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Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); Base Station (BS) radio transmission and reception (TDD) (3GPP TS 25.105 version 6.7.0 Release 6)

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650 Route des Lucioles
F-06921 Sophia Antipolis Cedex - FRANCE

Tel.: +33 4 92 94 42 00   Fax: +33 4 93 65 47 16

Siret N° 348 623 562 00017 - NAF 742 C
Association à but non lucratif enregistrée à la
Sous-Préfecture de Grasse (06) N° 7803/88

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Contents

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1 Scope

This document establishes the minimum RF characteristics of both options of the TDD mode of UTRA. The two options are the 3.84Mcps and 1.28Mcps 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.

- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.

- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies. In the case of a reference to a 3GPP document (including a GSM document), a non-specific reference implicitly refers to the latest version of that document *in the same Release as the present document*.

[1]   ITU-R Recommendation SM.329 "Unwanted emissions in the spurious domain".

[2]   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)".

3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

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

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 Îor). 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.

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.

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.

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

3.2 Symbols

(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
$\dfrac{DPCH_o\_E_c}{I_{or}}$	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
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 $(1+\alpha)$ 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
PPM	Parts Per Million
Pout	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

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 both Wide Area Base Stations and Local Area Base Stations 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.

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 TDD is 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 GSM900 – Operation in the same geographic area	This requirement may be applied for the protection of GSM 900 MS and GSM 900 BTS in geographic areas in which both GSM 900 and UTRA are deployed.
6.6.3.2.2	Co-existence with GSM900 – Co-located base stations	This requirement may be applied for the protection of GSM 900 BTS receivers when GSM 900 BTS and UTRA BS are co-located.
6.6.3.3.1	Co-existence with DCS1800 – Operation in the same geographic area	This requirement may be applied for the protection of DCS 1800 MS and DCS 1800 BTS in geographic areas in which both DCS 1800 and UTRA are deployed.
6.6.3.3.2	Co-existence with DCS1800 – Co-located base stations	This requirement may be applied for the protection of DCS 1800 BTS receivers when DCS 1800 BTS and UTRA BS are co-located.
6.6.3.4.1	Co-existence with UTRA FDD – Operation in the same geographic area	This requirement may be applied to geographic areas in which both UTRA-TDD and UTRA-FDD are deployed.
6.6.3.4.2	Co-existence with UTRA FDD – Co-located base stations	This requirement may be applied for the protection of UTRA-FDD BS receivers when UTRA-TDD BS and UTRA FDD BS are co-located.
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 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].

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 and 1.28 Mcps.

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

* Used in ITU Region 2

*** In Japan, only the band 2010-2025MHz has been allocated for UTRA TDD operation.

Additional allocations in ITU region 2 are FFS.

Deployment in existing and other frequency bands is not precluded.

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.

5.4 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.

5.4.2 Channel raster

The channel raster is 200 kHz, which means that the carrier frequency must be a multiple of 200 kHz.

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 as follows:

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

where F is the carrier frequency in MHz.

6 Transmitter characteristics

6.1 General

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).
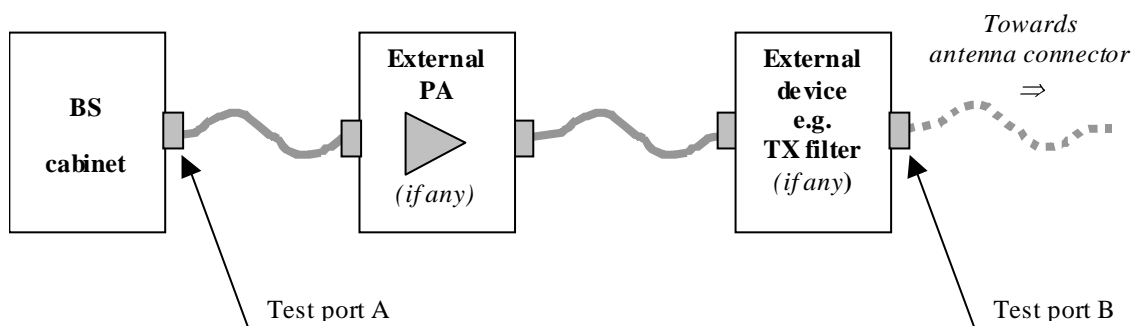
Figure 6.0: Transmitter test ports

6.2 Base station output power

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

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 frequencyis 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 isobserved 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

6.4 Output power dynamics

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

6.4.1 Inner loop power control

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:

Maximum output power – 30dB

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, Pout, 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 < Pout ≤ PRAT+2	+/- 2.5 dB
PRAT-6 < Pout ≤ PRAT-3	+/- 3.5 dB
PRAT-13 < Pout ≤ 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

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. The transmit OFF power state is when the BS does not transmit.

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.

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.
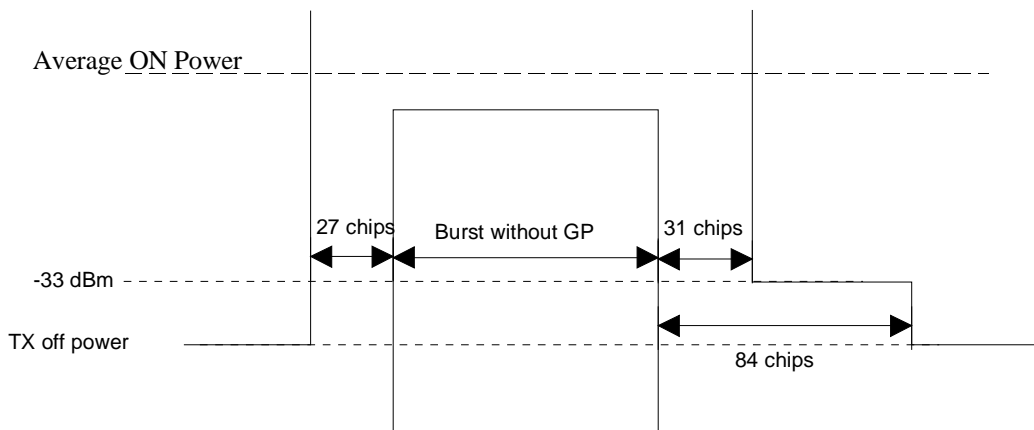
Figure 6.1: Transmit ON/OFF template

6.5.2.1.2 1,28 Mcps TDD Option

The transmit power level versus time should meet the mask specified in figure6.1A.
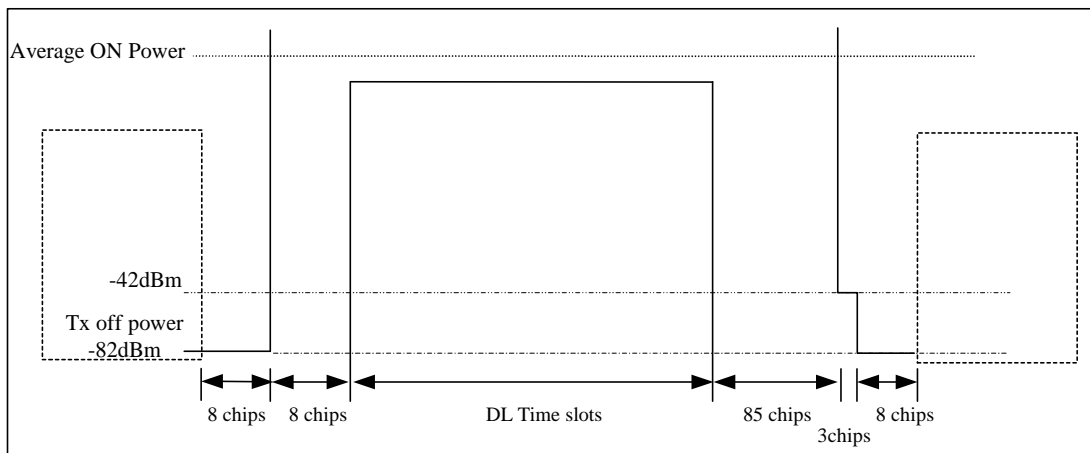
Figure 6.1A: Transmit ON/OFF template

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.

6.6.2 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 Δf = 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_offset$_{max}$ is either 12.5 MHz or the offset to the UMTS Tx band edge as defined in section 5.2, whichever is the greater.

- Δf_{max} is equal to f_offset$_{max}$ minus half of the bandwidth of the mesurement filter.

Illustrative diagram of spectrum emission mask
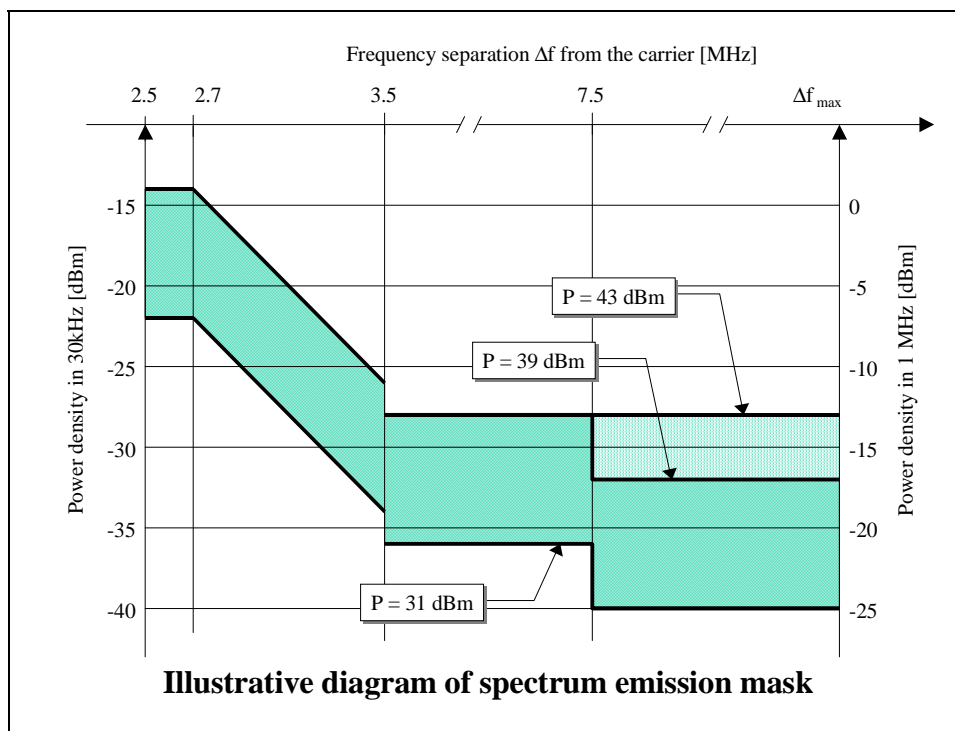
Figure 6.2

Table 6.3: Spectrum emission mask values, BS maximum output power 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 MHz ≤ Δf < 2.7 MHz	2.515MHz ≤ f_offset < 2.715MHz	-14 dBm	30 kHz
2.7 MHz ≤ Δf < 3.5 MHz	2.715MHz ≤ f_offset < 3.515MHz	$-14dBm-15\cdot\left(\dfrac{f\_offset}{MHz}-2.715\right)dB$	30 kHz
(see note)	3.515MHz ≤ f_offset < 4.0MHz	-26 dBm	30 kHz
3.5 MHz ≤ Δf ≤ Δf_ma	4.0MHz ≤ f_offset < f_offset_max	-13 dBm	1 MHz

