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Mobile Communication On Board Aircraft (MCOBA) systems;
Harmonised Standard for access to radio spectrum

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Foreword

This Harmonised European Standard (EN) has been produced by ETSI Technical Committee Mobile Standards Group (MSG).

For non-EU countries the present document may be used for regulatory (Type Approval) purposes.

The present document has been prepared under the Commission's standardisation request C(2015) 5376 final [i.10] to provide one voluntary means of conforming to the essential requirements of Directive 2014/53/EU on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of radio equipment and repealing Directive 1999/5/EC [i.1].

Once the present document is cited in the Official Journal of the European Union under that Directive, compliance with the normative clauses of the present document given in table A-1 confers, within the limits of the scope of the present document, a presumption of conformity with the corresponding essential requirements of that Directive and associated EFTA regulations.

National transposition dates	
Date of adoption of this EN:	24 April 2025
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Modal verbs terminology

In the present document "**shall**", "**shall not**", "**should**", "**should not**", "**may**", "**need not**", "**will**", "**will not**", "**can**" and "**cannot**" are to be interpreted as described in clause 3.2 of the ETSI Drafting Rules (Verbal forms for the expression of provisions).

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Introduction

The present document is part of a set of standards developed by ETSI that are designed to cover radio equipment within the scope of the Radio Equipment Directive 2014/53/EU [i.1]. The present document is produced following the guidance in ETSI EG 203 336 [i.2] as applicable.

Refer to annex C for the structure of this system and further technical explanations.

1 Scope

The present document specifies technical characteristics and methods of measurement for the following equipment types (which are parts of a Mobile Communication On Board Aircraft system):

1) The Onboard Base Transceiver Station (OBTS) supporting GSM and/or UMTS, and/or LTE, and/or NR communication protocols including specific functions for restricting the transmit power of the MSs or UEs, associated with the OBTS.

2) The Network Control Unit (NCU) preventing direct connection of the onboard mobile terminals with mobile networks on the ground by raising the noise floor in the cabin.

The OBTSs are capable of operating in all or any part of the frequency bands given in table 1-1.

Table 1-1: Base Station operating bands

RAT	Band	Direction of transmission	Base Station operating bands
UTRA	1	BS Transmit	2 110 MHz to 2 170 MHz (UMTS)
		BS Receive	1 920 MHz to 1 980 MHz (UMTS)
E-UTRA	3	BS Transmit	1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz (LTE)
		BS Receive	1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz (LTE)
GSM	3	BS Transmit	1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz (GSM)
		BS Receive	1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz (GSM)
NR	n3	BS Transmit	1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz (NR)
		BS Receive	1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz (NR)

The NCU is capable of operating in the frequency bands given in table 1-2.

Table 1-2: NCU operating bands

NCU operating bands	Comment
460 MHz to 470 MHz (see note)	
791 MHz to 821 MHz (see note)	LTE
925 MHz to 960 MHz	GSM
1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz (see note)	GSM/LTE
2 110 MHz to 2 170 MHz	UMTS
2 570 MHz to 2 620 MHz (see note)	LTE
2 620 MHz to 2 690 MHz (see note)	LTE
NOTE: Implementation of this operating band in an NCU is not mandatory according to the EC Decision [i.4].	

The present document applies only to radio equipment using a transmitting antenna that forms part of the MCOBA system.

It applies to equipment for continuous and discontinuous transmission of data and digital speech.

Within the European Union, the Commission Decisions determine the operational requirements and applicability of the OBTS and NCU. This includes EC Decision 2013/654 [i.3], EC Decision 2016/2317/EU [i.4], which was updated for UMTS, LTE and changed NCU frequency bands, and EC Decision 2022/2324/EU [i.12], updated for 5G NR and further changes to NCU requirements.

The present document contains requirements to ensure that such Radio equipment both effectively uses and supports the efficient use of radio spectrum in order to avoid harmful interference.

The present document does not cover equipment compliance with relevant civil aviation regulations. In this respect, a MCOBA system, for its installation and operation on board an aircraft, is subject to additional national or international civil aviation airworthiness certification requirements, for example, to EUROCAE ED-14G [i.7].

NOTE: The relationship between the present document and the essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU [i.1] is given in annex A.

2 References

2.1 Normative references

References are either specific (identified by date of publication and/or edition number or version number) or non-specific. For specific references, only the cited version applies. For non-specific references, the latest version of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

Referenced documents which are not found to be publicly available in the expected location might be found in the ETSI docbox.

NOTE: While any hyperlinks included in this clause were valid at the time of publication, ETSI cannot guarantee their long term validity.

The following referenced documents are necessary for the application of the present document.

[1] ETSI EN 301 908-14 (V15.1.1) (09-2021): "IMT cellular networks; Harmonised Standard for access to radio spectrum; Part 14: Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA) Base Stations (BS) Release 15".

[2] ETSI TS 145 005 (V14.7.0) (04-2020): "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+) (GSM); GSM/EDGE Radio transmission and reception (3GPP TS 45.005 version 14.7.0 Release 14)".

[3] ETSI TS 145 010 (V14.5.0) (04-2020): "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+) (GSM); GSM/EDGE Radio subsystem synchronization (3GPP TS 45.010 version 14.5.0 Release 14)".

[4] ETSI TS 145 008 (V14.10.0) (04-2020): "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+) (GSM); GSM/EDGE Radio subsystem link control (3GPP TS 45.008 version 14.10.0 Release 14)".

[5] ETSI TS 136 141 (V14.14.00) (03-2022): "LTE; Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Base Station (BS) conformance testing (3GPP TS 36.141 version 14.14.0 Release 14)".

[6] ETSI TS 151 021 (V14.8.0) (04-2020): "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+) (GSM); Base Station System (BSS) equipment specification; Radio aspects (3GPP TS 51.021 version 14.8.0 Release 14)".

[7] ETSI EN 301 908-3 (V13.1.1) (09-2019): "IMT cellular networks; Harmonised Standard for access to radio spectrum; Part 3: CDMA Direct Spread (UTRA FDD) Base Stations (BS)".

[8] ETSI EN 301 908-18 (V15.1.1) (09-2021): "IMT cellular networks; Harmonised Standard for access to radio spectrum; Part 18: E-UTRA, UTRA and GSM/EDGE Multi-Standard Radio (MSR) Base Station (BS) Release 15".

[9] ETSI TS 125 141 (V14.3.0) (10-2017): "Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); Base Station (BS) conformance testing (FDD) (3GPP TS 25.141 version 14.3.0 Release 14)".

[10] ETSI TS 125 331 (V14.5.0) (01-2018): "Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); Radio Resource Control (RRC); Protocol specification (3GPP TS 25.331 version 14.5.0 Release 14)".

[11] ETSI TS 136 101 (V14.26.0) (10-2023): "LTE; Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); User Equipment (UE) radio transmission and reception (3GPP TS 36.101 version 14.26.0 Release 14)".

[12] ETSI TS 136 331 (V14.18.0) (10-2024): "LTE; Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Radio Resource Control (RRC); Protocol specification (3GPP TS 36.331 version 14.18.0 Release 14)".

[13] ETSI TS 125 133 (V14.2.0) (04-2018): "Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); Requirements for support of radio resource management (FDD) (3GPP TS 25.133 version 14.2.0 Release 14)".

[14] ETSI EN 301 908-24 (V15.1.1) (09-2023): "IMT cellular networks; Harmonised Standard for access to radio spectrum; Part 24: New Radio (NR) Base Stations (BS) Release 15".

[15] ETSI TS 138 101-1 (V16.20.0) (08-2024): "5G; NR; User Equipment (UE) radio transmission and reception; Part 1: Range 1 Standalone (3GPP TS 38.101-1 version 16.20.0 Release 16)".

[16] ETSI TS 138 331 (V16.18.0) (10-2024): "5G; NR; Radio Resource Control (RRC); Protocol specification (3GPP TS 38.331 version 16.18.0 Release 16)".

2.2 Informative references

References are either specific (identified by date of publication and/or edition number or version number) or non-specific. For specific references, only the cited version applies. For non-specific references, the latest version of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

NOTE: While any hyperlinks included in this clause were valid at the time of publication, ETSI cannot guarantee their long term validity.

The following referenced documents are not necessary for the application of the present document but they assist the user with regard to a particular subject area.

[i.1] Directive 2014/53/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of radio equipment and repealing Directive 1999/5/EC (Radio Equipment Directive).

[i.2] ETSI EG 203 336 (V1.2.1) (05-2020): "Guide for the selection of technical parameters for the production of Harmonised Standards covering article 3.1(b) and article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU".

[i.3] Commission Decision 2013/654/EU amending Decision 2008/294/EC to include additional access technologies and frequency bands for mobile communications services on aircraft (MCA services), 12.11.2013.

[i.4] Commission Decision 2016/2317/EU amending Decision 2008/294/EC and Implementing Decision 2013/654/EU, in order to simplify the operation of mobile communications on board aircraft (MCA services) in the Union, 16.12.2016.

[i.5] CEPT/ERC/REC 74-01 (01-2011) (equivalent to Recommendation ITU-R SM.329-12): "Unwanted emissions in the spurious domain".

[i.6] Void.

[i.7] EUROCAE ED-14G (05-2011): "Environmental Conditions and Test Procedures for Airborne Equipment".

[i.8] 3GPP2 C.S0011-C (V2.0): "Recommended Minimum Performance Standards for cdma2000 Spread Spectrum Mobile Stations".

[i.9] ETSI TS 125 104 (V14.2.0) (07-2017): "Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); Base Station (BS) radio transmission and reception (FDD) (3GPP TS 25.104 version 14.2.0 Release 14)".

[i.10] Commission Implementing Decision C(2015) 5376 final of 4.8.2015 on a standardisation request to the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardisation and to the European Telecommunications Standards Institute as regards radio equipment in support of Directive 2014/53/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.

[i.11] ETSI EN 301 908-1 (V15.2.1) (01-2023): "IMT cellular networks; Harmonised Standard for access to radio spectrum; Part 1: Introduction and common requirements; Release 15".

[i.12] Commission Decision 2022/2324/EU amending Decision 2008/294/EC and Implementing Decision 2013/654/EU and Implementing Decision 2016/2317/EU, to include additional access technologies and measures for the operation of mobile communications services on aircraft (MCA services) in the Union, 23.11.2023.

3 Definition of terms, symbols and abbreviations

3.1 Terms

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

Base Station class (BS class): classification of BS according to its intended use: micro-BTS, pico-BTS, wide area Base Station, medium range Base Station, local area Base Station or Home Base Station

Base Station System Test Equipment (BSSTE): functional tool for the purpose of acceptance testing of GSM, UMTS or LTE Base Station Systems

NOTE: The BSSTE functionally carries out all tests described in the OBTS specification.

environmental profile: declared range of environmental conditions under which equipment within the scope of the present document is required to be compliant

Mobile Communication On Board Aircraft system (MCOBA or MCA): system comprising the functions provided by the NCU and the OBTS

Network Control Unit (**NCU):** component of the Mobile Communication On Board Aircraft system preventing direct connection of the onboard mobile terminals with mobile networks on the ground by raising the noise floor in the cabin

Onboard Base Transceiver Station (OBTS): component of the Mobile Communication On Board Aircraft system responsible for radio transmission and reception to or from the onboard mobile terminals

RRC filtered mean power: 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 WCDMA signal is 0,246 dB less than the mean power of the same signal.

Special Test Equipment (STE): functional tool to enable and disable transmission, simulating the action performed when the aircraft changes geographical location

3.2 Symbols

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

Bw	Bandwidth of one band
dB	decibel
dBm	decibel relative to 1 mW
Fc	centre frequency of the band
P_{max}	Maximum output power (per band)
$P_{max,c}$	Maximum output power (per carrier)

3.3 Abbreviations

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

AAS	Active Antenna System
ACLR	Adjacent Channel Leakage power Ratio
ACS	Adjacent Channel Selectivity
ACU	Antenna Coupler Unit

AGL	Above Ground Level
BCCH	Broadcast Control CHannel
BCH	Broadcast Channel
BER	Bit Error Rate
BLER	Block Error Rate
BS	Base Station
BSC	Base Station Controller
BSSTE	Base Station System Test Equipment
BTS	Base Transceiver Station
BW	Bandwidth
CACLR	Cumulative Adjacent Channel Leakage Ratio
CW	Continuous Wave
DC	Direct Current
DCS	Digital Cellular System
DL-SCH	DownLink Shared Channel
DTM	Dual Transfer Mode
e.i.r.p.	equivalent isotropically radiated power
EC	European Commission
ECC	Electronic Communications Committee
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EMC	ElectroMagnetic Compatibility
EU	European Union
FDD	Frequency Division Duplexing
FER	Frame Error Rate
GPRS	General Packet Radio Service
GSM	Global System for Mobile communications
IMT	International Mobile Telecommunications
LTE	Long Term Evolution
MCA	Mobile Communication on Aircraft
MCOBA	Mobile Communication On Board Aircraft
MS	Mobile Station
NCU	Network Control Unit
Non-AAS	Non-Active Antenna System
NR	New Radio (also known as 5G)
OBTS	Onboard Base Transceiver Station
OBUE	Operating Band Unwanted Emission
PBCCH	Packet Broadcast Control CHannel
RACH	Random Access CHannel
RBER	Residual BER
RBW	Resolution BandWidth
RF	Radio Frequency
RMS	Root Mean Square
RRC	Radio Resource Control
RX	Receive
SIB	System Information Block
STE	Special Test Equipment
TCH	Traffic CHannel
TX	Transmit
UE	User Equipment
UL	UpLink
UMTS	Universal Mobile Telecommunications System
UTRA	Universal Terrestrial Radio Access
UTRAN	Universal Terrestrial Radio Access Network
VBW	Video BandWidth
WCDMA	Wideband Code Division Multiple Access

4 Technical requirements specifications

4.1 Environmental profile

The technical requirements of the present document apply under the environmental profile for operation of the equipment, which shall be in accordance with its intended use The equipment shall comply with all the technical requirements of the present document, at all times when operating within the boundary limits of the operational environmental profile defined by its intended use.

The operational environmental profile shall at least contain all environmental conditions in the test environments referenced from the essential radio test suites in clause 5.

4.2 Conformance requirements

4.2.1 Introduction

The requirements in the present document are based on the assumption that the operating band (see table 1-1) is shared between systems of the IMT family or systems having compatible characteristics.

To meet the essential requirement under article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU [i.1] for IMT Base Stations (BSs), a set of essential parameters in addition to those in ETSI EN 301 908-1 [i.11] have been identified. Table 4.2.1-1 provides a cross reference between these essential parameters and the corresponding technical requirements for equipment within the scope of the present document.

