

Final draft **ETSI EN 301 908-11** V4.1.2 (2009-12)

Harmonized European Standard (Telecommunications series)

**Electromagnetic compatibility
and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM);
Base Stations (BS), Repeaters and User Equipment (UE)
for IMT-2000 Third-Generation cellular networks;
Part 11: Harmonized EN for IMT-2000,
CDMA Direct Spread (UTRA FDD and E-UTRA FDD) (Repeaters)
covering the essential requirements
of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive**



Reference

REN/ERM-TFES-004-11

Keywords

3G, 3GPP, digital, IMT-2000, regulation,
repeater, testing, UMTS, WCDMA

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Foreword

This Harmonized European Standard (Telecommunications series) has been produced by ETSI Technical Committee Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM), and is now submitted for the Vote phase of the ETSI standards Two-step Approval Procedure.

The present document has been produced by ETSI in response to a mandate from the European Commission issued under Council Directive 98/34/EC [i.1] (as amended) laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations.

The present document is intended to become a Harmonized Standard, the reference of which will be published in the Official Journal of the European Communities referencing the Directive 1999/5/EC [1] of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 1999 on radio equipment and telecommunications terminal equipment and the mutual recognition of their conformity ("the R&TTE Directive").

Technical specifications relevant to Directive 1999/5/EC [1] are given in annex A.

The present document is part 11 of a multi-part deliverable covering the Base Stations (BS), Repeaters and User Equipment (UE) for IMT-2000 Third-Generation cellular networks, as identified below:

- Part 1: "Harmonized EN for IMT-2000, introduction and common requirements, covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive";
- Part 2: "Harmonized EN for IMT-2000, CDMA Direct Spread (UTRA FDD and E-UTRA FDD) (UE) covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive";
- Part 3: "Harmonized EN for IMT-2000, CDMA Direct Spread (UTRA FDD and E-UTRA FDD) (BS) covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive";
- Part 4: "Harmonized EN for IMT-2000, CDMA Multi-Carrier (cdma2000) and Evolved CDMA Multi-Carrier Ultra Mobile Broadband (UMB) (UE) covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive";
- Part 5: "Harmonized EN for IMT-2000, CDMA Multi-Carrier (cdma2000) and Evolved CDMA Multi-Carrier Ultra Mobile Broadband (UMB) (BS) covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive";
- Part 6: "Harmonized EN for IMT-2000, CDMA TDD (UTRA TDD and E-UTRA TDD) (UE) covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive";
- Part 7: "Harmonized EN for IMT-2000, CDMA TDD (UTRA TDD and E-UTRA TDD) (BS) covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive";
- Part 8: "Harmonized EN for IMT-2000, TDMA Single-Carrier (UWC 136) (UE) covering essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive";
- Part 9: "Harmonized EN for IMT-2000, TDMA Single-Carrier (UWC 136) (BS) covering essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive";

- Part 10: "Harmonized EN for IMT-2000, FDMA/TDMA (DECT) covering essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive";
- Part 11: "Harmonized EN for IMT-2000, CDMA Direct Spread (UTRA FDD and E-UTRA FDD) (Repeaters) covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive";**
- Part 12: "Harmonized EN for IMT-2000, CDMA Multi-Carrier (cdma2000) (Repeaters) covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive";
- Part 13: "Harmonized EN for IMT-2000, Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA) (UE) covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive";
- Part 14: "Harmonized EN for IMT-2000, Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA) (BS) covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive";
- Part 15: "Harmonized EN for IMT-2000, Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA) (FDD Repeaters) covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive";
- Part 16: "Harmonized EN for IMT-2000, Evolved CDMA Multi-Carrier Ultra Mobile Broadband (UMB) (UE) covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive";
- Part 17: "Harmonized EN for IMT-2000, Evolved CDMA Multi-Carrier Ultra Mobile Broadband (UMB) (BS) covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive".

Proposed national transposition dates	
Date of latest announcement of this EN (doa):	3 months after ETSI publication
Date of latest publication of new National Standard or endorsement of this EN (dop/e):	6 months after doa
Date of withdrawal of any conflicting National Standard (dow):	18 months after doa

Introduction

The present document is part of a set of standards developed by ETSI and is designed to fit in a modular structure to cover all radio and telecommunications terminal equipment within the scope of the R&TTE Directive [1]. The modular structure is shown in EG 201 399 [i.2].

1 Scope

The present document applies to the following radio equipment type:

- Repeaters for IMT-2000 CDMA Direct Spread (UTRA FDD and E-UTRA FDD).

This radio equipment type is capable of operating in all or any part of the frequency bands given below.

Table 1-1: UTRA Repeater operating bands

UTRA FDD Band	Direction of transmission	UTRA Repeater operating bands
I	Downlink	2 110 MHz to 2 170 MHz
	Uplink	1 920 MHz to 1 980 MHz
III	Downlink	1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz
	Uplink	1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz
VII	Downlink	2 620 MHz to 2 690 MHz
	Uplink	2 500 MHz to 2 570 MHz
VIII	Downlink	925 MHz to 960 MHz
	Uplink	880 MHz to 915 MHz

The present document covers requirements for UTRA FDD Repeater for Release 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and E-UTRA FDD Repeater for Release 8.

The present document is intended to cover the provisions of Directive 1999/5/EC [1] article 3.2, which states that "... radio equipment shall be so constructed that it effectively uses the spectrum allocated to terrestrial/space radio communications and orbital resources so as to avoid harmful interference".

In addition to the present document, other ENs that specify technical requirements in respect of essential requirements under other parts of Article 3 of the R&TTE Directive [1] may apply to equipment within the scope of the present document.

NOTE: A list of such ENs is included on the web site <http://www.newapproach.org>

2 References

References are either specific (identified by date of publication and/or edition number or version number) or non-specific.

- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.
- Non-specific reference may be made only to a complete document or a part thereof and only in the following cases:
 - if it is accepted that it will be possible to use all future changes of the referenced document for the purposes of the referring document;
 - for informative references.

Referenced documents which are not found to be publicly available in the expected location might be found at <http://docbox.etsi.org/Reference>.

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

2.1 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of the present document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For non-specific references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

- [1] Directive 1999/5/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 1999 on radio equipment and telecommunications terminal equipment and the mutual recognition of their conformity (R&TTE Directive).
- [2] Void.
- [3] ETSI TS 125 143 (V8.3.0): "Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); UTRA repeater conformance testing (3GPP TS 25.143 version 8.3.0 Release 8)".
- [4] ITU-R Recommendation SM.329-10 (2003): "Unwanted emissions in the spurious domain".
- [5] ETSI TS 125 141 (V8.8.0): "Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); Base Station (BS) conformance testing (FDD) (3GPP TS 25.141 version 8.8.0 Release 8)".
- [6] IEC 60068-2-1 (2007): "Environmental testing - Part 2-1: Tests - Test A: Cold".
- [7] IEC 60068-2-2 (2007): "Environmental testing - Part 2-2: Tests - Test B: Dry heat".
- [8] ETSI EN 301 908-1 (V4.1.2): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Base Stations (BS), Repeaters and User Equipment (UE) for IMT-2000 Third-Generation cellular networks; Part 1: Harmonized EN for IMT-2000, introduction and common requirements, covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive".
- [9] ETSI EN 301 908-15 (V4.1.2): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Base Stations (BS), Repeaters and User Equipment (UE) for IMT-2000 Third-Generation cellular networks; Part 15: Harmonized EN for IMT-2000, Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA) (FDD Repeaters) covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive".