Table 6.4: Spectrum emission mask values, BS maximum output power 39 ≤ 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 MHz ≤ Δf < 2.7 MHz	2.515MHz ≤ f_offset < 2.715MHz	-14 dBm	30 kHz
2.7 MHz ≤ Δf < 3.5 MHz	2.715MHz ≤ f_offset < 3.515MHz	$-14dBm-15\cdot\left(\dfrac{f\_offset}{MHz}-2.715\right)dB$	30 kHz
(see note)	3.515MHz ≤ f_offset < 4.0MHz	-26 dBm	30 kHz
3.5 MHz ≤ Δf < 7.5 MHz	4.0MHz ≤ f_offset < 8.0MHz	-13 dBm	1 MHz
7.5 MHz ≤ Δf ≤ Δf_max	8.0MHz ≤ f_offset < f_offset_max	P - 56 dB	1 MHz

Table 6.5: Spectrum emission mask values, BS maximum output power 31 ≤ 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 MHz ≤ Δf < 2.7 MHz	2.515MHz ≤ f_offset < 2.715MHz	P - 53 dB	30 kHz
2.7 MHz ≤ Δf < 3.5 MHz	2.715MHz ≤ f_offset < 3.515MHz	$P-53dB-15\cdot\left(\dfrac{f\_offset}{MHz}-2.715\right)dB$	30 kHz
(see note)	3.515MHz ≤ f_offset < 4.0MHz	P - 65 dB	30 kHz
3.5 MHz ≤ Δf < 7.5 MHz	4.0MHz ≤ f_offset < 8.0MHz	P - 52 dB	1 MHz
7.5 MHz ≤ Δf ≤ Δf_max	8.0MHz ≤ f_offset < f_offset_max	P - 56 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 MHz ≤ Δf < 2.7 MHz	2.515MHz ≤ f_offset < 2.715MHz	-22 dBm	30 kHz
2.7 MHz ≤ Δf < 3.5 MHz	2.715MHz ≤ f_offset < 3.515MHz	$-22dBm - 15 \cdot \left(\dfrac{f\_offset}{MHz} - 2.715 \right) dB$	30 kHz
(see note)	3.515MHz ≤ f_offset < 4.0MHz	-34 dBm	30 kHz
3.5 MHz ≤ Δf < 7.5 MHz	4.0MHz ≤ f_offset < 8.0MHz	-21 dBm	1 MHz
7.5 MHz ≤ Δf ≤ Δf$_{max}$	8.0MHz ≤ f_offset < f_offset$_{max}$	-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 Δf = 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_offset$_{max}$ 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_offset$_{max}$ minus half of the bandwidth of the mesurement filter.
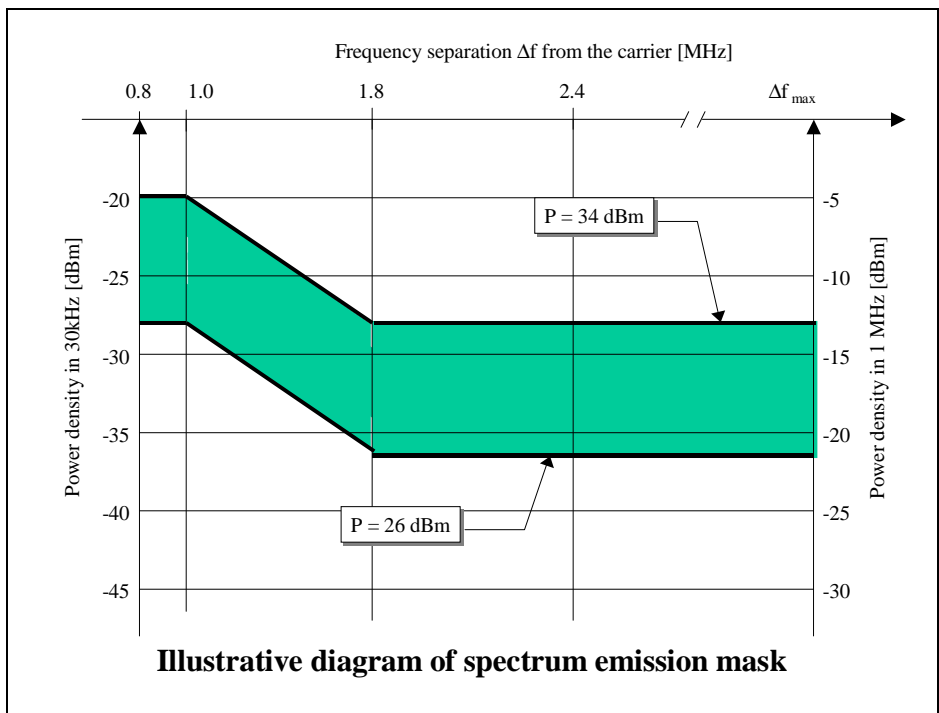
Figure 6.2A

Table 6.3A: Spectrum emission mask values, BS maximum output power 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 MHz ≤ Δf < 1.0 MHz	0.815MHz ≤ f_offset < 1.015MHz	-20 dBm	30 kHz
1.0 MHz ≤ Δf < 1.8 MHz	1.015MHz ≤ f_offset < 1.815MHz	$-20dBm - 10 \cdot \left(\dfrac{f\_offset}{MHz} - 1{,}015 \right) dB$	30 kHz
See note	1.815MHz ≤ f_offset < 2.3MHz	-28 dBm	30 kHz
1.8 MHz ≤ Δf ≤ Δf_max	2.3MHz ≤ f_offset < f_offset_max	-13 dBm	1 MHz

Table 6.4A: Spectrum emission mask values, BS maximum output power 26 ≤ 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 MHz ≤ Δf < 1.0 MHz	0.815MHz ≤ f_offset < 1.015MHz	P-54 dB	30 kHz
1.0 MHz ≤ Δf < 1.8 MHz	1.015MHz ≤ f_offset < 1.815MHz	$P - 54dB - 10 \cdot \left(\dfrac{f\_offset}{MHz} - 1{,}015 \right) dB$	30 kHz
See note	1.815 MHz ≤ f_offset < 2.3 MHz	P-62 dB	30 kHz
1.8 MHz ≤ Δf ≤ Δf_max	2.3 MHz ≤ f_offset < f_offset_max	P - 47 dB	1 MHz

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 MHz≤ Δf < 1.0 MHz	0.815MHz ≤ f_offset < 1.015MHz	-28 dBm	30 kHz
1.0 MHz≤ Δf < 1.8 MHz	1.015MHz ≤ f_offset < 1.815MHz	$-28dBm - 10 \cdot \left(\dfrac{f\_offset}{MHz} - 1,015 \right) dB$	30 kHz
See note	1.815MHz ≤ f_offset < 2.3MHz	-36 dBm	30 kHz
1.8 MHz≤ Δf ≤Δf$_{max}$	2.3MHz ≤ f_offset < f_offset$_{max}$	-21 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.

6.6.2.2.2 Additional requirement for operation in the same geographic area with FDD or unsynchronised TDD 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 ($\pm$ 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 ($\pm$ 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	$\pm$ 5 MHz	-36 dBm	3,84 MHz
Wide Area BS	$\pm$ 10 MHz	– 36 dBm	3,84 MHz
Local Area BS	$\pm$ 5 MHz	-23 dBm	3,84 MHz
Local Area BS	$\pm$ 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 ($\pm$ 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 ($\pm$ 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 operation 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].

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

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	-31 dBm	3.84 MHz
Local Area BS	10 MHz	-31 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 45 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	-34 dBm	1,28 MHz
Local Area BS	± 3,2 MHz	-34 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	-31 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 45 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 in case of 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.

6.6.3 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 RF output port.

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, either requirement applies at frequencies within the specified frequency ranges which are more than 4 MHz under the first carrier frequency used or more than 4 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		1 kHz	Note 1
150kHz – 30MHz	-13 dBm	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		1 kHz	Note 1
150kHz – 30MHz	-13 dBm	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.

6.6.3.1.2 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 ↔ Fl -10 MHz	-30 dBm	1 MHz	Note 1
Fl -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			

Fl: 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 ↔ Fl –10 MHz	-30 dBm	1 MHz	Note 1
Fl -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			

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 900

6.6.3.2.1   Operation in the same geographic area

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

6.6.3.2.1.1 Minimum Requirement

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed:

Table 6.12: BS Spurious emissions limits for BS in geographic coverage area of GSM 900 MS and GSM 900 BTS receiver

Band	Maximum Level	Measurement Bandwidth	Note
876 – 915 MHz	–61 dBm	100 kHz	
921 – 960MHz	-57 dBm	100 kHz	

6.6.3.2.2 Co-located base stations

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

6.6.3.2.2.1 Minimum Requirement

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed:

Table 6.13: BS Spurious emissions limits for protection of the GSM 900 BTS receiver

Band	Maximum Level	Measurement Bandwidth	Note
876 – 915 MHz	–98 dBm	100 kHz	

6.6.3.3 Co-existence with DCS 1800

6.6.3.3.1 Operation in the same geographic area

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

6.6.3.3.1.1 Minimum Requirement

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed:

Table 6.14: BS Spurious emissions limits for BS in geographic coverage area of DCS 1800 MS and DCS 1800 BTS receiver

Band	Maximum Level	Measurement Bandwidth	Note
1710 – 1785 MHz	-61 dBm	100 kHz	
1805 – 1880MHz	-47 dBm	100 kHz	

6.6.3.3.2 Co-located base stations

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

6.6.3.3.2.1 Minimum Requirement

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed:

Table 6.15: BS Spurious emissions limits for BS co-located with DCS 1800 BTS

Band	Maximum Level	Measurement Bandwidth	Note
1710 – 1785 MHz	-98 dBm	100 kHz	

6.6.3.4 Co-existence with UTRA-FDD

6.6.3.4.1 Operation in the same geographic area

This requirement may be applied to geographic areas in which both UTRA-TDD and UTRA-FDD operating in bands specified in Table 6.16 are deployed.

6.6.3.4.1.1 Minimum Requirement

For TDD base stations which use carrier frequencies within the band 2010 – 2025 MHz the requirements applies at all frequencies within the specified frequency bands in table 6.16. For 3.84 Mcps TDD option base stations which use a carrier frequency within the band 1900-1920 MHz, the requirement applies at frequencies within the specified frequency range which are more than 12,5 MHz above the last carrier used in the frequency band 1900-1920 MHz. For 1.28 Mcps TDD option base stations which use carrier frequencies within the band 1900-1920 MHz, the requirement applies at frequencies within the specified frequency range which are more than 4 MHz above the last carrier used in the frequency band 1900-1920 MHz.

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed:

Table 6.16: BS Spurious emissions limits for BS in geographic coverage area of UTRA-FDD

BS Class	Band	Maximum Level	Measurement Bandwidth	Note
Wide Area BS	1920 – 1980 MHz	-43 dBm (*)	3,84 MHz	
Wide Area BS	2110 – 2170 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	
Wide Area BS	815-850 MHz	-43 dBm†	3,84 MHz	Applicable in Japan
Wide Area BS	860-895 MHz	-52 dBm†	1 MHz	Applicable in Japan
Local Area BS	1920 – 1980 MHz	-40 dBm (*)	3,84 MHz	
Local Area BS	2110 – 2170 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	
NOTE* For 3.84 Mcps TDD option base stations which use carrier frequencies within the band 1900 – 1920 MHz, the requirement shall be measured RRC filtered mean power with the lowest center frequency of measurement at 1922.6 MHz or 15 MHz above the last TDD carrier used, whichever is higher. For 1.28 Mcps TDD option base stations which use carrier frequencies within the band 1900 – 1920 MHz, the requirement shall be measured RRC filtered mean power with the lowest center frequency of measurement at 1922.6 MHz or 6.6 MHz above the last TDD carrier used, whichever is higher.				
NOTE † This is applicable only in Japan for 3.84 Mcps TDD option operating in 2010-2025 MHz of band referenced in subclause 5.2(a).				