Table 4.2.1-1: Cross references

Essential parameter	Corresponding technical requirements	Corresponding test suite
Transmitter spectrum mask	4.2.2.2 GSM-OBTS output RF spectrum	Note
Transmitter unwanted emissions in the out-of-band domain	4.2.3.2 UTRA-OBTS Spectrum Mask	Note
	4.2.3.3 UTRA-OBTS Adjacent Channel Leakage power Ratio (ACLR)	Note
	4.2.4.2 E-UTRA-OBTS operating band unwanted emissions	Note
	4.2.4.3 E-UTRA-OBTS Adjacent Channel Leakage power Ratio (ACLR)	Note
	4.2.5.3 NCU out-of-band emissions	5.2.5.1
	4.2.6.1 MCOBA Unwanted emissions in the out-of-band domain	5.2.5.1
	4.2.7.2 NR-OBTS operating band unwanted emissions	Note
	4.2.7.3 NR-OBTS Adjacent Channel Leakage power Ratio (ACLR)	Note
Transmitter unwanted emissions in the spurious domain	4.2.2.6 GSM-OBTS spurious emissions	Note
	4.2.3.4 UTRA-OBTS Transmitter spurious emissions	Note
	4.2.4.4 E-UTRA-OBTS transmitter spurious emissions	Note
	4.2.5.4 NCU spurious emissions	5.2.5.2
	4.2.6.2 MCOBA Unwanted emissions in the spurious domain	5.2.5.2
	4.2.6.3 MCOBA Cessation of emission	5.2.5.3
	4.2.7.4 NR-OBTS transmitter spurious emissions	Note
Transmitter power accuracy	4.2.2.1 GSM-OBTS maximum output power	Note
	4.2.2.4 GSM-OBTS controlled MS RF power	5.2.1
	4.2.3.5 UTRA-OBTS maximum output power	Note
	4.2.3.11 UTRA-OBTS controlled UE RF power	5.2.2
	4.2.4.5 E-UTRA-OBTS maximum output power	Note
	4.2.4.11 E-UTRA-OBTS controlled UE RF power	5.2.3
	4.2.5.1 NCU maximum mean power spectral density	5.2.4.1
	4.2.5.2 NCU power flatness	5.2.4.2
	4.2.7.5 NR-OBTS output power	Note
	4.2.7.11 NR-OBTS controlled UE RF power	Note
Transmitter frequency stability	4.2.2.3 GSM-OBTS radio frequency tolerance	Note
Transmitter intermodulation attenuation	4.2.3.6 UTRA-OBTS Transmit intermodulation	Note
	4.2.4.6 E-UTRA-OBTS transmit intermodulation	Note
	4.2.7.6 NR-OBTS transmit intermodulation	Note
Receiver unwanted emissions in the spurious domain	4.2.3.7 UTRA-OBTS Receiver spurious emissions	Note
	4.2.4.7 E-UTRA-OBTS receiver spurious emissions	Note
	4.2.7.7 NR-OBTS receiver spurious emissions	Note
Receiver blocking	4.2.3.8 UTRA-OBTS Blocking characteristics	Note
Receiver desensitization	4.2.4.8 E-UTRA-OBTS Blocking characteristics	Note
	4.2.7.8 NR-OBTS Blocking characteristics	Note
Receiver radio-frequency intermodulation	4.2.3.9 UTRA-OBTS Receiver intermodulation characteristics	Note
	4.2.4.9 E-UTRA-OBTS receiver intermodulation characteristics	Note
	4.2.7.9 NR-OBTS receiver intermodulation characteristics	Note

Essential parameter	Corresponding technical requirements	Corresponding test suite
Receiver adjacent signal selectivity	4.2.3.10 UTRA-OBTS Receiver adjacent channel selectivity 4.2.4.10 E-UTRA-OBTS Adjacent Channel Selectivity (ACS) and narrow-band blocking 4.2.7.10 NR-OBTS Adjacent Channel Selectivity (ACS) and narrow-band blocking	Note Note Note
Receiver sensitivity	4.2.2.5 GSM-OBTS reference sensitivity level 4.2.3.12 UTRA-OBTS reference sensitivity level 4.2.4.12 E-UTRA-OBTS reference sensitivity level 4.2.7.12 NR-OBTS reference sensitivity level	Note
NOTE: Conformance of technical requirements not defined in this table are defined in table 4.2.1-2.		

The manufacturer shall declare the following:

- The operating band(s) supported by the Base Station according to table 1-1.
- The intended class of the BS under test, as specified in applicable specification:
  - GSM: clause 4.1 in ETSI TS 151 021 [6], or clause 4.1 in ETSI TS 145 005 [2].
  - UTRA: clause 4.3A in ETSI TS 125 141 [9].
  - E-UTRA: clause 4.2 in ETSI TS 136 141 [5].

Table 4.2.1-2: Test suites for demonstrating BS conformance

Corresponding technical requirements	Corresponding test suite
4.2.2.2 GSM-OBTS output RF spectrum	6.5.1.2 of ETSI TS 151 021 [6] 4.2.2 of ETSI TS 145 005 [2]
4.2.3.2 UTRA-OBTS Spectrum Mask	5.3.1 of ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7]
4.2.3.3 UTRA-OBTS Adjacent Channel Leakage power Ratio (ACLR)	5.3.2 of ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7]
4.2.4.2 E-UTRA-OBTS operating band unwanted emissions	5.3.1 of ETSI EN 301 908-14 [1]
4.2.4.3 E-UTRA-OBTS Adjacent Channel Leakage power Ratio (ACLR)	5.3.2 of ETSI EN 301 908-14 [1]
4.2.7.2 NR-OBTS operating band unwanted emissions	5.3.2 of ETSI EN 301 908-24 [14]
4.2.7.3 NR-OBTS Adjacent Channel Leakage power Ratio (ACLR)	5.3.3 of ETSI EN 301 908-24 [14]
4.2.2.6 GSM-OBTS spurious emissions	7.9.2 of ETSI TS 151 021 [6]
4.2.3.4 UTRA-OBTS Transmitter spurious emissions	5.3.3 of ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7]
4.2.4.4 E-UTRA-OBTS transmitter spurious emissions	5.3.3 of ETSI EN 301 908-14 [1]
4.2.7.4 NR-OBTS transmitter spurious emissions	5.3.4 of ETSI EN 301 908-24 [14]
4.2.2.1 GSM-OBTS maximum output power	6.3.2 of ETSI TS 151 021 [6]
4.2.3.5 UTRA-OBTS maximum output power	5.3.4 of ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7]
4.2.4.5 E-UTRA-OBTS maximum output power	5.3.4 of ETSI EN 301 908-14 [1]
4.2.7.5 NR-OBTS maximum output power	5.3.5 of ETSI EN 301 908-24 [14]
4.2.2.3 GSM-OBTS radio frequency tolerance	6.2.2 of ETSI TS 151 021 [6]
4.2.3.6 UTRA-OBTS Transmit intermodulation	5.3.5 of ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7]
4.2.4.6 E-UTRA-OBTS transmit intermodulation	5.3.5 of ETSI EN 301 908-14 [1]
4.2.7.6 NR-OBTS transmit intermodulation	5.3.6 of ETSI EN 301 908-24 [14]
4.2.3.7 UTRA-OBTS Receiver spurious emissions	5.3.6 of ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7]
4.2.4.7 E-UTRA-OBTS receiver spurious emissions	5.3.6 of ETSI EN 301 908-14 [1]
4.2.7.7 NR-OBTS receiver spurious emissions	5.3.7 of ETSI EN 301 908-24 [14]p
4.2.3.8 UTRA-OBTS Blocking characteristics	5.3.7 of ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7]
4.2.4.8 E-UTRA-OBTS Blocking characteristics	5.3.7 of ETSI EN 301 908-14 [1]
4.2.7.8 NR-OBTS Blocking characteristics	5.3.8 and 5.3.9 of ETSI EN 301 908-24 [14]
4.2.3.9 UTRA-OBTS Receiver intermodulation characteristics	5.3.8 of ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7]
4.2.4.9 E-UTRA-OBTS receiver intermodulation characteristics	5.3.8 of ETSI EN 301 908-14 [1]
4.2.7.9 NR-OBTS receiver intermodulation characteristics	5.3.10 of ETSI EN 301 908-24 [14]

Corresponding technical requirements	Corresponding test suite
4.2.3.10 UTRA-OBTS Receiver adjacent channel selectivity 4.2.4.10 E-UTRA-OBTS Adjacent Channel Selectivity (ACS) and narrow-band blocking 4.2.7.10 NR-OBTS Adjacent Channel Selectivity (ACS) and narrow-band blocking	5.3.9 of ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7] 5.3.9 of ETSI EN 301 908-14 [1] 5.3.11 of ETSI EN 301 908-24 [14]
4.2.2.5 GSM-OBTS reference sensitivity level 4.2.3.12 UTRA-OBTS reference sensitivity level 4.2.4.12 E-UTRA-OBTS reference sensitivity level 4.2.7.12 NR-OBTS reference sensitivity level	7.3.2 of ETSI TS 151 021 [6] 5.3.11 of ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7] 5.3.13 of ETSI EN 301 908-14 [1] 5.3.12 of ETSI EN 301 908-24 [14]

4.2.2 GSM-OBTS performance

4.2.2.1 GSM-OBTS maximum output power

4.2.2.1.1 Definition

Output power refers to the measure of the power when averaged over the useful part of the burst (see clause 4.1.2 of ETSI TS 145 005 [2]).

4.2.2.1.2 Limits

The limit for the OBTS maximum output power shall conform to the maximum limit in clause 4.1.2 of ETSI TS 145 005 [2] for the DCS 1800 BTS power class P1.

NOTE: Conformance to the power limits in clause 4.1.2 of ETSI TS 145 005 [2] for the BTS power class P1 should not be interpreted as conformance of e.i.r.p. authorization limits as defined in the Decision 2016/2317/EU [i.4].

4.2.2.1.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 6.3.2 of ETSI TS 151 021 [6] shall be carried out.

4.2.2.2 GSM-OBTS output RF spectrum

4.2.2.2.1 Spectrum due to modulation and wideband noise

4.2.2.2.1.1 Definition

The spectrum due to modulation and wideband noise is the spectral spread caused by the modulation process in the transmitter.

4.2.2.2.1.2 Limits

The limit for the OBTS output RF modulation spectrum shall conform to the limits in clause 4.2.1 of ETSI TS 145 005 [2] for the applicable DCS 1800 BTS power class P1.

4.2.2.2.1.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 6.5.1.2 of ETSI TS 151 021 [6] shall be carried out for the DCS 1800 BTS power class P1.

4.2.2.2.2 Spectrum due to switching transients

4.2.2.2.2.1 Definition

The spectrum due to switching transients is the undesirable spectrum component in the transmission if the RF power is ramped too quickly.

4.2.2.2.2.2 Limits

The limit for the OBTS RF switching transients spectrum shall conform to the limits in clause 4.2.2 of ETSI TS 145 005 [2] for the applicable DCS 1800 BTS.

4.2.2.2.2.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 6.5.2.2 of ETSI TS 151 021 [6] shall be carried out for the DCS 1800 BTS.

4.2.2.3 GSM-OBTS radio frequency tolerance

4.2.2.3.1 Definition

The radio frequency tolerance of the transmitter is the difference between the unmodulated carrier frequency and the nominal frequency selected for the test.

4.2.2.3.2 Limits

The limit for the radio frequency tolerance shall conform to the limits in clause 5.1 of ETSI TS 145 010 [3] for the applicable DCS 1800 BTS power class P1.

4.2.2.3.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 6.2.2 of ETSI TS 151 021 [6] shall be carried out.

4.2.2.4 GSM-OBTS controlled MS RF power

4.2.2.4.1 Definition

When a MS is switched on, it first scans its RF environment, then selects one GSM cell to camp on and then decodes the System Information transmitted on the BCCH channel of that cell. One of the parameters (MS_TXPWR_MAX_CCH) contained in the System Information (SI3) indicates to MS the maximum transmit power level that can be used by a MS during the initial access.

4.2.2.4.2 Limits

The following parameters shall be set to the power control level 15 i.e. 0 dBm as stated for DCS 1800 MS (ETSI TS 145 005 [2], clause 4.1.1):

- MS_TXPWR_MAX_CCH;
- POWER_LEVEL; and
- GPRS_MS_TXPWR_MAX_CCH (if PBCCH is implemented).

POWER OFFSET shall be set to the value "0" i.e. 0 dB (ETSI TS 145 008 [4], clause 9 only applicable for class 3 DCS 1800 MS).

4.2.2.4.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 5.2.1.1 shall be carried out.

4.2.2.5 GSM-OBTS reference sensitivity level

4.2.2.5.1 Definition

The reference sensitivity level of the receiver is the level of the signal at the receiver input with a standard test signal at which the receiver will produce after demodulation and channel decoding data with a Frame Error Rate (FER), Residual Bit Error Ratio (RBER), Bit Error Ratio (BER) or Block Error Ratio (BLER) better than or equal to that specified for a specific logical channel type under static propagation conditions.

4.2.2.5.2 Limits

The limit for the OBTS reference sensitivity level shall conform to the limits in clause 6.2 of ETSI TS 145 005 [2] for the applicable DCS 1800 BTS power class P1.

4.2.2.5.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 7.3.2 of ETSI TS 151 021 [6] shall be carried out for the DCS 1800 BTS power class P1.

4.2.2.6 GSM-OBTS unwanted emissions in the spurious domain

4.2.2.6.1 Definition

Unwanted emissions in the spurious domain are emissions at frequencies other than those of the transmitter carrier and sidebands associated with normal modulation at the adjacent frequencies.

4.2.2.6.2 Limits

The limit for the spurious emissions for the OBTS Receiver shall conform to the limits in clause 5.4 of ETSI TS 145 005 [2].

4.2.2.6.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 7.9.2 of ETSI TS 151 021 [6] shall be carried out.

4.2.3 UTRA-OBTS performance

4.2.3.1 Conformance compliance

The limitations with respect to allowed frequency bands, e.i.r.p. authorization limits and operational requirements from EC Decision 2016/2317/EU [i.4] apply.

4.2.3.2 UTRA-OBTS Spectrum Mask

4.2.3.2.1 Definition

The spectrum mask specfies the frequencies where transmission occurs and the 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. The out-of-band emission requirement is specified in terms of a spectrum emission mask and adjacent channel leakage power ratio for the transmitter.

4.2.3.2.2 Limits

The limit for the UTRA-OBTS Spectrum Emission Mask shall conform to the limits in clause 4.2.2.2 of ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7] for UTRA FDD single-band operation ≤ 3 GHz and for the BS maximum output power category corresponding to the indicated UTRA-OBTS maximum output power of applicable BS class.

For a UTRA-OBTS additionally conforming to ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7], either the requirement of the present clause or the Spectrum emissions mask requirements in clause 4.2.2 of ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7] can be equally applied.

For a UTRA-OBTS additionally conforming to ETSI EN 301 908-18 [8], either the requirement of the present clause or the Operating band unwanted emissions requirement in clause 4.2.2 of ETSI EN 301 908-18 [8] can be equally applied.

For a UTRA FDD BS additionally conforming to ETSI EN 301 908-18 [8], either the requirement of the present clause or the operating band unwanted emissions requirement in clause 4.2.2 of ETSI EN 301 908-18 [8] can be equally applied, as listed in table 4.2.1-2.

4.2.3.2.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 5.3.1 of ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7] for UTRA FDD single-band operation ≤ 3 GHz and for the BS maximum output power category corresponding to the indicated UTRA-OBTS maximum output power of applicable BS class shall be carried out.

For a UMTS-OBTS additionally conforming to ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7], either the test suite of the present clause or the Spectrum emission mask test suite in clause 5.3.1 of ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7] can be equally applied.

4.2.3.3 UTRA-OBTS Adjacent Channel Leakage power Ratio (ACLR)

4.2.3.3.1 Definition

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

4.2.3.3.2 Limits

The requirements shall apply outside the BS RF bandwidth edges or maximum radio bandwidth edges, whatever the type of transmitter considered (single carrier or multi-carrier) and for all supported transmission modes.

For a BS operating in a non-contiguous spectrum, ACLR requirement also shall apply for the first adjacent channel, inside any sub-block gap with a gap size $W_{gap} \geq 15$ MHz. The ACLR requirement for the second adjacent channel shall apply inside any sub-block gap with a gap size $W_{gap} \geq 20$ MHz. The CACLR requirement in clause 4.2.3.3 of ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7] shall apply in sub-block gaps for the frequency ranges defined in table 4.2.3.2-2 of ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7].

The limit for the UTRA-OBTS Adjacent Channel Leakage power Ratio (ACLR) shall conform to the limits in clause 4.2.3.2 of ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7] for the applicable BS class and for single-band operation.

For a UTRA-OBTS additionally conforming to ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7], either the requirement of the present clause or the Adjacent Channel Leakage power Ratio (ACLR) requirement in clause 4.2.3 of ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7] can be equally applied.

4.2.3.3.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 5.3.2 of ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7] for UTRA FDD single-band shall be carried out.

