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GSM

GLOBAL SYSTEM FOR
MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS

**Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2);
Base Station System (BSS) equipment specification;
Part 4: Repeaters
(GSM 11.26)**

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Foreword

This draft European Telecommunication Standard (ETS) has been produced by the Special Mobile Group (SMG) Technical Committee of the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI), and is now submitted for the public enquiry phase of the ETSI standards approval procedure.

This European Telecommunication Standard (ETS) describes the Radio Frequency (RF) tests for GSM 900 and DCS 1800 repeaters within the digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2). This ETS corresponds to GSM technical specification GSM 11.26 version 4.2.0.

NOTE: TC-SMG has produced documents which give the technical specifications for the implementation of the Digital cellular telecommunications system. Historically, these documents have been identified as GSM Technical Specifications (GSM-TSs). These TSs may have subsequently become I-ETs, or ETs (Phase 2), whilst others may become ETSI Technical Reports (ETRs). GSM-TSs are, for editorial reasons, still referred to in current GSM ETs.

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

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1 Scope

This European Telecommunication Standard (ETS) describes the Radio Frequency (RF) tests for GSM 900 and DCS 1800 repeaters which receive, amplify, and retransmit a received Mobile Station (MS) signal in the GSM MS transmit band and simultaneously receive, amplify and retransmit a received Base Transceiver Station (BTS) RF signal in the GSM BTS transmit band.

2 Normative references

This ETS incorporates by dated and undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this ETS only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references, the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

- [1] ETR 100 (GSM 01.04): "Digital cellular telecommunication system (Phase 2); Abbreviations and acronyms".
- [2] ETS 300 019-1-0: "Equipment Engineering (EE): Environmental conditions and environmental tests for telecommunications equipment Part 1-0; Classification of environmental conditions; Introduction"
- [3] ETS 300 019-1-3: "Equipment Engineering (EE): Environmental conditions and environmental tests for telecommunications equipment Part 1-3; Classification of environmental conditions, Stationary use at weather-protected locations".
- [4] ETS 300 019-1-4: "Equipment Engineering (EE): Environmental conditions and environmental tests for telecommunications equipment Part 1-4; Classification of environmental conditions, Stationary use at non-weather-protected locations".
- [5] ETS 300 113: "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES): Land mobile service, Technical characteristics and test conditions for non-speechband combined analogue speech/non-speech equipment with an internal or external antenna connector.
- [6] ETS 300 577 (GSM 05.05): "Digital cellular telecommunication system (Phase 2); Radio transmission and reception"
- [7] IEC 68-2: "Basic environmental testing procedures: Part 2 Tests"
- [8] IEC 721: "Classification of environmental conditions"

3 Definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of this ETS, the following definitions apply:

Broadband repeater: a repeater which is designed for operation on any combination of ARFCNs (up to a specified maximum number) within the operating band of the repeater.

Channelised repeater: a repeater which is designed for operation on a specified subset of ARFCNs within the operating band of the repeater. The subset of ARFCNs may be determined during the manufacture of the repeater, or may be programmable.

GSM: Unless otherwise specified, references to GSM include both GSM 900 and DCS 1800.

Repeater: a bi-directional Radio Frequency (RF) amplifier which can amplify and transmit a received Mobile Station (MS) signal in the GSM MS transmit band, simultaneously it can amplify and transmit a received Base Transceiver Station (BTS) RF signal in the GSM BTS transmit band.

Spurious emissions: emissions at frequencies other than those of the carrier and sidebands associated with normal modulation and switching.

3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of this ETS, the following abbreviations apply:

BTS	Base Transceiver Station
MS	Mobile Station
RF	Radio Frequency

Abbreviations used within the GSM specifications are given in ETR 100 (GSM 01.04) [1].

4 General

A repeater can be designed to amplify the whole transmit RF band or just a part of the band. In the latter case the repeater can be either Broadband, with frequency band selective filtering, or Channelised, with channel selective filtering.