NOTE: The requirements for Wide Area BS in Table 6.16 are based on a coupling loss of 67dB between the TDD and FDD base stations. The requirements for Local Area BS in Table 6.16 are based on a coupling loss of 70 dB between TDD and FDD Wide Area base stations. The scenarios leading to these requirements are addressed in TR 25.942 [4].

6.6.3.4.2 Co-located base stations

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

6.6.3.4.2.1 Minimum Requirement

For TDD base stations which use carrier frequencies within the band 2010 – 2025 MHz the requirements applies at all frequencies within the specified frequency bands in table 6.17. For 3.84 Mcps TDD option base stations which use a carrier frequency within the band 1900-1920 MHz, the requirement applies at frequencies within the specified frequency range which are more than 12,5 MHz above the last carrier used in the frequency band 1900-1920 MHz. For 1.28 Mcps TDD option base stations which use carrier frequencies within the band 1900-1920 MHz, the requirement

applies at frequencies within the specified frequency range which are more than 4 MHz above the last carrier used in the frequency band 1900-1920 MHz.

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed:

Table 6.17: BS Spurious emissions limits for BS co-located with UTRA-FDD

BS Class	Band	Maximum Level	Measurement Bandwidth
Wide Area BS	1920 – 1980 MHz	-80 dBm (*)	3,84 MHz
Wide Area BS	2110 – 2170 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz
NOTE * For 3.84 Mcps TDD option base stations which use carrier frequencies within the band 1900 – 1920 MHz, the requirement shall be measured RRC filtered mean power with the lowest center frequency of measurement at 1922.6 MHz or 15 MHz above the last TDD carrier used, whichever is higher. For 1.28 Mcps TDD option base stations which use carrier frequencies within the band 1900 – 1920 MHz, the requirement shall be measured RRC filtered mean power with the lowest center frequency of measurement at 1922.6 MHz or 6.6 MHz above the last TDD carrier used, whichever is higher.			

NOTE: 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. A co-location requirement for the Local Area TDD BS is intended to be part of a later release.

6.6.3.5 Co-existence with unsynchronised 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 TDD BS.

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 TDD

BS Class	Band	Maximum Level	Measurement Bandwidth
Wide Area BS	1900 – 1920 MHz	–39 dBm	3,84 MHz
Wide Area BS	2010 – 2025 MHz	–39 dBm	3,84 MHz
Local Area BS	1900 – 1920 MHz	–36 dBm	3,84 MHz
Local Area BS	2010 – 2025 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 only 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, otherwise the limits in table 6.20 shall apply.

Table 6.19: BS Spurious emissions limits for operation in same geographic area with unsynchronised 1,28 Mcps TDD

BS Class	Band	Maximum Level	Measurement Bandwidth
Wide Area BS	1900 – 1920 MHz	–39 dBm	1,28 MHz
Wide Area BS	2010 – 2025 MHz	–39 dBm	1,28 MHz
Local Area BS	1900 – 1920 MHz	–36 dBm	1,28 MHz
Local Area BS	2010 – 2025 MHz	–36 dBm	1,28 MHz

Table 6.20: BS Spurious emissions limits for operation in same geographic area with unsynchronised TDD

BS Class	Band	Maximum Level	Measurement Bandwidth
Wide Area BS	1900 – 1920 MHz	–39 dBm	3,84 MHz
Wide Area BS	2010 – 2025 MHz	–39 dBm	3,84 MHz
Local Area BS	1900 – 1920 MHz	–36 dBm	3,84 MHz
Local Area BS	2010 – 2025 MHz	–36 dBm	3,84 MHz

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].

6.6.3.5.2 Co-located base stations

This requirement shall apply in case of co-location with unsynchronised TDD BS.

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 TDD

BS Class	Band	Maximum Level	Measurement Bandwidth
Wide Area BS	1900 – 1920 MHz	–76 dBm	3,84 MHz
Wide Area BS	2010 – 2025 MHz	–76 dBm	3,84 MHz
Local Area BS	1900 – 1920 MHz	–36 dBm	3,84 MHz
Local Area BS	2010 – 2025 MHz	–36 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 45 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.

Table 6.22: BS Spurious emissions limits for co-location with unsynchronised 1,28 Mcps TDD

BS Class	Band	Maximum Level	Measurement Bandwidth
Wide Area BS	1900 – 1920 MHz	–76 dBm	1,28 MHz
Wide Area BS	2010 – 2025 MHz	–76 dBm	1,28 MHz
Local Area BS	1900 – 1920 MHz	–37 dBm	1,28 MHz
Local Area BS	2010 – 2025 MHz	–37 dBm	1,28 MHz

Table 6.23: BS Spurious emissions limits for co-location with unsynchronised TDD

BS Class	Band	Maximum Level	Measurement Bandwidth
Wide Area BS	1900 – 1920 MHz	–76 dBm	3,84 MHz
Wide Area BS	2010 – 2025 MHz	–76 dBm	3,84 MHz
Local Area BS	1900 – 1920 MHz	–36 dBm	3,84 MHz
Local Area BS	2010 – 2025 MHz	–36 dBm	3,84 MHz

NOTE: The requirements in Table 6.22 and 6.23 for the Wide Area BS are based on a minimum coupling loss of 30 dB between unsynchronised TDD base stations. The requirements in Table 6.22 and 6.23 for the Local Area BS are based on a minimum coupling loss of 45 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.

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 6.24: 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 – 1919.6 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 frequency of the interference signal shall be ±1.6 MHz, ±3.2 MHz and ±4.8 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

6.8.1 Transmit pulse shape filter

The transmit pulse-shaping filter is a root-raised cosine (RRC) with roll-off α =0.22 in the frequency domain. The impulse response of the chip impulse filter $RC_0(t)$ is

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

Where the roll-off factor α =0.22 and 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 α =0,22. Both waveforms are then further modified by selecting the frequency, absolute phase, absolute amplitude and chip clock timing so as to minimise the error vector. The EVM result is defined as the square root of the ratio of the mean error vector power to the mean reference power expressed as a %. The measurement interval is one timeslot. The requirement is valid over the total power dynamic range as specified in 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.

7 Receiver characteristics

7.1 General

The requirements in this clause 7 assume that the receiver is not equipped with diversity. For receivers with diversity, the requirements apply to each antenna connector separately, with the other one(s) terminated or disabled .The requirements are otherwise unchanged.

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).
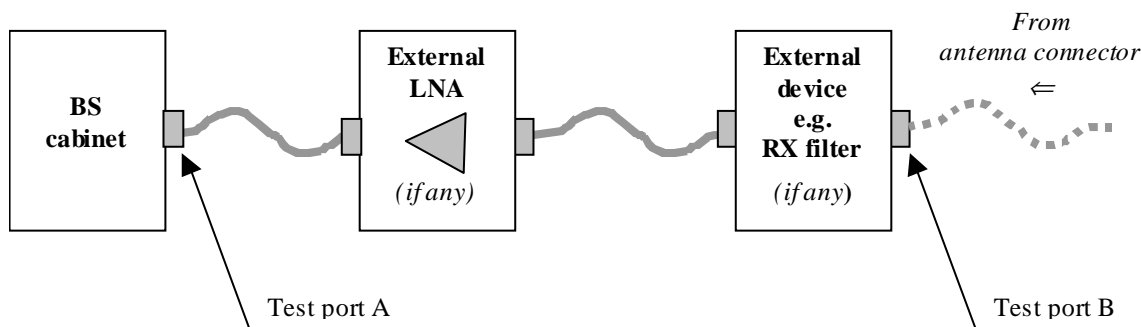
Figure 7.1: Receiver test ports

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 table7.1A

Table7.1A: 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

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	dBm
	Local Area BS	-65	dBm
Interfering AWGN signal	Wide Area BS	-73	dBm/3.84 MHz
	Local Area BS	-59	dBm/3.84 MHz

7.3.1.2   1,28 Mcps TDD Option:

The BER shall not exceed 0.001 for the parameters specified in Table7.2A

Table 7.2A: Dynamic Range

Parameter		Level	Unit
Reference measurement channel data rate		12.2	kbps
Wanted signal mean power	Wide Area BS	-80	dBm
	Local Area BS	-66	dBm
Interfering AWGN signal	Wide Area BS	-76	dBm/1.28 MHz
	Local Area BS	-62	dBm/1.28 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 table7.3A

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
Interfering signal mean power	Wide Area BS	−55	dBm
	Local Area BS	−41	dBm
Fuw offset (Modulated)		1.6	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

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 for the Wide Area BS and as specified in table 7.4-2 for the Local Area BS.

7.5.0.1 3,84 Mcps TDD Option

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 7.4-2 (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

7.5.0.2 1,28 Mcps TDD Option

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

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

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

Table 7.4A2(a): Blocking requirements for Local 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	-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

Table 7.4A2(b): Blocking requirements for Local 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	-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

Table 7.4A2(c): Blocking requirements for Local 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	-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

7.5.1 Co-location with GSM900 and/or DCS 1800

This additional blocking requirement may be applied for the protection of TDD BS receivers when GSM900 and/or DCS1800 BTS are co-located with UTRA TDD Wide Area BS.

The blocking performance requirement applies to interfering signals with center 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) when co-located with GSM900

Centre Frequency of Interfering Signal	Interfering Signal Mean Power	Wanted Signal Mean Power	Minimum Offset of Interfering Signal	Type of Interfering Signal
921 – 960 MHz	+16 dBm	-103 dBm	—	CW carrier

Table 7.4 (e): Additional blocking requirements for operating bands defined in 5.2(a) when co-located with DCS1800

Center Frequency of Interfering Signal	Interfering Signal Mean Power	Wanted Signal Mean Power	Minimum Offset of Interfering Signal	Type of Interfering Signal
1805 - 1880 MHz	+16 dBm	-103 dBm	—	CW carrier

7.5.1.2 1,28 Mcps TDD Option

Table 7.4A (d): Additional blocking requirements for Wide Area BS in operating bands defined in 5.2(a) when co-located with GSM900

Centre Frequency of Interfering Signal	Interfering Signal Mean Power	Wanted Signal Mean Power	Minimum Offset of Interfering Signal	Type of Interfering Signal
921 – 960 MHz	+16 dBM	-104 dBm	—	CW carrier

Table 7.4A (e): Additional blocking requirements for Wide Area BS in operating bands defined in 5.2(a) when co-located with DCS1800

Center Frequency of Interfering Signal	Interfering Signal Mean Power	Wanted Signal Mean Power	Minimum Offset of Interfering Signal	Type of Interfering Signal
1805 -– 1880 MHz	+16 dBm	-104 dBm	—	CW carrier

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

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 following parameters.