2.2 Informative references

The following referenced documents are not essential to the use of the present document but they assist the user with regard to a particular subject area. For non-specific references, the latest version of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

- [i.1] 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.
- [i.2] ETSI EG 201 399: "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); A guide to the production of candidate Harmonized Standards for application under the R&TTE Directive".
- [i.3] ETSI TR 102 215: "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Recommended approach, and possible limits for measurement uncertainty for the measurement of radiated electromagnetic fields above 1 GHz".
- [i.4] ETSI TR 100 028 (all parts) (V1.4.1): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Uncertainties in the measurement of mobile radio equipment characteristics".

3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

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

donor coupling loss: coupling loss between the Repeater and the donor Base Station

downlink: signal path where Base Station transmits and mobile receives

downlink operating band: part of the operating band designated for downlink (BS transmit)

maximum output power (P_{max}): mean power level per carrier measured at the antenna connector of the Repeater in specified reference condition

maximum rated output power: maximum rated output power of the repeater is the mean power level per carrier that the manufacturer has declared to be available at the antenna connector

operating band: frequency range that is defined with a specific set of technical requirements, in which UTRA FDD operates

NOTE: The operating band(s) for an UTRA FDD repeater is declared by the manufacturer according to the designations in table 1-1.

pass band: frequency range that the Repeater operates in with operational configuration

NOTE 1: This frequency range can correspond to one or several consecutive nominal 5 MHz channels. If they are not consecutive each subset of channels has to be considered as an individual pass band.

NOTE 2: The Repeater can have one or several pass bands.

repeater: device that receives, amplifies and transmits the radiated or conducted RF carrier both in the downlink direction (from the Base Station to the mobile area) and in the uplink direction (from the mobile to the Base Station)

uplink: signal path where mobile transmits and Base Station receives

uplink operating band: part of the operating band designated for downlink (BS transmit)

3.2 Symbols

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

Δf	The separation between the centre frequency of first or last 5 MHz channel used in the pass band and the nominal -3 dB point of the measuring filter closest to the carrier frequency
Δf_{\max}	The largest value of Δf used for defining the requirement
P _{max}	Maximum output power
P _{out}	Output power

3.3 Abbreviations

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

ACLR	Adjacent Channel Leakage power Ratio
ACRR	Adjacent Channel Rejection Ratio
BS	Base Station
BTS	Base Transceiver Station
CW	Continuous Wave

NOTE: Unmodulated signal.

DCS	Digital Cellular System
-----	-------------------------

DUT	Device Under Test
EUT	Equipment Under Test
FDD	Frequency Division Duplexing
GSM	Global System for Mobile Communications
IMT-2000	International Mobile Telecommunications 2000
MS	Mobile Station
PCCPCH	Primary Common Control Physical CHannel
R&TTE	Radio and Telecommunications Terminal Equipment
RF	Radio Frequency
RMS	Root Mean Square
RRC	Root Raised Cosine
RSS	Root Sum Square
SCCPCH	Secondary Common Control Physical CHannel
TDD	Time Division Duplexing
UARFCN	UTRA Absolute Radio Frequency Channel Number
UE	User Equipment
UMTS	Universal Mobile Telecommunications System
UTRA	UMTS Terrestrial Radio Access
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 declared by the supplier. The equipment shall comply with all the technical requirements of the present document at all times when operating within the boundary limits of the declared operational environmental profile.

For guidance on how a supplier can declare the environmental profile see annex C.

4.2 Conformance requirements

The requirements in the present document are based on the assumption that the operating band (e.g. band I, III, VII and VIII) is shared between systems of the IMT-2000 family (for band III and VIII also GSM) or systems having compatible characteristics. Requirements for E-UTRA FDD Repeater are given in EN 301 908-15 [9].

4.2.1 Introduction

To meet the essential requirement under article 3.2 of Directive 1999/5/EC [1] (R&TTE Directive) for IMT-2000 Repeater five essential parameters in addition to those in EN 301 908-1 [8] have been identified. Table 4.2.1-1 provides a cross reference between these five essential parameters and the corresponding seven technical requirements for equipment within the scope of the present document.

Table 4.2.1-1: Cross references

Essential parameter	Corresponding technical requirements
Spectrum emissions mask	4.2.2 Operating band unwanted emissions
Conducted spurious emissions from the antenna connector	4.2.3 Spurious emissions
Accuracy of maximum output power	4.2.4 Maximum output power
Receiver immunity	4.2.5 Input intermodulation
	4.2.6 Out of band gain
	4.2.7 Adjacent Channel Rejection Ratio
Intermodulation attenuation of the output	4.2.8 Output intermodulation

The supplier shall declare operating band(s) for the Repeater. The technical requirements apply for the declared operating band(s) as outlined for each requirement. For a Repeater supporting more than one operating band, conformance testing for each technical requirement in clause 5 shall be performed. For each operating band, Repeater supporting E-UTRA FDD shall fulfil requirements in EN 301 908-15 [9].

The technical requirements also apply to Repeater configurations described in annex B.

4.2.2 Operating band unwanted emissions

4.2.2.1 Definition

Unwanted emissions consist of out-of-band emissions and spurious emissions [4]. Out of band emissions are emissions immediately outside the pass band bandwidth resulting from the modulation process and non-linearity in the transmitter, but excluding spurious emissions. Spurious emissions are emissions which are caused by unwanted transmitter effects such as harmonics emission, parasitic emission, intermodulation products and frequency conversion products, but exclude out of band emissions.

The out-of-band emissions requirement for repeater is specified both in terms operating band unwanted emissions and protection of the BS receiver in the operating band. The Operating band unwanted emissions define all unwanted emissions in the repeater operating band plus the frequency ranges 10 MHz above and 10 MHz below that band. Unwanted emissions outside of this frequency range are limited by a spurious emissions requirement.

Operating band unwanted emissions comprise an emission mask applied outside the repeater passband and a general requirement applied outside the mask but inside the frequency range of the operating band unwanted emissions.

4.2.2.2 Limit

4.2.2.2.1 General operating band unwanted emission requirements

The general operating band unwanted emissions limits are given in table 4.2.2.2.1-1.

Table 4.2.2.2.1-1: General operating band unwanted emissions requirements

Frequency range of operating band	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Notes
≤ 1 GHz	-16 dBm	100 kHz	1,2
≥ 1 GHz	-15 dBm	1 MHz	2,3
NOTE 1: Bandwidth as in ITU-R Recommendation SM.329-10 [4], section 4.1.			
NOTE 2: Limit based on ITU-R Recommendation SM.329-10 [4], section 4.3 and annex 7.			
NOTE 3: Bandwidth as in ITU-R Recommendation SM.329-10 [4], section 4.1. Upper frequency as in ITU-R Recommendation SM.329-10 [4], section 2.5 table 1.			