4.1 Radio frequency bands

A repeater, as a bi-directional amplifier, can amplify and transmit a received MS signal in the MS transmit band, simultaneously it can amplify and transmit a received BTS signal in the BTS transmit band. The relevant MS and BTS transmit bands, as defined in GSM 05.05, are given in table 1.

Table 1: MS and BTS transmit RF bands

	MS transmit band	BTS transmit band
P-GSM 900	890 - 915 MHz	935 - 960 MHz
E-GSM 900	880 - 915 MHz	925 - 960 MHz
DCS 1800	1710 - 1785 MHz	1805 - 1880 MHz

NOTE: In some circumstances, for instance when an operator (or more than one operator who co-ordinate the use of repeaters), is not allocated a complete band as defined in Table 1, it may be necessary to restrict the frequency range of operations of repeaters. In these circumstances, the test of "Gain outside operating band" in Annex A may be used to verify the performance of the repeater.

4.2 Test environments

For each test in this ETS, the environmental conditions under which the repeater is to be tested are defined.

4.2.1 Normal test environment

When a normal test environment is specified for a test, the test should be performed under any combination of conditions between the minimum and maximum limits stated in table 2.

Table 2: Limits of conditions for Normal Test Environment

Condition	Minimum	Maximum
Barometric pressure	86 kPa	106 kPa
Temperature	15 °C	30 °C
Relative Humidity	20 %	85 %
Power supply	Nominal, as declared by the manufacturer	
Vibration	Negligible	

The ranges of barometric pressure, temperature and humidity represent the maximum variation expected in the uncontrolled environment of a test laboratory. If it is not possible to maintain these parameters within the specified limits, the actual values shall be recorded in the test report.

NOTE: This may, for instance, be the case for measurements of radiated emissions performed on an open field test site.

4.2.2 Extreme test environment

The manufacturer shall declare one of the following:

- a) The equipment class for the equipment under test, as defined in ETS 300 019-1-3 [3].
- b) The equipment class for the equipment under test, as defined in ETS 300 019-1-4 [4].
- c) For equipment that does not comply to an ETS 300 019-1 [2] class, the relevant classes from IEC 721 [8] documentation for temperature, humidity and vibration shall be declared.

NOTE: Reduced functionality for conditions that fall out side of the standard operational conditions are not tested in this ETS. These may be stated and tested separately.

4.2.3 Extreme temperature

When an extreme temperature test environment is specified for a test, the test shall be performed at the standard minimum and maximum operating temperatures defined by the manufacturer's declaration for the equipment under test.

Minimum temperature

The test shall be performed with the environmental test equipment and methods of inducing the required environmental phenomena into the equipment, conforming to the test procedure of IEC 68-2-1 [7]. The equipment shall be maintained at the stabilised condition for the duration of the test sequence.

Maximum temperature

The test shall be performed with the environmental test equipment and methods of inducing the required environmental phenomena into the equipment, conforming to the test procedure of IEC 68-2-2 [7]. The equipment shall be maintained at the stabilised condition for the duration of the test sequence.

NOTE: It is recommended that the equipment is made fully operational prior to the equipment being taken to its lower operating temperature.

4.3 Manufacturers declarations

The manufacturer shall declare:

- a) the operating band or bands of the repeater
- b) the maximum rated output power per channel
- c) the number of channels supported by the repeater

5 Spurious emissions

5.1 Test purpose

This test measures the conducted spurious emissions (see subclause 3.1) at the antenna ports and the effective power of spurious emissions radiated by the cabinet and structure.