7.6.1.1 3,84 Mcps TDD Option

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

Table7.5A: Intermodulation requirement

Interfering Signal Mean Power		Offset	Type of Interfering Signal
Wide Area BS	**Local Area 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

7.7 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	-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	-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.
2.025 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	-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:

Table 7.6A: 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	-47 dBm	1 MHz	With the exception of frequencies between 4MHz below the first carrier frequency and 4MHz above the last carrier frequency used by the BS.
1.9 GHz – 1.98 GHz and 2.01 GHz – 2.025 GHz	-83 dBm	1.28 MHz	With the exception of frequencies between 4MHz below the first carrier frequency and 4MHz above the last carrier frequency used by the BS.
2.025 GHz – 12.75 GHz	-47 dBm	1 MHz	With the exception of frequencies between 4MHz below the first carrier frequency and 4MHz above the last carrier frequency used by the BS.

In addition to the requirements in table 7.6A, 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.

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

Table 8.1: Summary of Base Station performance targets

Physical channel	Measurement channel	Static	Multi-path Case 1	Multi-path Case 2	Multi-path Case 3
		Performance metric			
DCH	12.2 kbps	BLER<10^{-2}	BLER<10^{-2}	BLER<10^{-2}	BLER<10^{-2}
	64 kbps	BLER< 10^{-1}, 10^{-2}	BLER< 10^{-1}, 10^{-2}	BLER< 10^{-1}, 10^{-2}	BLER< 10^{-1}, 10^{-2}, 10^{-3}
	144 kbps	BLER< 10^{-1}, 10^{-2}	BLER< 10^{-1}, 10^{-2}	BLER< 10^{-1}, 10^{-2}	BLER< 10^{-1}, 10^{-2}, 10^{-3}
	384 kbps	BLER< 10^{-1}, 10^{-2}	BLER< 10^{-1}, 10^{-2}	BLER< 10^{-1}, 10^{-2}	BLER< 10^{-1}, 10^{-2}, 10^{-3}

8.2 Demodulation in static propagation conditions

8.2.1 Demodulation of DCH

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
$\dfrac{DPCH_o\_E_c}{I_{or}}$		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	$\dfrac{\hat{I}_{or}}{I_{oc}}$ [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 Table8.2A the BLER should not exceed the piece-wise linear BLER curve specified in Table8.3A. 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)	-
$\dfrac{DPCH_{o\_}E_c}{I_{or}}$		dB	-7	-7	-7	0
I_{oc}	Wide Area BS	dBm/ 1.28MHz	-91			
	Local Area BS	dBm/ 1.28MHz	-77			
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	$\dfrac{\hat{I}_{or}}{I_{oc}}$ [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}

8.3 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
$\dfrac{DPCH_o\_E_c}{I_{or}}$		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	$\dfrac{\hat{I}_{or}}{I_{oc}}$ [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)	-
$\dfrac{DPCH_o\_E_c}{I_{or}}$		dB	-7	-7	-7	0
I_{oc}	Wide Area BS	dBm/1.28 MHz			-91	
	Local Area BS	dBm/1.28 MHz			-77	
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	$\dfrac{\hat{I}_{or}}{I_{oc}}$ [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}

8.3.2   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.

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
$\dfrac{DPCH_o\_E_c}{I_{or}}$	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	$\dfrac{\hat{I}_{or}}{I_{oc}}$ [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(9,12)
$DPCH_o$ Channelization Codes*	C(k,Q)	C(i,8) 2≤ i ≤5	C(5,8)	C(5,8)	-
$\dfrac{DPCH_o\_E_c}{I_{or}}$	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	$\dfrac{\hat{I}_{or}}{I_{oc}}$ [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}

8.3.3 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.

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
$\dfrac{DPCH_o\_E_c}{I_{or}}$	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	$\dfrac{\hat{I}_{or}}{I_{oc}}$ [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)	-
$\dfrac{DPCH_o\_E_c}{I_{or}}$	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	$\dfrac{\hat{I}_{or}}{I_{oc}}$ [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}

$\dfrac{\hat{I}_{or}}{I_{oc}}$ [dB]

BLER

8.4 Performance of ACK detection for HS-SICH

8.4.1 Minimum requirement

8.4.1.1 3.84 Mcps TDD Option

(void)

8.4.1.2 1.28 Mcps TDD Option

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

For the test parameters specified in Table 8.13A, the minimum requirements are specified in Table 8.14A.

Table 8.13A: Test parameters for testing ACK error detection (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) $2\leq i \leq3$
$\dfrac{DPCH_o\_E_c}{I_{or}}$	dB	-4
$\dfrac{HS\text{-}SICH\_E_c}{I_{or}}$	dB	-7
I_{oc}	dBm/1.28 MHz	-91
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 8.14A Minimum Requirement for ACK error detection (1.28Mcps TDD Option)

Propagation condition	$\dfrac{\hat{I}_{or}}{I_{oc}}$ [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}

Annex A (normative): Measurement Channels

A.1 General

(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.2.2 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 / ½ DCH of the DCCH	43.8% / 13.3%

DCCH

Information data	1280		1280		4	96	

MAC-Header

CRC attachment

1280	16	1280	16	100	12

CRC

Turbo Coding 1/3   [(640 x 2) +16]x 3= **3888**   [(640 x 2) +16]x 2= **3888**

112	8

Tail

Trellis-Termination   **3888** bit/20ms 12   **3888** bit/20ms 12

120 x 2= **240**

Conv. Coding 1/2

1st Interleaving   **3900** bit/20ms   **3900** bit/20ms

1st Interleaving (240)

RF-segmentation   **1950** **1950**   **1950** **1950**

Puncturing Ratemaching

Puncturing 13% Rate Matching (208)

1950 bit punct. to **1096** bit puncturing-level: **44%** 5 RU→244x5 = 1220 Bits available

gross	**1220 bit**
-TFCI	-16 bit * 4
-TPC	2 bit * 4
-Signal.	-52 bit
punc. to	**1096 bit**

1950 bit punct. to **1096** bit puncturing-level: **44%** 5 RU→244x5 = 1220 Bits available

gross	**1220 bit**
-TFCI	-16 bit * 4
-TPC	2 bit * 4
-Signal.	-52 bit
punc. to	**1096 bit**

1096 **1096**   **1096** **1096**   52 52 52 52

Service Multiplex.   **1096** 52   **1096** 52   **1096** 52   **1096** 52

2nd Interleaving   **1148**   **1148**   **1148**   **1148**

TFCI / TPC   **1148** TFCI TPC   **1148** TFCI TPC   **1148** TFCI TPC   **1148** TFCI TPC

16 2   16 2   16 2   16 2

Slot segmentation

SF=16   122 MA 122   122 MA 122   122 MA 122   122 MA 122

SF=4   456 TFCI MA TPC TFCI 448   456 TFCI MA TPC TFCI 448   456 TFCI MA TPC TFCI 448   456 TFCI MA TPC TFCI 448

8 512 chips 2 8   8 512 chips 2 8   8 512 chips 2 8   8 512 chips 2 8

Radio Frame #1   Radio Frame #2   Radio Frame #3   Radio Frame #4

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 / ½ DCH of the DCCH	32% / 0

Figure A.2A

A.2.3   UL reference measurement channel (144 kbps)

A.2.3.1   3,84 Mcps TDD Option

Table A.3

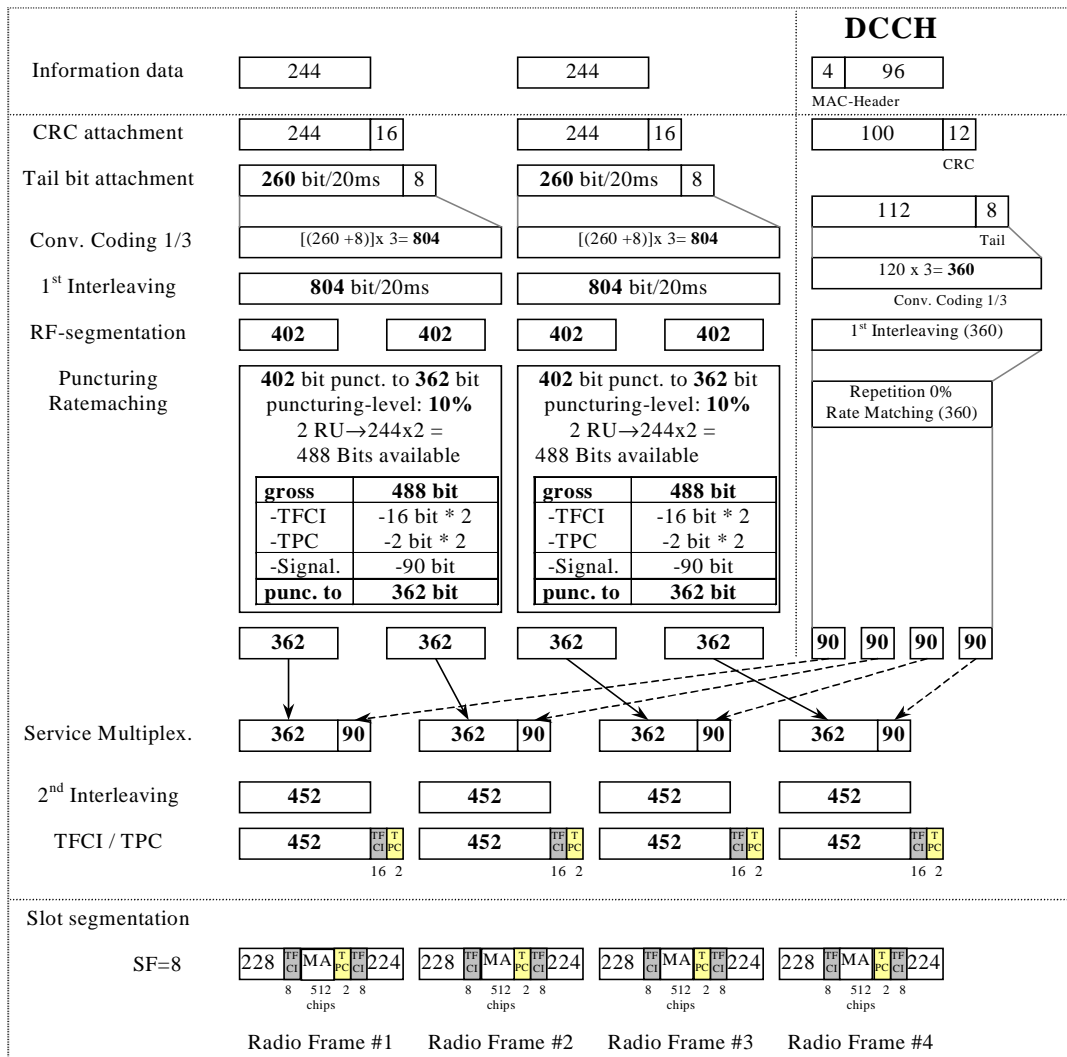| Parameter	Value
Information data rate	144 kbps
RU´s allocated	1 SF2 + 1 SF16 = 9RU
Midamble	256 chips
Interleaving	20 ms
Power control	2 Bit/user
TFCI	16 Bit/user
Inband signalling DCCH	2 kbps
Puncturing level at Code rate : 1/3 DCH of the DTCH / ½ DCH of the DCCH	47.3% / 20%

DCCH

Information data	2880	2880	4	96

MAC-Header

CRC attachment   2880 | 16   2880 | 16   100 | 12

CRC

Turbo Coding 1/3   [(1440 x 2) +16]x 3= **8688**   [(1440 x 2) +16]x 3= **8688**

         112 | 8

Trellis-Termination   **8688** bit/20ms | 12   **8688** bit/20ms | 12

Tail

120 x 2= **240**

Conv. Coding 1/2

1st Interleaving   **8700** bit/20ms   **8700** bit/20ms

1st Interleaving (240)

