

Table 8.1: Summary of Base Station performance targets

| Physical channel | Measurement channel | Static | Multi-path Case 1 | Multi-path Case 2* | Multi-path Case 3* | Moving * | Birth / Death* |
|------------------------------|---------------------|--|--|--|---|----------|----------------|
| | | Performance metric | | | | | |
| DCH | 12.2 kbps | BLER < 10 ⁻² | BLER < 10 ⁻² | BLER < 10 ⁻² | BLER < 10 ⁻² | BLER < | BLER < |
| | 64 kbps | BLER < 10 ⁻¹ , 10 ⁻² | BLER < 10 ⁻¹ , 10 ⁻² | BLER < 10 ⁻¹ , 10 ⁻² | BLER < 10 ⁻¹ , 10 ⁻² , 10 ⁻³ | BLER < | BLER < |
| | 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 | - | - |
| * Not applicable for Home BS | | | | | | | |

8.2 Demodulation in static propagation conditions

8.2.1 Demodulation of DCH

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 E_b/N_0 limit. The BLER is calculated for each of the measurement channels supported by the base station.

8.2.1.1 Minimum requirement

The BLER shall not exceed the limit for the E_b/N_0 specified in Table 8.2.

Table 8.2: Performance requirements in AWGN channel

| Measurement channel | Received E_b/N_0 For BS with Rx diversity | Received E_b/N_0 For BS without Rx diversity | Required BLER |
|---------------------|--|---|---------------|
| 12.2 kbps | n.a. | n.a. | $< 10^{-1}$ |
| | 5.1 dB | 8.3 dB | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| 64 kbps | 1.5 dB | 4.7 dB | $< 10^{-1}$ |
| | 1.7 dB | 4.8 dB | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| 144 kbps | 0.8 dB | 3.8 dB | $< 10^{-1}$ |
| | 0.9 dB | 4 dB | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| 384 kbps | 0.9 dB | 4 dB | $< 10^{-1}$ |
| | 1.0 dB | 4.1 dB | $< 10^{-2}$ |

8.3 Demodulation of DCH in multipath fading conditions

8.3.1 Multipath fading Case 1

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 E_b/N_0 limit. The BLER is calculated for each of the measurement channels supported by the base station.

8.3.1.1 Minimum requirement

The BLER shall not exceed the limit for the E_b/N_0 specified in Table 8.3.

Table 8.3: Performance requirements in multipath Case 1 channel

| Measurement channel | Received E_b/N_0 For BS with Rx diversity | Received E_b/N_0 For BS without Rx diversity | Required BLER |
|---------------------|--|---|---------------|
| 12.2 kbps | n.a. | n.a. | $< 10^{-1}$ |
| | 11.9 dB | 19.1 dB | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| 64 kbps | 6.2 dB | 11.6 dB | $< 10^{-1}$ |
| | 9.2 dB | 15.9 dB | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| 144 kbps | 5.4 dB | 10.8 dB | $< 10^{-1}$ |
| | 8.4 dB | 15 dB | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| 384 kbps | 5.8 dB | 11.2 dB | $< 10^{-1}$ |
| | 8.8 dB | 15.5 dB | $< 10^{-2}$ |

8.3.2 Multipath fading Case 2

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 E_b/N_0 limit. The BLER is calculated for each of the measurement channels supported by the base station.

This requirement shall not be applied to Home BS.

8.3.2.1 Minimum requirement

The BLER shall not exceed the limit for the E_b/N_0 specified in Table 8.4.

Table 8.4: Performance requirements in multipath Case 2 channel

| Measurement channel | Received E_b/N_0 For BS with Rx Diversity | Received E_b/N_0 For BS without Rx Diversity | Required BLER |
|---------------------|---|--|---------------|
| 12.2 kbps | n.a. | n.a. | $< 10^{-1}$ |
| | 9.0 dB | 15 dB | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| 64 kbps | 4.3 dB | 9.2 dB | $< 10^{-1}$ |
| | 6.4 dB | 12.3 dB | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| 144 kbps | 3.7 dB | 8.2 dB | $< 10^{-1}$ |
| | 5.6 dB | 11.5 dB | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| 384 kbps | 4.1 dB | 8.7 dB | $< 10^{-1}$ |
| | 6.1 dB | 12.1 dB | $< 10^{-2}$ |

8.3.3 Multipath fading Case 3

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 E_b/N_0 limit. The BLER is calculated for each of the measurement channels supported by the base station.

This requirement shall not be applied to Home BS.

8.3.3.1 Minimum requirement

The BLER shall not exceed the limit for the E_b/N_0 specified in Table 8.5.

Table 8.5: Performance requirements in multipath Case 3 channel

| Measurement channel | Received E_b/N_0 For BS with Rx Diversity | Received E_b/N_0 For BS without Rx Diversity | Required BLER |
|---------------------|---|--|---------------|
| 12.2 kbps | n.a. | n.a. | $< 10^{-1}$ |
| | 7.2 dB | 10.8 dB | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| | 8.0 dB | 11.7 dB | $< 10^{-3}$ |
| 64 kbps | 3.4 dB | 7.1 dB | $< 10^{-1}$ |
| | 3.8 dB | 7.7 dB | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| | 4.1 dB | 8.5 dB | $< 10^{-3}$ |
| 144 kbps | 2.8 dB | 6 dB | $< 10^{-1}$ |
| | 3.2 dB | 6.7 dB | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| | 3.6 dB | 7.2 dB | $< 10^{-3}$ |
| 384 kbps | 3.2 dB | 6.5 dB | $< 10^{-1}$ |
| | 3.6 dB | 7.2 dB | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| | 4.2 dB | 7.9 dB | $< 10^{-3}$ |

8.3.4 Multipath fading Case 4

The performance requirement of DCH in multipath fading Case 4 in case of a Wide Area BS is determined by the maximum Block Error Ratio (BLER) allowed when the receiver input signal is at a specified E_b/N_0 limit. The BLER is calculated for each of the measurement channels supported by the base station.

8.3.4.1 Minimum requirement

The BLER shall not exceed the limit for the E_b/N_0 specified in Table 8.5A.

Table 8.5A: Performance requirements in multipath Case 4 channel

| Measurement channel | Received E_b/N_0 For BS with Rx Diversity | Received E_b/N_0 For BS without Rx Diversity | Required BLER |
|---------------------|---|--|---------------|
| 12.2 kbps | n.a. | n.a. | $< 10^{-1}$ |
| | 10.2 dB | 13.8 dB | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| | 11.0 dB | 14.7 dB | $< 10^{-3}$ |
| 64 kbps | 6.4 dB | 10.1 dB | $< 10^{-1}$ |
| | 6.8 dB | 10.7 dB | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| | 7.1 dB | 11.5 dB | $< 10^{-3}$ |
| 144 kbps | 5.8 dB | 9 dB | $< 10^{-1}$ |
| | 6.2 dB | 9.7 dB | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| | 6.6 dB | 10.2 dB | $< 10^{-3}$ |
| 384 kbps | 6.2 dB | 9.5 dB | $< 10^{-1}$ |
| | 6.6 dB | 10.2 dB | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| | 7.2 dB | 10.9 dB | $< 10^{-3}$ |

8.4 Demodulation of DCH in moving propagation conditions

The performance requirement of DCH in moving propagation conditions is determined by the maximum Block Error Ratio (BLER) allowed when the receiver input signal is at a specified E_b/N_0 limit. The BLER is calculated for each of the measurement channels supported by the base station.

This requirement shall not be applied to Home BS.

8.4.1 Minimum requirement

The BLER shall not exceed the limit for the E_b/N_0 specified in Table 8.6.

Table 8.6: Performance requirements in moving channel

| Measurement channel | Received E_b/N_0 For BS with Rx Diversity | Received E_b/N_0 For BS without Rx Diversity | Required BLER |
|---------------------|---|--|---------------|
| 12.2 kbps | n.a. | n.a. | $< 10^{-1}$ |
| | 5.7 dB | 8.7 dB | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| 64 kbps | 2.1 dB | 5.3 dB | $< 10^{-1}$ |
| | 2.2 dB | 5.5 dB | $< 10^{-2}$ |

8.5 Demodulation of DCH in birth/death propagation conditions

The performance requirement of DCH in birth/death propagation conditions is determined by the maximum Block Error Ratio (BLER) allowed when the receiver input signal is at a specified E_b/N_0 limit. The BLER is calculated for each of the measurement channels supported by the base station.

This requirement shall not be applied to Home BS.

8.5.1 Minimum requirement

The BLER shall not exceed the limit for the E_b/N_0 specified in Table 8.7.

Table 8.7: Performance requirements in birth/death channel

| Measurement channel | Received E_b/N_0 For BS with Rx Diversity | Received E_b/N_0 For BS without Rx Diversity | Required BLER |
|---------------------|---|---|------------------|
| 12.2 kbps | n.a. | n.a. | $< 10^{-1}$ |
| | 7.7 dB | 10.8 dB | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| 64 kbps | 4.1 dB | 7.4 dB | $< 10^{-1}$ |
| | 4.2 dB | 7.5 dB | $< 10^{-2}$ |

8.5A Demodulation of DCH in high speed train conditions

8.5A.1 General

The performance requirement of DCH in high speed train conditions is determined by the maximum BLER allowed when the receiver input signal is at a specified E_b/N_0 limit. The BLER is calculated for the measurement channel supported by the base station.

This requirement shall not be applied to Home BS.

8.5A.2 Minimum requirement

The BLER shall not exceed the limit for the E_b/N_0 specified in Table 8.7A.

Table 8.7A: Performance requirements in high speed train conditions

| Scenario | Measurement channel | Received E_b/N_0 For BS with Rx Diversity | Received E_b/N_0 For BS without Rx Diversity | Required BLER |
|----------|---------------------|---|--|------------------|
| 1 | 12.2 kbps | 6.5 dB | 9.6 dB | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| 2 | 12.2 kbps | n.a. | 8.8 dB | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| 3 | 12.2 kbps | n.a. | 10.1 dB | $< 10^{-2}$ |

8.6 (void)

8.7 Performance requirement for RACH

Performance requirement for RACH consists of two parts: preamble detection and message demodulation. Requirements for these are in sections 8.7.1 and 8.7.2, respectively. Requirements are defined for three propagation conditions: static, fading case 3, and high speed train conditions. The propagation conditions are defined in annexes B.1, B.2, and B.4A.

8.7.1 Performance requirement for RACH preamble detection

Probability of false alarm, P_{fa} (=false detection of the preamble) when the preamble was not sent, shall be 10^{-3} or less. The performance measure Required E_c/N_0 at probability of detection, P_d of 0.99 and 0.999. Only 1 signature is used

and it is known by the receiver. The requirement for preamble detection, when the preamble was sent is in table 8.9, 8.10, and 8.10A for static, case 3 fading, and high speed train conditions.

The requirements in Table 8.10 and Table 8.10A shall not be applied to Home BS.

Table 8.9: Requirements for E_c/N_0 of Pd in static propagation condition

| | E_c/N_0 for required Pd ≥ 0.99 | E_c/N_0 for required Pd ≥ 0.999 |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| BS with Rx Diversity | -20.5 dB | -20.1 dB |
| BS without Rx Diversity | -17.6 dB | -16.8 dB |

Table 8.10: Requirements of E_c/N_0 of Pd in case 3 fading

| | E_c/N_0 for required Pd ≥ 0.99 | E_c/N_0 for required Pd ≥ 0.999 |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| BS with Rx Diversity | -15.5 dB | -13.4 dB |
| BS without Rx Diversity | -9.4 dB | -6.4 dB |

Table 8.10A: Requirements of E_c/N_0 of Pd in high speed train conditions

| Scenario | | E_c/N_0 for required Pd ≥ 0.99 | E_c/N_0 for required Pd ≥ 0.999 |
|----------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | BS with Rx Diversity | -18.1 dB | -17.9 dB |
| | BS without Rx Diversity | -15.2 dB | -14.8 dB |
| 2 | BS with Rx Diversity | n.a. | n.a. |
| | BS without Rx Diversity | -15.6 dB | -14.8 dB |
| 3 | BS with Rx Diversity | n.a. | n.a. |
| | BS without Rx Diversity | -15.3 dB | -15.1 dB |

8.7.2 Demodulation of RACH message

The performance measure is required E_b/N_0 for block error rate (BLER) of 10^{-1} and 10^{-2} . Both measurement channels have TTI=20 ms. Payloads are 168 and 360 bits. Channel coding is rate $\frac{1}{2}$ convolutional coding.

The requirements in Table 8.12 and Table 8.12A shall not be applied to Home BS.

