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Base Station (BS) radio transmission and reception (TDD)
(3GPP TS 25.105 version 11.3.0 Release 11)**



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1 Scope

This document establishes the minimum RF characteristics of all three options of the TDD mode of UTRA. The three options are the 3.84 Mcps, 1.28 Mcps and 7.68 Mcps options respectively. The requirements are listed in different subsections only if the parameters deviate.

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.
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- 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] 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".
- [3] IEC 60721-3-3 (1994): "Classification of environmental conditions - Part 3: Classification of groups of environmental parameters and their severities - Section 3: Stationary use at weather protected locations".
- [4] IEC 60721-3-4 (1995): "Classification of environmental conditions - Part 3: Classification of groups of environmental parameters and their severities - Section 4: Stationary use at non-weather protected locations".
- [5] 3GPP TS 25.142: "Base station conformance testing (TDD)".
- [6] 3GPP TS 25.346: "Introduction of the Multimedia Broadcast/Multicast Service (MBMS) in the Radio Access Network (RAN)".
- [7] 3GPP TS 36.104: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Base Station (BS) radio transmission and reception".
- [8] 3GPP TR 25.942 "Radio Frequency RF System Scenarios".

3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

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

Base Station RF bandwidth: The bandwidth in which a Base Station transmits and receives multiple carriers simultaneously within each supported operating band.

Base Station RF bandwidth edge: The frequency of one of the edges of the Base Station RF bandwidth.

Power Spectral Density: The units of Power Spectral Density (PSD) are extensively used in this document. PSD is a function of power versus frequency and when integrated across a given bandwidth, the function represents the mean

power in such a bandwidth. When the mean power is normalised to (divided by) the chip-rate it represents the mean energy per chip. Some signals are directly defined in terms of energy per chip, (DPCH_Ec, Ec, and P-CCPCH_Ec) and others defined in terms of PSD (Io, Ioc, Ior and $\hat{I}or$). There also exist quantities that are a ratio of energy per chip to PSD (DPCH_Ec/Ior, Ec/Ior etc.). This is the common practice of relating energy magnitudes in communication systems.

It can be seen that if both energy magnitudes in the ratio are divided by time, the ratio is converted from an energy ratio to a power ratio, which is more useful from a measurement point of view. It follows that an energy per chip of X dBm/3.84 MHz (3.84 Mcps TDD option) or X dBm/1.28 MHz (1.28 Mcps TDD option) can be expressed as a mean power per chip of X dBm. Similarly, a signal PSD of Y dBm/3.84 MHz (3.84 Mcps TDD option) or Y dBm/1.28 MHz (1.28 Mcps TDD option) can be expressed as a signal power of Y dBm.

Mean power: When applied to a 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 a transmit timeslot excluding the guard period unless otherwise stated.

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

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

NOTE: The operating band(s) for an UTRA TDD BS is declared by the manufacturer according to the designations in subclause 5.2.

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: The RRC filtered mean power of a perfectly modulated 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.

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.

Inter RF bandwidth gap: The frequency gap between two consecutive RF bandwidths that corresponds to two supported operating bands respectively.

Multi-band Base Station: Base Station characterized by the ability of its transmitter and/or receiver to process two or more carriers in common active RF components simultaneously, where at least one carrier is configured at a different operating band than the other carrier(s).

Multi-band transmitter: Transmitter characterized by the ability to process two or more carriers in common active RF components simultaneously, where at least one carrier is configured at a different operating band than the other carrier(s).

Multi-band receiver: Receiver characterized by the ability to process two or more carriers in common active RF components simultaneously, where at least one carrier is configured at a different operating band than the other carrier(s).

Maximum output power: The mean power level per carrier of the base station measured at the antenna connector in a specified reference condition. The period of measurement shall be a transmit timeslot excluding the guard period.

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.

Synchronized operation: Operation of TDD in two different systems, where no simultaneous uplink and downlink occur.

Total power dynamic range: The difference between the maximum and the minimum output power of the base station for a specified reference condition.

Synchronized operation: Operation of TDD in two different systems, where no simultaneous uplink and downlink occur.

MBSFN-only operation: Operation of a dedicated carrier solely for the purposes of MBSFN transmission.

Unsynchronized operation: Operation of TDD in two different systems, where the conditions for synchronized operation are not met.

3.2 (void)

3.3 Abbreviations

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

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| ACIR | Adjacent Channel Interference Ratio |
| ACLR | Adjacent Channel Leakage power Ratio |
| ACS | Adjacent Channel Selectivity |
| BER | Bit Error Rate |
| BS | Base Station |
| CW | Continuous wave (unmodulated signal) |
| DL | Down link (forward link) |
| DPCH _o | A mechanism used to simulate an individual intracell interferer in the cell with one code and a spreading factor of 16 |
| $\frac{DPCH_o - E_c}{I_{or}}$ | The ratio of the average transmit energy per PN chip for the DPCH _o to the total transmit power spectral density of all users in the cell in one timeslot as measured at the BS antenna connector |
| EIRP | Effective Isotropic Radiated Power |
| FDD | Frequency Division Duplexing |
| FER | Frame Error Rate |
| HSUPA | High Speed Uplink Packet Access |
| IMB | Integrated Mobile Broadcast |
| I _{oc} | The power spectral density (integrated in a noise bandwidth equal to the chip rate and normalized to the chip rate) of a band limited white noise source (simulating interference from other cells) as measured at the BS antenna connector. |
| \hat{I}_{or} | The received power spectral density (integrated in a bandwidth (1+ α) times the chip rate and normalized to the chip rate) of all users in the cell in one timeslot as measured at the BS antenna connector |
| MBMS | Multimedia Broadcast Multicast Service |
| MBSFN | MBMS over a Single Frequency Network |
| MC-HSUPA | Multi-carrier HSUPA |
| PPM | Parts Per Million |
| P _{out} | Output power. |
| PRAT | Rated Output power |
| RSSI | Received Signal Strength Indicator |
| SIR | Signal to Interference ratio |
| TDD | Time Division Duplexing |
| TPC | Transmit Power Control |
| UE | User Equipment |
| UL | Up link (reverse link) |
| UTRA | UMTS Terrestrial Radio Access |
| W _{gap} | Inter RF bandwidth 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 25.142 section 5.9.6 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, Local Area Base Stations and Home BS in co-ordinated network operation, unless otherwise stated.

Wide Area Base Stations are characterised by requirements derived from Macro Cell and Micro Cell scenarios with BS to UE coupling losses equal to 70 dB and 53 dB. The Wide Area Base Station has the same requirements as the base station for General Purpose application in Release 99 for 3.84 Mcps option, and in Release 4 for both 3.84 Mcps and 1.28 Mcps option.

Local Area Base Stations are characterised by requirements derived from Pico Cell scenarios with a BS to UE 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 25.105 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 |
|---------------|--|---|
| 4.2 | Base station classes | Only requirements for Wide Area Base Stations shall be applied as regional requirements in Japan. |
| 5.1 | General | Only 3.84Mcps and 7.68Mcps TDD options are currently applicable in Japan |
| 5.2 | Frequency bands | Some bands may be applied regionally. |
| 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. |
| 6.6.3.1.1 | 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. |
| 6.6.3.2.1 | Co-existence with GSM, DCS, UTRA and /or E-UTRA -Operation in the same geographic area | This requirement may be applied for the protection of other BS or UE receivers when GSM, DCS, UTRA and/or E-UTRA BS are operating in the same geographic area with a UTRA TDD BS. |
| 6.6.3.2.2 | Co-existence with GSM, DCS, UTRA, and/or E-UTRA - Co-located base stations | This requirement may be applied for the protection of other BS receivers when GSM, DCS, UTRA and/or E-UTRA BS are co-located with a UTRA TDD BS. |
| 6.6.3.5.1 | Co-existence with unsynchronized TDD - Operation in the same geographic area | This requirement may be applied for the protection of UTRA-TDD BS receivers in same geographic areas in which unsynchronized TDD is deployed. |
| 6.6.3.5.2 | Co-existence with unsynchronized TDD -Co-located base stations | This requirement may be applied for the protection of UTRA-TDD BS receivers when UTRA-TDD BS are unsynchronized co-located. |
| 6.6.3.6 | Co-existence with PHS | This requirement may be applied for the protection of PHS in geographic areas in which both PHS and 3.84 Mcps and 7.68 Mcps UTRA TDD are deployed. |
| 7.5 | Blocking characteristic | The requirement is applied according to what frequency bands in Clause 5.2 that are supported by the BS. |
| 7.5.1 | Blocking characteristic Co-location with GSM900 and/or DCS 1800 | This requirement may be applied for the protection of UTRA TDD BS receivers when UTRA TDD BS and GSM 900/DCS1800 BS are co-located. |

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:

IEC 60 721-3-3 "Stationary use at weather protected locations" [3]

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

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 25.142 [5].

4.5 MBSFN-only operation

Only relevant sections are applicable to MBSFN-only operation (which also includes IMB [6]). Furthermore, for the case of IMB, only the 3.84Mcps TDD option shall apply. In the case of section 6 this contains subclauses with explicit indication of which requirements are not applicable to MBSFN-only operation.

4.6 Requirements for BS capable of multi-band operation

For BS capable of multi-band operation, the RF requirements in clause 6 and 7 apply for each supported operating band unless otherwise stated. For some requirements it is explicitly stated that specific additions or exclusions to the requirement apply for BS capable of multi-band operation. How the RF requirements apply in the case where multiple bands are mapped on separate antenna connectors is related to the conformance testing and is for further study.

For BS capable of multi-band operation, the RF requirements in the present specification assume synchronized operation, where no simultaneous uplink and downlink occur between the supported operating bands.

5 Frequency bands and channel arrangement

5.1 General

The information presented in this section is based on the chip rates of 3.84 Mcps, 1.28 Mcps and 7.68 Mcps TDD.

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

5.2 Frequency bands

UTRA/TDD is designed to operate in the following bands;

- a) 1900 - 1920 MHz: Uplink and downlink transmission
2010 - 2025 MHz Uplink and downlink transmission
- b) 1850 - 1910 MHz Uplink and downlink transmission
1930 - 1990 MHz Uplink and downlink transmission
- c) 1910 - 1930 MHz Uplink and downlink transmission
- d) 2570 - 2620 MHz Uplink and downlink transmission
- e) 2300 - 2400 MHz Uplink and downlink transmission
- f) 1880 - 1920 MHz: Uplink and downlink transmission

Note 1: Deployment in existing and other frequency bands is not precluded.

Note 2: In China, Band a only includes 2010 - 2025 MHz for 1.28 Mcps TDD option.

The co-existence of TDD and FDD in the same bands is still under study in WG4.

5.3 TX-RX frequency separation

5.3.1 3,84 Mcps TDD Option

No TX-RX frequency separation is required as Time Division Duplex (TDD) is employed. Each TDMA frame consists of 15 timeslots where each timeslot can be allocated to either transmit or receive.

5.3.2 1,28 Mcps TDD Option

No TX-RX frequency separation is required as Time Division Duplex (TDD) is employed. Each subframe consists of 7 main timeslots where all main timeslots (at least the first one) before the single switching point are allocated DL and all main timeslots (at least the last one) after the single switching point are allocated UL.

5.3.3 7.68 Mcps TDD Option

No TX-RX frequency separation is required as Time Division Duplex (TDD) is employed. Each TDMA frame consists of 15 timeslots where each timeslot can be allocated to either transmit or receive.

5.4 Channel arrangement

5.4.1 Channel spacing

5.4.1.1 3,84 Mcps TDD Option

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

5.4.1.2 1,28 Mcps TDD Option

The channel spacing is 1.6MHz, but this can be adjusted to optimise performance in a particular deployment scenario.

5.4.1.3 7.68 Mcps TDD Option

The nominal channel spacing is 10 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 carrier frequency must be a multiple of 200 kHz.

5.4.2.1 3.84 Mcps TDD Option

In addition a number of additional centre frequencies are specified according to table 5.1, which means that the centre frequencies for these channels are shifted 100 kHz relative to the general raster.

5.4.2.2 7.68 Mcps TDD Option

In addition a number of additional centre frequencies are specified according to table 5.1, 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). The value of the UARFCN in the IMT2000 band is defined in the general case as follows:

$$N_t = 5 * F \qquad 0.0 \leq F \leq 3276.6 \text{ MHz}$$

where F is the carrier frequency in MHz.

Additional channels applicable to operation in the frequency band defined in sub-clause 5.2(d) for 3.84 Mcps are defined via the following UARFCN definition:

$$N_t = 5 * (F - 2150.1 \text{ MHz}) \qquad 2572.5 \text{ MHz} \leq F \leq 2617.5 \text{ MHz}$$

The 10 additional UARFCN for operations in frequency band defined in sub-clause 5.2(d) for 3.84 Mcps are hence: 2112, 2137, 2162, 2187, 2212, 2237, 2262, 2287, 2312, 2337.

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 MIMO transmission, the requirements apply for each transmitter antenna connector.

Unless otherwise stated the transmitter characteristics are specified at the 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).

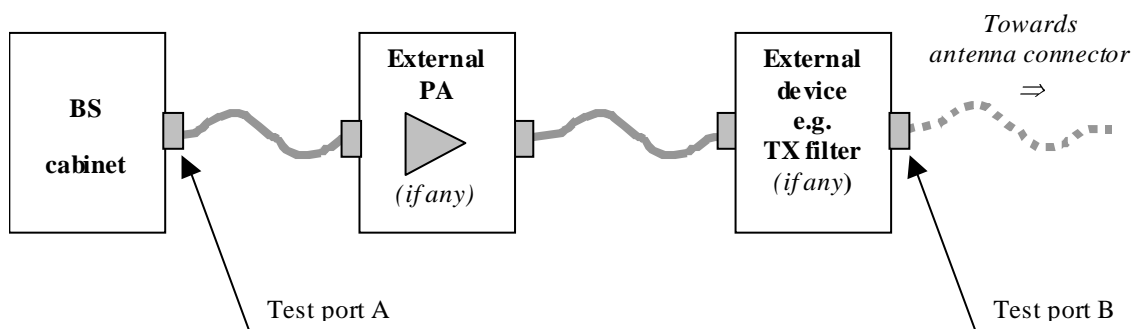


Figure 6.0: Transmitter test ports

6.2 Base station output power

The rated output power of the base station is defined in section 3.1.

The rated output power, PRAT, of the Home BS shall be as specified in Table 6.0.0.

Table 6.0.0: Home BS rated output power

| Home BS class | PRAT |
|----------------|----------------|
| Home BS type 1 | $\leq +20$ dBm |
| Home BS type 2 | $\leq +13$ dBm |

6.2.1 Base station maximum output power

The maximum output power of the base station is defined in section 3.1.

6.2.1.1 Minimum Requirement

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

In extreme conditions, the Base station maximum output power shall remain within +2.5 dB and -2.5 dB of the manufacturer's rated output power.

In certain regions, the minimum requirement for normal conditions may apply also for some conditions outside the range of conditions defined as normal.

6.3 Frequency stability

Frequency stability is ability of the BS to transmit at the assigned carrier frequency. The BS shall use the same frequency source for both RF frequency generation and the chip clock.

6.3.1 Minimum Requirement

6.3.1.1 3,84 Mcps TDD Option

The modulated carrier frequency is observed over a period of one timeslot for RF frequency generation. The frequency error shall be within the accuracy range given in Table 6.0.

Table 6.0: Frequency error minimum requirement

| BS class | Accuracy |
|---------------|----------------|
| Wide Area BS | ± 0.05 ppm |
| Local Area BS | ± 0.1 ppm |

6.3.1.2 1,28 Mcps TDD Option

The modulated carrier frequency is observed over a period of one timeslot for RF frequency generation. The frequency error shall be within the accuracy range given in Table 6.0A.

Table 6.0A: Frequency error minimum requirement

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

6.3.1.3 7,68 Mcps TDD Option

The modulated carrier frequency is observed over a period of one timeslot for RF frequency generation. The frequency error shall be within the accuracy range given in Table 6.0B.

Table 6.0B: Frequency error minimum requirement

| BS class | Accuracy |
|---------------|----------------|
| Wide Area BS | ± 0.05 ppm |
| Local Area BS | ± 0.1 ppm |

6.4 Output power dynamics

For the case of MBSFN-only operation, this subclause shall not be applicable.

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

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

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

6.4.2 Power control steps

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

6.4.2.1 Minimum Requirement

Down link (DL) power steps: 1, 2, 3 dB

The tolerance of the code domain power and the greatest average rate of change in code domain power due to the power control step shall be within the range shown in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1: power control step size tolerance

| Step size | Tolerance | Range of average rate of change in code domain power per 10 steps | |
|-----------|-----------|---|---------|
| | | minimum | maximum |
| 1dB | +/-0.5dB | +/-8dB | +/-12dB |
| 2dB | +/-0.75dB | +/-16dB | +/-24dB |
| 3dB | +/-1dB | +/-24dB | +/-36dB |

6.4.3 Power control dynamic range

The power control dynamic range is the difference between the maximum and the minimum code domain power of one power controlled code channel for a specified reference condition

6.4.3.1 Minimum Requirement

Down link (DL) power control dynamic range shall be greater or equal to 30 dB

6.4.4 Minimum output power

The minimum controlled output power of the BS is when the power is set to a minimum value.

6.4.4.1 Minimum Requirement

Down link (DL) minimum output power shall be lower than or equal to:

$$\text{Maximum output power} - 30\text{dB}$$

6.4.5 Primary CCPCH power

Primary CCPCH power is the code domain power of the primary common control physical channel averaged over the transmit timeslot. Primary CCPCH power is signalled over the BCH.

The error between the BCH-broadcast value of the Primary CCPCH power and the Primary CCPCH power averaged over the timeslot shall not exceed the values in table 6.2. The error is a function of the output power averaged over the timeslot, P_{out} , and the manufacturer's rated output power, PRAT.

Table 6.2: Errors between Primary CCPCH power and the broadcast value

| Output power in slot, dB | PCCPCH power tolerance |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| $PRAT-3 < P_{out} \leq PRAT+2$ | +/- 2.5 dB |
| $PRAT-6 < P_{out} \leq PRAT-3$ | +/- 3.5 dB |
| $PRAT-13 < P_{out} \leq PRAT-6$ | +/- 5 dB |

6.4.6 Differential accuracy of Primary CCPCH power

The differential accuracy of the Primary CCPCH power is the relative transmitted power accuracy of PCCPCH in consecutive frames when the nominal PCCPCH power is not changed.

6.4.6.1 Minimum Requirement for Differential accuracy of PCCPCH power

Differential accuracy of PCCPCH power: +/- 0.5 dB

6.5 Transmit ON/OFF power

For the case of MBSFN-only operation, this subclause shall not be applicable.

6.5.1 Transmit OFF power

Transmit OFF power is defined as the RRC filtered mean power measured over one chip when the transmitter is off.

6.5.1.1 Minimum Requirement

6.5.1.1.1 3,84 Mcps TDD Option

The transmit OFF power shall be less than -79 dBm.

6.5.1.1.2 1,28 Mcps TDD Option

The requirement of transmit OFF power shall be less than -82 dBm.

For BS capable of multi-band operation, the requirement is only applicable during the transmitter OFF period in all supported operating bands.

6.5.1.1.3 7,68 Mcps TDD Option

The transmit OFF power shall be less than -76 dBm.

6.5.2 Transmit ON/OFF Time mask

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

6.5.2.1 Minimum Requirement

6.5.2.1.1 3,84 Mcps TDD Option

The transmit power level versus time should meet the mask specified in figure 6.1.

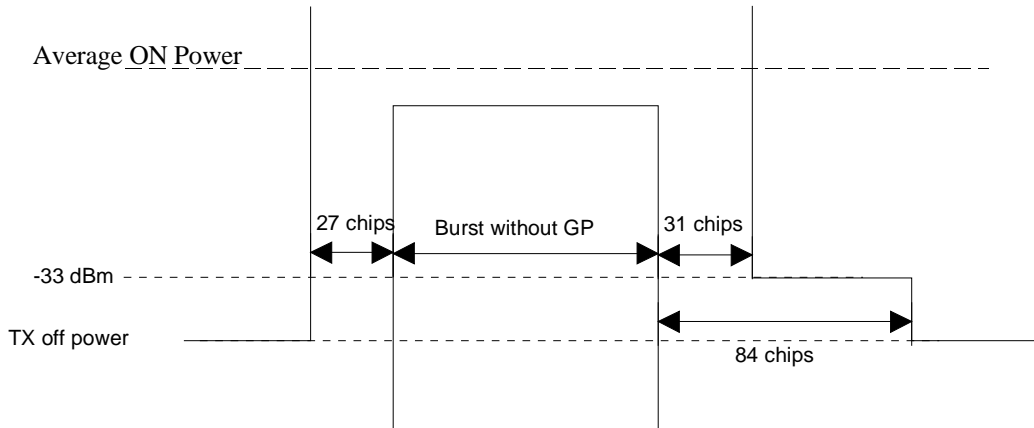


Figure 6.1: Transmit ON/OFF template

6.5.2.1.2 1,28 Mcps TDD Option

The transmit power level versus time should meet the mask specified in figure 6.1A.

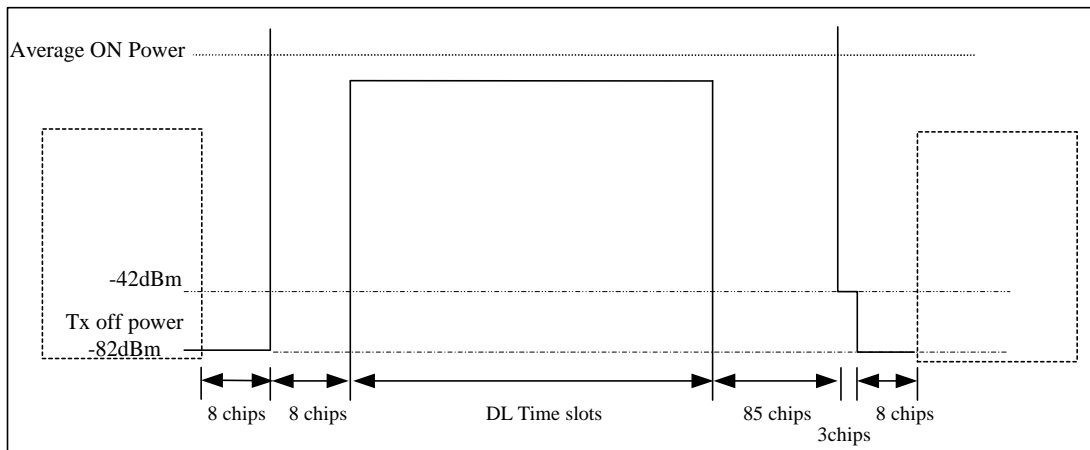


Figure 6.1A: Transmit ON/OFF template

6.5.2.1.3 7,68 Mcps TDD Option

The transmit power level versus time should meet the mask specified in figure 6.1B.

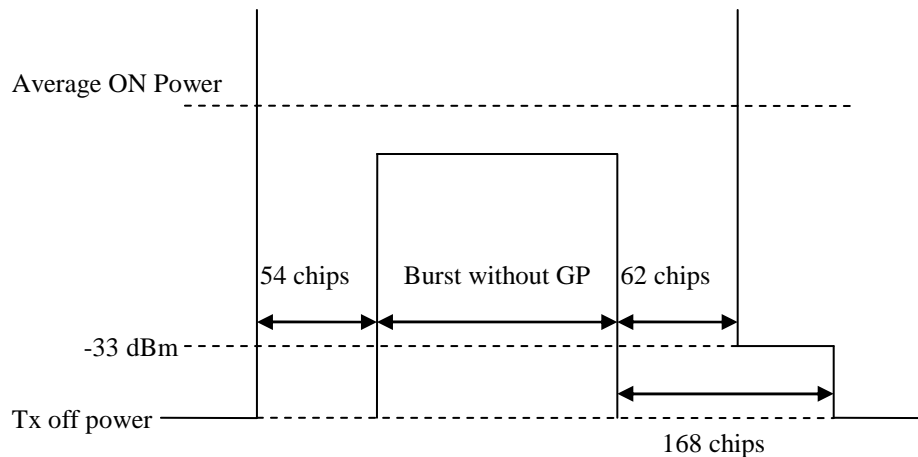


Figure 6.1B: Transmit ON/OFF template

6.6 Output RF spectrum emissions

6.6.1 Occupied bandwidth

6.6.1.1 3,84 Mcps TDD Option

Occupied bandwidth is a measure of the bandwidth containing 99% of the total integrated power for transmitted spectrum and is centered on the assigned channel frequency. The occupied channel bandwidth is less than 5 MHz based on a chip rate of 3.84 Mcps.

6.6.1.2 1,28 Mcps TDD Option

Occupied bandwidth is a measure of the bandwidth containing 99% of the total integrated power for transmitted spectrum and is centered on the assigned channel frequency. The occupied channel bandwidth is about 1.6 MHz based on a chip rate of 1.28 Mcps.

6.6.1.3 7,68 Mcps TDD Option

Occupied bandwidth is a measure of the bandwidth containing 99% of the total integrated power for transmitted spectrum and is centered on the assigned channel frequency. The occupied channel bandwidth is less than 10 MHz based on a chip rate of 7.68 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

6.6.2.1.1 3,84 Mcps TDD Option

The mask defined in Table 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. 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 center frequency of the measuring filter.-
 $f_{\text{offset}_{\text{max}}}$ 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 $f_{\text{offset}_{\text{max}}}$ minus half of the bandwidth of the measurement filter.

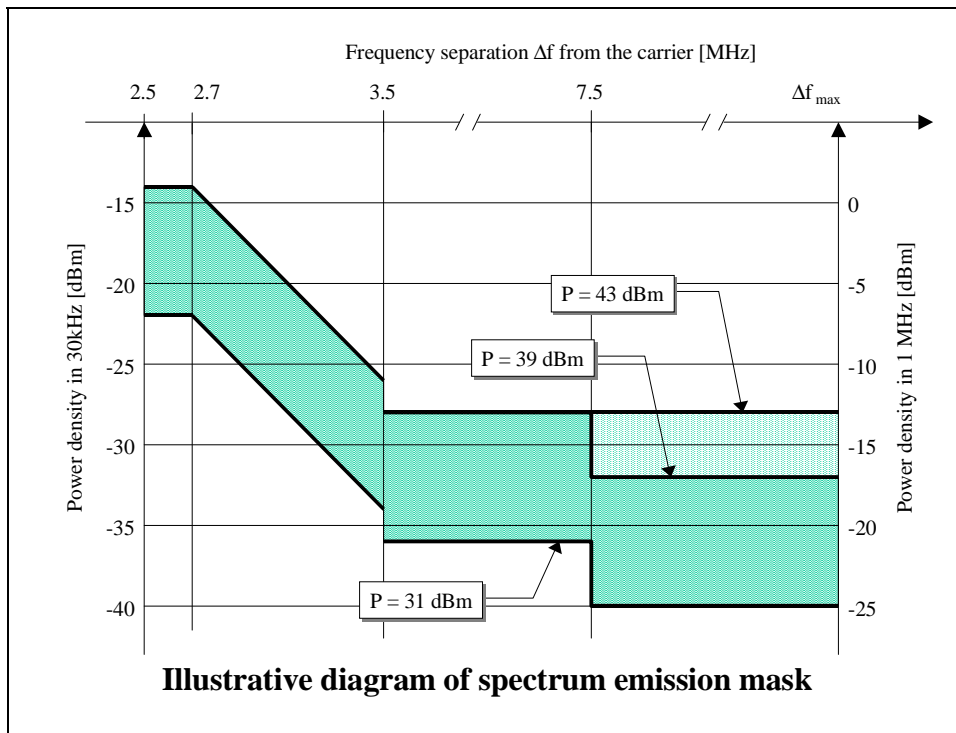


Figure 6.2

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} | Maximum level | Measurement bandwidth |
|--|--|--|-----------------------|
| $2.5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 2.7 \text{ MHz}$ | $2.515\text{MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 2.715\text{MHz}$ | -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 |
| (see note) | $3.515\text{MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 4.0\text{MHz}$ | -26 dBm | 30 kHz |
| $3.5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{\text{ma}}$ | $4.0\text{MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < f_{\text{offset}_{\text{max}}}$ | -13 dBm | 1 MHz |

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} | Maximum level | Measurement bandwidth |
|---|--|---|-----------------------|
| $2.5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 2.7 \text{ MHz}$ | $2.515 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 2.715 \text{ MHz}$ | -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 |
| (see note) | $3.515 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 4.0 \text{ MHz}$ | -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 |

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} | Maximum level | Measurement bandwidth |
|---|--|---|-----------------------|
| $2.5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 2.7 \text{ MHz}$ | $2.515 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 2.715 \text{ MHz}$ | $P - 53 \text{ dB}$ | 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 |
| (see note) | $3.515 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 4.0 \text{ MHz}$ | $P - 65 \text{ dB}$ | 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} | Maximum level | Measurement bandwidth |
|---|--|---|-----------------------|
| $2.5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 2.7 \text{ MHz}$ | $2.515 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 2.715 \text{ MHz}$ | -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 |
| (see note) | $3.515 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 4.0 \text{ MHz}$ | -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 |

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

6.6.2.1.2 1,28 Mcps TDD Option

The mask defined in Table 6.3A to 6.6A 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. Emissions shall not exceed the maximum level specified in table 6.3A to 6.6A for the appropriate BS maximum output power, in the frequency range from $\Delta f = 0.8$ 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 center frequency of the measuring filter.-
 $f_{\text{offset}_{\text{max}}}$ is either 4 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 $f_{\text{offset}_{\text{max}}}$ minus half of the bandwidth of the measurement filter.

Inside any inter RF bandwidth gaps with $W_{\text{gap}} < 8$ MHz for BS operating in multiple bands, emissions shall not exceed the cumulative sum of the minimum requirements specified at the RF bandwidth edges on each side of the inter RF bandwidth gap. The minimum requirement for RF bandwidth edge is specified in Tables 6.3A to 6.5A below, where in this case.

- Δf equal to 0.8MHz plus the separation between the RF bandwidth edge frequency and the nominal -3dB point of the measuring filter closest to the RF bandwidth edge.
- f_{offset} is equal to 0.8MHz plus the separation between the RF bandwidth edge frequency and the center frequency of the measuring filter.
- $f_{\text{offset}_{\text{max}}}$ is either 4 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 $f_{\text{offset}_{\text{max}}}$ minus half of the bandwidth of the measurement filter.

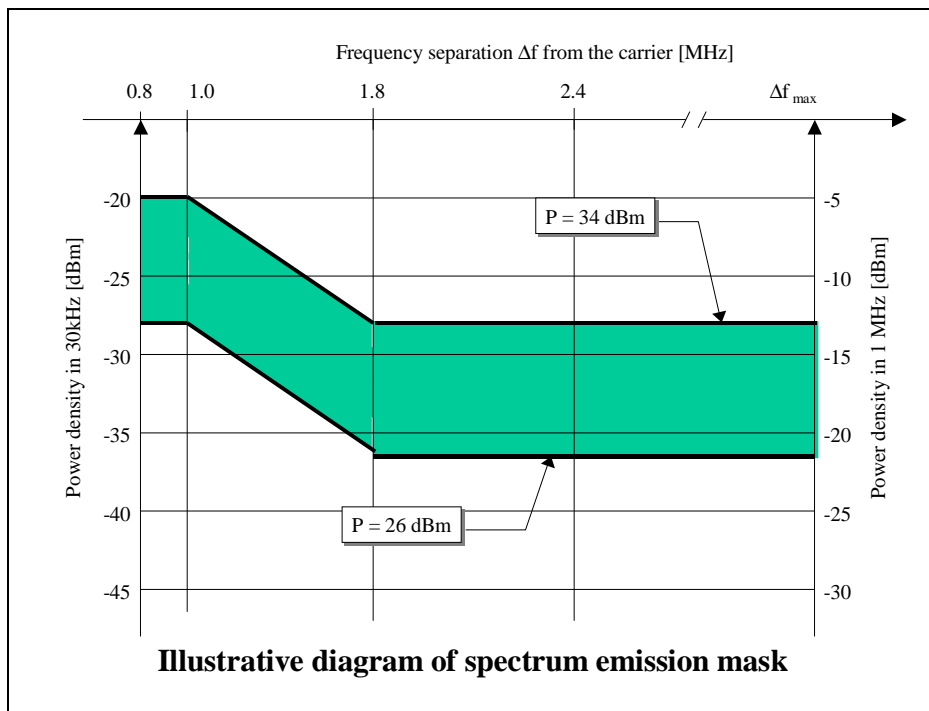


Figure 6.2A

Table 6.3A: Spectrum emission mask values, BS maximum output power $P \geq 34$ dBm

| Frequency offset of measurement filter - 3dB point, Δf | Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset} | Maximum level | Measurement bandwidth |
|--|--|---|-----------------------|
| $0.8 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 1.0 \text{ MHz}$ | $0.815 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 1.015 \text{ MHz}$ | -20 dBm | 30 kHz |
| $1.0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 1.8 \text{ MHz}$ | $1.015 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 1.815 \text{ MHz}$ | $-20 \text{ dBm} - 10 \cdot \left(\frac{f_{\text{offset}}}{\text{MHz}} - 1,015 \right) \text{ dB}$ | 30 kHz |
| See note | $1.815 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 2.3 \text{ MHz}$ | -28 dBm | 30 kHz |
| $1.8 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{\text{max}}$ | $2.3 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < f_{\text{offset}_{\text{max}}}$ | -13 dBm | 1 MHz |

NOTE 1: For BS capable of multi-band operation with inter RF bandwidth gap less than 8MHz, the minimum requirement within the inter RF bandwidth gap is calculated as a cumulative sum of emissions from the two carriers on each side of the inter RF bandwidth gap.

Table 6.4A: Spectrum emission mask values, BS maximum output power $26 \leq P < 34$ dBm

| Frequency offset of measurement filter -3dB point, Δf | Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset} | Maximum level | Measurement bandwidth |
|---|--|---|-----------------------|
| $0.8 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 1.0 \text{ MHz}$ | $0.815 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 1.015 \text{ MHz}$ | $P - 54 \text{ dB}$ | 30 kHz |
| $1.0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 1.8 \text{ MHz}$ | $1.015 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 1.815 \text{ MHz}$ | $P - 54 \text{ dB} - 10 \cdot \left(\frac{f_{\text{offset}}}{\text{MHz}} - 1,015 \right) \text{ dB}$ | 30 kHz |
| See note | $1.815 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 2.3 \text{ MHz}$ | $P - 62 \text{ dB}$ | 30 kHz |
| $1.8 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{\text{max}}$ | $2.3 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < f_{\text{offset}_{\text{max}}}$ | $P - 47 \text{ dB}$ | 1 MHz |

NOTE 1: For BS capable of multi-band operation with inter RF bandwidth gap less than 8MHz, the minimum requirement within the inter RF bandwidth gap is calculated as a cumulative sum of emissions from the two carriers on each side of the inter RF bandwidth gap.

Table 6.5A: Spectrum emission mask values, BS maximum output power $P < 26$ dBm

| Frequency offset of measurement filter - 3dB point, Δf | Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset} | Maximum level | Measurement bandwidth |
|--|--|---|-----------------------|
| $0.8 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 1.0 \text{ MHz}$ | $0.815 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 1.015 \text{ MHz}$ | -28 dBm | 30 kHz |
| $1.0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 1.8 \text{ MHz}$ | $1.015 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 1.815 \text{ MHz}$ | $-28 \text{ dBm} - 10 \cdot \left(\frac{f_{\text{offset}}}{\text{MHz}} - 1,015 \right) \text{ dB}$ | 30 kHz |
| See note | $1.815 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 2.3 \text{ MHz}$ | -36 dBm | 30 kHz |
| $1.8 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{\text{max}}$ | $2.3 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < f_{\text{offset}_{\text{max}}}$ | -21 dBm | 1 MHz |

NOTE 1: For BS capable of multi-band operation with inter RF bandwidth gap less than 8MHz, the minimum requirement within the inter RF bandwidth gap is calculated as a cumulative sum of emissions from the two carriers on each side of the inter RF bandwidth gap.

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

6.6.2.1.3 7,68 Mcps TDD Option

The mask defined in Table 6.3B to 6.6B 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. Emissions shall not exceed the maximum level

specified in tables 6.3B to 6.6B for the appropriate BS maximum output power, in the frequency range from $\Delta f = 5$ 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 center frequency of the measuring filter.-
 $f_{offset_{max}}$ is either 25 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 measurement filter.