RF-segmentation   **4350**   **4350**   **4350**   **4350**

Puncturing Ratemaching

4350 bit punct. to **2292** bit puncturing-level: **47%**

9 RU→276x9 = 2484 Bits available

Puncturing 20%
Rate Matching (192)

gross	**2484 bit**
-TFCI	-16 bit * 8
-TPC	-2 bit * 8
-Signal.	-48 bit
punc. to	**2292 bit**

gross	**2484 bit**
-TFCI	-16 bit * 8
-TPC	-2 bit * 8
-Signal.	-48 bit
punc. to	**2292 bit**

2292   **2292**   **2292**   **2292**   48 | 48 | 48 | 48

Service Multiplex.   **2292** | 48   **2292** | 48   **2292** | 48   **2292** | 48

2nd Interleaving   **2340**   **2340**   **2340**   **2340**

TFCI / TPC   **2340** | TFCI | TPC   **2340** | TFCI | TPC   **2340** | TFCI | TPC   **2340** | TFCI | TPC

16 2   16 2   16 2   16 2

Slot segmentation

SF=16   138 | MA | 138   138 | MA | 138   138 | MA | 138   138 | MA | 138

SF=2   1040 | TFCI | MA | TPC | TFCI | 1024   1040 | TFCI | MA | TPC | TFCI | 1024   1040 | TFCI | MA | TPC | TFCI | 1024   1040 | TFCI | MA | TPC | TFCI | 1024

8   256   2   8   8   256   2   8   8   256   2   8   8   256   2   8

chips   chips   chips   chips

Radio Frame #1   Radio Frame #2   Radio Frame #3   Radio Frame #4

Figure A.3

A.2.3.2   1,28 Mcps TDD Option

Table A.3A

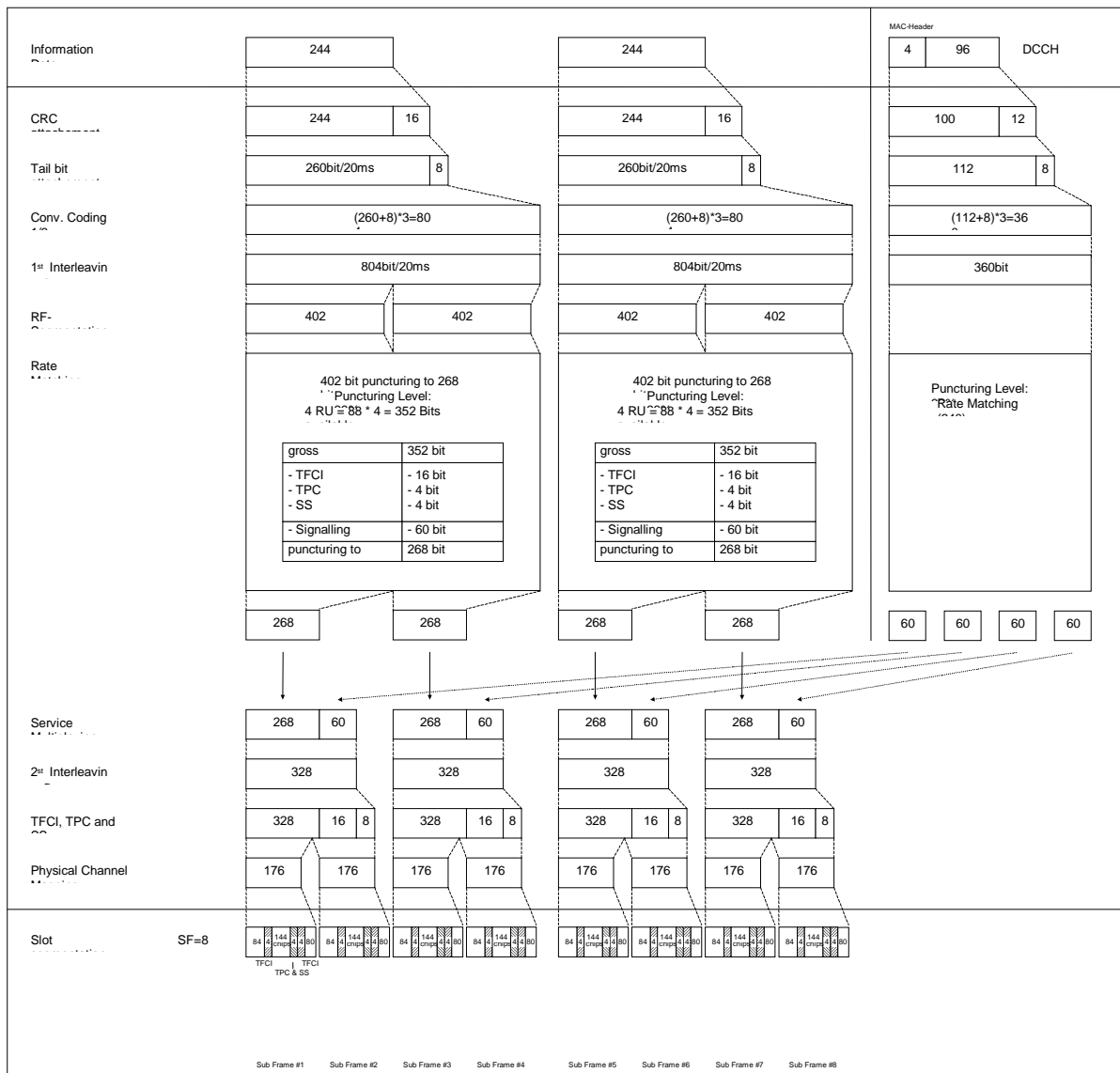| Parameter	Value
Information data rate	144 kbps
RU's allocated	2TS (1*SF2) = 16RU/5ms
Midamble	144
Interleaving	20 ms
Power control (TPC)	8 Bit/user/10ms
TFCI	32 Bit/user/10ms
Synchronisation Shift (SS)	8 Bit/user/10ms
Inband signalling DCCH	2.4 kbps
Puncturing level at Code rate: 1/3 DCH of the DTCH / ½ DCH of the DCCH	38% / 7%

Information Data

2880   2880   MAC-Header: 4 | 96 | DCCH

CRC attachement

2880 | 16   2880 | 16   100 | 12

Turbo Coding 1/3

[(1440*2)+16]*3=8688   [(1440*2)+16]*3=8688   112 | 8

Trellis Termination

8688bit / 20ms | 12   8688bit / 20ms | 12   (112+8)*2=240 Convolutional Coding 1/2

1st Interleaving

8700bit / 20ms   8700bit / 20ms   240bit

RF-Segmentation

4350 | 4350   4350 | 4350

Rate Matching

4350 bit punctured to 2712 bit
Puncturing Level: 38%
32 RU = 88 * 32 = 2816 Bits available

gross	2816 bit
- TFCI	- 32 bit
- TPC	- 8 bit
- SS	- 8 bit
- Signalling	- 56 bit
puncturing to	2712 bit

4350 bit punctured to 2712 bit
Puncturing Level: 38%
32 RU = 88 * 32 = 2816 Bits available

gross	2816 bit
- TFCI	- 32 bit
- TPC	- 8 bit
- SS	- 8 bit
- Signalling	- 56 bit
puncturing to	2712 bit

Puncturing Level: 7%
Rate Matching (224)

2712 | 2712   2712 | 2712   56 | 56 | 56 | 56

Service Multiplexing

2712 | 56   2712 | 56   2712 | 56   2712 | 56

2st Interleaving

2768   2768   2768   2768

TFCI, TPC and SS

2768 | 32 | 16   2768 | 32 | 16   2768 | 32 | 16   2768 | 32 | 16

Physical Channel Mapping

1408 | 1408   1408 | 1408   1408 | 1408   1408 | 1408

Slot segmentation   SF=2   2 Timeslots

348 | 144 chips | 348   348 | 144 chips | 348   348 | 144 chips | 348   348 | 144 chips | 348   348 | 144 chips | 348   348 | 144 chips | 348   348 | 144 chips | 348   348 | 144 chips | 348

TFCI   TFCI   TPC & SS

Sub Frame #1   Sub Frame #2   Sub Frame #3   Sub Frame #4   Sub Frame #5   Sub Frame #6   Sub Frame #7   Sub Frame #8

Figure A.3A

A.2.4 UL reference measurement channel (384 kbps)

