3GPP TSG RAN Meeting #27 **RP-050041**
Tokyo, Japan, 9 - 11 March 2005

Title **CRs (Rel-6) to 25.101, 25.133, 25.141, 25.942 under WI Small Technical Enhancements and Improvements Rel-6**
Source **3GPP TSG RAN WG4 (Radio)**
Agenda Item **9.8**

WG Tdoc	Spec	CR	R	Cat	Rel	Curr Ver	Title	Work Item
R4-050044	25.101	397		F	Rel-6	6.6.0	Minimum performance for constant BLER testcases	TEI6
R4-050265	25.101	401	1	F	Rel-6	6.6.0	OCNS definition for transmit diversity	TEI6
R4-050139	25.101	402		F	Rel-6	6.6.0	Corrections to 9.2 demodulation of HS-DSCH	TEI6, HSDPA-RF
R4-050204	25.101	406		F	Rel-6	6.6.0	Update UMTS FDD Receiver Blocking Specifications	TEI6
R4-050051	25.133	719		F	Rel-6	6.8.0	GSM BSIC reconfirmation	TEI6
R4-050052	25.133	720		F	Rel-6	6.8.0	Cell Search Requirement	TEI6
R4-050075	25.133	721		F	Rel-6	6.8.0	Correction of error in the implementation of CR502	TEI6
R4-050145	25.141	362		F	Rel-6	6.8.0	Test model usage for TX diversity test case	TEI6
R4-050283	25.141	363	1	F	Rel-6	6.8.0	Description of test procedure for Time alignment error in TX Diversity	TEI6
R4-050104	25.942	018		F	Rel-6	6.3.0	Scenarios for UE Receiver Blocking Specification	TEI6

CR-Form-v7.1

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **25.101**	**CR 397**	⌘ **rev**		⌘	Current version:	**6.6.0**	⌘

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Proposed change affects: UICC apps⌘ [ ] ME [X] Radio Access Network [ ] Core Network [ ]

Title:	⌘ Minimum performance requirements for constant BLER test cases.		
Source:	⌘ 3GPP TSG RAN WG4 (Radio)		
Work item code:	⌘ TEI6	***Date:*** ⌘	28/02/2005
Category:	⌘ **F** *Use one of the following categories:* ***F*** *(correction)* ***A*** *(corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)* ***B*** *(addition of feature),* ***C*** *(functional modification of feature)* ***D*** *(editorial modification)* Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.	***Release:*** ⌘	Rel-6 *Use one of the following releases:* *Ph2 (GSM Phase 2)* *R96 (Release 1996)* *R97 (Release 1997)* *R98 (Release 1998)* *R99 (Release 1999)* *Rel-4 (Release 4)* *Rel-5 (Release 5)* *Rel-6 (Release 6)* *Rel-7 (Release 7)*

Reason for change: ⌘	- To define downlink power control test cases with constant BLER. - To define new reference measurement channel, which is to be used for the new test cases for the UE performance.
Summary of change: ⌘	Two new downlink power control test cases are defined: - Test 3 is defined to test the outerloop power control in the UE at high BLER target (10%). The BLER target of 10% is set on both DTCH and DCCH as the test parameters in table 8.29. The test requirements are specified in table 8.30 in terms of DPCH_Ec/Ior (-9.2 dB) and quality measurement (BLER) on DTCH. The accuracy of the DTCH quality measurement is specified as ± 30%. - Test 4 is defined to test the outerloop power control in the UE at low BLER target (0.1%). The DCCH and DTCH BLER targets are set at 10% and 0.1% respectively, as the test parameters in table 8.29. The test requirements are specified in table 8.30 in terms of DPCH_Ec/Ior (-10.4 dB) and quality measurement (BLER) on DTCH. The accuracy of the DTCH quality measurement is specified as ± 30%. - In both tests a new reference measurement channel (64 kbps) is used in which the DTCH has 4 transport blocks per TTI. The DCCH has an information rate of 3.4 kbps, with one transport block per TTI. - Currently all the downlink reference measurement channels (12.2 kbps, 64 kbps, 144 kbps and 384 kbps) used in annex A.3 for the UE performance contain one transport block per TTI. But in real network operation, a transport channel may have several transport blocks in a TTI, which has an impact on the UE outer loop power control behaviour.