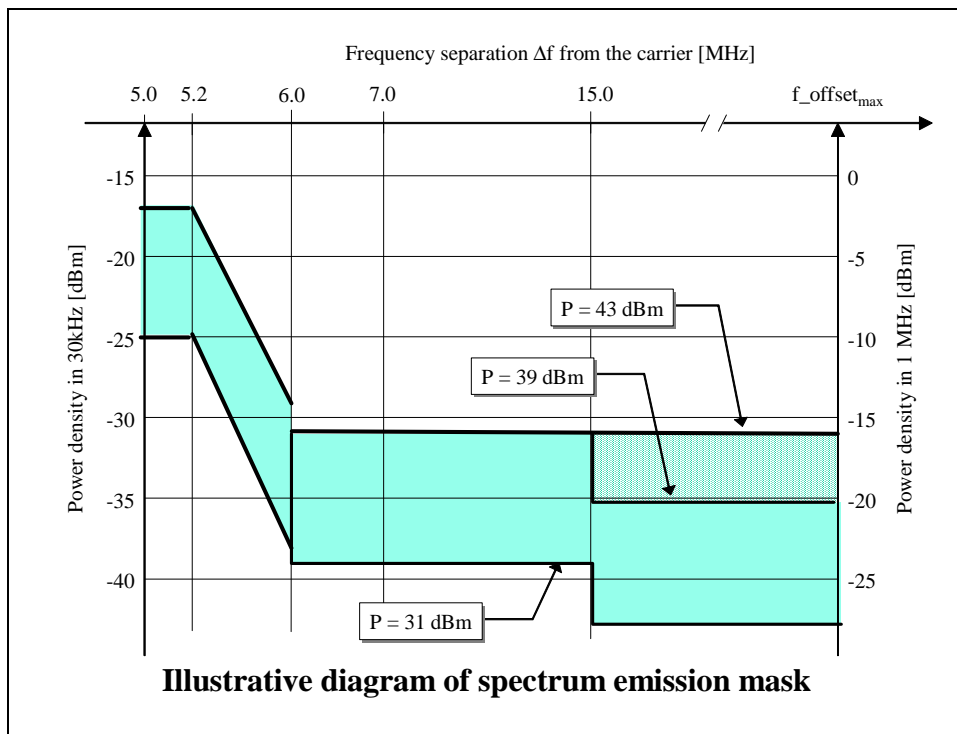


Figure 6.2B: Spectrum emission mask

Table 6.3B: 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} | Maximum level | Measurement bandwidth |
|--|---|---|-----------------------|
| $5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 5.2 \text{ MHz}$ | $5.015\text{MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 5.215\text{MHz}$ | -17 dBm | 30 kHz |
| $5.2 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 6 \text{ MHz}$ | $5.215\text{MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 6.015\text{MHz}$ | $-17\text{dBm} - 15 \cdot \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 5.215 \right) \text{dB}$ | 30 kHz |
| (see note) | $6.015\text{MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 6.5\text{MHz}$ | -29 dBm | 30 kHz |
| $6 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$ | $6.5\text{MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$ | -16 dBm | 1 MHz |

Table 6.4B: 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} | Maximum level | Measurement bandwidth |
|---|--|---|-----------------------|
| $5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 5.2 \text{ MHz}$ | $5.015 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 5.215 \text{ MHz}$ | -17 dBm | 30 kHz |
| $5.2 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 6 \text{ MHz}$ | $5.215 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 6.015 \text{ MHz}$ | $-17 \text{ dBm} - 15 \cdot \left(\frac{f_{\text{offset}}}{\text{MHz}} - 5.215 \right) \text{ dB}$ | 30 kHz |
| (see note) | $6.015 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 6.5 \text{ MHz}$ | -29 dBm | 30 kHz |
| $6 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 15 \text{ MHz}$ | $6.5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 15.5 \text{ MHz}$ | -16 dBm | 1 MHz |
| $15 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{\text{max}}$ | $15.5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < f_{\text{offset}_{\text{max}}}$ | $P - 59 \text{ dB}$ | 1 MHz |

Table 6.5B: 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} | Maximum level | Measurement bandwidth |
|---|--|---|-----------------------|
| $5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 5.2 \text{ MHz}$ | $5.015 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 5.215 \text{ MHz}$ | $P - 56 \text{ dB}$ | 30 kHz |
| $5.2 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 6 \text{ MHz}$ | $5.215 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 6.015 \text{ MHz}$ | $P - 56 \text{ dB} - 15 \cdot \left(\frac{f_{\text{offset}}}{\text{MHz}} - 5.215 \right) \text{ dB}$ | 30 kHz |
| (see note) | $6.015 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 6.5 \text{ MHz}$ | $P - 68 \text{ dB}$ | 30 kHz |
| $6 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 15 \text{ MHz}$ | $6.5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 15.5 \text{ MHz}$ | $P - 55 \text{ dB}$ | 1 MHz |
| $15 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{\text{max}}$ | $15.5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < f_{\text{offset}_{\text{max}}}$ | $P - 59 \text{ dB}$ | 1 MHz |

Table 6.6B: 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} | Maximum level | Measurement bandwidth |
|---|--|---|-----------------------|
| $5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 5.2 \text{ MHz}$ | $5.015 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 5.215 \text{ MHz}$ | -25 dBm | 30 kHz |
| $5.2 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 6 \text{ MHz}$ | $5.215 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 6.015 \text{ MHz}$ | $-25 \text{ dBm} - 15 \cdot \left(\frac{f_{\text{offset}}}{\text{MHz}} - 5.215 \right) \text{ dB}$ | 30 kHz |
| (see note) | $6.015 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 6.5 \text{ MHz}$ | -37 dBm | 30 kHz |
| $6 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 15 \text{ MHz}$ | $6.5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 15.5 \text{ MHz}$ | -24 dBm | 1 MHz |
| $15 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{\text{max}}$ | $15.5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < f_{\text{offset}_{\text{max}}}$ | -28 dBm | 1 MHz |

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

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 for all configurations of BS (single carrier or multi-carrier), and for all operating modes foreseen by the manufacturer's specification.

In some cases the requirement is expressed as adjacent channel leakage power, which is the RRC filtered mean power for the given bandwidth of the victim system at the defined adjacent channel offset.

The requirement depends on the deployment scenario. Three different deployment scenarios have been defined as given below.

6.6.2.2.1 Minimum Requirement

6.6.2.2.1.1 3,84 Mcps TDD Option

The ACLR of a single carrier BS or a multi-carrier BS with contiguous carrier frequencies 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 | 55 dB |

If a BS provides multiple non-contiguous single carriers or multiple non-contiguous groups of contiguous single carriers, the above requirements shall be applied individually to the single carriers or group of single carriers.

6.6.2.2.1.2 1,28 Mcps TDD Option

For the 1.28Mcps chip rate option, the ACLR of a single carrier BS or a multi-carrier BS with contiguous carrier frequencies shall be better than the value specified in Table 6.7A

Table 6.7A: BS ACLR (1.28Mcps chip rate)

| BS adjacent channel offset below the first or above the last carrier frequency used | ACLR limit |
|---|------------|
| 1.6 MHz | 40 dB |
| 3.2 MHz | 45 dB |

If a BS provides multiple non-contiguous single carriers or multiple non-contiguous groups of contiguous single carriers, the above requirements shall be applied individually to the single carriers or group of single carriers.

In addition, for BS operating in multiple bands, the ACLR requirement for the first adjacent channel applies inside any inter RF bandwidth gap with a gap size larger than 4.8MHz. The ACLR requirement for the second adjacent channel applies inside any inter RF bandwidth gap with a gap size larger than 6.4MHz.

6.6.2.2.1.3 7,68 Mcps TDD Option

The ACLR of a single carrier BS or a multi-carrier BS with contiguous carrier frequencies shall be higher than the value specified in Table 6.7B.

Table 6.7B: BS ACLR

| BS adjacent channel offset below the first or above the last carrier frequency used | Chip Rate for RRC Measurement Filter | ACLR limit |
|---|--------------------------------------|------------|
| 7.5 MHz | 3.84 Mcps | 45 dB |
| 12.5 MHz | 3.84 Mcps | 55 dB |
| 10.0 MHz | 7.68 Mcps | 45 dB |
| 20.0 MHz | 7.68 Mcps | 55 dB |

If a BS provides multiple non-contiguous single carriers or multiple non-contiguous groups of contiguous single carriers, the above requirements shall be applied individually to the single carriers or group of single carriers.

6.6.2.2.2 Additional requirement for operation in the same geographic area with FDD or unsynchronised TDD on adjacent channels

This requirement shall apply in the case that the equipment is operated in the same geographical area with either an FDD or unsynchronised TDD BS that comprises uplink receive functionality on adjacent channels.

6.6.2.2.2.1 3,84 Mcps TDD Option

6.6.2.2.2.1.1 Additional requirement for operation in the same geographic area with unsynchronised TDD on adjacent channels

In case the equipment is operated in the same geographic area with an unsynchronised TDD BS operating on the first or second adjacent frequency, the adjacent channel leakage power of a single carrier BS or a multi-carrier BS with contiguous carrier frequencies shall not exceed the limits specified in Table 6.8.

Table 6.8: Adjacent channel leakage power limits for operation in the same geographic area with unsynchronised TDD on adjacent channels

| BS Class | BS adjacent channel offset below the first or above the last carrier frequency used | Maximum Level | Measurement Bandwidth |
|---------------|---|---------------|-----------------------|
| Wide Area BS | 5 MHz | - 29 dBm | 3,84 MHz |
| Wide Area BS | 10 MHz | - 29 dBm | 3,84 MHz |
| Local Area BS | 5 MHz | -16 dBm | 3,84 MHz |
| Local Area BS | 10 MHz | -26 dBm | 3,84 MHz |

NOTE: The requirement in Table 6.8 for the Wide Area BS are based on a coupling loss of 74 dB between the unsynchronised TDD base stations. The requirement in Table 6.8 for the Local Area BS ACLR1 (± 5 MHz channel offset) are based on a coupling loss of 87 dB between unsynchronised Wide Area and Local Area TDD base stations. The requirement in Table 6.8 for the Local Area BS ACLR2 (± 10 MHz channel offset) are based on a coupling loss of 77 dB between unsynchronised Wide Area and Local Area TDD base stations. The scenarios leading to these requirements are addressed in TR25.942 [4].

If a BS provides multiple non-contiguous single carriers or multiple non-contiguous groups of contiguous single carriers, the above requirements shall be applied to those adjacent channels of the single carriers or group of single channels which are used by the TDD BS in the same geographic area.

6.6.2.2.2.1.2 Additional requirement for operation in the same geographic area with FDD on adjacent channels

In case the equipment is operated in the same geographic area with a FDD BS operating on the first or second adjacent channel, the adjacent channel leakage power shall not exceed the limits specified in Table 6.8AA.

Table 6.8AA: Adjacent channel leakage power limits for operation in the same geographic area with FDD on adjacent channels

| BS Class | BS Adjacent Channel Offset | Maximum Level | Measurement Bandwidth |
|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Wide Area BS | ± 5 MHz | -36 dBm | 3,84 MHz |
| Wide Area BS | ± 10 MHz | - 36 dBm | 3,84 MHz |
| Local Area BS | ± 5 MHz | -23 dBm | 3,84 MHz |
| Local Area BS | ± 10 MHz | -33 dBm | 3,84 MHz |

NOTE: The requirements in Table 6.8AA for the Wide Area BS are based on a coupling loss of 74 dB between the FDD and TDD base stations. The requirements in Table 6.8AA for the Local Area BS ACLR1 (± 5 MHz channel offset) are based on a relaxed coupling loss of 87 dB between TDD and FDD base stations. The requirement for the Local Area BS ACLR2 (± 10 MHz channel offset) are based on a relaxed coupling loss of 77 dB between TDD and FDD base stations. The scenarios leading to these requirements are addressed in TR 25.942 [4].

If a BS provides multiple non-contiguous single carriers or multiple non-contiguous groups of contiguous single carriers, the above requirements shall be applied to those adjacent channels of the single carriers or group of single channels which are used by the FDD BS in the same geographic area.

6.6.2.2.2.2 1,28 Mcps TDD Option

6.6.2.2.2.2.1 Additional requirement for operation in the same geographic area with unsynchronised TDD on adjacent channels

In case the equipment is operated in the same geographic area with an unsynchronised TDD BS operating on an adjacent channel, the requirement is specified in terms of adjacent channel leakage power. In geographic areas where only UTRA 1.28 Mcps TDD option is deployed, the adjacent channel leakage power limits shall not exceed the limits specified in Table 6.8A, otherwise the limits in Table 6.8B shall apply.

Table 6.8A: Adjacent channel leakage limits for operation in the same geographic area with unsynchronised 1.28 Mcps TDD on adjacent channels

| BS Class | BS Adjacent Channel Offset | Maximum Level | Measurement Bandwidth |
|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Wide Area BS | ± 1,6 MHz | -29 dBm | 1,28 MHz |
| Wide Area BS | ± 3,2 MHz | -29 dBm | 1,28 MHz |
| Local Area BS | ± 1,6 MHz | -16 dBm | 1,28 MHz |
| Local Area BS | ± 3,2 MHz | -16 dBm | 1,28 MHz |

Table 6.8B: Adjacent Channel leakage power limits for operation in the same geographic area with unsynchronised TDD on adjacent channels

| BS Class | BS Adjacent Channel Offset | Maximum Level | Measurement Bandwidth |
|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Wide Area BS | ± 3,4 MHz | -29 dBm | 3,84 MHz |
| Local Area BS | ± 3,4 MHz | -16 dBm | 3,84 MHz |

NOTE: The requirement in Table 6.8A and 6.8B for the Wide Area BS are based on a coupling loss of 74 dB between the unsynchronised TDD base stations. The requirement in Table 6.8A and 6.8B for the Local Area BS are based on a coupling loss of 87 dB between unsynchronised Wide Area and Local Area TDD base stations. The scenarios leading to these requirements are addressed in TR25.942 [4].

6.6.2.2.2.2.2 Additional requirement for operation in the same geographic area with FDD on adjacent channels

In case the equipment is operated in the same geographic area with a FDD BS operating on an adjacent channel, the adjacent channel leakage power shall not exceed the limits specified in Table 6.8C. This requirement is only applicable if the equipment is intended to operate in frequency bands specified in 5.2 a) and the highest carrier frequency used is in the range 1916,2 - 1920 MHz.

Table 6.8C: Adjacent channel leakage power limits for BS in band a) when operating in the same geographic area with FDD on adjacent channels

| BS Class | Center Frequency for Measurement | Maximum Level | Measurement Bandwidth |
|---------------|----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Wide Area BS | 1922,6 MHz | -36 dBm | 3,84 MHz |
| Local Area BS | 1922,6 MHz | -23 dBm | 3,84 MHz |

NOTE: The requirement in Table 6.8C for Wide Area BS is based on a relaxed coupling loss of 74 dB between the TDD and FDD base stations. The requirement in Table 6.8C for Local Area BS is based on a relaxed coupling loss of 87 dB between TDD and FDD base stations. The scenarios leading to these requirements are addressed in TR 25.942 [4].

6.6.2.2.2.3 7,68 Mcps TDD Option

6.6.2.2.2.3.1 Additional requirement for operation in the same geographic area with unsynchronised TDD on adjacent channels

In case the equipment is operated in the same geographic area with an unsynchronised TDD BS operating on the first or second adjacent frequency, the adjacent channel leakage power of a single carrier BS or a multi-carrier BS with contiguous carrier frequencies shall not exceed the limits specified in Table 6.8D and 6.8E.

Table 6.8D: Adjacent channel leakage power limits for operation in the same geographic area with unsynchronised TDD (7.68 Mcps TDD and 3.84 Mcps TDD) on adjacent channels

| BS Class | BS adjacent channel offset below the first or above the last carrier frequency used | Maximum Level | Measurement Bandwidth |
|---------------|---|---------------|-----------------------|
| Wide Area BS | 7.5 MHz | - 29 dBm | 3,84 MHz |
| Wide Area BS | 12.5 MHz | - 29 dBm | 3,84 MHz |
| Wide Area BS | 17.5 MHz | - 29 dBm | 3,84 MHz |
| Wide Area BS | 22.5 MHz | - 29 dBm | 3,84 MHz |
| Local Area BS | 7.5 MHz | -16 dBm | 3,84 MHz |
| Local Area BS | 12.5 MHz | -26 dBm | 3,84 MHz |
| Local Area BS | 17.5 MHz | -26 dBm | 3,84 MHz |
| Local Area BS | 22.5 MHz | -26 dBm | 3,84 MHz |

Table 6.8E: Adjacent channel leakage power limits for operation in the same geographic area with unsynchronised 1.28 Mcps TDD on adjacent channels

| BS Class | BS adjacent channel offset below the first or above the last carrier frequency used | Maximum Level | Measurement Bandwidth |
|---------------|---|---------------|-----------------------|
| Wide Area BS | 5.8 MHz | - 29 dBm | 1,28 MHz |
| Wide Area BS | 7.4 MHz | - 29 dBm | 1,28 MHz |
| Local Area BS | 5.8 MHz | - 16 dBm | 1,28 MHz |
| Local Area BS | 7.4 MHz | - 16 dBm | 1,28 MHz |

NOTE: The requirements in Table 6.8D and 6.8E for the Wide Area BS are based on a coupling loss of 74 dB between the unsynchronised TDD base stations. The requirement in Table 6.8D and 6.8E for the Local Area BS ACLR1 are based on a coupling loss of 87 dB between unsynchronised Wide Area and Local Area TDD base stations. The requirement in Table 6.8D and 6.8E for the Local Area BS ACLR2 are based on a coupling loss of 77 dB and 87 dB between unsynchronised Wide Area and Local Area 3.84 Mcps TDD and 1.28 Mcps TDD base stations respectively.

If a BS provides multiple non-contiguous single carriers or multiple non-contiguous groups of contiguous single carriers, the above requirements shall be applied to those adjacent channels of the single carriers or group of single channels which are used by the TDD BS in the same geographic area.

6.6.2.2.2.3.2 Additional requirement for operation in the same geographic area with FDD on adjacent channels

In case the equipment is operated in the same geographic area with a FDD BS operating on the first or second adjacent channel, the adjacent channel leakage power shall not exceed the limits specified in Table 6.8F.

Table 6.8F: Adjacent channel leakage power limits for operation in the same geographic area with FDD on adjacent channels

| BS Class | BS Adjacent Channel Offset | Maximum Level | Measurement Bandwidth |
|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Wide Area BS | ± 7.5 MHz | -36 dBm | 3,84 MHz |
| Wide Area BS | ± 12.5 MHz | -36 dBm | 3,84 MHz |
| Wide Area BS | ± 17.5 MHz | -39 dBm | 3,84 MHz |
| Wide Area BS | ± 22.5 MHz | -43 dBm | 3,84 MHz |
| Local Area BS | ± 7.5 MHz | -23 dBm | 3,84 MHz |
| Local Area BS | ± 12.5 MHz | -33 dBm | 3,84 MHz |
| Local Area BS | ± 17.5 MHz | -36 dBm | 3,84 MHz |
| Local Area BS | ± 22.5 MHz | -40 dBm | 3,84 MHz |

NOTE: The requirements in Table 6.8F for the Wide Area BS are based on a coupling loss of 74 dB between the FDD and TDD base stations. The requirements in Table 6.8F for the Local Area BS ACLR1 (± 10 MHz channel offset) are based on a relaxed coupling loss of 87 dB between TDD and FDD base stations. The requirements for the Local Area BS ACLR2 (± 20 MHz channel offset) are based on a relaxed coupling loss of 77 dB between TDD and FDD base stations.

If a BS provides multiple non-contiguous single carriers or multiple non-contiguous groups of contiguous single carriers, the above requirements shall be applied to those adjacent channels of the single carriers or group of single channels which are used by the FDD BS in the same geographic area.

6.6.2.2.3 Additional requirement in case of co-siting with unsynchronised TDD BS or FDD BS operating on an adjacent channel

This requirement shall apply in the case that the equipment is operated in the same geographical area with either an FDD or unsynchronised TDD BS that comprises uplink receive functionality on adjacent channels.

6.6.2.2.3.1 3,84 Mcps TDD Option

6.6.2.2.3.1.1 Additional requirement in case of co-siting with unsynchronised TDD BS operating on an adjacent channel

In case the equipment is co-sited to an unsynchronised TDD BS operating on the first or second adjacent frequency, the adjacent channel leakage power of a single carrier BS or a multi-carrier BS with contiguous carrier frequencies shall not exceed the limits specified in Table 6.9.

Table 6.9: Adjacent channel leakage power limits in case of co-siting with unsynchronised TDD on adjacent channel

| BS Class | BS adjacent channel offset below the first or above the last carrier frequency used | Maximum Level | Measurement Bandwidth |
|---------------|---|---------------|-----------------------|
| Wide Area BS | 5 MHz | -73 dBm | 3.84 MHz |
| Wide Area BS | 10 MHz | -73 dBm | 3.84 MHz |
| Local Area BS | 5 MHz | -46 dBm | 3.84 MHz |
| Local Area BS | 10 MHz | -46 dBm | 3.84 MHz |

NOTE: The requirements in Table 6.9 for the Wide Area BS are based on a minimum coupling loss of 30 dB between unsynchronised TDD base stations. The requirements in Table 6.9 for the Local Area BS are based on a minimum coupling loss of 30 dB between unsynchronised Local Area base stations. The co-location of different base station classes is not considered.

If a BS provides multiple non-contiguous single carriers or multiple non-contiguous groups of contiguous single carriers, the above requirements shall be applied to those adjacent channels of the single carriers or group of single channels which are used by the co-sited TDD BS.

6.6.2.2.3.1.2 Additional requirement in case of co-siting with FDD BS operating on an adjacent channel

In case the equipment is co-sited to a FDD BS operating on the first or second adjacent channel, the adjacent channel leakage power shall not exceed the limits specified in Table 6.9AA.

Table 6.9AA: Adjacent channel leakage power limits in case of co-siting with FDD on an adjacent channel

| BS Class | BS Adjacent Channel Offset | Maximum Level | Measurement Bandwidth |
|--------------|----------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Wide Area BS | ± 5 MHz | -80 dBm | 3,84 MHz |
| Wide Area BS | ± 10 MHz | -80 dBm | 3,84 MHz |

NOTE: The requirements in Table 6.9AA are based on a minimum coupling loss of 30 dB between base stations. The co-location of different base station classes is not considered. A co-location requirement for the Local Area TDD BS is intended to be part of a later release.

If a BS provides multiple non-contiguous single carriers or multiple non-contiguous groups of contiguous single carriers, the above requirements shall be applied to those adjacent channels of the single carriers or group of single channels which are used by the co-sited FDD BS.

6.6.2.2.3.2 1,28 Mcps TDD Option

6.6.2.2.3.2.1 Additional requirement in case of co-siting with unsynchronised TDD BS operating on an adjacent channel

In case the equipment is co-sited to an unsynchronised TDD BS operating on an adjacent frequency band, the requirement is specified in terms of adjacent channel leakage power. In geographic areas where only UTRA 1.28 Mcps TDD option is deployed, the adjacent channel leakage power shall not exceed the limits specified in Table 6.9A, otherwise the limits in Table 6.9B shall apply.

Table 6.9A: Adjacent channel leakage power limits in case of co-siting with unsynchronised 1.28 Mcps TDD on an adjacent channel

| BS Class | BS Adjacent Channel Offset | Maximum Level | Measurement Bandwidth |
|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Wide Area BS | ± 1,6 MHz | -73 dBm | 1,28 MHz |
| Wide Area BS | ± 3,2 MHz | -73 dBm | 1,28 MHz |
| Local Area BS | ± 1,6 MHz | -49 dBm | 1,28 MHz |
| Local Area BS | ± 3,2 MHz | -49 dBm | 1,28 MHz |

Table 6.9B: Adjacent Channel leakage power limits for operation in the same geographic area with unsynchronised TDD on an adjacent channel

| BS Class | BS Adjacent Channel Offset | Maximum Level | Measurement Bandwidth |
|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Wide Area BS | ± 3,4 MHz | -73 dBm | 3,84 MHz |
| Local Area BS | ± 3,4 MHz | -46 dBm | 3,84 MHz |

NOTE: The requirements in Table 6.9A and 6.9B for the Wide Area BS are based on a minimum coupling loss of 30 dB between unsynchronised TDD base stations. The requirements in Table 6.9A and 6.9B for the Local Area BS are based on a minimum coupling loss of 30 dB between unsynchronised Local Area base stations. The co-location of different base station classes is not considered.

6.6.2.2.3.2.2 Additional requirement in case of co-siting with FDD BS operating on an adjacent channel

In case the equipment is co-sited to a FDD BS operating on an adjacent channel, the adjacent channel leakage power shall not exceed the limits specified in Table 6.9C. This requirement is only applicable if the equipment is intended to operate in frequency bands specified in 5.2 a) and the highest carrier frequency used is in the range 1916,2 - 1920 MHz.

Table 6.9C: Adjacent channel leakage power for BS in band a) when co-siting with UTRA FDD on an adjacent channel

| BS Class | Center Frequency for Measurement | Maximum Level | Measurement Bandwidth |
|--------------|----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Wide Area BS | 1922,6 MHz | -80 dBm | 3,84 MHz |

NOTE: The requirements in Table 6.9C are based on a minimum coupling loss of 30 dB between base stations. The co-location of different base station classes is not considered. A co-location requirement for the Local Area TDD BS is intended to be part of a later release.

6.6.2.2.3.3 7,68 Mcps TDD Option

6.6.2.2.3.3.1 Additional requirement in case of co-siting with unsynchronised TDD BS operating on an adjacent channel

In case the equipment is co-sited to an unsynchronised TDD BS operating on the first or second adjacent frequency, the adjacent channel leakage power of a single carrier BS or a multi-carrier BS with contiguous carrier frequencies shall not exceed the limits specified in Table 6.9D and 6.9E.

Table 6.9D: Adjacent channel leakage power limits in case of co-siting with unsynchronised TDD (7.68 Mcps TDD and 3.84 Mcps TDD) on adjacent channel

| BS Class | BS adjacent channel offset below the first or above the last carrier frequency used | Maximum Level | Measurement Bandwidth |
|---------------|---|---------------|-----------------------|
| Wide Area BS | 7.5 MHz | -73 dBm | 3.84 MHz |
| Wide Area BS | 12.5 MHz | -73 dBm | 3.84 MHz |
| Wide Area BS | 17.5 MHz | -73 dBm | 3.84 MHz |
| Wide Area BS | 22.5 MHz | -73 dBm | 3.84 MHz |
| Local Area BS | 7.5 MHz | -46 dBm | 3.84 MHz |
| Local Area BS | 12.5 MHz | -46 dBm | 3.84 MHz |
| Local Area BS | 17.5 MHz | -46 dBm | 3.84 MHz |
| Local Area BS | 22.5 MHz | -46 dBm | 3.84 MHz |

Table 6.9E: Adjacent channel leakage power limits in case of co-siting with unsynchronised 1.28 Mcps TDD on adjacent channel

| BS Class | BS adjacent channel offset below the first or above the last carrier frequency used | Maximum Level | Measurement Bandwidth |
|---------------|---|---------------|-----------------------|
| Wide Area BS | 5.8 MHz | -73 dBm | 1.28 MHz |
| Wide Area BS | 7.4 MHz | -73 dBm | 1.28 MHz |
| Local Area BS | 5.8 MHz | -49 dBm | 1.28 MHz |
| Local Area BS | 7.4 MHz | -49 dBm | 1.28 MHz |

NOTE: The requirements in Table 6.9D and 6.9E for the Wide Area BS are based on a minimum coupling loss of 30 dB between unsynchronised TDD base stations. The requirements in Table 6.9D and 6.9E for the Local Area BS are based on a minimum coupling loss of 30 dB between unsynchronised Local Area base stations. The co-location of different base station classes is not considered.

If a BS provides multiple non-contiguous single carriers or multiple non-contiguous groups of contiguous single carriers, the above requirements shall be applied to those adjacent channels of the single carriers or group of single channels which are used by the co-sited TDD BS.

6.6.2.2.3.3.2 Additional requirement in case of co-siting with FDD BS operating on an adjacent channel

In case the equipment is co-sited to a FDD BS operating on the first or second adjacent channel, the adjacent channel leakage power shall not exceed the limits specified in Table 6.9F.

Table 6.9F: Adjacent channel leakage power limits in case of co-siting with FDD on an adjacent channel

| BS Class | BS Adjacent Channel Offset | Maximum Level | Measurement Bandwidth |
|--------------|----------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Wide Area BS | ± 7.5 MHz | -80 dBm | 3,84 MHz |
| Wide Area BS | ± 12.5 MHz | -80 dBm | 3,84 MHz |
| Wide Area BS | ± 17.5 MHz | -80 dBm | 3,84 MHz |
| Wide Area BS | ± 22.5 MHz | -80 dBm | 3,84 MHz |

NOTE: The requirements in Table 6.9F are based on a minimum coupling loss of 30 dB between base stations. The co-location of different base station classes is not considered. A co-location requirement for the Local Area TDD BS is intended to be part of a later release.

If a BS provides multiple non-contiguous single carriers or multiple non-contiguous groups of contiguous single carriers, the above requirements shall be applied to those adjacent channels of the single carriers or group of single channels which are used by the co-sited FDD BS.

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 multi carrier). It applies for all transmission modes foreseen by the manufacturer"s.

For 3.84 Mcps TDD option, either requirement (except 6.6.3.6) applies at frequencies within the specified frequency ranges which are more than 12.5 MHz under the first carrier frequency used or more than 12.5 MHz above the last carrier frequency used.

For 1.28 Mcps TDD option, the mandatory spurious emission requirement in subclause 6.6.3.1 applies from 9kHz to 12.75GHz, excluding the frequency range from 4 MHz below the lowest frequency of each operating band to 4 MHz above the highest frequency of each operating band. For BS capable of multi-band operation, this exclusion applies for all supported operating bands.

For 7.68 Mcps TDD option, either requirement (except 6.6.3.6) applies at frequencies within the specified frequency ranges which are more than 25 MHz under the first carrier frequency used or more than 25 MHz above the last carrier frequency used.

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

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.329-9 [1], are applied.

6.6.3.1.1.1 Minimum Requirement

6.6.3.1.1.1.1 3,84 Mcps TDD Option

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed:

Table 6.10: BS Mandatory spurious emissions limits, Category A

| Band | Minimum requirement | Measurement Bandwidth | Notes |
|--|---------------------|-----------------------|--------|
| 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 |
| NOTE 1: Bandwidth as in ITU SM.329 [1], s4.1 | | | |
| NOTE 2: Upper frequency as in ITU SM.329 [1], s2.5 table 1 | | | |

6.6.3.1.1.1.2 1,28 Mcps TDD Option

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed:

Table 6.10A: BS Mandatory spurious emissions limits, Category A

| Band | Minimum requirement | Measurement Bandwidth | Notes |
|--|---------------------|-----------------------|--------|
| 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 |
| NOTE 1: Bandwidth as in ITU SM.329 [1], s4.1 | | | |
| NOTE 2: Upper frequency as in ITU SM.329 [1], s2.5 table 1 | | | |

NOTE: only the measurement bands are different according to the occupied bandwidth.

6.6.3.1.1.1.3 7,68 Mcps TDD Option

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed:

Table 6.10B: BS Mandatory spurious emissions limits, Category A

| Band | Minimum requirement | Measurement Bandwidth | Notes |
|--|---------------------|-----------------------|--------|
| 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 |
| NOTE 1: Bandwidth as in ITU SM.329 [1], s4.1 | | | |
| NOTE 2: Upper frequency as in ITU SM.329 [1], s2.5 table 1 | | | |

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

6.6.3.1.2.1.1 3,84 Mcps TDD Option

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed:

Table 6.11: BS Mandatory spurious emissions limits, Category B

| Band | Maximum Level | Measurement Bandwidth | Notes |
|---|---------------|-----------------------|--------|
| 9kHz - 150kHz | -36 dBm | 1 kHz | Note 1 |
| 150kHz - 30MHz | - 36 dBm | 10 kHz | Note 1 |
| 30MHz - 1GHz | -36 dBm | 100 kHz | Note 1 |
| 1GHz ↔ FI -10 MHz | -30 dBm | 1 MHz | Note 1 |
| FI -10MHz ↔ Fu +10 MHz | -15 dBm | 1 MHz | Note 2 |
| Fu + 10 MHz ↔ 12,75 GHz | -30 dBm | 1 MHz | Note 3 |
| NOTE 1: Bandwidth as in ITU SM.329 [1], s4.1 NOTE 2: Limit based on ITU-R SM.329 [1], s4.3 and Annex 7 NOTE 3: Bandwidth as in ITU-R SM.329 [1], s4.3 and Annex 7. Upper frequency as in ITU-R SM.329 [1], s2.5 table 1 | | | |

FI: Lower frequency of the band in which TDD operates

Fu: Upper frequency of the band in which TDD operates

6.6.3.1.2.1.2 1,28 Mcps TDD Option

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed:

Table 6.11A: BS Mandatory spurious emissions limits, Category B

| Band | Maximum Level | Measurement Bandwidth | Notes |
|---|---------------|-----------------------|--------|
| 9kHz - 150kHz | -36 dBm | 1 kHz | Note 1 |
| 150kHz - 30MHz | - 36 dBm | 10 kHz | Note 1 |
| 30MHz - 1GHz | -36 dBm | 100 kHz | Note 1 |
| 1GHz ↔ FI -10 MHz | -30 dBm | 1 MHz | Note 1 |
| FI -10MHz ↔ Fu +10 MHz | -15 dBm | 1 MHz | Note 2 |
| Fu +10 MHz ↔ 12,5 GHz | -30 dBm | 1 MHz | Note 3 |
| NOTE 1: Bandwidth as in ITU SM.329 [1], s4.1 NOTE 2: Limit based on ITU-R SM.329 [1], s4.3 and Annex 7 NOTE 3: Bandwidth as in ITU-R SM.329 [1], s4.3 and Annex 7. Upper frequency as in ITU-R SM.329 [1], s2.5 table 1 | | | |

FI: Lower frequency of the band in which TDD operates

Fu: Upper frequency of the band in which TDD operates

6.6.3.1.2.1.3 7,68 Mcps TDD Option

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed:

Table 6.11B: BS Mandatory spurious emissions limits, Category B

| Band | Maximum Level | Measurement Bandwidth | Notes |
|---|---------------|-----------------------|--------|
| 9kHz - 150kHz | -36 dBm | 1 kHz | Note 1 |
| 150kHz - 30MHz | - 36 dBm | 10 kHz | Note 1 |
| 30MHz - 1GHz | -36 dBm | 100 kHz | Note 1 |
| 1GHz ↔ Fl -10 MHz | -30 dBm | 1 MHz | Note 1 |
| Fl -10 MHz ↔ Fu +10 MHz | -15 dBm | 1 MHz | Note 2 |
| Fu + 10 MHz ↔ 12,75 GHz | -30 dBm | 1 MHz | Note 3 |
| NOTE 1: Bandwidth as in ITU SM.329 [1], s4.1 NOTE 2: Limit based on ITU-R SM.329 [1], s4.3 and Annex 7 NOTE 3: Bandwidth as in ITU-R SM.329 [1], s4.3 and Annex 7. Upper frequency as in ITU-R SM.329 [1], s2.5 table 1 | | | |

Fl: Lower frequency of the band in which TDD operates

Fu: Upper frequency of the band in which TDD operates

6.6.3.2 Co-existence with GSM, DCS, UTRA and/or E-UTRA

6.6.3.2.1 Operation in the same geographic area

These requirements may be applied for the protection of other UE and/or BS receivers when GSM DCS, UTRA and/or E-UTRA BS are operating in other frequency bands in the same geographical area with a UTRA TDD BS.

6.6.3.2.1.1 Minimum Requirement

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the limits defined in Table 6.12.

For BS capable of multi-band operation, the exclusions and conditions in the Note column of Table 6.12 apply for each supported operating band.

Table 6.12: BS Spurious emissions limits for UTRA TDD Wide Area BS in geographic coverage area of systems operating in other frequency bands

| System type operating in the same geographical area | Band | Maximum Level | Measurement Bandwidth | Note |
|--|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---|
| GSM900 | 876 - 915 MHz | -61 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| | 921 - 960MHz | -57 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| DCS1800 | 1710 - 1785 MHz | -61 dBm | 100 kHz | This requirement does not apply to UTRA TDD operating in Band b and c. or For UTRA TDD BS operating in Band f, it applies for 1710 - 1755 MHz |
| | 1805 - 1880MHz | -47 dBm | 100 kHz | This requirement does not apply to UTRA TDD operating in Band b and c. or For UTRA TDD BS operating in Band f, it applies for 1805 - 1850 MHz |
| GSM850 or CDMA850 | 824 - 849 MHz | -61 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| | 869 - 894 MHz | -57 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| WA BS UTRA FDD Band I or E-UTRA Band 1 | 1920 - 1980 MHz | -43 dBm | 3,84 MHz | |
| | 2110 - 2170 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | |
| WA BS UTRA FDD Band III or E-UTRA Band 3 | 1710 - 1785 | -43 dBm | 3,84 MHz | For UTRA TDD BS operating in Band f, it applies for 1710-1755 MHz |
| | 1805 - 1880 | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | For UTRA TDD BS operating in Band f, it applies for 1805-1850 MHz |
| WA BS UTRA FDD Band V or E-UTRA Band 5 | 824 - 849 MHz | -43 dBm | 3,84 MHz | |
| | 869 - 894 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | |
| WA BS UTRA FDD Band VII or E-UTRA Band 7 | 2500 - 2570 MHz | -43 dBm | 3.84 MHz | |
| | 2620 - 2690 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | |
| WA BS UTRA FDD Band VI or XIX, E-UTRA Band 6, 18 or 19 | 815-850 MHz | -43 dBm | 3,84 MHz | Applicable in Japan |
| | 860-895 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | Applicable in Japan |
| WA BS UTRA FDD Band XI or XXI or E-UTRA Band 11 or 21 | 1427.9MHz - 1452.9MHz | -43 dBm | 3.84 MHz | Applicable in Japan |
| | 1475.9MHz - 1500.9MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | Applicable in Japan |
| WA BS UTRA FDD Band IX or E-UTRA Band 9 | 1749.9-1784.9 MHz | -43 dBm | 3.84 MHz | Applicable in Japan |
| | 1844.9-1879.9 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | Applicable in Japan |
| LA BS UTRA FDD Band I or E-UTRA Band 1 | 1920 - 1980 MHz | -40 dBm | 3,84 MHz | |
| | 2110 - 2170 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | |
| LA BS UTRA FDD Band III or E-UTRA Band 3 | 1710 - 1785 MHz | -40 dBm | 3.84 MHz | For UTRA TDD BS operating in Band f, it applies for 1710-1755 MHz |
| | 1805 - 1880 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | For UTRA TDD BS operating in Band f, it applies for 1805-1850 MHz |
| LA BS UTRA FDD Band V | 824 - 849 MHz | -40 dBm | 3.84 MHz | |

| | | | | |
|---|-----------------|---------|----------|--|
| or E-UTRA Band 5 | 869 - 894 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | |
| LA BS UTRA FDD Band VII or E-UTRA Band 7 | 2500 - 2570 MHz | -40 dBm | 3.84 MHz | |
| | 2620 - 2690 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz | |
| <p>NOTE 1: The co-existence requirements do not apply for the 10 MHz frequency range immediately outside the operating band (see section 5.2). Emission limits for this excluded frequency range may be covered by local or regional requirements.</p> <p>NOTE 2: The requirements for Wide Area BS for co-existence with UTRA FDD and/or E-UTRA FDD and for co-existence between unsynchronised TDD base stations are based on a coupling loss of 67dB between the TDD and FDD base stations. The scenarios leading to these requirements are addressed in TR 25.942 [8].</p> <p>NOTE 3: 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.</p> | | | | |

6.6.3.2.2 Co-located base stations

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

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

6.6.3.2.2.1 Minimum Requirement

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the limits defined in Table 6.13.