A.2.4.1 3,84 Mcps TDD Option

Table A.4

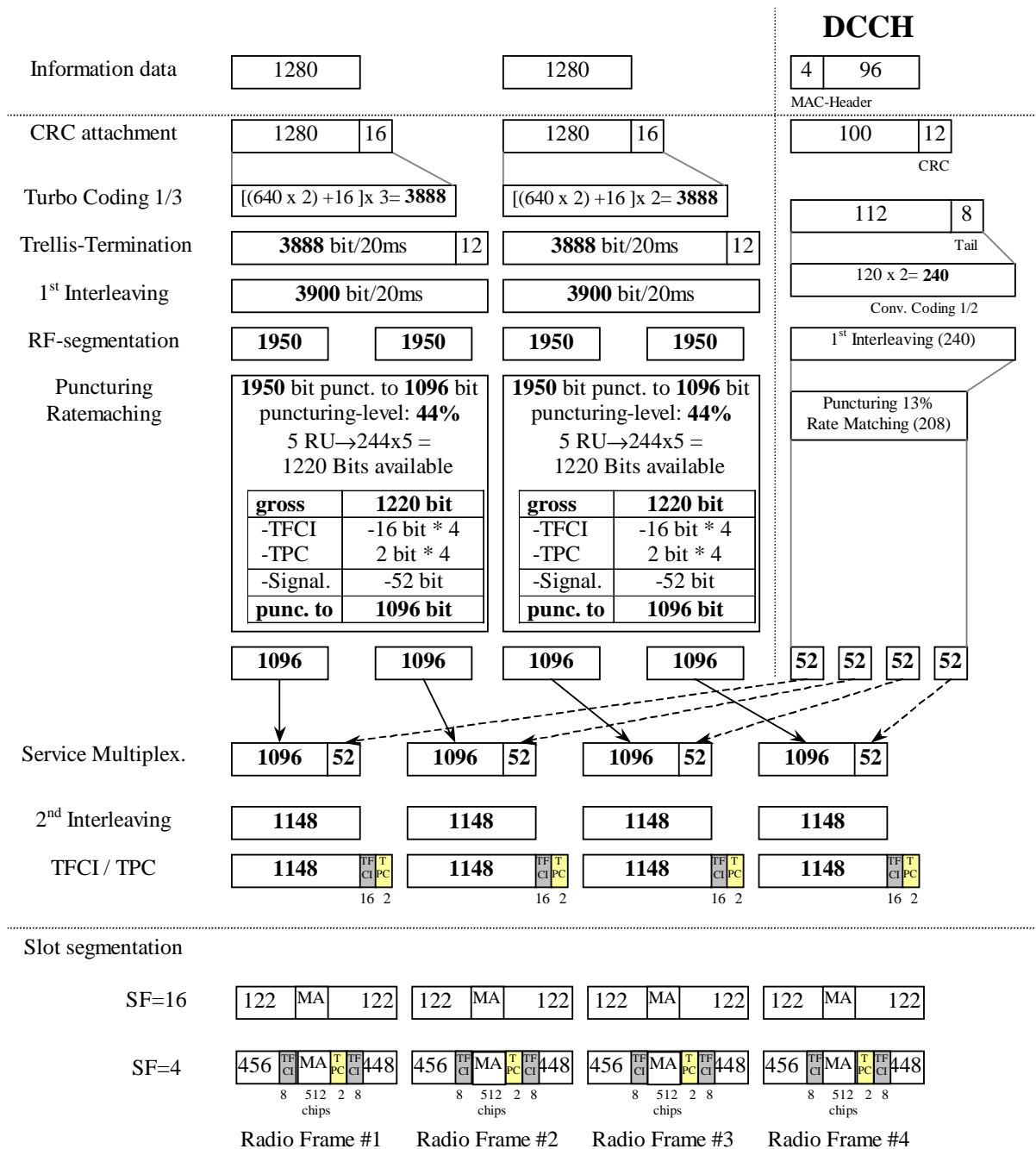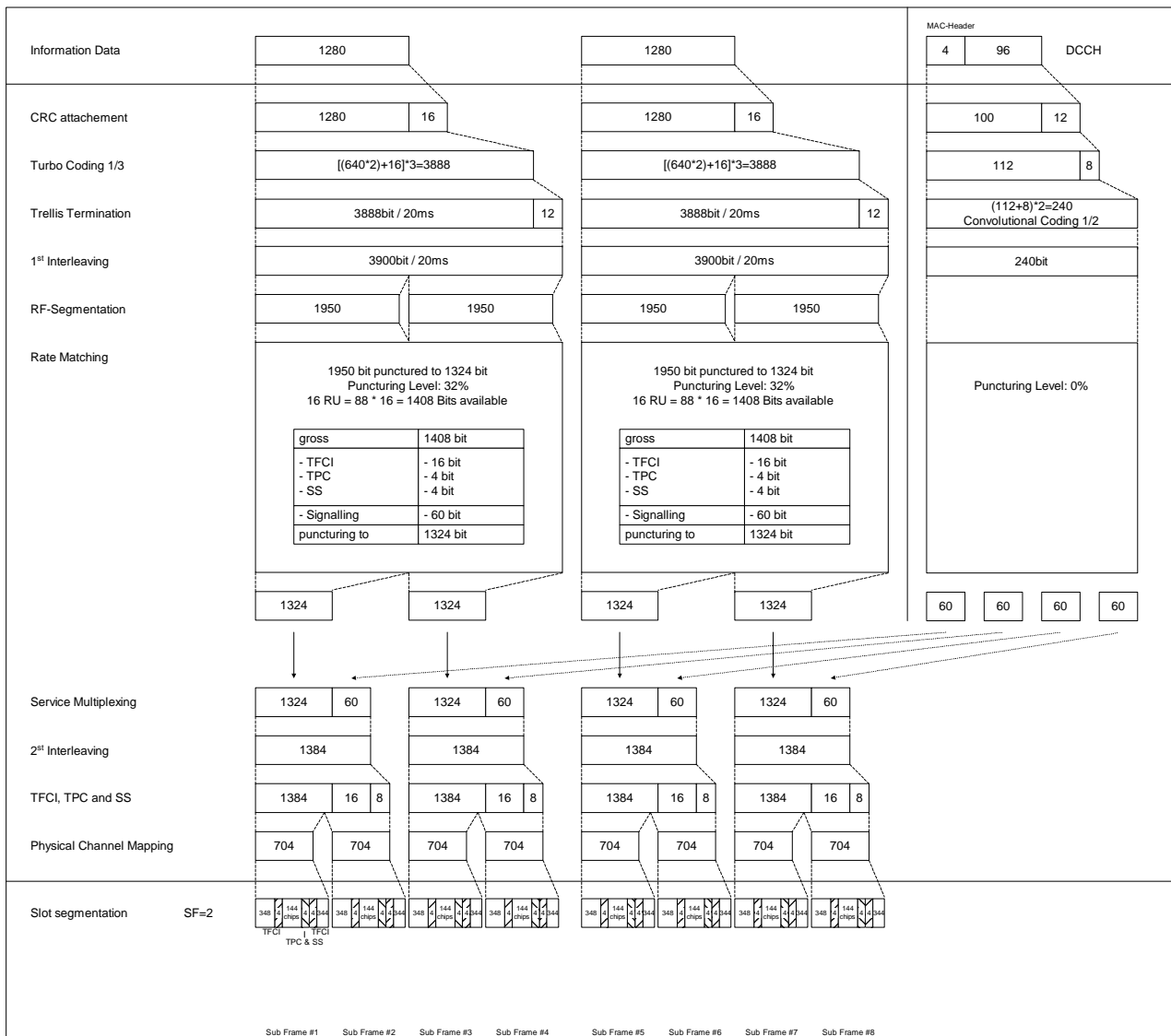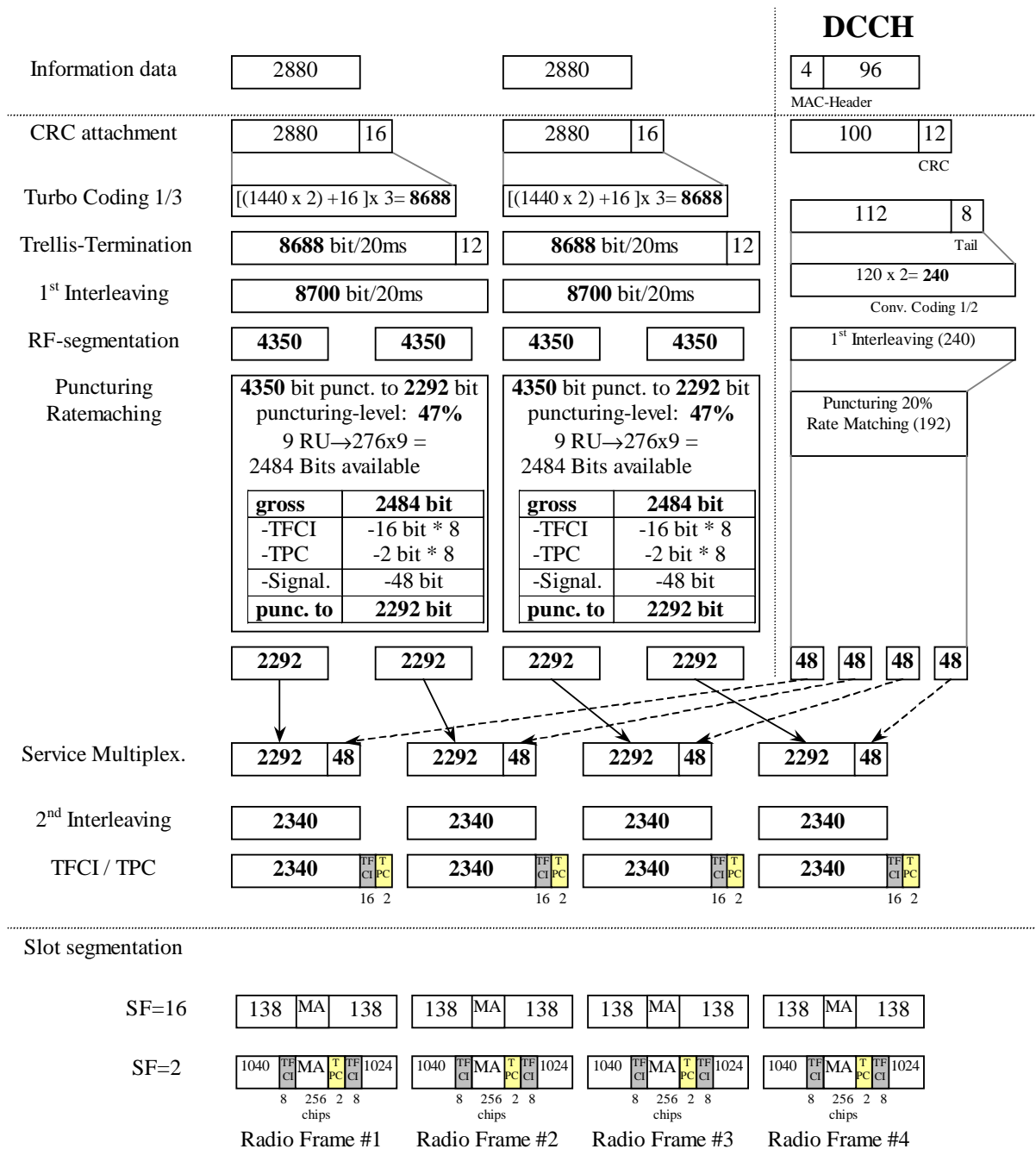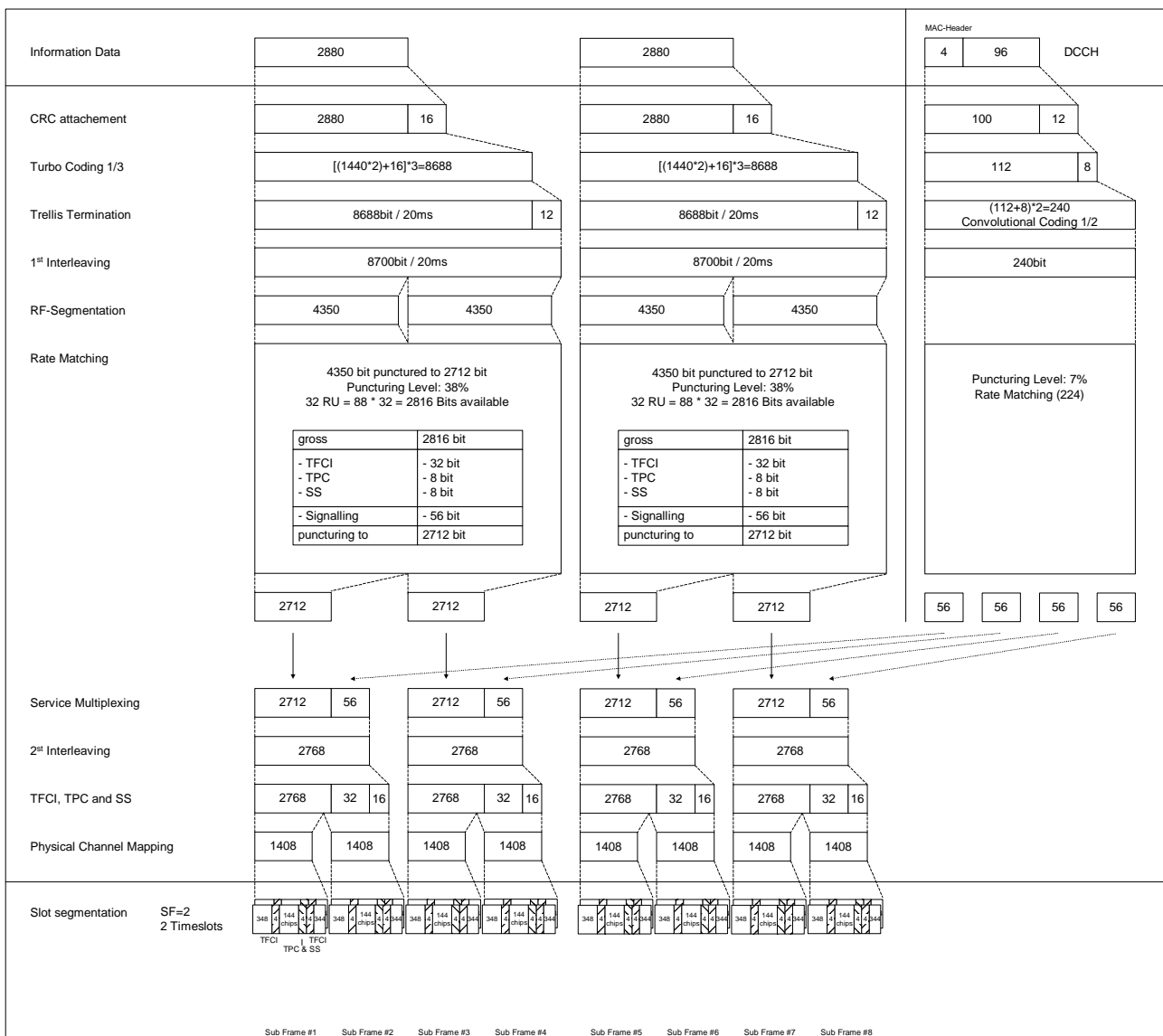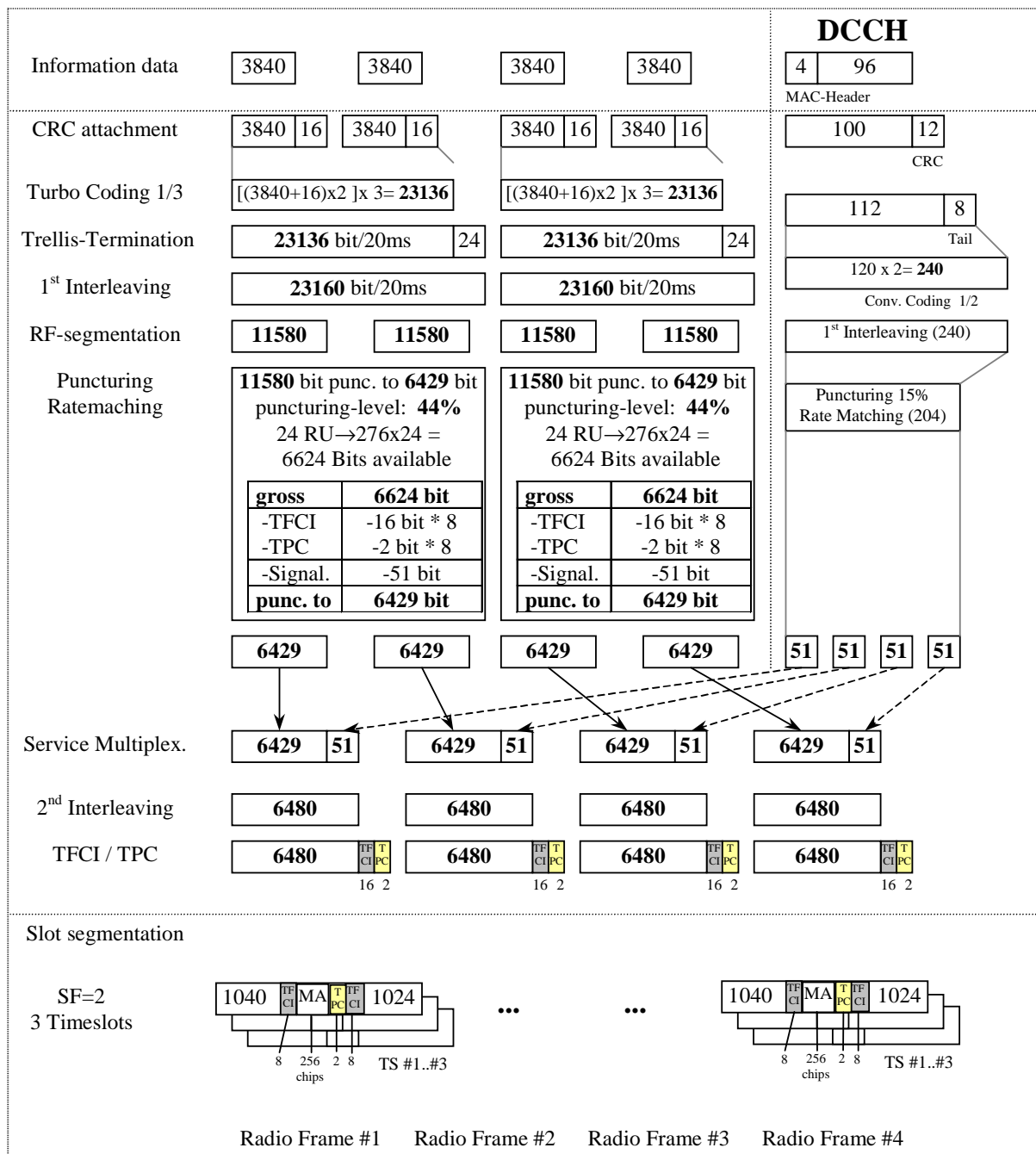| Parameter	Value
Information data rate	384 kbps
RU´s allocated	8*3TS = 24RU
Midamble	256 chips
Interleaving	20 ms
Power control	2 Bit/user
TFCI	16 Bit/user
Inband signalling DCCH	2 kbps
Puncturing level at Code rate : 1/3 DCH of the DTCH / ½ DCH of the DCCH	43.4% / 15.3%