4.2.2.2.2 Operating band emission mask requirements

The requirement shall be met by a Repeater's RF-signal output at maximum gain with WCDMA signals in the pass band of the Repeater, at levels that produce the maximum rated output power per channel, configured in accordance with the manufacturer's specification. Emissions shall not exceed the maximum level specified in tables 4.2.2.2.2-1, 4.2.2.2.2-2, 4.2.2.2.2-3 and 4.2.2.2.2-4 for the appropriate Repeater maximum output power, in the frequency range from $\Delta f = 2,5$ MHz to Δf_{\max} from the 5 MHz channel, where:

- Δf is the separation between the centre frequency of first or last 5 MHz channel used in the pass band and the nominal -3 dB point of the measuring filter closest to the carrier frequency;
- f_{offset} is the separation between the centre frequency of first or last 5 MHz channel in the pass band and the centre of the measuring filter;
- $f_{\text{offset}_{\max}}$ is 12,5 MHz;
- Δf_{\max} is equal to $f_{\text{offset}_{\max}}$ minus half of the bandwidth of the measurement filter.

If the pass band corresponds to two or more consecutive nominal 5 MHz channels, the requirement shall be met with any combination of two de-correlated WCDMA modulated signals of equal power in the Repeaters pass band.

To select the table of the maximum level for the spectrum emission mask test, use the maximum output power as defined in clause 3.1. If one channel is used for the spectrum emission mask test use this power for the selection. If two channels are used for the spectrum emission mask test use the power of one of these.

Table 4.2.2.2-1: Emission mask values, maximum output power $P \geq 43$ dBm

Frequency offset of measurement filter -3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth
$2,5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 2,7 \text{ MHz}$	$2,515 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 2,715 \text{ MHz}$	-12,5 dBm	30 kHz
$2,7 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 3,5 \text{ MHz}$	$2,715 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 3,515 \text{ MHz}$	$-12,5 \text{ dBm} - 15 \times \left(\frac{f_{\text{offset}}}{\text{MHz}} - 2,715 \right) \text{ dB}$	30 kHz
	$3,515 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 4,0 \text{ MHz}$	-24,5 dBm	30 kHz
$3,5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 7,5 \text{ MHz}$	$4,0 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 8,0 \text{ MHz}$	-11,5 dBm	1 MHz
$7,5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq f_{\text{max}}$	$8,0 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < f_{\text{offset}_{\text{max}}}$	-11,5 dBm	1 MHz

Table 4.2.2.2-2: Emission mask values, maximum output power $39 \leq P < 43$ dBm

Frequency offset of measurement filter -3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth
$2,5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 2,7 \text{ MHz}$	$2,515 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 2,715 \text{ MHz}$	-12,5 dBm	30 kHz
$2,7 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 3,5 \text{ MHz}$	$2,715 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 3,515 \text{ MHz}$	$-12,5 \text{ dBm} - 15 \times \left(\frac{f_{\text{offset}}}{\text{MHz}} - 2,715 \right) \text{ dB}$	30 kHz
	$3,515 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 4,0 \text{ MHz}$	-24,5 dBm	30 kHz
$3,5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 7,5 \text{ MHz}$	$4,0 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 8,0 \text{ MHz}$	-11,5 dBm	1 MHz
$7,5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq f_{\text{max}}$	$8,0 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < f_{\text{offset}_{\text{max}}}$	$P - 54,5 \text{ dB}$	1 MHz

Table 4.2.2.2-3: Emission mask values, maximum output power $31 \leq P < 39$ dBm

Frequency offset of measurement filter -3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth
$2,5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 2,7 \text{ MHz}$	$2,515 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 2,715 \text{ MHz}$	$P - 51,5 \text{ dB}$	30 kHz
$2,7 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 3,5 \text{ MHz}$	$2,715 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 3,515 \text{ MHz}$	$P - 51,5 \text{ dB} - 15 \times \left(\frac{f_{\text{offset}}}{\text{MHz}} - 2,715 \right) \text{ dB}$	30 kHz
	$3,515 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 4,0 \text{ MHz}$	$P - 63,5 \text{ dB}$	30 kHz
$3,5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 7,5 \text{ MHz}$	$4,0 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 8,0 \text{ MHz}$	$P - 50,5 \text{ dB}$	1 MHz
$7,5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq f_{\text{max}}$	$8,0 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < f_{\text{offset}_{\text{max}}}$	$P - 54,5 \text{ dB}$	1 MHz

Table 4.2.2.2-4: Emission mask values, maximum output power P < 31 dBm

Frequency offset of measurement filter -3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth
$2,5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 2,7 \text{ MHz}$	$2,515 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 2,715 \text{ MHz}$	-20,5 dBm	30 kHz
$2,7 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 3,5 \text{ MHz}$	$2,715 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 3,515 \text{ MHz}$	$-20,5 \text{ dBm} - 15 \times \left(\frac{f_{\text{offset}}}{\text{MHz}} - 2,715 \right) \text{ dB}$	30 kHz
	$3,515 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 4,0 \text{ MHz}$	-32,5 dBm	30 kHz
$3,5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 7,5 \text{ MHz}$	$4,0 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 8,0 \text{ MHz}$	-19,5 dBm	1 MHz
$7,5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq f_{\text{max}}$	$8,0 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < f_{\text{offset}_{\text{max}}}$	-23,5 dBm	1 MHz

4.2.2.2.3 Protection of the BS receiver in the operating band

This requirement shall be applied for the protection of UTRA FDD BS receiver in geographic areas in which UTRA-FDD Repeater and UTRA-FDD BS are deployed.

The requirement applies at frequencies that are more than 10 MHz below or more than 10 MHz above the repeater pass band.

This requirement applies to the uplink of the repeater, at maximum gain.

The power of any operating band unwanted emission shall not exceed the limits in table 4.2.2.2.3-1.

Table 4.2.2.2.3-1: Uplink operating band unwanted emissions limits for protection of the BS receiver

Maximum Level	Measurement Bandwidth	Note
-53 dBm	100 kHz	

4.2.2.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 5.3.1 shall be carried out.

4.2.3 Spurious emissions

4.2.3.1 Definition

Unwanted emissions consist of out-of-band emissions and spurious emissions [4]. Out of band emissions are emissions immediately outside the pass band bandwidth resulting from the modulation process and non-linearity in the transmitter, but excluding spurious emissions. Spurious emissions are emissions which are caused by unwanted transmitter effects such as harmonics emission, parasitic emission, intermodulation products and frequency conversion products, but exclude out of band emissions.

The spurious emission limits apply from 9 kHz to 12,75 GHz, excluding the frequency range from 10 MHz below the lowest frequency of the repeaters operating band up to 10 MHz above the highest frequency of the repeaters operating band.