Consequences if not approved:	⌘	i. The outer loop power control will not be tested using a measurement channel, which has multiple transport blocks per TTI. ii. There will be insufficient coverage of the constant BLER test cases. b) Proper outer loop power control at high BLER targets (e.g. 10%) is not guaranteed. c) Proper outer loop power control at low BLER targets (e.g. 0.1%) is not guaranteed.

Clauses affected:	⌘	8.8.1, A.3				
		Y	**N**			
Other specs affected:	⌘		**X**	Other core specifications	⌘	
		X		Test specifications		34.121, 34.108
			X	O&M Specifications		
Other comments:	⌘					

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3) With "track changes" disabled, paste the entire CR form (use CTRL-A to select it) into the specification just in front of the clause containing the first piece of changed text. Delete those parts of the specification which are not relevant to the change request.

8.8 Power control in downlink

Power control in the downlink is the ability of the UE receiver to converge to required link quality set by the network while using as low power as possible in downlink. If a BLER target has been assigned to a DCCH (See Annex A.3), then it has to be such that outer loop is based on DTCH and not on DCCH.

8.8.1 Power control in the downlink, constant BLER target

8.8.1.1 Minimum requirements

For the parameters specified in Table 8.29 the downlink $\frac{DPCH\_E_c}{I_{or}}$ power ratio measured values, which are averaged over one slot, shall be below the specified value in Table 8.30 more than 90% of the time. BLER shall be as shown in Table 8.30. Power control in downlink is ON during the test.

Table 8.29: Test parameter for downlink power control

Parameter	Unit	Test 1	Test 2	Test 3	Test 4
$\hat{I}_{or}/I_{oc}$	dB	9	-1	4	9
I_{oc}	dBm/3.84 MHz	-60			
Information Data Rate	kbps	12.2		64	
Reference channel in annex A (25.101)	-	A.3.1		A.3.x	
Target quality value on DTCH	BLER	0.01		0.1	0.001
Target quality value on DCCH	BLER	-		0.1	0.1
Propagation condition		Case 4			
Maximum_DL_Power *	dB	7			
Minimum_DL_Power *	dB	-18			
DL Power Control step size, Δ_{TPC}	dB	1			
Limited Power Increase	-	"Not used"			

NOTE: Power is compared to P-CPICH as specified in [4].

Table 8.30: Requirements in downlink power control

Parameter	Unit	Test 1	Test 2	Test 3	Test 4
$\frac{DPCH\_E_c}{I_{or}}$	dB	-16.0	-9.0	-9.0	-10.3
Measured quality on DTCH	BLER	0.01±30%	0.01±30%	0.1±30%	0.001±30%

-------------------------NEXT SECTION------------------------

A.3.x DL reference measurement channel 2 (64 kbps)

The parameters for the DL reference measurement channel for 64 kbps are specified in Table A.yy and Table A.zz. The channel coding is shown for information in Figure A.xz.

Table A.yy: DL reference measurement channel physical parameters (64 kbps)

Parameter	Unit	Level
Information bit rate (DTCH)	kbps	64
Information bit rate (DCCH)	kbps	3.4
DPCH	ksps	120
Slot Format #i	-	13
TFCI	-	On
Puncturing (DTCH)	%	8.6
Repetition (DCCH)	%	27.9

Table A.zz: DL reference measurement channel, transport channel parameters (64 kbps)

Parameter	DTCH	DCCH
Transport Channel Number	1	2
Transport Block Size	336	148
Transport Block Set Size	1344	148
Transport blocks per TTI	4	1
Transmission Time Interval	20 ms	40 ms
Type of Error Protection	Turbo Coding	Convolution Coding
Coding Rate	1/3	1/3
Rate Matching attribute	143	200
Size of CRC	16	16
Position of TrCH in radio frame	fixed	fixed