Figure A.4

A.2.4.2 1,28 Mcps TDD Option

Table A.4A

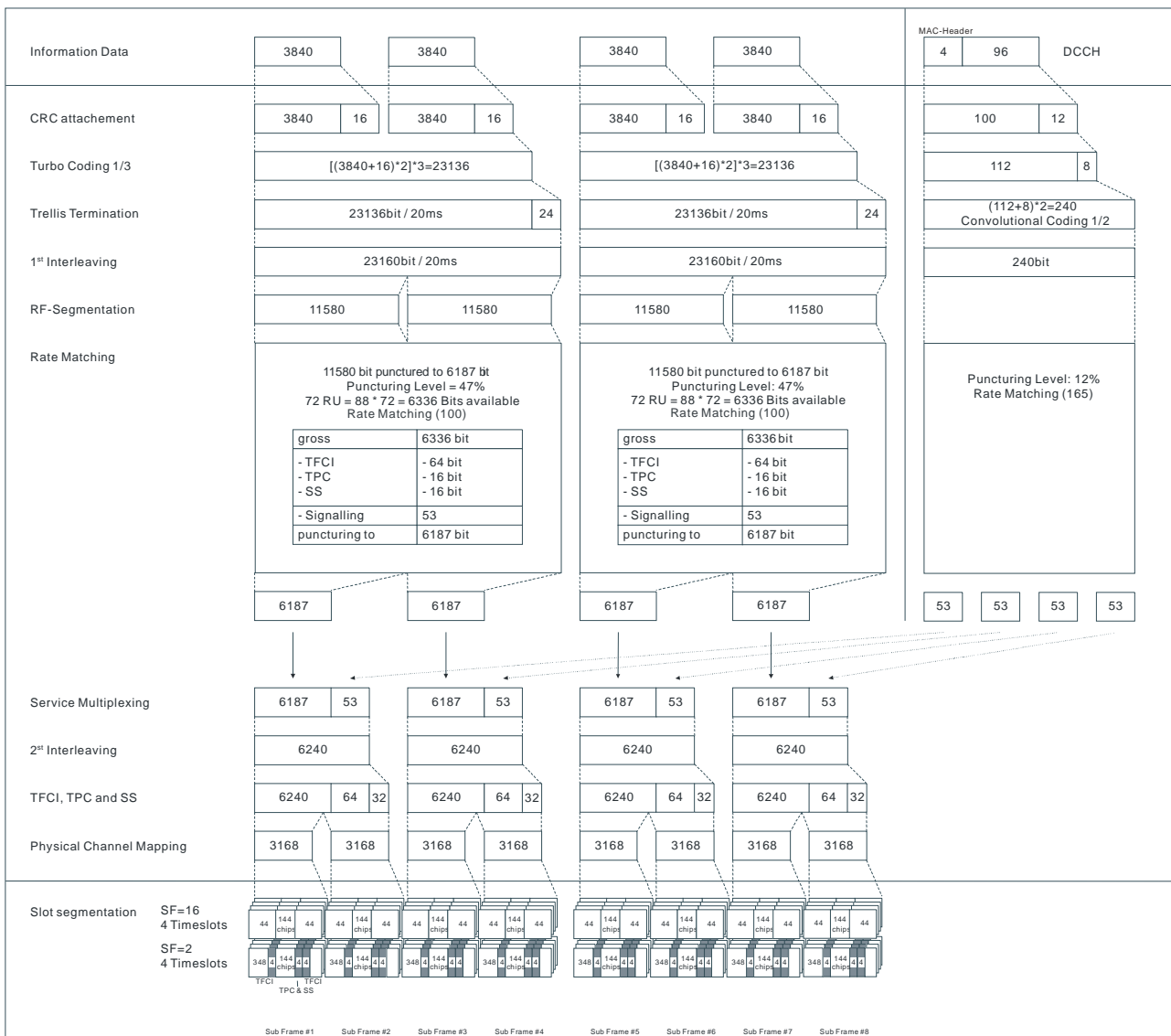| Parameter	Value
Information data rate	384 kbps
RU's allocated	4TS (1*SF2 + 1*SF16) = 36RU/5ms
Midamble	144
Interleaving	20 ms
Power control (TPC)	16 Bit/user/10ms
TFCI	64 Bit/user/10ms
Synchronisation Shift (SS)	16 Bit/user/10ms
Inband signalling DCCH	2.4 kbps
Puncturing level at Code rate: 1/3 DCH of the DTCH / ½ DCH of the DCCH	47% / 12%

Figure A.4A

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 $N_{RACH} = \dfrac{\dfrac{232 + N_{RM}}{2} - 8}{B_{RACH}} - 8$ **SF8:** 0% puncturing rate at CR=1/2 10% puncturing rate at CR=1/2 $N_{RACH} = \dfrac{\dfrac{464 + N_{RM}}{2} - 8}{B_{RACH}} - 16$	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
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: $N_{RACH} = \dfrac{\dfrac{88*\dfrac{16}{SF}\left(\dfrac{N_{RM}}{100}+1\right)}{2} - 8}{B_{RACH}} - 16$ **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