4.2.3.4 UTRA-OBTS Transmitter spurious emissions

4.2.3.4.1 Definition

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.

4.2.3.4.2 Limits

These are measured at the BS antenna connector.

The requirement shall apply at frequencies within the specified frequency ranges, which are more than 12,5 MHz under the first carrier frequency transmitted or more than 12,5 MHz above the last carrier frequency transmitted.

The requirement of clause 4.2.3.4.2 shall apply whatever the type of transmitter considered (single carrier or multi-carrier). It shall apply for all supported transmission modes.

Unless otherwise stated, all power levels related to the requirements shall be measured as mean power (RMS).

The limit for the UTRA-OBTS transmitter spurious emissions shall conform to the limits in clause 4.2.4.2 of ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7] applicable for frequency band I.

The limits for the coexistence with other systems shall conform to the limits in clause 4.2.4.2.2 of ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7] applicable for DCS 1800 and E-UTRA band 3 protected systems.

For a UTRA-OBTS additionally conforming to ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7], either the requirement of the present clause or the transmitter spurious emissions requirement in clause 4.2.4 of ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7] can be equally applied.

For a UTRA-OBTS BS additionally conforming to ETSI EN 301 908-18 [8], either the requirement of the present clause or the Transmitter spurious emissions requirement in clause 4.2.4 of ETSI EN 301 908-18 [8] can be equally applied.

The limits for co-existence with services in adjacent frequency bands shall conform for operating band I.

The limits for the protection of the BS receiver of own or different BS shall conform for the indicated power class of the UMTS-OBTS in operating band I.

4.2.3.4.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 5.3.3 of ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7] for single-band operation are applicable.

For a UMTS-OBTS additionally conforming to ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7], either the test suite of the present clause or the Transmitter spurious emissions test suite in clause 5.3.3 of ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7] can be equally applied.

4.2.3.5 UTRA-OBTS maximum output power

4.2.3.5.1 Definition

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

4.2.3.5.2 Limits

The limit for the UTRA-OBTS maximum output power shall conform to the limits in clause 4.2.5.2 of ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7] applicable for carrier frequency $\leq$ 3,0 GHz.

For a UTRA-OBTS additionally conforming to ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7], either the requirement of the present clause or the base station maximum output power requirement in clause 4.2.5 of ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7] can be equally applied.

For a UTRA FDD BS additionally conforming to ETSI EN 301 908-18 [8], either the requirement of the present clause or the Base Station maximum output power requirement in clause 4.2.5 of ETSI EN 301 908-18 [8] can be equally applied.

4.2.3.5.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 5.3.4 of ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7] for single-band operation shall be carried out.

For a UTRA-OBTS additionally conforming to ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7], either the test suite of the present clause or the base station maximum output power test suite in clause 5.3.4 of ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7] can be equally applied.

4.2.3.6 UTRA-OBTS Transmit intermodulation

4.2.3.6.1 Definition

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

The transmitter intermodulation level is the power of the intermodulation products when a WCDMA interfering signal is injected into an antenna connector at a mean power level of 30 dB lower than that of the mean power of the wanted signal.

For multi-carrier operation, the interfering signal offset is defined relative to the lower (upper) edge of the wanted signal or edge of sub-block inside a gap.

The interfering signal frequency offset shall be as in table 4.2.6.1-1 of ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7].

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

The measurements for out-of-band emission or spurious emission requirement due to intermodulation can be limited to the frequency ranges of all third and fifth-order intermodulation products, considering the width of these products and excluding the bandwidths of the wanted and interfering signals.

4.2.3.6.2 Limits

The limit for the UTRA-OBTS transmitter intermodulation shall conform to the limits in clause 4.2.6.2 of ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7] for UTRA FDD single-band operation ≤ 3 GHz, for the BS maximum output power category corresponding to the UTRA-OBTS maximum output power of the applicable BS class.

For a UTRA-OBTS additionally conforming to ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7], either the requirement of the present clause or the Transmitter intermodulation requirement in clause 4.2.6 of ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7] can be equally applied. For a UTRA FDD BS additionally conforming to ETSI EN 301 908-18 [8], either the requirement of the present clause or the Transmitter intermodulation requirement in clause 4.2.6 of ETSI EN 301 908-18 [8] can be equally applied.

4.2.3.6.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 5.3.5 of ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7] for single-band operation shall be carried out.

For a UTRA-OBTS additionally conforming to ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7], either the requirement of the present clause or the Transmitter intermodulation conformance test in clause 5.3.5 of ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7] can be equally applied.

4.2.3.7 UTRA-OBTS Receiver spurious emissions

4.2.3.7.1 Definition

The spurious emission power is the power of the emissions generated or amplified in a receiver, which appear at the BS antenna connector. The requirements shall apply to all BS with a separate Rx and Tx antenna port. The test shall be performed when both Tx and Rx ports are active with the Tx port terminated.

4.2.3.7.2 Limits

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the limit specified in clause 4.2.7.2 of ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7] for single-band operation in band I in the frequency range 1 GHz to 12,75 GHz.

For all BS with a common Rx and Tx antenna port, the transmitter spurious emission as specified in clause 4.2.2.3 is valid.

For a UTRA FDD BS additionally conforming to ETSI EN 301 908-18 [8], either the requirement of the present clause or the Receiver spurious emissions requirement in clause 4.2.7 of ETSI EN 301 908-18 [8] can be equally applied.

For a UTRA-OBTS additionally conforming to ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7], either the requirement of the present clause or the receiver spurious emissions requirement in clause 4.2.7 of ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7] can be equally applied.

4.2.3.7.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 5.3.6 of ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7] for single-band operation shall be carried out.

For a UTRA-OBTS additionally conforming to ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7], either the tests of the present clause or the receiver spurious emissions conformance test in clause 5.3.6 of ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7] can be equally applied.

4.2.3.8 UTRA-OBTS Blocking characteristics

4.2.3.8.1 Definition

The blocking characteristics are 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 interferences are either a WCDMA signal for in-band blocking or a CW signal for out-of-band blocking.

4.2.3.8.2 Limits

The limit for the UTRA-OBTS blocking characteristics shall conform to the limits in clause 4.2.8.2 of ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7] for the indicated UTRA-OBTS power class for operating band I and for single-band operation.

The blocking performance requirement shall apply as specified in tables 4.2.8.2-2 or 4.2.8.2-3 of ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7] for the indicated UTRA-OBTS power class and for operating band I.

For a UTRA FDD BS additionally conforming to ETSI EN 301 908-18 [8], either the requirement of the present clause or the In-band and Out-of-band blocking requirements in clauses 4.2.8 and 4.2.9 of ETSI EN 301 908-18 [8] can be equally applied.

For a UTRA-OBTS additionally conforming to ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7], either the requirement of the present clause or the blocking characteristics requirements in clause 4.2.8 of ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7] can be equally applied.

4.2.3.8.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 5.3.7 of ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7] for single-band operation shall be carried out.

For a UTRA-OBTS additionally conforming to ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7], either the requirement of the present clause or the blocking characteristics conformance test in clause 5.3.7 of ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7] can be equally applied.

4.2.3.9 UTRA-OBTS Receiver intermodulation characteristics

4.2.3.9.1 Definition

Third and higher order mixing of the two interfering RF signals can produce an interfering signal in the band of the desired channel.

Intermodulation response rejection is a measure of the capability of the receiver to receive a wanted signal on its assigned channel frequency in the presence of two or more interfering signals which have a specific frequency relationship to the wanted signal.

4.2.3.9.2 Limits

The limits for the UTRA-OBTS receiver intermodulation characteristics shall conform to the limits in clause 4.2.9.2 of ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7] for the applicable power class, band I and single-band operation.

For a UTRA FDD BS additionally conforming to ETSI EN 301 908-18 [8], either the requirement of the present clause or the Receiver intermodulation requirement in clause 4.2.10 of ETSI EN 301 908-18 [8] can be equally applied.

For a UTRA-OBTS additionally conforming to ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7], either the requirement of the present clause or the receiver intermodulation characteristics in clause 4.2.9 of ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7] can be equally applied.

4.2.3.9.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 5.3.8 of ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7] for single-carrier operation and single-band operation shall be carried out.

For a UTRA-OBTS additionally conforming to ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7], either the requirement of the present clause or the receiver intermodulation characteristics conformance test in clause 5.3.8 of ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7] can be equally applied.

4.2.3.10 UTRA-OBTS Receiver adjacent channel selectivity

4.2.3.10.1 Definition

Adjacent Channel Selectivity (ACS) is a measure of the receiver's ability to receive a wanted signal at its assigned channel frequency in the presence of an adjacent channel signal at a given frequency offset from the centre frequency of the assigned channel. ACS is the ratio of the receiver filter attenuation on the assigned channel frequency to the receive filter attenuation on the adjacent channel(s).

The interference signal is offset from the wanted signal by the frequency offset F_{uw}. The interference signal shall be a WCDMA signal as specified in ETSI TS 125 141 [9], annex I.

4.2.3.10.2 Limits

The limits for the UTRA-OBTS Receiver adjacent channel selectivity shall conform to the limits in clause 4.2.10.2 of ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7] for the applicable power class and single-band operation.

For a UTRA FDD BS additionally conforming to ETSI EN 301 908-18 [8], either the requirement of the present clause or the Narrowband blocking requirement in clause 4.2.11 of ETSI EN 301 908-18 [8] can be equally applied, as listed in table 4.2.1-2.

For a UTRA-OBTS additionally conforming to ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7], either the requirement of the present clause or the Receiver adjacent channel selectivity in clause 4.2.10 of ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7] can be equally applied.

4.2.3.10.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 5.3.9 of ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7] for single-band BS shall be carried out.

For a UTRA-OBTS additionally conforming to ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7], either the requirement of the present clause or the Adjacent Channel Selectivity (ACS) conformance testing test in clause 5.3.9 of ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7] can be equally applied.

4.2.3.11 UTRA-OBTS controlled UE RF power

4.2.3.11.1 Definition

When a UE is switched on, it first scans its RF environment to find a suitable cell for initial cell selection. One of the parameters used in the selection process, UE_TXPWR_MAX_RACH, defined in clause 10.3.2.3 in ETSI TS 125 331 [10], indicates to the UE the maximum transmit power level, specified in dBm, that a UE is authorized to transmit when accessing the cell on RACH.

When a UE receives a "Maximum allowed UL Tx power" parameter in SIB3, SIB4, a handover to UTRAN command or any dedicated message, the UE has to keep the uplink transmit power at or below the indicated power value and, in case the current UE uplink transmit power is above the indicated power value, the UE has to decrease the power to a level at or below the power value, as specified in clause 8.6.6.8 in ETSI TS 125 331 [10].

The parameter "Maximum allowed UL Tx power" is defined in clause 10.3.6.39 in ETSI TS 125 331 [10].

The maximum UE TX power is defined as the lower of the maximum output power of the UE power class and the maximum allowed UL TX power indicated in this UE, according to clause 6.5 in ETSI TS 125 133 [13].

4.2.3.11.2 Limits

The UE_TXPWR_MAX_RACH parameter, according to clause 10.3.2.3 in ETSI TS 125 331 [10] shall be set to -6 dBm.

The "Maximum allowed UL Tx power" according to clause 10.3.6.39 in ETSI TS 125 331 [10] shall be set to -6 dBm.

4.2.3.11.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 5.2.2.1 shall be carried out.

4.2.3.12 UTRA-OBTS reference sensitivity level

4.2.3.12.1 Definition

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 by the minimum requirement.

4.2.3.12.2 Limit

The limits for the UTRA-OBTS reference sensitivity level shall conform to the limits in clause 4.2.12.2 of ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7].

4.2.3.12.3 Conformance

Conformance test described in clause 5.3.11 of ETSI EN 301 908-3 [7] shall be carried out.

4.2.4 E-UTRA-OBTS performance

4.2.4.1 Conformance compliance

The limitations with respect to allowed frequency bands, e.i.r.p. authorization limits and operational requirements from EC Decision 2016/2317/EU [i.4] apply.

4.2.4.2 E-UTRA-OBTS operating band unwanted emissions

4.2.4.2.1 Definition

Unwanted emissions consist of out-of-band emissions and spurious emissions (CEPT/ERC/REC 74-01 [i.5]). Out-of-band emissions are emissions immediately outside the channel bandwidth resulting from the modulation process and non-linearity in the transmitter but excluding spurious emissions. The out-of-band emissions requirement for the E-UTRA-OBTS transmitter is specified both in terms of Adjacent Channel Leakage power Ratio (ACLR) and Operating band unwanted emissions.

Unless otherwise stated, the Operating band unwanted emission limits are defined from 10 MHz below the lowest frequency of each supported downlink operating band up to 10 MHz above the highest frequency of each supported downlink operating band (see table 1-1).

The requirements shall apply whatever the type of transmitter considered (single carrier or multi-carrier) and for all supported transmission modes. In addition, for an E-UTRA-OBTS operating in non-contiguous spectrum, it shall apply inside any sub-block gap.

For an E-UTRA-OBTS supporting multi-carrier, the unwanted emissions requirements apply to channel bandwidths of the outermost carrier larger than or equal to 5 MHz.

For a multi-carrier E-UTRA-OBTS configured for intra-band contiguous or non-contiguous carrier aggregation, the definitions above apply to the lower edge of the carrier transmitted at the lowest carrier frequency and the higher edge of the carrier transmitted at the highest carrier frequency within a specified operating band.

4.2.4.2.2 Limits

The limits for the E-UTRA-OBTS operating band unwanted emissions shall conform to the limits in clause 4.2.2.2 of ETSI EN 301 908-14 [1] for the indicated E-UTRA-OBTS class for operating band 3 and for single-band operation.

4.2.4.2.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 5.3.1 of ETSI EN 301 908-14 [1] shall be carried out.

4.2.4.3 E-UTRA-OBTS Adjacent Channel Leakage power Ratio (ACLR)

4.2.4.3.1 Definition

Unwanted emissions consist of out-of-band and spurious emissions (CEPT/ERC/REC 74-01 [i.5]). Out-of-band emissions are emissions immediately outside the channel bandwidth resulting from the modulation process and non-linearity in the transmitter but excluding spurious emissions. The out-of-band emissions requirement for the E-UTRA-OBTS transmitter is specified both in terms of Adjacent Channel Leakage power Ratio (ACLR) and Operating band unwanted emissions.

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

The requirements shall apply outside the E-UTRA-OBTS RF bandwidth or maximum radio bandwidth edges, whatever the type of transmitter considered (single carrier or multi-carrier) and for all supported transmission. The interfering signal offset is defined relative to the base station RF bandwidth edges.

For an E-UTRA-OBTS operating in a non-contiguous spectrum, the ACLR shall also apply for the first adjacent channel inside any sub-block gap with a gap size $W_{gap} \geq 15$ MHz. The ACLR requirement for the second adjacent channel shall apply inside any sub-block gap with a gap size $W_{gap} \geq 20$ MHz. The CACLR requirement in table 4.2.3.4.2-1 in clause 4.2.3.4.2 of ETSI EN 301 908-14 [1] shall apply in sub-block gaps.

The requirement shall apply during the transmitter ON period.

4.2.4.3.2 Limits

4.2.4.3.2.1 ACLR Limits

The limits for the E-UTRA-OBTS ACLR shall conform to the limits in tables 4.2.3.4-1 and 4.2.3.4-3 in clause 4.2.3.4.1 of ETSI EN 301 908-14 [1] for E-UTRA-OBTS operated in contiguous or non-contiguous paired spectrum, respectively.

4.2.4.3.2.2 Cumulative ACLR test requirement in non-contiguous spectrum limits

The limits for the E-UTRA-OBTS cumulative ACLR shall conform to the limits given in clause 4.2.3.4.2 of ETSI EN 301 908-14 [1] for operation in non-contiguous paired spectrum applicable power class.

4.2.4.3.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 5.3.2 of ETSI EN 301 908-14 [1] shall be carried out.