8.7.2.1 Minimum requirements for Static Propagation Condition

Table 8.11: Required E_b/N_0 for static propagation

| Transport Block size TB and TTI in frames | 168 bits, TTI = 20 ms | | 360 bits, TTI = 20 ms | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | E_b/N_0 for required BLER $< 10^{-1}$ | E_b/N_0 for required BLER $< 10^{-2}$ | E_b/N_0 for required BLER $< 10^{-1}$ | E_b/N_0 for required BLER $< 10^{-2}$ |
| BS with Rx Diversity | 4.1 dB | 5.0 dB | 3.9 dB | 4.8 dB |
| BS without Rx Diversity | 7.2 dB | 8.1 dB | 6.9 dB | 7.8 dB |

8.7.2.2 Minimum requirements for Multipath Fading Case 3

Table 8.12: Required E_b/N_0 for case 3 fading

| Transport Block size TB and TTI in frames | 168 bits, TTI = 20 ms | | 360 bits, TTI = 20 ms | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | E_b/N_0 for required BLER < 10^{-1} | E_b/N_0 for required BLER < 10^{-2} | E_b/N_0 for required BLER < 10^{-1} | E_b/N_0 for required BLER < 10^{-2} |
| BS with Rx Diversity | 7.4 dB | 8.5 dB | 7.3 dB | 8.3 dB |
| BS without Rx Diversity | 11.1 dB | 12.4 dB | 11.0 dB | 12.1 dB |

8.7.2.3 Minimum requirements for high speed train conditions

Table 8.12A: Required E_b/N_0 for high speed train conditions

| Transport Block size TB and TTI in frames | | 168 bits, TTI = 20 ms | | 360 bits, TTI = 20 ms | |
|---|-------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| Scenario | | E_b/N_0 for required BLER < 10^{-1} | E_b/N_0 for required BLER < 10^{-2} | E_b/N_0 for required BLER < 10^{-1} | E_b/N_0 for required BLER < 10^{-2} |
| 1 | BS with Rx Diversity | 5.1 dB | 6.4 dB | 5.3 dB | 6.2 dB |
| | BS without Rx Diversity | 8.1 dB | 9.4 dB | 8.3 dB | 9.2 dB |
| 2 | BS with Rx Diversity | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| | BS without Rx Diversity | 7.7 dB | 8.6 dB | 7.4 dB | 8.3 dB |
| 3 | BS with Rx Diversity | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| | BS without Rx Diversity | 8.2 dB | 9.6 dB | 8.4 dB | 9.3 dB |

8.8 (void)

Table 8.13: (void)

Table 8.14: (void)

8.9 (void)

Table 8.15: (void)

8.10 Performance of ACK/NACK detection for HS-DPCCH

Performance requirements of HS-DPCCH signaling detection consist of two parts; ACK false alarm and ACK mis-detection. Requirements for these are 8.10.1 and 8.10.2, respectively. Performance requirements are specified for the reference measurement channel of HS-DPCCH and four propagation conditions: static, multi-path fading case 1, case2 and case3. The reference measurement channel for HS-DPCCH is defined in Annex A.8. The propagation conditions are defined in Annex B.1 and B.2.

8.10.1 ACK false alarm

The probability of ACK false alarm, $P(\text{DTX} \rightarrow \text{ACK})$ (= false ACK detection when DTX is transmitted) shall not exceed the required error ratio for the E_c/N_0 specified in Table 8.16.

Table 8.16: Performance requirements for ACK false alarm

| Propagation condition | Received E_c/N_0 (Test condition) For BS with Rx Diversity | Required error ratio |
|------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| Static | -19.9 dB | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| Case 1 | -13.1 dB | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| Case 2* | -16.0 dB | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| Case 3* | -17.8 dB | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| * Not applicable for Home BS | | |

8.10.2 ACK mis-detection

The probability of ACK mis-detection, $P(\text{ACK} \rightarrow \text{NACK or DTX})$ (= mis-detected when ACK is transmitted) shall not exceed the required error ratio for the E_c/N_0 specified in Table 8.17.

Table 8.17: Performance requirements for ACK mis-detection

| Propagation condition | Received E_c/N_0 For BS with Rx Diversity | Required error ratio |
|------------------------------|--|----------------------|
| Static | -17.3 dB | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| Case 1 | -10.7 dB | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| Case 2* | -13.6 dB | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| Case 3* | -12.1 dB | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| * Not applicable for Home BS | | |

8.10A Performance of ACK/NACK detection for 4C-HSDPA HS-DPCCH

This requirement only applies to NodeB supporting 4C-HSDPA.

Performance requirements of HS-DPCCH signaling detection for 4C-HSDPA consist of two parts; ACK false alarm and ACK mis-detection. Requirements for these are 8.10A.1.1 and 8.10A.1.2, respectively. Performance requirements are specified for the reference measurement channel of HS-DPCCH and two propagation conditions: static and multi-path

fading case 1. The reference measurement channel for HS-DPCCH is defined in Annex A.8A. The propagation conditions are defined in Annex B.1 and B.2.

8.10A.1 Performance requirements

8.10A.1.1 ACK false alarm

The probability of ACK false alarm for each stream, $P(\text{DTX} \rightarrow \text{ACK})$ (=false ACK detection for a given stream in the detected HARQ message given that no HARQ message is transmitted) shall not exceed the required error ratio for the E_c/N_0 specified in Table 8.17A.

Table 8.17A: Performance requirements for ACK false alarm per stream

| Test Configuration ¹ | Propagation condition | Received E_c/N_0 [dB] (Test condition) For BS with Rx Diversity | Required error ratio |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---|----------------------|
| 4/4/4 | Static | -16.7 | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| | Case 1 | -11.4 | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| 4/2/2 | Static | -16.7 | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| | Case 1 | -11.4 | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| 3/3/3 | Static | -17.0 | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| | Case 1 | -11.4 | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| 3/2/1 | Static | -17.0 | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| | Case 1 | -11.4 | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| 3/3/0 | Static | -17.4 | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| | Case 1 | -12.5 | $< 10^{-2}$ |

Note: Test configuration X/Y/Z denotes X number of carriers configured, Y number of active carriers, and Z number of carriers configured as MIMO out of Y carriers.

8.10A.1.2 ACK mis-detection

The probability of ACK mis-detection for each stream, $P(\text{ACK} \rightarrow \text{NACK}, \text{DTX (no transmission) or DTX codeword})$ (=an ACK for a given stream in a transmitted HARQ message is mis-detected as a NACK or DTX (no transmission) or DTX codeword in the received HARQ message) shall not exceed the required error ratio for the E_c/N_0 specified in Table 8.17B. This requirement shall be conditioned on that the ACK false alarm requirement in Section 8.10A.1.1 above shall also be concurrently satisfied.

Table 8.17B: Performance requirements for ACK mis-detection per stream conditioned on ACK false alarm per stream is less than 1%.

| Test Configuration ¹ | Propagation condition | Received E_c/N_0 [dB] (Test condition) For BS with Rx Diversity | Required error ratio |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---|----------------------|
| 4/4/4 | Static | -13.9 | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| | Case 1 | -8.7 | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| 4/2/2 | Static | -14.4 | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| | Case 1 | -9.0 | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| 3/3/3 | Static | -14.2 | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| | Case 1 | -8.6 | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| 3/2/1 | Static | -15.0 | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| | Case 1 | -8.8 | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| 3/3/0 | Static | -15.4 | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| | Case 1 | -10.5 | $< 10^{-2}$ |

Note: Test configuration X/Y/Z denotes X number of carriers configured, Y number of active carriers, and Z number of carriers configured as MIMO out of Y carriers.

8.10A.2 Applicability of requirements

The requirements shown in Table 8.17A and Table 8.17B are applicable according to Table 8.17C. For each requirement, the requirement shall be tested with the highest number of configured, active and MIMO carriers that NodeB can support and the appropriate codebook subset is chosen for testing.

Table 8.17C: Applicability of 4C-HSDPA HS-DPCCH requirements

| Number of Configured Carriers | Number of Active Carriers | Number of MIMO carriers | HS-DPCCH Spreading Factor | Codebook | Requirements Applicability ¹ |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---|---|
| 4 | 4 | 0; 1; 2; 3; 4 | SF128 | Rel9 DC-MIMO codebook | 4/4/4 requirements |
| 3, 4 | 2 | 2 | SF128 | Rel9 DC-MIMO codebook Repeated across half-slots | 4/2/2 requirements |
| 3, 4 | 3 | 1; 2; 3 | SF128 | Rel9 DC-MIMO codebook | 3/3/3 requirements ² |
| 4 | 3 | 0 | | | |
| 4 | 2 | 0; 1 | SF128 | Rel9 DC-MIMO codebook Repeated across half-slots | 3/2/1 requirements ² |
| 3 | 2 | 1 | | | |
| 3 | 1; 2; 3 | 0 | SF256 | Rel10 TC-MIMO codebook | 3/3/0 requirements |

Note 1: X/Y/Z requirements refer to the requirements in Table 8.17A and Table 8.17B with test configuration X/Y/Z.
 Note 2: 3/3/3 and 3/2/1 requirements are applicable only when the NodeB does not support simultaneous 4 carrier operation.

8.10B Performance of ACK/NACK detection for 8C-HSDPA HS-DPCCH

This requirement only applies to NodeB supporting 8C-HSDPA.

In 8C-HSDPA two identical HS-DPCCH channels similar to the 4C-HSDPA HS-DPCCH are used and they are transmitted by means of I/Q multiplexing. One HS-DPCCH is serving carriers 1 to 4, while the other HS-DPCCH is serving carriers 5 to 8. The same performance requirements as for 4C-HSDPA HS-DPCCH, as defined in section 8.10A, shall apply for both I and Q HS-DPCCH channels.

Performance requirements are specified for the reference measurement channel of HS-DPCCH and two propagation conditions: static and multi-path fading case 1. The reference measurement channel for HS-DPCCH is defined in Annex A.8A. The propagation conditions are defined in Annex B.1 and B.2.

8.11 Demodulation of E-DPDCH in multipath fading condition

The performance requirement of the E-DPDCH in multi path fading condition is determined by the minimum throughput, R. For the test parameters specified in Table 8.18, the minimum requirements are specified in Table 8.19. For a BS supporting DC-HSUPA the requirements for FRC1, FRC2, FRC3 and FRC8 shall apply on each cell.

Table 8.18: Test parameters for testing E-DPDCH

| Parameter | Unit | Test | |
|-------------------------------------|------|---|---|
| RSN | | {0, 1, 2, 3} | |
| HARQ combining | | IR | |
| Maximum number of HARQ transmission | | 4 | |
| Power control | | OFF | |
| DPCCH slot format | | FRC8 or BS supporting DC-HSUPA | 1 |
| | | otherwise | 0 |
| E-DPCCH # code words | | 1024, no optimization based on prior knowledge of valid code words. | |
| Physical channels to be turned on | | DPCCH, E-DPDCH and E-DPCCH | |

Table 8.19 Minimum Requirement for E-DPDCH

| Fixed Reference Channel | | Reference value, E_c/N_0 (dB), for $R \geq 30\%$ and $R \geq 70\%$ of maximum information bit rate | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|---|------|------|-------|------|------|-------|----------------------|------------------|
| | | FRC1 | FRC2 | FRC3 | FRC4 | FRC5 | FRC6 | FRC7 | FRC8 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Non E-DPCCH boosting | E-DPCCH Boosting |
| Pedestrian A without RX diversity | 30% | -2.4 | 0.8 | 2.4 | -7.1 | -4.4 | -1.4 | -15.0 | NA | NA |
| | 70% | 3.7 | 7.1 | 9.1 | -0.6 | 2.1 | 5.2 | -8.4 | 16.2 | 16.9 |
| Pedestrian A with RX diversity | 30% | -6.2 | -3.1 | -1.4 | -10.6 | -8.0 | -5.0 | -18.3 | NA | NA |
| | 70% | -1.0 | 2.2 | 4.1 | -5.2 | -2.6 | 0.2 | -13.3 | 10.1 | 10.4 |
| Pedestrian B without RX diversity* | 30% | -2.5 | 1.1 | 3.5 | -7.5 | -4.7 | -1.3 | -13.6 | NA | NA |
| | 70% | 3.9 | NA | NA | -2.1 | 0.9 | 5.3 | -10.1 | NA | NA |
| Pedestrian B with RX diversity* | 30% | -6.1 | -3.1 | -1.0 | -10.7 | -8.1 | -4.9 | -18.0 | NA | NA |
| | 70% | -0.3 | 3.9 | 8.2 | -5.7 | -2.9 | 0.7 | -13.8 | 12.4 | 13.1 |
| Vehicular 30 without RX diversity* | 30% | -2.5 | 1.0 | 3.2 | -7.5 | -4.6 | -1.4 | -14.3 | NA | NA |
| | 70% | 4.9 | NA | NA | -1.7 | 1.4 | 5.8 | -10.1 | NA | NA |
| Vehicular 30 with RX diversity* | 30% | -6.1 | -2.9 | -0.9 | -10.7 | -8.0 | -4.9 | -17.6 | NA | NA |
| | 70% | 0.6 | 4.7 | 8.8 | -5.4 | -2.6 | 1.0 | -13.7 | 13.3 | 13.6 |
| Vehicular 120 without RX diversity* | 30% | -2.1 | 1.3 | 3.6 | -7.3 | -4.2 | -1.2 | -14.0 | NA | NA |
| | 70% | 5.1 | NA | NA | -1.3 | 1.5 | 6.1 | -10.1 | NA | NA |
| Vehicular 120 with RX diversity* | 30% | -5.7 | -2.6 | -0.5 | -10.4 | -7.6 | -4.3 | -17.0 | NA | NA |
| | 70% | 0.7 | 5.0 | 9.5 | -5.1 | -2.3 | 1.2 | -13.2 | NA | NA |

* Not applicable for Home BS

8.12 Performance of signaling detection for E-DPCCH in multipath fading condition

The performance requirement of the E-DPCCH in multi path fading condition is determined by the false alarm rate and the missed detection rate. For the test parameters specified in Table 8.20, the minimum requirements are specified in Table 8.21 and 8.22.