For BS capable of multi-band operation, the exclusions and conditions in the Note column of Table 6.13 apply for each supported operating band.

Table 6.13: BS Spurious emissions limits for Wide Area BS co-located with another BS

| System type operating in the same geographical area | Band | Maximum Level | Measurement Bandwidth | Note |
|---|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------|---|
| Macro GSM900 | 876 - 915 MHz | -98 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| Macro DCS1800 | 1710 - 1785 MHz | -98 dBm | 100 kHz | This requirement does not apply to UTRA TDD operating in Band b and c. or UTRA FDD BS operating in Band f, it applies for 1710 - 1755 MHz |
| GSM850 or CDMA850 | 824 - 849 MHz | -98 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| WA BS UTRA FDD Band I or E-UTRA Band 1 | 1920 - 1980 MHz | -80 dBm | 3,84 MHz | |
| WA BS UTRA FDD Band III or E-UTRA Band 3 | 1710 - 1785 MHz | -80 dBm | 3,84 MHz | For UTRA TDD BS operating in Band f, it applies for 1710-1755 MHz. |
| WA BS UTRA FDD Band V or E-UTRA Band 5 | 824 - 849 MHz | -80 dBm | 3,84 MHz | |
| WA BS UTRA FDD Band VII or E-UTRA Band 7 | 2500 - 2570 MHz | - 80 dBm | 3.84 MHz | |
| <p>NOTE 1: The co-location requirements do not apply for the 10 MHz frequency range immediately outside the BS transmit frequency range of the operating band (see section 5.2). 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 [8].</p> <p>NOTE 2: The requirements in Table 6.17 are based on a minimum coupling loss of 30 dB between base stations. The co-location of different base station classes is not considered.</p> <p>NOTE 3: 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.</p> | | | | |

6.6.3.3 Void

6.6.3.3.1 Void

6.6.3.3.1.1 Void

Table 6.14: Void**Table 6.14a: Void**

6.6.3.3.2 Void

6.6.3.3.2.1 Void

Table 6.15: Void**Table 6.15: Void**

6.6.3.4 Void

6.6.3.4.1 Void

6.6.3.4.1.1 Void

Table 6.16: Void

6.6.3.4.2 Void

6.6.3.4.2.1 Void

Table 6.17: Void

6.6.3.5 Co-existence with unsynchronised UTRA TDD and/or E-UTRA TDD

6.6.3.5.1 Operation in the same geographic area

This requirement shall apply in case the equipment is operated in the same geographic area with unsynchronised UTRA TDD and/or E-UTRA TDD BS that comprises uplink receive functionality.

6.6.3.5.1.1 Minimum Requirement

6.6.3.5.1.1.1 3,84 Mcps TDD option

The RRC filtered mean power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the limits specified in table 6.18.

Table 6.18: BS Spurious emissions limits for operation in same geographic area with unsynchronised UTRA TDD and/or E-UTRA TDD

| System type operating in the same geographic area | Frequency range | Maximum Level | Measurement Bandwidth |
|---|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| WA UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 33 | 1900 - 1920 MHz | -39 dBm | 3,84 MHz |
| WA UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 34 | 2010 - 2025 MHz | -39 dBm | 3,84 MHz |
| WA UTRA TDD Band d) or E-UTRA Band 38 | 2570 - 2620 MHz | -39 dBm | 3,84 MHz |
| LA UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 33 | 1900 - 1920 MHz | -36 dBm | 3,84 MHz |
| LA UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 34 | 2010 - 2025 MHz | -36 dBm | 3,84 MHz |
| LA UTRA TDD Band d) or E-UTRA Band 38 | 2570 - 2620 MHz | -36 dBm | 3,84 MHz |

NOTE: The requirements in Table 6.18 for the Wide Area BS are based on a minimum coupling loss of 67 dB between unsynchronised TDD base stations. The requirements in Table 6.18 for the Local Area BS are based on a coupling loss of 70 dB between unsynchronised Wide Area and Local Area TDD base stations. The scenarios leading to these requirements are addressed in TR25.942 [4].

6.6.3.5.1.1.2 1,28 Mcps TDD option

In geographic areas where 1,28 Mcps TDD is deployed, the RRC filtered mean power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the limits specified in table 6.19. For BS capable of multi-band operation, the exclusions and conditions in the Note of Table 6.19 apply for each supported operating band.

Table 6.19: BS Spurious emissions limits for operation in same geographic area with unsynchronised 1,28 Mcps UTRA TDD and/or E-UTRA TDD

| System type operating in the same geographic area | Frequency range | Maximum Level | Measurement Bandwidth |
|---|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| WA UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 33 | 1900 - 1920 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |
| WA UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 34 | 2010 - 2025 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |
| WA UTRA TDD Band e) or E-UTRA Band 40 | 2300 - 2400 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |
| WA UTRA TDD Band d) or E-UTRA Band 38 | 2570 - 2620 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |
| WA UTRA TDD Band f) or E-UTRA Band 39 | 1880 – 1920 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |
| WA E-UTRA Band 41 | 2496 – 2690 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |
| WA E-UTRA Band 42 | 3400 – 3600 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |
| WA E-UTRA Band 43 | 3600 – 3800 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |
| WA E-UTRA Band 44 | 703 – 803 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |
| LA UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 33 | 1900 - 1920 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |
| LA UTRA TDD Band e) or E-UTRA Band 40 | 2300 - 2400 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |
| LA UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 34 | 2010 - 2025 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |
| LA UTRA TDD Band d) or E-UTRA Band 38 | 2570 - 2620 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |
| LA UTRA TDD Band f) or E-UTRA Band 39 | 1880 – 1920 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |
| LA E-UTRA Band 41 | 2496 – 2690 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |
| LA E-UTRA Band 42 | 3400 – 3600 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |
| LA E-UTRA Band 43 | 3600 – 3800 MHz | -52 dBm | 1 MHz |
| LA 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 operating band (see section 5.2). | | | |
| NOTE 2: The requirements in this table are based on a minimum coupling loss of 67 dB between unsynchronised TDD base stations. The scenarios leading to these requirements are addressed in TR25.942 [8]. | | | |
| NOTE 3: 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. | | | |

Table 6.20: BS Spurious emissions limits for operation in same geographic area with unsynchronised UTRA TDD and/or E-UTRA TDD

Void

NOTE: The requirements in Table 6.19 and 6.20 for the Wide Area BS are based on a minimum coupling loss of 67 dB between unsynchronised TDD base stations. The requirements in Table 6.19 and 6.20 for the Local Area BS are based on a coupling loss of 70 dB between unsynchronised Wide Area and Local Area TDD base stations. The scenarios leading to these requirements are addressed in TR25.942 [4].

6.6.3.5.1.1.3 7,68 Mcps TDD option

The RRC filtered mean power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the limits specified in table 6.20A and 6.20B.

Table 6.20A: BS Spurious emissions limits for operation in same geographic area with unsynchronised UTRA TDD (7.68 Mcps TDD and 3.84 Mcps TDD) and/or E-UTRA TDD

| System type operating in the same geographic area | Frequency range | Maximum Level | Measurement Bandwidth |
|---|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| WA UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 33 | 1900 - 1920 MHz | -39 dBm | 3,84 MHz |
| WA UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 34 | 2010 - 2025 MHz | -39 dBm | 3,84 MHz |
| WA UTRA TDD Band d) or E-UTRA Band 38 | 2570 - 2620 MHz | -39 dBm | 3,84 MHz |
| LA UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 33 | 1900 - 1920 MHz | -36 dBm | 3,84 MHz |
| LA UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 34 | 2010 - 2025 MHz | -36 dBm | 3,84 MHz |
| LA UTRA TDD Band d) or E-UTRA Band 38 | 2570 - 2620 MHz | -36 dBm | 3,84 MHz |

Table 6.20B: BS Spurious emissions limits for operation in same geographic area with unsynchronised 1,28 Mcps UTRA TDD and/or E-UTRA TDD

| System type operating in the same geographic area | Frequency range | Maximum Level | Measurement Bandwidth |
|---|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| WA UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 33 | 1900 - 1920 MHz | -39 dBm | 1,28 MHz |
| WA UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 34 | 2010 - 2025 MHz | -39 dBm | 1,28 MHz |
| WA UTRA TDD Band e) or E-UTRA Band 40 | 2300 - 2400 MHz | -39 dBm | 1.28MHz |
| WA UTRA TDD Band d) or E-UTRA Band 38 | 2570 - 2620 MHz | -39 dBm | 1,28 MHz |
| LA UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 33 | 1900 - 1920 MHz | -36 dBm | 1,28 MHz |
| LA UTRA TDD Band e) or E-UTRA Band 40 | 2300 - 2400 MHz | -36 dBm | 1.28MHz |
| LA UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 34 | 2010 - 2025 MHz | -36 dBm | 1,28 MHz |
| LA UTRA TDD Band d) or E-UTRA Band 38 | 2570 - 2620 MHz | -36 dBm | 1,28 MHz |

NOTE: The requirements in Table 6.20A and 6.20B for the Wide Area BS are based on a minimum coupling loss of 67 dB between unsynchronised TDD base stations. The requirements in Table 6.20A and 6.20B for the Local Area BS are based on a coupling loss of 70 dB between unsynchronised Wide Area and Local Area TDD base stations.

6.6.3.5.2 Co-located base stations

This requirement shall apply in case of co-location with unsynchronised UTRA TDD and/or E-UTRA TDD BS that comprises uplink receive functionality.

6.6.3.5.2.1 Minimum Requirement

6.6.3.5.2.1.1 3,84 Mcps TDD option

The RRC filtered mean power of any spurious emission in case of co-location shall not exceed the limits specified in table 6.21.

Table 6.21: BS Spurious emissions limits for co-location with unsynchronised UTRA TDD and/or E-UTRA TDD

| System type operating in the same geographic area | Frequency range | Maximum Level | Measurement Bandwidth |
|---|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| WA UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 33 | 1900 - 1920 MHz | -76 dBm | 3,84 MHz |
| WA UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 34 | 2010 - 2025 MHz | -76 dBm | 3,84 MHz |
| WA UTRA TDD Band d) or E-UTRA Band 38 | 2570 - 2620 MHz | -76 dBm | 3,84 MHz |
| LA UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 3 | 1900 - 1920 MHz | -66 dBm | 3,84 MHz |
| LA UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 34 | 2010 - 2025 MHz | -66 dBm | 3,84 MHz |
| LA UTRA TDD Band d) or E-UTRA Band 3 | 2570 - 2620 MHz | -66 dBm | 3,84 MHz |

NOTE: The requirements in Table 6.21 for the Wide Area BS are based on a minimum coupling loss of 30 dB between unsynchronised TDD base stations. The requirements in Table 6.21 for the Local Area BS are based on a minimum coupling loss of 30 dB between unsynchronised Local Area base stations. The co-location of different base station classes is not considered.

6.6.3.5.2.1.2 1,28 Mcps TDD option

In geographic areas where only 1,28 Mcps TDD is deployed, the RRC filtered mean power of any spurious emission in case of co-location shall not exceed the limits specified in table 6.22, otherwise the limits in table 6.23 shall apply.

For BS capable of multi-band operation, the exclusions and conditions in the Note of Table 6.22 apply for each supported operating band.

Table 6.22: BS Spurious emissions limits for co-location with unsynchronised 1,28 Mcps UTRA TDD and/or E-UTRA TDD

| System type operating in the same geographic area | Frequency range | Maximum Level | Measurement Bandwidth |
|---|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| WA UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 33 | 1900 - 1920 MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz |
| WA UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 34 | 2010 - 2025 MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz |
| WA UTRA TDD Band e) or E-UTRA Band 40 | 2300 - 2400 MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz |
| WA UTRA TDD Band d) or E-UTRA Band 38 | 2570 - 2620 MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz |
| WA UTRA TDD Band f) or E-UTRA Band 39 | 1880 - 1920 MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz |
| WA E-UTRA Band 41 | 2496 – 2690 MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz |
| WA E-UTRA Band 42 | 3400 – 3600 MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz |
| WA E-UTRA Band 43 | 3600 – 3800 MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz |
| WA E-UTRA Band 44 | 703 – 803 MHz | -96 dBm | 100 kHz |
| LA UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 33 | 1900 - 1920 MHz | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |
| LA UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 34 | 2010 - 2025 MHz | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |
| LA UTRA TDD Band e) or E-UTRA Band 40 | 2300 - 2400 MHz | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |
| LA UTRA TDD Band d) or E-UTRA Band 38 | 2570 - 2620 MHz | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |
| LA UTRA TDD Band f) or E-UTRA Band 39 | 1880 - 1920 MHz | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |
| LA E-UTRA Band 41 | 2496 – 2690 MHz | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |
| LA E-UTRA Band 42 | 3400 – 3600 MHz | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |
| LA E-UTRA Band 43 | 3600 – 3800 MHz | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |
| LA E-UTRA Band 44 | 703 – 803 MHz | -88 dBm | 100 kHz |
| <p>NOTE 1: The requirement applies for frequencies more than 10 MHz below or above the supported frequency range declared by the vendor. 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 [8].</p> <p>NOTE 2: The requirements in this table are based on a minimum coupling loss of 30 dB between unsynchronised TDD base stations. The scenarios leading to these requirements are addressed in TR 25.942 [8].</p> <p>NOTE 3: 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.</p> | | | |

Table 6.23: Void

6.6.3.5.2.1.3 7,68 Mcps TDD option

The RRC filtered mean power of any spurious emission in case of co-location shall not exceed the limits specified in table 6.24 and 6.25.

Table 6.24: BS Spurious emissions limits for co-location with unsynchronised UTRA TDD (7.68 Mcps TDD and 3.84 Mcps TDD) and/or E-UTRA TDD

| System type operating in the same geographic area | Frequency range | Maximum Level | Measurement Bandwidth |
|---|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| WA UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 33 | 1900 - 1920 MHz | -76 dBm | 3,84 MHz |
| WA UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 34 | 2010 - 2025 MHz | -76 dBm | 3,84 MHz |
| WA UTRA TDD Band d) or E-UTRA Band 38 | 2570 - 2620 MHz | -76 dBm | 3,84 MHz |
| LA UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 33 | 1900 - 1920 MHz | -66 dBm | 3,84 MHz |
| LA UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 34 | 2010 - 2025 MHz | -66 dBm | 3,84 MHz |
| LA UTRA TDD Band d) or E-UTRA Band 38 | 2570 - 2620 MHz | -66 dBm | 3,84 MHz |

Table 6.25: BS Spurious emissions limits for co-location with unsynchronised 1,28 Mcps UTRA TDD and/or E-UTRA TDD

| System type operating in the same geographic area | Frequency range | Maximum Level | Measurement Bandwidth |
|---|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| WA UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 33 | 1900 - 1920 MHz | -76 dBm | 1,28 MHz |
| WA UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 34 | 2010 - 2025 MHz | -76 dBm | 1,28 MHz |
| WA UTRA TDD Band e) or E-UTRA Band 40 | 2300 - 2400 MHz | -76 dBm | 1.28MHz |
| WA UTRA TDD Band d) or E-UTRA Band 38 | 2570 - 2620 MHz | -76 dBm | 1,28 MHz |
| LA UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 33 | 1900 - 1920 MHz | -71 dBm | 1,28 MHz |
| LA UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 34 | 2010 - 2025 MHz | -71 dBm | 1,28 MHz |
| LA UTRA TDD Band e) or E-UTRA Band 40 | 2300 - 2400 MHz | -71 dBm | 1.28MHz |
| LA UTRA TDD Band d) or E-UTRA Band 38 | 2570 - 2620 MHz | -71 dBm | 1,28 MHz |

NOTE: The requirements in Table 6.24 and 6.25 for the Wide Area BS are based on a minimum coupling loss of 30 dB between unsynchronised TDD base stations. The requirements in Table 6.24 and 6.25 for the Local Area BS are based on a minimum coupling loss of 30 dB between unsynchronised Local Area base stations. The co-location of different base station classes is not considered.

6.6.3.6 Co-existence with PHS

This requirement may be applied for the protection of PHS in geographic areas in which both PHS and UTRA TDD are deployed. For 3.84 Mcps TDD option, 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. For 7.68 Mcps TDD option, this requirement is also applicable at specified frequencies falling between 25MHz below the first carrier frequency used and 25MHz above the last carrier frequency used.

6.6.3.6.1 Minimum Requirement

6.6.3.6.1.1 3,84 Mcps TDD option

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed:

Table 6.26: BS Spurious emissions limits for BS in geographic coverage area of PHS (3.84 Mcps TDD option)

| Band | Maximum Level | Measurement Bandwidth | Note |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---|
| 1884.5 - 1915.7 MHz | -41 dBm | 300 kHz | Applicable for transmission in 2010-2025 MHz as defined in subclause 5.2 (a). |

6.6.3.6.1.2 (void)

6.6.3.6.1.3 7,68 Mcps TDD option

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed:

Table 6.27: BS Spurious emissions limits for BS in geographic coverage area of PHS (7.68 Mcps TDD option)

| Band | Maximum Level | Measurement Bandwidth | Note |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---|
| 1884.5 - 1915.7 MHz | -41 dBm | 300 kHz | Applicable for transmission in 2010-2025 MHz as defined in subclause 5.2 (a). |

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 CDMA 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 subject signal.

6.7.1 Minimum Requirement

6.7.1.1 3,84 Mcps TDD Option

The frequency of the interference signal shall be ± 5 MHz, ± 10 MHz and ± 15 MHz offset from the subject signal. The Transmit intermodulation level shall not exceed the out of band or the spurious emission requirements of section 6.6.2 and 6.6.3.

6.7.1.2 1,28 Mcps TDD Option:

The interfering signal frequency offset from the subject signal shall be as in Table 6.28.

Table 6.28: Interfering signal frequency offset

| Parameter | Value |
|---|--|
| Interfering signal frequency offset from the subject signal carrier frequency | -1.6 MHz -3.2 MHz -4.8 MHz +1.6 MHz +3.2 MHz + 4.8MHz |
| Interfering signal frequency offset from the edge of inter RF bandwidth | -0.8 MHz -2.4MHz -4.0 MHz +0.8 MHz +2.4 MHz +4.0 MHz |
| NOTE 3: Interference frequencies that are outside of the allocated frequency band 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. | |

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

For a BS capable of multi-band operation, the requirement is also applicable inside a inter RF bandwidth gap for interfering signal offsets where the interfering signal falls completely within the inter RF bandwidth gap.

6.7.1.3 7,68 Mcps TDD Option

The frequency of the interference signal shall be ± 10 MHz, ± 20 MHz and ± 30 MHz offset from the subject signal. The Transmit intermodulation level shall not exceed the out of band or the spurious emission requirements of section 6.6.2 and 6.6.3.

6.8 Transmit modulation

For the case of MBSFN-only operation, subclauses 6.8.3 and 6.8.4 shall not be applicable.

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 T_c is the chip duration.

6.8.2 Modulation Accuracy

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 corresponding to the considered chip rate 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. The requirement is valid over the total power dynamic range as specified in subclause 3.1. See Annex C of TS 25.142 for further details.

6.8.2.1 Minimum Requirement

The Modulation accuracy shall not be worse than 12.5 %.

6.8.3 Peak Code Domain Error

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

6.8.3.1 Minimum Requirement

The peak code domain error shall not exceed -28 dB at spreading factor 16. For 7.68 Mcps, the peak code domain error shall not exceed -31 dB at spreading factor 32.

6.8.4 Relative Code Domain Error for 64QAM modulation

The Relative Code Domain Error is computed by projecting the error vector 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 timeslot.

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

6.8.4.1 Minimum requirement

The average Relative Code Domain Error for 64QAM modulated codes shall not exceed -21.9dB at spreading factor 16.

6.8.5 Time alignment error in MIMO transmission

In MIMO transmission, signals are transmitted from two or more antennas. These signals shall be aligned. The time alignment error in MIMO transmission is specified as the delay between the signals from two antennas at the antenna ports.

6.8.5.1 Minimum Requirement

The time alignment error in MIMO for any possible configuration of two transmit antennas shall not exceed 65 ns.

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 1.28Mcps MC-HSUPA receives multiple carriers 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. 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).

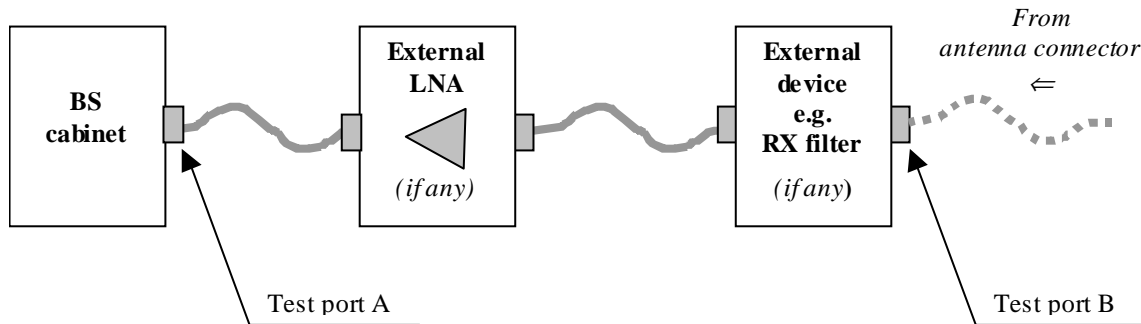


Figure 7.1: Receiver test ports

7.2 Reference sensitivity level

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

7.2.1 Minimum Requirement

7.2.1.1 3,84 Mcps TDD Option

Using the reference measurement channel specified 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 level

| BS Class | Reference measurement channel data rate | BS reference sensitivity level | BER |
|---------------|---|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Wide Area BS | 12.2 kbps | -109 dBm | BER shall not exceed 0.001 |
| Local Area BS | 12.2 kbps | -95 dBm | BER shall not exceed 0.001 |

7.2.1.2 1,28 Mcps TDD Option

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

Table 7.1A: BS reference sensitivity level

| BS Class | Reference measurement channel data rate | BS reference sensitivity level | BER |
|---------------|---|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Wide Area BS | 12.2 kbps | -110 dBm | BER shall not exceed 0.001 |
| Local Area BS | 12.2 kbps | -96 dBm | BER shall not exceed 0.001 |
| Home BS | 12.2 kbps | -101dBm | BER shall not exceed 0.001 |

7.2.1.3 7,68 Mcps TDD Option

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

Table 7.1B: BS reference sensitivity level

| BS Class | Reference measurement channel data rate | BS reference sensitivity level | BER |
|---------------|---|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Wide Area BS | 12.2 kbps | -109 dBm | BER shall not exceed 0.001 |
| Local Area BS | 12.2 kbps | -95 dBm | BER shall not exceed 0.001 |

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

7.3.1.1 3,84 Mcps TDD Option

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

Table 7.2: Dynamic Range

| Parameter | Level | Unit |
|---|---------------|------|
| Reference measurement channel data rate | 12.2 | kbps |
| Wanted signal mean power | Wide Area BS | -79 |
| | Local Area BS | -65 |
| Interfering AWGN signal | Wide Area BS | -73 |
| | Local Area BS | -59 |

7.3.1.2 1,28 Mcps TDD Option:

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

Table 7.2A: Dynamic Range

| Parameter | Level | Unit |
|---|---------------|------|
| Reference measurement channel data rate | 12.2 | kbps |
| Wanted signal mean power | Wide Area BS | -80 |
| | Local Area BS | -66 |
| | Home BS | -51 |
| Interfering AWGN signal | Wide Area BS | -76 |
| | Local Area BS | -62 |
| | Home BS | -47 |

7.3.1.3 7,68 Mcps TDD Option

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

Table 7.2B: Dynamic Range

| Parameter | | Level | Unit |
|---|---------------|-------|--------------|
| Reference measurement channel data rate | | 12.2 | kbps |
| Wanted signal mean power | Wide Area BS | -79 | dBm |
| | Local Area BS | -65 | dBm |
| Interfering AWGN signal | Wide Area BS | -70 | dBm/7.68 MHz |
| | Local Area BS | -56 | dBm/7.68 MHz |

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 a single code CDMA modulated 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).

7.4.1 Minimum Requirement

7.4.1.1 3,84 Mcps TDD Option

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

Table 7.3: Adjacent channel selectivity

| Parameter | | Level | Unit |
|---|---------------|-------|------|
| Reference measurement channel data rate | | 12.2 | kbps |
| Wanted signal mean power | Wide Area BS | -103 | dBm |
| | Local Area BS | -89 | dBm |
| Interfering signal mean power | Wide Area BS | -52 | dBm |
| | Local Area BS | -38 | dBm |
| Fuw offset (Modulated) | | 5 | MHz |

7.4.1.2 1,28 Mcps TDD Option

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

For BS capable of multi-band operation, the requirement applies in addition inside any inter RF bandwidth gap as long as the inter RF bandwidth gap size is at least 1.6MHz. The interfering signal offset is defined relative to lower/upper RF bandwidth edges inside the inter RF bandwidth gap and is equal to -0.8MHz/+0.8MHz, respectively.

Table 7.3A: Adjacent channel selectivity

| Parameter | | Level | Unit |
|---|---------------|-------|------|
| Reference measurement channel data rate | | 12.2 | kbps |
| Wanted signal mean power | Wide Area BS | -104 | dBm |
| | Local Area BS | -90 | dBm |
| | Home BS | -77 | dBm |
| Interfering signal mean power | Wide Area BS | -55 | dBm |
| | Local Area BS | -41 | dBm |
| | Home BS | -28 | dBm |
| Fuw offset (Modulated) | | ±1.6 | MHz |

7.4.1.3 7,68 Mcps TDD Option

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

Table 7.3B: Adjacent channel selectivity

| Parameter | | Level | Unit |
|---|---------------|-------|------|
| Reference measurement channel data rate | | 12.2 | kbps |
| Wanted signal mean power | Wide Area BS | -103 | dBm |
| | Local Area BS | -89 | dBm |
| Interfering signal mean power | Wide Area BS | -49 | dBm |
| | Local Area BS | -35 | dBm |
| Fuw offset (Modulated) | | 10 | MHz |

7.5 Blocking characteristics

The blocking characteristics is a measure of the receiver ability to receive a wanted signal at its assigned channel frequency in the presence of an unwanted interferer on frequencies other than those of the adjacent channels. The blocking performance requirement applies to interfering signals with center frequency within the ranges specified in the tables below, using a 1MHz step size.

7.5.0 Minimum requirement

3,84 Mcps TDD Option

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 as specified in table 7.4-1(a) - (d) for the Wide Area BS and as specified in table 7.4-2(a) - (d) for the Local Area BS.

Table 7.4-1 (a): Blocking requirements for Wide Area BS for operating bands defined in 5.2(a)

| Centre Frequency of Interfering Signal | Interfering Signal Mean Power | Wanted Signal Mean Power | Minimum Offset of Interfering Signal | Type of Interfering Signal |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1900 - 1920 MHz, 2010 - 2025 MHz | -40 dBm | -103 dBm | 10 MHz | WCDMA signal with one code |
| 1880 - 1900 MHz, 1990 - 2010 MHz, 2025 - 2045 MHz | -40 dBm | -103 dBm | 10 MHz | WCDMA signal with one code |
| 1920 - 1980 MHz | -40 dBm | -103 dBm | 10 MHz | WCDMA signal with one code |
| 1 - 1880 MHz, 1980 - 1990 MHz, 2045 - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -103 dBm | — | CW carrier |

Table 7.4-1(b): Blocking requirements for Wide Area BS for operating bands defined in 5.2(b)

| Centre Frequency of Interfering Signal | Interfering Signal Mean Power | Wanted Signal Mean Power | Minimum Offset of Interfering Signal | Type of Interfering Signal |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1850 - 1990 MHz | -40 dBm | -103 dBm | 10 MHz | WCDMA signal with one code |
| 1830 - 1850 MHz, 1990 - 2010 MHz | -40 dBm | -103 dBm | 10 MHz | WCDMA signal with one code |
| 1 - 1830 MHz, 2010 - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -103 dBm | — | CW carrier |

Table 7.4-1(c): Blocking requirements for Wide Area BS for operating bands defined in 5.2(c)

| Centre Frequency of Interfering Signal | Interfering Signal Mean Power | Wanted Signal Mean Power | Minimum Offset of Interfering Signal | Type of Interfering Signal |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1910 - 1930 MHz | -40 dBm | -103 dBm | 10 MHz | WCDMA signal with one code |
| 1890 - 1910 MHz, 1930 - 1950 MHz | -40 dBm | -103 dBm | 10 MHz | WCDMA signal with one code |
| 1 - 1890 MHz, 1950 - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -103 dBm | — | CW carrier |

Table 7.4-1 (d): Blocking requirements for Wide Area BS for operating bands defined in 5.2(d)

| Centre Frequency of Interfering Signal | Interfering Signal Mean Power | Wanted Signal Mean Power | Minimum Offset of Interfering Signal | Type of Interfering Signal |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2570 - 2620 MHz | -40 dBm | -103 dBm | 10 MHz | WCDMA signal with one code |
| 2550 - 2570 MHz 2620 - 2640 MHz | -40 dBm | -103 dBm | 10 MHz | WCDMA signal with one code |
| 2500 - 2570 MHz 2620 - 2690 MHz | -40 dBm | -103 dBm | 10 MHz | WCDMA signal with one code |
| 1 - 2550 MHz, 2690 - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -103 dBm | — | CW carrier |

Table 7.4-2 (a): Blocking requirements for Local Area BS for operating bands defined in 5.2(a)

| Centre Frequency of Interfering Signal | Interfering Signal mean power | Wanted Signal mean power | Minimum Offset of Interfering Signal | Type of Interfering Signal |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1900 - 1920 MHz, 2010 - 2025 MHz | -30 dBm | -89 dBm | 10 MHz | WCDMA signal with one code |
| 1880 - 1900 MHz, 1990 - 2010 MHz, 2025 - 2045 MHz | -30 dBm | -89 dBm | 10 MHz | WCDMA signal with one code |
| 1920 - 1980 MHz | -30 dBm | -89 dBm | 10 MHz | WCDMA signal with one code |
| 1 - 1880 MHz, 1980 - 1990 MHz, 2045 - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -89 dBm | — | CW carrier |

Table 7.4-2 (b): Blocking requirements for Local Area BS for operating bands defined in 5.2(b)

| Centre Frequency of Interfering Signal | Interfering Signal mean power | Wanted Signal mean power | Minimum Offset of Interfering Signal | Type of Interfering Signal |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1850 - 1990 MHz | -30 dBm | -89 dBm | 10 MHz | WCDMA signal with one code |
| 1830 - 1850 MHz, 1990 - 2010 MHz | -30 dBm | -89 dBm | 10 MHz | WCDMA signal with one code |
| 1 - 1830 MHz, 2010 - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -89 dBm | — | CW carrier |

Table 7.4-2 (c): Blocking requirements for Local BS for operating bands defined in 5.2(c)

| Centre Frequency of Interfering Signal | Interfering Signal mean power | Wanted Signal mean power | Minimum Offset of Interfering Signal | Type of Interfering Signal |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1910 - 1930 MHz | -30 dBm | -89 dBm | 10 MHz | WCDMA signal with one code |
| 1890 - 1910 MHz, 1930 - 1950 MHz | -30 dBm | -89 dBm | 10 MHz | WCDMA signal with one code |
| 1 - 1890 MHz, 1950 - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -89 dBm | — | CW carrier |

Table 7.4-2 (d): Blocking requirements for Local Area BS for operating bands defined in 5.2(d)

| Centre Frequency of Interfering Signal | Interfering Signal mean power | Wanted Signal mean power | Minimum Offset of Interfering Signal | Type of Interfering Signal |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2570 - 2620 MHz | -30 dBm | -89 dBm | 10 MHz | WCDMA signal with one code |
| 2550 - 2570 MHz 2620 - 2640 MHz | -30 dBm | -89 dBm | 10 MHz | WCDMA signal with one code |
| 2500 - 2570 MHz 2620 - 2690 MHz | -30 dBm | -89 dBm | 10 MHz | WCDMA signal with one code |
| 1 - 2550 MHz, 2690 - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -89 dBm | — | CW carrier |

7.5.0.2 1,28 Mcps TDD Option

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 as specified in table 7.4A1(a) - (f) for the Wide Area BS and as specified in table 7.4A2(a) - (f) for the Local Area BS and Home BS.

For BS capable of multi-band operation, the requirement in the in-band blocking frequency range applies for each supported operating band. The requirements applies in addition inside any inter RF bandwidth gap as long as the inter RF bandwidth gap size is at least 4.8MHz. The interfering signal offset is defined relative to lower/upper RF bandwidth edges inside the inter RF bandwidth gap and is equal to -2.4MHz/+2.4MHz, respectively.

For BS capable of multi-band operation, the requirement in the out-of-band blocking frequency ranges apply for each supported operating band, with the exception that the in-band blocking frequency ranges of all supported operating bands according to Tables 7.4A1 and 7.4A2 shall be excluded from the out-of-band blocking requirement.