4.2.4.4 E-UTRA-OBTS transmitter spurious emissions

4.2.4.4.1 Definition

Unwanted emissions consist of out-of-band and spurious emissions (CEPT/ERC/REC 74-01 [i.5]). 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 E-UTRA-OBTS antenna connector.

The transmitter spurious emission limits shall apply from 9 kHz to 12,75 GHz, excluding the frequency range from 10 MHz below the lowest frequency of the downlink operating band up to 10 MHz above the highest frequency of the downlink operating band (see table 1-1).

For an E-UTRA-OBTS supporting multi-carrier, the unwanted emissions requirements shall apply to channel bandwidths of the outermost carrier larger than or equal to 5 MHz.

The requirements shall apply whatever the type of transmitter considered (single carrier or multi-carrier). It shall apply for all supported transmission modes. Unless otherwise stated, all requirements are measured as mean power (RMS).

4.2.4.4.2 Limits

4.2.4.4.2.1 Spurious emissions

The limits for the E-UTRA-OBTS transmitter spurious emissions shall conform to the limits in table 4.2.4.2.1-1 in clause 4.2.4.2.1 of ETSI EN 301 908-14 [1].

4.2.4.4.2.2 Co existence with other systems

For the protection of other systems the E-UTRA-OBTS transmitter spurious emissions shall conform to the limits in table 4.2.4.2.2-1 in clause 4.2.4.2.2 of ETSI EN 301 908-14 [1].

4.2.4.4.2.3 Protection of the E-UTRA-OBTS receiver or receiver of different BS

For protecting the E-UTRA-OBTS receiver or the receiver of a different BS from being desensitized by emissions from the E-UTRA-OBTS transmitter, the power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the limits in table 4.2.4.2.3-1 in clause 4.2.4.2.3 of ETSI EN 301 908-14 [1] for the applicable power class.

4.2.4.4.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 5.3.3 of ETSI EN 301 908-14 [1] shall be carried out.

4.2.4.5 E-UTRA-OBTS maximum output power

4.2.4.5.1 Definition

The maximum output power, $P_{max,c}$ of the E-UTRA-OBTS is the mean power level per carrier measured at the antenna connector during the transmitter ON period in a specified reference condition.

4.2.4.5.2 Limits

The limits for the E-UTRA-OBTS maximum output power shall conform to the limits for carrier frequency $f \leq 3{,}0$ GHz in clause 4.2.5.2 of ETSI EN 301 908-14 [1].

4.2.4.5.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 5.3.4 of ETSI EN 301 908-14 [1] shall be carried out.

4.2.4.6 E-UTRA-OBTS transmit intermodulation

4.2.4.6.1 Definition

The transmitter intermodulation requirement 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 requirement shall apply during the transmitter ON period and the transmitter transient period.

The transmitter intermodulation level is the power of the intermodulation products when an interfering signal is injected into the antenna connector.

The requirements shall apply whatever the type of transmitter considered (single carrier or multi-carrier). It shall apply for all supported transmission modes.

4.2.4.6.2 Limits

The limits for the E-UTRA-OBTS transmitter intermodulation shall conform to the limits in clause 4.2.6.2 of ETSI EN 301 908-14 [1].

4.2.4.6.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 5.3.5 of ETSI EN 301 908-14 [1] shall be carried out.

4.2.4.7 E-UTRA-OBTS receiver spurious emissions

4.2.4.7.1 Definition

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

For FDD E-UTRA-OBTS with common RX and TX antenna port the transmitter spurious emission limits as, specified in clause 4.2.3.4, apply.

4.2.4.7.2 Limits

The limits for the E-UTRA-OBTS receiver spurious emissions shall conform to the limits in clause 4.2.7.2 of ETSI EN 301 908-14 [1].

4.2.4.7.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 5.3.6 of ETSI EN 301 908-14 [1] shall be carried out.

4.2.4.8 E-UTRA-OBTS Blocking characteristics

4.2.4.8.1 Definition

The blocking characteristics are a measure of the receiver ability to receive a wanted signal at its assigned channel in the presence of an unwanted interferer, which are either a 1 MHz, 4 MHz, 3 MHz or 5 MHz E-UTRA signal for in-band blocking or a CW signal for out-of-band blocking. The interfering E-UTRA signal shall be as specified in ETSI TS 136 141 [5], annex C.

4.2.4.8.2 Limits

The limits for the E-UTRA-OBTS blocking characteristics shall conform to the limits in clause 4.2.8.2 of ETSI EN 301 908-14 [1] for the applicable power class.

4.2.4.8.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 5.3.7 of ETSI EN 301 908-14 [1] shall be carried out.

4.2.4.9 E-UTRA-OBTS receiver intermodulation characteristics

4.2.4.9.1 Definition

Third and higher order mixing of the two interfering RF signals can produce an interfering signal in the band of the desired channel. Intermodulation response rejection is a measure of the capability of the receiver to receive a wanted signal on its assigned channel frequency in the presence of two interfering signals with a specific frequency relationship to the wanted signal. Interfering signals shall be a CW signal and an E-UTRA signal as specified in ETSI TS 136 141 [5], annex C.

4.2.4.9.2 Limits

The limits for the E-UTRA-OBTS blocking characteristics shall conform to the limits in clause 4.2.9.2 of ETSI EN 301 908-14 [1] for the applicable power.

4.2.4.9.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 5.3.8 of ETSI EN 301 908-14 [1] shall be carried out.

4.2.4.10 E-UTRA-OBTS Adjacent Channel Selectivity (ACS) and narrow-band blocking

4.2.4.10.1 Definition

Adjacent Channel Selectivity (ACS) and narrow-band blocking are measures of the receiver's ability to receive a wanted signal at its assigned channel frequency in the presence of an adjacent channel signal with a specified centre frequency offset of the interfering signal to the channel edge of a victim system. The interfering signal shall be an E-UTRA signal as specified in ETSI TS 136 141 [5], annex C. For narrowband blocking, the interfering signal is an E-UTRA single Resource Block.

4.2.4.10.2 Limits

The limits for the E-UTRA-OBTS blocking characteristics shall conform to the limits in clause 4.2.10.2 of ETSI EN 301 908-14 [1] for the applicable power class.

4.2.4.10.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 5.3.9 of ETSI EN 301 908-14 [1] shall be carried out.

4.2.4.11 E-UTRA-OBTS controlled UE RF power

4.2.4.11.1 Definition

According to EC Decision 2016/2317/EU [i.4], the E-UTRA-OBTS, while in operation, shall limit the transmit power of all LTE UEs transmitting in band 3 (see table 1-1) to a nominal value of 5 dBm/5 MHz at all stages of communication.

In order to ensure that all UEs onboard the aircraft which are attached to the E-UTRA-OBTS are commanded to a maximum power level which satisfies the above maximum power limit in all states of communication, it has to be verified that the Information Element "P-MAX" in the System Information Block Type 1 (SIB 1) is broadcasted on the BCCH, i.e. via the transport channels BCH or DL-SCH and that the value for P_{max} is the set accordingly.

4.2.4.11.2 Limits

The Information Element "P-MAX" according to clause 6.2.2 in ETSI TS 136 331 [12] corresponding to the parameter $P_{EMAX,c}$, as defined in clause 6.2.5 in ETSI TS 136 101 [11], shall be set such that the UE transmit power spectral density does not exceed -2 dBm/MHz. Depending on the selected channel bandwidth, this leads to different settings of P_{max} (e.g. 5 dB min a channel bandwidth of 5 MHz). The setting for Information Element "P-MAX" shall not exceed the value in table 4.2.4.11.2-1 corresponding to the supported E-UTRA-OBTS channel bandwidth.

Table 4.2.4.11.2-1: Limits for Information Element "P-MAX"/Parameter $P_{EMAX,c}$ setting vs. supported E-UTRA-OBTS channel bandwidth

Supported E-UTRA-OBTS channel bandwidth	1,4 MHz	3 MHz	5 MHz	10 MHz	15 MHz	20 MHz
P-MAX ($P_{EMAX,c}$)	-0,5 dBm	2,8 dBm	5,0 dBm	8,0 dBm	9,8 dBm	11,0 dBm

4.2.4.11.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 5.2.3.1 shall be carried out.

4.2.4.12 E-UTRA-OBTS reference sensitivity level

4.2.4.12.1 Definition

The reference sensitivity level $P_{REFSENS}$ is the minimum mean power received at the antenna connector at which a throughput requirement shall be met for a specified reference measurement channel.

4.2.4.12.2 Limits

The limits for the E-UTRA-OBTS reference sensitivity level shall conform to the limits in clause 4.2.14.2 of ETSI EN 301 908-14 [1] for the applicable E-UTRA BS class.

4.2.4.12.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 5.3.13 of ETSI EN 301 908-14 [1] shall be carried out.

4.2.5 NCU Transmitter Performance

4.2.5.1 NCU maximum mean power spectral density

4.2.5.1.1 Definition

The mean power spectral density for a given reference bandwidth represents the ratio of the mean value of the measured power over the reference bandwidth and the reference bandwidth itself.

4.2.5.1.2 Limits

The maximum mean power spectral density shall not exceed the value contained in table 4.2.5.1.2-1.

Table 4.2.5.1.2-1: NCU power spectral density limit

Frequency band	Reference Bandwidth	Power (within reference bandwidth) (dBm)
460 MHz to 470 MHz (see note 3)	1,25 MHz	25
791 MHz to 821 MHz (see note 3)	9 MHz	23
925 MHz to 960 MHz	200 kHz	20
1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz (see note 3)	200 kHz	23
2 110 MHz to 2 170 MHz	3,84 MHz	24
2 570 MHz to 2 620 MHz (see note 3)	9 MHz	23
2 620 MHz to 2 690 MHz (see note 3)	9 MHz	23
NOTE 1: The values for frequency bands 900 MHz (20 dBm) and 1 800 MHz (23 dBm) have been taken from the upper limit of the power class P1 (see ETSI TS 145 005 [2], clause 4.1.2), for the 450 MHz (25 dBm) in 3GPP2 C.S0011-C [i.8] and for the 2 110 MHz (24 dBm) in ETSI TS 125 104 [i.9]. NOTE 2: Conformance to the power limits should not be interpreted as conformance of e.i.r.p. authorization limits as defined in the Commission Decision 2016/2317 [i.4]. NOTE 3: Implementation of this operating band in an NCU is not mandatory according to the EC decision [i.4].		

4.2.5.1.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 5.2.4.1 shall be carried out.

4.2.5.2 NCU power flatness

4.2.5.2.1 Definition

The power flatness is the variation of the power over each operating frequency band.

4.2.5.2.2 Limits

The power flatness shall be within ±3 dB over each operating frequency band.

4.2.5.2.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 5.2.4.2 shall be carried out.

4.2.5.3 NCU out-of-band emissions

4.2.5.3.1 Definition

Out-of-band emissions are emissions immediately outside the channel bandwidth resulting from the modulation process and non-linearity in the transmitter but excluding spurious emissions.

4.2.5.3.2 Limits

Out-of-band emission power spectral density measured in 100 kHz bandwidth shall be attenuated relative to the maximum power spectral density in each operating frequency band by the minimum attenuation values and for the frequency bands in table 4.2.5.3.2-1.

Table 4.2.5.3.2-1: NCU out-of-band emission limits

		6 dB minimum attenuation		25 dB minimum attenuation		45 dB minimum attenuation	
Lower band limit f1 (MHz)	**Upper band limit f2 (MHz)**	**Lower band limit fc - Bw × 58 % (MHz)**	**Upper band limit fc + Bw × 58 % (MHz)**	**Lower band limit fc - Bw × 75 % (MHz)**	**Upper band limit fc + Bw × 75 % (MHz)**	**Lower band limit fc - Bw × 250 % (MHz)**	**Upper band limit fc + Bw × 250 % (MHz)**
460 (see note)	470	459,2	470,8	457,5	472,5	440	490
791 (see note)	821	788,6	823,4	783,5	828,5	731	881
925	960	922,2	962,8	916,25	968,75	855	1 030
1 805 (see note)	1 880	1 799,0	1 886,0	1 786,25	1 898,75	1 665	2 030
2 110	2 170	2 105,2	2 174,8	2 095,0	2 185,0	1 990	2 290
2 570 (see note)	2 620	2 566,0	2 624,0	2 557,5	2 632,5	2 470	2 720
2 620 (see note)	2 690	2 614,4	2 695,6	2 602,5	2 707,5	2 480	2 830
NOTE: Implementation of this operating band in a NCU is not mandatory according to the EC Decision [i.4].							

4.2.5.3.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 5.2.5.1 shall be carried out.

4.2.5.4 NCU spurious emissions

4.2.5.4.1 Definition

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

The transmitter spurious emission limits shall apply from 9 kHz to 12,75 GHz, excluding the frequency range from 10 MHz below the lowest frequency of the downlink operating band up to 10 MHz above the highest frequency of the downlink operating band. For the NCU this exclusion shall apply for each supported operating band. For the highest operating band of the NCU, the upper frequency limit is higher than 12,75 GHz.

The requirements shall apply whatever the type of transmitter considered. It shall apply for all supported transmission modes. Unless otherwise stated, all requirements are measured as mean power (RMS).

4.2.5.4.2 Limits

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the limits in table 4.2.5.4.2-1.

Table 4.2.5.4.2-1: NCU Spurious emissions limits

Frequency range	Maximum Level	Measurement Bandwidth	Note
9 kHz ↔ 150 kHz	-36 dBm	1 kHz	Note 1
150 kHz ↔ 30 MHz	-36 dBm	10 kHz	Note 1
30 MHz ↔ 1 GHz	-36 dBm	100 kHz	Note 1
1 GHz ↔ 12,75 GHz	-30 dBm	1 MHz	Note 2
NOTE 1: Bandwidth as in CEPT/ERC/REC 74-01 [i.5], section 4.1. NOTE 2: Bandwidth as in CEPT/ERC/REC 74-01 [i.5], section 4.1. Upper frequency as in CEPT/ERC/REC 74-01 [i.5], section 2.5, table 1.			

4.2.5.4.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 5.2.5.2 shall be carried out.

4.2.6 MCOBA system performance

4.2.6.1 MCOBA Unwanted emissions in the out-of-band domain

4.2.6.1.1 Definition

Unwanted emissions in the out-of-band domain are defined as the unwanted emissions outside the channel bandwidth resulting from the modulation process and non-linearity of the power amplifier in the transmitter and exclude the spurious emissions.

4.2.6.1.2 Limits

Out-of-band emission power spectral density measured in 100 kHz bandwidth shall be attenuated relative to the maximum power spectral density in each operating frequency band by the minimum attenuation values and for the frequency bands in table 4.2.6.1.2-1.

Table 4.2.6.1.2-1: Frequency parameters

		6 dB minimum attenuation		25 dB minimum attenuation		45 dB minimum attenuation	
Lower band limit f1 (MHz)	**Upper band limit f2 (MHz)**	**Lower band limit fc - Bw × 58 % (MHz)**	**Upper band limit fc + Bw × 58 % (MHz)**	**Lower band limit fc - Bw × 75 % (MHz)**	**Upper band limit fc + Bw × 75 % (MHz)**	**Lower band limit fc - Bw × 250 % (MHz)**	**Upper band limit fc + Bw × 250 % (MHz)**
460 (see note)	470	459,2	470,8	457,5	472,5	440	490
791 (see note)	821	788,6	823,4	783,5	828,5	731	881
925	960	922,2	962,8	916,25	968,75	855	1 030
1 805 (see note)	1 880	1 799,0	1 886,0	1 786,25	1 898,75	1 665	2 030
2 110	2 170	2 105,2	2 174,8	2 095,0	2 185,0	1 990	2 290
2 570 (see note)	2 620	2 566,0	2 624,0	2 557,5	2 632,5	2 470	2 720
2 620 (see note)	2 690	2 614,4	2 695,6	2 602,5	2 707,5	2 480	2 830
NOTE: Implementation of this operating band in a NCU is not mandatory according to the EC decision [i.4].							