Table 8.20: Test parameters for testing E-DPCCH

| Parameter | Unit | Test |
|---|------|---|
| Power control | | Off |
| E-DPCCH # code words | | 1024, no optimization based on prior knowledge of valid code words. |
| Physical channels to be turned on for missed detection test | | DPCCH, E-DPDCH and E-DPCCH |
| Physical channels to be turned on for false alarm test | | DPCCH |

Table 8.21: Performance requirements for E-DPCCH false alarm

| Propagation conditions | Received E_c/N_0 | | Required detection probability |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|----------|--------------------------------|
| | FRC1 | FRC4 | |
| Pedestrian A without RX diversity | -1.6 dB | -5.0 dB | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| Pedestrian A with RX diversity | -11.2 dB | -12.3 dB | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| Pedestrian B without RX diversity* | -13.8 dB | -15.2 dB | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| Pedestrian B with RX diversity* | -16.4 dB | -17.6 dB | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| Vehicular 30 without RX diversity* | -12.1 dB | -16.7 dB | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| Vehicular 30 with RX diversity* | -15.7 dB | -18.6 dB | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| Vehicular 120 without RX diversity* | -13.8 dB | -18.3 dB | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| Vehicular 120 with RX diversity* | -17.1 dB | -19.6 dB | $< 10^{-2}$ |

* Not applicable for Home BS

Table 8.22: Performance requirements for E-DPCCH missed detection

| Propagation conditions | Received E_c/N_0 | | Required missed detection probability |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|
| | FRC1 | FRC4 | |
| Pedestrian A without RX diversity | 13.7 dB | 7.4 dB | $< 2 \cdot 10^{-3}$ |
| Pedestrian A with RX diversity | 1.2 dB | -2.8 dB | $< 2 \cdot 10^{-3}$ |
| Pedestrian B without RX diversity* | 1.5 dB | -2.8 dB | $< 2 \cdot 10^{-3}$ |
| Pedestrian B with RX diversity* | -4.0 dB | -8.1 dB | $< 2 \cdot 10^{-3}$ |
| Vehicular 30 without RX diversity* | 3.2 dB | -4.3 dB | $< 2 \cdot 10^{-3}$ |
| Vehicular 30 with RX diversity* | -3.3 dB | -9.1 dB | $< 2 \cdot 10^{-3}$ |
| Vehicular 120 without RX diversity* | 1.5 dB | -5.9 dB | $< 2 \cdot 10^{-3}$ |
| Vehicular 120 with RX diversity* | -4.7 dB | -10.1 dB | $< 2 \cdot 10^{-3}$ |

* Not applicable for Home BS

Annex A (normative): Measurement channels

A.1 Summary of UL reference measurement channels

The parameters for the UL reference measurement channels are specified in Table A.1 and the channel coding is detailed in figure A.2 through A.6 respectively. Note that for all cases, one DPCCH shall be attached to DPDCH(s).

Table A.1: Reference measurement channels for UL DCH

| Parameter | | DCH for DTCH / DCH for DCCH | | | | Unit |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|--------|---------|---------|----------|
| DPDCH | Information bit rate | 12.2/2.4 | 64/2.4 | 144/2.4 | 384/2.4 | kbps |
| | Physical channel | 60/15 | 240/15 | 480/15 | 960/15 | kbps |
| | Spreading factor | 64 | 16 | 8 | 4 | |
| | Repetition rate | 22/22 | 19/19 | 8/9 | -18/-17 | % |
| | Interleaving | 20 | 40 | 40 | 40 | ms |
| | Number of DPDCHs | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| DPCCH | Dedicated pilot | 6 | | | | bit/slot |
| | Power control | 2 | | | | bit/slot |
| | TFCI | 2 | | | | bit/slot |
| | Spreading factor | 256 | | | | |
| Power ratio of DPCCH/DPDCH | | -2.69 | -5.46 | -9.54 | -9.54 | dB |
| Amplitude ratio of DPCCH/DPDCH | | 0.7333 | 0.5333 | 0.3333 | 0.3333 | |

A.2 UL reference measurement channel for 12.2 kbps

The parameters for the UL reference measurement channel for 12.2 kbps are specified in Table A.2 and the channel coding is detailed in Figure A.2.

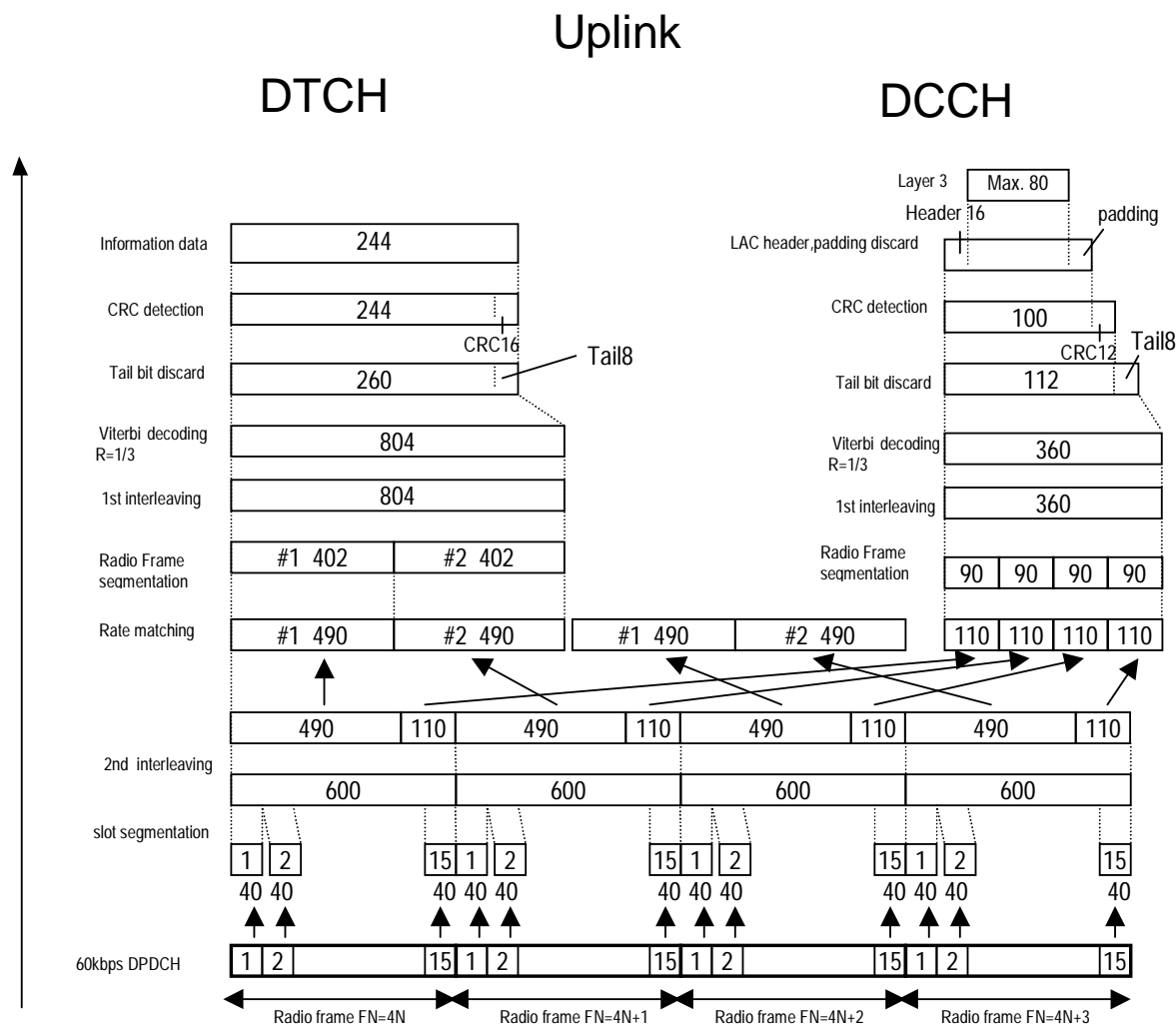


Figure A.2: Channel coding for the UL reference measurement channel (12.2 kbps)

Table A.2: UL reference measurement channel (12.2 kbps)

| Parameter | Level | Unit |
|----------------------|-------|------|
| Information bit rate | 12.2 | kbps |
| DPCH | 60 | kbps |
| Power control | Off | |
| TFCI | On | |
| Repetition | 22 | % |

A.3 UL reference measurement channel for 64 kbps

The parameters for the UL reference measurement channel for 64 kbps are specified in Table A.3 and the channel coding is detailed in Figure A.3.

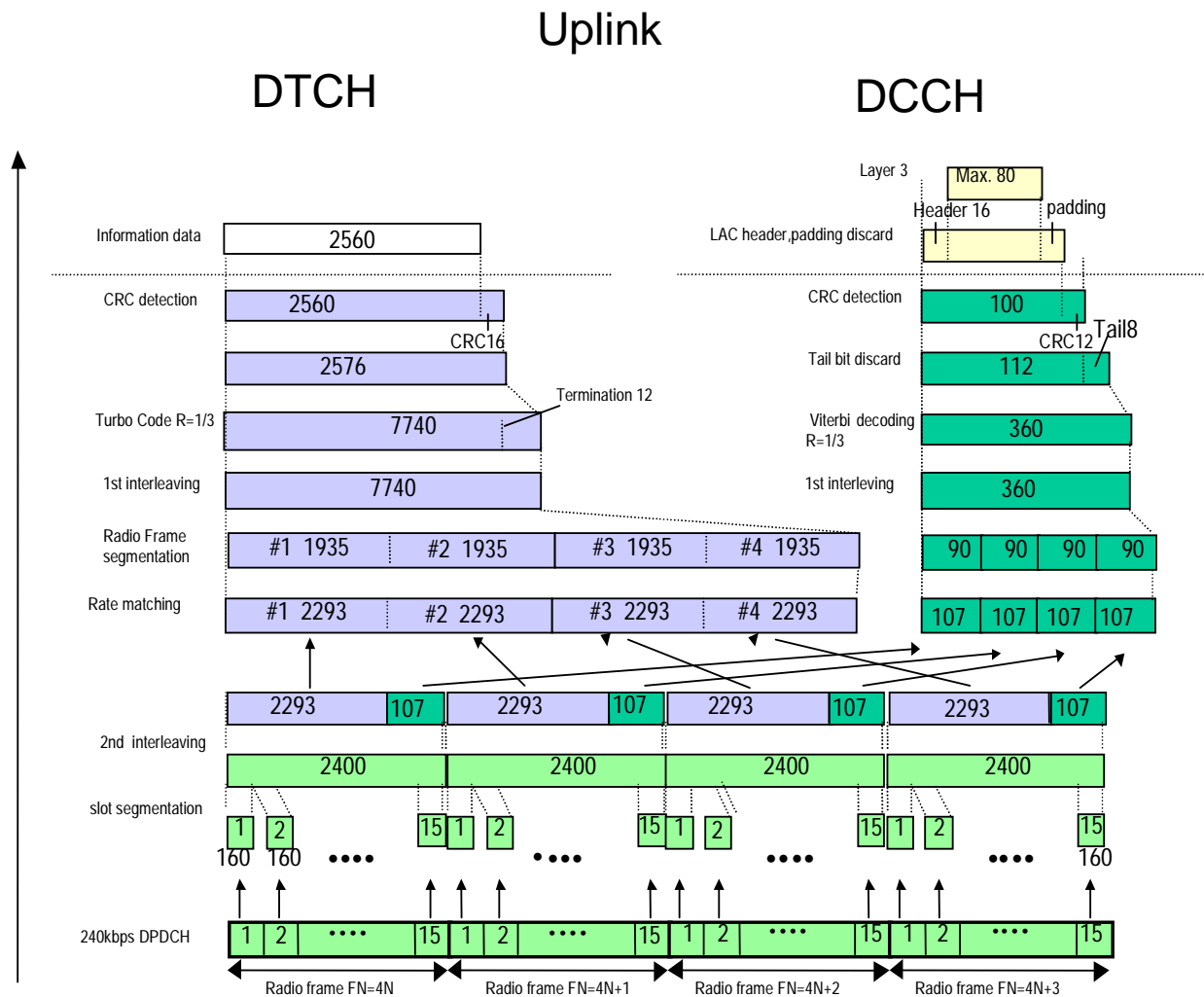


Figure A.3: Channel coding for the UL reference measurement channel (64 kbps)

Table A.3: UL reference measurement channel (64kbps)

| Parameter | Level | Unit |
|----------------------|-------|------|
| Information bit rate | 64 | kbps |
| DPCH | 240 | kbps |
| Power control | Off | |
| TFCI | On | |
| Repetition | 19 | % |

A.4 UL reference measurement channel for 144 kbps

The parameters for the UL reference measurement channel for 144 kbps are specified in Table A.4 and the channel coding is detailed in Figure A.4.