Table 7.4A1(a): Blocking requirements for Wide Area BS in operating bands defined in 5.2(a)

| Center Frequency of Interfering Signal | Interfering Signal Mean Power | Wanted Signal Mean Power | Minimum Offset of Interfering Signal | Type of Interfering Signal |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1900 - 1920 MHz, 2010 - 2025 MHz | -40 dBm | -104 dBm | ±3.2MHz | Narrow band CDMA signal with one code |
| 1880 - 1900 MHz, 1990 - 2010 MHz, 2025 - 2045 MHz | -40dBm | -104 dBm | ±3.2MHz | Narrow band CDMA signal with one code |
| 1920 - 1980 MHz | -40dBm | -104 dBm | ±3.2MHz | Narrow band CDMA signal with one code |
| 1 - 1880 MHz, 1980 - 1990 MHz, 2045 - 12750 MHz | -15dBm | -104 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| NOTE*: For BS capable of multi-band operation, in case the interfering signal for in-band blocking is not in the in-band blocking frequency range of the operating band where the wanted signal is present, the wanted signal mean power shall not exceed -108.6dBm. | | | | |

Table 7.4A1(b): Blocking requirements for Wide Area BS in operating bands defined in 5.2(b)

| Center Frequency of Interfering Signal | Interfering Signal Mean Power | Wanted Signal Mean Power | Minimum Offset of Interfering Signal | Type of Interfering Signal |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1850 - 1990 MHz | -40dBm | -104 dBm | ±3.2MHz | Narrow band CDMA signal with one code |
| 1830 - 1850 MHz, 1990 - 2010 MHz | -40 dBm | -104 dBm | ±3.2MHz | Narrow band CDMA signal with one code |
| 1 - 1830 MHz, 2010 - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -104 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| NOTE*: For BS capable of multi-band operation, in case the interfering signal for in-band blocking is not in the in-band blocking frequency range of the operating band where the wanted signal is present, the wanted signal mean power shall not exceed -108.6dBm. | | | | |

Table 7.4A1(c): Blocking requirements for Wide Area BS in operating bands defined in 5.2(c)

| Center Frequency of Interfering Signal | Interfering Signal Mean Power | Wanted Signal Mean Power | Minimum Offset of Interfering Signal | Type of Interfering Signal |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1910 - 1930 MHz | -40dBm | -104 dBm | ±3.2MHz | Narrow band CDMA signal with one code |
| 1890 - 1910 MHz, 1930 - 1950 MHz | -40dBm | -104 dBm | ±3.2 MHz | Narrow band CDMA signal with one code |
| 1 - 1890 MHz, 1950 - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -104 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| NOTE*: For BS capable of multi-band operation, in case the interfering signal for in-band blocking is not in the in-band blocking frequency range of the operating band where the wanted signal is present, the wanted signal mean power shall not exceed -108.6dBm. | | | | |

Table 7.4A1(d): Blocking requirements for Wide Area BS in operating bands defined in 5.2(d)

| Center Frequency of Interfering Signal | Interfering Signal Mean Power | Wanted Signal Mean Power | Minimum Offset of Interfering Signal | Type of Interfering Signal |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2570 - 2620 MHz | -40dBm | -104 dBm | ±3.2MHz | Narrow band CDMA signal with one code |
| 2500 - 2570 MHz, 2620 - 2690 MHz | -40dBm | -104 dBm | ±3.2 MHz | Narrow band CDMA signal with one code |
| 1 - 2500 MHz, 2690 - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -104 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| NOTE*: For BS capable of multi-band operation, in case the interfering signal for in-band blocking is not in the in-band blocking frequency range of the operating band where the wanted signal is present, the wanted signal mean power shall not exceed -108.6dBm. | | | | |

Table 7.4A1(e): Blocking requirements for Wide Area BS in operating bands defined in 5.2(e)

| Center Frequency of Interfering Signal | Interfering Signal Mean Power | Wanted Signal Mean Power | Minimum Offset of Interfering Signal | Type of Interfering Signal |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2300 - 2400 MHz | -40dBm | -104 dBm | ±3.2MHz | Narrow band CDMA signal with one code |
| 2280 - 2300 MHz, 2400 - 2420MHz | -40dBm | -104 dBm | ±3.2 MHz | Narrow band CDMA signal with one code |
| 1 - 2280 MHz, 2420 - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -104 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| NOTE*: For BS capable of multi-band operation, in case the interfering signal for in-band blocking is not in the in-band blocking frequency range of the operating band where the wanted signal is present, the wanted signal mean power shall not exceed -108.6dBm. | | | | |

Table 7.4A1(f): Blocking requirements for Wide Area BS in operating bands defined in 5.2(f)

| Center Frequency of Interfering Signal | Interfering Signal Mean Power | Wanted Signal Mean Power | Minimum Offset of Interfering Signal | Type of Interfering Signal |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1880 - 1920 MHz | -40dBm | -104 dBm | ±3.2 MHz | Narrow band CDMA signal with one code |
| 1860 - 1880 MHz, 1920 – 1940 MHz | -40dBm | -104 dBm | ±3.2 MHz | Narrow band CDMA signal with one code |
| 1 - 1860 MHz, 1940 – 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -104 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| NOTE*: For BS capable of multi-band operation, in case the interfering signal for in-band blocking is not in the in-band blocking frequency range of the operating band where the wanted signal is present, the wanted signal mean power shall not exceed -108.6dBm. | | | | |

Table 7.4A2(a): Blocking requirements for Local Area BS and Home BS in operating bands defined in 5.2(a)

| Center Frequency of Interfering Signal | Interfering Signal mean power | Wanted Signal mean power | Minimum Offset of Interfering Signal | Type of Interfering Signal |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1900 - 1920 MHz, 2010 - 2025 MHz | -30 dBm | -90 dBm | ±3.2MHz | Narrow band CDMA signal with one code |
| 1880 - 1900 MHz, 1990 - 2010 MHz, 2025 - 2045 MHz | -30 dBm | -90 dBm | ±3.2MHz | Narrow band CDMA signal with one code |
| 1920 - 1980 MHz | -30 dBm | -90 dBm | ±3.2MHz | Narrow band CDMA signal with one code |
| 1 - 1880 MHz, 1980 - 1990 MHz, 2045 - 12750 MHz | -15dBm | -90 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| NOTE*: For BS capable of multi-band operation, in case the interfering signal for in-band blocking is not in the in-band blocking frequency range of the operating band where the wanted signal is present, the wanted signal mean power shall not exceed -94.6dBm for Local Area BS and 99.6dBm for Home BS. | | | | |

Table 7.4A2(b): Blocking requirements for Local Area BS and Home BS in operating bands defined in 5.2(b)

| Center Frequency of Interfering Signal | Interfering Signal mean power | Wanted Signal mean power | Minimum Offset of Interfering Signal | Type of Interfering Signal |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1850 - 1990 MHz | -30 dBm | -90 dBm | ±3.2MHz | Narrow band CDMA signal with one code |
| 1830 - 1850 MHz, 1990 - 2010 MHz | -30 dBm | -90 dBm | ±3.2MHz | Narrow band CDMA signal with one code |
| 1 - 1830 MHz, 2010 - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -90 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| NOTE*: For BS capable of multi-band operation, in case the interfering signal for in-band blocking is not in the in-band blocking frequency range of the operating band where the wanted signal is present, the wanted signal mean power shall not exceed -94.6dBm for Local Area BS and 99.6dBm for Home BS. | | | | |

Table 7.4A2(c): Blocking requirements for Local Area BS and Home BS in operating bands defined in 5.2(c)

| Center Frequency of Interfering Signal | Interfering Signal mean power | Wanted Signal mean power | Minimum Offset of Interfering Signal | Type of Interfering Signal |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1910 - 1930 MHz | -30 dBm | -90 dBm | ±3.2MHz | Narrow band CDMA signal with one code |
| 1890 - 1910 MHz, 1930 - 1950 MHz | -30 dBm | -90 dBm | ±3.2 MHz | Narrow band CDMA signal with one code |
| 1 - 1890 MHz, 1950 - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -90 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| NOTE*: For BS capable of multi-band operation, in case the interfering signal for in-band blocking is not in the in-band blocking frequency range of the operating band where the wanted signal is present, the wanted signal mean power shall not exceed -94.6dBm for Local Area BS and 99.6dBm for Home BS. | | | | |

Table 7.4A2(d): Blocking requirements for Local Area BS and Home BS in operating bands defined in 5.2(c)

| Center Frequency of Interfering Signal | Interfering Signal mean power | Wanted Signal mean power | Minimum Offset of Interfering Signal | Type of Interfering Signal |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2570 - 2620 MHz | -30 dBm | -90 dBm | ±3.2MHz | Narrow band CDMA signal with one code |
| 2500 - 2570 MHz, 2620 - 2690 MHz | -30 dBm | -90 dBm | ±3.2 MHz | Narrow band CDMA signal with one code |
| 1 - 2500 MHz, 2690 - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -90 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| NOTE*: For BS capable of multi-band operation, in case the interfering signal for in-band blocking is not in the in-band blocking frequency range of the operating band where the wanted signal is present, the wanted signal mean power shall not exceed -94.6dBm for Local Area BS and 99.6dBm for Home BS. | | | | |

Table 7.4A2(e): Blocking requirements for Local Area BS and Home BS in operating bands defined in 5.2(e)

| Center Frequency of Interfering Signal | Interfering Signal mean power | Wanted Signal mean power | Minimum Offset of Interfering Signal | Type of Interfering Signal |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2300 - 2400 MHz | -30 dBm | -90 dBm | ±3.2MHz | Narrow band CDMA signal with one code |
| 2280 - 2300 MHz, 2400 - 2420MHz | -30 dBm | -90 dBm | ±3.2 MHz | Narrow band CDMA signal with one code |
| 1 - 2280 MHz, 2420 - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -90 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| NOTE*: For BS capable of multi-band operation, in case the interfering signal for in-band blocking is not in the in-band blocking frequency range of the operating band where the wanted signal is present, the wanted signal mean power shall not exceed -94.6dBm for Local Area BS and 99.6dBm for Home BS. | | | | |

Table 7.4A2(f): Blocking requirements for Local Area BS and Home BS in operating bands defined in 5.2(f)

| Center Frequency of Interfering Signal | Interfering Signal mean power | Wanted Signal mean power | Minimum Offset of Interfering Signal | Type of Interfering Signal |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1880-1920 MHz | -30 dBm | -90 dBm | ±3.2 MHz | Narrow band CDMA signal with one code |
| 1860 - 1880 MHz, 1920 - 1940MHz | -30 dBm | -90 dBm | ±3.2 MHz | Narrow band CDMA signal with one code |
| 1 - 1860 MHz, 1940 – 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -90 dBm | — | CW carrier |
| NOTE*: For BS capable of multi-band operation, in case the interfering signal for in-band blocking is not in the in-band blocking frequency range of the operating band where the wanted signal is present, the wanted signal mean power shall not exceed -94.6dBm for Local Area BS and 99.6dBm for Home BS. | | | | |

7.5.0.3 7,68 Mcps TDD Option

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 as specified in table 7.4B1(a) - (d) for the Wide Area BS and as specified in table 7.4B2(a) - (d) for the Local Area BS.

Table 7.4B1 (a): Blocking requirements for Wide Area BS for operating bands defined in 5.2(a)

| Centre Frequency of Interfering Signal | Interfering Signal Mean Power | Wanted Signal Mean Power | Minimum Offset of Interfering Signal | Type of Interfering Signal |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1900 - 1920 MHz, 2010 - 2025 MHz | -40 dBm | -103 dBm | 20 MHz | WCDMA signal with one code |
| 1880 - 1900 MHz, 1990 - 2010 MHz, 2025 - 2045 MHz | -40 dBm | -103 dBm | 20 MHz | WCDMA signal with one code |
| 1920 - 1980 MHz | -40 dBm | -103 dBm | 20 MHz | WCDMA signal with one code |
| 1 - 1880 MHz, 1980 - 1990 MHz, 2045 - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -103 dBm | — | CW carrier |

Table 7.4B1 (b): Blocking requirements for Wide Area BS for operating bands defined in 5.2(b)

| Centre Frequency of Interfering Signal | Interfering Signal Mean Power | Wanted Signal Mean Power | Minimum Offset of Interfering Signal | Type of Interfering Signal |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1850 - 1990 MHz | -40 dBm | -103 dBm | 20 MHz | WCDMA signal with one code |
| 1830 - 1850 MHz, 1990 - 2010 MHz | -40 dBm | -103 dBm | 20 MHz | WCDMA signal with one code |
| 1 - 1830 MHz, 2010 - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -103 dBm | — | CW carrier |

Table 7.4B1 (c): Blocking requirements for Wide Area BS for operating bands defined in 5.2(c)

| Centre Frequency of Interfering Signal | Interfering Signal Mean Power | Wanted Signal Mean Power | Minimum Offset of Interfering Signal | Type of Interfering Signal |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1910 - 1930 MHz | -40 dBm | -103 dBm | 20 MHz | WCDMA signal with one code |
| 1890 - 1910 MHz, 1930 - 1950 MHz | -40 dBm | -103 dBm | 20 MHz | WCDMA signal with one code |
| 1 - 1890 MHz, 1950 - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -103 dBm | — | CW carrier |

Table 7.4B1 (d): Blocking requirements for Wide Area BS for operating bands defined in 5.2(d)

| Centre Frequency of Interfering Signal | Interfering Signal Mean Power | Wanted Signal Mean Power | Minimum Offset of Interfering Signal | Type of Interfering Signal |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2570 - 2620 MHz | -40 dBm | -103 dBm | 20 MHz | WCDMA signal with one code |
| 2550 - 2570 MHz 2620 - 2640 MHz | -40 dBm | -103 dBm | 20 MHz | WCDMA signal with one code |
| 2500 - 2570 MHz 2620 - 2690 MHz | -40 dBm | -103 dBm | 20 MHz | WCDMA signal with one code |
| 1 - 2550 MHz, 2690 - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -103 dBm | — | CW carrier |

Table 7.4B2 (a): Blocking requirements for Wide Area BS for operating bands defined in 5.2(a)

| Centre Frequency of Interfering Signal | Interfering Signal mean power | Wanted Signal mean power | Minimum Offset of Interfering Signal | Type of Interfering Signal |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1900 - 1920 MHz, 2010 - 2025 MHz | -30 dBm | -89 dBm | 20 MHz | WCDMA signal with one code |
| 1880 - 1900 MHz, 1990 - 2010 MHz, 2025 - 2045 MHz | -30 dBm | -89 dBm | 20 MHz | WCDMA signal with one code |
| 1920 - 1980 MHz | -30 dBm | -89 dBm | 20 MHz | WCDMA signal with one code |
| 1 - 1880 MHz, 1980 - 1990 MHz, 2045 - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -89 dBm | — | CW carrier |

Table 7.4B2 (b): Blocking requirements for Wide Area BS for operating bands defined in 5.2(b)

| Centre Frequency of Interfering Signal | Interfering Signal mean power | Wanted Signal mean power | Minimum Offset of Interfering Signal | Type of Interfering Signal |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1850 - 1990 MHz | -30 dBm | -89 dBm | 20 MHz | WCDMA signal with one code |
| 1830 - 1850 MHz, 1990 - 2010 MHz | -30 dBm | -89 dBm | 20 MHz | WCDMA signal with one code |
| 1 - 1830 MHz, 2010 - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -89 dBm | — | CW carrier |

Table 7.4B2 (c): Blocking requirements for Wide Area BS for operating bands defined in 5.2(c)

| Centre Frequency of Interfering Signal | Interfering Signal mean power | Wanted Signal mean power | Minimum Offset of Interfering Signal | Type of Interfering Signal |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1910 - 1930 MHz | -30 dBm | -89 dBm | 20 MHz | WCDMA signal with one code |
| 1890 - 1910 MHz, 1930 - 1950 MHz | -30 dBm | -89 dBm | 20 MHz | WCDMA signal with one code |
| 1 - 1890 MHz, 1950 - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -89 dBm | — | CW carrier |

Table 7.4B2 (d): Blocking requirements for Wide Area BS for operating bands defined in 5.2(d)

| Centre Frequency of Interfering Signal | Interfering Signal mean power | Wanted Signal mean power | Minimum Offset of Interfering Signal | Type of Interfering Signal |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2570 - 2620 MHz | -30 dBm | -89 dBm | 20 MHz | WCDMA signal with one code |
| 2550 - 2570 MHz 2620 - 2640 MHz | -30 dBm | -89 dBm | 20 MHz | WCDMA signal with one code |
| 2500 - 2570 MHz 2620 - 2690 MHz | -30 dBm | -89 dBm | 20 MHz | WCDMA signal with one code |
| 1 - 2550 MHz, 2690 - 12750 MHz | -15 dBm | -89 dBm | — | CW carrier |

7.5.1 Co-location with GSM, DCS, UTRA FDD and/or E-UTRA FDD, UTRA TDD and/or E-UTRA TDD

This additional blocking requirement may be applied for the protection of TDD BS receivers when GSM, DCS, UTRA FDD, E-UTRA FDD unsynchronized UTRA TDD and/or unsynchronized E-UTRA TDD BTS operating in a different frequency band are co-located with UTRA TDD Wide Area BS.

The blocking performance requirement applies to interfering signals with centre frequency within the ranges specified in the tables below, using a 1MHz step size.

In case this additional blocking requirement is applied, 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.

7.5.1.1 3,84 Mcps TDD Option

Table 7.4 (d): Additional blocking requirements for operating bands defined in 5.2(a) and 5.2 (d)

| System type operating in the same geographic area | Centre Frequency of Interfering Signal | Interfering Signal Mean Power | Wanted Signal Mean Power | Minimum Offset of Interfering Signal | Type of Interfering Signal | |
|---|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| GSM900 | 921 - 960 MHz | +16 dBm | -103 dBm | — | CW carrier | |
| DCS 1800 | 1805 - 1880 MHz | +16 dBm | -103 dBm | — | CW carrier | |
| WA BS UTRA FDD Band VII or E-UTRA Band 7 | 2620 - 2690 MHz | +13 dBm | -103 dBm | — | CW carrier | This req does no UTRA T operatin 5.2(a) |
| LA BS UTRA FDD Band VII or E-UTRA Band 7 | 2620 - 2690 MHz | -6 dBm | -103 dBm | — | CW carrier | This req does no UTRA T operatin 5.2(a) |

NOTE 1: These requirements do not apply when the interfering signal falls within the uplink operating band or in the 10 MHz immediate vicinity of the uplink operating band.

NOTE 2: Some combinations of bands may not be possible to co-site based on the requirements above. The current state-of-the-technology does not allow a single generic solution for co-location of UTRA TDD with UTRA FDD or E-UTRA FDD on adjacent frequencies for 30dB BS-BS minimum coupling loss. However, there are certain site-engineering solutions that can be used to mitigate this. These techniques are addressed in TR 25.942 [8].

Table 7.4 (e): Void

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Table 7.4A (d): Additional blocking requirements for Wide Area BS

| System type operating in the same geographic area | Centre Frequency of Interfering Signal | Interfering Signal Mean Power | Wanted Signal Mean Power | Minimum Offset of Interfering Signal | Type of Interfering Signal | Note |
|---|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Macro GSM900 | 921 - 960 MHz | +16 dBm | -104 dBm | — | CW carrier | |
| Macro DCS1800 | 1805 -- 1880 MHz | +16 dBm | -104 dBm | — | CW carrier | For UTRA TDD BS operating in Band 5.2(f), it applies for 1805 - 1850 MHz |
| GSM850 or CDMA850 | 869 - 894 MHz | +16 dBm | -104 dBm | — | CW carrier | |
| WA BS UTRA FDD Band I or E-UTRA Band 1 | 2110 - 2170 MHz | +16 dBm | -104 dBm | — | CW carrier | |
| WA BS UTRA FDD Band III or E-UTRA Band 3 | 1805 - 1880 MHz | +16 dBm | -104 dBm | — | CW carrier | For UTRA TDD BS operating in Band 5.2(f), the requirement is FF |
| WA BS UTRA FDD Band V or E-UTRA Band 5 | 869 - 894 MHz | +16 dBm | -104 dBm | — | CW carrier | |
| WA BS UTRA FDD Band VII or E-UTRA Band 7 | 2620 - 2690 MHz | +16 dBm | -104 dBm | — | CW carrier | This requirement does not apply to UTRA TDD BS operating in Band 5.2(a), 5.2 (e) and 5.2 (f) |
| WA UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 33 | 1900 - 1920 MHz | +16 dBm | -104 dBm | — | CW carrier | |
| WA UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 34 | 2010 - 2025 MHz | +16 dBm | -104 dBm | — | CW carrier | |
| WA UTRA TDD Band d) or E-UTRA Band 38 | 2570 - 2620 MHz | +16 dBm | -104 dBm | — | CW carrier | |
| WA UTRA TDD Band f) or E-UTRA Band 39 | 1880 - 1920 MHz | +16 dBm | -104 dBm | — | CW carrier | |
| WA UTRA TDD Band e) or E-UTRA Band 40 | 2300 - 2400 MHz | +16 dBm | -104 dBm | — | CW carrier | |
| WA E-UTRA Band 41 | 2496 – 2690 MHz | +16 dBm | -104 dBm | — | CW carrier | |
| WA E-UTRA Band 42 | 3400 – 3600 MHz | +16 dBm | -104 dBm | — | CW carrier | |
| WA E-UTRA Band 43 | 3600 – 3800 MHz | +16 dBm | -104 dBm | — | CW carrier | |
| WA E-UTRA Band 44 | 703 – 803 MHz | +16 dBm | -104 dBm | — | CW carrier | |
| Pico GSM850 | 869 – 894 | -7 dBm | -104 dBm | — | CW carrier | |
| Pico GSM900 | 921 – 960 | -7 dBm | -104 dBm | — | CW carrier | |
| Pico DCS1800 | 1805 – 1880 | -4 dBm | -104 dBm | — | CW carrier | |
| LA BS UTRA FDD Band I or E-UTRA Band 1 | 2110 – 2170 | -6 dBm | -104 dBm | — | CW carrier | |
| LA BS UTRA FDD Band III or E-UTRA Band 3 | 1805 - 1880 MHz | -6 dBm | -104 dBm | — | CW carrier | For UTRA TDD BS operating in Band 5.2(f), the requirement is FF |
| LA BS UTRA FDD Band V or E-UTRA Band 5 | 869 - 894 MHz | -6 dBm | -104 dBm | — | CW carrier | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|--------|----------|---|------------|--|
| LA BS UTRA FDD Band VII or E-UTRA Band 7 | 2620 - 2690 MHz | -6 dBm | -104 dBm | — | CW carrier | |
| LA UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 33 | 1900 - 1920 MHz | -6 dBm | -104 dBm | — | CW carrier | |
| LA UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 34 | 2010 - 2025 MHz | -6 dBm | -104 dBm | — | CW carrier | |
| LA UTRA TDD Band d) or E-UTRA Band 38 | 2570 - 2620 MHz | -6 dBm | -104 dBm | — | CW carrier | |
| LA UTRA TDD Band f) or E-UTRA Band 39 | 1880 - 1920 MHz | -6 dBm | -104 dBm | — | CW carrier | |
| LA UTRA TDD Band e) or E-UTRA Band 40 | 2300 - 2400 MHz | -6 dBm | -104 dBm | — | CW carrier | |
| LA E-UTRA Band 41 | 2496 – 2690 MHz | -6 dBm | -104 dBm | — | CW carrier | |
| LA E-UTRA Band 42 | 3400 – 3600 MHz | -6 dBm | -104 dBm | — | CW carrier | |
| LA E-UTRA Band 43 | 3600 – 3800 MHz | -6 dBm | -104 dBm | — | CW carrier | |
| LA E-UTRA Band 44 | 703 – 803 MHz | -6 dBm | -104 dBm | — | CW carrier | |

NOTE 1: These requirements do not apply when the interfering signal falls within any of the operating band or in the 10 MHz frequency range immediately outside any of the supported operating band.

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 TDD with UTRA FDD or E-UTRA FDD or 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 [8].

Table 7.4A (e): Void

Table 7.4A (f): Void

7.5.1.3 7,68 Mcps TDD Option

Table 7.4B (d): Additional blocking requirements for operating bands defined in 5.2(a) and 5.2 (d) when co-located with GSM900

| System type operating in the same geographic area | Centre Frequency of Interfering Signal | Interfering Signal Mean Power | Wanted Signal Mean Power | Minimum Offset of Interfering Signal | Type of Interfering Signal | |
|---|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| GSM900 | 921 - 960 MHz | +16 dBm | -103 dBm | — | CW carrier | |
| DCS1800 | 1805 -- 1880 MHz | +16 dBm | -103 dBm | — | CW carrier | |
| WA BS UTRA FDD Band VII or E-UTRA Band 7 | 2620 - 2690 MHz | +13 dBm | -103 dBm | — | CW carrier | This re does r UTRA operat 5.2(a) |
| LA BS UTRA FDD Band VII or E-UTRA Band 7 | 2620 - 2690 MHz | -6 dBm | -103 dBm | — | CW carrier | This re does r UTRA operat 5.2(a) |

NOTE 1: These requirements do not apply when the interfering signal falls within the uplink operating band or in the 10 MHz immediate outside the uplink operating band.

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 TDD with UTRA FDD or E-UTRA FDD 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 [8].

Table 7.4B (e): Void**7.5.2 Void****7.5.2.1 Void****Table 7.4F: Void****Table 7.4G: Void****7.5.2.2 Void****Table 7.4H: Void****Table 7.4I: Void****7.5.2.3 Void****Table 7.4J: Void****Table 7.4K: 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 receiver 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**7.6.1.1 3,84 Mcps TDD Option**

The static reference performance as specified in clause 7.2.1 should be met when the following signals are coupled to BS antenna input.

- A wanted signal at the assigned channel frequency, with mean power 6 dB above the static reference level.
- Two interfering signals with the parameters defined in Table 7.5.

Table 7.5: Intermodulation requirement

| Interfering Signal Mean Power | | Offset | Type of Interfering Signal |
|-------------------------------|---------------|--------|----------------------------|
| Wide Area BS | Local Area BS | | |
| - 48 dBm | - 38 dBm | 10 MHz | CW signal |
| - 48 dBm | - 38 dBm | 20 MHz | WCDMA signal with one code |

7.6.1.2 1,28 Mcps TDD Option

The static reference performance as specified in clause 7.2.1 should be met when the following signals are coupled to BS antenna input.

- A wanted signal at the assigned channel frequency, with mean power 6 dB above the static reference level.
- Two interfering signals with the parameters defined in Table 7.5A.

For BS capable of multi-band operation, the requirement applies in addition inside any inter RF bandwidth gap, in case the gap size is at least 11.2MHz. The CW interfering signal offset is defined relative to lower/upper RF bandwidth edges inside the inter RF bandwidth gap and is equal to -2.4MHz/+2.4MHz, respectively. The modulated interfering signal offset is defined relative to lower/upper RF bandwidth edges inside the inter RF bandwidth gap and is equal to -5.6MHz/+5.6MHz, respectively.

Table7.5A: Intermodulation requirement

| Interfering Signal Mean Power | | Offset | Type of Interfering Signal |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|----------|---|
| Wide Area BS | Local Area BS / Home BS | | |
| - 48 dBm | -38 dBm | ±3.2 MHz | CW signal |
| - 48 dBm | -38 dBm | ±6.4 MHz | 1,28 Mcps TDD Option signal with one code |

7.6.1.3 7,68 Mcps TDD Option

The static reference performance as specified in clause 7.2.1 should be met when the following signals are coupled to BS antenna input.

- A wanted signal at the assigned channel frequency, with mean power 6 dB above the static reference level.
- Two interfering signals with the parameters defined in Table 7.5B.

Table 7.5B: Intermodulation requirement

| Interfering Signal Mean Power | | Offset | Type of Interfering Signal |
|-------------------------------|---------------|--------|----------------------------|
| Wide Area BS | Local Area BS | | |
| - 48 dBm | - 38 dBm | 20 MHz | CW signal |
| - 48 dBm | - 38 dBm | 40 MHz | WCDMA signal with one code |

7.7 Spurious emissions

The spurious emissions power is the power of emissions generated or amplified in a receiver that appear at the BS antenna connector. The requirements apply to all BS with separate RX and TX antenna 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

7.7.1.1 3,84 Mcps TDD Option

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed:

Table 7.6: Receiver spurious emission requirements

| Band | Maximum level | Measurement Bandwidth | Note |
|--|---------------|-----------------------|--|
| 30 MHz - 1 GHz | -57 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| 1 GHz - 1.9 GHz and 1.98 GHz - 2.01 GHz and 2.025 GHz - 2.5 GHz | -47 dBm | 1 MHz | With the exception of frequencies between 12.5MHz below the first carrier frequency and 12.5MHz above the last carrier frequency used by the BS. |
| 1.9 GHz - 1.98 GHz and 2.01 GHz - 2.025 GHz and 2.5 GHz - 2.62 GHz | -78 dBm | 3.84 MHz | With the exception of frequencies between 12.5MHz below the first carrier frequency and 12.5MHz above the last carrier frequency used by the BS. |
| 2.62 GHz - 12.75 GHz | -47 dBm | 1 MHz | With the exception of frequencies between 12.5MHz below the first carrier frequency and 12.5MHz above the last carrier frequency used by the BS. |

Table 7.6AA: Additional receiver spurious emission requirements

| Band | Maximum level | Measurement Bandwidth | Note |
|--|---------------|-----------------------|---|
| 815MHz □ 850MHz 1749.9MHz □ 1784.9MHz | -78 dBm | 3.84 MHz | Applicable in Japan With the exception of frequencies between 12.5MHz below the first carrier frequency and 12.5MHz above the last carrier frequency used by the BS. |

In addition to the requirements in table 7.6 and 7.6AA, the co-existence requirements for co-located base stations specified in subclause 6.6.3.2.2, 6.6.3.3.2 and 6.6.3.4.2 may also be applied.

7.7.1.2 1,28 Mcps TDD Option

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the limit defined in Table 7.6A-1. For BS capable of multi-band operation, the exclusions and conditions in the Note column of Table 7.6A-1 apply for each supported operating band.

Table 7.6A-1: General receiver spurious emission minimum requirements

| Band | Maximum level | Measurement Bandwidth | Note |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--|
| 30MHz - 1 GHz | -57 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| 1 GHz - 12.75 GHz | -47 dBm | 1 MHz | With the exception of frequencies between 4 MHz below the first carrier frequency and 4 MHz above the last carrier frequency used by the BS. |

Table 7.6A-2: Void**Table 7.6A-3: Void**

In addition to the requirements in Table 7.6A-1, the power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the levels specified for Co-existence with other systems in the same geographical area in subclause 6.6.3.2.1.1 and 6.6.3.5.1.1.2. In addition, the co-existence requirements for co-located base stations specified in subclause 6.6.3.2.2.1 and 6.6.3.5.2.1.2 may also be applied.

7.7.1.3 7,68 Mcps TDD Option

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed:

Table 7.6B: Receiver spurious emission requirements

| Band | Maximum level | Measurement Bandwidth | Note |
|--|---------------|-----------------------|--|
| 30 MHz - 1 GHz | -57 dBm | 100 kHz | |
| 1 GHz - 1.9 GHz and 1.98 GHz - 2.01 GHz 2.025 GHz - 2.5 GHz | -47 dBm | 1 MHz | With the exception of frequencies between 25MHz below the first carrier frequency and 25MHz above the last carrier frequency used by the BS. |
| 1.9 GHz - 1.98 GHz and 2.01 GHz - 2.025 GHz 2.5 GHz - 2.62 GHz | -75 dBm | 7.68 MHz | With the exception of frequencies between 25MHz below the first carrier frequency and 25MHz above the last carrier frequency used by the BS. |
| 2.62 GHz - 12.75 GHz | -47 dBm | 1 MHz | With the exception of frequencies between 25MHz below the first carrier frequency and 25MHz above the last carrier frequency used by the BS. |

Table 7.6BB: Additional receiver spurious emission requirements

| Band | Maximum level | Measurement Bandwidth | Note |
|---|---------------|-----------------------|---|
| 815MHz - 850MHz 1427.9MHz - 1452.9MHz 1749.9MHz - 1784.9MHz | -78 dBm | 3.84 MHz | Applicable in Japan With the exception of frequencies between 25MHz below the first carrier frequency and 25MHz above the last carrier frequency used by the BS. |

In addition to the requirements in table 7.6B and 7.6BB, the co-existence requirements for co-located base stations specified in subclause 6.6.3.2.2, 6.6.3.3.2 and 6.6.3.4.2 may also be applied.

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.

Unless stated otherwise, performance requirements apply for a single carrier only. Performance requirements for a BS supporting MC-HSUPA are defined in terms of single carrier requirements.

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

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 ** | High speed train* ** |
|--|---------------------|--|--|--|---|--|
| | | Performance metric | | | | |
| DCH | 12.2 kbps | BLER<10 ⁻² | BLER<10 ⁻² | BLER<10 ⁻² | BLER<10 ⁻² | BLER<10 ⁻² |
| | 64 kbps | BLER<10 ⁻¹ , 10 ⁻² | BLER<10 ⁻¹ , 10 ⁻² | BLER<10 ⁻¹ , 10 ⁻² | BLER<10 ⁻¹ , 10 ⁻² , 10 ⁻³ | BLER<10 ⁻¹ , 10 ⁻² |
| | 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 | - |
| *Note: Optional condition, not applicable for all BSs. | | | | | | |
| **Note: 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 Rate (BLER) allowed when the receiver input signal is at a specified \hat{I}_{or}/I_{oc} limit. The BLER is calculated for each of the measurement channels supported by the base station.

8.2.1.1 Minimum requirement

8.2.1.1.1 3,84 Mcps TDD Option

For the parameters specified in Table 8.2 the BLER should not exceed the piece-wise linear BLER curve specified in Table 8.3. These requirements are applicable for TFCS size 16.

Table 8.2: Parameters in static propagation conditions

| Parameters | | Unit | Test 1 | Test 2 | Test 3 | Test 4 |
|--|---------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------|
| Number of DPCH _o | | | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| $\frac{DPCH_o - E_c}{I_{or}}$ | | dB | -9 | -9.5 | 0 | 0 |
| I _{oc} | Wide Area BS | dBm/3.84 MHz | -89 | | | |
| | Local Area BS | dBm/3.84 MHz | -74 | | | |
| Cell Parameter* | | | 0,1 | | | |
| DPCH Channelization Codes* | | C(k,Q) | C(1,8) | C(1,4) C(5,16) | C(1,2) C(9,16) | C(1,2) |
| DPCH _o Channelization Codes* | | C(k,Q) | C(i,16) 3 ≤ i ≤ 8 | C(i,16) 6 ≤ i ≤ 9 | - | - |
| Information Data Rate | | kbps | 12,2 | 64 | 144 | 384 |
| *Note: Refer to TS 25.223 for definition of channelization codes and cell parameter. | | | | | | |

Table 8.3: Performance requirements in AWGN channel.

| Test Number | $\frac{\hat{I}_{or}}{I_{oc}}$ [dB] | BLER |
|-------------|------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | -2.0 | 10 ⁻² |
| 2 | -0.4 | 10 ⁻¹ |
| | -0.1 | 10 ⁻² |
| 3 | -0.2 | 10 ⁻¹ |
| | 0.1 | 10 ⁻² |
| 4 | -0.8 | 10 ⁻¹ |
| | -0.6 | 10 ⁻² |

8.2.1.1.2 1,28 Mcps TDD Option

For the parameters specified in Table 8.2A the BLER should not exceed the piece-wise linear BLER curve specified in Table 8.3A. These requirements are applicable for TFCS size 16.

Table 8.2A: Parameters in static propagation conditions

| Parameters | | Unit | Test 1 | Test 2 | Test 3 | Test 4 |
|---|---------------|--------------|---------------------|--------|--------|-------------------|
| Number of DPCH _o | | | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Spread factor of DPCH _o | | | 8 | 8 | 8 | - |
| Scrambling code and basic midamble code number* | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DPCH Channelization Codes* | | C(k,Q) | C(1,8) | C(1,2) | C(1,2) | C(1,2) C(9,16) |
| DPCH _o Channelization Codes* | | C(k,Q) | C(i,8) 2 ≤ i ≤ 5 | C(5,8) | C(5,8) | - |
| $\frac{DPCH_o - E_c}{I_{or}}$ | | dB | -7 | -7 | -7 | 0 |
| I _{oc} | Wide Area BS | dBm/ 1.28MHz | | | | -91 |
| | Local Area BS | dBm/ 1.28MHz | | | | -77 |
| | Home BS | dBm/ 1.28MHz | | | | -82 |
| Information Data Rate | | Kbps | 12.2 | 64 | 144 | 384 |

*Note: Refer to TS 25.223 for definition of channelization codes, scrambling code and basic midamble code.

Table 8.3A: Performance requirements in AWGN channel.

| Test Number | $\frac{\hat{I}_{or}}{I_{oc}}$ [dB] | BLER |
|-------------|------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | 0.5 | 10 ⁻² |
| 2 | -1.1 | 10 ⁻¹ |
| | -0.7 | 10 ⁻² |
| 3 | -0.5 | 10 ⁻¹ |
| | -0.3 | 10 ⁻² |
| 4 | 0.6 | 10 ⁻¹ |
| | 0.8 | 10 ⁻² |

8.2.1.1.3 7,68 Mcps TDD Option

For the parameters specified in Table 8.2B the BLER should not exceed the piece-wise linear BLER curve specified in Table 8.3B. These requirements are applicable for TFCS size 16.

Table 8.2B: Parameters in static propagation conditions

| Parameters | | Unit | Test 1 |
|---|---------------|--------------|------------------------|
| Number of DPCH _o | | | 14 |
| $\frac{DPCH_o - E_c}{I_{or}}$ | | dB | -12 |
| I _{oc} | Wide Area BS | dBm/7.68 MHz | -89 |
| | Local Area BS | dBm/7.68 MHz | -74 |
| Cell Parameter* | | | 0,1 |
| DPCH Channelization Codes* | | C(k,Q) | C(1, 16) |
| DPCH _o Channelization Codes* | | C(k,Q) | C(i, 32) 3 ≤ i ≤ 16 |
| Information Data Rate | | kbps | 12.2 |

*Note: Refer to TS 25.223 for definition of channelization codes and cell parameter.

Table 8.3B: Performance requirements in AWGN channel.

| Test Number | $\frac{\hat{I}_{or}}{I_{oc}}$ [dB] | BLER |
|-------------|------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | -2.0 | 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 Rate (BLER) allowed when the receiver input signal is at a specified \hat{I}_{or}/I_{oc} limit. The BLER is calculated for each of the measurement channels supported by the base station.

8.3.1.1 Minimum requirement

8.3.1.1.1 3,84 Mcps TDD Option

For the parameters specified in Table 8.4 the BLER should not exceed the piece-wise linear BLER curve specified in Table 8.5. These requirements are applicable for TFCS size 16.

Table 8.4: Parameters in multipath Case 1 channel

| Parameters | | Unit | Test 1 | Test 2 | Test 3 | Test 4 |
|---|---------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------|
| Number of DPCH _o | | | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| $\frac{DPCH_o - E_c}{I_{or}}$ | | dB | -9 | -9.5 | 0 | 0 |
| I _{oc} | Wide Area BS | dBm/3.84 MHz | -89 | | | |
| | Local Area BS | dBm/3.84 MHz | -74 | | | |
| Cell Parameter* | | | 0,1 | | | |
| DPCH Channelization Codes* | | C(k,Q) | C(1,8) | C(1,4) C(5,16) | C(1,2) C(9,16) | C(1,2) |
| DPCH _o Channelization Codes* | | C(k,Q) | C(i,16) 3 ≤ i ≤ 8 | C(i,16) 6 ≤ i ≤ 9 | - | - |
| Information Data Rate | | kbps | 12.2 | 64 | 144 | 384 |

*Note: Refer to TS 25.223 for definition of channelization codes and cell parameter.

Table 8.5: Performance requirements in multipath Case 1 channel.

| Test Number | $\frac{\hat{I}_{or}}{I_{oc}}$ [dB] | BLER |
|-------------|------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | 6.5 | 10^{-2} |
| 2 | 5.5 | 10^{-1} |
| | 9.8 | 10^{-2} |
| 3 | 5.5 | 10^{-1} |
| | 9.8 | 10^{-2} |
| 4 | 5.1 | 10^{-1} |
| | 9.5 | 10^{-2} |

8.3.1.1.2 1,28 Mcps TDD Option

For the parameters specified in Table 8.4A the BLER should not exceed the piece-wise linear BLER curve specified in Table 8.5A. These requirements are applicable for TFCS size 16.