4.2.6.1.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 5.2.5.1 shall be carried out.

4.2.6.2 MCOBA Unwanted emissions in the spurious domain

4.2.6.2.1 Definition

Unwanted emissions in the spurious domain are emissions at frequencies, other than those of the transmitter carrier and sidebands associated with normal modulation at the adjacent frequencies.

4.2.6.2.2 Limits

The maximum power shall not exceed:

1) when the system is in standby state:
   - -57 dBm for 30 MHz ≤ f ≤ 1 GHz in 100 kHz bandwidth;
   - -47 dBm for 1 GHz < f ≤ 12,75 GHz in 1 MHz bandwidth;
2) when the system is in active state:
   - -36 dBm for 30 MHz ≤ f ≤ 1 GHz in 100 kHz bandwidth;
   - -30 dBm for 1 GHz < f ≤ 12,75 GHz in 1 MHz bandwidth.

NOTE: The frequency boundary and the detailed transitions of the limits between the requirement for out-of-band emissions and spectrum emissions are based on CEPT/ERC/REC 74-01 [i.5].

4.2.6.2.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 5.2.5.2 shall be carried out.

4.2.6.3 MCOBA Cessation of emission

4.2.6.3.1 Definition

When the MCOBA system is in the active state and a condition to the altitude and the geographical position of the aircraft requiring cessation of emissions occurs, the MCOBA system shall automatically cease transmissions and enter into the standby state.

4.2.6.3.2 Specification

When in the active state a condition to the altitude and the geographical position of the aircraft requiring cessation of emissions occurs, the MCOBA system shall cease transmissions and shall enter the standby state. An example is shown in figure C.6-1.

Additionally, the OBTS shall enter the standby state, if the functionality of the MCOBA service is intentionally deactivated.

4.2.6.3.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 5.2.5.3 shall be carried out.

4.2.7 NR-OBTS performance

4.2.7.1 Conformance compliance

The following limitations, from EC Decision 2022/2324/EU [i.12] apply:

- Antenna system: non-AAS.
- Frequency band: n3 (1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz and 1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz).

4.2.7.2 NR-OBTS operating band unwanted emissions

4.2.7.2.1 Definition and applicability

Unwanted emissions consist of out-of-band emissions and spurious emissions (CEPT/ERC/REC 74-01 [i.5]). Out of band emissions are emissions immediately outside the channel bandwidth resulting from the modulation process and non-linearity in the transmitter but excluding spurious emissions. The out-of-band emissions requirement for the NR-OBTS transmitter is specified both in terms of Adjacent Channel Leakage power Ratio (ACLR) and Operating band unwanted emissions.

The Operating Band Unwanted Emission (OBUE) limits are defined from 10 MHz below the lowest frequency of the supported downlink *operating band* up to 10 MHz above the highest frequency of the supported downlink *operating band* (see table 1-1).

The requirements shall apply whatever the type of transmitter considered and for all supported transmission modes. In addition, for a BS operating in *non-contiguous spectrum*, the requirements apply inside any *sub-block* gap.

4.2.7.2.2 Limits

The limits for the NR-OBTS operating band unwanted emissions shall conform to the limits in clause 4.3.2.2 of ETSI EN 301 908-24 [14] for the indicated NR-OBTS class for operating band n3 and for single-band operation.

4.2.7.2.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 5.3.2 of ETSI EN 301 908-24 [14] shall be carried out.

4.2.7.3 NR-OBTS Adjacent Channel Leakage power Ratio (ACLR)

4.2.7.3.1 Definition

Unwanted emissions consist of out-of-band emissions and spurious emissions (CEPT/ERC/REC 74-01 [i.5]). Out of band emissions are emissions immediately outside the channel bandwidth resulting from the modulation process and non-linearity in the transmitter but excluding spurious emissions. The out-of-band emissions requirement for the NR-OBTS transmitter is specified both in terms of Adjacent Channel Leakage power Ratio (ACLR) and Operating band unwanted emissions.

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

The ACLR definition and applicability is described in clause 4.3.3.1 of ETSI EN 301 908-24 [14].

4.2.7.3.2 Limits

4.2.7.3.2.1 Absolute Limits

The filtered mean power centred on an adjacent channel frequency shall not exceed the absolute basic limit of -32 dBm/MHz.

4.2.7.3.2.2 Relative limits

The limits for the NR-OBTS ACLR shall conform to the limits in tables 4.3.3.2.3-1 and 4.3.3.2.3-2 in clause 4.3.3.2.3 of ETSI EN 301 908-24 [14] for NR-OBTS operated in contiguous or non-contiguous paired spectrum, respectively.

4.2.7.3.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 5.3.3 of ETSI EN 301 908-24 [14] shall be carried out.

4.2.7.4 NR-OBTS transmitter spurious emissions

4.2.7.4.1 Definition

Unwanted emissions consist of out-of-band emissions and spurious emissions (CEPT/ERC/REC 74-01 [i.5]). 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 NR-OBTS antenna connector.

The transmitter spurious emission limits shall apply from 9 kHz to 12,75 GHz, excluding the frequency range from 10 MHz below the lowest frequency of the downlink operating band up to 10 MHz above the highest frequency of the downlink operating band (see table 1-1).

The requirements shall apply whatever the type of transmitter considered (single carrier or multi-carrier). It applies for all supported transmission modes.

All limits are expressed as mean power (RMS). Emissions are measured at the transmit antenna connector.

4.2.7.4.2 Limits

4.2.7.4.2.1 Spurious emissions

The limits for the NR-OBTS transmitter spurious emissions shall conform to the limits in table 4.3.4.2.1-1 in clause 4.3.4.2.1 of ETSI EN 301 908-24 [14].

4.2.7.4.2.2 Co existence with other systems

For the protection of other systems the NR-OBTS transmitter spurious emissions shall conform to the limits in table 4.3.4.2.3-1 in clause 4.3.4.2.3-1 of ETSI EN 301 908-24 [14].

4.2.7.4.2.3 Protection of the NR-OBTS receiver

For protecting the NR-OBTS receiver or the receiver of a different BS from being desensitized by emissions from the NR-OBTS transmitter, the power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the limits in table 4.3.4.2.2-1 in clause 4.3.4.2.2 of ETSI EN 301 908-24 [14] for the applicable power class.

4.2.7.4.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 5.3.4 of ETSI EN 301 908-24 [14] shall be carried out.

4.2.7.5 NR-OBTS output power

4.2.7.5.1 Definition

This is an output power accuracy requirement which is defined in clause 4.3.5.1 of ETSI EN 301 908-24 [14].

4.2.7.5.2 Limits

The limits for the variation in NR-OBTS output power shall conform to the limits for carrier frequency $f \leq 3{,}0$ GHz in clause 4.3.5.2 of ETSI EN 301 908-24 [14].

4.2.7.5.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 5.3.5 of ETSI EN 301 908-24 [14] shall be carried out.

4.2.7.6 NR-OBTS transmit intermodulation

4.2.7.6.1 Definition

The transmitter intermodulation requirement 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 requirement shall apply during the transmitter ON period and the transmitter transient period.

The transmitter intermodulation level is the power of the intermodulation products when an interfering signal is injected into the antenna connector.

4.2.7.6.2 Limits

The limits for the NR-OBTS transmitter intermodulation shall conform to the limits in clause 4.3.6.2 of ETSI EN 301 908-24 [14].

4.2.7.6.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 5.3.6 of ETSI EN 301 908-24 [14] shall be carried out.

4.2.7.7 NR-OBTS receiver spurious emissions

4.2.7.7.1 Definition

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

For FDD NR-OBTS with common RX and TX antenna port, the transmitter spurious emission limits as specified in clause 4.2.7.4, apply.

4.2.7.7.2 Limits

The limits for the NR-OBTS receiver spurious emissions shall conform to the limits in clause 4.3.7.2 of ETSI EN 301 908-24 [14].

4.2.7.7.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 5.3.7 of ETSI EN 301 908-24 [14].

4.2.7.8 NR-OBTS blocking characteristics

4.2.7.8.1 Definition

The blocking characteristics are a measure of the receiver's ability to receive a wanted signal at its assigned channel in the presence of an unwanted interferer, which is either an NR signal for in-band blocking or a CW signal for out-of-band blocking.

4.2.7.8.2 Limits

The limits for the NR-OBTS in-band blocking characteristics shall conform to the limits in clause 4.3.8.2 of ETSI EN 301 908-24 [14] for the applicable power class.

The limits for the NR-OBTS out-of-band blocking characteristics shall conform to the limits in clause 4.3.9.2 of ETSI EN 301 908-24 [14] for the applicable power class.

4.2.7.8.3 Conformance

Conformance tests of in-band blocking are described in clause 5.3.8 of ETSI EN 301 908-24 [14].

Conformance tests of out-of-band blocking described in clause 5.3.9 of ETSI EN 301 908-24 [14] shall be carried out.

4.2.7.9 NR-OBTS receiver intermodulation characteristics

4.2.7.9.1 Definition

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

4.2.7.9.2 Limits

The limits for the NR-OBTS receiver intermodulation characteristics shall conform to the limits in clause 4.3.10.2 of ETSI EN 301 908-24 [14] for the applicable power class.

4.2.7.9.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 5.3.10 of ETSI EN 301 908-24 [14] shall be carried out.

4.2.7.10 NR-OBTS Adjacent Channel Selectivity (ACS) and narrow-band blocking

4.2.7.10.1 Definition

Adjacent Channel Selectivity (ACS) and narrow-band blocking are measures of the receiver's ability to receive a wanted signal at its assigned channel frequency in the presence of an adjacent channel signal with a specified centre frequency offset of the interfering signal to the channel edge of a victim system.

4.2.7.10.2 Limits

The limits for the NR-OBTS blocking characteristics shall conform to the limits in clause 4.3.11.2 of ETSI EN 301 908-24 [14] for the applicable power class.

4.2.7.10.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 5.3.11 of ETSI EN 301 908-24 [14] shall be carried out.

4.2.7.11 NR-OBTS controlled UE RF power

4.2.7.11.1 Definition

According to EC Decision 2022/2324/EU [i.12], the NR-OBTS, while in operation, shall limit the transmit power of all NR UEs transmitting in band 3 (see table 1-1) to a nominal value of 5 dBm/channel at all stages of communication.

In order to ensure that all UEs onboard the aircraft which are attached to the NR-OBTS are commanded to a maximum power level which satisfies the above maximum power limit in all states of communication, it has to be verified that the Information Element "P-MAX" in the System Information Block Type 1 (SIB 1) is broadcasted on the BCCH, i.e. via the transport channel DL-SCH and that the value for P_{max} is set accordingly.

4.2.7.11.2 Limits

The Information Element "P-MAX" according to clause 6.3.2 in ETSI TS 138 331 [16] corresponding to the parameter $P_{EMAX,c}$, as defined in clause 6.2.4 in ETSI TS 138 101-1 [15] shall be set such that the UE transmit power does not exceed 5 dBm/channel.

4.2.7.11.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 5.2.6.1 shall be carried out.

4.2.7.12 NR-OBTS reference sensitivity level

4.2.7.12.1 Definition

The reference sensitivity level $P_{REFSENS}$ is the minimum mean power received at the antenna connector at which a throughput requirement shall be met for a specified reference measurement channel.

4.2.7.12.2 Limits

The limits for the NR-OBTS reference sensitivity level shall conform to the limits in clause 4.3.12.2 of ETSI EN 301 908-24 [14] for the applicable NR BS class.

4.2.7.12.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 5.3.12 of ETSI EN 301 908-24 [14] shall be carried out.

5 Testing for compliance with technical requirements

5.1 Environmental conditions for testing

Tests defined in the present document shall be carried out at representative points within the boundary limits of the operational environmental profile defined by its intended use.

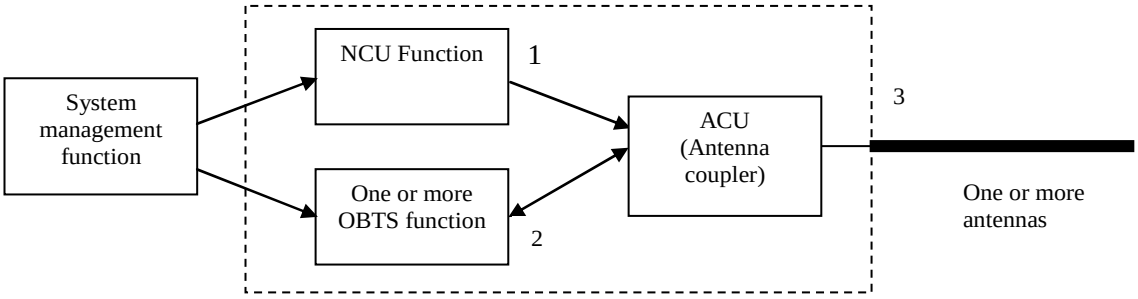
Where technical performance varies subject to environmental conditions, tests shall be carried out under a sufficient variety of environmental conditions (within the boundary limits of the operational environmental profile defined by its intended use) to give confidence of compliance for the affected technical requirements.

The environmental conditions are given in annex B.

5.2 Essential radio test suites

5.2.0 Measurement options

The tests below can be performed either at the MCOBA reference point (port 3 in figure 5.2.0-1) or at NCU and OBTS reference points (port 1 and port 2 in figure 5.2.0-1). Testing at unit reference points (1 and 2) may be applied to all tests in clause 5 except spurious emissions (clause 5.2.5.2) and out-of-band emissions (clause 5.2.5.1). If the testing is performed at reference points 1 and 2, losses in the combiner, cables and other passive components inserted between these test points and the System reference point need to be considered.

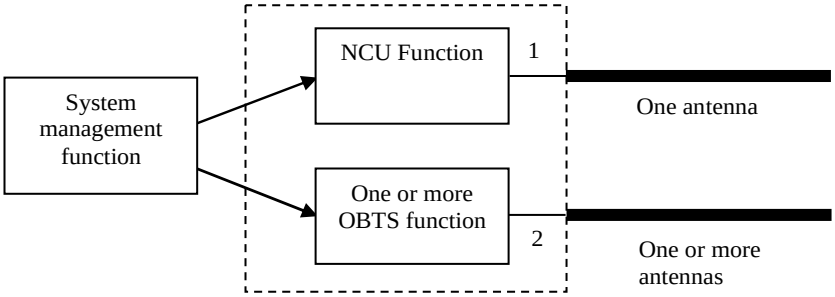


1 NCU reference point
2 OBTS reference point
3 MCOBA reference point

NOTE: The system reference points in this figure show the antenna coupler as a separate functional block. It should be noted that the antenna coupler functionality can be integrated into the NCU functional block as well as the OBTS functional block as well. This does, however, not affect the definition of the measurement reference points above.

Figure 5.2.0-1: System reference points

In an MCOBA system without an antenna coupler (figure 5.2.0-2), the tests in clause 5 are all carried out at the reference points 1 and 2, including the spurious emissions (clause 5.2.5.2) and out-of-band emissions (clause 5.2.5.1).



1 NCU reference point
2 OBTS reference point

Figure 5.2.0-2: MCOBA System reference points without antenna coupler

5.2.1 GSM-OBTS Performance

5.2.1.1 GSM-OBTS controlled UE/MS RF power

5.2.1.1.1 Test purpose

To verify that the OBTS sends the commands to the UE/MS which specify the required RF output power for initial access and dedicated mode at the lowest nominal power.

5.2.1.1.2 Methods of measurement

The measurement shall cover the following modes:

- access burst on the RACH;
- speech burst on a TCH;
- GPRS data burst;
- DTM with combined TCH and GPRS.

Equipment required:

- Base Station System Test Equipment (BSSTE);
- step attenuator.

Initial state:

The attenuator is set to 0 dB.

The MCOBA system is on standby state.

Measurement procedure:

Step 1: Connect the equipment as shown in figure 5.2.1.1.2-1.