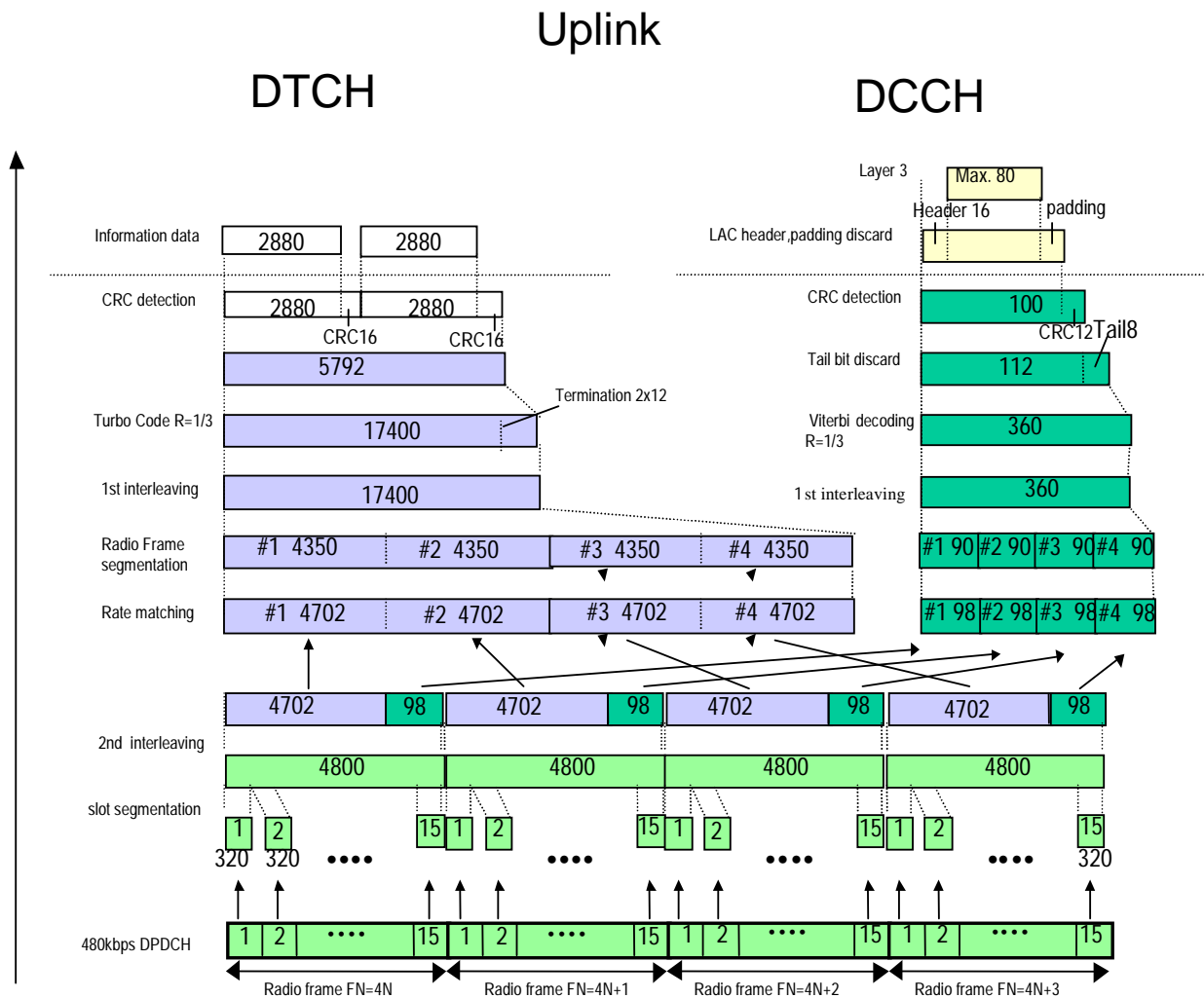


Figure A.4: Channel coding for the UL reference measurement channel (144 kbps)

Table A.4: UL reference measurement channel (144kbps)

| Parameter | Level | Unit |
|----------------------|-------|------|
| Information bit rate | 144 | Kbps |
| DPCH | 480 | Kbps |
| Power control | Off | |
| TFCI | On | |
| Repetition | 8 | % |

A.5 UL reference measurement channel for 384 kbps

The parameters for the UL reference measurement channel for 384 kbps are specified in Table A.5 and the channel coding is detailed in Figure A.5.

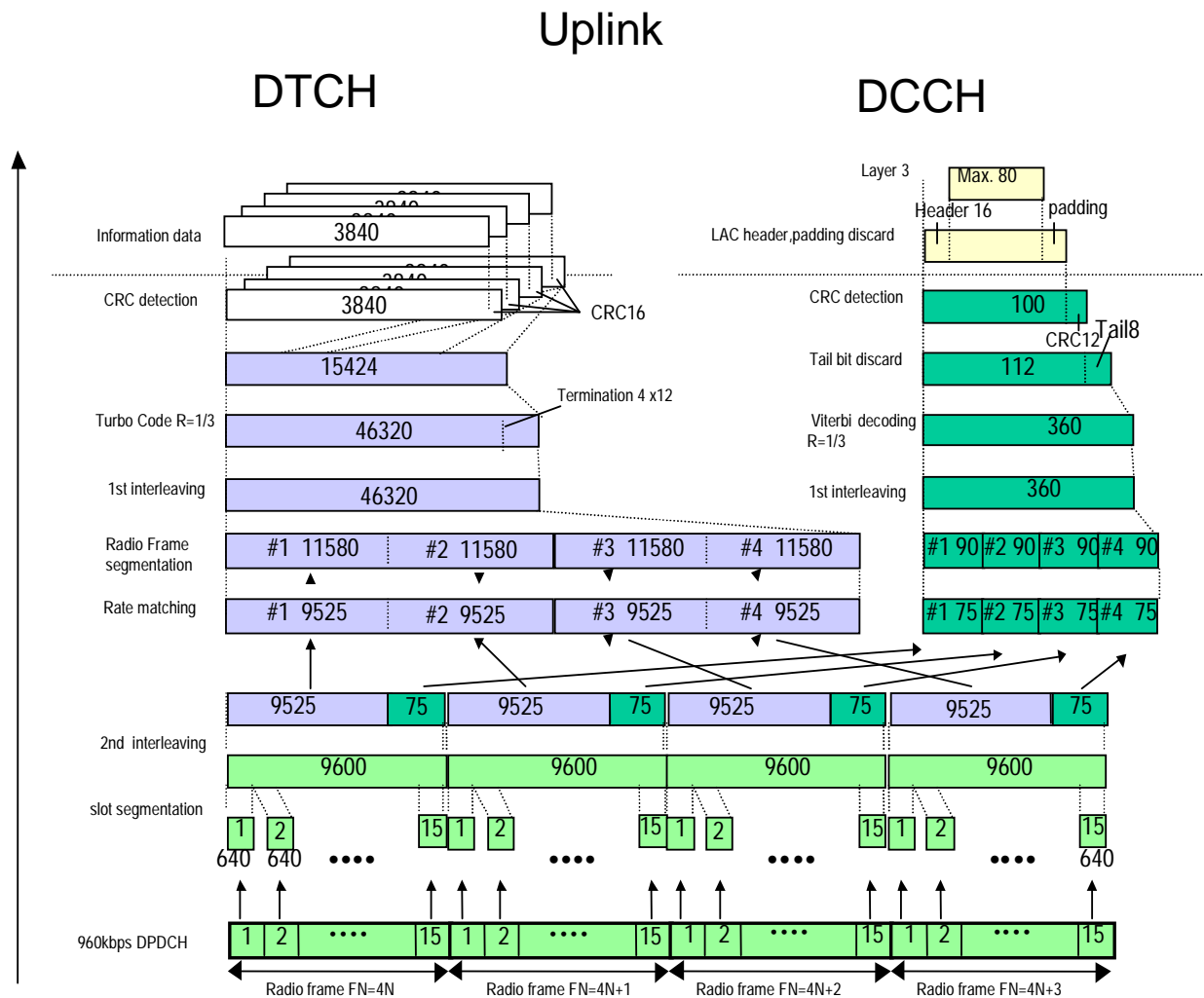


Figure A.5: Channel coding for the UL reference measurement channel (384 kbps)

Table A.5: UL reference measurement channel (384kbps)

| Parameter | Level | Unit |
|----------------------|-------|------|
| Information bit rate | 384 | Kbps |
| DPCH | 960 | Kbps |
| Power control | Off | |
| TFCI | On | |
| Puncturing | 18 | % |

A.6 (void)

Figure A.6: (void)

Table A.6: (void)

A.7 Reference measurement channels for UL RACH

The parameters for the UL RACH reference measurement channels are specified in Table A.7.

Table A.7: Reference measurement channels for UL RACH

| Parameter | | | Unit |
|---|---|---------------------|-------|
| RACH | CRC | 16 | bits |
| | Channel Coding | Rate ½ conv. coding | |
| | TTI | 20 | ms |
| | TB size | 168, 360 | bits |
| | Rate Matching | Repetition | |
| | Number of diversity antennas | 2 | |
| | Preamble detection window size | 256 | chips |
| | Ratio of preamble power and total message power | 0 | dB |
| Power ratio of RACH Control/Data TB = 168 | | -2.69 | dB |
| Power ratio of Control/Data TB = 360 | | -3.52 | dB |

A.8 Reference measurement channel for HS-DPCCH

The parameters for the UL HS-DPCCH reference measurement channel are specified in Table A.8.

Table A.8: Reference measurement channel for HS-DPCCH

| Parameter | | | Unit | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|--------|-----------|
| DPDCH | DTCH | Information bit rate | 12.2 | kbps |
| | | Physical channel | 60 | kbps |
| | | Repetition rate | 22 | % |
| | DCCH | Information bit rate | 2.4 | kbps |
| | | Physical channel | 15 | kbps |
| | | Repetition rate | 22 | % |
| | Spreading factor | | 64 | |
| | Interleaving | | 20 | ms |
| | Number of DPDCHs | | 1 | |
| DPCCH | Dedicated pilot | | 6 | bits/slot |
| | Power control | | 2 | bits/slot |
| | TFCI | | 2 | bits/slot |
| | Spreading factor | | 256 | |
| Power ratio of DPCCH/DPDCH | | -2.69 | dB | |
| Amplitude ratio of DPCCH/DPDCH | | 0.7333 | | |
| Closed loop power control | | OFF | | |
| HS-DPCCH repetition | | 1 | | |
| HS-DPCCH power offset to DPCCH | | 0 | dB | |
| HS-DPCCH timing offset to DPCCH | | 0 | symbol | |

DPDCH/DPCCH are same as 12.2kbps reference measurement channel specified in Annex A.2.

A.8A Reference measurement channel for HS-DPCCH for 4C-HSDPA

The parameters for the UL 4C-HSDPA HS-DPCCH reference measurement channels are specified in Table A.8A. For RRC configuration, 0 dB shall be used for HS-DPCCH power offset to DPCCH in the test. In the reference measurement channels, HS-DPCCH power offset to DPCCH in Table A.8A shall be used for the waveform during the test as per the rule in Table 2b in Section 5.1.2.5A in TS 25.214 [12].

Table A.8A: Reference measurement channels for 4C-HSDPA HS-DPCCH

| Test Configuration | | Parameter | | | | | Unit | |
|---|------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|--------|-----------|
| | | 4/4/4 | 4/4/2 | 3/3/3 | 3/2/1 | 3/3/0 | | |
| DPDCH | DTCH | Information bit rate | 12.2 | | | | | kbps |
| | | Physical channel | 60 | | | | | kbps |
| | | Repetition rate | 22 | | | | | % |
| | DCCH | Information bit rate | 2.4 | | | | | kbps |
| | | Physical channel | 15 | | | | | kbps |
| | | Repetition rate | 22 | | | | | % |
| | Spreading factor | | 64 | | | | | |
| | Interleaving | | 20 | | | | | Ms |
| Number of DPDCHs | | 1 | | | | | | |
| DPCCH | Dedicated pilot | | 6 | | | | | bits/slot |
| | Power control | | 2 | | | | | bits/slot |
| | TFCI | | 2 | | | | | bits/slot |
| | Spreading factor | | 256 | | | | | |
| Power ratio of DPCCH/DPDCH | | -2.69 | | | | | dB | |
| Amplitude ratio of DPCCH/DPDCH | | 0.7333 | | | | | | |
| Closed loop power control | | OFF | | | | | | |
| HS-DPCCH repetition | | 1 | | | | | | |
| HS-DPCCH power offset to DPCCH | | 4.08 | 2.05 | 4.08 | 2.05 | 2.05 | dB | |
| HS-DPCCH timing offset to DPCCH | | 0 | | | | | Symbol | |
| HS-DPCCH spreading factor | | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 256 | | |
| Secondary_Cell_Enabled | | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | |
| Secondary_Cell_Active | | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | |
| Number of MIMO carriers | | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | | |
| Codebook | | Rel10 DC-MIMO codebook | Rel10 DC-MIMO codebook repeated | Rel10 DC-MIMO codebook | Rel10 DC-MIMO codebook repeated | Rel10 TC-MIMO codebook | | |
| | | Notes 2 | | Notes 3 | Note 3 | | | |
| <p>Note 1: Test configuration X/Y/Z denotes X number of carriers configured, Y number of active carriers, and Z number of carriers configured as MIMO out of Y carriers. However, the configuration during the test follows Table 8.17C.</p> <p>Note 2: If the NodeB is not capable of MIMO on all 4 active carriers, the maximum supportable number of MIMO carriers is configured.</p> <p>Note 3: Optional: Applies only if the NodeB is not capable of simultaneous 4 carrier operation.</p> | | | | | | | | |

A.9 Summary of E-DPDCH Fixed reference channels

Table A.9

| Fixed Ref Channel | TTI [ms] | N_{INF} | SF ₁ | SF ₂ | SF ₃ | SF ₄ | N_{BIN} | Coding rate | Max inf bit rate [kbps] |
|-------------------|----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------|-------------------------|
| FRC1 | 2 | 2706 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3840 | 0.705 | 1353.0 |
| FRC2 | 2 | 5412 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 7680 | 0.705 | 2706.0 |
| FRC3 | 2 | 8100 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 11520 | 0.703 | 4050.0 |
| FRC4 | 10 | 5076 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9600 | 0.529 | 507.6 |
| FRC5 | 10 | 9780 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 19200 | 0.509 | 978.0 |
| FRC6 | 10 | 19278 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 38400 | 0.502 | 1927.8 |
| FRC7 | 10 | 690 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2400 | 0.288 | 69.0 |
| FRC8 | 2 | 16218 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 23040 | 0.704 | 8109.0 |

A.10 E-DPDCH Fixed reference channel 1 (FRC1)