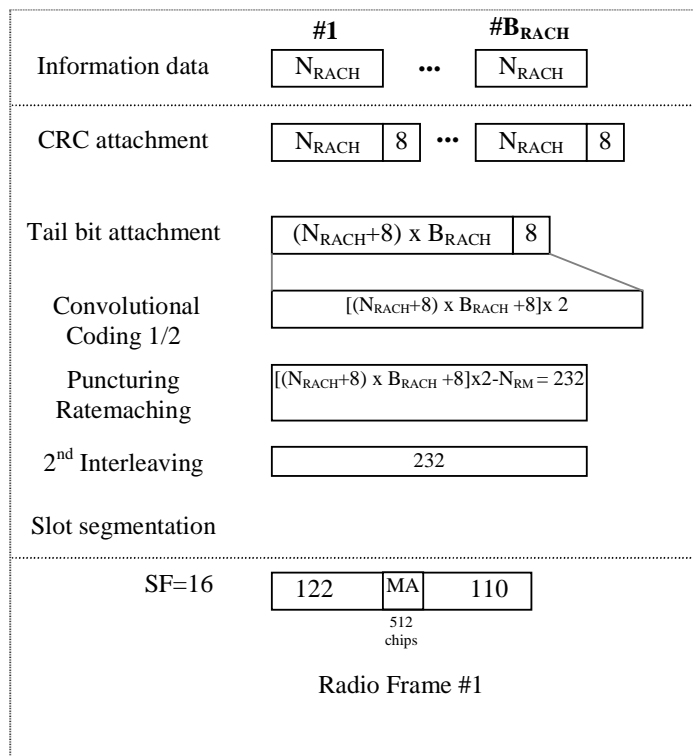# A.2.5.1   RACH mapped to 1 code SF16

A.2.5.1.1   3,84 Mcps TDD Option

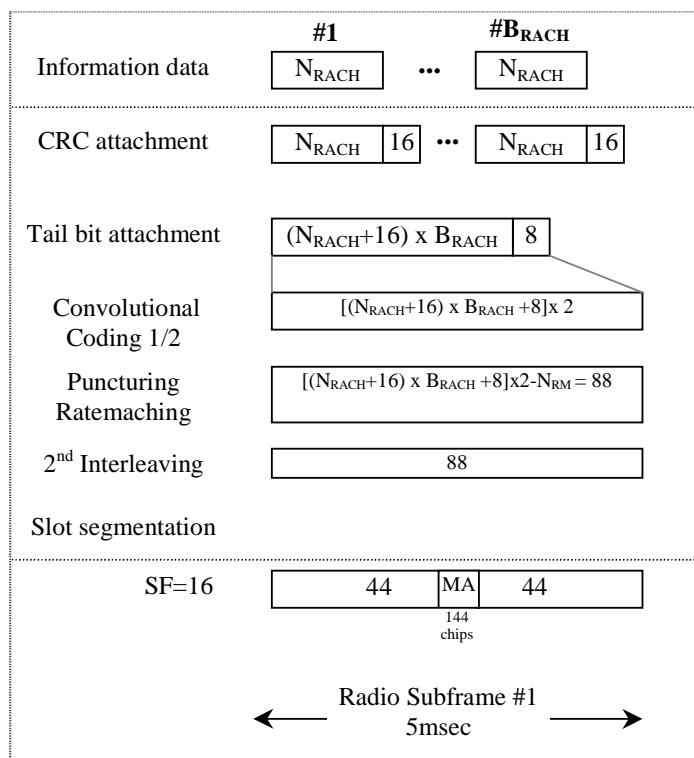**Figure A.5**

A.2.5.1.2   1,28 Mcps TDD Option

Figure A.5A

A.2.5.2   RACH mapped to 1 code SF8

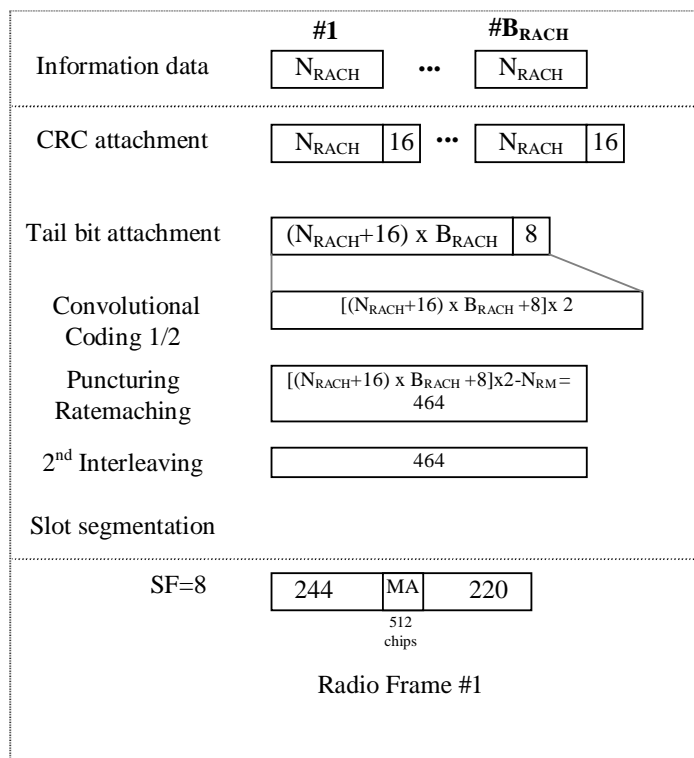### A.2.5.2.1   3,84 Mcps TDD Option

Figure A.6

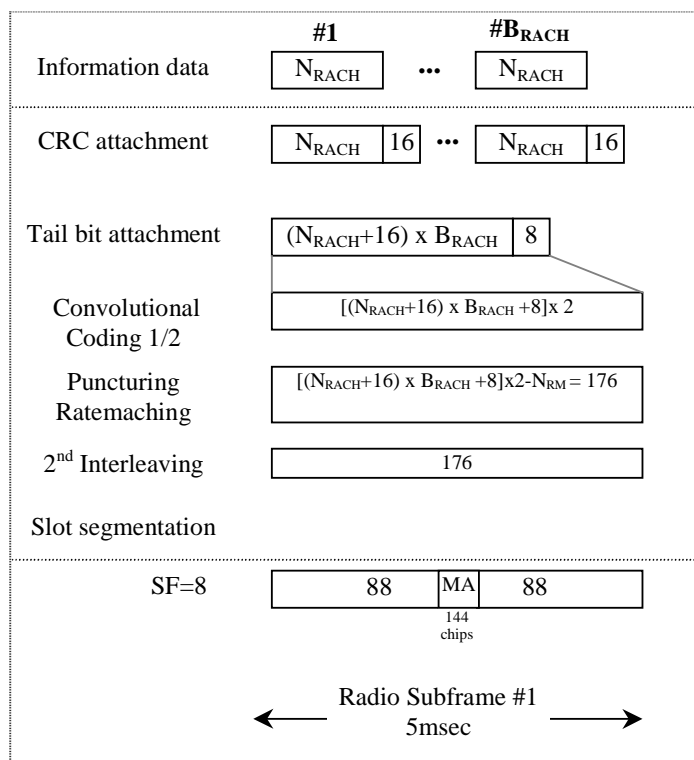## A.2.5.2.2   1,28 Mcps TDD Option

Figure A.6A

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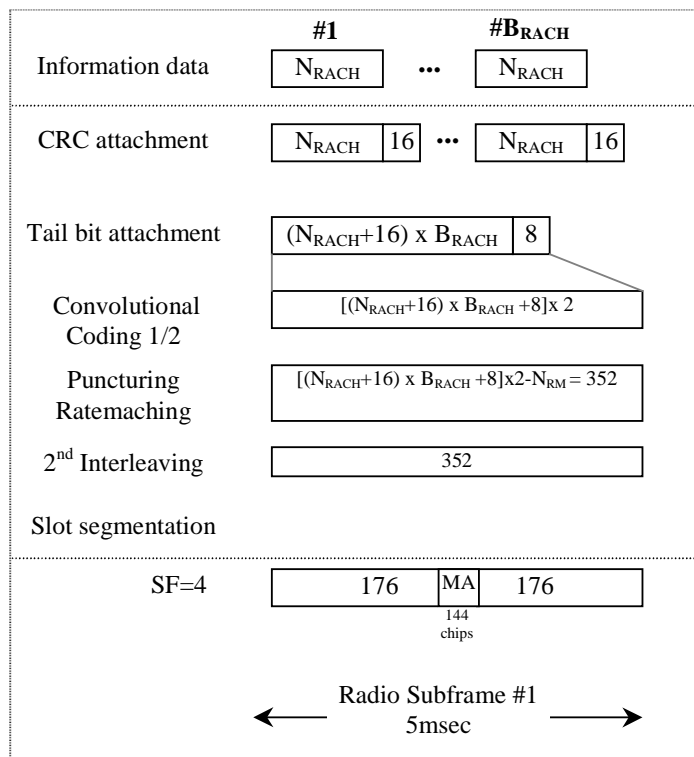

Figure A.7A

A.3   HS-SICH Reference measurement channels

A.3.1   3.84 Mcps TDD Option

(void)

A.3.2 1.28 Mcps TDD Option

Table A.10: HS-SICH 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

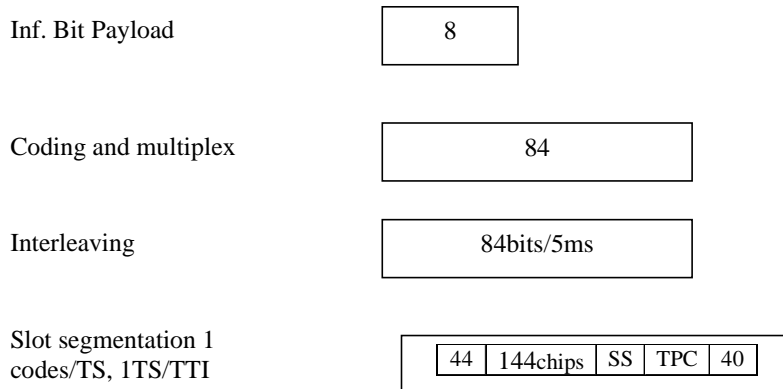|	
Inf. Bit Payload	8
Coding and multiplex	84
Interleaving	84bits/5ms
Slot segmentation 1 codes/TS, 1TS/TTI	44 | 144chips | SS | TPC | 40

Figure A.11: Coding for HS-SICH 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) $$S(f) \propto 1/(1-(f/f_D)^2)^{0.5}$$ for $f \in$ -f_d, f_d.

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

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

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

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

Case 1, speed 3km/h		Case 2, speed 3km/h		Case 3, speed 120km/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

Annex C (informative):
Change request history

TSG	Doc	CR	R	Title	Cat	Curr	New	WI
RP-22				Rel-6 version created based on v5.5.0 at TSG RAN #22 to be sent to ITU-R for Rev 4 of M.1457			6.0.0	
RP-24	RP-040189	0154		Clarification of measurement filter of spurious emission considering coexistence issue	A	6.0.0	6.1.0	TEI4
RP-25	RP-040411	0155		Clarification to note of spurious emission in case co-existence with UTRA-FDD	F	6.1.0	6.2.0	TEI6
RP-25	RP-040412	0156		Addition of Co-existence with unsynchronized TDD item in regional requirement list	F	6.1.0	6.2.0	TEI6
RP-33	RP-060517	0186		Clarification of Tx spurious emission level from 3.84 Mcps TDD BS into PHS band	F	6.2.0	6.3.0	TEI
RP-33	RP-060518	0193	1	Clarification on the deployment of UTRA TDD in Japan	F	6.2.0	6.3.0	TEI
RP-33	RP-060519	0195	1	Tx and Rx Spurious Emission from 3.84 Mcps TDD BS into FDD bands in Japan	F	6.2.0	6.3.0	TEI6
RP-35	RP-070081	0204		Introdution of HS-SICH detection performance for 1.28Mcps TDD	F	6.3.0	6.4.0	TEI6
RP-36	RP-070369	0210		Modifying category B spurious emission limits for UTRA TDD BS	A	6.4.0	6.5.0	TEI
RP-39	RP-080117	0219	1	Modifying category B spurious emission limits for UTRA TDD BS	A	6.5.0	6.6.0	TEI
RP-39	RP-080119	0214		Correcting the power allocation for HS-SICH performance detection	F	6.5.0	6.6.0	TEI6
RP-42	RP-080900	0233	1	BS reference measurement channel and performance requirement for 384kbps service	A	6.6.0	6.7.0	TEI4

History

Document history		
V6.0.0	December 2003	Publication
V6.1.0	June 2004	Publication
V6.2.0	December 2004	Publication
V6.3.0	October 2006	Publication
V6.4.0	March 2007	Publication
V6.5.0	June 2007	Publication
V6.6.0	April 2008	Publication
V6.7.0	January 2009	Publication