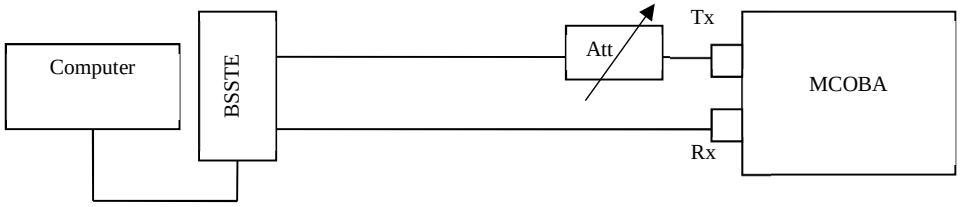


Figure 5.2.1.1.2-1: Sample measurement setup

Step 2: Set the MCOBA system into the active state.

Step 3: Initiate the procedure to attach the BSSTE to the MCOBA system; apply the appropriate procedure to ensure that all received power commands can be monitored.

Step 4: Record the value of the MS_TXPWR_MAX_CCH given by the BSSTE; If PBCCH is implemented, record the value of GPRS_MS_TXPWR_MAX_CCH as well.

Step 5: Initiate a call.

Step 6: Record the POWER LEVEL used by the BSSTE at initial access.

Step 7: Increase the attenuation by one step (i.e. 6 dB).

Step 8: Record the POWER LEVEL given by the BSSTE.

Step 9: Repeat step 7 and step 8 until the connection is lost.

Step 10: If MCOBA system supports more than one simultaneous RF channel, steps 12 to 16 are performed.

Step 11: During a call set the attenuator to 10 dB.

Step 12: Activate a second carrier with 10 dB higher output power than the used channel and initiate an intra-BSC handover.

Step 13: Record the MS_TXPWR_MAX_CCH and POWER LEVEL given by the BSSTE.

Step 14: Switch-off the second carrier and increase the attenuation to the highest value in step 10 with the call maintained.

Step 15: Repeat step 13 and step 14.

Step 16: Check that the recorded parameters are set in all cases to the values as defined in clause 4.2.2.4.2.

5.2.2 UTRA-OBTS Transmitter Performance

5.2.2.1 UTRA-OBTS controlled UE RF power

5.2.2.1.1 Test purpose

To verify that the OBTS sends the right command to the UE connected to the MCOBA system in order to ensure that the UE will set its RF output power at maximum to the specified values.

5.2.2.1.2 Methods of measurement

Test equipment required:

- Base Station System Test Equipment (BSSTE).

Initial Conditions:

- The UTRA-MCOBA system is in the standby state.
- BSSTE is in the standby state.

Measurement Procedure:

Step 1: Connect the equipment as shown in figure 5.2.2.1.2-1.

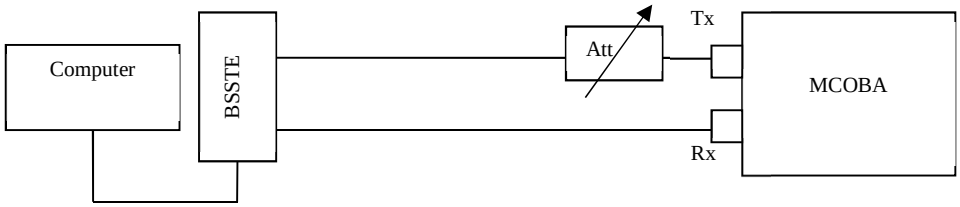


Figure 5.2.2.1.2-1: UTRA-OBTS Measurement Setup

Step 2: Set the UTRA-MCOBA system into the active state.

Step 3: Initiate the procedure to attach the BSSTE to the MCOBA system; apply the appropriate procedure to ensure that all received power commands and information elements can be monitored.

Step 4: Record the received values for Information Element UE_TXPWR_MAX_RACH and Information Element "Maximum allowed UL Tx power" provided by the BSSTE.

Step 5: Check that all the received parameter values comply with the limits defined in clause 4.2.3.11.2.

Step 6: Initiate a call.

Step 7: Record the value of Information Element "Maximum allowed UL Tx power".

Step 8: The results/recorded values shall fulfil the conditions and limits of clause 4.2.3.11.2.

NOTE: The attenuation setting of the variable step attenuator, as shown in figure 5.2.2.1.2-1, depends on the performance of the BSSTE and the TX power of the MCOBA system.

5.2.3 E-UTRA-OBTS Transmitter Performance

5.2.3.1 E-UTRA-OBTS-controlled UE RF power

5.2.3.1.1 Test Purpose

This test is to verify that the E-UTRA-OBTS provides the correct higher layer signalling to all UEs attached to the MCOBA system in order to limit their nominal RF output power in RRC_IDLE as well as in RRC_CONNECTED states (see clause 4.2.1 in ETSI TS 136 331 [12]) such that the maximum UE transmit power value P_{max} given in clause 4.2.4.11.2 for the supported E-UTRA-OBTS channel bandwidth is never exceeded.

5.2.3.1.2 Test Procedure

Test equipment required:

- Base Station System Test Equipment (BSSTE).

Initial conditions:

- The E-UTRA-MCOBA system is in standby state.

Test procedure:

Step 1: Connect the equipment as shown in figure 5.2.3.1.2-1.

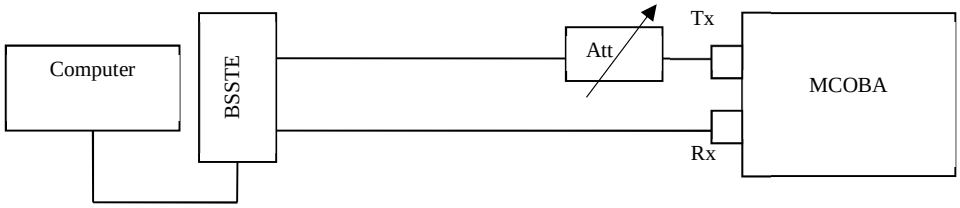


Figure 5.2.3.1.2-1: Test setup

Step 2: Set the MCOBA system into the active state.

Step 3: Initiate the procedure to set the BSSTE into RRC_IDLE state so that it acquires system information from the MCOBA system.

Step 4: Record the value of the Information Element P_{max} transmitted from the MCOBA system on the BCCH via the BCH and provided by the BSSTE.

Step 5: If the MCOBA system supports system information signalling on the BCCH via the DL-SCH, set the MCOBA system into the RCC_CONNECTED state by initiating a connection.

Step 6: If the MCOBA system supports system information signalling on the BCCH via the DL-SCH, record the value of the parameter P_{max} transmitted on the BCCH via the DL-SCH and provided by the BSSTE.

Step 7: Check that the recorded values of the parameter P_{max} comply with the limits defined in clause 4.2.4.11.2.

NOTE: The attenuation setting of the variable step attenuator as shown in figure 5.2.3.1.2-1 depends on the performance of the BSSTE and the TX power of the MCOBA system.

5.2.4 NCU Transmitter Performance

5.2.4.1 NCU maximum mean power spectral density

5.2.4.1.1 Test purpose

To verify that the power spectral density is set to a specific range according to the operating frequency band while the OBTS function is in standby state.

5.2.4.1.2 Methods of measurement

Equipment required:

- Spectrum analyser.
- 50 Ω power attenuator.

Because of several Watts of RF output power from the MCOBA system, an attenuator is recommended in order to reduce the RF power fed into the spectrum analyser. The exact attenuation value depends on the input characteristic of the spectrum analyser.

Initial state:

- The NCU shall be in standby state.

Measurement procedure:

The NCU function of the MCOBA system shall be active in all the supported frequency bands while the OBTS function is in standby state.

Step 1: Connect the spectrum analyser to the NCU output port via through a 50 Ω power attenuator.

Step 2: Set the NCU output power for each operating frequency band to the maximum permissible output supported by the NCU.

Step 3: Select one of the operating frequency bands of the NCU function to be measured (see table 5.2.4.1.2-1).

Step 4: Set the "centre" frequency of the spectrum analyser to the centre frequency of the selected operating frequency band (see table 5.2.4.1.2-1).

Step 5: Set the frequency span of the spectrum analyser according to the bandwidth of the selected operating frequency band (see table 5.2.4.1.2-1).

Step 6: Set the resolution bandwidth to 100 kHz.
Set the video bandwidth to 1 MHz or greater than the value of the resolution bandwidth.

Step 7: Activate the "rms" detector.

Step 8: Measure the power spectral density by searching the maximum power in band.

Step 9: Repeat steps 3 to 8 for all frequency bands.

Step 10: Check that the maximum mean power spectral density measurements do not exceed the limit contained in clause 4.2.3.2.2 in all cases by adding the following conversion factors to the measurement values:

- 11,0 dB for a reference bandwidth of 1,25 MHz;
- 3 dB for a reference bandwidth of 200 kHz; and
- 15,8 dB for a reference bandwidth of 3,84 MHz.

Table 5.2.4.1.2-1: Frequency Parameters

Frequency band (MHz)	Centre frequency (MHz)	Frequency span (MHz)
460 to 470 (see note)	465	10
791 to 821 (see note)	806	30
925 to 960	942,5	35
1 805 to 1 880 (see note)	1 842,5	75
2 110 to 2 170	2 140	60
2 570 to 2 620 (see note)	2 595	50
2 620 to 2 690 (see note)	2 655	70
NOTE: Implementation of this operating band in a NCU is not mandatory according to the EC decision [i.4].		

5.2.4.2 NCU power flatness

5.2.4.2.1 Test purpose

To verify that the NCU power flatness of the MCOBA system is maintained within a specified limit for each NCU frequency band while the OBTS function is in standby state.

5.2.4.2.2 Methods of measurement

Equipment required:

- Spectrum analyser.
- 50 Ω power attenuator.

Because of several Watts of RF output power from the MCOBA system, an attenuator is recommended in order to reduce the RF power fed into the spectrum analyser. The exact attenuation value depends on the input characteristic of the spectrum analyser.

Initial state:

- The NCU shall be in standby state.

Measurement procedure:

The NCU functions of the MCOBA system shall be active in all the supported frequency bands while the OBTS function is in standby state. The output power of the NCU for each operating frequency shall be set to the maximum output power.

Step 1: Connect the spectrum analyser to the NCU output port through a 50 Ω power attenuation.

Step 2: Select one of the NCU operating frequency bands to be measured (see table 5.2.4.2.2-1).

Step 3: Set the "centre" frequency of the spectrum analyser to the centre frequency of the selected frequency band (see table 5.2.4.2.2-1).

Step 4: Set the frequency span of the spectrum analyser according to the bandwidth of the selected frequency band (see table 5.2.4.2.2-1).

Step 5: Set the resolution bandwidth to 100 kHz.
In the case that the NCU only screens the UMTS bands (i.e. 900 MHz and 2 100 MHz), set the resolution bandwidth to 500 kHz.
Set the video bandwidth to 1 MHz or greater.

Step 6: Measure the minimum value within the selected frequency band.

Step 7: Measure the maximum value within the selected frequency band.

Step 8: Calculate the difference between the minimum and maximum value.

Step 9: Repeat steps 2 to 6 for the other frequency bands.

Step 10: Check that the power flatness requirement (clause 4.2.5.2.2) is satisfied in all cases.

Table 5.2.4.2.2-1: Frequency Parameters

Frequency band (MHz)	Centre frequency (MHz)	Frequency span (MHz)
460 to 470 (see note)	465	10
791 to 821 (see note)	806	30
925 to 960	942,5	35
1 805 to 1 880 (see note)	1 842,5	75
2 110 to 2 170	2 140	60
2 570 to 2 620 (see note)	2 595	50
2 620 to 2 690 (see note)	2 655	70
NOTE: Implementation of this operating band in an NCU is not mandatory according to the EC Decision [i.4].		

5.2.5 MCOBA Transmitter Performance

5.2.5.1 MCOBA Unwanted emissions in the out-of-band domain

5.2.5.1.1 Test purpose

To verify that the out-of-band emissions are below a certain limit when the output power of the NCU function is set to its maximum value.

5.2.5.1.2 Methods of measurement

5.2.5.1.2.0 Introduction

Equipment required:

- Spectrum analyser.
- 50 Ω power attenuator.

Because of several Watts of RF output power from the MCOBA system, an attenuator is recommended in order to reduce the RF power fed into the spectrum analyser. The exact attenuation value depends on the input characteristic of the spectrum analyser.

Initial state:

- The MCOBA system shall be in standby state.

5.2.5.1.2.1 Unwanted emissions in the out-of-band domain when OBTS is in standby state

Measurement procedure:

Step 1: Connect the MCOBA antenna output port to the spectrum analyser through a 50 Ω power attenuator.

Step 2: Select one of the operating frequency bands of the NCU (see table 5.2.4.2.2-1): the NCU shall be active in the selected band, while the NCU should be in standby state for all other operating frequency bands.

Step 3: Set the Resolution bandwidth (RBW) to 100 kHz.
Set the Video bandwidth (VBW) to 1 MHz or greater.

Step 4: The measurements shall be made from Fc (centre frequency) - 50 % of the frequency bandwidth to Fc (centre frequency) - 250 % of the frequency bandwidth and from Fc + 50 % of the frequency bandwidth to Fc + 250 % of the frequency bandwidth (see table 5.2.5.1.2.2-1).

Step 5: Measure the power by activating the "rms" detector.

Step 6: Repeat steps 2 to 6 for all other frequency bands.

Step 7: Check that the out-of-band emissions requirement (clause 4.2.5.3.2) is satisfied in all cases.

5.2.5.1.2.2 Unwanted emissions in the out-of-band domain when OBTS is in active state

Measurement procedure:

Step 1: Connect the MCOBA antenna output port to the spectrum analyser through a 50 Ω power attenuator.

Step 2: Activate all the operating frequency bands of the NCU (see table 5.2.5.1.2.2-1).

Step 3: Activate the OBTS at the lowest configurable GSM, UTRA or E-UTRA channel transmitting at maximum output power.

Step 4: Set the Resolution BandWidth (RBW) to 100 kHz.
Set the Video BandWidth (VBW) to 1 MHz or greater.

Step 5: The measurements shall be made from Fc (centre frequency) - 50 % of the frequency bandwidth to Fc (centre frequency) - 250 % of the frequency bandwidth and from Fc + 50 % of the frequency bandwidth to Fc + 250 % of the frequency bandwidth (see table 5.2.5.1.2.2-1).

Step 6: Measure the power by activating the "rms" detector.

Step 7: Check that the out-of-band emissions requirement (clause 4.2.5.3.2) is satisfied in all cases.

Step 8: Activate the OBTS on the highest configurable GSM, UTRA or E-UTRA channel transmitting at maximum output power.

Step 9: Repeat steps 3 to 7.

Table 5.2.5.1.2.2-1: Frequency Parameters

Frequency band (MHz)	Lower frequency band (MHz)		Upper Frequency band (MHz)	
	Fc - 50 % of BW	Fc - 250 % of BW	Fc + 50 % of BW	Fc + 250 % of BW
460 to 470 (see note)	460	440	470	490
791 to 821 (see note)	791	731	821	881
925 to 960	925	855	960	1 030
1 805 to 1 880 (see note)	1 805	1 655	1 880	2 030
2 110 to 2 170	2 110	1 990	2 170	2 290
2 570 to 2 620 (see note)	2 570	2 470	2 620	2 720
2 620 to 2 690 (see note)	2 620	2 480	2 690	2 830
NOTE: Implementation of this operating band in an NCU is not mandatory according to the EC decision [i.4].				

5.2.5.2 MCOBA Unwanted emissions in the spurious domain

5.2.5.2.1 Test purpose

To verify that the MCOBA system does not cause spurious emissions above defined limits in both standby and active states.

5.2.5.2.2 Methods of measurement

5.2.5.2.2.0 Introduction

Equipment required:

- Spectrum analyser.
- 50 Ω power attenuator.
- Variable filter (optional).