Table 8.4A: Parameters in multipath Case 1 channel

| Parameters | | Unit | Test 1 | Test 2 | Test 3 | Test 4 |
|---|---------------|--------------|---------------------|--------|--------|-------------------|
| Number of DPCH _o | | | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Spread factor of DPCH _o | | | 8 | 8 | 8 | - |
| Scrambling code and basic midamble code number* | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DPCH Channelization Codes* | | C(k,Q) | C(1,8) | C(1,2) | C(1,2) | C(1,2) C(9,16) |
| DPCH _o Channelization Codes* | | C(k,Q) | C(i,8) 2 ≤ i ≤ 5 | C(5,8) | C(5,8) | - |
| $\frac{DPCH_o - E_c}{I_{or}}$ | | dB | -7 | -7 | -7 | 0 |
| I _{oc} | Wide Area BS | dBm/1.28 MHz | | | | -91 |
| | Local Area BS | dBm/1.28 MHz | | | | -77 |
| | Home BS | dBm/1.28 MHz | | | | -82 |
| Information Data Rate | | Kbps | 12.2 | 64 | 144 | 384 |

*Note: Refer to TS 25.223 for definition of channelization codes, scrambling code and basic midamble code.

Table 8.5A: Performance requirements in multipath Case 1 channel.

| Test Number | $\frac{\hat{I}_{or}}{I_{oc}}$ [dB] | BLER |
|-------------|------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | 10.7 | 10 ⁻² |
| 2 | 5.3 | 10 ⁻¹ |
| | 9.6 | 10 ⁻² |
| 3 | 5.7 | 10 ⁻¹ |
| | 10.3 | 10 ⁻² |
| 4 | 6.8 | 10 ⁻¹ |
| | 10.9 | 10 ⁻² |

8.3.1.1.3 7,68 Mcps TDD Option

For the parameters specified in Table 8.4B the BLER should not exceed the piece-wise linear BLER curve specified in Table 8.5B. These requirements are applicable for TFCS size 16.

Table 8.4B: Parameters in multipath Case 1 channel

| Parameters | | Unit | Test 1 |
|---|---------------|--------------|------------------------|
| Number of DPCH _o | | | 14 |
| $\frac{DPCH_o - E_c}{I_{or}}$ | | dB | -12 |
| I _{oc} | Wide Area BS | dBm/7.68 MHz | -89 |
| | Local Area BS | dBm/7.68 MHz | -74 |
| Cell Parameter* | | | 0,1 |
| DPCH Channelization Codes* | | C(k,Q) | C(1, 16) |
| DPCH _o Channelization Codes* | | C(k,Q) | C(i, 32) 3 ≤ i ≤ 16 |
| Information Data Rate | | kbps | 12.2 |

*Note: Refer to TS 25.223 for definition of channelization codes and cell parameter.

Table 8.5B: Performance requirements in multipath Case 1 channel.

| Test Number | $\frac{\hat{I}_{or}}{I_{oc}}$ [dB] | BLER |
|-------------|------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | 6.5 | 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 Rate (BLER) allowed when the receiver input signal is at a specified \hat{I}_{or}/I_{oc} limit. The BLER is calculated for each of the measurement channels supported by the base station.

This requirement shall not be applied to the Local Area BS and Home BS.

8.3.2.1 Minimum requirement

8.3.2.1.1 3,84 Mcps TDD Option

For the parameters specified in Table 8.6 the BLER should not exceed the piece-wise linear BLER curve specified in Table 8.7. These requirements are applicable for TFCS size 16.

Table 8.6: Parameters in multipath Case 2 channel

| Parameters | Unit | Test 1 | Test 2 | Test 3 | Test 4 |
|---|--------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------|
| Number of DPCH _o | | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $\frac{DPCH_o - E_c}{I_{or}}$ | dB | -6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| I_{oc} | dBm/3.84 MHz | -89 | | | |
| Cell Parameter* | | 0,1 | | | |
| DPCH Channelization Codes* | C(k,Q) | C(1,8) | C(1,4) C(5,16) | C(1,2) C(9,16) | C(1,2) |
| DPCH _o Channelization Codes* | C(k,Q) | C(i,16) 3 ≤ i ≤ 4 | - | - | - |
| Information Data Rate | kbps | 12.2 | 64 | 144 | 384 |

*Note: Refer to TS 25.223 for definition of channelization codes and cell parameter.

Table 8.7: Performance requirements in multipath Case 2 channel.

| Test Number | $\frac{\hat{I}_{or}}{I_{oc}}$ [dB] | BLER |
|-------------|------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | -0.4 | 10^{-2} |
| 2 | 0.2 | 10^{-1} |
| | 2.5 | 10^{-2} |
| 3 | 3.6 | 10^{-1} |
| | 6.0 | 10^{-2} |
| 4 | 2.8 | 10^{-1} |
| | 5.2 | 10^{-2} |

8.3.2.1.2 1,28 Mcps TDD Option

For the parameters specified in Table 8.6A the BLER should not exceed the piece-wise linear BLER curve specified in Table 8.7A. These requirements are applicable for TFCS size 16.

Table 8.6A: Parameters in multipath Case 2 channel

| Parameters | Unit | Test 1 | Test 2 | Test 3 | Test 4 |
|---|--------------|---------------------|--------|--------|-------------------|
| Number of DPCH _o | | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Spread factor of DPCH _o | | 8 | 8 | 8 | - |
| Scrambling code and basic midamble code number* | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DPCH Channelization Codes* | C(k,Q) | C(1,8) | C(1,2) | C(1,2) | C(1,2) C(9,16) |
| DPCH _o Channelization Codes* | C(k,Q) | C(i,8) 2 ≤ i ≤ 5 | C(5,8) | C(5,8) | - |
| $\frac{DPCH_o - E_c}{I_{or}}$ | dB | -7 | -7 | -7 | 0 |
| I _{oc} | dBm/1.28 MHz | -91 | | | |
| Information Data Rate | Kbps | 12.2 | 64 | 144 | 384 |

*Note: Refer to TS 25.223 for definition of channelization codes, scrambling code and basic midamble code.

Table 8.7A: Performance requirements in multipath Case 2 channel.

| Test Number | $\frac{\hat{I}_{or}}{I_{oc}}$ [dB] | BLER |
|-------------|------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | 6.7 | 10 ⁻² |
| 2 | 3.5 | 10 ⁻¹ |
| | 5.9 | 10 ⁻² |
| 3 | 4.0 | 10 ⁻¹ |
| | 6.4 | 10 ⁻² |
| 4 | 4.8 | 10 ⁻¹ |
| | 7.1 | 10 ⁻² |

8.3.2.1.3 7,68 Mcps TDD Option

For the parameters specified in Table 8.6B the BLER should not exceed the piece-wise linear BLER curve specified in Table 8.7B. These requirements are applicable for TFCS size 16.

Table 8.6B: Parameters in multipath Case 2 channel

| Parameters | Unit | Test 1 |
|---|--------------|-----------------------|
| Number of DPCH _o | | 6 |
| $\frac{DPCH_o - E_c}{I_{or}}$ | dB | -9 |
| I _{oc} | dBm/7.68 MHz | -89 |
| Cell Parameter* | | 0,1 |
| DPCH Channelization Codes* | C(k,Q) | C(1, 16) |
| DPCH _o Channelization Codes* | C(k,Q) | C(i, 32) 3 ≤ i ≤ 8 |
| Information Data Rate | kbps | 12.2 |

*Note: Refer to TS 25.223 for definition of channelization codes and cell parameter.

Table 8.7B: Performance requirements in multipath Case 2 channel.

| Test Number | $\frac{\hat{I}_{or}}{I_{oc}}$ [dB] | BLER |
|-------------|------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | 1 | 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 Rate (BLER) allowed when the receiver input signal is at a specified \hat{I}_{or}/I_{oc} limit. The BLER is calculated for each of the measurement channels supported by the base station.

This requirement shall not be applied to the Local Area BS and Home BS.

8.3.3.1 Minimum requirement

8.3.3.1.1 3,84 Mcps TDD Option

For the parameters specified in Table 8.8 the BLER should not exceed the piece-wise linear BLER curve specified in Table 8.9. These requirements are applicable for TFCS size 16.

Table 8.8: Parameters in multipath Case 3 channel

| Parameters | Unit | Test 1 | Test 2 | Test 3 | Test 4 |
|---|--------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------|
| Number of DPCH _o | | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $\frac{DPCH_o - E_c}{I_{or}}$ | dB | -6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| I_{oc} | dBm/3.84 MHz | -89 | | | |
| Cell Parameter* | | 0,1 | | | |
| DPCH Channelization Codes* | C(k,Q) | C(1,8) | C(1,4) C(5,16) | C(1,2) C(9,16) | C(1,2) |
| DPCH _o Channelization Codes* | C(k,Q) | C(i,16) 3 ≤ i ≤ 4 | - | - | - |
| Information Data Rate | Kbps | 12.2 | 64 | 144 | 384 |

*Note: Refer to TS 25.223 for definition of channelization codes and cell parameter.

Table 8.9: Performance requirements in multipath Case 3 channel.

| Test Number | $\frac{\hat{I}_{or}}{I_{oc}}$ [dB] | BLER |
|-------------|------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | -0.1 | 10^{-2} |
| 2 | 0.8 | 10^{-1} |
| | 2.7 | 10^{-2} |
| | 4.2 | 10^{-3} |
| 3 | 4.5 | 10^{-1} |
| | 6.3 | 10^{-2} |
| | 8.0 | 10^{-3} |
| 4 | 3.6 | 10^{-1} |
| | 5.0 | 10^{-2} |
| | 6.3 | 10^{-3} |

8.3.3.1.2 1,28 Mcps TDD Option

For the parameters specified in Table 8.8A the BLER should not exceed the piece-wise linear BLER curve specified in Table 8.9A. These requirements are applicable for TFCS size 16.

Table 8.8A: Parameters in multipath Case 3 channel

| Parameters | Unit | Test 1 | Test 2 | Test 3 | Test 4 |
|---|--------------|---------------------|--------|--------|-------------------|
| Number of DPCH _o | | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Spread factor of DPCH _o | | 8 | 8 | 8 | - |
| Scrambling code and basic midamble code number* | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DPCH Channelization Codes* | C(k,Q) | C(1,8) | C(1,2) | C(1,2) | C(1,2) C(9,16) |
| DPCH _o Channelization Codes* | C(k,Q) | C(i,8) 2 ≤ i ≤ 5 | C(5,8) | C(5,8) | - |
| $\frac{DPCH_o - E_c}{I_{or}}$ | dB | -7 | -7 | -7 | 0 |
| I _{oc} | dBm/1.28 MHz | -91 | | | |
| Information Data Rate | Kbps | 12.2 | 64 | 144 | 384 |

*Note: Refer to TS 25.223 for definition of channelization codes, scrambling code and basic midamble code.

Table 8.9A: Performance requirements in multipath Case 3 channel.

| Test Number | $\frac{\hat{I}_{or}}{I_{oc}}$ [dB] | BLER |
|-------------|------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | 5.9 | 10 ⁻² |
| 2 | 3.2 | 10 ⁻¹ |
| | 4.8 | 10 ⁻² |
| | 6.1 | 10 ⁻³ |
| 3 | 3.7 | 10 ⁻¹ |
| | 5.0 | 10 ⁻² |
| | 6.1 | 10 ⁻³ |
| 4 | 3.9 | 10 ⁻¹ |
| | 4.8 | 10 ⁻² |
| | 5.7 | 10 ⁻³ |

8.3.3.1.3 7,68 Mcps TDD Option

For the parameters specified in Table 8.8B the BLER should not exceed the piece-wise linear BLER curve specified in Table 8.9B. These requirements are applicable for TFCS size 16.

Table 8.8B: Parameters in multipath Case 3 channel

| Parameters | Unit | Test 1 |
|---|--------------|-----------------------|
| Number of DPCH _o | | 6 |
| $\frac{DPCH_o - E_c}{I_{or}}$ | dB | -9 |
| I _{oc} | dBm/7.68 MHz | -89 |
| Cell Parameter* | | 0,1 |
| DPCH Channelization Codes* | C(k,Q) | C(1, 16) |
| DPCH _o Channelization Codes* | C(k,Q) | C(i, 32) 3 ≤ i ≤ 8 |
| Information Data Rate | kbps | 12.2 |

NOTE *: Refer to TS 25.223 for definition of channelization codes and cell parameter.

Table 8.9B: Performance requirements in multipath Case 3 channel.

| Test Number | $\frac{\hat{I}_{or}}{I_{oc}}$ [dB] | BLER |
|-------------|------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | -0.1 | 10^{-2} |

8.3A Demodulation of DCH in High speed train conditions

8.3A.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 \hat{I}_{or}/I_{oc} limit. The BLER is calculated for the measurement channel supported by the base station.

This requirement shall only be applied to BS supporting high speed mode.

8.3A.2 Minimum requirement

8.3A.2.1 3,84 Mcps TDD Option

(void)

8.3A.2.2 1.28 Mcps TDD Option

For the parameters specified in Table 8.9C the BLER shall not exceed the BLER requirement specified in Table 8.9D. These requirements are applicable for TFCS size 16.

Table 8.9C: DCH parameters in high speed train condition

| Parameters | Unit | Test 1 | Test 2 |
|--|-------------|---------------------|--------|
| Number of DPCHo | | 4 | 1 |
| Spread factor of DPCH ₀ | | 8 | 8 |
| Scrambling code and basic midamble code number* | | 0 | 0 |
| DPCH Channelization Codes* | C(k,Q) | C(1,8) | C(1,2) |
| DPCHo Channelization Codes* | C(k,Q) | C(i,8) 2 ≤ i ≤ 5 | C(5,8) |
| $\frac{DPCH_o - E_c}{I_{or}}$ | dB | -7 | -7 |
| loc | dBm/1.28MHz | -91 | |
| Information Data Rate | Kbps | 12.2 | 64 |
| *Note: Refer to TS 25.223 for definition of channelization codes and cell parameter. | | | |

Table 8.9D: DCH requirements in high speed train condition

| Test number | Scenario | dual receiver antenna diversity | $\frac{\hat{I}_{or}}{I_{oc}}$ [dB] | BLER |
|---|----------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | 1 | On | 4.0 | 10 ⁻² |
| | | Off * | 7.5 | 10 ⁻² |
| | 3 | Off * | 7.7 | 10 ⁻² |
| 2 | 1 | On | 1.2 | 10 ⁻¹ |
| | | on | 2.0 | 10 ⁻² |
| | | Off * | 4.6 | 10 ⁻¹ |
| | | Off * | 5.4 | 10 ⁻² |
| | 3 | Off * | 4.8 | 10 ⁻¹ |
| | | Off * | 6.0 | 10 ⁻² |
| *Note: The requirement is only applicable for BS without receiver antenna diversity, the required $\frac{\hat{I}_{or}}{I_{oc}}$ shall be applied at the BS Rx antenna port. | | | | |

8.3A.2.3 7.68 Mcps TDD Option

(void)

8.4 Demodulation of E-DCH FRC in multipath fading conditions

8.4.1 Minimum requirement

8.4.1.1 3.84 Mcps TDD Option

The performance requirement of the E-DCH in multi path fading condition is determined by the minimum throughput, R. For the test parameters specified in Table 8.10, the minimum requirements are specified in Table 8.11.

Table 8.10: Test parameters for testing E-DCH (3.84 Mcps TDD Option)

| Parameter | | Unit | Value | | |
|---|---------------|--------------|-----------------------|---------|---------|
| | | | FRC1 | FRC2 | FRC3 |
| Max information rate | | kbps | 34.7 | 1083.1 | 2073.7 |
| I_{oc} | Wide Area BS | dBm/3.84 MHz | -89 | | |
| | Local Area BS | dBm/3.84 MHz | -74 | | |
| E-DCH E_c/I_{or} | | dB | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cell Parameter* | | | 0, 1 | | |
| E-DCH channelization code* | | C(k, Q) | C(1, 16) | C(1, 2) | C(1, 1) |
| RSN | | | {0, 1, 2, 3} | | |
| HARQ combining | | | IR | | |
| Maximum number of HARQ transmission | | | 4 | | |
| Power control | | | OFF | | |
| Receiver antenna diversity | | | ON | | |
| Midamble | | | Default midamble | | |
| Physical channels to be turned on | | | E-PUCH | | |
| Propagation condition | | | PA3, PB3, VA30, VA120 | | |
| NOTE *: Refer to TS 25.223 for definition of channelization codes and cell parameter. | | | | | |

Table 8.11 Minimum Requirement for E-DCH (3.84 Mcps TDD Option)

| Fixed Reference Channel | | Reference value, \hat{I}_{or}/I_{oc} (dB), for $R \geq 30\%$ and $R \geq 70\%$ of maximum information bit rate | | |
|---------------------------|-----|---|-------|-------|
| Propagation conditions | | FRC1 | FRC2 | FRC3 |
| Pedestrian A (3 kmph) | 30% | -13.76 | -0.55 | 4.94 |
| | 70% | -9.89 | 5.2 | 12.76 |
| Pedestrian B (3 kmph) | 30% | -12.12 | 0.48 | 5.13 |
| | 70% | -9.46 | 5.22 | 13.1 |
| Vehicular A (30 kmph) | 30% | -12.58 | -0.62 | 5.14 |
| | 70% | -9.51 | 5.3 | 13.46 |
| Vehicular A (120 kmph) | 30% | -12.55 | -0.69 | 5.1 |
| | 70% | -9.78 | 5.22 | 13.14 |

8.4.1.2 1.28 Mcps TDD Option

The performance requirement of the E-DCH in multi path fading condition is determined by the minimum throughput, R. For the test parameters specified in Table 8.12, the minimum requirements are specified in Table 8.13. For a BS supporting MC-HSUPA the requirements shall apply on each carrier.

Table 8.12: Test parameters for testing E-DCH (1.28 Mcps TDD Option)

| Parameter | | Unit | Value | | | |
|---|---------------|--------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| | | | FRC1 | FRC2 | FRC3 | FRC4 |
| Max information rate | | kbps | 56.4 | 227.8 | 515.6 | 1281.2 |
| I_{oc} | Wide Area BS | dBm/1.28 MHz | -91 | | | |
| | Local Area BS | dBm/1.28MHz | -77 | | | |
| | Home BS | dBm/1.28MHz | -82 | | | |
| Scrambling code and basic midamble code number* | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---------|------------------|---------|--------|--------|
| E-PUCH channelization code* | C(k, Q) | C(1, 4) | C(1, 2) | C(1,2) | C(1,1) |
| RSN | | {0, 1, 2, 3} | | | |
| HARQ combining | | IR | | | |
| Maximum number of HARQ transmission | | 4 | | | |
| Power control | | OFF | | | |
| Receiver antenna diversity | | ON | | | |
| Midamble | | Default midamble | | | |
| Propagation condition | | PA3, PB3, VA30 | | | |
| *Note: Refer to TS 25.223 for definition of channelization codes, scrambling code and basic midamble code | | | | | |

Table 8.13 Minimum Requirement for E-DCH (1.28 Mcps TDD Option)

| Fixed Reference Channel | | Reference value, \hat{I}_{or}/I_{oc} (dB), for R \geq 30% and R \geq 70% of maximum information bit rate | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|---|-------|-------|-------|
| | | FRC1 | FRC2 | FRC3 | FRC4 |
| Propagation conditions | | | | | |
| Pedestrian A (3 kmph) | 30% | -6.78 | -1.58 | 2.84 | 6.34 |
| | 70% | -1.83 | 4.6 | 10.19 | 13.45 |
| Pedestrian B (3 kmph) | 30% | -5.62 | -1.1 | 2.88 | 6.55 |
| | 70% | -1.65 | 5.09 | 8.99 | 12.26 |
| Vehicular A (30 kmph) | 30% | -4.96 | -0.88 | 3.09 | 7.14 |
| | 70% | -1.2 | 6.0 | 10.89 | 14.01 |

8.4.1.3 7.68 Mcps TDD Option

The performance requirement of the E-DCH in multi path fading condition is determined by the minimum throughput, R. For the test parameters specified in Table 8.14, the minimum requirements are specified in Table 8.15.

Table 8.14: Test parameters for testing E-DCH (7.68 Mcps TDD Option)

| Parameter | | Unit | Value | | |
|---|---------------|--------------|-----------------------|---------|---------|
| | | | FRC1 | FRC2 | FRC3 |
| Max information rate | | kbps | 35.9 | 1083.1 | 2085.1 |
| I_{oc} | Wide Area BS | dBm/7.68 MHz | -89 | | |
| | Local Area BS | dBm/7.68 MHz | -74 | | |
| E-DCH E_c/I_{or} | | dB | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cell Parameter* | | | 0, 1 | | |
| E-DCH channelization code* | | C(k, Q) | C(1, 32) | C(1, 4) | C(1, 2) |
| RSN | | | {0, 1, 2, 3} | | |
| HARQ combining | | | IR | | |
| Maximum number of HARQ transmission | | | 4 | | |
| Power control | | | OFF | | |
| Receiver antenna diversity | | | ON | | |
| Midamble | | | Default midamble | | |
| Physical channels to be turned on | | | E-PUCH | | |
| Propagation condition | | | PA3, PB3, VA30, VA120 | | |
| NOTE *: Refer to TS 25.223 for definition of channelization codes and cell parameter. | | | | | |

Table 8.15 Minimum Requirement for E-DCH (7.68 Mcps TDD Option)

| Fixed Reference Channel | | Reference value, \hat{I}_{or}/I_{oc} (dB), for $R \geq 30\%$ and $R \geq 70\%$ of maximum information bit rate | | |
|---------------------------|-----|---|-------|------|
| Propagation conditions | | FRC1 | FRC2 | FRC3 |
| Pedestrian A (3 kmph) | 30% | -16.22 | -3.71 | 1.72 |
| | 70% | -12.56 | 1.79 | 9.39 |
| Pedestrian B (3 kmph) | 30% | -14.44 | -3.71 | 1.45 |
| | 70% | -11.54 | 1.48 | 8.87 |
| Vehicular A (30 kmph) | 30% | -14.81 | -3.68 | 1.48 |
| | 70% | -11.84 | 1.89 | 9.28 |
| Vehicular A (120 kmph) | 30% | -14.81 | -3.83 | 1.38 |
| | 70% | -12.27 | 1.67 | 9.17 |

8.5 Performance of ACK detection for HS-SICH

8.5.1 Minimum requirement

8.5.1.1 3.84 Mcps TDD Option

(void)

8.5.1.2 1.28 Mcps TDD Option

The performance requirement of the HS-SICH type 1 is ACK error detection, P(ACK->NACK). Performance requirements are specified for the reference measurement channel of HS-SICH type 1 and four propagation conditions: static, multi-path fading case 1, case2 and case3. The reference measurement channel for HS-SICH type 1 is defined in Annex A.4. The propagation conditions are defined in Annex B.2.1.

For the test parameters specified in Table 8.17A, the minimum requirements are specified in Table 8.18A.

Table 8.17A: Test parameters for testing ACK error detection using HS-SICH type1 (1.28Mcps TDD Option)

| Parameters | | Unit | Test |
|--|--------------|----------|--------------------------------|
| Number of DPCH _o | | | 2 |
| Spread factor of DPCH _o | | | 8 |
| Scrambling code and basic midamble code number (note) | | | 0 |
| DPCH _o Channelization Codes* | | C(k,Q) | C(i,8) 2 ≤ i ≤ 3 |
| $\frac{DPCH_o - E_c}{I_{or}}$ | | dB | -4 |
| $\frac{HS - SICH - E_c}{I_{or}}$ | | dB | -7 |
| I _{oc} | Wide Area BS | dBm/1.28 | -91 |
| | Home BS | MHz | -82 |
| Closed loop power control | | | Off |
| Midamble | | | Default midamble |
| Propagation condition | | | Static, case1, case2 and case3 |
| NOTE: Refer to TS 25.223 for definition of channelizationcodes and cell parameter. | | | |

Table 8.18A Minimum Requirement for ACK error detection using HS-SICH type1 (1.28Mcps TDD Option)

| Propagation condition | $\frac{\hat{I}_{or}}{I_{oc}}$ [dB] | Required error ratio |
|---|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Static | -3.1 | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| Case 1 | 1.2 | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| Case 2* | 0.9 | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| Case 3* | 0.2 | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| *Note: This case is not applicable to Home BS | | |

The performance requirement of the HS-SICH type2 is ACK error detection, P(ACK->NACK). Performance requirements are specified for the reference measurement channel of HS-SICH type2 and three propagation conditions: static, multi-path fading case 1, and case2. The reference measurement channel for HS-SICH type2 is defined in Annex A.4. The propagation conditions are defined in Annex B.2.1.

For the test parameters specified in Table 8.19A, the minimum requirements are specified in Table 8.20A.

Table 8.19A: Test parameters for testing ACK error detection using HS-SICH type2 (1.28Mcps TDD Option)

| Parameters | | Unit | Test |
|--|--------------|----------|--------------------------|
| Number of DPCH _o | | | 2 |
| Spread factor of DPCH _o | | | 8 |
| Scrambling code and basic midamble code number (note) | | | 0 |
| DPCH _o Channelization Codes* | | C(k,Q) | C(i,8) 2 ≤ i ≤ 3 |
| $\frac{DPCH_o - E_c}{I_{or}}$ | | dB | -4.8 |
| $\frac{HS - SICH - E_c}{I_{or}}$ | | dB | -4.8 |
| I _{oc} | Wide Area BS | dBm/1.28 | -91 |
| | Home BS | MHz | -82 |
| Closed loop power control | | | Off |
| Midamble | | | Default midamble |
| Propagation condition | | | Static, case1, and case2 |
| NOTE: Refer to TS 25.223 for definition of channelizationcodes and cell parameter. | | | |

Table 8.20A Minimum Requirement for ACK error detection using HS-SICH type2 (1.28Mcps TDD Option)

| Propagation condition | $\frac{\hat{I}_{or}}{I_{oc}}$ [dB] | Required error ratio |
|---|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Static | -5.3 | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| Case 1 | -1.2 | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| Case 2* | -0.7 | $< 10^{-2}$ |
| *Note: This case is not applicable to Home BS | | |

Annex A (normative): Measurement Channels

A.1 (void)

A.2 Reference measurement channel

A.2.1 UL reference measurement channel (12.2 kbps)

A.2.1.1 3,84 Mcps TDD Option

Table A.1

| Parameter | Value |
|---|-------------|
| Information data rate | 12.2 kbps |
| RU's allocated | 2 RU |
| Midamble | 512 chips |
| Interleaving | 20 ms |
| Power control | 2 Bit/user |
| TFCI | 16 Bit/user |
| Inband signalling DCCH | 2 kbps |
| Puncturing level at Code rate 1/3 : DCH of the DTCH / DCH of the DCCH | 10% / 0% |

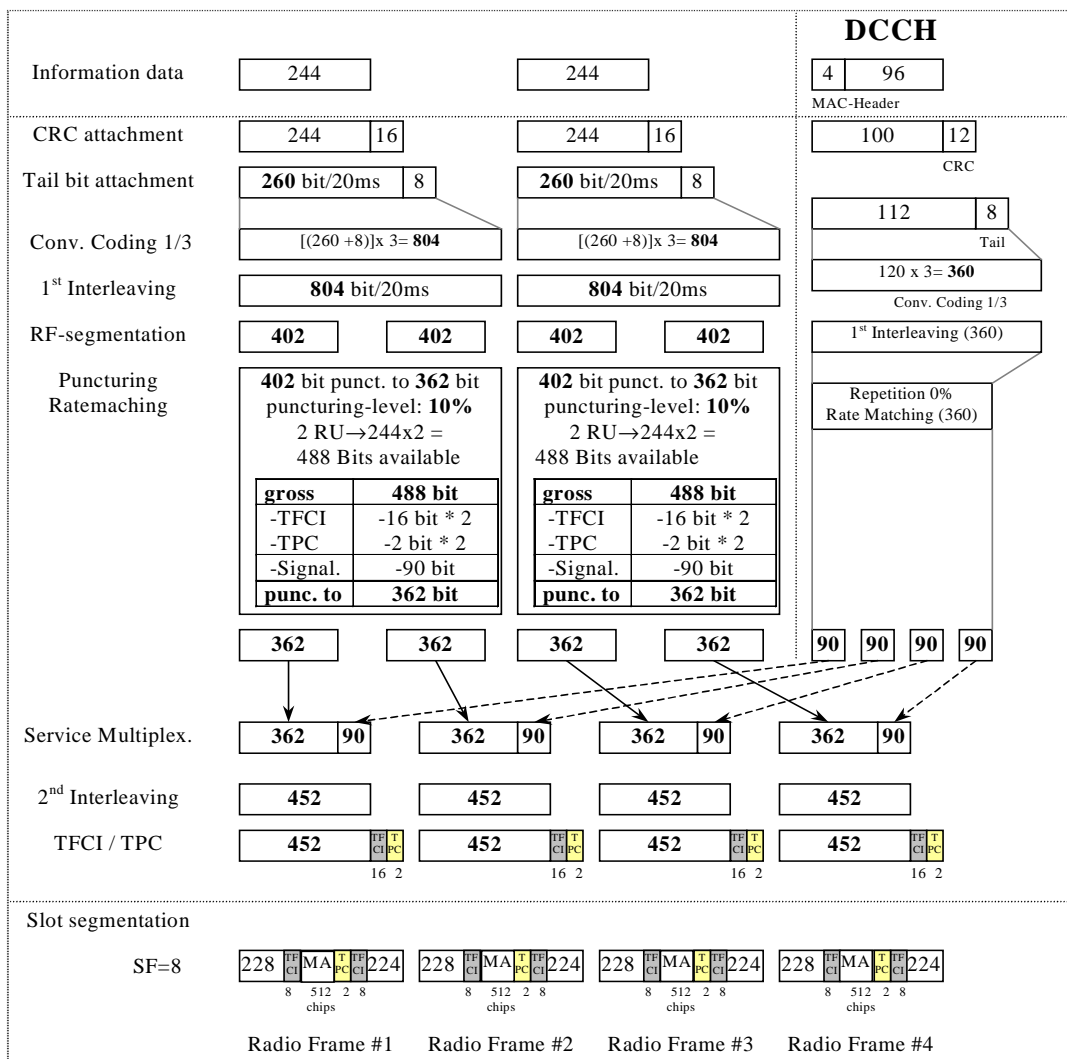


Figure A.1

A.2.1.2 1,28 Mcps TDD Option

Table A.1A

| Parameter | Value |
|--|-----------------------|
| Information data rate | 12.2 kbps |
| RU's allocated | 1TS (1*SF8) = 2RU/5ms |
| Midamble | 144 |
| Interleaving | 20 ms |
| Power control (TPC) | 4 Bit/user/10ms |
| TFCI | 16 Bit/user/10ms |
| Synchronisation Shift (SS) | 4 Bit/user/10ms |
| Inband signalling DCCH | 2.4 kbps |
| Puncturing level at Code rate 1/3: DCH of the DTCH / DCH of the DCCH | 33% / 33% |

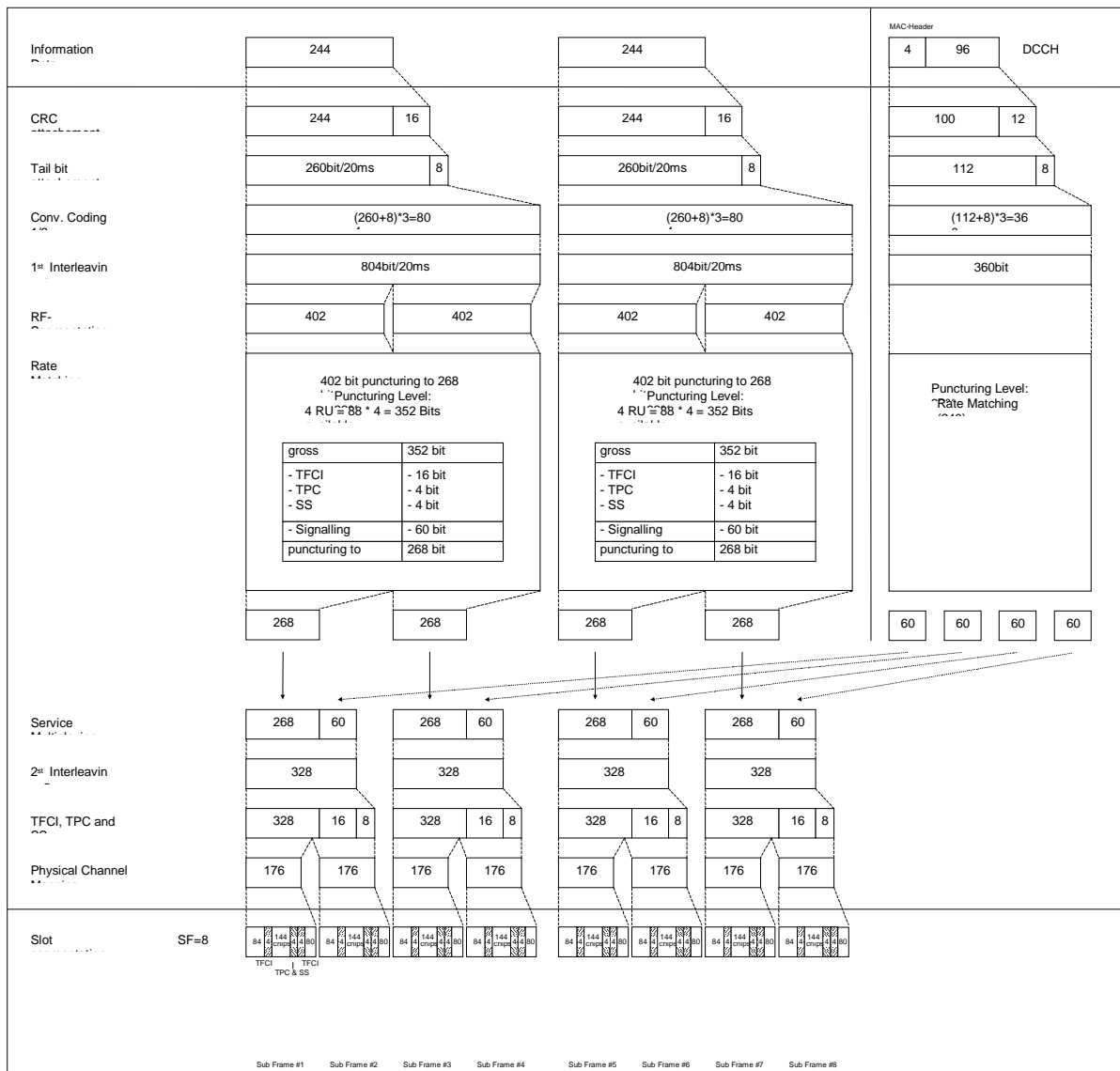


Figure A.1A

A.2.1.3 7,68 Mcps TDD Option

Table A.1B

| Parameter | Value |
|---|-------------|
| Information data rate | 12.2 kbps |
| RU's allocated | 2 RU |
| Midamble | 1024 chips |
| Interleaving | 20 ms |
| Power control | 2 Bit/user |
| TFCI | 16 Bit/user |
| Inband signalling DCCH | 2 kbps |
| Puncturing level at Code rate 1/3 : DCH of the DTCH / DCH of the DCCH | 10% / 0% |

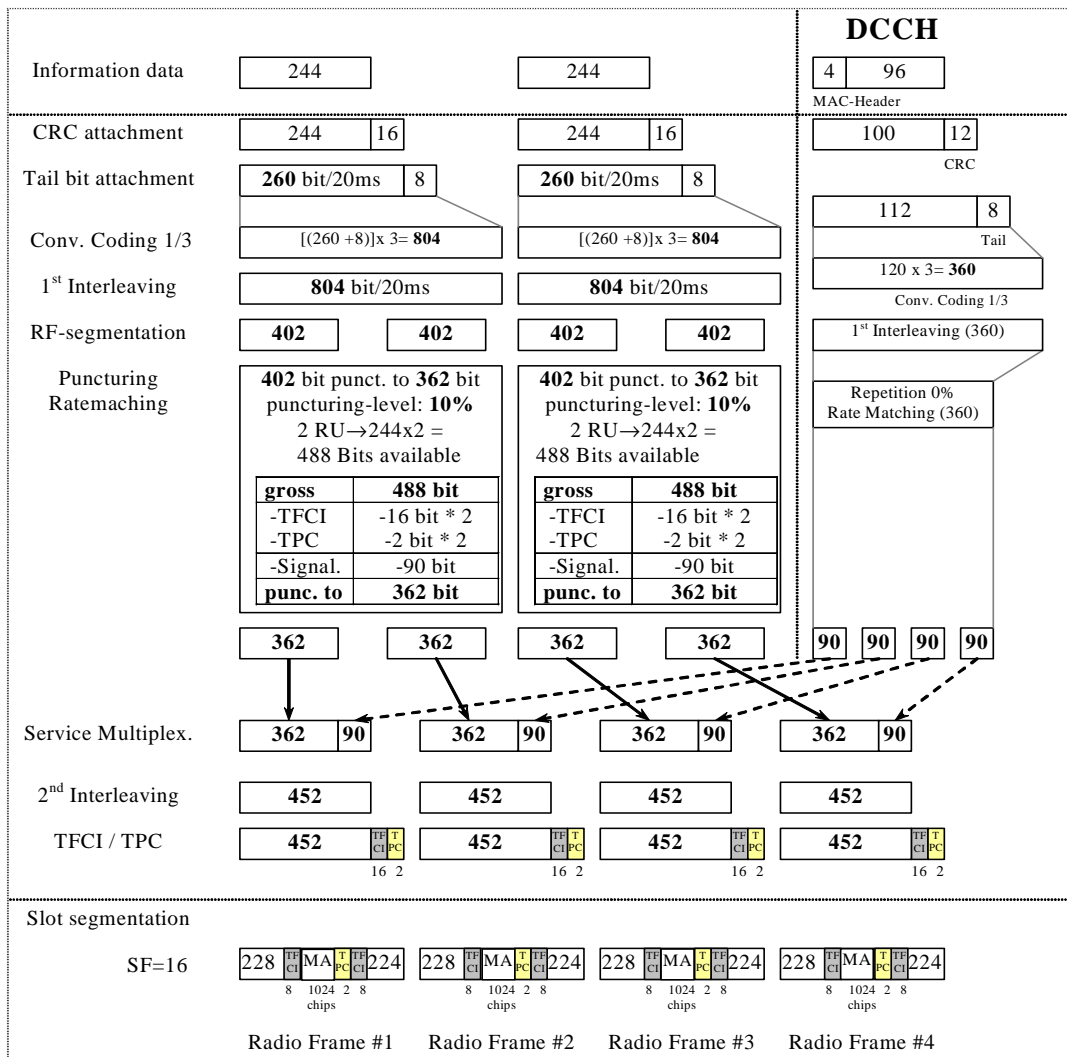


Figure A.1B

A.2.2 UL reference measurement channel (64 kbps)