The requirements shall apply whatever the type of repeater considered (one or several pass bands). It applies for all configurations foreseen by the manufacturer's specification. The measurements shall apply to both paths uplink and downlink of the Repeater.

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

4.2.3.2 Limit

The requirements apply to the uplink and downlink of the repeater, at maximum gain, and with the following input signals:

- without UTRA input signal;
- with UTRA input signals in the pass band of the repeater, at levels that produce the maximum rated power output per channel;
- with 10 dB increased UTRA input signals in all channels in the pass band, compared to the input level producing the maximum rated output power.

If the pass band corresponds to two or more consecutive nominal 5 MHz channels, the requirement shall be met with any combination of two de-correlated UTRA signals of equal power in the Repeaters pass band.

4.2.3.2.1 Spurious emissions

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the limits specified in table 4.2.3.2.1-1.

Table 4.2.3.2.1-1: General 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 ITU-R Recommendation SM.329-10 [4], section 4.1.			
NOTE 2: Bandwidth as in ITU-R Recommendation SM.329-10 [4], section 4.1. Upper frequency as in ITU-R Recommendation SM.329-10 [4], section 2.5 table 1.			

4.2.3.2.2 Co-existence with other systems

This requirement shall be applied for the protection of UE/MS and BS/BTS receivers of other systems.

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the limit specified in table 4.2.3.2.2-1.

Table 4.2.3.2.2-1: Spurious emissions limits for protection of other systems

Protected system	Frequency range for co-existence requirement	Maximum Level	Measurement Bandwidth	Note
GSM900	921 MHz to 960 MHz	-57 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD repeater operating in band VIII.
	876 MHz to 915 MHz	-61 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD repeater operating in band VIII, since it is already covered by the requirement in clause 4.2.2.2.3.
DCS1800	1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz	-47 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD repeater operating in band III.
	1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz	-61 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD repeater operating in band III, since it is already covered by the requirement in clause 4.2.2.2.3.
UTRA FDD Band I, E-UTRA Band 1	2 110 MHz to 2 170 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD repeater operating in band I.
	1 920 MHz to 1 980 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD repeater operating in band I, since it is already covered by the requirement in clause 4.2.2.2.3.
UTRA FDD Band III, E-UTRA Band 3	1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD repeater operating in band III.
	1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to the uplink of UTRA FDD repeater operating in band III, since it is already covered by the requirement in clause 4.2.2.2.3.

Protected system	Frequency range for co-existence requirement	Maximum Level	Measurement Bandwidth	Note
UTRA FDD Band VII, E-UTRA Band 7	2 620 MHz to 2 690 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD repeater operating in band VII.
	2 500 MHz to 2 570 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD repeater operating in band VII, since it is already covered by the requirement in clause 4.2.2.2.3.
UTRA FDD Band VIII, E-UTRA Band 8	925 MHz to 960 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD repeater operating in band VIII.
	880 MHz to 915 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD repeater operating in band VIII, since it is already covered by the requirement in clause 4.2.2.2.3.
UTRA TDD in Band a) , E-UTRA Band 33	1 900 MHz to 1 920 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to the uplink of UTRA FDD Repeater operating in band I.
		-53 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement is applied only to the uplink of UTRA FDD Repeater operating in band I.
UTRA TDD in Band a) , E-UTRA Band 34	2 010 MHz to 2 025 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	
UTRA TDD in Band d) , E-UTRA Band 38	2 570 MHz to 2 620 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to the uplink of UTRA FDD Repeater operating in band VII.
		-53 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement is applied only to the uplink of UTRA FDD Repeater operating in band VII.
NOTE 1: As set out in the definition in clause 4.2.3.1, the co-existence requirements in this table do not apply for the 10 MHz frequency range immediately outside the repeaters operating band frequency range of an operating band (see table 1-1). This is also the case when the repeaters operating band frequency range is adjacent to the band for the protected system in the table.				
NOTE 2: Where the table has two entries for the same or overlapping frequency ranges, both limits shall be applied.				
NOTE 3: The requirements of -53 dBm/100 kHz in this table for the uplink direction of the Repeater reflect what can be achieved with present state of the art technology and are based on a coupling loss of 73 dB between a Repeater and a UTRA TDD BS receiver.				

4.2.3.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 5.3.2 shall be carried out.

For repeaters capable of supporting both UTRA and E-UTRA, conformance to the UTRA spurious emission requirements can also be demonstrated using E-UTRA spurious emission test methods as described in EN 301 908-15 [9].

4.2.4 Maximum output power

4.2.4.1 Definition

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

4.2.4.2 Limit

In normal conditions, the Repeater maximum output power shall remain within limits specified in table 4.2.4.2-1 relative to the manufacturer's rated output power.

Table 4.2.4.2-1: Repeater output power; normal conditions

Rated output power	Limit
$P \geq 43$ dBm	+2,7 dB and -2,7 dB
39 dBm $\leq P < 43$ dBm	+2,7 dB and -2,7 dB
31 dBm $\leq P < 39$ dBm	+2,7 dB and -2,7 dB
$P < 31$ dBm	+3,7 dB and -3,7 dB

In extreme conditions, the Repeater maximum output power shall remain within limits specified in table 4.2.4.2-2 relative to the manufacturer's rated output power.

Table 4.2.4.2-2: Repeater output power; extreme conditions

Rated output power	Limit
$P \geq 43$ dBm	+3,2 dB and -3,2 dB
39 dBm $\leq P < 43$ dBm	+3,2 dB and -3,2 dB
31 dBm $\leq P < 39$ dBm	+3,2 dB and -3,2 dB
$P < 31$ dBm	+4,7 dB and -4,7 dB

4.2.4.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 5.3.3 shall be carried out.

4.2.5 Input intermodulation

4.2.5.1 Definition

The input intermodulation is a measure of the capability of the Repeater to inhibit the generation of interference in the pass band, in the presence of interfering signals on frequencies other than the pass band.

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 Repeater to maintain the wanted frequency free of internally created interference.

This test applies to uplink and downlink path of the Repeater.

4.2.5.2 Limit

4.2.5.2.1 General input intermodulation requirement

The intermodulation performance should be met when the following signals are applied to the Repeater.

Table 4.2.5.2.1-1: General input intermodulation requirement

f_offset	Interfering signal levels	Type of signals	Measurement bandwidth
3,5 MHz	-40 dBm	2 CW carriers	1 MHz

For the parameters specified in table 4.2.5.2.1-1, the power in the pass band shall not increase with more than the limit in table 4.2.5.2.1-2 at the output of the Repeater as measured in the centre of the pass band, compared to the level obtained without interfering signals applied.

Table 4.2.5.2.1-2: General input intermodulations limit

Limit for the increase of power in the pass band
+11,2 dB

4.2.5.2.2 Co-existence with other systems

The intermodulation performance should be met when the following signals are applied to the Repeater.