Table A.10

| Parameter | Unit | Value |
|---|------------------------------|---|
| Maximum. Inf. Bit Rate | kbps | 1353.0 |
| TTI | ms | 2 |
| Number of HARQ Processes | Processes | 8 |
| Information Bit Payload (N_{INF}) | Bits | 2706 |
| Binary Channel Bits per TTI (N_{BIN}) (3840 / SF x TTI sum for all channels) | Bits | 3840 |
| Coding Rate (N_{INF} / N_{BIN}) | | 0.705 |
| Physical Channel Codes | SF for each physical channel | {4,4} |
| E-DPDCH testing: E-DPDCH/DPCCH power ratio E-DPCCH/DPCCH power ratio | dB dB dB dB | Diversity: 8.94 Non-diversity: 12.04 Diversity: 2.05 Non-diversity: 6.02 E-DPDCH /DPCCH power ratio is calculated for a single E-DPDCH. |
| E-DPCCH missed detection testing: E-DPDCH/DPCCH power ratio E-DPCCH/DPCCH power ratio | dB dB dB dB | Diversity: 8.94 Non-diversity: 12.04 Diversity: -1.94 Non-diversity: 0.00 |

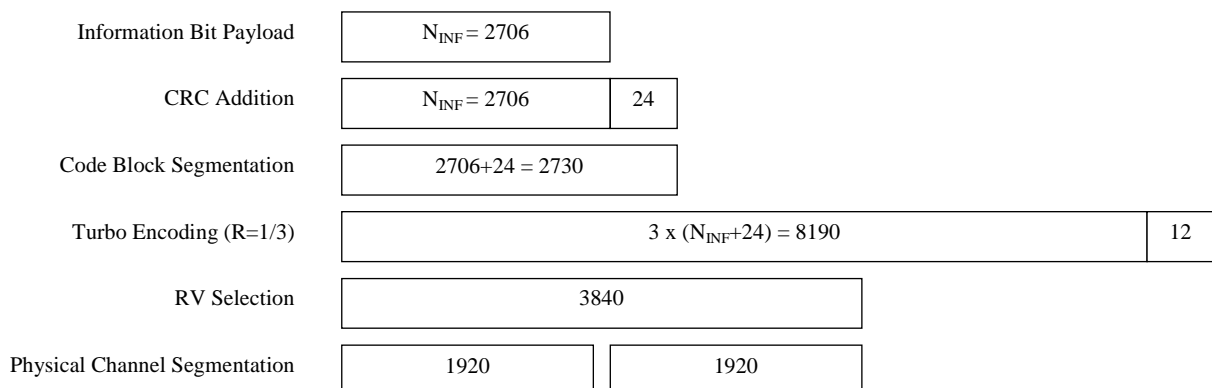


Figure A.10

A.11 E-DPDCH Fixed reference channel 2 (FRC2)

Table A.11

| Parameter | Unit | Value |
|---|------------------------------|--|
| Maximum. Inf. Bit Rate | kbps | 2706.0 |
| TTI | ms | 2 |
| Number of HARQ Processes | Processes | 8 |
| Information Bit Payload (N_{INF}) | Bits | 5412 |
| Binary Channel Bits per TTI (N_{BIN}) (3840 / SF x TTI sum for all channels) | Bits | 7680 |
| Coding Rate (N_{INF} / N_{BIN}) | | 0.705 |
| Physical Channel Codes | SF for each physical channel | {2,2} |
| E-DPDCH testing: E-DPDCH/DPCCH power ratio | dB | Diversity: 9.92 Non-diversity: 13.00 |
| E-DPCCH/DPCCH power ratio | dB | Diversity: 4.08 Non-diversity: 6.02 |
| | | E-DPDCH /DPCCH power ratio is calculated for a single E-DPDCH. |

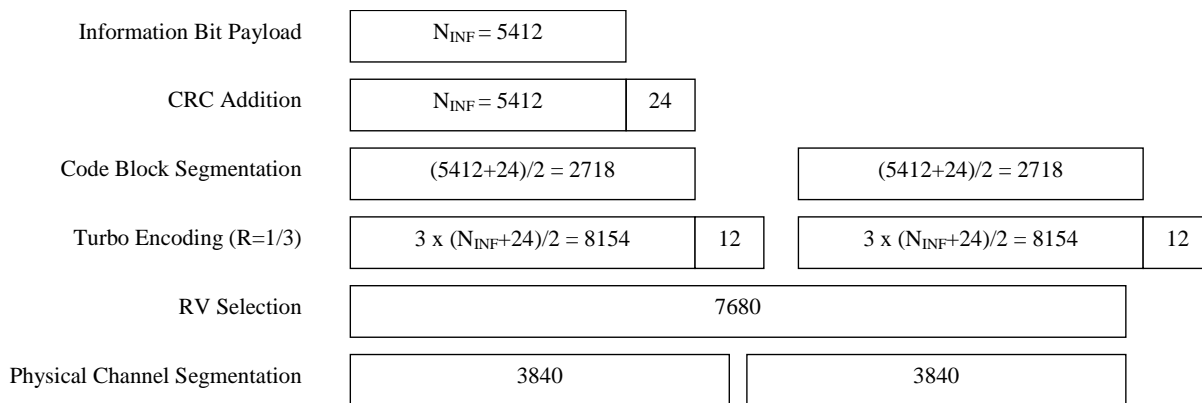


Figure A.11

A.12 E-DPDCH Fixed reference channel 3 (FRC3)

Table A.12

| Parameter | Unit | Value |
|---|------------------------------|---|
| Maximum. Inf. Bit Rate | kbps | 4050.0 |
| TTI | ms | 2 |
| Number of HARQ Processes | Processes | 8 |
| Information Bit Payload (N_{INF}) | Bits | 8100 |
| Binary Channel Bits per TTI (N_{BIN}) (3840 / SF x TTI sum for all channels) | Bits | 11520 |
| Coding Rate (N_{INF} / N_{BIN}) | | 0.703 |
| Physical Channel Codes | SF for each physical channel | {2,2,4,4} |
| E-DPDCH testing: E-DPDCH/DPCCH power ratio E-DPCCH/DPCCH power ratio | dB dB dB dB | Diversity: 6.02 Non-diversity: 8.94 Diversity: 0.0 Non-diversity: 2.05 E-DPDCH/DPCCH power ratio is calculated for a single E-DPDCH with SF 4. The power of an E-DPDCH with SF2 is twice that of an E-DPDCH with SF4. |

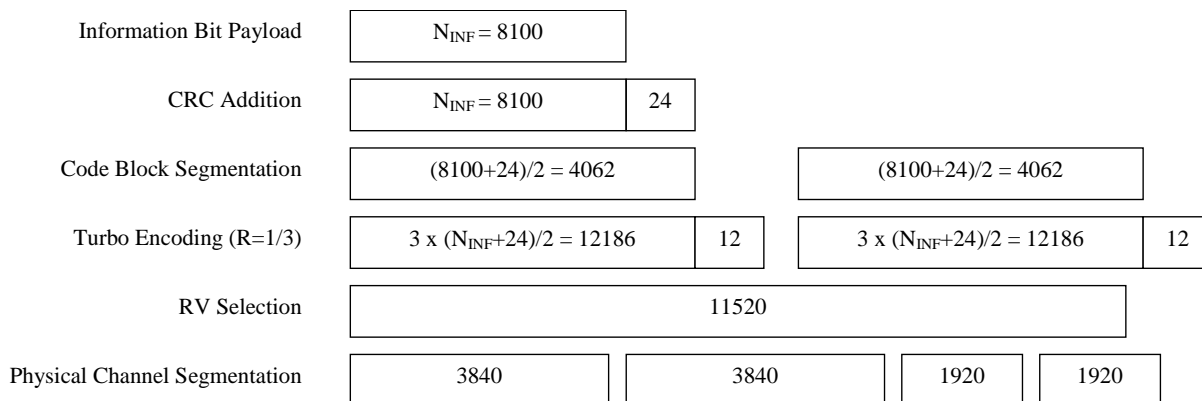


Figure A.12

A.13 E-DPDCH Fixed reference channel 4 (FRC4)

Table A.13

| Parameter | Unit | Value |
|---|------------------------------|--|
| Maximum. Inf. Bit Rate | kbps | 507.6 |
| TTI | ms | 10 |
| Number of HARQ Processes | Processes | 4 |
| Information Bit Payload (N_{INF}) | Bits | 5076 |
| Binary Channel Bits per TTI (N_{BIN}) ($3840 / SF \times TTI$ sum for all channels) | Bits | 9600 |
| Coding Rate (N_{INF} / N_{BIN}) | | 0.529 |
| Physical Channel Codes | SF for each physical channel | {4} |
| E-DPDCH testing: E-DPDCH/DPCCH power ratio | dB | Diversity: 8.94 Non-diversity: 12.04 |
| E-DPCCH/DPCCH power ratio | dB | Diversity: -1.94 Non-diversity: 0.0 |
| E-DPCCH missed detection testing: E-DPDCH/DPCCH power ratio | dB | Diversity: 8.94 Non-diversity: 12.04 |
| E-DPCCH/DPCCH power ratio | dB | Diversity: -7.96 Non-diversity: -5.46 |

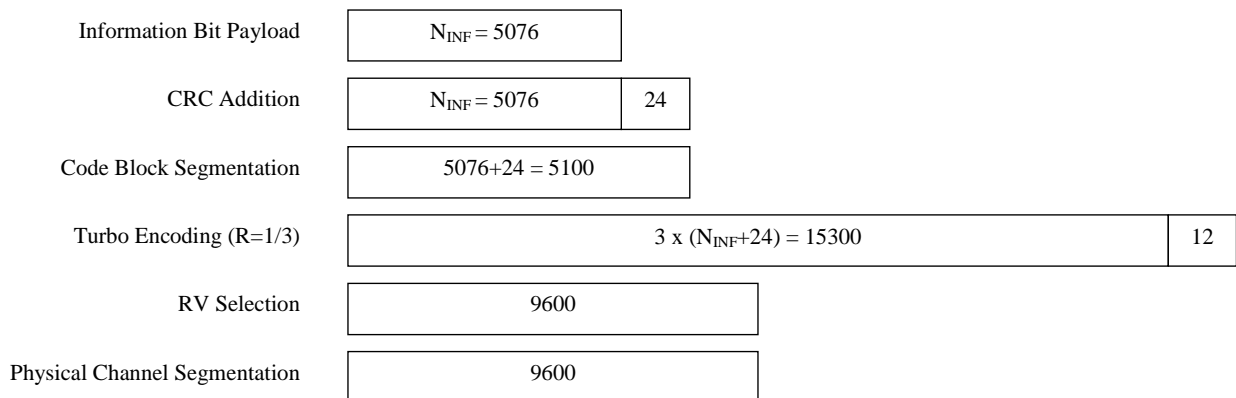


Figure A.13

A.14 E-DPDCH Fixed reference channel 5 (FRC5)

Table A.14

| Parameter | Unit | Value |
|---|------------------------------|---|
| Maximum. Inf. Bit Rate | kbps | 978.0 |
| TTI | ms | 10 |
| Number of HARQ Processes | Processes | 4 |
| Information Bit Payload (N_{INF}) | Bits | 9780 |
| Binary Channel Bits per TTI (N_{BIN}) (3840 / SF x TTI sum for all channels) | Bits | 19200 |
| Coding Rate (N_{INF} / N_{BIN}) | | 0.509 |
| Physical Channel Codes | SF for each physical channel | {4,4} |
| E-DPDCH testing: E-DPDCH/DPCCH power ratio E-DPCCH/DPCCH power ratio | dB dB dB dB | Diversity: 8.94 Non-diversity: 12.04 Diversity: -1.94 Non-diversity: 0.0 E-DPDCH /DPCCH power ratio is calculated for a single E-DPDCH. |

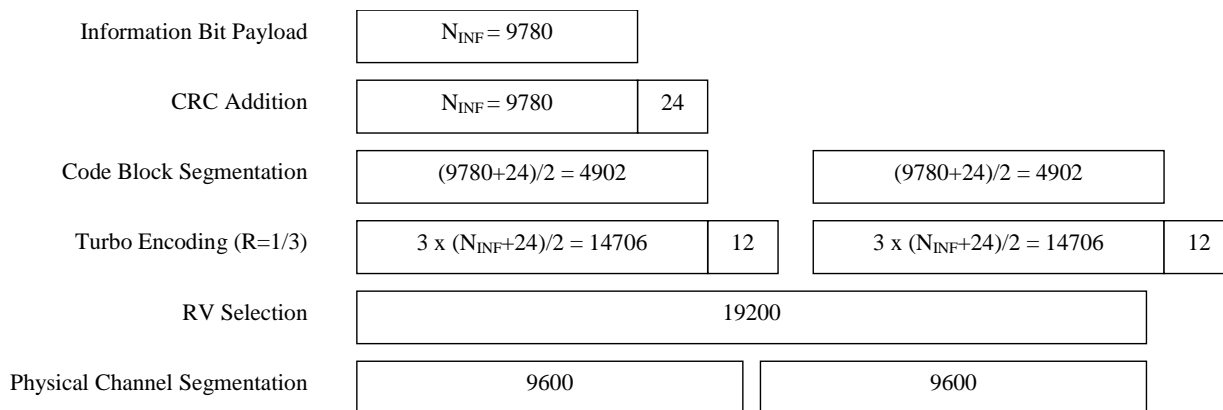


Figure A.14

A.15 E-DPDCH Fixed reference channel 6 (FRC6)

Table A.15

| Parameter | Unit | Value |
|---|------------------------------|--|
| Maximum. Inf. Bit Rate | kbps | 1927.8 |
| TTI | ms | 10 |
| Number of HARQ Processes | Processes | 4 |
| Information Bit Payload (N_{INF}) | Bits | 19278 |
| Binary Channel Bits per TTI (N_{BIN}) (3840 / SF x TTI sum for all channels) | Bits | 38400 |
| Coding Rate (N_{INF} / N_{BIN}) | | 0.502 |
| Physical Channel Codes | SF for each physical channel | {2,2} |
| E-DPDCH testing: E-DPDCH/DPCCH power ratio | dB | Diversity: 9.92 Non-diversity: 13.00 |
| E-DPCCH/DPCCH power ratio | dB | Diversity: -5.46 Non-diversity: -1.94 |
| | | E-DPDCH /DPCCH power ratio is calculated for a single E-DPDCH. |