A.2.2.1 3,84 Mcps TDD Option

Table A.2

| Parameter | Value |
|---|----------------------|
| Information data rate | 64 kbps |
| RU's allocated | 1 SF4 + 1 SF16 = 5RU |
| Midamble | 512 chips |
| Interleaving | 20 ms |
| Power control | 2 Bit/user |
| TFCI | 16 Bit/user |
| Inband signalling DCCH | 2 kbps |
| Puncturing level at Code rate : 1/3 DCH of the DTCH / 1/2 DCH of the DCCH | 43.8% / 13.3% |

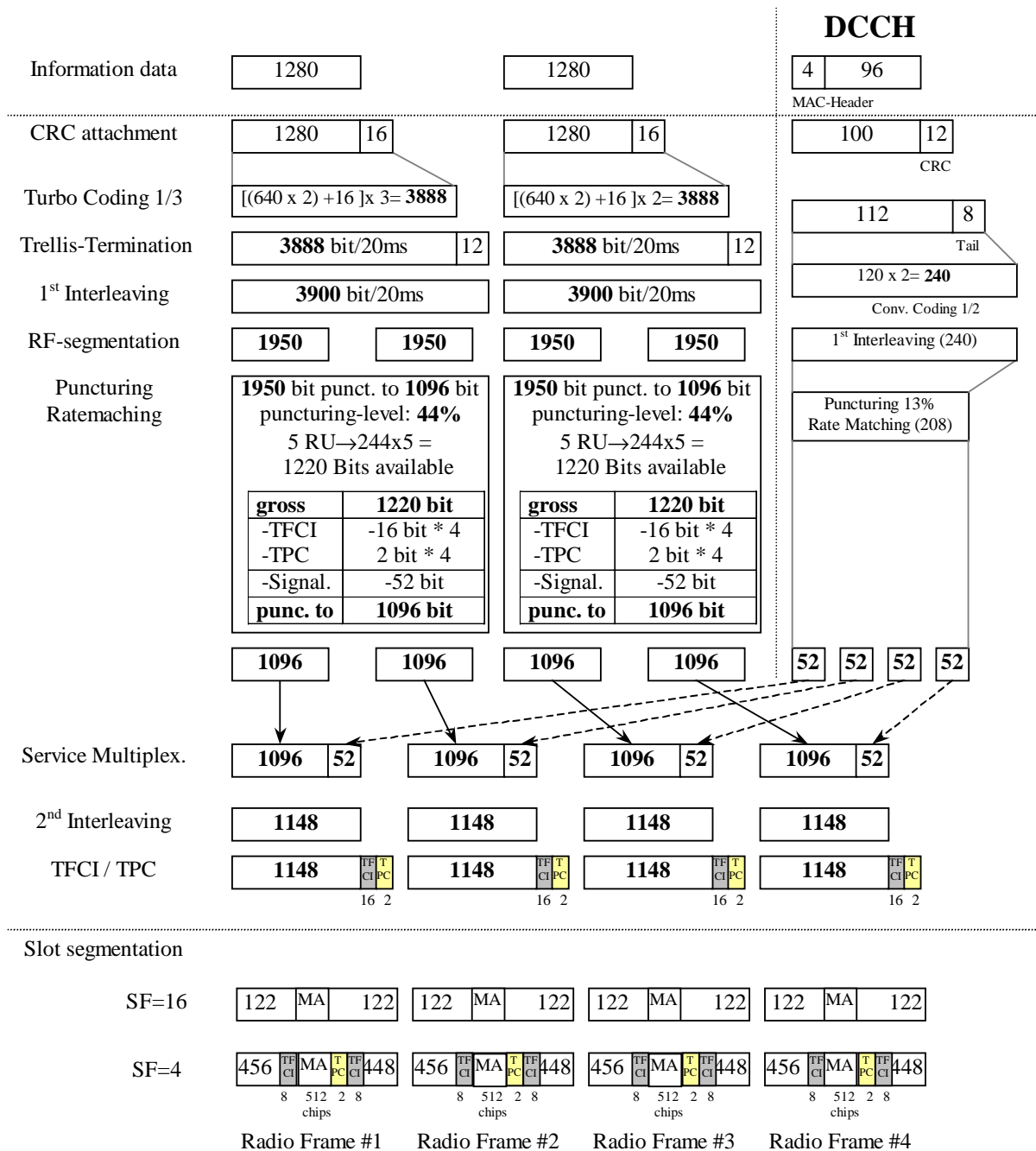


Figure A.2

A.2.2.2 1,28 Mcps TDD Option

Table A.2A

| Parameter | Value |
|--|-----------------------|
| Information data rate | 64 kbps |
| RU's allocated | 1TS (1*SF2) = 8RU/5ms |
| Midamble | 144 |
| Interleaving | 20 ms |
| Power control (TPC) | 4 Bit/user/10ms |
| TFCI | 16 Bit/user/10ms |
| Synchronisation Shift (SS) | 4 Bit/user/10ms |
| Inband signalling DCCH | 2.4 kbps |
| Puncturing level at Code rate: 1/3 DCH of the DTCH / 1/2 DCH of the DCCH | 32% / 0 |

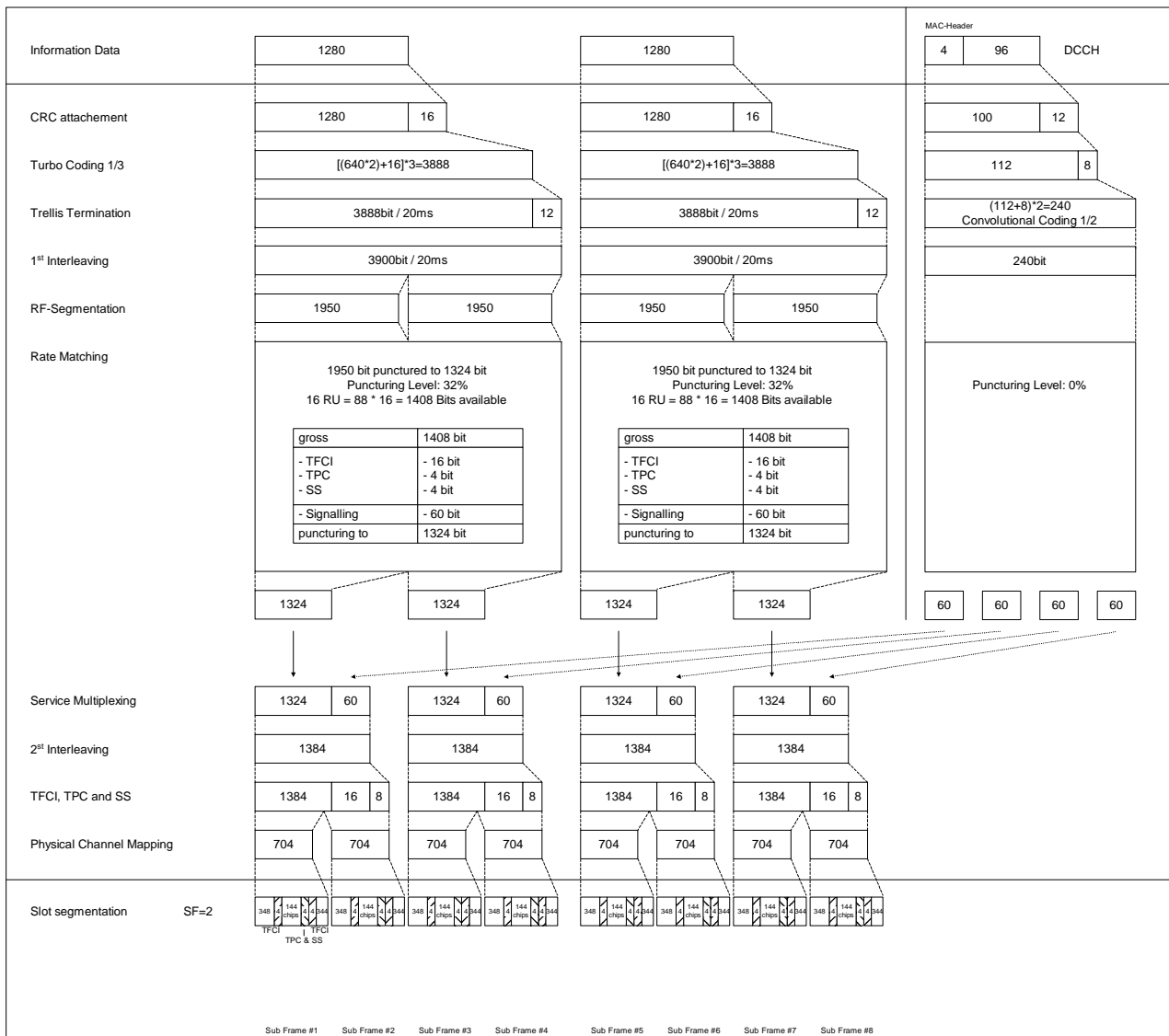


Figure A.2A

A.2.2.3 7,68 Mcps TDD Option

Table A.2B

| Parameter | Value |
|---|----------------------|
| Information data rate | 64 kbps |
| RU's allocated | 1 SF8 + 1 SF32 = 5RU |
| Midamble | 1024 chips |
| Interleaving | 20 ms |
| Power control | 2 Bit/user |
| TFCI | 16 Bit/user |
| Inband signalling DCCH | 2 kbps |
| Puncturing level at Code rate : 1/3 DCH of the DTCH / 1/2 DCH of the DCCH | 43.8% / 13.3% |

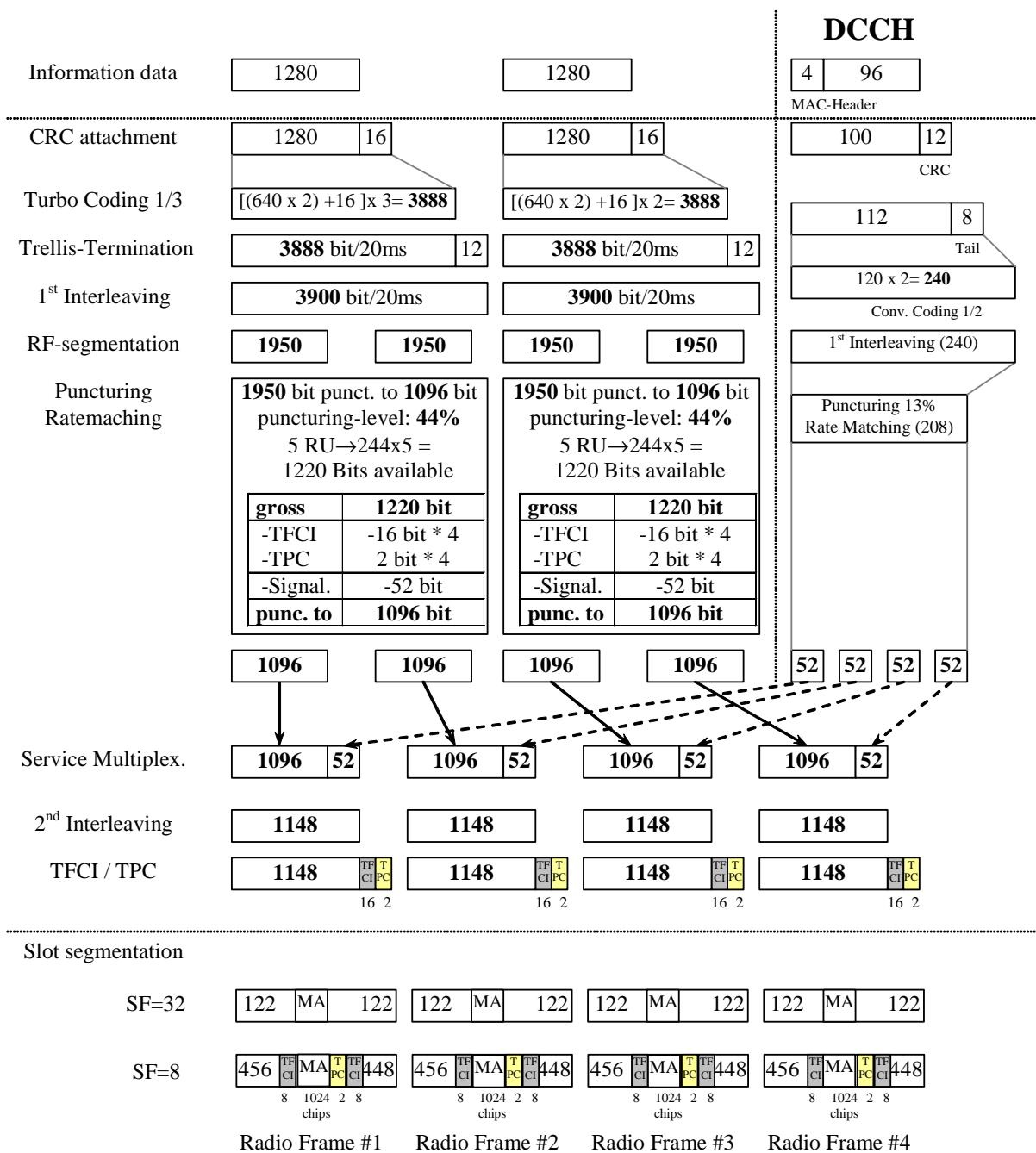


Figure A.2B

A.2.3 UL reference measurement channel (144 kbps)

A.2.3.1 3,84 Mcps TDD Option

Table A.3

| Parameter | Value |
|---|----------------------|
| Information data rate | 144 kbps |
| RU's allocated | 1 SF2 + 1 SF16 = 9RU |
| Midamble | 256 chips |
| Interleaving | 20 ms |
| Power control | 2 Bit/user |
| TFCI | 16 Bit/user |
| Inband signalling DCCH | 2 kbps |
| Puncturing level at Code rate : 1/3 DCH of the DTCH / 1/2 DCH of the DCCH | 47.3% / 20% |

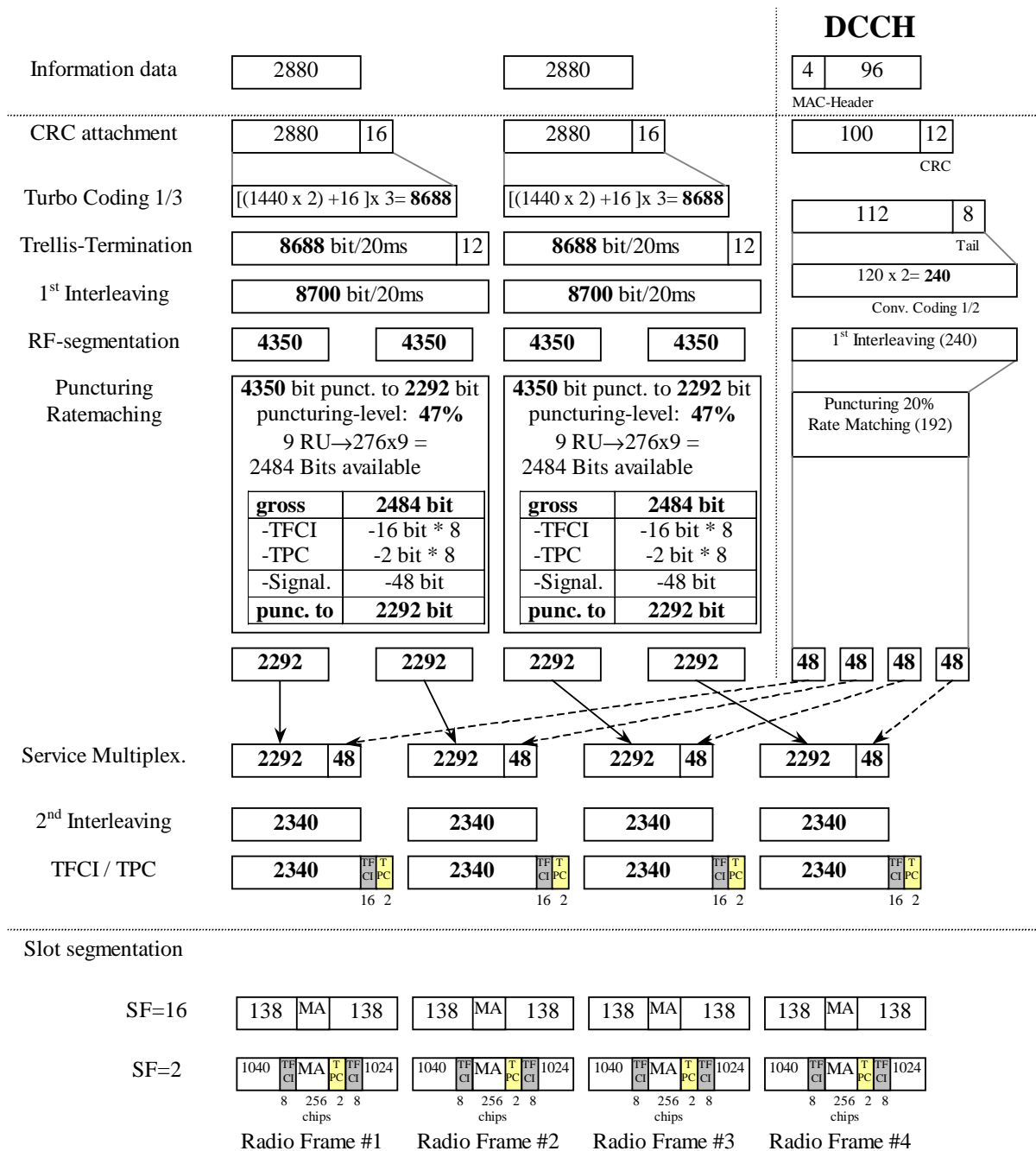


Figure A.3

A.2.3.2 1,28 Mcps TDD Option

Table A.3A

| Parameter | Value |
|--|------------------------|
| Information data rate | 144 kbps |
| RU's allocated | 2TS (1*SF2) = 16RU/5ms |
| Midamble | 144 |
| Interleaving | 20 ms |
| Power control (TPC) | 8 Bit/user/10ms |
| TFCI | 32 Bit/user/10ms |
| Synchronisation Shift (SS) | 8 Bit/user/10ms |
| Inband signalling DCCH | 2.4 kbps |
| Puncturing level at Code rate: 1/3 DCH of the DTCH / 1/2 DCH of the DCCH | 38% / 7% |

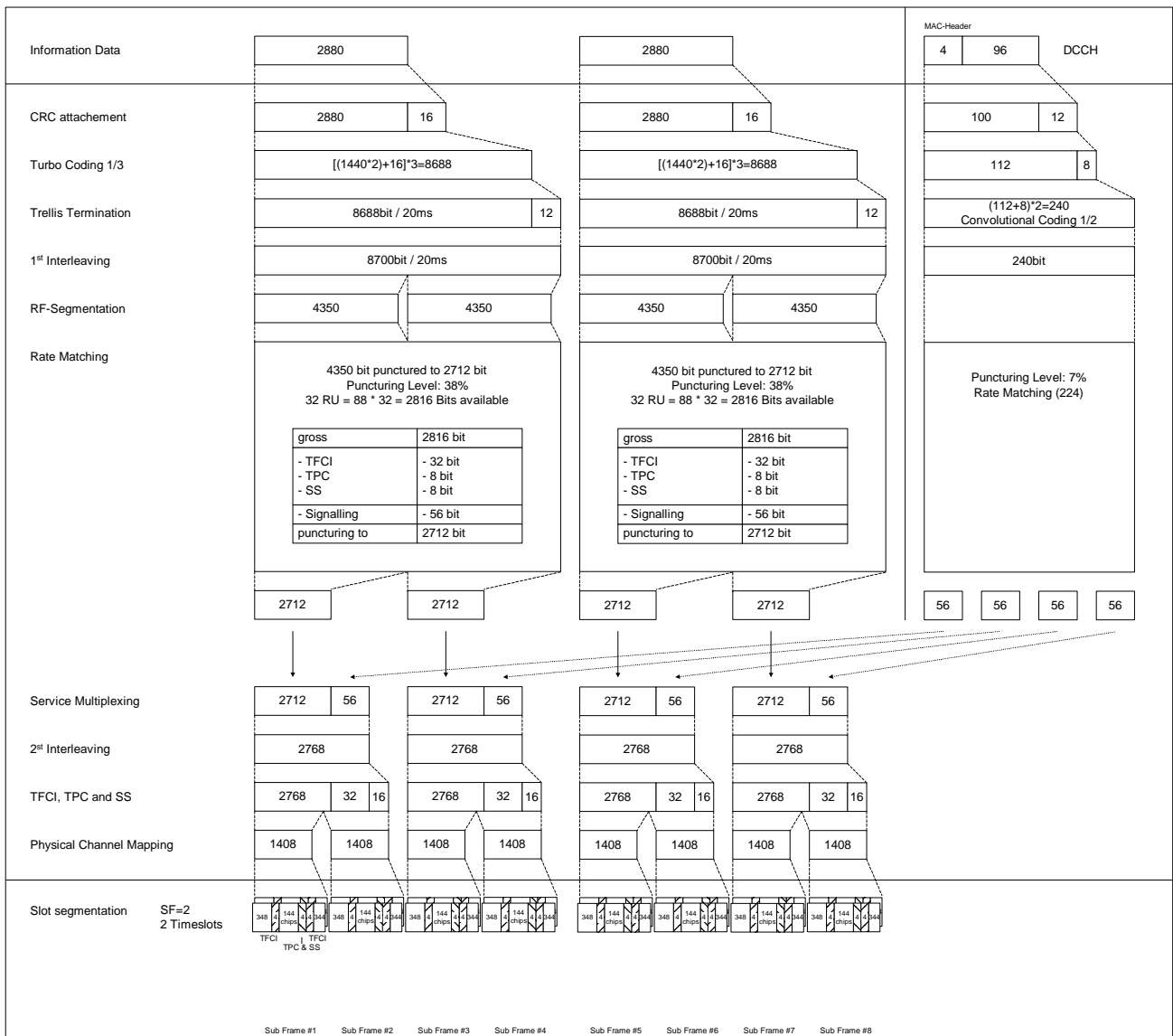


Figure A.3A

A.2.3.3 7,68 Mcps TDD Option

Table A.3B

| Parameter | Value |
|---|----------------------|
| Information data rate | 144 kbps |
| RU's allocated | 1 SF4 + 1 SF32 = 9RU |
| Midamble | 512 chips |
| Interleaving | 20 ms |
| Power control | 2 Bit/user |
| TFCI | 16 Bit/user |
| Inband signalling DCCH | 2 kbps |
| Puncturing level at Code rate : 1/3 DCH of the DTCH / 1/2 DCH of the DCCH | 47.3% / 20% |

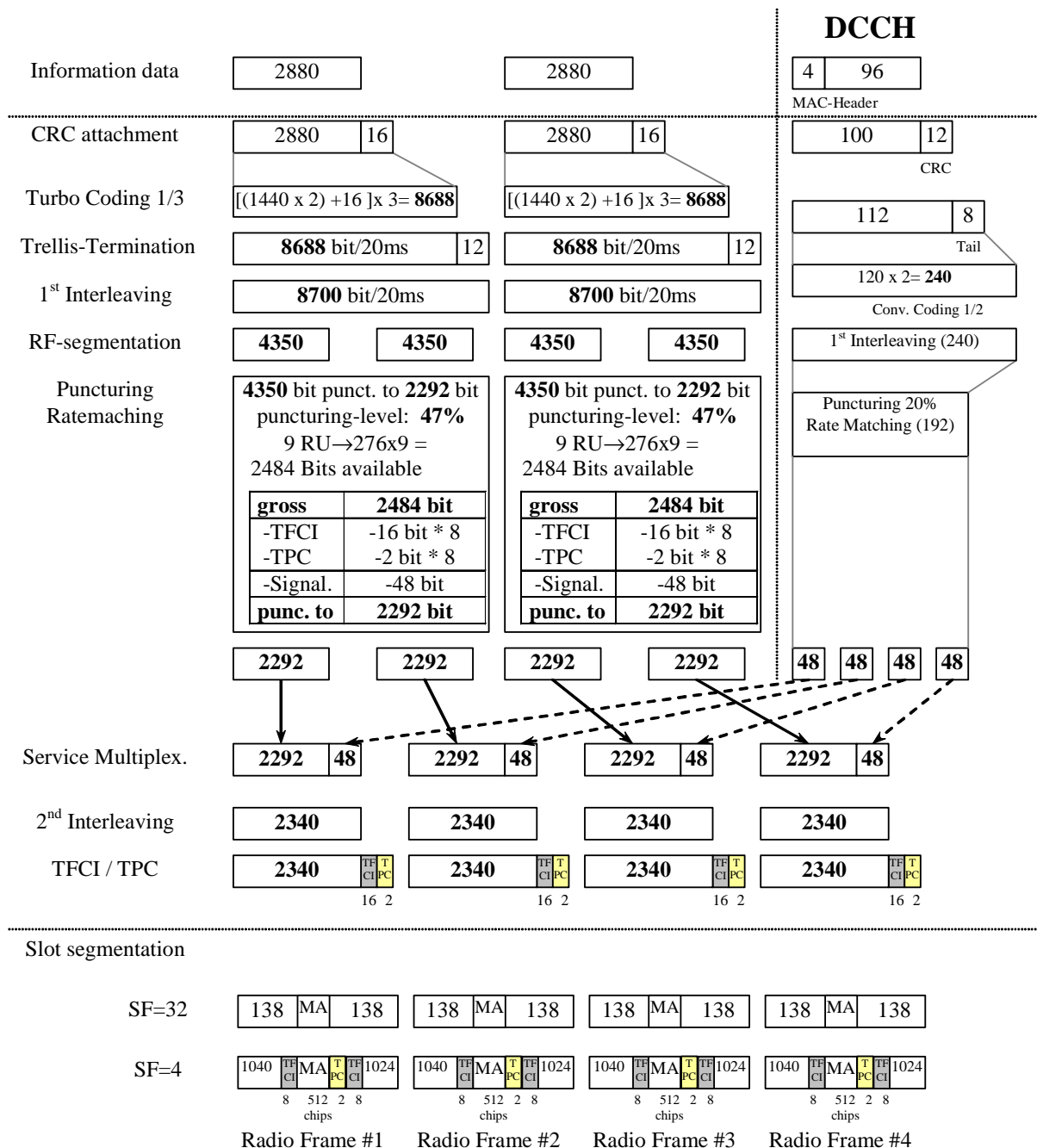


Figure A.3B

A.2.4 UL reference measurement channel (384 kbps)

A.2.4.1 3,84 Mcps TDD Option

Table A.4

| Parameter | Value |
|---|---------------|
| Information data rate | 384 kbps |
| RU's allocated | 8*3TS = 24RU |
| Midamble | 256 chips |
| Interleaving | 20 ms |
| Power control | 2 Bit/user |
| TFCI | 16 Bit/user |
| Inband signalling DCCH | 2 kbps |
| Puncturing level at Code rate : 1/3 DCH of the DTCH / 1/2 DCH of the DCCH | 43.4% / 15.3% |

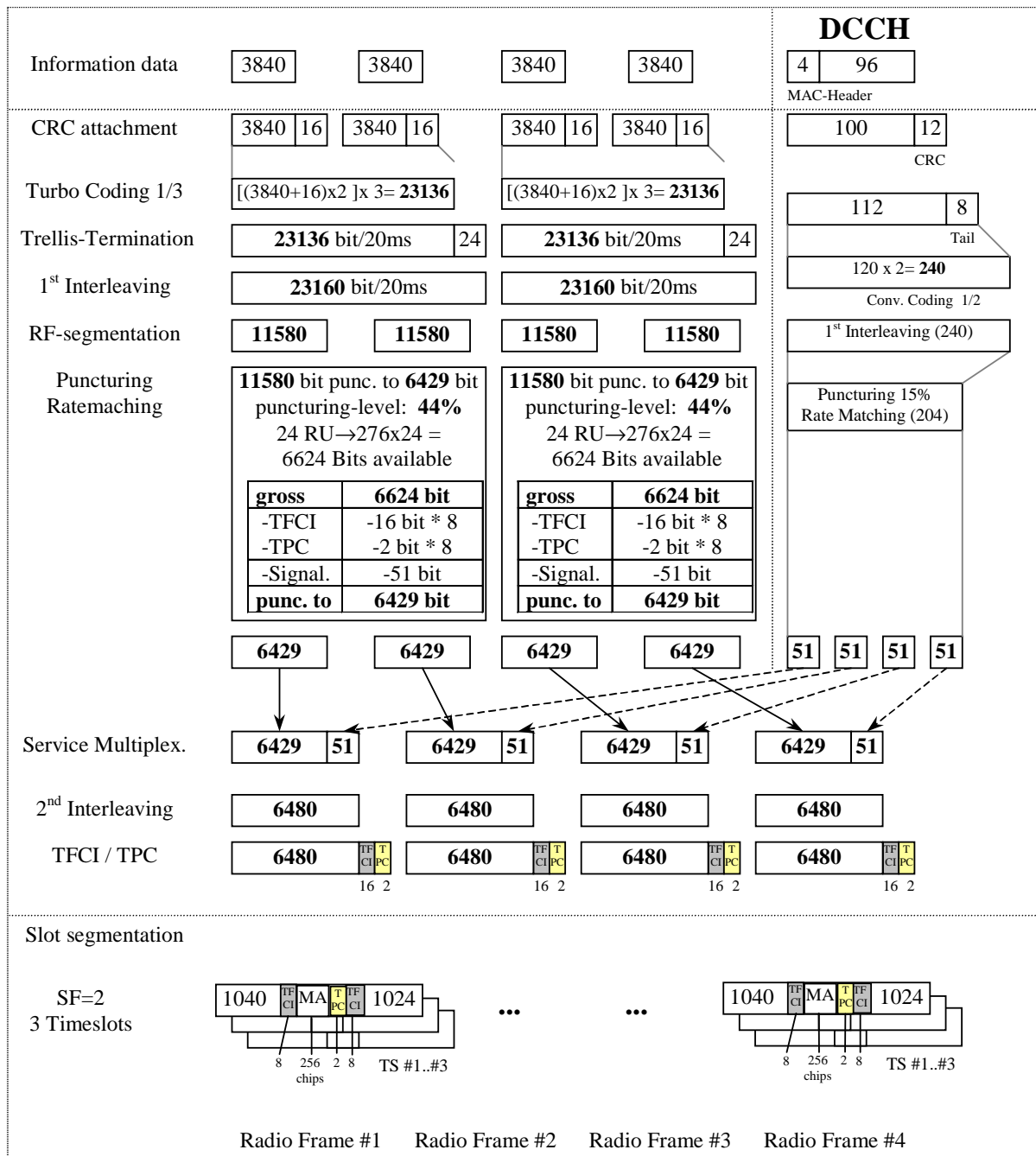


Figure A.4

A.2.4.2 1,28 Mcps TDD Option

Table A.4A

| Parameter | Value |
|--|---------------------------------|
| Information data rate | 384 kbps |
| RU's allocated | 4TS (1*SF2 + 1*SF16) = 36RU/5ms |
| Midamble | 144 |
| Interleaving | 20 ms |
| Power control (TPC) | 16 Bit/user/10ms |
| TFCI | 64 Bit/user/10ms |
| Synchronisation Shift (SS) | 16 Bit/user/10ms |
| Inband signalling DCCH | 2.4 kbps |
| Puncturing level at Code rate: 1/3 DCH of the DTCH / 1/2 DCH of the DCCH | 47% / 12% |

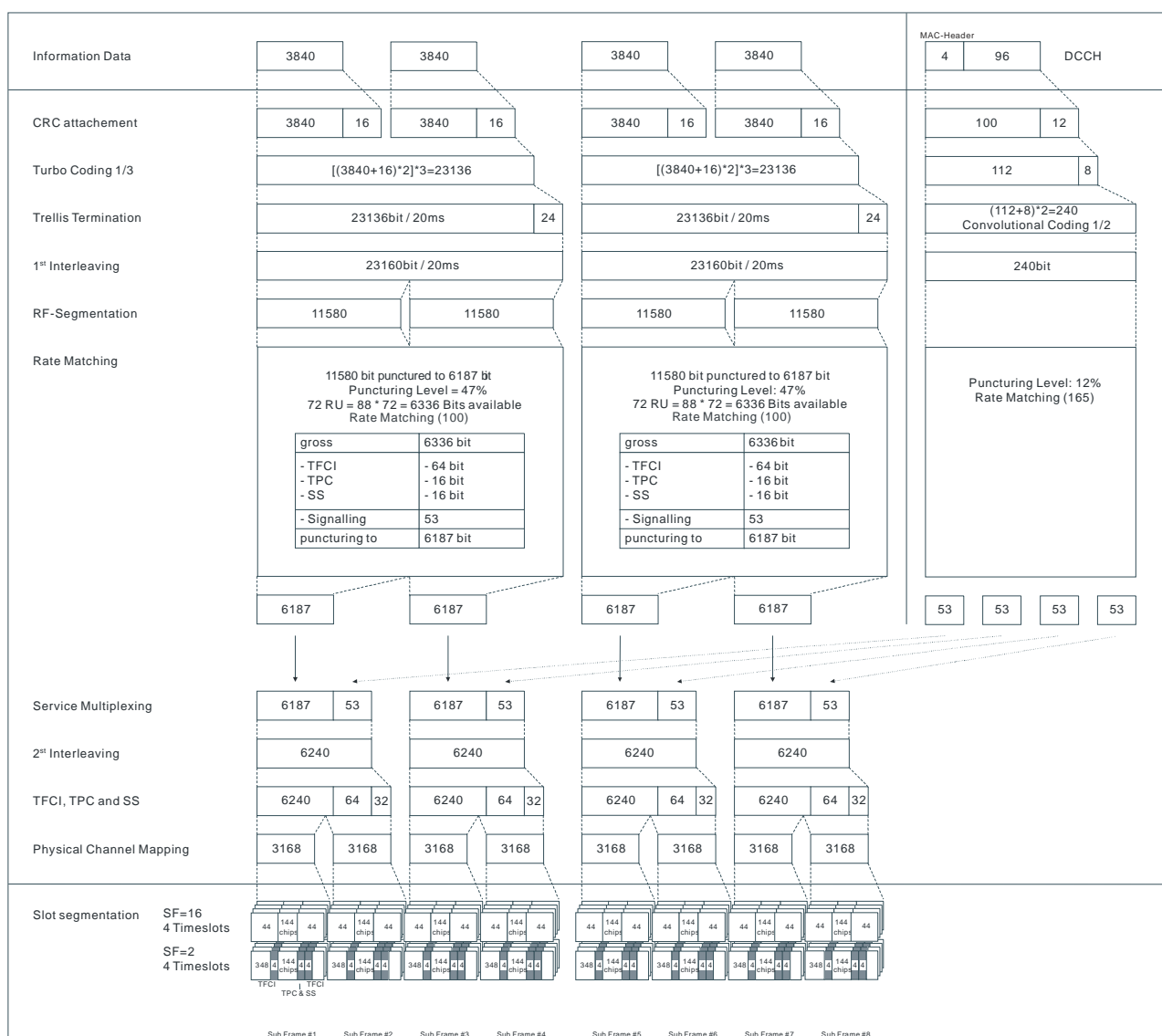


Figure A.4A

A.2.4.3 7,68 Mcps TDD Option

Table A.4B

| Parameter | Value |
|---|---------------|
| Information data rate | 384 kbps |
| RU's allocated | 8*3TS = 24RU |
| Midamble | 512 chips |
| Interleaving | 20 ms |
| Power control | 2 Bit/user |
| TFCI | 16 Bit/user |
| Inband signalling DCCH | 2 kbps |
| Puncturing level at Code rate : 1/3 DCH of the DTCH / 1/2 DCH of the DCCH | 43.4% / 15.3% |