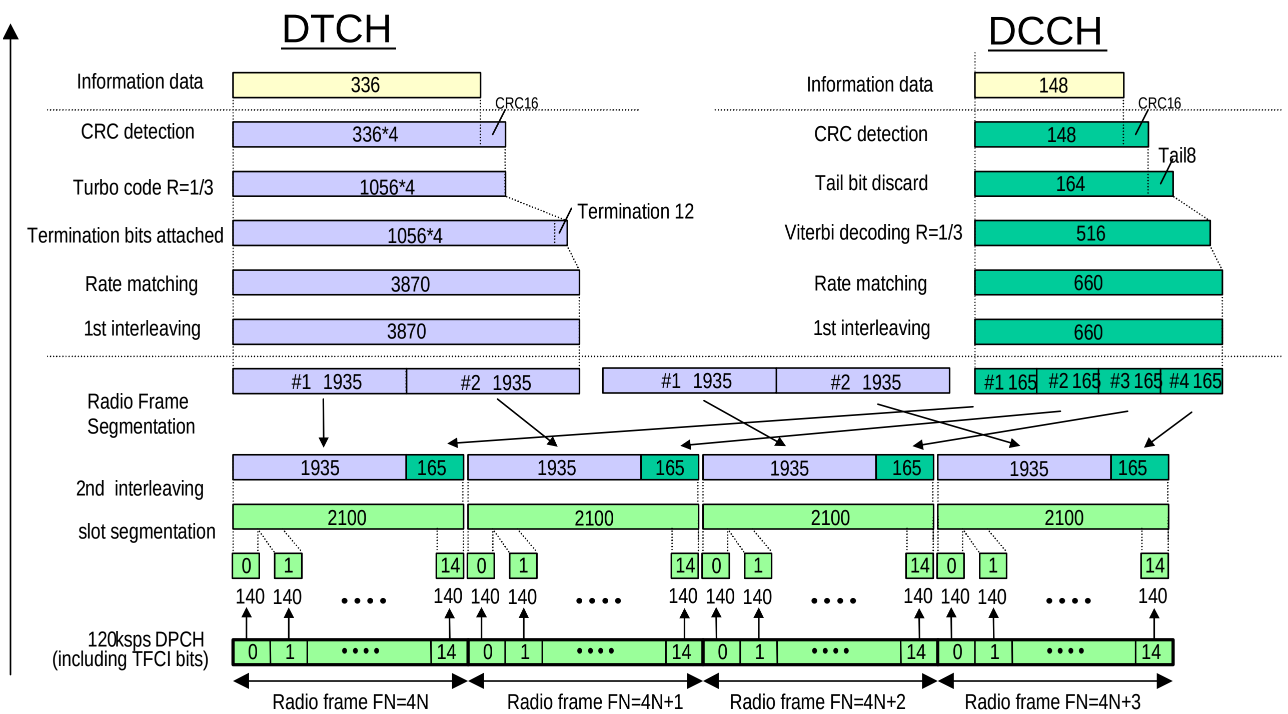

Figure A.xz (Informative): Channel coding of DL reference measurement channel 2 (64 kbps)

3GPP TSG RAN WG4 (Radio) Meeting #34 **R4-050265**
Scottsdale, US 14 - 18 February 2005

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CHANGE REQUEST

⌘	**25.101**	**CR**	**401**	⌘ **rev**	**1**	⌘	Current version:	**6.6.0** ⌘

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Proposed change affects:	UICC apps⌘ [ ]	ME [X]	Radio Access Network [ ]	Core Network [ ]

Title: ⌘	OCNS defintion for transmit diversity		
Source: ⌘	3GPP TSG RAN WG4 (Radio)		
Work item code: ⌘	TEI6	***Date:*** ⌘	28/02/2005
Category: ⌘	**F**	***Release:*** ⌘	Rel-6
	Use one of the following categories: ***F*** *(correction)* ***A*** *(corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)* ***B*** *(addition of feature),* ***C*** *(functional modification of feature)* ***D*** *(editorial modification)* Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.		*Use one of the following releases:* *Ph2 (GSM Phase 2)* *R96 (Release 1996)* *R97 (Release 1997)* *R98 (Release 1998)* *R99 (Release 1999)* *Rel-4 (Release 4)* *Rel-5 (Release 5)* *Rel-6 (Release 6)* *Rel-7 (Release 7)*

Reason for change: ⌘	The definition of OCNS when using transmit diversity is incomplete
Summary of change: ⌘	For the cases using closed loop transmit diversity it is defined that the OCNS power calculation shall assume that the DPCH power for Antenna 1 and Antenna 2 are added regaredless of phase. It is further clairified that the data sources for the OCNS on each antenna shall be either STTD encoded or generated from uncorrelated sources.
Consequences if not approved: ⌘	The strict definition of OCNS would have requried a very complex method of generation that does not warrant the effort and anyway Is not representative of real life sceanrios. Without a clearer definition, the implementation of OCNS would likely have been variable and led to inconsistent conformance test results.

Clauses affected: ⌘	Annex C.3				
	Y	**N**			
Other specs affected: ⌘		**X**	Other core specifications	⌘	34.121
	Y		Test specifications		
		X	O&M Specifications		
Other comments: ⌘					

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C.3 During connection

The following clauses, describes the downlink Physical Channels that are transmitted during a connection i.e., when measurements are done. For these measurements the offset between DPCH and SCH shall be zero chips at Node B meaning that SCH is overlapping with the first symbols in DPCH in the beginning of DPCH slot structure.