Table 4.2.5.2.2-1: Input intermodulation requirements for interfering signals in the other system bands

Coexistence with UTRA-FDD	Frequency of interfering signals	Interfering signal levels	Type of signals	Measurement bandwidth	Notes
GSM900	876 MHz to 915 MHz	-15 dBm	2 CW carriers	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD Repeater operating in band VIII, since it is already covered by the requirement in clause 4.2.5.2.1.
GSM1800	1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz	-15 dBm	2 CW carriers	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD Repeater operating in band III, since it is already covered by the requirement in clause 4.2.5.2.1.
FDD Band I	1 920 MHz to 1 980 MHz	-15 dBm	2 CW carriers	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD Repeater operating in band I, since it is already covered by the requirement in clause 4.2.5.2.1.
FDD Band III	1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz	-15 dBm	2 CW carriers	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD Repeater operating in band III, since it is already covered by the requirement in clause 4.2.5.2.1.
FDD Band VII	2 500 MHz to 2 570 MHz	-15 dBm	2 CW carriers	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD Repeater operating in band VII, since it is already covered by the requirement in clause 4.2.5.2.1.
FDD Band VIII	880 MHz to 915 MHz	-15 dBm	2 CW carriers	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to UTRA FDD Repeater operating in band VIII, since it is already covered by the requirement in clause 4.2.5.2.1.

For the parameters specified in table 4.2.5.2.2-1, the power in the pass band shall not increase with more than the limit in table 4.2.5.2.2-2 at the output of the Repeater as measured in the centre of the pass band, compared to the level obtained without interfering signals applied.

Table 4.2.5.2.2-2: Co-existence with other systems input intermodulations limit

Limit for the increase of power in the pass band
+11,2 dB

4.2.5.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 5.3.4 shall be carried out.

4.2.6 Out of band gain

4.2.6.1 Definition

Out of band gain refers to the gain of the Repeater immediately outside the pass band. The measurements shall apply to both paths uplink and downlink of the Repeater.

4.2.6.2 Limits

The intended use of a Repeater in a system is to amplify the in band signals and not to amplify the out of band emission of the donor Base Station.

In the intended application of the Repeater, the out of band gain is less than the donor coupling loss.

The Repeater minimum donor coupling loss shall be declared by the manufacturer. This is the minimum required attenuation between the donor BS and the Repeater for proper Repeater operation.

The gain outside the pass band shall not exceed the maximum level specified in table 4.2.6.2-1, where:

- f_{offset} is the distance from the centre frequency of the first or last 5 MHz channel within the pass band.

Table 4.2.6.2-1: Out of band gain limits 1

Frequency offset from the carrier frequency, f_{offset}	Maximum gain
$2,7 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 3,5 \text{ MHz}$	60,5 dB
$3,5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 7,5 \text{ MHz}$	45,5 dB
$7,5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}} < 12,5 \text{ MHz}$	45,5 dB
$12,5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}}$	35,5 dB

For $12,5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}}$ the out of band gain shall not exceed the maximum gain of table 4.2.6.2-1 or the maximum gain stated in table 4.2.6.2-2 whichever is lower.

Table 4.2.6.2-2: Out of band gain limits 2

Repeater maximum output power as in clause 4.2.2	Maximum gain
$P < 31 \text{ dBm}$	Out of band gain \leq minimum donor coupling loss + 0,5 dB
$31 \text{ dBm} \leq P < 43 \text{ dBm}$	Out of band gain \leq minimum donor coupling loss + 0,5 dB
$P \geq 43 \text{ dBm}$	Out of band gain \leq minimum donor coupling loss - $(P - 43 \text{ dBm}) + 0,5 \text{ dB}$
NOTE: The out of band gain is considered with $12,5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{\text{offset}}$.	

4.2.6.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 5.3.5 shall be carried out.

4.2.7 Adjacent Channel Rejection Ratio

4.2.7.1 Definition

Adjacent Channel Rejection Ratio (ACRR) is the ratio of the RRC weighted gain per carrier of the Repeater in the pass band to the RRC weighted gain of the Repeater on an adjacent channel.

The requirement shall apply to the uplink and downlink of Repeater where the donor link is maintained via antennas (over the air Repeater).

4.2.7.2 Limit

The ACRR shall be higher than the value specified in table 4.2.7.2-1.

Table 4.2.7.2-1: Repeater ACRR

Repeater maximum output power as in clause 4.2.2	Channel offset from the centre frequency of the first or last 5 MHz channel within the pass band	ACRR limit
$P \geq 31$ dBm	5 MHz	32,3 dB
$P \geq 31$ dBm	10 MHz	32,3 dB
$P < 31$ dBm	5 MHz	19,3 dB
$P < 31$ dBm	10 MHz	19,3 dB

4.2.7.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 5.3.6 shall be carried out.

4.2.8 Output intermodulation

4.2.8.1 Definition

The output intermodulation requirement is a measure of the ability of the Repeater to inhibit the generation of intermodulation products signals created by the presence of an interfering signal reaching the Repeater via the output port.

The output intermodulation level is the power of the intermodulation products when a WCDMA modulated interference signal is injected into the output port at a level of 30 dB lower than that of the wanted signal. The frequency of the interference signal shall be ± 5 MHz, ± 10 MHz and ± 15 MHz offset from the wanted signal, but within the frequency band allocated for UTRA FDD downlink as specified in clause 1.

The requirement is applicable for downlink signals.

4.2.8.2 Limit

The output intermodulation level shall not exceed the out of band emission of clause 4.2.2.2 nor the downlink spurious emission requirements clause 4.2.3.2.

4.2.8.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 5.3.7 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 declared operational environmental profile.

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 declared operational environmental profile) to give confidence of compliance for the affected technical requirements.

Normally it should be sufficient for all tests to be conducted using normal test conditions except where otherwise stated. For guidance on the use of other test conditions to be used in order to show compliance reference can be made to TS 125 143 [3], clause 5.4.

The measurement system required for each test is described in TS 125 143 [3], annex A.

5.2 Interpretation of the measurement results

The interpretation of the results recorded in a test report for the measurements described in the present document shall be as follows:

- the measured value related to the corresponding limit will be 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 shall be included in the test report;
- the recorded value of the measurement uncertainty shall be, for each measurement, equal to or lower than the figures in table 5.2-1.

For the test methods, according to the present document, the measurement uncertainty figures shall be calculated and shall correspond to an expansion factor (coverage factor) $k = 1,96$ (which provide confidence levels of respectively 95 % in the case where the distributions characterizing the actual measurement uncertainties are normal (Gaussian)). Principles for the calculation of measurement uncertainty are contained in TR 100 028 [i.4] or TR 102 215 [i.3].

Table 5.2-1 is based on such expansion factors.