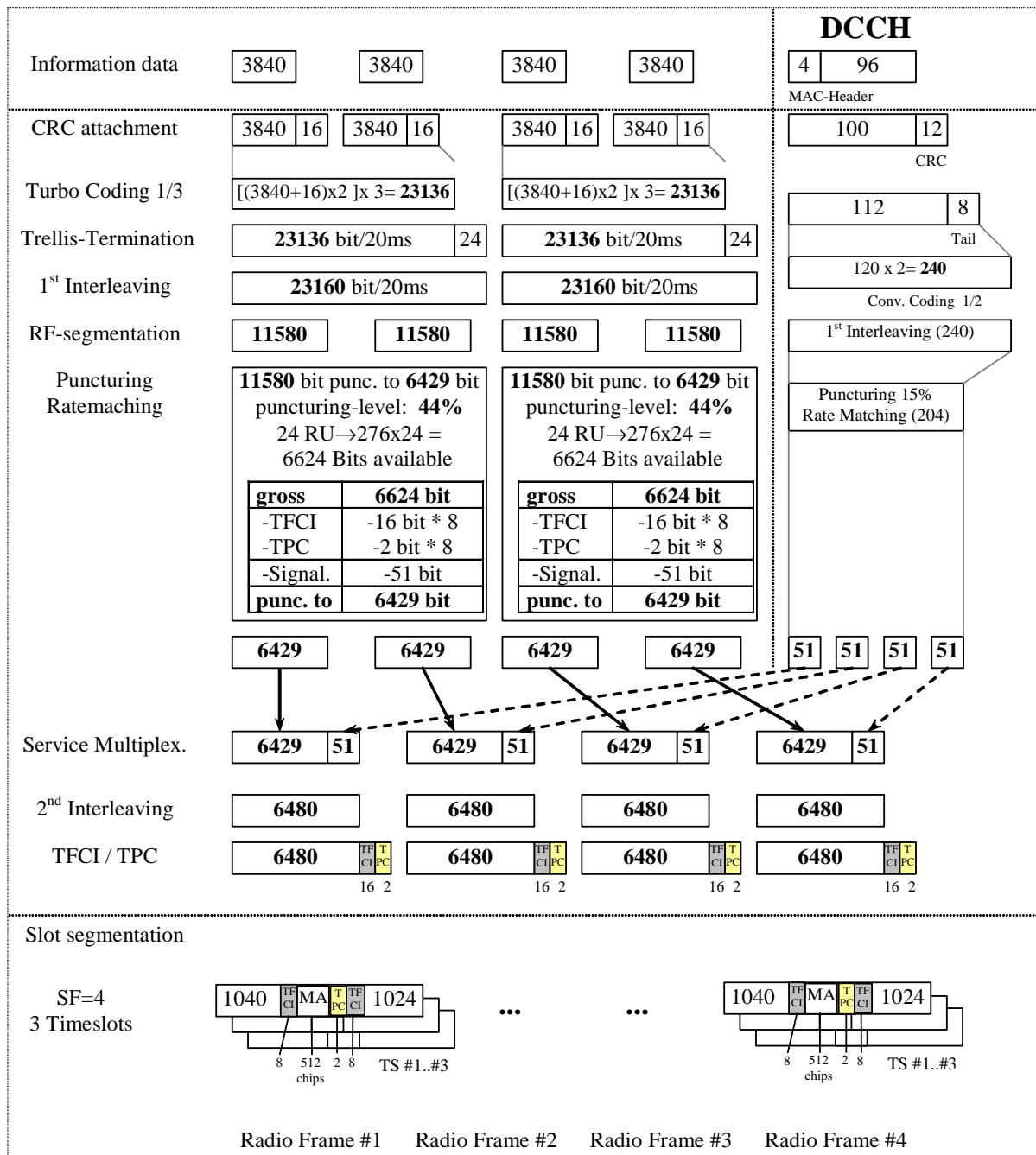


Figure A.4B

A.2.5 RACH reference measurement channel

A.2.5.0 General

A.2.5.0.1 3,84 Mcps TDD Option

Table A.5

| Parameter | Value |
|---|---|
| Information data rate e.g. 2 TBs ($B_{RACH}=2$): SF16: 0% puncturing rate at CR=1/2 10% puncturing rate at CR=1/2 $N_{RACH} = \frac{232 + N_{RM} - 8}{2} - 8$ SF8: 0% puncturing rate at CR=1/2 10% puncturing rate at CR=1/2 $N_{RACH} = \frac{464 + N_{RM} - 8}{2} - 16$ | 46 bits per frame and TB 53 bits per frame and TB 96 bits per frame and TB 109 bits per frame and TB |
| RU's allocated | 1 RU |
| Midamble | 512 chips |
| Power control | 0 bit |
| TFCI | 0 bit |

N_{RACH} = number of bits per TB

B_{RACH} = number of TBs

A.2.5.0.2 1,28 Mcps TDD Option

Table A.5A

| Parameter | Value |
|---|--|
| Information data rate: $N_{RACH} = \frac{88 * \frac{16}{SF} \left(\frac{N_{RM}}{100} + 1 \right) - 8}{2} - 16$ SF16 (RU"s allocated:1): 0% puncturing rate at CR=1/2 ~10% puncturing rate at CR=1/2 SF8 (RU"s allocated:2): 0% puncturing rate at CR=1/2 ~10% puncturing rate at CR=1/2 SF4 (RU"s allocated:4): 0% puncturing rate at CR=1/2 ~10% puncturing rate at CR=1/2 | $B_{RACH}=1$ CRC length = 16 Tail Bits = 8 20 bits per frame and TB 24 bits per frame and TB 64 bits per frame and TB 73 bits per frame and TB 152 bits per frame and TB 170 bits per frame and TB |
| TTI | 5msec |
| Midamble | 144 chips |
| Power control | 0 bit |
| TFCI | 0 bit |

N_{RACH} = number of bits per TB

B_{RACH} = number of TBs

N_{RM} = puncturing rate

A.2.5.0.3 7,68 Mcps TDD Option

Table A.5B

| Parameter | Value |
|--|---|
| Information data rate e.g. 2 TBs ($B_{RACH}=2$): SF32: 0% puncturing rate at CR=1/2 10% puncturing rate at CR=1/2 $N_{RACH} = \frac{232 + N_{RM} - 8}{B_{RACH}} - 8$ SF16: 0% puncturing rate at CR=1/2 10% puncturing rate at CR=1/2 $N_{RACH} = \frac{464 + N_{RM} - 8}{B_{RACH}} - 16$ | 46 bits per frame and TB 53 bits per frame and TB 96 bits per frame and TB 109 bits per frame and TB |
| RU's allocated | 1 RU for SF32, 2 RUs for SF16 |
| Midamble | 1024 chips |
| Power control | 0 bit |
| TFCI | 0 bit |

N_{RACH} = number of bits per TB

B_{RACH} = number of TBs

A.2.5.1 RACH mapped to 1 code SF16

A.2.5.1.1 3,84 Mcps TDD Option

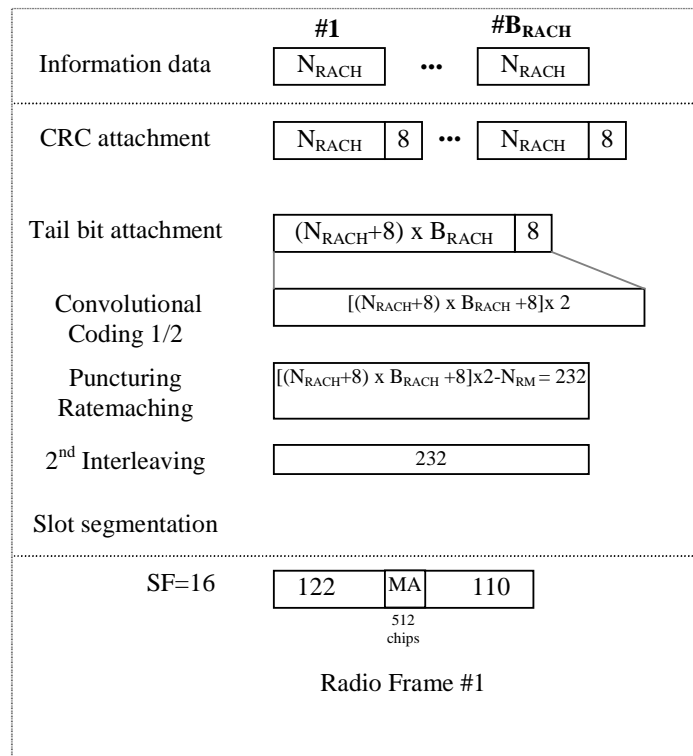


Figure A.5

A.2.5.1.2 1,28 Mcps TDD Option

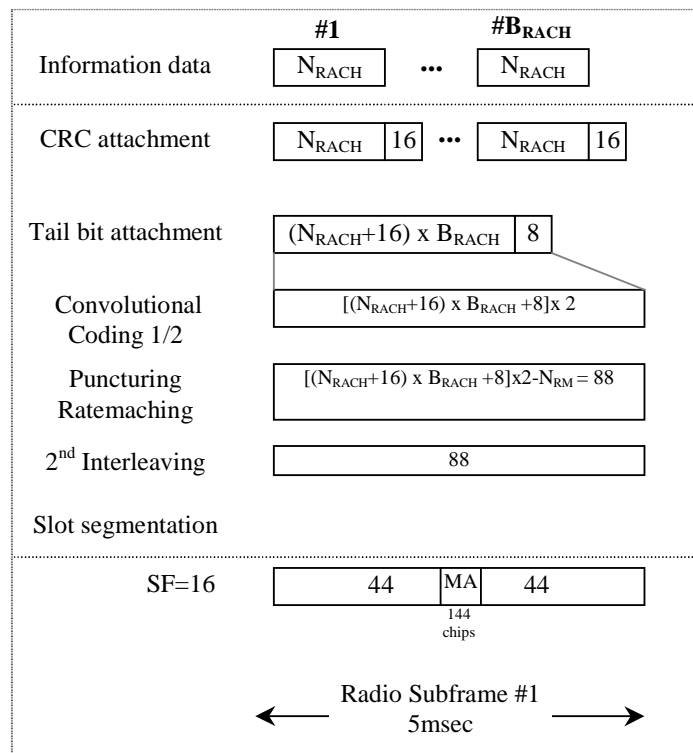


Figure A.5A

A.2.5.1.3 7,68 Mcps TDD Option

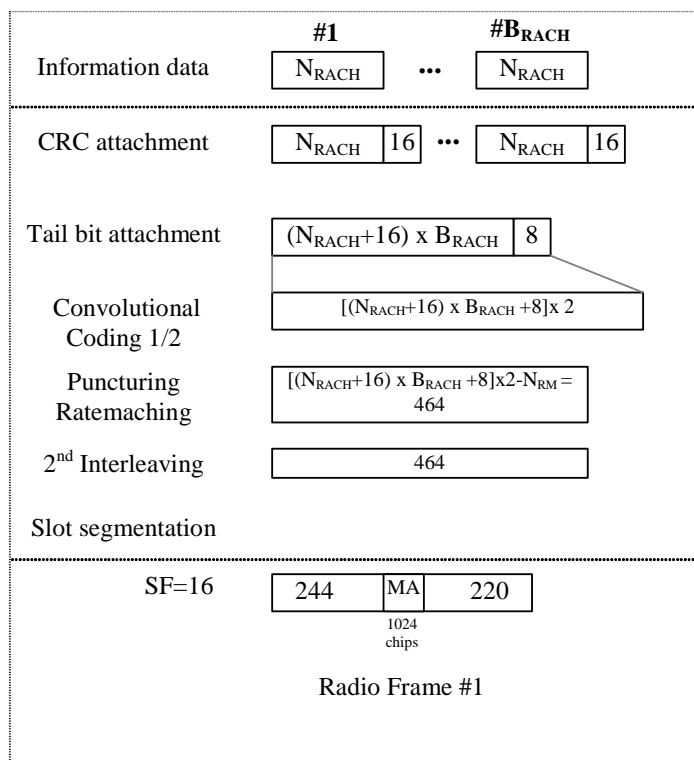


Figure A.5B

A.2.5.2 RACH mapped to 1 code SF8

A.2.5.2.1 3,84 Mcps TDD Option

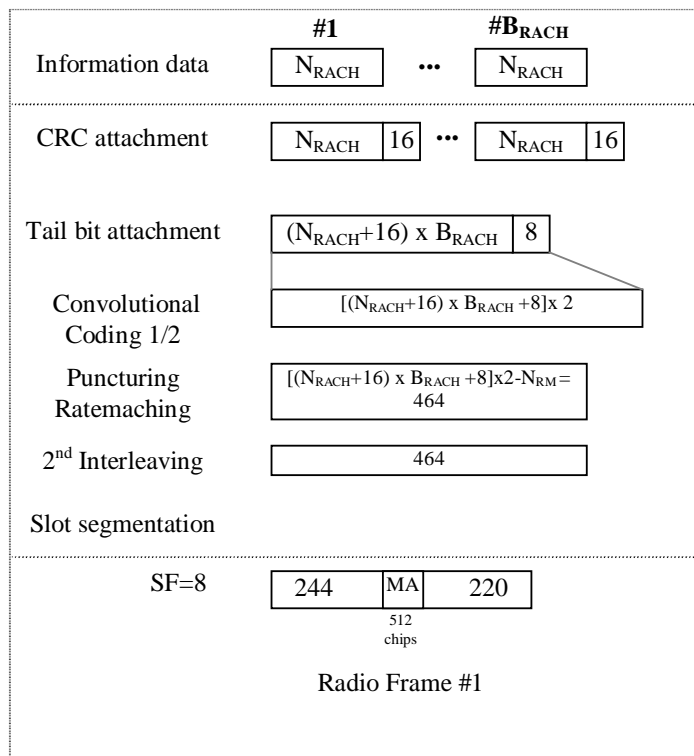


Figure A.6

A.2.5.2.2 1,28 Mcps TDD Option

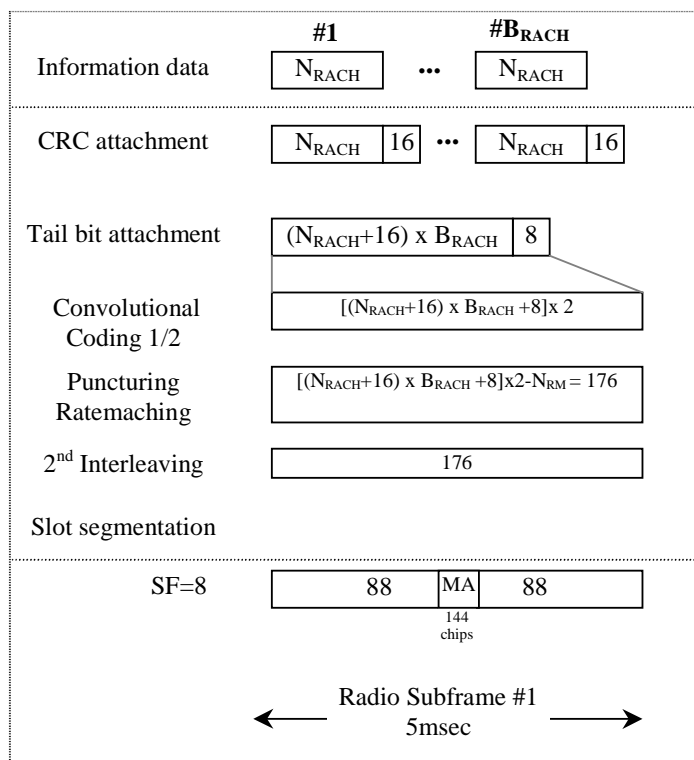


Figure A.6A

A.2.5.3 RACH mapped to 1 code SF4 (1,28 Mcps option only)

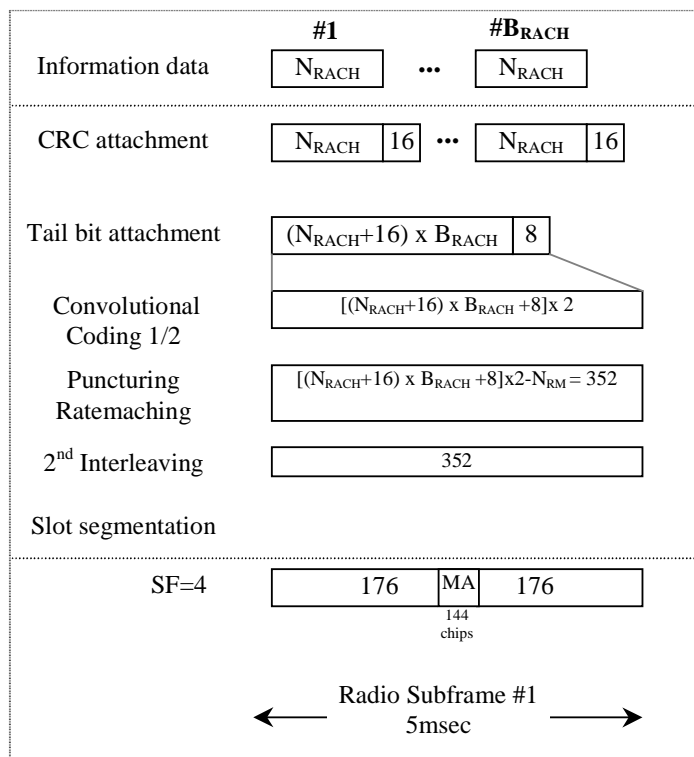


Figure A.7A

A.2.5.4 RACH mapped to 1 code SF32 (7,68 Mcps option only)

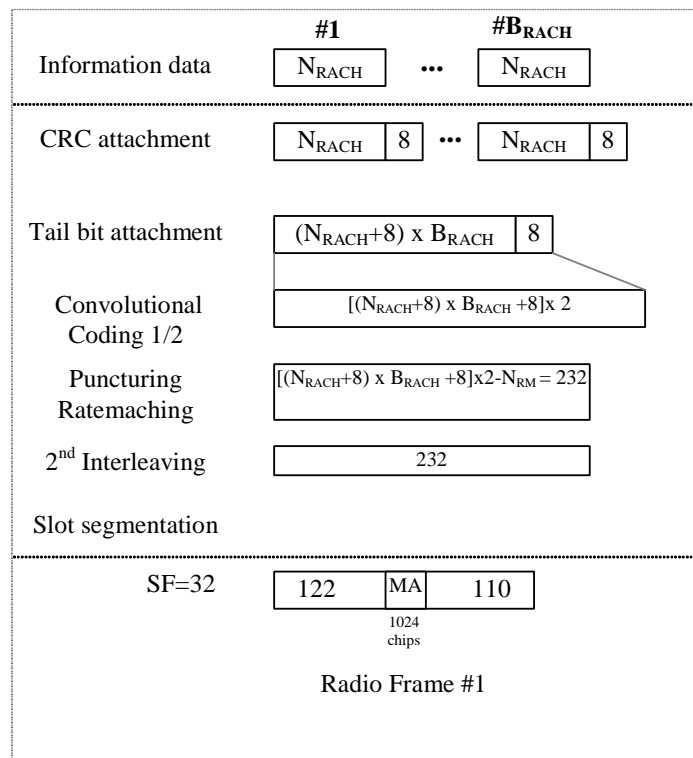


Figure A.8B

A.3 E-DCH Reference measurement channels

A.3.1 E-DCH Fixed Reference Channels

A.3.1.1 3,84 Mcps TDD Option

A.3.1.1.1 Fixed Reference Channel 1 (FRC1)

Table A.6: E-DCH Fixed Reference Channel 1 (3.84 Mcps TDD Option)

| Parameter | Unit | Value |
|---------------------------------------|--------|-------|
| Maximum information bit throughput | kbps | 34.7 |
| Information Bit Payload (N_{INF}) | Bits | 347 |
| Number Code Blocks | Blocks | 1 |
| Number of coded bits per TTI | Bits | 1200 |
| Coding Rate | | 0.312 |
| Modulation | | QPSK |
| Number of E-DCH Timeslots | Slots | 6 |
| Number of E-DCH codes per TS | Codes | 1 |
| Spreading factor | SF | 16 |
| Number of E-UCCH per TTI | | 4 |

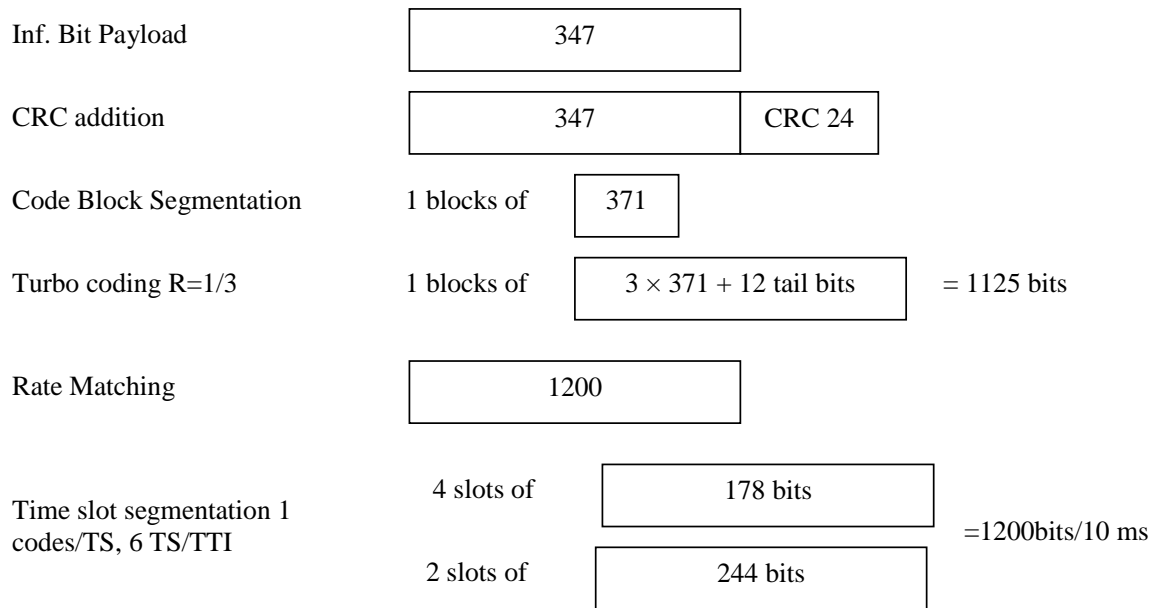


Figure A.9: Coding for E-DCH FRC1 (3.84 Mcps TDD Option)

A.3.1.1.2 Fixed Reference Channel 2 (FRC2)

Table A.7: E-DCH Fixed Reference Channel 2 (3.84 Mcps TDD Option)

| Parameter | Unit | Value |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Maximum information bit throughput | kbps | 1083.1 |
| Information Bit Payload (N_{INF}) | Bits | 10831 |
| Number Code Blocks | Blocks | 3 |
| Number of coded bits per TTI | Bits | 22272 |
| Coding Rate | | 0.488 |
| Modulation | | 16QAM |
| Number of E-DCH Timeslots | Slots | 6 |
| Number of E-DCH codes per TS | Codes | 1 |
| Spreading factor | SF | 2 |
| Number of E-UCCH per TTI | | 2 |

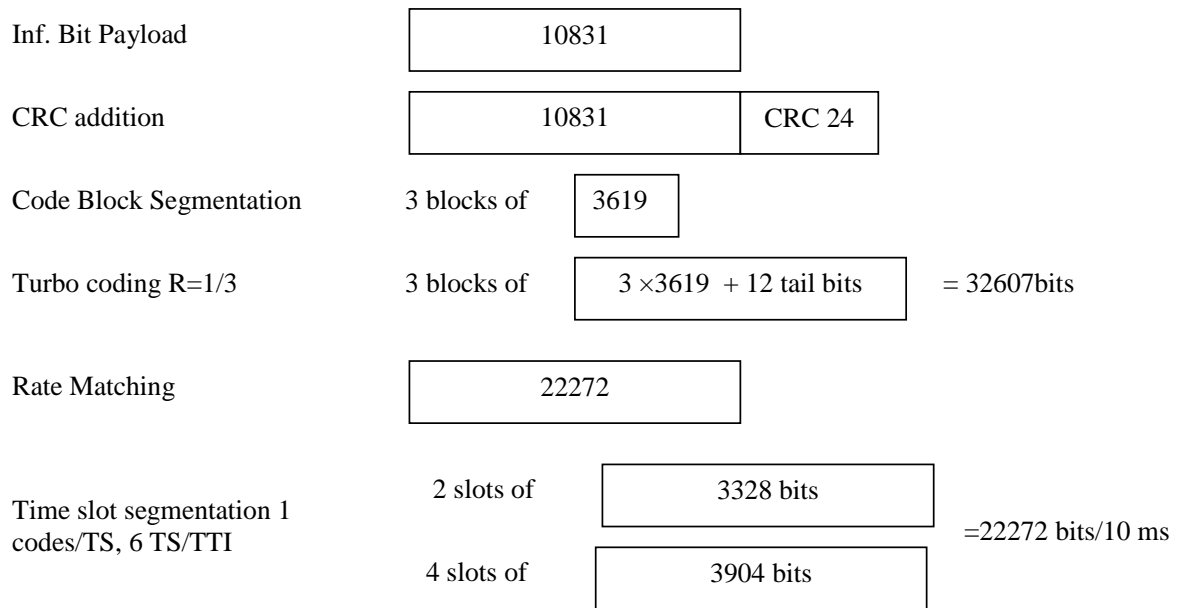


Figure A.10: Coding for E-DCH FRC2 (3.84 Mcps TDD Option)

A.3.1.1.3 Fixed Reference Channel 3 (FRC3)

Table A.8: E-DCH Fixed Reference Channel 3 (3.84 Mcps TDD Option)

| Parameter | Unit | Value |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Maximum information bit throughput | kbps | 2073.7 |
| Information Bit Payload (N_{INF}) | Bits | 20737 |
| Number Code Blocks | Blocks | 5 |
| Number of coded bits per TTI | Bits | 28992 |
| Coding Rate | | 0.716 |
| Modulation | | 16QAM |
| Number of E-DCH Timeslots | Slots | 4 |
| Number of E-DCH codes per TS | Codes | 1 |
| Spreading factor | SF | 1 |
| Number of E-UCCH per TTI | | 2 |

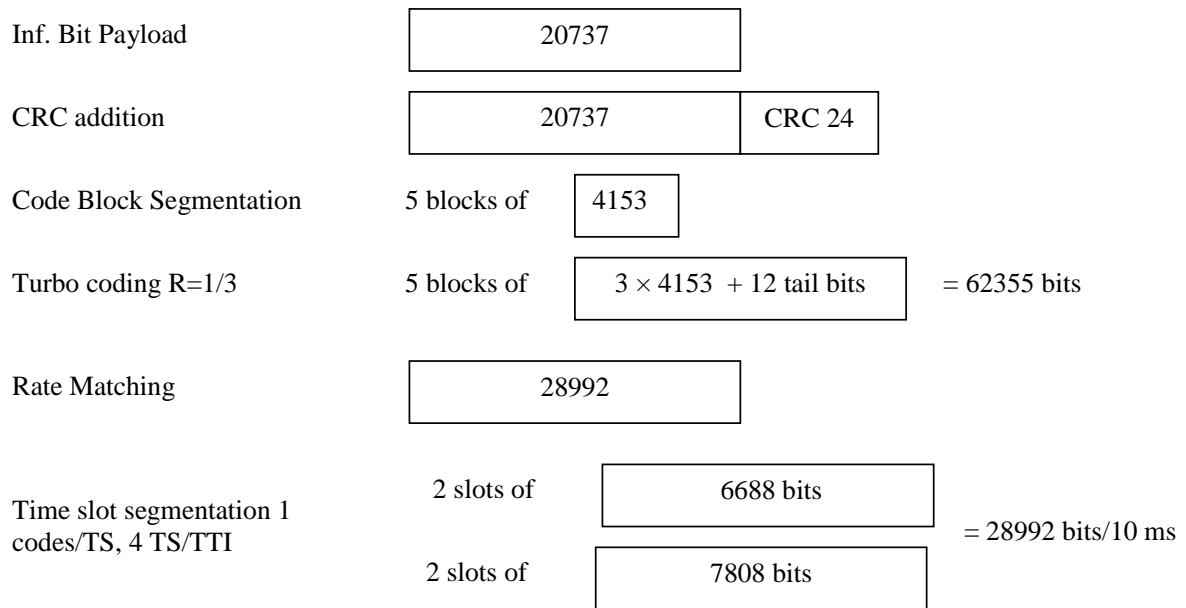


Figure A.11: Coding for E-DCH FRC3 (3.84 Mcps TDD Option)

A.3.1.2 1.28Mcps TDD Option

A3.1.2.1 Fixed reference channel 1 (FRC1)

Table A.9: E-DCH Fixed reference channel 1 (1.28Mcps TDD option)

| Parameter | Unit | Value |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Maximum information bit throughput | kbps | 56.4 |
| Information Bit Payload (N_{INF}) | Bits | 282 |
| Number Code Blocks | Blocks | 1 |
| Number of coded bits per TTI | Bits | 306 |
| Coding Rate | | 0.4965 |
| Modulation | | QPSK |
| Number of E-DCH Timeslots | Slots | 2 |
| Number of E-DCH codes per TS | Codes | 1 |
| Spreading factor | SF | 4 |
| Number of E-UCCH per TTI | | 4 |

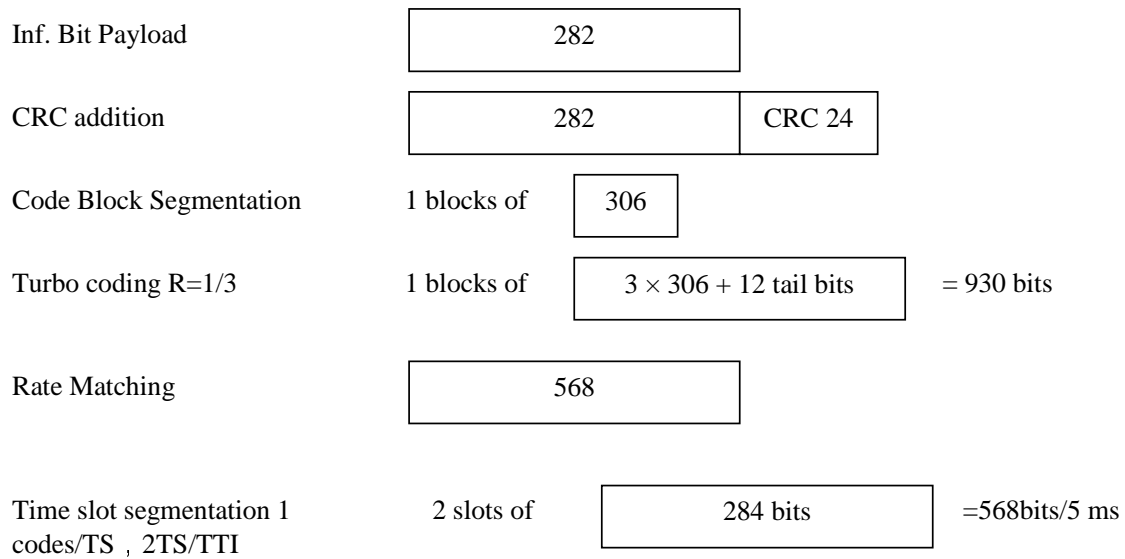


Figure A.12: Coding for E-DCH FRC1 (1.28 Mcps TDD Option)

A3.1.2.2 Fixed reference channel 2(FRC2)

Table A.10: E-DCH Fixed reference channel 2(1.28Mcps TDD option)

| Parameter | Unit | Value |
|---------------------------------------|--------|-------|
| Maximum information bit throughput | kbps | 227.8 |
| Information Bit Payload (N_{INF}) | Bits | 1139 |
| Number Code Blocks | Blocks | 1 |
| Number of coded bits per TTI | Bits | 1163 |
| Coding Rate | | 0.85 |
| Modulation | | QPSK |
| Number of E-DCH Timeslots | Slots | 2 |
| Number of E-DCH codes per TS | Codes | 1 |
| Spreading factor | SF | 2 |
| Number of E-UCCH per TTI | | 2 |

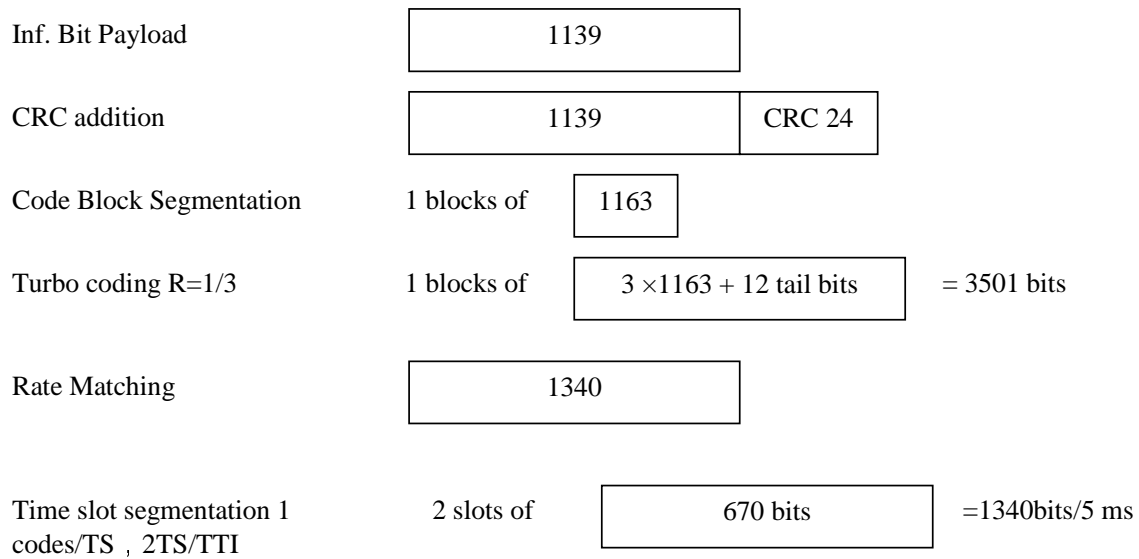


Figure A.13: Coding for E-DCH FRC2 (1.28 Mcps TDD Option)

A3.1.2.3 Fixed reference channel 3(FRC3)

Table A.11: E-DCH Fixed reference channel 3 (1.28Mcps TDD option)

| Parameter | Unit | Value |
|---------------------------------------|--------|-------|
| Maximum information bit throughput | kbps | 489 |
| Information Bit Payload (N_{INF}) | Bits | 2445 |
| Number Code Blocks | Blocks | 1 |
| Number of coded bits per TTI | Bits | 2469 |
| Coding Rate | | 0.598 |
| Modulation | | 16QAM |
| Number of E-DCH Timeslots | Slots | 3 |
| Number of E-DCH codes per TS | Codes | 1 |
| Spreading factor | SF | 2 |
| Number of E-UCCH per TTI | | 2 |

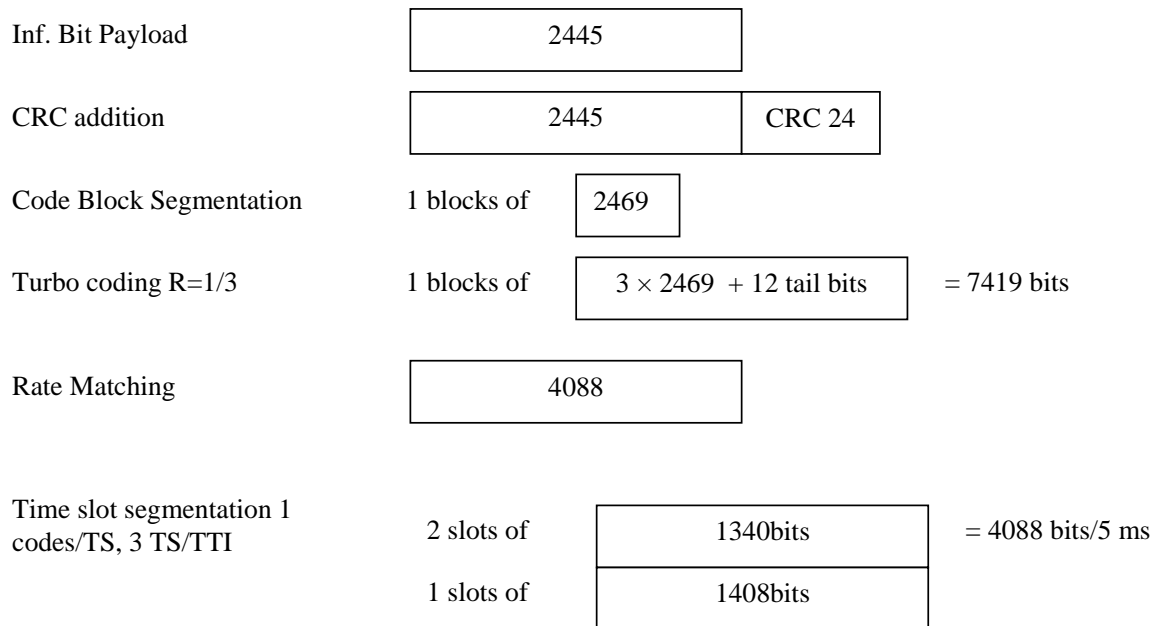


Figure A.14: Coding for E-DCH FRC3 (1.28 Mcps TDD Option)

A3.1.2.4 Fixed reference channel 4(FRC4)

Table A.12: E-DCH Fixed reference channel 4 (1.28Mcps TDD option)

| Parameter | Unit | Value |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Maximum information bit throughput | kbps | 1281.2 |
| Information Bit Payload (N_{INF}) | Bits | 6406 |
| Number Code Blocks | Blocks | 2 |
| Number of coded bits per TTI | Bits | 6430 |
| Coding Rate | | 0.5757 |
| Modulation | | 16QAM |
| Number of E-DCH Timeslots | Slots | 4 |
| Number of E-DCH codes per TS | Codes | 1 |
| Spreading factor | SF | 1 |
| Number of E-UCCH per TTI | | 2 |