C.3.1 Measurement of Rx Characteristics

Table C.2 is applicable for measurements on the Receiver Characteristics (clause 7) with the exception of subclause 7.4 (Maximum input level).

Table C.2: Downlink Physical Channels transmitted during a connection

Physical Channel	Power ratio
P-CPICH	P-CPICH_Ec / DPCH_Ec = 7 dB
P-CCPCH	P-CCPCH_Ec / DPCH_Ec = 5 dB
SCH	SCH_Ec / DPCH_Ec = 5 dB
PICH	PICH_Ec / DPCH_Ec = 2 dB
DPCH	Test dependent power

C.3.2 Measurement of Performance requirements

Table C.3 is applicable for measurements on the Performance requirements (clause 8), including subclause 7.4 (Maximum input level) and subclause 6.4.4 (Out-of-synchronization handling of output power).

Table C.3: Downlink Physical Channels transmitted during a connection[1]

Physical Channel	Power ratio	NOTE
P-CPICH	P-CPICH_Ec/Ior = -10 dB	Use of P-CPICH or S-CPICH as phase reference is specified for each requirement and is also set by higher layer signalling.
S-CPICH	S-CPICH_Ec/Ior = -10 dB	When S-CPICH is the phase reference in a test condition, the phase of S-CPICH shall be 180 degrees offset from the phase of P-CPICH. When S-CPICH is not the phase reference, it is not transmitted.
P-CCPCH	P-CCPCH_Ec/Ior = -12 dB	
SCH	SCH_Ec/Ior = -12 dB	This power shall be divided equally between Primary and Secondary Synchronous channels
PICH	PICH_Ec/Ior = -15 dB	
DPCH	Test dependent power	When S-CPICH is the phase reference in a test condition, the phase of DPCH shall be 180 degrees offset from the phase of P-CPICH.
OCNS	Necessary power so that total transmit power spectral density of Node B (Ior) adds to one[1]	OCNS interference consists of 16 dedicated data channels as specified in table C.6.

NOTE 1 For dynamic power correction required to compensate for the presence of transient channels, e.g. control channels, a subset of the DPCH channels may be used.

C.3.3 Connection with open-loop transmit diversity mode

Table C.4 is applicable for measurements for subclause 8.6.1 (Demodulation of DCH in open loop transmit diversity mode).

Table C.4: Downlink Physical Channels transmitted during a connection[1]

Physical Channel	Power ratio	NOTE
P-CPICH (antenna 1)	P-CPICH_Ec1/Ior = -13 dB	1. Total P-CPICH_Ec/Ior = -10 dB
P-CPICH (antenna 2)	P-CPICH_Ec2/Ior = -13 dB	
P-CCPCH (antenna 1)	P-CCPCH_Ec1/Ior = -15 dB	1. STTD applied 2. Total P-CCPCH_Ec/Ior = -12 dB
P-CCPCH (antenna 2)	P-CCPCH_Ec2/Ior = -15 dB	
SCH (antenna 1 / 2)	SCH_Ec/Ior = -12 dB	1. TSTD applied. 2. This power shall be divided equally between Primary and Secondary Synchronous channels
PICH (antenna 1)	PICH_Ec1/Ior = -18 dB	1. STTD applied 2. Total PICH_Ec/Ior = -15 dB
PICH (antenna 2)	PICH_Ec2/Ior = -18 dB	
DPCH	Test dependent power	1. STTD applied 2. Total power from both antennas
OCNS	Necessary power so that total transmit power spectral density of Node B (Ior) adds to one[1]	1.This power shall be divided equally between antennas 2.OCNS interference consists of 16 dedicated data channels as specified in Table C.6.

NOTE 1 For dynamic power correction required to compensate for the presence of transient channels, e.g. control channels, a subset of the DPCH channels may be used.

C.3.4 Connection with closed loop transmit diversity mode

Table C.5 is applicable for measurements for subclause 8.6.2 (Demodulation of DCH in closed loop transmit diversity mode).