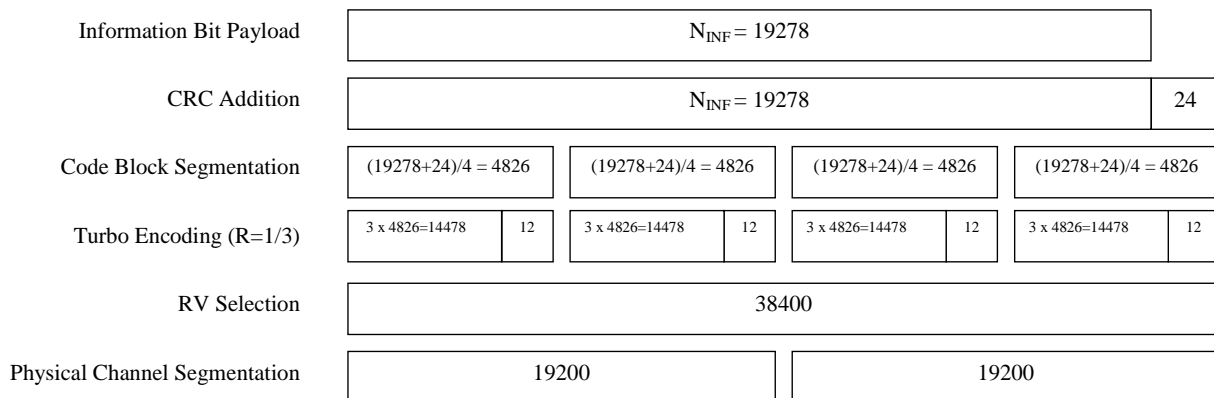


Figure A.15

A.16 E-DPDCH Fixed reference channel 7 (FRC7)

Table A.16

| Parameter | Unit | Value |
|---|------------------------------|--|
| Maximum. Inf. Bit Rate | kbps | 69.0 |
| TTI | ms | 10 |
| Number of HARQ Processes | Processes | 4 |
| Information Bit Payload (N_{INF}) | Bits | 690 |
| Binary Channel Bits per TTI (N_{BIN}) (3840 / SF x TTI sum for all channels) | Bits | 2400 |
| Coding Rate (N_{INF} / N_{BIN}) | | 0.288 |
| Physical Channel Codes | SF for each physical channel | {16} |
| E-DPDCH testing: E-DPDCH/DPCCH power ratio | dB | Diversity: 6.02 Non-diversity: 8.94 |
| E-DPCCH/DPCCH power ratio | dB | Diversity: 0.0 Non-diversity: 4.08 |

| | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|----|
| Information Bit Payload | $N_{INF} = 690$ | |
| CRC Addition | $N_{INF} = 690$ | 24 |
| Code Block Segmentation | $690+24 = 714$ | |
| Turbo Encoding (R=1/3) | $3 \times (N_{INF}+24) = 2142$ | |
| RV Selection | 2400 | |
| Physical Channel Segmentation | 2400 | |

Figure A.16

A.17 E-DPDCH Fixed reference channel 8 (FRC8)

Table A.17

| Parameter | Unit | Value |
|---|------------------------------|--|
| Modulation | | 16QAM |
| Maximum. Inf. Bit Rate | kbps | 8109.0 |
| TTI | ms | 2 |
| Number of HARQ Processes | Processes | 8 |
| Information Bit Payload (N_{INF}) | Bits | 16218 |
| Binary Channel Bits per TTI (N_{BIN}) ($3840 / SF \times TTI$ sum for all channels) | Bits | 23040 |
| Coding Rate (N_{INF} / N_{BIN}) | | 0.704 |
| Physical Channel Codes | SF for each physical channel | {2,2,4,4} |
| E-DPDCH testing: | | Non E-DPCCH boosting |
| E-DPDCH/DPCCH power ratio | dB | Diversity: 4.09 |
| E-DPCCH/DPCCH power ratio | dB | Non-diversity: 6.98 |
| | dB | Diversity: -9.54 |
| | dB | Non-diversity: -5.46 |
| $\Delta T2TP$ | dB | E-DPCCH Boosting |
| E-DPDCH/DPCCH power ratio | dB | Diversity: 12 |
| | dB | Non-diversity: 15 |
| E-DPCCH/DPCCH power ratio | dB | Diversity: 19.99 |
| | dB | Non-diversity: 22.00 |
| | dB | Diversity: 16.03 |
| | dB | Non-diversity: 14.09 |
| | | E-DPDCH/DPCCH power ratio is calculated for a single E-DPDCH with SF 4. The power of an E-DPDCH with SF2 is twice that of an E-DPDCH with SF4. |

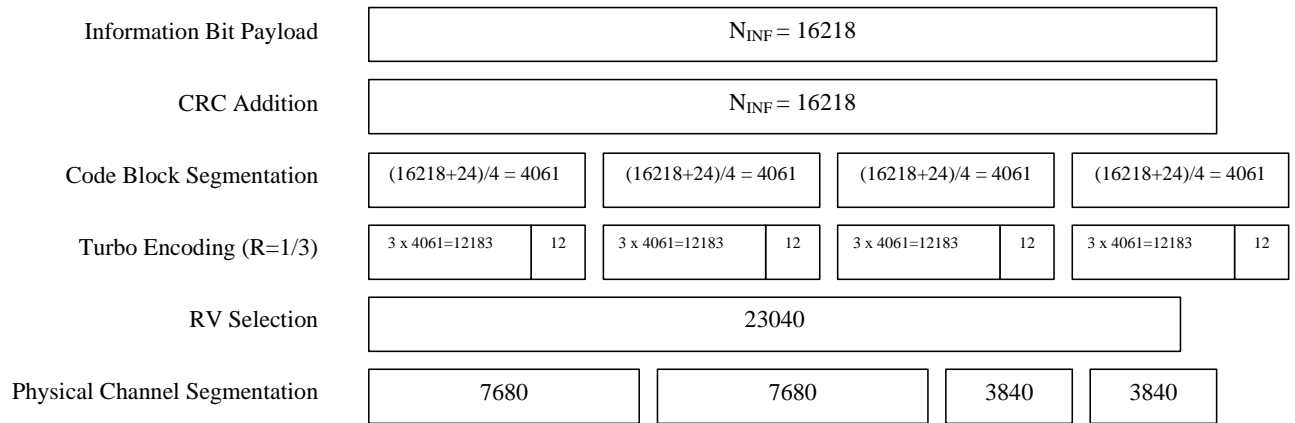


Figure A.17

Annex B (normative): Propagation conditions

B.1 Static propagation condition

The propagation for the static performance measurement is an Additive White Gaussian Noise (AWGN) environment. No fading or multi-paths exist for this propagation model.

B.2 Multi-path fading propagation conditions

Table B.1 shows propagation conditions that are used for the performance measurements in multi-path fading environment. All taps have classical Doppler spectrum, defined as:

$$(CLASS) \quad S(f) \propto 1/(1 - (f/f_D)^2)^{0.5} \quad \text{for } f \in [-f_D, f_D]$$

Table B.1: Propagation Conditions for Multi-path Fading Environments

| Case 1 | | Case 2 | | Case 3 | | Case 4 | |
|---|--------------------|---|--------------------|---|--------------------|--|--------------------|
| Speed for Band I, II, III, IV, IX, X, XXV 3 km/h | | Speed for Band I, II, III, IV, IX, X, XXV 3 km/h | | Speed for Band I, II, III, IV, IX, X, XXV 120 km/h | | Speed for Band I, II, III, IV, IX, X, XXV 250 km/h | |
| Speed for Band V, VI, VIII, XIX, XX, XXVI 7 km/h | | Speed for Band V, VI, VIII, XIX, XX, XXVI 7 km/h | | Speed for Band V, VI, VIII, XIX, XX, XXVI 280 km/h | | Speed for Band V, VI, VIII, XIX, XX, XXVI 583 km/h (Note 1) | |
| Speed for Band VII 2.3 km/h | | Speed for Band VII 2.3 km/h | | Speed for Band VII 92 km/h | | Speed for Band VII 192 km/h | |
| Speed for Band XI, XXI 4.1 km/h | | Speed for Band XI, XXI 4.1 km/h | | Speed for Band XI, XXI 166 km/h | | Speed for Band XI, XXI 345 km/h (Note 1) | |
| Speed for Band XII, XIII, XIV 8 km/h | | Speed for Band XII, XIII, XIV 8 km/h | | Speed for Band XII, XIII, XIV 320 km/h | | Speed for Band XII, XIII, XIV 668 km/h | |
| Speed for Band XXII: 1.7 km/h | | Speed for Band XXII: 1.7 km/h | | Speed for Band XXII: 69 km/h | | Speed for Band XXII: 143 km/h | |
| Relative Delay [ns] | Average Power [dB] | Relative Delay [ns] | Average Power [dB] | Relative Delay [ns] | Average Power [dB] | Relative Delay [ns] | Average Power [dB] |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 976 | -10 | 976 | 0 | 260 | -3 | 260 | -3 |
| | | 20000 | 0 | 521 | -6 | 521 | -6 |
| | | | | 781 | -9 | 781 | -9 |

NOTE 1: Speed above 250km/h is applicable to demodulation performance requirements only.

B.3 Moving propagation conditions

The dynamic propagation conditions for the test of the base band performance are non-fading channel models with two taps. The moving propagation condition has two tap, one static, Path0, and one moving, Path1. The time difference between the two paths is according Equation (B.1). The parameters for the equation are shown in Table B.2. The taps have equal strengths and equal phases.

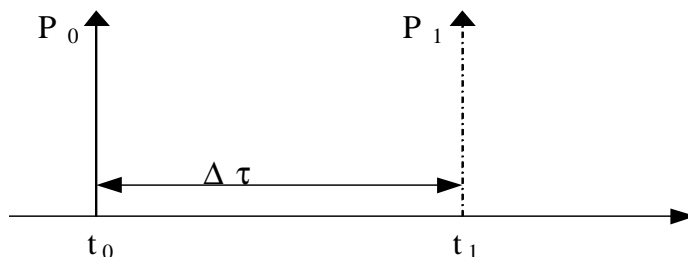


Figure B.1: The moving propagation conditions

$$\Delta\tau = B + \frac{A}{2}(1 + \sin(\Delta\omega \cdot t)) \tag{B.1}$$

Table B.2: Parameters for moving propagation

| Parameter | Value |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| A | 5 μs |
| B | 1 μs |
| Δω | 40·10 ⁻³ s ⁻¹ |

B.4 Birth-Death propagation conditions

The dynamic propagation conditions for the test of the baseband performance is a non-fading propagation channel with two taps. The birth-death propagation conditions has two taps, Path1 and Path2 which alternate between 'birth' and 'death'. The positions the paths appear are randomly selected with an equal probability rate and are shown in Figure B.2. For BS with receiver diversity, the same path positions shall be applied to both receiver antenna connectors, and the path switching times shall be synchronized on the two receiver antenna connectors, but the AWGN signals applied to the two receiver antenna connectors shall be uncorrelated.

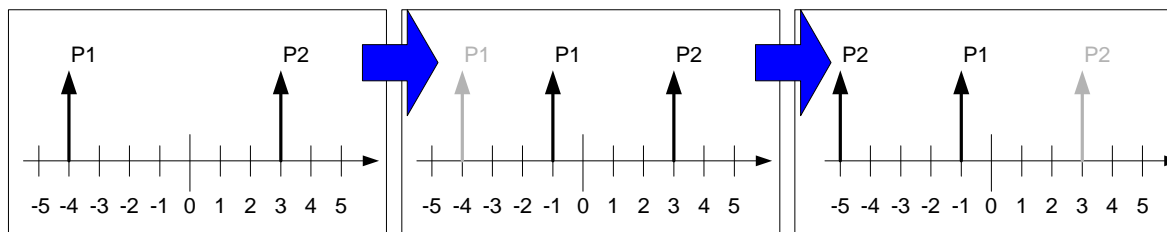


Figure B.2: Birth death propagation sequence

1. Two paths, Path1 and Path2 are randomly selected from the group [-5, -4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5] μs. The paths have equal magnitudes and equal phases.
2. After 191 ms, Path1 vanishes and reappears immediately at a new location randomly selected from the group [-5, -4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5] μs but excludes the point Path2. The magnitudes and the phases of the tap coefficients of Path 1 and Path 2 shall remain unaltered.
3. After an additional 191 ms, Path2 vanishes and reappears immediately at a new location randomly selected from the group [-5, -4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5] μs but excludes the point Path1. The magnitudes and the phases of the tap coefficients of Path 1 and Path 2 shall remain unaltered.
4. The sequence in 2) and 3) is repeated.

B.4A High speed train conditions

High speed train conditions are as follows:

Scenario 1: Open space

Scenario 2: Tunnel with leaky cable

Scenario 3: Tunnel for multi-antennas

The high speed train conditions for the test of the baseband performance are 2 non fading propagation channels (scenario 1 and 3) and 1 fading propagation channel (scenario 2) with one tap. For BS with Rx diversity defined in scenario 1, the Doppler shift variation is the same between antennas.