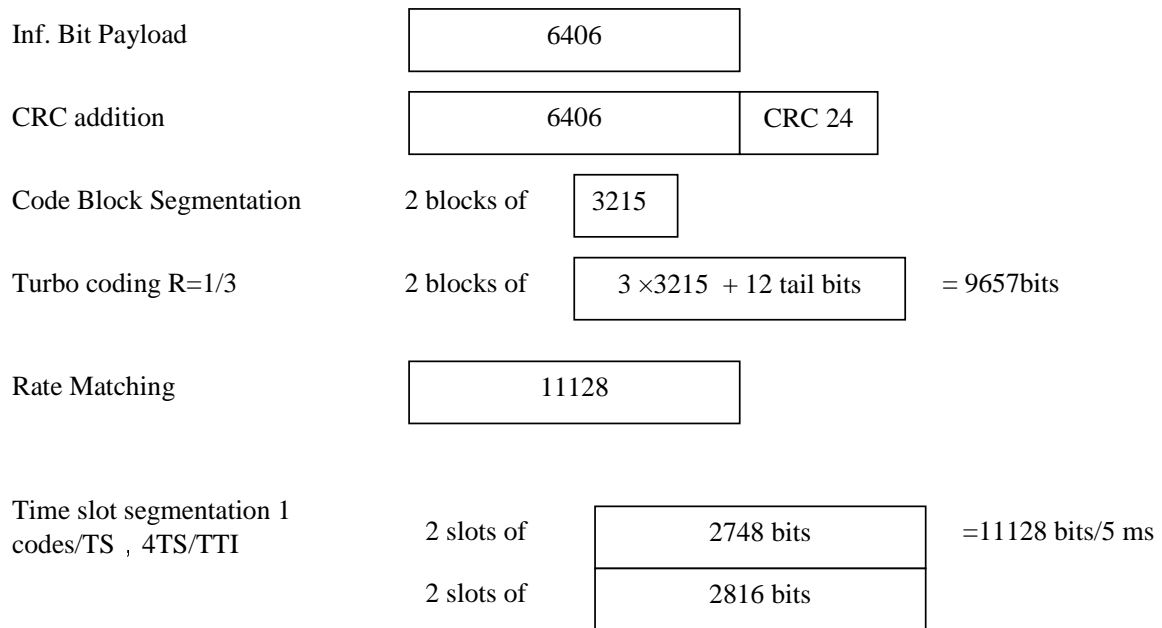


Figure A.15: Coding for E-DCH FRC4 (1.28 Mcps TDD Option)

A.3.1.3 7,68 Mcps TDD Option

A.3.1.3.1 Fixed Reference Channel 1 (FRC1)

Table A.13: E-DCH Fixed Reference Channel 1 (7.68 Mcps TDD Option)

| Parameter | Unit | Value |
|---------------------------------------|--------|-------|
| Maximum information bit throughput | kbps | 35.9 |
| Information Bit Payload (N_{INF}) | Bits | 359 |
| Number Code Blocks | Blocks | 1 |
| Number of coded bits per TTI | Bits | 1200 |
| Coding Rate | | 0.323 |
| Modulation | | QPSK |
| Number of E-DCH Timeslots | Slots | 6 |
| Number of E-DCH codes per TS | Codes | 1 |
| Spreading factor | SF | 32 |
| Number of E-UCCH per TTI | | 4 |

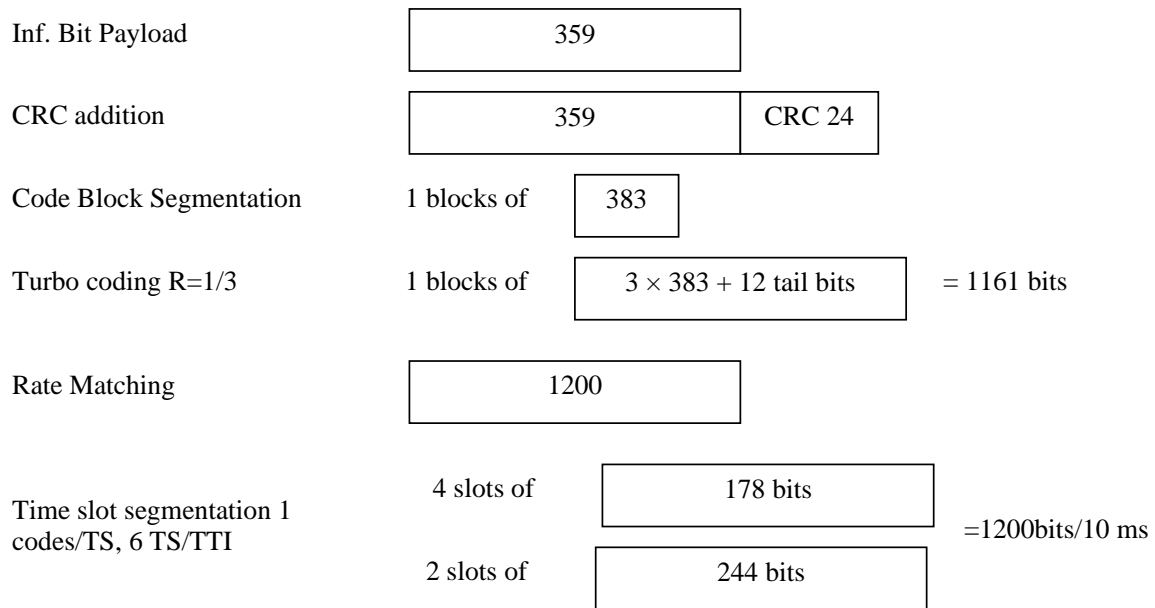


Figure A.16: Coding for E-DCH FRC1 (7.68 Mcps TDD Option)

A.3.1.3.2 Fixed Reference Channel 2 (FRC2)

Table A.14: E-DCH Fixed Reference Channel 2 (7.68 Mcps TDD Option)

| Parameter | Unit | Value |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Maximum information bit throughput | kbps | 1083.1 |
| Information Bit Payload (N_{INF}) | Bits | 10831 |
| Number Code Blocks | Blocks | 3 |
| Number of coded bits per TTI | Bits | 22272 |
| Coding Rate | | 0.488 |
| Modulation | | 16QAM |
| Number of E-DCH Timeslots | Slots | 6 |
| Number of E-DCH codes per TS | Codes | 1 |
| Spreading factor | SF | 4 |
| Number of E-UCCH per TTI | | 2 |

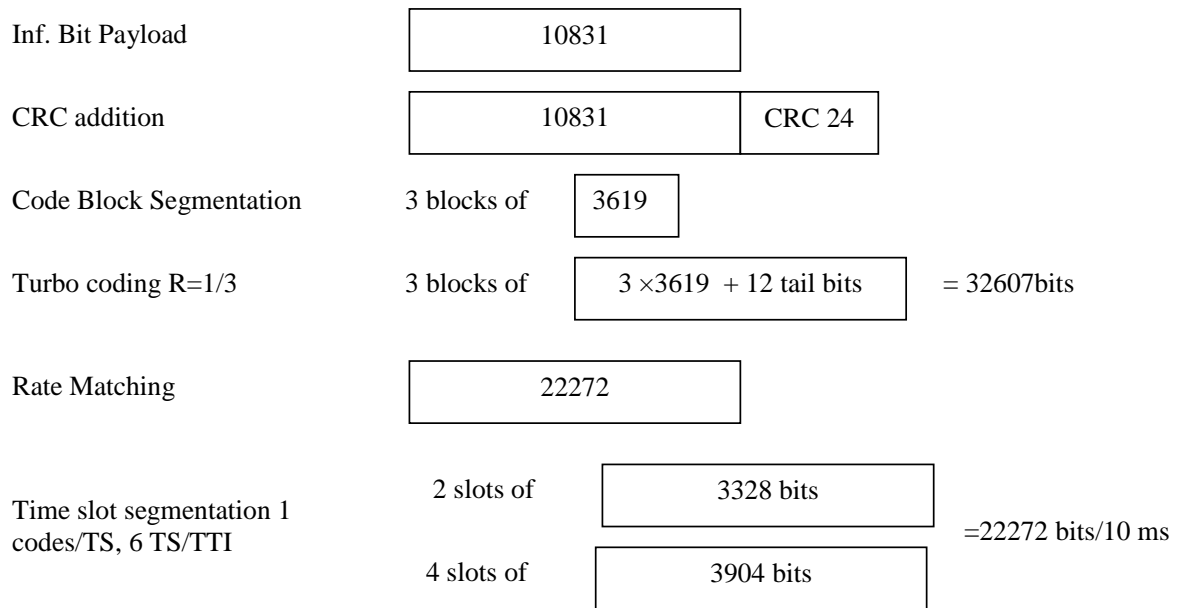


Figure A.17: Coding for E-DCH FRC2 (7.68 Mcps TDD Option)

A.3.1.3.3 Fixed Reference Channel 3 (FRC3)

Table A.15: E-DCH Fixed Reference Channel 3 (7.68 Mcps TDD Option)

| Parameter | Unit | Value |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Maximum information bit throughput | kbps | 2085.1 |
| Information Bit Payload (N_{INF}) | Bits | 20851 |
| Number Code Blocks | Blocks | 5 |
| Number of coded bits per TTI | Bits | 28992 |
| Coding Rate | | 0.720 |
| Modulation | | 16QAM |
| Number of E-DCH Timeslots | Slots | 6 |
| Number of E-DCH codes per TS | Codes | 1 |
| Spreading factor | SF | 2 |
| Number of E-UCCH per TTI | | 2 |

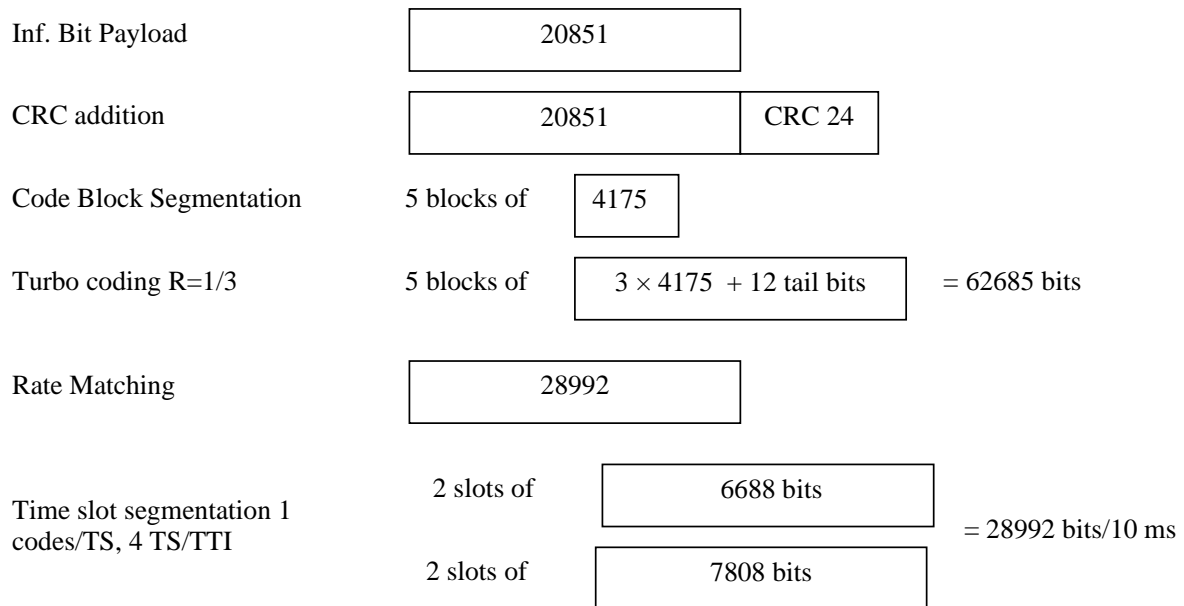


Figure A.18: Coding for E-DCH FRC3 (7.68 Mcps TDD Option)

A.4 HS-SICH Reference measurement channels

A.4.1 3.84 Mcps TDD Option

(void)

A.4.2 1.28 Mcps TDD Option

Table A.14: HS-SICH type1 Reference Channel 1 (1.28 Mcps TDD Option)

| Parameter | Unit | Value |
|---------------------|------|-------|
| Information bits | bits | 8 |
| Encoded bits | bits | 84 |
| Number of codes | - | 1 |
| Number of timeslots | - | 1 |
| TTI | ms | 5 |
| Spreading Factor | SF | 16 |

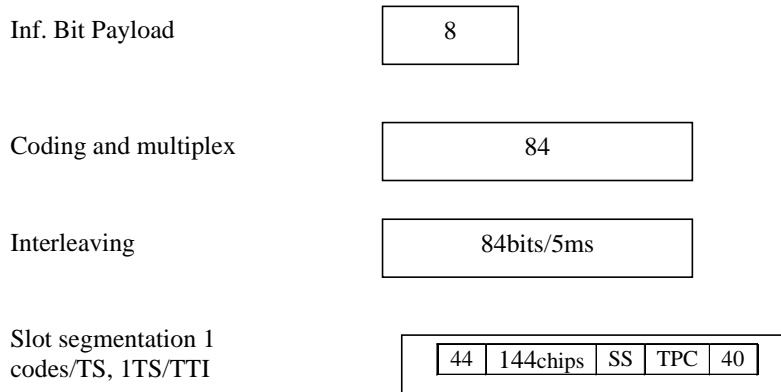


Figure A.14: Coding for HS-SICH type1 channel (1.28 Mcps TDD Option)

Table A.15: HS-SICH type2 Reference Channel 1 (1.28 Mcps TDD Option)

| Parameter | Unit | Value |
|---------------------|------|-------|
| Information bits | bits | 16 |
| Encoded bits | bits | 168 |
| Number of codes | - | 1 |
| Number of timeslots | - | 1 |
| TTI | ms | 5 |
| Spreading Factor | SF | 8 |

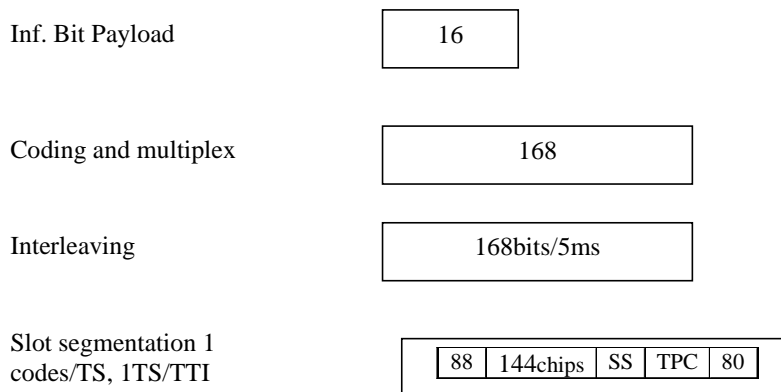


Figure A.15: Coding for HS-SICH type2 channel (1.28 Mcps TDD Option)

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 and multi-paths exist for this propagation model.

B.2 Multi-path fading propagation conditions

B.2.1 3,84 Mcps TDD Option

Table B1 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 for operations referenced in 5.2 a), 5.2 b) and 5.2 c)

| Case 1, speed 3km/h | | Case 2, speed 3 km/h | | Case 3, 120 km/h | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 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 |
| 976 | -10 | 976 | 0 | 260 | -3 |
| | | 12000 | 0 | 521 | -6 |
| | | | | 781 | -9 |

Table B.1A: Propagation Conditions for Multi path Fading Environments for operations referenced in 5.2 d)

| Case 1, speed 2.3km/h | | Case 2, speed 2.3 km/h | | Case 3, 92 km/h | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 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 |
| 976 | -10 | 976 | 0 | 260 | -3 |
| | | 12000 | 0 | 521 | -6 |
| | | | | 781 | -9 |

B.2.2 1,28 Mcps TDD Option

TableB2 shows propagation conditions that are used for the performance measurements in multi-path fading environment. All taps have classical Doppler spectrum, defined as:

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

TableB.2: Propagation Conditions for Multi-Path Fading Environments

| Case 1 | | Case 2 | | Case 3 | |
|--|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Speed for operating in band a, b, c, d 3km/h | | Speed for operating in band a, b, c, d: 3km/h | | Speed for operating in band a, b, c, d: 120km/h | |
| Speed for operating in band d: 2.3km/h | | Speed for operating in band d: 2.3km/h | | Speed for operating in band d: 92km/h | |
| Speed for operating in band e: 2.6km/h | | Speed for operating in band e: 2.6km/h | | Speed for operating in band e: 102km/h | |
| 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 |
| 2928 | -10 | 2928 | 0 | 781 | -3 |
| | | 12000 | 0 | 1563 | -6 |
| | | | | 2344 | -9 |

Table B.2A: Propagation Conditions for Multipath Fading Environments for E-DCH Performance Requirements for 1,28 Mcps TDD

| ITU Pedestrian A Speed 3km/h (PA3) | | ITU Pedestrian B Speed 3km/h (PB3) | | ITU vehicular A Speed 30km/h (VA30) | |
|---|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Speed for operating in band a, b, c, d: 3km/h | | Speed for operating in band a, b, c, d 3km/h | | Speed for operating in band a, b, c, d: 30km/h | |
| Speed for operating in band d: 2.3km/h | | Speed for operating in band d: 2.3km/h | | Speed for operating in band d: 23km/h | |
| Speed for operating in band e: 2.6km/h | | Speed for operating in band e: 2.6km/h | | Speed for operating in band e: 26km/h | |
| 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 |
| 110 | -9.7 | 200 | -0.9 | 310 | -1.0 |
| 190 | -19.2 | 800 | -4.9 | 710 | -9.0 |
| 410 | -22.8 | 1200 | -8.0 | 1090 | -10.0 |
| | | 2300 | -7.8 | 1730 | -15.0 |
| | | 3700 | -23.9 | 2510 | -20.0 |
| Note: For MC-HSUPA requirements, the fading of the signals for each carrier shall be independent. | | | | | |

B.2.3 7,68 Mcps TDD Option

Table B3 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.3: Propagation Conditions for Multi path Fading Environments for operations referenced in 5.2 a), 5.2 b) and 5.2 c)

| Case 1, speed 3km/h | | Case 2, speed 3 km/h | | Case 3, 120 km/h | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 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 |
| 976 | -10 | 976 | 0 | 260 | -3 |
| | | 12000 | 0 | 521 | -6 |
| | | | | 781 | -9 |

Table B.3A: Propagation Conditions for Multi path Fading Environments for operations referenced in 5.2 d)

| Case 1, speed 2.3km/h | | Case 2, speed 2.3 km/h | | Case 3, 92 km/h | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 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 |
| 976 | -10 | 976 | 0 | 260 | -3 |
| | | 12000 | 0 | 521 | -6 |
| | | | | 781 | -9 |

B.3 High speed train conditions

High speed train conditions are as follows:

Scenario 1: Open space

Scenario 3: Tunnel for multi-antennas

The high speed train conditions for the test of the baseband performance are two non-fading propagation channels in both scenarios.

Doppler shift for both scenarios is given by:

$$f_s(t) = f_d \cos \theta(t) \quad (\text{B.1})$$

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:

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

$$\cos \theta(t) = \frac{-1.5D_s + vt}{\sqrt{D_{\min}^2 + (-1.5D_s + vt)^2}}, \quad D_s/v < t \leq 2D_s/v \quad (\text{B.3})$$

$$\cos \theta(t) = \cos \theta(t \bmod (2D_s/v)), \quad t > 2D_s/v \quad (\text{B.4})$$

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.

Doppler shift and cosine angle is given by equation B.1 and B.2-B.4 respectively, where the required input parameters listed in table B.4 and the resulting Doppler shift shown in Figure B.1 and B.2 are applied for all frequency bands.

Table B.4: Parameters for high speed train conditions

| Parameter | Value | |
|------------|------------|------------|
| | Scenario 1 | Scenario 3 |
| D_s | 1000 m | 300 m |
| D_{\min} | 50 m | 2 m |
| v | 350 km/h | 300 km/h |
| f_d | 1310 Hz | 1125 Hz |

NOTE1: Parameters for HST conditions in table B. including f_d and Doppler shift trajectories presented on figures B.1 and B.2 were derived for Band a).

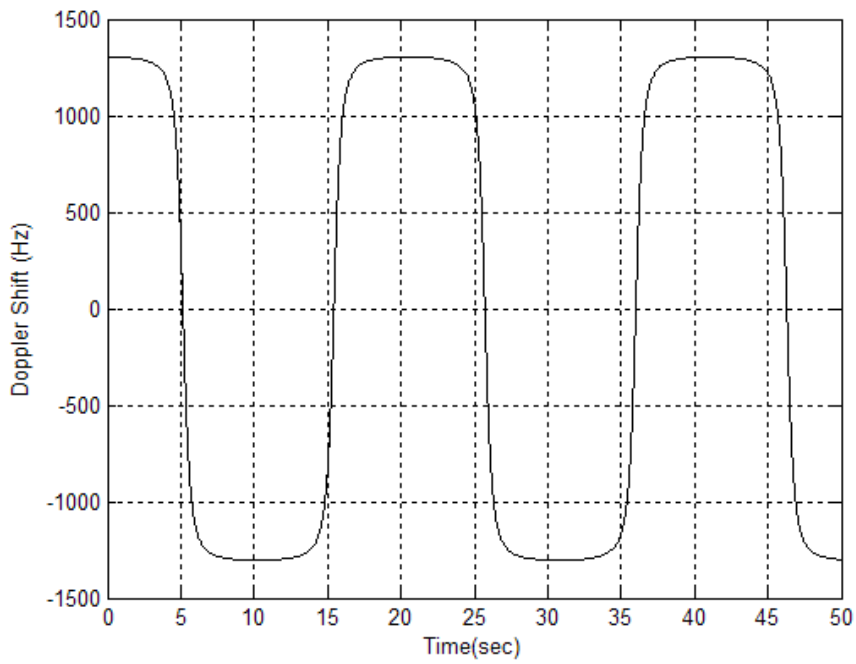


Figure B.1: Doppler shift trajectory for scenario 1

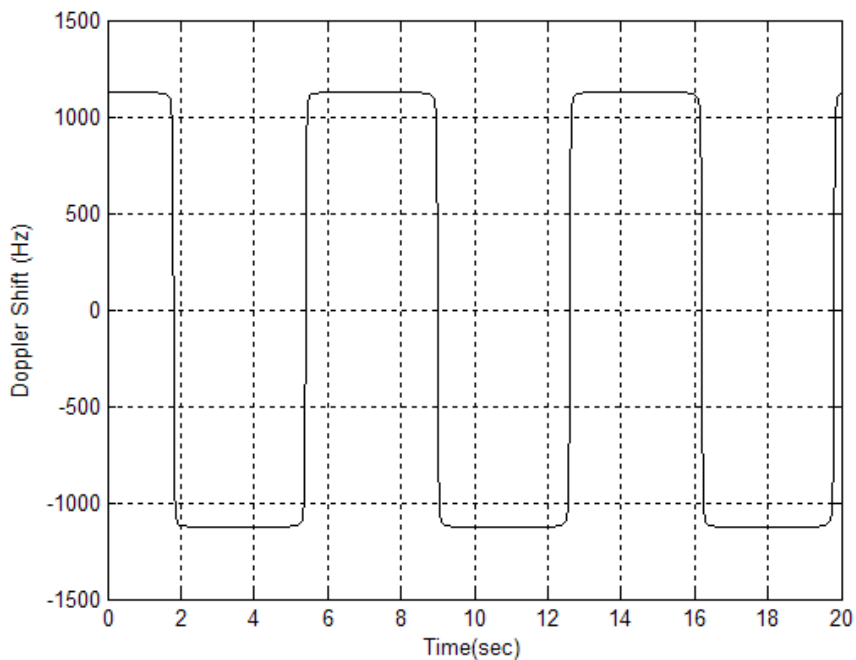


Figure B.2: Doppler shift trajectory for scenario 3

Annex C (informative): Change history

| TSG | Doc | CR | R | Title | Cat | Curr | New | Work Item |
|-------|-----------|------|---|---|-----|-------|-------|----------------------|
| RP-29 | | | | Creation of Rel-7 version based on v6.2.2. | | | 7.0.0 | |
| RP-29 | RP-050502 | 0161 | | Introduction of UMTS 2.6 GHz operating band for TDD | B | 6.2.0 | 7.0.0 | RInImp-UMTS2600TDD |
| RP-29 | RP-050502 | 0162 | | UMTS 2.6 GHz TDD Propagation Conditions | B | 6.2.0 | 7.0.0 | RInImp-UMTS2600TDD |
| RP-29 | RP-050502 | 0163 | 2 | Channel Raster for 3.84 Mcps TDD in UMTS 2.6 GHz | B | 6.2.0 | 7.0.0 | RInImp-UMTS2600TDD |
| RP-29 | RP-050502 | 0164 | | UMTS 2.6 GHz TDD BS Transmitter Specifications | B | 6.2.0 | 7.0.0 | RInImp-UMTS2600TDD |
| RP-29 | RP-050502 | 0165 | | UMTS 2.6 GHz TDD BS Receiver Specifications | B | 6.2.0 | 7.0.0 | RInImp-UMTS2600TDD |
| RP-29 | RP-050502 | 0166 | | Introduction of Propagation Conditions for UMTS 2.6 GHz for 1.28Mcps TDD | B | 6.2.0 | 7.0.0 | RInImp-UMTS2600TDD |
| RP-29 | RP-050648 | 0167 | 1 | UMTS 2.6 GHz TDD BS Receiver Spurious Emission | B | 6.2.0 | 7.0.0 | RInImp-UMTS2600TDD |
| RP-30 | RP-050740 | 0168 | | Introduction of UMTS 2.6 BS transmitter specification for 1.28Mcps TDD | B | 7.0.0 | 7.1.0 | RInImp-UMTS2600TDD |
| RP-30 | RP-050740 | 0169 | | Introduction of UMTS 2.6 BS receiver specification for 1.28Mcps TDD | B | 7.0.0 | 7.1.0 | RInImp-UMTS2600TDD |
| RP-31 | RP-060310 | 0170 | 1 | 7.68 Mcps - Frequency Bands & Channel Arrangement | B | 7.1.0 | 7.2.0 | VHCRTDD-RF |
| RP-31 | RP-060310 | 0171 | | 7.68 Mcps BS Transmitter Characteristics | B | 7.1.0 | 7.2.0 | VHCRTDD-RF |
| RP-31 | RP-060310 | 0172 | | 7.68 Mcps BS Receiver Characteristics | B | 7.1.0 | 7.2.0 | VHCRTDD-RF |
| RP-31 | RP-060310 | 0173 | | 7.68 Mcps - Channel Performance | B | 7.1.0 | 7.2.0 | VHCRTDD-RF |
| RP-31 | RP-060310 | 0174 | | 7.68 Mcps Measurement Channels & Propagation Conditions | B | 7.1.0 | 7.2.0 | VHCRTDD-RF |
| RP-33 | RP-060517 | 0187 | | Clarification of Tx spurious emission level from 3.84 Mcps and 7.68 Mcps TDD BS into PHS band | F | 7.2.0 | 7.3.0 | TEI7 |
| RP-33 | RP-060518 | 0194 | 1 | Clarification on the deployment of UTRA TDD in Japan | A | 7.2.0 | 7.3.0 | TEI |
| RP-33 | RP-060519 | 0196 | 1 | Tx and Rx Spurious Emission from 3.84 Mcps and 7.68 Mcps TDD BS into FDD bands in Japan | A | 7.2.0 | 7.3.0 | TEI6 |
| RP-33 | RP-060528 | 0188 | | Performance requirements for 3.84 Mcps E-DCH channel. | F | 7.2.0 | 7.3.0 | EDCHTDD-RF |
| RP-33 | RP-060526 | 0189 | 1 | 7.68 Mcps Operations in 2.6 GHz band | F | 7.2.0 | 7.3.0 | RInImp-UMTS26VHCRTDD |
| RP-34 | RP-060818 | 0197 | | Performance requirements for 7.68 Mcps E-DCH channel. | B | 7.3.0 | 7.4.0 | TEI7 |
| RP-35 | RP-070081 | 0205 | | Introduction of HS-SICH detection performance for 1.28Mcps TDD | A | 7.4.0 | 7.5.0 | TEI6 |
| RP-35 | RP-070082 | 0200 | | Tx and Rx Spurious Emission from 7.68 Mcps TDD BS into FDD band in Japan | F | 7.4.0 | 7.5.0 | TEI7 |
| RP-35 | RP-070082 | 0201 | | Clarification on the deployment of UTRA TDD in Japan | F | 7.4.0 | 7.5.0 | TEI7 |

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|-------|-----------|------|---|--|---|-------|-------|---------------------|
| RP-36 | RP-070369 | 0211 | | Modifying category B spurious emission limits for UTRA TDD BS | A | 7.5.0 | 7.6.0 | TEI |
| RP-36 | RP-070377 | 0207 | | Adding the E-DCH performance requirement for 1.28Mcps TDD option | B | 7.5.0 | 7.6.0 | LCRTDD-EDCH-RF |
| RP-37 | RP-070651 | 0212 | | Inclusion of 7.68 Mcps in the scope of document | D | 7.6.0 | 7.7.0 | TEI7 |
| RP-39 | RP-080117 | 0220 | 1 | Modifying category B spurious emission limits for UTRA TDD BS | A | 7.7.0 | 7.8.0 | TEI |
| RP-39 | RP-080119 | 0215 | 1 | Correcting the power allocation for HS-SICH performance detection | A | 7.7.0 | 7.8.0 | TEI6 |
| RP-40 | RP-080329 | 0227 | 1 | RCDE for 1.28Mcps TDD 64QAM modulated codes | B | 7.8.0 | 7.9.0 | RANimp-64Qam1.28TDD |
| RP-40 | RP-080384 | 0226 | 1 | UMTS2300MHz propagation channel model addition for 1.28Mcps TDD in 25.105 | B | 7.9.0 | 8.0.0 | RInImp8-UMTS2300TDD |
| RP-40 | RP-080384 | 0225 | | UMTS2300MHz Receiver performance addition for 1.28Mcps TDD in 25.105 | B | 7.9.0 | 8.0.0 | RInImp8-UMTS2300TDD |
| RP-40 | RP-080384 | 0224 | | UMTS2300MHz Transmitter performance addition for 1.28Mcps TDD in 25.105 | B | 7.9.0 | 8.0.0 | RInImp8-UMTS2300TDD |
| RP-40 | RP-080384 | 0223 | 1 | UMTS2300MHz New band introduction for 1.28Mcps TDD in 25.105 | B | 7.9.0 | 8.0.0 | RInImp8-UMTS2300TDD |
| RP-41 | RP-080636 | 0229 | | Modify the Fixed Reference Channels of E-DCH for LCR TDD | F | 8.0.0 | 8.1.0 | TEI7 |
| RP-42 | RP-080900 | 235 | 1 | BS reference measurement channel and performance requirement for 384kbps service | A | 8.1.0 | 8.2.0 | TEI4 |
| RP-42 | RP-080939 | 236 | | Introduction of band 1880MHz | B | 8.1.0 | 8.2.0 | RInImp9-UMTS1880TDD |
| RP-43 | RP-090194 | 239 | | Introduction of 3.84Mcps TDD MBSFN IMB | B | 8.2.0 | 8.3.0 | MBSFN-DOB |
| RP-43 | RP-090197 | 237 | | UMTS1880MHz: transmitter characteristic | F | 8.2.0 | 8.3.0 | RInImp9-UMTS1880TDD |
| RP-43 | RP-090197 | 238 | | UMTS1880MHz: receiver characteristic and propagation conditions | F | 8.2.0 | 8.3.0 | RInImp9-UMTS1880TDD |
| RP-43 | RP-090199 | 240 | | Adding Time alignment error requirements for LCR TDD Base Station MIMO | F | 8.2.0 | 8.3.0 | RANimp-MIMOLCR |
| | | | | Updated history table | | 8.3.0 | 8.3.1 | |
| RP-44 | RP-090553 | 242 | | Correction of local area base station coexistence requirements | F | 8.3.1 | 8.4.0 | RInImp9-UMTS1880TDD |
| RP-44 | RP-090554 | 241 | | HS-SICH Type2 performance for 1.28Mcps TDD MIMO | F | 8.3.1 | 8.4.0 | RANimp-LCRMIMO |
| RP-45 | RP-090818 | 246 | | Aligning IMB BS conformance requirements between 25.105 and 25.142 | F | 8.4.0 | 8.5.0 | MBSFN-DOB |
| RP-46 | RP-091285 | 247 | | BS performance requirements in high speed train condition for LCR TDD (Technically endorsed at RAN 4 52bis in R4-093541) | B | 8.5.0 | 9.0.0 | RInImp9-LCRTDD350 |

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|-------|-----------|------|---|--|---|--------|--------|-------------------|
| RP-47 | RP-100257 | 255 | | Correction of E-DCH FRC3 for LCR TDD | A | 9.0.0 | 9.1.0 | TEI7 |
| RP-47 | RP-100253 | 266 | | Protection of E-UTRA for UTRA TDD BS | A | 9.0.0 | 9.1.0 | LTE-RF |
| RP-47 | RP-100273 | 252 | | Additional performance requirements in high speed train conditions for LCR TDD | F | 9.0.0 | 9.1.0 | RInImp9-LCRTDD350 |
| RP-48 | RP-100633 | 274 | 2 | The Intermodulation of 1.28Mcps TDD Home NodeB receiver in 25.105 | B | 9.1.0 | 10.0.0 | HNB_LCRTDD_RF |
| RP-48 | RP-100633 | 273 | | The blocking of 1.28Mcps TDD Home NodeB receiver in 25.105 | B | 9.1.0 | 10.0.0 | HNB_LCRTDD_RF |
| RP-48 | RP-100633 | 272 | | The ACS of 1.28Mcps TDD Home NodeB receiver in 25.105 | B | 9.1.0 | 10.0.0 | HNB_LCRTDD_RF |
| RP-48 | RP-100633 | 271 | 1 | The dynamic Range of 1.28Mcps TDD Home NodeB receiver in 25.105 | B | 9.1.0 | 10.0.0 | HNB_LCRTDD_RF |
| RP-48 | RP-100633 | 270 | | The sensitivity of 1.28Mcps TDD Home NodeB receiver in 25.105 | B | 9.1.0 | 10.0.0 | HNB_LCRTDD_RF |
| RP-48 | RP-100633 | 269 | | The frequency stability of 1.28Mcps TDD Home NodeB transmitter in 25.105 | B | 9.1.0 | 10.0.0 | HNB_LCRTDD_RF |
| RP-48 | RP-100633 | 267 | 1 | Add Home NodeB class into Base Station class in 25.105 | B | 9.1.0 | 10.0.0 | HNB_LCRTDD_RF |
| RP-48 | RP-100633 | 268 | 1 | The output power of 1.28Mcps TDD Home NodeB transmitter in 25.105 | B | 9.1.0 | 10.0.0 | HNB_LCRTDD_RF |
| RP-48 | RP-100633 | 275 | 1 | The performance Requirement of 1.28Mcps TDD Home NodeB receiver in 25.105 | B | 9.1.0 | 10.0.0 | HNB_LCRTDD_RF |
| RP-50 | RP-101351 | 277 | 1 | Introduction of the BS requirements for 1.28Mcps TDD MC-HSUPA | B | 10.0.0 | 10.1.0 | TDD_MC_HSU PA |
| RP-51 | RP-110352 | 0279 | 1 | Harmonization of co-existence/co-location requirements between 25.105 and 36.104 | F | 10.1.0 | 10.2.0 | TEI10 |
| RP-52 | RP-110796 | 280 | | Correction of the test port description for TS 25.105 | F | 10.2.0 | 10.3.0 | TEI10 |
| RP-56 | RP-120783 | 84 | | Update to regional requirement table | F | 10.3.0 | 10.4.0 | TEI10 |
| RP-56 | RP-120765 | 290 | | Additional spurious emissions requirements for PHS | A | 10.3.0 | 10.4.0 | TEI8 |
| RP-56 | RP-120793 | 287 | | Introduction of Band 44 | B | 10.4.0 | 11.0.0 | LTE_APAC7 00-Core |
| RP-56 | RP-120795 | 286 | | Co-existence/co-location between LA TDD systems | F | 10.4.0 | 11.0.0 | TEI11 |
| RP-56 | RP-120795 | 281 | 1 | TDD blocking for co-location | F | 10.4.0 | 11.0.0 | TEI11 |
| RP-56 | RP-120795 | 283 | 1 | Co-existence between TDD systems | F | 10.4.0 | 11.0.0 | TEI11 |
| RP-56 | RP-120795 | 282 | 1 | WA co-existence/co-location | F | 10.4.0 | 11.0.0 | TEI11 |
| RP-56 | RP-120795 | 285 | | LA co-existence/co-location | F | 10.4.0 | 11.0.0 | TEI11 |
| RP-57 | RP-121296 | 294 | | Clarification for TDD band | A | 11.0.0 | 11.1.0 | TEI8 |
| RP-58 | RP-121905 | 295 | 1 | Introduction of requirements for BS capable of multi-band operation | B | 11.1.0 | 11.2.0 | MB_MSR_R F-Core |
| RP-59 | RP-130287 | 297 | | Update of BS co-existence requirement towards UTRA TDD bands in China | F | 11.2.0 | 11.3.0 | TEI11 |
| RP-59 | RP-130282 | 296 | 1 | Introduction of remaining requirements for multi-band operation | B | 11.2.0 | 11.3.0 | MB_MSR_R F-Perf |

History

| Document history | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|-------------|
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