Because of several Watts of RF output power from the MCOBA system, an attenuator is recommended in order to reduce the RF power fed into the spectrum analyser. The exact attenuation value depends on the input characteristic of the spectrum analyser.

Initial state:

- The MCOBA system shall be in standby state.

5.2.5.2.2.1 Unwanted emissions in the spurious domain when the system is in standby state

Measurement procedure:

Step 1: Connect the MCOBA antenna output port to the spectrum analyser through a 50 Ω power attenuator.

Step 2: Enable transmitting with its maximum output power.

Step 3: Set the MCOBA system to standby state.

Step 4: Check that the MCOBA system does not transmit in any of the operating frequency bands.

Step 5: Set the Resolution BandWidth (RBW) to 100 kHz for frequencies below 1 GHz; otherwise, set the Resolution BandWidth (RBW) to 1 MHz.
Set the Video BandWidth (VBW) to 1 MHz or greater.

Step 6: Measure the spurious emissions by activating the quasi peak detector for frequencies below 1 GHz, and the peak detector for frequencies above 1 GHz.

Step 7: Check that the spurious emissions requirements (clause 4.2.5.4.2) are satisfied for the frequency range in question.

5.2.5.2.2.2 Unwanted emissions in the spurious domain when system is in active state

Measurement procedure:

Step 1: Connect the MCOBA antenna output port to the spectrum analyser input through to a 50 Ω power attenuator and if necessary, an appropriate filter to avoid overloading of the spectrum analyser.

Step 2: Activate all the MCOBA operating frequency bands.

Step 3: The detecting device shall be configured as defined in table 5.2.5.2.2.2-1. The video bandwidth shall be configured to 1 MHz or greater.

Step 4: Measure the power by activating the quasi-peak detector below 1 GHz and the peak detector above 1 GHz.

Step 5: Check that the spurious emissions requirement (clause 4.2.5.4.2) is satisfied in all cases.

Table 5.2.5.2.2.2-1: Spurious emissions measurements outside the MCOBA transmit bands

From frequency	To frequency	Resolution bandwidth
30 MHz	440 MHz	100 kHz
490 MHz	716 MHz	100 kHz
1 030 MHz	1 655 MHz	1 MHz
2 290 MHz	2 445 MHz	1 MHz
2 865 MHz	12,75 GHz	1 MHz

5.2.5.3 MCOBA Cessation of emissions

5.2.5.3.1 Test purpose

To verify that the MCOBA system ceases emissions as described in figure C.6-1 and enters into the standby state when a condition requiring cessation of emissions occurs. The tests shall confirm that transmission cease:

i) when an MCOBA system is in a geographical position where emissions are prohibited, and both OBTS and NCU enter automatically the standby state;

ii) when an MCOBA system is at an altitude (Above Ground Level, AGL) where emissions are prohibited, and both OBTS and NCU enter automatically the standby state.

5.2.5.3.2 Methods of measurement

Equipment required:

- Spectrum analyser.
- 50 Ω power attenuator.
- STE.

Because of several Watts of RF output power from the MCOBA system, an attenuator is recommended in order to reduce the RF power fed into the spectrum analyser. The exact attenuation value depends on the input characteristic of the spectrum analyser.

Initial state:

- The MCOBA system shall be on standby state.

Measurement procedure:

Geographical position where to cease emissions:

Step 1: Connect the MCOBA antenna output port to the spectrum analyser through the 50 Ω power attenuator.

Step 2: Connect the STE to the MCOBA system

Step 3: Set the MCOBA system into the transmission state.

Step 4: Initiate a condition requiring cessation of emissions by the STE, which simulates the geographical location of the aircraft.

Step 5: Check that the MCOBA system enters into the standby state in a controlled manner as represented in the state diagram in figure C.6-1.

Altitude (AGL) where to cease emissions:

Step 1: Connect the MCOBA antenna output port to the spectrum analyser through the 50 Ω power attenuator.

Step 2: Connect the STE to the MCOBA system.

Step 3: Set the MCOBA system into the transmission state.

Step 4: Initiate a condition requiring cessation of emission by the STE, which simulates the altitude of the aircraft.

Step 5: Check that the MCOBA system enters into the standby state in a controlled manner as represented in the state diagram in figure C.6-1.

5.2.6 NR-OBTS Transmitter Performance

5.2.6.1 NR-OBTS-controlled UE RF power

5.2.6.1.1 Test Purpose

This test is to verify that the NR-OBTS provides the correct higher layer signalling to all UEs attached to the MCOBA system in order to limit their nominal RF output power in the cell such that the maximum UE transmit power value "P-MAX" given in clause 4.2.7.11.2 for the supported NR-OBTS channel bandwidth is never exceeded.

5.2.6.1.2 Test Procedure

Test equipment required:

- Base Station System Test Equipment (BSSTE).

Initial conditions:

- The NR-MCOBA system is in standby state.

Test procedure:

Step 1: Connect the equipment as shown in figure 5.2.6.1.2-1.

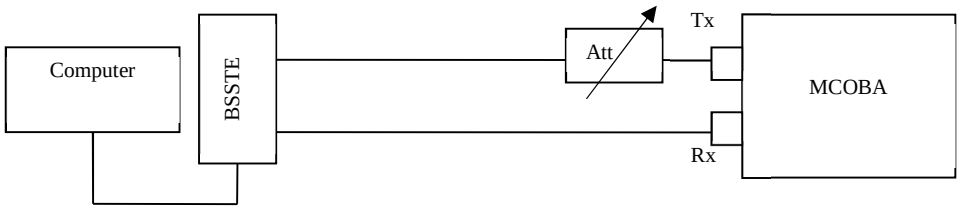


Figure 5.2.6.1.2-1: Test setup

Step 2: Set the MCOBA system into the active state.

Step 3: Initiate the procedure to set the BSSTE into RRC_IDLE state so that it acquires system information from the MCOBA system.

Step 4: Record the value of the Information Element "P-MAX" from the serving cell information transmitted from the MCOBA system on the BCCH and obtained by the BSSTE.

Step 5: Check that the recorded values of the parameter "P-MAX" comply with the limits defined in clause 4.2.7.11.2.

NOTE: The attenuation setting of the variable step attenuator, as shown in figure 5.2.6.1.2-1, depends on the performance of the BSSTE and the TX power of the MCOBA system.

Annex A (informative): Relationship between the present document and the essential requirements of Directive 2014/53/EU

The present document has been prepared under the Commission's standardisation request C(2015) 5376 final [i.10] to provide one voluntary means of conforming to the essential requirements of Directive 2014/53/EU on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of radio equipment and repealing Directive 1999/5/EC [i.1].

Once the present document is cited in the Official Journal of the European Union under that Directive, compliance with the normative clauses of the present document given in table A-1 confers, within the limits of the scope of the present document, a presumption of conformity with the corresponding essential requirements of that Directive and associated EFTA regulations.

Table A-1: Relationship between the present document and the essential requirements of Directive 2014/53/EU

Harmonised Standard ETSI EN 302 480					
Requirement				Requirement Conditionality	
No	Description	Essential requirements of Directive	Clause(s) of the present document	U/C	Condition
1	GSM-OBTS maximum output power	3.2	4.2.2.1	U	
2	GSM-OBTS output RF spectrum	3.2	4.2.2.2	U	
3	GSM-OBTS radio frequency tolerance	3.2	4.2.2.3	U	
4	GSM-OBTS controlled MS RF power	3.2	4.2.2.4	U	
5	GSM-OBTS reference sensitivity level	3.2	4.2.2.5	U	
6	GSM-OBTS unwanted emissions in the spurious domain	3.2	4.2.2.6	U	
7	UTRA-OBTS Spectrum Mask	3.2	4.2.3.2	U	
8	UTRA-OBTS Adjacent Channel Leakage power Ratio (ACLR)	3.2	4.2.3.3	U	
9	UTRA-OBTS Transmitter spurious emissions	3.2	4.2.3.4	U	
10	UTRA-OBTS maximum output power	3.2	4.2.3.5	U	
11	UTRA-OBTS Transmit intermodulation	3.2	4.2.3.6	U	
12	UTRA-OBTS Receiver spurious emissions	3.2	4.2.3.7	U	
13	UTRA-OBTS Blocking characteristics	3.2	4.2.3.8	U	
14	UTRA-OBTS Receiver intermodulation characteristics	3.2	4.2.3.9	U	
15	UTRA-OBTS Receiver adjacent channel selectivity	3.2	4.2.3.10	U	
16	UTRA-OBTS controlled UE RF power	3.2	4.2.3.11	U	
17	UTRA-OBTS reference sensitivity level	3.2	4.2.3.12	U	
18	E-UTRA-OBTS operating band unwanted emissions	3.2	4.2.4.2	U	
19	E-UTRA-OBTS Adjacent Channel Leakage power Ratio (ACLR)	3.2	4.2.4.3	U	
20	E-UTRA-OBTS transmitter spurious emissions	3.2	4.2.4.4	U	
21	E-UTRA-OBTS maximum output power	3.2	4.2.4.5	U	
22	E-UTRA-OBTS transmit intermodulation	3.2	4.2.4.6	U	
23	E-UTRA-OBTS receiver spurious emissions	3.2	4.2.4.7	U	
24	E-UTRA-OBTS Blocking characteristics	3.2	4.2.4.8	U	

Harmonised Standard ETSI EN 302 480					
Requirement				Requirement Conditionality	
No	Description	Essential requirements of Directive	Clause(s) of the present document	U/C	Condition
25	E-UTRA-OBTS receiver intermodulation characteristics	3.2	4.2.4.9	U	
26	E-UTRA-OBTS Adjacent Channel Selectivity (ACS) and narrow-band blocking	3.2	4.2.4.10	U	
27	E-UTRA-OBTS controlled UE RF power	3.2	4.2.4.11	U	
28	E-UTRA-OBTS reference sensitivity level	3.2	4.2.4.12	U	
29	NCU maximum mean power spectral density	3.2	4.2.5.1	U	
30	NCU power flatness	3.2	4.2.5.2	U	
31	NCU out-of-band emissions	3.2	4.2.5.3	U	
32	NCU spurious emissions	3.2	4.2.5.4	U	
33	MCOBA Unwanted emissions in the out-of-band domain	3.2	4.2.6.1	U	
34	MCOBA Unwanted emissions in the spurious domain	3.2	4.2.6.2	U	
35	MCOBA Cessation of emission	3.2	4.2.6.3	U	
36	NR-OBTS operating band unwanted emissions	3.2	4.2.7.2	U	
37	NR-OBTS Adjacent Channel Leakage power Ratio (ACLR)	3.2	4.2.7.3	U	
38	NR-OBTS transmitter spurious emissions	3.2	4.2.7.4	U	
39	NR-OBTS output power	3.2	4.2.7.5	U	
40	NR-OBTS transmit intermodulation	3.2	4.2.7.6	U	
41	NR-OBTS receiver spurious emissions	3.2	4.2.7.7	U	
42	NR-OBTS Blocking characteristics	3.2	4.2.7.8	U	
43	NR-OBTS receiver intermodulation characteristics	3.2	4.2.7.9	U	
44	NR-OBTS Adjacent Channel Selectivity (ACS) and narrow-band blocking	3.2	4.2.7.10	U	
45	NR-OBTS controlled UE RF power	3.2	4.2.7.11	U	
46	NR-OBTS reference sensitivity level	3.2	4.2.7.12	U	

Key to columns:

Requirement:

No A unique identifier for one row of the table which may be used to identify a requirement.

Description A textual reference to the requirement.

Essential requirements of Directive

Identification of article(s) defining the requirement in the Directive.

Clause(s) of the present document

Identification of clause(s) defining the requirement in the present document unless another document is referenced explicitly.

Requirement Conditionality:

U/C Indicates whether the requirement is unconditionally applicable (U) or is conditional upon the class of the equipment (C).

Condition Explains the conditions when the requirement is or is not applicable for a requirement which is classified "conditional".

Presumption of conformity stays valid only as long as a reference to the present document is maintained in the list published in the Official Journal of the European Union. Users of the present document should consult frequently the latest list published in the Official Journal of the European Union.

Other Union legislation may be applicable to the product(s) falling within the scope of the present document.

As the NCU is only transmitting and not receiving, there are no receiver essential requirements applicable and have therefore been omitted in the essential requirements for the NCU. The key functionality of the NCU is to raise the noise floor in the aircraft. Hence, other receiver requirements for the OBTS (receiver dynamic range, reciprocal mixing) have been omitted, since there is no meaningful applicability in the context of an intentionally raised noise floor.

Annex B (normative): Environmental conditions

B.1 General

The present annex specifies the environmental conditions under which the relevant requirements of the present document shall be fulfilled.

B.2 Environmental conformance requirements

Testing under aircraft specific environmental and EMC conditions will be undertaken by manufacturers according to the requirements of EUROCAE ED-14G [i.7], and need not be repeated as it is not a requirement of the present document.

B.3 Environmental test conditions

The MCOBA equipment may be subject to different environmental and EMC conditions and is required to maintain its performance in accordance with the present document under all environmental circumstances for the Equipment Categories applicable to them. Tests specified in the present document shall be maintained within the following range of environmental conditions:

temperature: +15 °C to +35 °C;

relative humidity: ≤ 85 %;

pressure: 840 hPa to 1 070 hPa (equivalent to +1 525 m to -460 m altitude).

The power supply shall be set as follows:

DC Voltage: 28 V

AC Voltage: 115 V / 400 Hz

Further explanations of the tolerances of the test conditions are described in EUROCAE ED-14G [i.7].

Annex C (informative): System Description

C.1 High level System Description

The MCOBA system comprises of an Onboard BTS (OBTS) and a Network Control Unit (NCU). These are connected to a dedicated antenna system. The whole system is then connected to the ground network via a satellite link. Figure C.1-1 represents the high level system description.

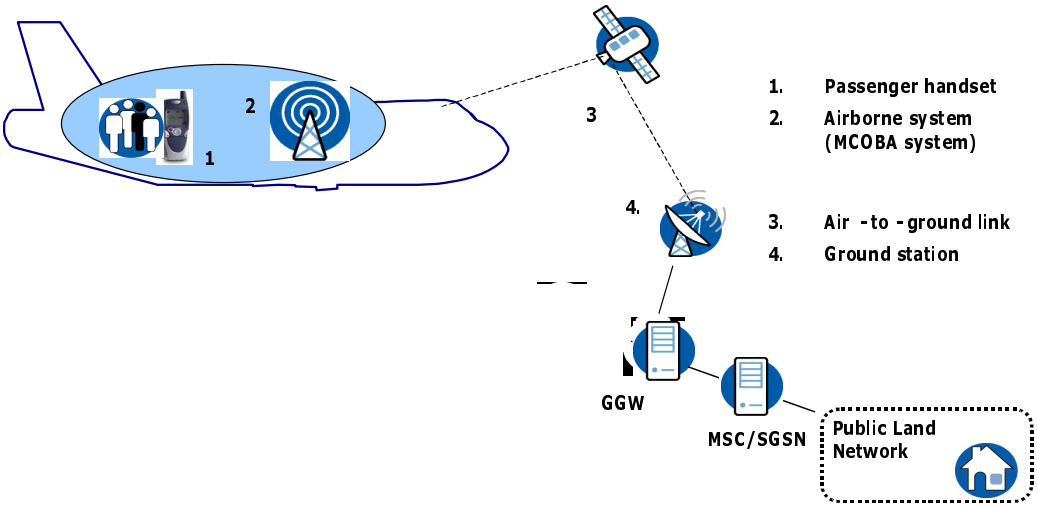
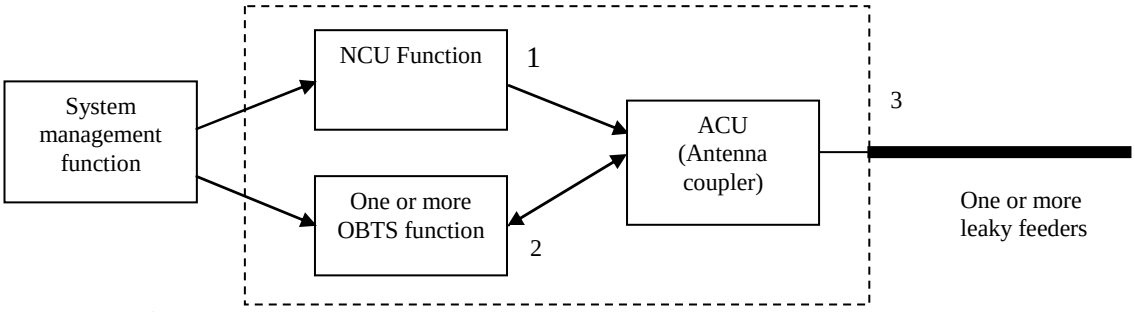


Figure C.1-1: Overview of the MCOBA system and associated transmission components

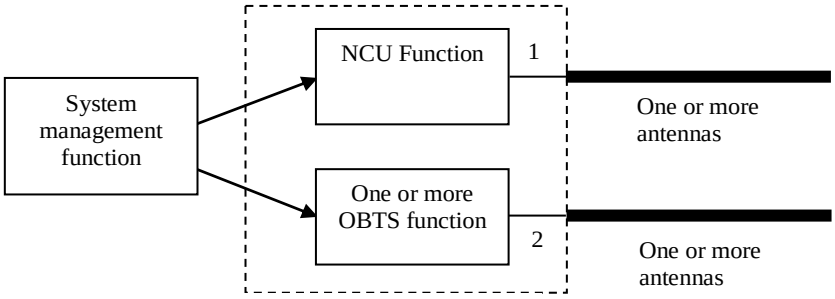
The scope of the present document covers the onboard elements; OBTS and NCU only.