Table C.5: Downlink Physical Channels transmitted during a connection[1]

Physical Channel	Power ratio	NOTE
P-CPICH (antenna 1)	P-CPICH_Ec1/Ior = -13 dB	1. Total P-CPICH_Ec/Ior = -10 dB
P-CPICH (antenna 2)	P-CPICH_Ec2/Ior = -13 dB	
P-CCPCH (antenna 1)	P-CCPCH_Ec1/Ior = -15 dB	1. STTD applied
P-CCPCH (antenna 2)	P-CCPCH_Ec2/Ior = -15 dB	1. STTD applied, 2. total P-CCPCH_Ec/Ior = -12 dB
SCH (antenna 1 / 2)	SCH_Ec/Ior = -12 dB	1. TSTD applied
PICH (antenna 1)	PICH_Ec1/Ior = -18 dB	1. STTD applied 2. STTD applied, total PICH_Ec/Ior = -15 dB
PICH (antenna 2)	PICH_Ec2/Ior = -18 dB	
DPCH	Test dependent power	1. Total power from both antennas
OCNS	Necessary power so that total transmit power spectral density of Node B (Ior) adds to one[1,2]	1.This power shall be divided equally between antennas 2. OCNS interference consists of 16 dedicated data channels. as specified in Table C.6.

NOTE 1 For dynamic power correction required to compensate for the presence of transient channels, e.g. control channels, a subset of the DPCH channels may be used.

Note 2 For the case of DPCH with transmit diversity, the OCNS power calculation shall be based on the addition of the power from Antenna 1 and Antenna 2, i.e. disregarding any phase relationship between the antennas.

Table C.6: DPCH Channelization Code and relative level settings for OCNS signal

Channelization Code at SF=128	Relative Level setting (dB) (Note 1)	DPCH Data
2	-1	The DPCH data for each channelization code shall be uncorrelated with each other and with any wanted signal over the period of any measurement. For OCNS with transmit diversity the DPCH data sent to each antenna shall be either STTD encoded or generated from uncorrelated sources.
11	-3	
17	-3	
23	-5	
31	-2	
38	-4	
47	-8	
55	-7	
62	-4	
69	-6	
78	-5	
85	-9	
94	-10	
125	-8	
113	-6	
119	0	

NOTE 1 The relative level setting specified in dB refers only to the relationship between the OCNS channels. The level of the OCNS channels relative to the Ior of the complete signal is a function of the power of the other channels in the signal with the intention that the power of the group of OCNS channels is used to make the total signal add up to 1.

NOTE: The DPCH Channelization Codes and relative level settings are chosen to simulate a signal with realistic Peak to Average Ratio.

C.3.5 Connection with tests having DPCCH as a phase reference

Table C.6A is applicable for measurements for tests 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25 in subclause 8.3.1.

Table C.6A: Downlink Physical Channels transmitted during a connection

Physical Channel	Antenna (gain)	Power	NOTE
P-CPICH	Sector (0 dB)	P-CPICH_Ec/Ior = -10 dB	UE is informed by higher layer signalling that P-CPICH shall not be used as a phase reference
P-CCPCH		P-CCPCH_Ec/Ior = -12 dB	
SCH		SCH_Ec/Ior = -12 dB	This power shall be divided equally between Primary and Secondary Synchronous channels
PICH		PICH_Ec/Ior = -15 dB	
DPCH	Beam (6.0dB)	Test dependent power	DPCH phase shall be uncorrelated with the phase of P-CPICH (different propagation in sector and beam)
OCNS		Necessary power so that Beam total transmit power is 20 % of Node B total transmit power	1) OCNS interference consists of 16 dedicated data channels as specified in Table C.6. 2) 60% of the power from Node B (Ior) is not involved in the tests, but is still counted as a part of the transmitted power.

C.4 W-CDMA Modulated Interferer

Table C.7 describes the downlink Channels that are transmitted as part of the W-CDMA modulated interferer.

Table C.7: Spreading Code, Timing offsets and relative level settings for W-CDMA Modulated Interferer signal channels

Channel Type	Spreading Factor	Channelization Code	Timing offset ($x256T_{chip}$)	Power	NOTE
P-CCPCH	256	1	0	P-CCPCH_Ec/Ior = –10 dB	
SCH	256	-	0	SCH_Ec/Ior = –10 dB	The SCH power shall be divided equally between Primary and Secondary Synchronous channels
P-CPICH	256	0	0	P-CPICH_Ec/Ior = –10 dB	
PICH	256	16	16	PICH_Ec/Ior = –15 dB	
OCNS	See table C.6			Necessary power so that total transmit power spectral density of Node B (Ior) adds to one	OCNS interference consists of the dedicated data channels. as specified in Table C.6.