Table 5.2-1: Maximum uncertainty of the test system

Parameter	Conditions	Uncertainty
Operating band unwanted emission (except Protection of the BS receiver in the operating band)	Due to carrier leakage for measurements specified in a 1 MHz bandwidth close to the carrier (4 MHz to 8 MHz), integration of the measurement using several narrower bandwidth measurements may be necessary in order to achieve the above accuracy. The interference from the signal generator ACLR shall be minimum 10 dB below that of a Base Station according to TS 125 141 [5].	±1,5 dB
Protection of the BS receiver in the operating band	for results > -60 dBm for results < -60 dBm	±2,0 dB ±3,0 dB
Spurious emissions	For "Spurious emissions": $f \leq 2,2$ GHz $2,2$ GHz < $f \leq 4$ GHz $f > 4$ GHz	±1,5 dB ±2,0 dB ±4,0 dB
	In UTRA and co-existence receive bands: for results > -60 dBm for results < -60 dBm	±2,0 dB ±3,0 dB
	The interference from the signal generator ACLR shall be minimum 10 dB below that of a Base Station according to TS 125 141 [5].	
Maximum output power		±0,7 dB
Input intermodulation characteristics	Formula: $\sqrt{(CW1_level_error)^2 + (2 \cdot CW2_level_error)^2 + (measurement_error)^2}$ RSS: CW1 level error, 2 x CW2 level error, and measurement error (using all errors = ±0,5 dB).	±1,2 dB
Out of band gain	5 MHz offset	±0,5 dB
	Calibration of test set-up shall be made without DUT in order to achieve the accuracy.	
Output intermodulation	Spectrum emissions mask. $\sqrt{(2 \cdot Interference_level_error)^2 + (Spectrum_emission_measurement_error)^2}$	±2,1 dB
	RSS: 2x Interference signal level error and Spectrum emission measurement level error. (1 dB interference signal level error is assumed).	
	Due to carrier leakage for measurements specified in a 1 MHz bandwidth close to the carrier (4 MHz to 8 MHz), integration of the measurement using several narrower bandwidth measurements may be necessary in order to achieve the above accuracy.	

Parameter	Conditions	Uncertainty
	The interference from the signal generator ACLR shall be minimum 10 dB below that of a Base Station according to TS 125 141 [5].	
	For "Spurious emissions": $f \leq 2,2$ GHz $2,2$ GHz < $f \leq 4$ GHz $f > 4$ GHz	±1,5 dB ±2,0 dB ±4,0 dB
	In UTRA and co-existence receive bands: for results > -60 dBm for results < -60 dBm	±2,0 dB ±3,0 dB
	The interference from the signal generator ACLR shall be minimum 10 dB below that of a Base Station according to TS 125 141 [5].	
	The interference signal must have a spurious emission level at least 10 dB below the spurious levels required in clause 4.2.3.2.	
Adjacent Channel Rejection Ratio		±0,7 dB
<p>NOTE 1: For RF tests it should be noted that the uncertainties in table 5.2-1 apply to the Test System operating into a nominal 50 Ω load and do not include system effects due to mismatch between the EUT and the Test System.</p> <p>NOTE 2: If the Test System for a test is known to have a measurement uncertainty greater than that specified in table 5.2-1, this equipment can still be used, provided that an adjustment is made follows: Any additional uncertainty in the Test System over and above that specified in table 5.2-1 is used to tighten the Test Requirements - making the test harder to pass (for some tests, e.g. receiver tests, this may require modification of stimulus signals). This procedure will ensure that a Test System not compliant with table 5.2-1 does not increase the probability of passing an EUT that would otherwise have failed a test if a Test System compliant with table 5.2-1 had been used.</p>		

5.3 Essential radio test suites

This clause describes the test suites for UTRA FDD. E-UTRA FDD Repeater test suites are in EN 301 908-15 [9].

5.3.1 Operating band unwanted emission

5.3.1.1 Initial conditions

Test environment: Normal; see TS 125 143 [3], clause 5.4.1.

A measurement set-up is shown in TS 125 143 [3], annex A.

- 1) Connect a signal generator to the input port of the Repeater for tests of Repeaters with a pass band corresponding to one 5 MHz channel. If the pass band corresponds to two or more 5 MHz carriers, two signal generators with a combining circuit or one signal generator with the ability to generate several WCDMA carriers is connected to the input. The signals shall be de-correlated as described in TS 125 141 [5], clause 6.1.1.6.3.
- 2) Measurements with an offset from the carrier centre frequency between 2,515 MHz and 4,0 MHz shall use a 30 kHz measurement bandwidth.
- 3) Measurements with an offset from the carrier centre frequency between 4,0 MHz and ($f_{\text{offset}_{\text{max}}} - 500$ kHz) shall use a 1 MHz measurement bandwidth. The 1 MHz measurement bandwidth may be calculated by integrating multiple 50 kHz or narrower filter measurements.
- 4) Detection mode: True RMS.

5.3.1.2 Procedures

- 1) Set the Repeater to maximum gain.
- 2) Set the signal generator(s) to generate signal(s) in accordance to test model 1, TS 125 141 [5], at level(s) which produce the manufacturer specified maximum output power at maximum gain.
- 3) Measure the emission at the specified frequencies with specified measurement bandwidth and note that the measured value does not exceed the specified value.
- 4) Increase the input power with 10 dB compare to the level obtained in step 2).
- 5) Measure the emission at the specified frequencies with specified measurement bandwidth and note that the measured value does not exceed the specified value.
- 6) If the pass band corresponds to more than two consecutive nominal 5 MHz channels, repeat step 2) to 5) with any combination of two WCDMA modulated signals of equal power in the repeaters pass band.
- 7) Switch of the signal generator.
- 8) Measure the emission at the specified frequencies with specified measurement bandwidth and note that the measured value does not exceed the specified value.

The results obtained shall be compared to the limits in clause 4.2.2.2 in order to prove compliance.

5.3.2 Spurious emissions

5.3.2.1 Initial conditions

Test environment: Normal; see TS 125 143 [3], clause 5.4.1.

A measurement set-up is shown in TS 125 143 [3], annex A.

- 1) Connect a signal generator to the input port of the Repeater for tests of Repeaters with a pass band corresponding to one 5 MHz channel. If the pass band corresponds to two or more 5 MHz carriers, two signal generators with a combining circuit or one signal generator with the ability to generate several WCDMA carriers is connected to the input. The signals shall be de-correlated as described in TS 125 141 [5], clause 6.1.1.6.3.
- 2) Detection mode: True RMS.

5.3.2.2 Procedure

- 1) Set the Repeater to maximum gain.
- 2) Set the signal generator(s) to generate signal(s) in accordance to test model 1, TS 125 141 [5], at level(s) which produce the manufacturer specified maximum output power at maximum gain.
- 3) The detecting device shall be configured with a measurement bandwidth as stated in the tables.
- 4) Measure the emission at the specified frequencies with specified measurement bandwidth and note that the measured value does not exceed the specified value.
- 5) Increase the input power with 10 dB compare to the level obtained in step 2).
- 6) If the pass band corresponds to more than two consecutive nominal 5 MHz channels, repeat steps 2) to 5) with any combination of two WCDMA modulated signals of equal power in the repeaters pass band.
- 7) Switch of the signal generator.
- 8) Measure the emission at the specified frequencies with specified measurement bandwidth and note that the measured value does not exceed the specified value.

The results obtained shall be compared to the limits in clause 4.2.3.2 in order to prove compliance.

5.3.3 Maximum output power

5.3.3.1 Initial conditions

Test environment: Normal: see TS 125 143 [3]; and
Extreme: see TS 125 143 [3].

In addition, on one UARFCN only, the test shall be performed under extreme power supply conditions as defined in clause B.1.