Figure C.1-2 and figure C.1-3 represent the functional organization of the MCOBA systems, and the essential conformance tests in the present document applies to the functions in the dotted box. Figure C.1-2 depicts a MCOBA system with a single antenna system where the NCU signal is combined with the OBTS signal, while figure C.1-3 depicts a dedicated antenna system for the NCU signal. The MCOBA system comprise of the System Management function, NCU function, OBTS function and optionally the Antenna Coupling Unit (ACU). The system may comprise of one or more NCUs, OBTSs and ACUs.



1 NCU reference point
2 OBTS reference point
3 MCOBA reference point

Figure C.1-2: System description for a combined NCU and OBTS signal output



1 NCU reference point
2 OBTS reference point

Figure C.1-3: System description for a standalone NCU signal output

C.2 OBTS

The OBTS establishes the communication access to the UE in the aircraft and supports all necessary system features such as radio access and radio resource management.

The OBTS has the following characteristics:

- Support of GSM and/or UMTS and/or LTE and/or NR 5G services.
- Operates in the 1 800 MHz frequency band for GSM and LTE and NR 5G services and in the 2 100 MHz band for UMTS services.
- Operates at a sufficient margin over the NCU level.
- Ensures that an UE communicating with the OBTS transmits at the nominal minimum power level.

C.3 RF Screening

Onboard aircraft mobile terminals are prevented from attempting to access networks on the ground. This could be done:

- By passive means e.g. through RF shielding of the aircraft fuselage to further attenuate the signal entering and leaving the fuselage.
- By the inclusion of a Network Control Unit (NCU), which raises the noise floor inside the cabin in mobile receive bands by transmitting a broadband signal within those operating frequency bands.

These methods can be combined to minimize the active NCU power level.

The RF Screening will cover the appropriate frequency ranges, the frequency bands of which are as listed in table C.3-1.

Table C.3-1: Frequency bands

Frequency bands
460 MHz to 470 MHz
791 MHz to 821 MHz
925 MHz to 960 MHz
1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz
2 110 MHz to 2 170 MHz
2 570 MHz to 2 620 MHz
2 620 MHz to 2 690 MHz

NOTE: Any NCU will only be operational above the minimum height above the ground at which the system is permitted to be operated.

C.4 Dedicated antenna system

In most cases, transmission of the signals is distributed in the cabin by a leaky cable antenna system. This leaky cable is specially designed for use onboard aircraft. The leaky cable RF characteristics can be defined by the following parameters:

- Method of transmission.
- Insertion loss.
- Coupling loss.

In case of an antenna system based on discrete antennas, the following parameters have to be defined:

- Antenna Gain.
- Polarization of the antenna(s).
- Horizontal and vertical antenna diagram.

C.5 Dedicated antenna installation

Transmission of the signals distributed in the cabin may be affected by the type of installation used. The characteristics for the dedicated installation type are defined by the following parameters:

- Number of antennas in use.
- Length of cable(s) in case of leaky lines and position of antennas in case of dedicated antennas.
- Required radial coverage.
- Placement of the installation.
- Additional characteristics of installation.

C.6 MCOBA system states

Figure C.6-1 represents the state diagram of the MCOBA system.

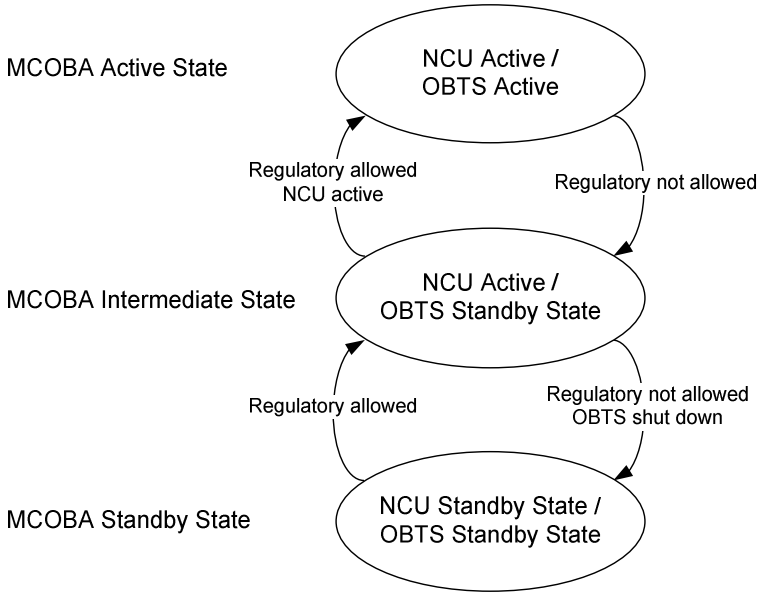


Figure C.6-1: State diagram of an MCOBA system which includes an NCU

When the NCU function of the MCOBA system is in NCU Active state the Transmitter of the NCU is transmitting, whereas when the NCU function of the MCOBA system is in NCU Standby state the Transmitter of the NCU is not transmitting (see also clause 4.2.6.3).

When the OBTS function of the MCOBA system is in OBTS Active state the Transmitter of the OBTS is transmitting, whereas when the OBTS function of the MCOBA system is in OBTS Standby state the Transmitter of the OBTS is not transmitting.

When the MCOBA system is in Active state, both the OBTS and the NCU are in Active state, whereas when the MCOBA system is in Standby state, both OBTS and NCU are in Standby state. When the MCOBA system is in Intermediate State, the NCU is in Active state and the OBTS is in Standby state. The Intermediate State is introduced to ensure a stable going-into-service of the MCOBA system with the NCU running first and the OBTS afterwards. The NCU function for the relevant frequency band(s) of the MCOBA system is allowed to enter the "Active" state after take-off or to remain in the "Active" state during the flight only when the regulatory conditions for the service operation as authorized by the regulatory administration of the country passed over are satisfied.

The OBTS function of the MCOBA system is allowed to enter the "Active" state after the take-off or to remain in the "Active" state during the flight only when the regulatory condition for the service operation as authorized by the regulatory administration of the country passed over are satisfied and proper NCU initialization has been reached.

The OBTS function of the MCOBA system enters the "Standby" state:

- when the aircraft reaches the regulatory condition as authorized by the regulatory authority of the country/countries passed over which do not allow to operate a MCOBA system; or
- if the OBTS functionality of the MCOBA service is intentionally deactivated.

The NCU function of the MCOBA system enters the "Standby" state:

- when the aircraft reaches the regulatory condition as authorized by the regulatory authority of the country/countries passed over which do not allow to operate a MCOBA system.

It is ensured by mobile operator and/or airline operator that all user equipment radio functionality has been deactivated at the time the NCU function enters the "Standby" state.

The evaluation of the regulatory condition is outside of this MCOBA system defined here, and given as input trigger to the MCOBA system shown above. This includes e.g. the evaluation of the 3 000 m above ground requirement defined in Commission Decision 2016/2317/EU [i.4].

Annex D (informative): Maximum measurement uncertainty

The measurements described in the present document are based on the following assumptions:

- the measured value related to the corresponding limit is used to decide whether an equipment meets the requirements of the present document;
- the value of the measurement uncertainty for the measurement of each parameter is included in the test report.

Table D-1 shows the recommended values for the maximum measurement uncertainty figures.

Table D-1: Maximum measurement uncertainty

Parameter	Conditions	Uncertainty
Temperature		±1 K
Humidity		±5 %
Radio Frequency		±1 x 10^{-7}
Conducted power		±0,75 dB
OBTS output power		±2 dB
OBTS spectrum due to modulation and wideband noise		±2 dB
OBTS spectrum due to switching transients		±1,5 dB
OBTS reference sensitivity level		±3 dB
OBTS spurious emissions from the receiver antenna connector		±3 dB
NCU mean power spectral density		±3 dB
NCU power flatness		±3 dB
MCOBA out-of-band emissions		±3 dB
MCOBA transmitter spurious emissions		±3 dB
Adjacent Channel Leakage power Ratio (ACLR)	ACLR BW ≤ 20 MHz BW > 20 MHz ACLR absolute power f ≤ 3,0 GHz 3,0 GHz < f ≤ 4,2 GHz	 ±0,8 dB ±1,2 dB ±2,0 dB ±2,5 dB
Transmitter spurious emissions	For general requirements: f ≤ 2,2 GHz 2,2 GHz < f ≤ 4 GHz 4 GHz < f < 19 GHz For co-existence requirements for > -60 dBm: f ≤ 3,0 GHz 3,0 GHz < f ≤ 4,2 GHz for ≤ -60 dBm: f ≤ 3,0 GHz 3,0 GHz < f ≤ 4,2 GHz For protection of the BS receiver	 ±1,5 dB ±2,0 dB ±4,0 dB ±2,0 dB ±2,5 dB ±3,0 dB ±3,5 dB ±3,0 dB
Transmit intermodulation	For spectrum emissions mask For ACLR For "Spurious emissions": f ≤ 2,2 GHz 2,2 GHz < f ≤ 4 GHz f > 4 GHz For co-existence requirements Interference signal	±2,5 dB ±2,2 dB ±2,5 dB ±2,8 dB ±4,5 dB ±2,8 dB ±1,0 dB

Annex E (informative): Selection of receiver parameters

E.0 Introduction

Receiver parameters under article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU [i.1] listed in ETSI EG 203 336 v1.2.1 [i.2] are analysed and the parameters which are applicable to the present document are specified in respective clauses.

NOTE: In each clause in Annex C the definition of the requirement is taken from ETSI EG 203 336 v1.2.1 [i.2].

E.1 Receiver sensitivity

Receiver sensitivity is the ability to receive a wanted signal at low input signal levels while providing a pre-determined level of performance. Receiver sensitivity is specified in the present document in clauses 4.2.2.5, 4.2.3.12, 4.2.4.12 and 4.2.7.12.

E.2 Receiver co-channel rejection

Receiver co-channel rejection is a measure of the capability of a receiver to receive a wanted signal, without exceeding a given degradation, due to the presence of an unwanted signal, both signals being at the nominal frequency of the receiver.

All receiver requirements are predicated on an assumption of the ability to maintain a certain quality metric at a minimum Eb/No value. The ability of the receiver to demodulate in the presence of on-channel noise is hence tested in all receiver requirements, sensitivity ACS, blocking, etc. Any in-band interference adds to the No power value, and assuch co-channel interference does not need to be specifically tested.

E.3 Receiver adjacent channel selectivity

Adjacent channel selectivity is a measure of the receiver capability to receive a wanted modulated signal without exceeding the general performance criteria stated in the present document due to the presence of an unwanted input signal in the adjacent channels. Adjacent channel selectivity is specified in the present document in clauses 4.2.3.10, 4.2.4.10 and 4.2.7.10.

E.4 Receiver spurious response rejection

The spurious response rejection is a measure of the capability of the receiver to receive a wanted signal without exceeding a given degradation due to the presence of an unwanted signal at any frequency at which a response is obtained. The frequencies of the adjacent signals (channels) are excluded.

The BS Harmonised Standards out of band blocking requirements cover all out of band frequencies including any spurious response.

E.5 Receiver blocking

Blocking is a measure of the receiver capability to receive a wanted modulated signal without exceeding a given degradation due to the presence of an unwanted input signal at any frequencies other than those of the spurious responses or the adjacent channels or bands. Receiver Blocking is specified in the present document in clauses 4.2.3.8, 4.2.4.8 and 4.2.7.8.

E.6 Receiver radio-frequency intermodulation

Intermodulation rejection is a measure of the ability of a receiver to operate in the presence of two or more unwanted signals the frequencies of which have a specific frequency relationship to the wanted signal. Receiver Intermodulation is specified in the present document in clauses 4.2.3.9, 4.2.4.9 and 4.2.7.9.

E.7 Receiver dynamic range

Receiver dynamic range is defined as the range of the wanted input signal level over which a receiver functions at a specified performance level. The lower end of this range is normally the sensitivity of the receiver. The upper end of a receiver's dynamic range determines how strong a received signal can be before producing degradation due to overloading.

In the UTRA/E-UTRA/NR systems, the UL power levels from the UE are controlled, and as such, it is not possible to receive a wanted signal that is high enough to produce any overloading effects. Linearity and high input signal levels are characterized by un-wanted in-band input signals in the in-band blocking requirement.

E.8 Receiver unwanted emissions in the spurious domain

As a default, the limit for unwanted emissions in the spurious domain referenced at the antenna port should respect those in CEPT/ERC/REC 74-01 [i.5]. Receiver spurious emission is specified in the present document in clauses 4.2.3.7, 4.2.4.7 and 4.2.7.7.

Annex F (informative): Bibliography

- CEPT/ECC Report 93: "Report on the compatibility between GSM equipment onboard aircraft and terrestrial networks".
- ECC Report 187: "Compatibility study between mobile communication services on board aircraft (MCA) and ground-based systems".
- CEPT Report 63: "Report from CEPT to the European Commission in response to the Mandate 'To undertake technical studies regarding the possibility of making the usage of the network control unit (NCU) optional onboard MCA enabled aircraft'".
- Directive 98/34/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 June 1998 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations.
- CEPT/ECC/DEC/(06)07: "ECC Decision of 1 December 2006 amended 18 November 2016 on the harmonized use of airborne GSM and LTE systems in the frequency bands 1710-1785 and 1805-1880 MHz, and airborne UMTS systems in the frequency bands 1920-1980 MHz and 2110-2170 MHz".
- Commission Decision of 7 April 2008 on harmonised conditions of spectrum use for the operation of mobile communication services on aircraft (MCA services) in the Community.

Annex G (informative): Change history

Version	Information about changes
2.2.1	Update due to change in regulation (2016/2317/EU)
3.1.0	EC Decision 2022/2324/EU [i.12], updated for 5G NR and further changes to NCU requirements.

History

Document history		
V1.1.2	April 2008	Publication
V2.1.1	July 2016	Publication (withdrawn)
V2.1.2	February 2017	Publication
V2.2.1	September 2021	Publication
V3.1.0	January 2025	SRdAP Process EV 20250424: 2025-01-24 to 2025-04-24
V3.1.1	April 2025	Publication