For scenario 1 and 3, Doppler shift is given by:

$$f_s(t) = f_d \cos \theta(t) \quad (\text{B.2})$$

where $f_s(t)$ is the Doppler shift and f_d is the maximum Doppler frequency. The cosine of angle $\theta(t)$ is given by

$$\cos \theta(t) = \frac{D_s/2 - vt}{\sqrt{D_{\min}^2 + (D_s/2 - vt)^2}}, \quad 0 \leq t \leq D_s/v \quad (\text{B.3})$$

$$\cos \theta(t) = \frac{-1.5D_s + vt}{\sqrt{D_{\min}^2 + (-1.5D_s + vt)^2}}, \quad D_s/v < t \leq 2D_s/v \quad (\text{B.4})$$

$$\cos \theta(t) = \cos \theta(t \bmod (2D_s/v)), \quad t > 2D_s/v \quad (\text{B.5})$$

where $D_s/2$ is the initial distance of the train from BS, and D_{\min} is BS-Railway track distance, both in meters; v is the velocity of the train in m/s, t is time in seconds.

For scenario 2, Rician fading is considered where Rician factor, K is defined as the ratio between the dominant signal power and the variant of the other weaker signals.

Doppler shift and cosine angle is given by equation B.2 and B.3-B.5 respectively, where the required input parameters listed in table B.2A and the resulting Doppler shift shown in Figure B.3 and B.4 are applied for all frequency bands.

Table B.2A: Parameters for high speed train conditions

| Parameter | Value | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Scenario 1 | Scenario 2 | Scenario 3 |
| D_s | 1000 m | Infinity | 300 m |
| D_{min} | 50 m | - | 2 m |
| K | - | 10 dB | - |
| v | 350 km/h | 300 km/h | 300 km/h |
| f_d | 1340 Hz | 1150 Hz | 1150 Hz |

NOTE1: Parameters for HST conditions in table B.2A including f_d and Doppler shift trajectories presented on figures B.3 and B.4 were derived for Band1.

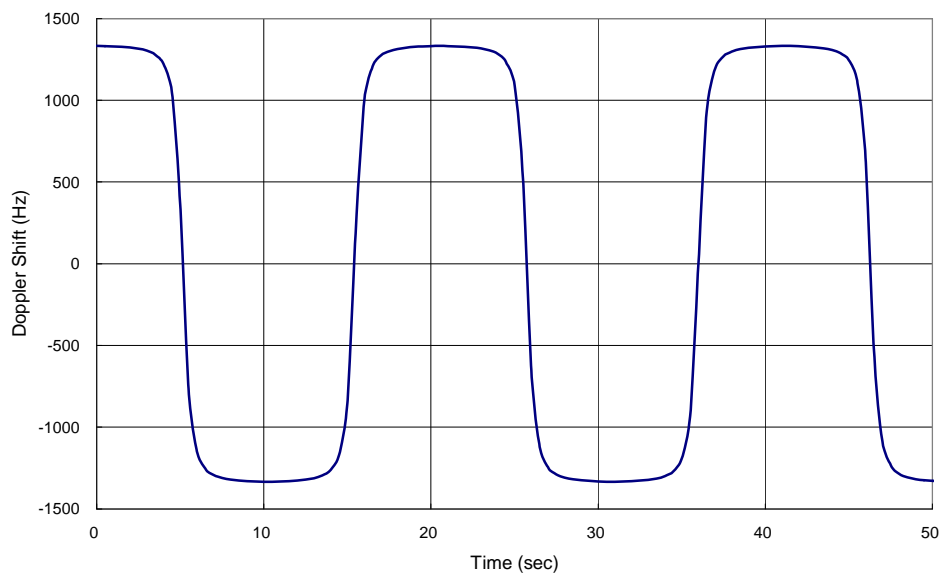


Figure B.3: Doppler shift trajectory for scenario 1

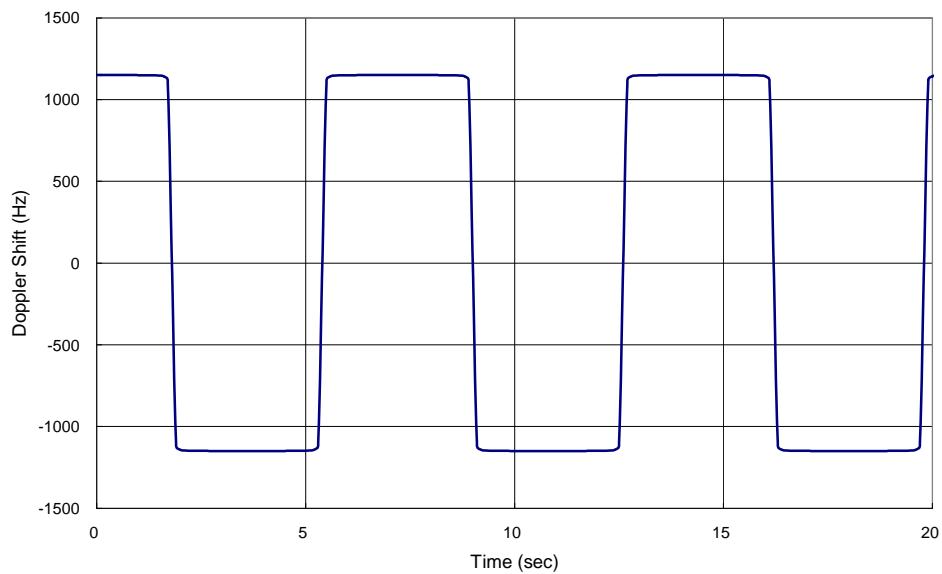


Figure B.4: Doppler shift trajectory for scenario 3

B.5 Multipath fading propagation conditions for E-DPDCH and E-DPCCH

Table B.3 shows propagation conditions that are used for E-DPDCH and E-DPCCH performance measurements in multipath fading environment. For DC-HSUPA requirements, the fading of the signals for each cell shall be independent.

Table B.3: Propagation Conditions for Multipath Fading Environments for E-DPDCH and E-DPCCH Performance Requirements

| ITU Pedestrian A Speed 3km/h (PA3) | | ITU Pedestrian B Speed 3km/h (PB3) | | ITU vehicular A Speed 30km/h (VA30) | | ITU vehicular A Speed 120km/h (VA120) | |
|---|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Speed for Band I, II, III, IV, IX, X, XXV 3 km/h | | Speed for Band I, II, III, IV, IX, X, XXV 3 km/h | | Speed for Band I, II, III, IV, IX, X, XXV 30 km/h | | Speed for Band I, II, III, IV, IX, X, XXV 120 km/h | |
| Speed for Band V, VI, VIII, XIX, XX, XXVI 7 km/h | | Speed for Band V, VI, VIII, XIX, XX, XXVI 7 km/h | | Speed for Band V, VI, VIII, XIX, XX, XXVI 71 km/h | | Speed for Band V, VI, VIII, XIX, XX, XXVI 282 km/h (Note 1) | |
| Speed for Band VII 2.3 km/h | | Speed for Band VII 2.3 km/h | | Speed for Band VII 23 km/h | | Speed for Band VII 92 km/h | |
| Speed for Band XI, XXI 4.1 km/h | | Speed for Band XI, XXI 4.1 km/h | | Speed for Band XI, XXI 41 km/h | | Speed for Band XI, XXI 166 km/h (Note 1) | |
| Speed for Band XII, XIII, XIV 8 km/h | | Speed for Band XII, XIII, XIV 8 km/h | | Speed for Band XII, XIII, XIV 80 km/h | | Speed for Band XII, XIII, XIV 320 km/h | |
| Speed for Band XXII: 1.7 km/h | | Speed for Band XXII: 1.7 km/h | | Speed for Band XXII: 17.1 km/h | | Speed for Band XXII: 69 km/h | |
| Relative Delay [ns] | Relative Mean Power [dB] | Relative Delay [ns] | Relative Mean Power [dB] | Relative Delay [ns] | Relative Mean Power [dB] | Relative Delay [ns] | Relative Mean Power [dB] |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 110 | -9.7 | 200 | -0.9 | 310 | -1.0 | 310 | -1.0 |
| 190 | -19.2 | 800 | -4.9 | 710 | -9.0 | 710 | -9.0 |
| 410 | -22.8 | 1200 | -8.0 | 1090 | -10.0 | 1090 | -10.0 |
| | | 2300 | -7.8 | 1730 | -15.0 | 1730 | -15.0 |
| | | 3700 | -23.9 | 2510 | -20.0 | 2510 | -20.0 |

NOTE 1: Speed above 120km/h is applicable to demodulation performance requirements only.

Annex C (normative): Characteristics of the W-CDMA interference signal

The W-CDMA interference signal shall be a DPCH containing the DPCCH and one DPDCH. The data content for each channelization code shall be uncorrelated with each other and to the wanted signal and spread and modulated according to clause 4 of TS25.213 [6]. Further characteristics of DPDCH and DPCCH are specified in table C.1.

Table C.1.: Characteristics of the W-CDMA interference signal

| Channel | Bit Rate | Spreading Factor | Channelization Code | Relative Power |
|----------------|--|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| DPDCH | 240 kbps | 16 | 4 | 0 dB |
| DPCCH | 15 kbps | 256 | 0 | -5.46 dB |
| NOTE: | The DPDCH and DPCCH settings are chosen to simulate a signal with realistic Peak to Average Ratio. | | | |

Annex D (normative): Regional requirement for protection of DTT

The European Communications Committee (ECC) has adopted the 'ECC Decision on harmonised conditions for Mobile/Fixed Communications Networks operating in the band 790-862 MHz' [9] applicable for BS operating in band XX. The decision defines a requirement for 'Out-of-block BEM baseline requirements for "mobile/fixed communications network" (MFCN) base stations within the spectrum allocated to the broadcasting (DTT) service', where three different cases A, B, and C for protecting broadcasting DTT are defined. These cases can be applied on a per-channel and/or per-region basis, i.e. for the same channel different cases can be applied in different geographic areas (e.g. area related to DTT coverage) and different cases can be applied to different channels in the same geographic area.

For band XX, compliance with the regulatory requirements in Europe referenced above can be assessed based on the manufacturer's declaration of $P_{EM,N}$ specified in subclause 6.6.2.1, together with the deployment characteristics. Maximum output Power in 10 MHz (P_{10MHz}) is also declared by the manufacturer. The parameters G_{ant} and N_{ant} are deployment specific parameters related to the deployment of the BS, where G_{ant} is the antenna gain and N_{ant} is the number of antennas.

For each channel (N) the EIRP level is calculated using: $P_{EIRP,N} = P_{EM,N} + G_{ant} + 10 \cdot \log(N_{ant})$. The regulatory requirement in [9] limits the EIRP level to the Maximum level in Table D-1 for the protection case(s) defined in the regulation.

Table D-1: EIRP limits for protection of broadcasting (DTT) service

| Case | Measurement filter centre frequency | Condition on BS maximum aggregate EIRP / 10 MHz, P_{EIRP_10MHz} (Note) | Maximum Level $P_{EIRP,N,MAX}$ | Measurement Bandwidth |
|--|--|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| A: for DTT frequencies where broadcasting is protected | $N \cdot 8 + 306$ MHz, $21 \leq N \leq 60$ | $P_{EIRP_10MHz} \geq 59$ dBm | 0 dBm | 8 MHz |
| | $N \cdot 8 + 306$ MHz, $21 \leq N \leq 60$ | $36 \leq P_{EIRP_10MHz} < 59$ dBm | $P_{EIRP_10MHz} - 59$ dBm | 8 MHz |
| | $N \cdot 8 + 306$ MHz, $21 \leq N \leq 60$ | $P_{EIRP_10MHz} < 36$ dBm | -23 dBm | 8 MHz |
| B: for DTT frequencies where broadcasting is subject to an intermediate level of protection | $N \cdot 8 + 306$ MHz, $21 \leq N \leq 60$ | $P_{EIRP_10MHz} \geq 59$ dBm | 10 dBm | 8 MHz |
| | $N \cdot 8 + 306$ MHz, $21 \leq N \leq 60$ | $36 \leq P_{EIRP_10MHz} < 59$ dBm | $P_{EIRP_10MHz} - 49$ dBm | 8 MHz |
| | $N \cdot 8 + 306$ MHz, $21 \leq N \leq 60$ | $P_{EIRP_10MHz} < 36$ dBm | -13 dBm | 8 MHz |
| C: for DTT frequencies where broadcasting is not protected | $N \cdot 8 + 306$ MHz, $21 \leq N \leq 60$ | N.A. | 22 dBm | 8 MHz |
| NOTE: P_{EIRP_10MHz} (dBm) is defined by the expression $P_{EIRP_10MHz} = P_{10MHz} + G_{ant} + 10 \cdot \log_{10}(N_{ant})$ | | | | |