NOTE: Tests under extreme power supply also test extreme temperature.

A measurement set-up is shown in TS 125 143 [3], annex A.

- 1) Connect the signal generator equipment to the Repeater input port.
- 2) Connect the power measuring equipment to the Repeater output port.

5.3.3.2 Procedure

- 1) Set the signal generator to transmit a signal modulated with a combination of PCCPCH, SCCPCH and Dedicated Physical Channels specified as test model 1 in TS 125 141 [5].
- 2) Adjust the input power to the Repeater to create the maximum nominal Repeater output power at maximum gain.
- 3) Measure the mean power at the RF output port over a certain slot.
- 4) Increase the power with 10 dB compare to the level obtained in step 2).
- 5) Measure the mean power at the RF output port over a certain slot.

The results obtained shall be compared to the limits in clause 4.2.4.2 in order to prove compliance.

5.3.4 Input intermodulation

5.3.4.1 Initial conditions

Test environment: Normal: see TS 125 143 [3].

A measurement set-up is shown in TS 125 143 [3], annex A.

- 1) Set the Repeater to maximum gain.
- 2) Connect two signal generators with a combining circuit or one signal generator with the ability to generate several CW carriers to the input.
- 3) Connect a spectrum analyser to the output of the Repeater. Set the resolution bandwidth to 1 MHz in the centre of the pass band. Set averaging to 1 s.

5.3.4.2 Procedures

- 1) Adjust the frequency of the input signals, either below or above the pass band, so that the lowest order intermodulation product is positioned in the centre of the pass band, according to clause 4.2.5.2.
- 2) Take the measurement of the rise of the output signal.
- 3) Repeat the measurement for the opposite path of the Repeater.

The results obtained shall be compared to the limits in clause 4.2.5.2 in order to prove compliance.

5.3.5 Out of band gain

5.3.5.1 Initial conditions

Test environment: Normal; see TS 125 143 [3].

A measurement set-up is shown in TS 125 143 [3], annex A.

- 1) The test shall be performed with an offset between CW-signal and the first or last 5 MHz channel within the pass band of 2,7 MHz, 3 MHz, 3,5 MHz, 5 MHz, 7,5 MHz, 10 MHz, 12,5 MHz, 15 MHz and 20 MHz, excluding other pass bands. In addition the test shall also be performed for all harmonic frequencies of the Repeaters pass band up to 12,75 GHz.

5.3.5.2 Procedure

- 1) Set the Repeater to maximum gain.
- 2) Set the signal generator to generate a CW-signal, applied to the input port of the Repeater. The power level of the RF input signal shall be at least 5 dB below the power level which, when applied within the pass band, would produce the maximum rated output power, as declared by the manufacturer. This is to ensure that the equipment is operating in the linear output range.
- 3) The average output power in each case shall be measured using a spectrum analyser connected to the output port of the Repeater and the net gain shall be recorded and compared to tables 4.2.6.2-1 or 4.2.6.2-2 whichever is lower.
- 4) With the same input power as in step 1) set the Repeater gain to the minimum specified by the manufacturer.
- 5) The average output power in each case shall be measured using a spectrum analyser connected to the output port of the Repeater and the net gain shall be recorded and compared to tables 4.2.6.2-1 or 4.2.6.2-2 whichever is lower.

The results obtained shall be compared to the limits in clause 4.2.6.2 in order to prove compliance.

5.3.6 Adjacent Channel Rejection Ratio

5.3.6.1 Initial conditions

Test environment: Normal; see TS 125 143 [3].

A measurement set-up is shown in TS 125 143 [3], annex A.

- 1) Connect a signal generator to the input port of the Repeater.
- 2) Connect a power measuring equipment to the output port of the Repeater.
- 3) The measurement device characteristics shall be:
 - measurement filter bandwidth: defined in clause 4.2.7.1;
 - detection mode: true RMS voltage or true average power.

5.3.6.2 Procedures

- 1) Set the signal generator to transmit a signal modulated with a combination of PCCPCH, SCCPCH and Dedicated Physical Channels specified as test model 1 in TS 125 141 [5] at the first or last 5 MHz channel within the pass band.
- 2) Adjust the input power to the Repeater to create the maximum rated Repeater output power at maximum gain.
- 3) Measure the RRC filtered mean power at the RF output port over a certain slot.

- 4) Set the signal generator to transmit the same signal and the same input power at one of the channel offsets according to table 4.2.7.2-1.
- 5) Measure the RRC filtered mean power at the RF output port over a certain slot.
- 6) Calculate the ratio of the measured power in the pass band to the measured power at the channel offset.
- 7) Repeat step 4) to 6) until all channel offsets in table 4.2.7.2-1 are measured.

The results obtained shall be compared to the limits in clause 4.2.7-2 in order to prove compliance.

5.3.7 Output intermodulation

5.3.7.1 Initial conditions

Test environment: Normal; see TS 125 143 [3].

A measurement set-up is shown in TS 125 143 [3], annex A.

- 1) Connect a signal generator to the input port of the Repeater for tests of Repeaters with a pass band corresponding to one 5 MHz channel. Connect a signal generator to the circulator on the output port and make sure the signal generator power is directed to the Repeater output port.
- 2) Measurements with an offset from the carrier centre frequency between 2,515 MHz and 4,0 MHz shall use a 30 kHz measurement bandwidth.
- 3) Measurements with an offset from the carrier centre frequency between 4,0 MHz and $(\Delta f_{\max} - 500 \text{ kHz})$ shall use a 1 MHz measurement bandwidth. The 1 MHz measurement bandwidth may be calculated by integrating multiple 50 kHz or narrower filter measurements.
- 4) Detection mode: True RMS.

5.3.7.2 Procedures

- 1) Set the Repeater to maximum gain.
- 2) Set the signal generator at the Repeater input port (subject signal) to generate a signal in accordance to test model 1, TS 125 141 [5], clause 6.1.1.1, at the level which produce the manufacturer specified maximum output power at maximum gain.
- 3) Set the signal generator at the Repeater output port (interference signal) to generate a signal in accordance to test model 1, TS 125 141 [5], clause 6.1.1.1, at the level producing signal power corresponding to 30 dB below the manufacturer specified maximum output power at the Repeater output port with the specified frequency offset from the wanted signal.
- 4) Measure the emission at the specified frequencies with specified measurement bandwidth and note that the measured value does not exceed the specified value. Measurements in the band of the interfering signal shall be excluded. The measurements can be limited to the power of all third and fifth order intermodulation products.
- 5) Repeat from clause 3 until interference signals $\pm 5 \text{ MHz}$, $\pm 10 \text{ MHz}$ and $\pm 15 \text{ MHz}$ frequency offset from the wanted signal has been tested. Note that interfering signals outside the UTRA-FDD operating band, as specified in clause 1 need not be tested.

The results obtained shall be compared to the limits in clause 4.2.8.2 in order to prove compliance.