5.2 Test case

The repeater shall be set to maximum gain. All measurement steps, as described in this subclause, apply to all antenna ports of the repeater.

a) Spurious emissions from the antenna port

One antenna port of the repeater shall be connected to a selective RF measurement device presenting to the repeater a load with an impedance of 50 ohms. An average power measurement of spurious emissions shall be performed for frequency offsets from the carrier frequency greater than 100 kHz under the following two conditions:

- i) Without any RF input signal. The relevant input antenna port of the repeater shall be terminated with 50 ohms.
- ii) With an RF input signal. The relevant antenna input port of the repeater shall be connected to an RF signal generator. A continuous sinusoidal RF signal shall be input at a level which will result, when measured, in the maximum rated RF output power per channel, as declared by the manufacturer. The RF input signal shall be set to the centre frequency of the repeaters operating band. In the case of a channelised repeater, the RF input signal shall be set to the centre of the supported ARFCN closest to the centre of the range of ARFCNs supported by the repeater.

b) Radiated spurious emissions

A test site fulfilling the requirements of ETS 300 113 [5] shall be used, except when it conflicts with this ETS. The repeater shall be placed on a non-conducting support and shall be operated from a power source as recommended by the manufacturer via an RF filter, to prevent the power source or cable from influencing the result of the measurement.

The relevant output antenna port of the repeater shall be terminated with 50 ohms. The relevant antenna input port of the repeater shall be connected to a RF signal generator in such a way that the connection does not influence the result of the measurement. The RF input signal shall be set to the centre frequency of the repeaters operating band. A continuous sinusoidal RF signal shall be input at a level which will result, when measured, in the maximum rated output power per channel, as declared by the manufacturer.

An average RF power measurement shall be performed for frequency offsets from the carrier frequency greater than 100 kHz over the frequency range 30 MHz to 4 GHz. The repeater shall be rotated through 360° in the horizontal plane and the test antenna shall be raised or lowered until the maximum spurious signal level is detected. The effective radiated power of each spurious component shall be determined by a substitution measurement.

The measurements shall be repeated with orthogonal polarisation of the test antenna.

The measurements shall be repeated with no RF input signal, in this case the relevant antenna input port of the repeater shall be terminated with 50 ohms.

Table 3: Measurement bandwidth for spurious emissions

Band	Frequency offset	Measurement bandwidth
100 kHz - 50 MHz	-	10 kHz
50 MHz - 500 MHz	-	100 kHz
in the relevant BTS transmit band or MS transmit band	-	3 kHz
above 500 MHz outside the relevant BTS transmit band or MS transmit band	(offset from the edge of the relevant band)	
	> 0 MHz	10 kHz
	>= 2 MHz	30 kHz
	>= 5 MHz	100 kHz
	>= 10 MHz	300 kHz
	>= 20 MHz	1 MHz
	>= 30 MHz	3 MHz

Test environment: Normal

5.3 Conformance requirement

The measured power in test case subclause 5.2.a) as well as the effective radiated power in test case subclause 5.2.b) shall not exceed:

- 36 dBm (250 nW) in the frequency band 9 kHz - 1 GHz;
- 30 dBm (1µW) in the frequency band 1 GHz - 12,75 GHz.

5.4 Reference requirement

ETS 300 577 (GSM 05.05) [6] Annex E.

6 Intermodulation attenuation

6.1 Test purpose

To verify that the level of intermodulation products, generated in non-linear elements of the repeater, in the presence of two RF input signals, do not exceed the specified limits.

6.2 Test case

The repeater shall be set to maximum gain. Two continuous sinusoidal RF signals shall be fed to the input antenna port of the repeater using a combining device. The frequencies of both RF signals shall be within the repeater's operating band. The spacing between both RF signals shall be the minimum possible spacing applied in a network, i. e. 600 kHz.

The level of both RF input signals shall be increased, until the maximum rated output power per channel, as declared by the manufacturer, is reached.

In case of a repeater only supporting one channel, one RF input signal shall be set to the operating frequency and the other RF input signal at an offset of 400 kHz to either side successively. In this case the input signal at the repeaters operating frequency shall be increased, until the maximum rated output power per channel, as declared by the manufacturer, is reached. The second signal shall be set to the same input level.

The level of the third order intermodulation products shall be measured by means of a selective measurement device presenting to the repeater a load with an impedance of 50 ohms.

The test shall be repeated with both RF input signals increased by 10 dB each.

NOTE: In this case, the automatic gain (level) control may reduce the gain to a value less than maximum gain in order to keep the maximum rated output power per channel, as declared by the manufacturer.