Annex E (informative): Change History

| TSG | Doc | CR | R | Title | Cat | Curr | New | Work Item |
|-------|-----------|------|---|--|-----|-------|-------|---------------------------|
| 37 | | | | Rel-8 version created based on v7.8.0 | | | 8.0.0 | |
| 37 | RP-070658 | 0296 | | Introduction of UMTS1500 requirements (Rel-8) | B | 7.8.0 | 8.0.0 | RInImp8-UMTS1500 |
| 38 | RP-070936 | 0299 | 1 | Base station MIMO correction | A | 8.0.0 | 8.1.0 | MIMO-RF |
| 38 | RP-070937 | 0301 | | Spurious emission limits for coexistence with CDMA850 | A | 8.0.0 | 8.1.0 | TEI7 |
| 39 | RP-080120 | 0307 | | Correction to RX spurious emissions | A | 8.1.0 | 8.2.0 | TEI6 |
| 39 | RP-080124 | 0302 | 1 | Introduction of UMTS700 requirements (Band XII, XIII and XIV) in TS 25.104 | B | 8.1.0 | 8.2.0 | RInImp8-UMTS700 |
| 40 | RP-080326 | 0309 | 2 | Correction on emission requirements for protection of public safety operations | F | 8.2.0 | 8.3.0 | RInImp8-UMTS700 |
| 40 | RP-080326 | 0308 | | Correction to SEM references | F | 8.2.0 | 8.3.0 | TEI8 |
| 41 | RP-080633 | 312 | 1 | Transmitter characteristics of 3G Home NodeB | F | 8.3.0 | 8.4.0 | HNB-RF |
| 41 | RP-080633 | 313 | 1 | Receiver characteristics of 3G Home NodeB | F | 8.3.0 | 8.4.0 | HNB-RF |
| | | | | Editorial correction to Change History Table (previous two entries) [2008-10] | | 8.4.0 | 8.4.1 | HNB-RF |
| 42 | RP-080927 | 315 | 1 | Clarification of eNB HST propagation conditions (25.104, rel-8) | A | 8.4.1 | 8.5.0 | TEI7 |
| 42 | RP-080945 | 318 | 1 | HNB adjacent channel protection requirements | B | 8.4.1 | 8.5.0 | HNB-RF |
| 42 | RP-080945 | 321 | 1 | Regional requirement on Home Node B applicability | F | 8.4.1 | 8.5.0 | HNB-RF |
| 42 | RP-080948 | 316 | | 25.104 Modification due to DC-HSDPA | B | 8.4.1 | 8.5.0 | RANimp-DCHSDPA |
| 43 | RP-080192 | 322 | | Change bandwidth reference for ACLR limit for Home BS | F | 8.5.1 | 8.6.0 | HNB-RF |
| 43 | RP-090192 | 323 | | Clarification on 3G Home NodeB Transmit Power Conformance Testing for Adjacent Channel Protection | F | 8.5.1 | 8.6.0 | HNB-RF |
| 43 | RP-090195 | 324 | | 25.104 CR Tx-Rx frequency separation for DC-HSDPA | F | 8.5.1 | 8.6.0 | RANimp-DCHSDPA |
| 43 | RP-090197 | 325 | | Co-existence requirement for the band 1880MHz | F | 8.5.1 | 8.6.0 | RInImp9-UMTS1880TDD |
| 44 | RP-090553 | 328 | | Correction of local area base station coexistence spurious emission requirements | F | 8.6.0 | 8.7.0 | RInImp9-UMTS1880TDD |
| 44 | RP-090605 | 326 | | Correction on Home BS Output Power Requirements for Adjacent Channel Protection | F | 8.6.0 | 8.7.0 | HNB-RF |
| 44 | RP-090559 | 327 | | Introduction of Extended UMTS800 requirements | B | 8.7.0 | 9.0.0 | RInImp9-UMTSLTE800 |
| 45 | RP-090827 | 338 | 1 | Correction of DPCCH slot format for FRC8 | A | 9.0.0 | 9.1.0 | TEI7 |
| RP-46 | RP-091286 | 339 | | Introduction of Extended UMTS1500 requirements for TS25.104 (Technically endorsed at RAN 4 52bis in R4-093625) | B | 9.1.0 | 9.2.0 | UMTSLTE1500 |
| RP-46 | RP-091276 | 341 | | Testing in case of Rx diversity, Tx diversity and MIMO (Technically endorsed at RAN 4 52bis in R4-093982) | A | 9.1.0 | 9.2.0 | TEI8 |
| RP-46 | RP-091289 | 342 | | Introduction of BS requirements for DB-DC-HSDPA (Technically Endorsed in R4-52, R4-092697) | B | 9.1.0 | 9.2.0 | RANimp-MultiBand_DC_HSDPA |

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|-------|-----------|------|---|--|---|--------|--------|--------------------------|
| RP-46 | RP-091288 | 343 | | Introduction of the BS requirements for DC-HSUPA (Technically Endorsed in R4-52, R4-093332) | B | 9.1.0 | 9.2.0 | RANimp-DC_HSUPA |
| RP-46 | RP-091277 | 345 | | Corrections on blocking performance requirement for Medium range BS for Band XII to Band XIV | A | 9.1.0 | 9.2.0 | TEI8 |
| RP-46 | RP-091277 | 347 | | Corrections on additional spectrum emission limits for Bands XII, XIII, XIV | A | 9.1.0 | 9.2.0 | TEI8 |
| RP-46 | RP-091296 | 348 | 1 | Correction to the transmitter intermodulation | F | 9.1.0 | 9.2.0 | TEI9 |
| RP-46 | RP-091268 | 350 | 1 | Protection of E-UTRA for UTRA BS | A | 9.1.0 | 9.2.0 | LTE-RF |
| RP-46 | RP-091290 | 351 | 1 | Definition and minimum requirement for time alignment error for DC-HSDPA-MIMO | B | 9.1.0 | 9.2.0 | RANimp-DC_MIMO |
| RP-46 | RP-091296 | 356 | | Time alignment error definition correction for DC-HSDPA | A | 9.1.0 | 9.2.0 | TEI9 |
| RP-47 | RP-100272 | 360 | 1 | Clarification of time alignment error requirements | F | 9.2.0 | 9.3.0 | TEI9 |
| RP-47 | RP-100263 | 361 | 1 | Introduction of Band XX in 25.104 | B | 9.2.0 | 9.3.0 | RInImp9-UMTSLTE800E U |
| RP-47 | RP-100264 | 359 | | Corrections for Extended UMTS1500 requirements | F | 9.2.0 | 9.3.0 | UMTSLTE1500 |
| RP-47 | RP-100267 | 365 | | Tx-Rx frequency separation for DC-HSUPA | B | 9.2.0 | 9.3.0 | RANimp-DC_HSUPA |
| RP-48 | RP-100625 | 371 | | Clarification of applicability of requirements for multi-carrier BS | F | 9.3.0 | 9.4.0 | RInImp9-RFmulti |
| RP-48 | RP-100626 | 366 | | Correction of blocking performance requirement when co-located with BS in other bands (Band 20) | F | 9.3.0 | 9.4.0 | RInImp9-UMTSLTE800E U |
| RP-48 | RP-100631 | 370 | 1 | Co-existence with services in adjacent frequency bands | F | 9.3.0 | 9.4.0 | TEI9 |
| RP-49 | RP-100921 | 374 | 1 | Revision of Time Alignment Error requirement | C | 9.4.0 | 9.5.0 | 4C_HSDPA-Core |
| RP-49 | RP-100918 | 373 | | Corrections on Home BS spurious emission limits for co-existence with Home BS operating in other bands | A | 9.4.0 | 9.5.0 | HNB-RF |
| RP-50 | RP-101334 | 385 | 1 | Band XII channel arrangement correction on 25.104 | A | 9.5.0 | 9.6.0 | TEI8 |
| RP-50 | RP-101353 | 378 | 2 | Introduction of frequency bands for 4C-HSDPA | B | 9.6.0 | 10.0.0 | 4C_HSDPA-Core |
| RP-50 | RP-101353 | 382 | 1 | Revision of Time Alignment Error requirement | B | 9.6.0 | 10.0.0 | 4C_HSDPA-Core |
| RP-50 | RP-101361 | 379 | | Protection of E-UTRA Band 24 | B | 9.6.0 | 10.0.0 | L_Band_LTE_A TC_MSS-Core |
| RP-51 | RP-110355 | 0383 | 1 | DB-DC-HSDPA: New band combinations | B | 10.0.0 | 10.1.0 | DB_DC_HSDPA-Core |
| RP-51 | RP-110352 | 0395 | 1 | Correction of the test port description for TS 25.104 Rel-10 | F | 10.0.0 | 10.1.0 | TEI10 |
| RP-51 | RP-110352 | 0396 | 1 | UTRA BS Receiver spurious requirements for protection of other bands | F | 10.0.0 | 10.1.0 | TEI10 |
| RP-51 | RP-110352 | 0397 | 1 | Harmonization of co-existence/co-location requirements between 25.104 and 36.104 | F | 10.0.0 | 10.1.0 | TEI10 |
| RP-52 | RP-110812 | 401 | | Add 2GHz S-Band (Band 23) in 25.104 | B | 10.1.0 | 10.2.0 | S_Band_LTE_A TC_MSS-Core |
| RP-52 | RP-110788 | 404 | | Modifications to Band 3 to allow LTE Band 3 operation in Japan (Rel-10 TS25.104 CR) | A | 10.1.0 | 10.2.0 | TEI8 |
| RP-52 | RP-110804 | 405 | | Add coexistence requirements for expanded 1900MHz band in 25.104 | B | 10.1.0 | 10.2.0 | E1900_UB-Core |
| RP-52 | RP-110800 | 408 | | Introduction of S-CPICH power offset accuracy requirement | B | 10.1.0 | 10.2.0 | MIMO_HSDPA-Core |
| RP-53 | RP-111255 | 416 | | Add Band 42 and 43 for LTE 3500 (TDD) to TS 25.104 | B | 10.2.0 | 10.3.0 | RInImp8-UMTSLTE3500 |
| RP-53 | RP-111255 | 417 | | Add Band 22/XXII for LTE/UMTS 3500 (FDD) to TS 25.104 | B | 10.2.0 | 10.3.0 | RInImp8-UMTSLTE3500 |
| RP-53 | RP-111262 | 415 | | Co-existence requirements on TS 25.104 | F | 10.2.0 | 10.3.0 | TEI10 |

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|-------|-----------|------|---|--|---|--------|--------|-----------------------------|
| RP-53 | RP-111268 | 410 | 1 | Updating BS Coexistence table for Band 23 in 25.104 | B | 10.2.0 | 10.3.0 | S_Band_LTE_A TC_MSS-Core |
| RP-53 | RP-111270 | 411 | 1 | Introduction of HS-DPCCH detection requirements for 4C-HSDPA | B | 10.2.0 | 10.3.0 | 4C_HSDPA- Perf |
| RP-54 | RP-111734 | 596 | | Clarification of general blocking requirements for co-existence in TS 25.104 | F | 10.3.0 | 10.4.0 | TEI10 |
| RP-54 | RP-111687 | 598 | 2 | TX ON or OFF CR 25.104 | F | 10.3.0 | 10.4.0 | TEI10 |
| RP-54 | RP-111734 | 595 | | Band 42 and 43 for LTE 3500 (TDD) correction to TS 25.104 | F | 10.3.0 | 10.4.0 | TEI10 |
| RP-54 | RP-111696 | 597 | 1 | Introduction of new configuration for 4C-HSDPA | B | 10.4.0 | 11.0.0 | 4C_HSDPA_Co nfig-Core |
| RP-55 | RP-120302 | 599 | 3 | Introduction of non-contiguous operation for 4C-HSDPA | B | 11.0.0 | 11.1.0 | NC_4C_HSDP A-Core |
| RP-55 | RP-120301 | 607 | | MC DB HSDPA: Introduction of configurations I-2-VIII-2 and II-1-V-2 in TS 25.104 | B | 11.0.0 | 11.1.0 | HSDPA_DB_M C-Core |
| RP-55 | RP-120305 | 611 | | Introduction of Band 26/XXVI to TS 25.104 | B | 11.0.0 | 11.1.0 | e850_UB-Core |
| RP-55 | RP-120297 | 612 | | Correction of frequency range for spurious emission requirements | A | 11.0.0 | 11.1.0 | RInImp8- UMTSLTE3500 |
| RP-55 | RP-120338 | 0613 | | Addition of Band 23 HeNB specifications in 25.104 | A | 11.0.0 | 11.1.0 | S_Band_LTE_A TC_MSS-Core |
| RP-56 | RP-120787 | 614 | - | Corrections related to non-contiguous operation for 4C-HSDPA | B | 11.1.0 | 11.2.0 | NC_4C_HSDP A |
| RP-56 | RP-120786 | 615 | 1 | 8C-HSDPA: Introduction of BS Core Requirements in TS 25.104 | B | 11.1.0 | 11.2.0 | 8C_HSDPA- Core |
| RP-56 | RP-120783 | 617 | 1 | Update to Regional Requirements table 25.104 | A | 11.1.0 | 11.2.0 | TEI10 |
| RP-56 | RP-120771 | 621 | - | Introduction of Japanese Regulatory Requirements to W-CDMA Band VIII (R11) | A | 11.1.0 | 11.2.0 | TEI9 |
| RP-56 | RP-120795 | 622 | 1 | Co-location spurious emission requirement for LA BS in TS 25.104 | F | 11.1.0 | 11.2.0 | TEI11 |
| RP-56 | RP-120793 | 623 | 1 | Introduction of Band 28 | B | 11.1.0 | 11.2.0 | LTE_APAC700- Core |
| RP-56 | RP-120793 | 624 | - | Introduction of Band 44 | B | 11.1.0 | 11.2.0 | LTE_APAC700- Core |
| RP-56 | RP-120791 | 625 | 1 | Introduction of e850_LB (Band 27) to TS 25.104 | B | 11.1.0 | 11.2.0 | LTE_e850_LB- Core |
| RP-56 | RP-120766 | 629 | - | Correction of PHS protection requirements for TS 25.104 | A | 11.1.0 | 11.2.0 | TEI8 |
| RP-57 | RP-121314 | 630 | | Alignment of NC-4C-HSDPA configurations table | F | 11.2.0 | 11.3.0 | NC_4C_HSDP A-Core |
| RP-57 | RP-121314 | 631 | 1 | Correct f_offsetmax definition for a BS operating in non-contiguous spectrum in TS25.104 | F | 11.2.0 | 11.3.0 | NC_4C_HSDP A-Core |
| RP-57 | RP-121316 | 632 | | Update of B27 & B28 co-location spurious emission requirement for LA BS in 25.104 | F | 11.2.0 | 11.3.0 | LTE_APAC700- Core |
| RP-57 | RP-121300 | 636 | | Modifications of frequency ranges on spurious emission requirements for Band 6, 18, 19 | A | 11.2.0 | 11.3.0 | RInImp9- UMTSLTE800 |

History

| Document history | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| V11.3.0 | October 2012 | Publication |
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