Annex A (normative): HS Requirements and conformance Test specifications Table (HS-RTT)

The HS Requirements and conformance Test specifications Table (HS-RTT) in table A-1 serves a number of purposes, as follows:

- it provides a statement of all the requirements in words and by cross reference to (a) specific clause(s) in the present document or to (a) specific clause(s) in (a) specific referenced document(s);
- it provides a statement of all the test procedures corresponding to those requirements by cross reference to (a) specific clause(s) in the present document or to (a) specific clause(s) in (a) specific referenced document(s);
- it qualifies each requirement to be either:
 - Unconditional: meaning that the requirement applies in all circumstances; or
 - Conditional: meaning that the requirement is dependent on the manufacturer having chosen to support optional functionality defined within the schedule.
- in the case of Conditional requirements, it associates the requirement with the particular optional service or functionality;
- it qualifies each test procedure to be either:
 - Essential: meaning that it is included with the Essential Radio Test Suite and therefore the requirement shall be demonstrated to be met in accordance with the referenced procedures;
 - Other: meaning that the test procedure is illustrative but other means of demonstrating compliance with the requirement are permitted.

Table A-1: HS Requirements and conformance Test specifications Table (HS-RTT)

Harmonized Standard EN 301 908-11						
The following requirements and test specifications are relevant to the presumption of conformity under the article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive						
Requirement			Requirement Conditionality		Test Specification	
No	Description	Reference: Clause No	U/C	Condition	E/O	Reference: Clause No
1	Operating band unwanted emission	4.2.2	U		E	5.3.1
2	Spurious emissions	4.2.3	U		E	5.3.2
3	Maximum output power	4.2.4	U		E	5.3.3
4	Input inter-modulation	4.2.5	U		E	5.3.4
5	Out of band gain	4.2.6	U		E	5.3.5
6	Adjacent Channel Rejection Ratio	4.2.7	U		E	5.3.6
7	Output inter-modulation	4.2.8	U		E	5.3.7

Key to columns:**Requirement:**

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

Description A textual reference to the requirement.

Clause Number 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 to be *unconditionally* applicable (U) or is *conditional* upon the manufacturers claimed functionality of the equipment (C).

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

Test Specification:

E/O Indicates whether the test specification forms part of the Essential Radio Test Suite (E) or whether it is one of the Other Test Suite (O).

NOTE: All tests whether "E" or "O" are relevant to the requirements. Rows designated "E" collectively make up the Essential Radio Test Suite; those designated "O" make up the Other Test Suite; for those designated "X" there is no test specified corresponding to the requirement. The completion of all tests classified "E" as specified with satisfactory outcomes is a necessary condition for a presumption of conformity. Compliance with requirements associated with tests classified "O" or "X" is a necessary condition for presumption of conformity, although conformance with the requirement may be claimed by an equivalent test or by manufacturer's assertion supported by appropriate entries in the technical construction file.

Clause Number Identification of clause(s) defining the test specification in the present document unless another document is referenced explicitly Where no test is specified (that is, where the previous field is "X") this field remains blank.

Annex B (normative): Repeater configurations

B.1 Power supply

When extreme power supply conditions are specified for a test, the test shall be performed at the standard upper and lower limits of operating voltage defined by manufacturer's declaration for the equipment under test.

Upper voltage limit:

The equipment shall be supplied with a voltage equal to the upper limit declared by the manufacturer (as measured at the input terminals to the equipment). The tests shall be carried out at the steady state minimum and maximum temperature limits declared by the manufacturer for the equipment, to the methods described in IEC 60068-2-1 [6] Test Ab/Ad and IEC 60068-2-2 [7] Test Bb/Bd: Dry Heat.

Lower voltage limit:

The equipment shall be supplied with a voltage equal to the lower limit declared by the manufacturer (as measured at the input terminals to the equipment). The tests shall be carried out at the steady state minimum and maximum temperature limits declared by the manufacturer for the equipment, to the methods described in IEC 60068-2-1 [6] Test Ab/Ad and IEC 60068-2-2 [7] Test Bb/Bd: Dry Heat.

B.2 Power supply options

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

B.3 Combining of Repeaters

If the Repeater is intended for combination with additional apparatus connected to a Repeater port and this combination is supplied as a system, the combination of Repeater together with the additional apparatus must also fulfil the Repeater requirements. E.g. if the Repeater is intended for combination such that multiple Repeaters amplify the same signals into the same ports the combination must also fulfil the Repeater requirements.

An example of such a configuration is shown in figure B.3-1.

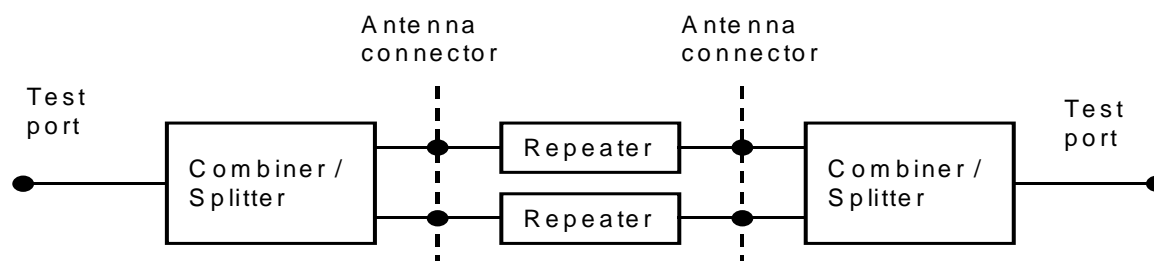


Figure B.3-1: Example of Repeater configuration

Annex C (informative): Environmental profile specification

The following environmental conditions may be declared by the supplier:

- barometric pressure: minimum and maximum;
- temperature: minimum and maximum;
- relative humidity: minimum and maximum;
- power supply: lower and upper voltage limit.

When operating outside the boundary limits of the declared operational environmental profile the equipment should not make ineffective use of the radio frequency spectrum so as to cause harmful interference.

Annex D (informative): The EN title in the official languages

The enlargement of the European Union (EU) resulted in a requirement from the EU for a larger number of languages for the translation of the titles of Harmonized Standards and mandated ENs that are to be listed in the Official Journal to support the implementation of this legislation.

For this reason the title translation concerning the present document can be consulted via the [e-approval](#) application.

Annex E (informative): Bibliography

ETSI TS 125 106: "Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); UTRA Repeater radio transmission and reception (3GPP TS 25.106)".

CEPT/ERC/REC 74-01E (Siófok 1998, Nice 1999, Sesimbra 2002, Hradec Kralove 2005): "Unwanted emissions in the spurious domain".

Directive 2004/108/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 December 2004 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to electromagnetic compatibility and repealing Directive 89/336/EEC (text with EEA relevance (EMC Directive).

Council Directive 73/23/EEC of 19 February 1973 on the harmonization of the laws of Member States relating to electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits (LV Directive).

History

Document history			
V2.3.1	October 2004	Publication	
V3.2.1	May 2007	Publication	
V4.1.1	April 2009	Public Enquiry	PE 20090828: 2009-04-30 to 2009-08-28
V4.1.2	December 2009	Vote	V 20100219: 2009-12-21 to 2010-02-19