An average power measurement shall be performed using a bandwidth of 3 kHz.

The measurements shall apply to all antenna ports of the repeater.

Test environment: Normal

6.3 Conformance requirement

The maximum level of intermodulation product shall be not greater than:

-36 dBm (250 nW) in the frequency band 9 kHz - 1 GHz

-30 dBm (1µW) in the frequency band 1 GHz - 12,75 GHz

6.4 Reference requirement

ETS 300 577 (GSM 05.05) [6] Annex E

7 Out of band gain

7.1 Test purpose

To test the net gain of the repeater outside the relevant MS or BTS transmit band. This test shall also check the net gain at harmonic frequencies.

7.2 Test case

The repeater shall be set to maximum gain. In case of a channel selective repeater, two of the channel selective modules shall be set to the lowermost and the uppermost ARFCN within the repeater's operating band.

A continuous sinusoidal RF signal shall be fed successively at frequency offsets Y from the edges of the relevant MS or BTS transmit frequency band into the relevant input port of the repeater. The frequency offsets Y shall have the following values:

400 kHz, 600 kHz, 800 kHz, 1 MHz, 5 MHz, 10 MHz, 15 MHz, 20 MHz

This shall be repeated with an RF input signal successively set to all harmonic frequencies of the repeaters operating band up to 12.75 GHz (i.e. multiples of the centre frequency of the repeaters operating band up to 12.75 GHz).

The power level of the RF input signal shall be at least 5 dB below the power level which would produce, when applied within the operating band, maximum rated output power, as declared by the manufacturer. This is to ensure that the equipment is operating in the linear output range.

The average output power in each case shall be measured and the net gain shall be recorded.

The measurements shall apply to all antenna ports of the repeater.

Test environment: Normal
 Extreme temperature

7.3 Conformance requirement

The net gain in both directions through the repeater shall be less than:

50 dB at 400 kHz offset and greater
40 dB at 600 kHz offset and greater
35 dB at 1 MHz offset and greater
25 dB at 5 MHz offset and greater

from the edges of the relevant MS or BTS transmit bands.

7.4 Reference requirement

ETS 300 577 (GSM 05.05) [6] annex E

Annex A (informative): Testing of gain for part band repeaters

A.1 Rationale for this test

The normative provisions of this ETS specify the out-of band gain relative to the edge of one of the GSM bands specified in subclause 4.1. The purpose of this informative annex is to define a test method which may be used to measure the out-of-band gain for a repeater which is designed to operate only over part of one of these bands. This test may be used for acceptance testing or for regulatory purposes.

Since GSM 05.05 does not specify the out-of-band gain requirements within a GSM band for a such a repeater, the performance requirements for the repeater must be agreed prior to this test being performed. Normally, the requirements for the uplink and downlink directions will be similar, but with the frequencies offset by 45 or 95MHz.

A.2 Gain outside operating band

A.2.1 Test purpose

To determine the net gain of the repeater outside its specified operating band (or bands), when this is less than a GSM band defined in subclause 4.1 of this ETS. The requirements of clause 7 of this ETS shall always be met, whether or not this test is also performed.

This test is not a normative requirement of this ETS.

A.2.2 Test case

The repeater shall be set to maximum gain. In case of a channel selective repeater, two of the channel selective modules shall be set to the lowermost and the uppermost ARFCN within the repeaters operating band.

A continuous sinusoidal RF signal shall be fed successively at each specified frequency into the relevant input port of the repeater. The power level of the RF input signal shall be at least 5 dB below the power level which would produce, when applied within the specified operating band, maximum rated output power, as declared by the manufacturer. This is to ensure that the equipment is operating in the linear output range.

The average output power in each case shall be measured and the net gain shall be recorded.

The measurements shall apply to all antenna ports of the repeater.

Test environment: Normal
 Extreme temperature

A.2.3 Conformance requirement

At each frequency specified to be measured, the gain through the repeater shall be less than the specified value.

History

Document history	
May 1996	Public Enquiry PE 106: 1996-05-20 to 1996-09-13