C.5 HSDPA DL Physical channels

C.5.1 Downlink Physical Channels connection set-up

Table C.8 is applicable for the measurements for tests in subclause 9.2.1 and 9.3. Table C.9 is applicable for the measurements for tests in subclause 9.2.2. Table C.10 is applicable for the measurements for tests in subclause 9.2.3. Table C.11 is applicable for the measurements for tests in subclause 9.4.

Table C.8: Downlink physical channels for HSDPA receiver testing for Single Link performance.

Physical Channel	Parameter	Value	Note
P-CPICH	P-CPICH_Ec/Ior	-10dB	
P-CCPCH	P-CCPCH_Ec/Ior	-12dB	Mean power level is shared with SCH.
SCH	SCH_Ec/Ior	-12dB	Mean power level is shared with P-CCPCH – SCH includes P- and S-SCH, with power split between both. P-SCH code is S_dl,0 as per TS25.213 S-SCH pattern is scrambling code group 0
PICH	PICH_Ec/Ior	-15dB	
DPCH	DPCH_Ec/Ior	Test-specific	12.2 kbps DL reference measurement channel as defined in Annex A.3.1
HS-SCCH_1	HS-SCCH_Ec/Ior	Test-specific	Specifies fraction of Node-B radiated power transmitted when TTI is active (i.e. due to minimum inter-TTI interval).
HS-SCCH_2	HS-SCCH_Ec/Ior	DTX'd	No signalling scheduled, or power radiated, on this HS-SCCH, but signalled to the UE as present.
HS-SCCH_3	HS-SCCH_Ec/Ior	DTX'd	As HS-SCCH_2.
HS-SCCH_4	HS-SCCH_Ec/Ior	DTX'd	As HS-SCCH_2.
HS-PDSCH	HS-PDSCH_Ec/Ior	Test-specific	.
OCNS		Necessary power so that total transmit power spectral density of Node B (Ior) adds to one	OCNS interference consists of 6 dedicated data channels as specified in table C.12.

Table C.9: Downlink physical channels for HSDPA receiver testing for Open Loop Transmit Diversity performance.

Physical Channel	Parameter	Value	Note
P-CPICH (antenna 1)	P-CPICH_Ec1/Ior	-13dB	1. Total P-CPICH_Ec/Ior = -10dB
P-CPICH (antenna 2)	P-CPICH_Ec2/Ior	-13dB	
P-CCPCH (antenna 1)	P-CCPCH_Ec1/Ior	-15dB	1. STTD applied. 2. Total P-CCPCH Ec/Ior is –12dB.
P-CCPCH (antenna 2)	P-CCPCH_Ec2/Ior	-15dB	
SCH (antenna 1/2)	SCH_Ec/Ior	-12dB	1. TSTD applied. 2. Power divided equally between primary and secondary SCH.
PICH (antenna 1)	PICH_Ec1/Ior	-18dB	1. STTD applied. 2. Total PICH Ec/Ior is –15dB.
PICH (antenna 2)	PICH_Ec2/Ior	-18dB	
DPCH	DPCH_Ec/Ior	Test-specific	1. STTD applied.
HS-SCCH_1	HS-SCCH_Ec/Ior	Test-specific	1. STTD applied. 2. Specifies fraction of Node-B radiated power transmitted when TTI is active (i.e. due to minimum inter-TTI interval).
HS-SCCH_2	HS-SCCH_Ec/Ior	DTX'd	1. UE assumes STTD applied. 2. No signalling scheduled, or power radiated, on this HS-SCCH, but signalled to the UE as present.
HS-SCCH_3	HS-SCCH_Ec/Ior	DTX'd	1. As HS-SCCH_2.
HS-SCCH_4	HS-SCCH_Ec/Ior	DTX'd	2. As HS-SCCH_2.
HS-PDSCH	HS-PDSCH_Ec/Ior	Test-specific	1. STTD applied.
OCNS		Necessary power so that total transmit power spectral density of Node B (Ior) adds to one*	~~1. STTD applied.~~ 12. Balance of power I_{or} of the Node-B is assigned to OCNS. 23. Power divided equally between antennas. 34. OCNS interference consists of 6 dedicated data channels as specified in table C.12.

Note For the case of DPCH with transmit diversity, the OCNS power calculation shall be based on the addition of the power from Antenna 1 and Antenna 2, i.e. disregarding any phase relationship between the antennas.

Table C.10: Downlink physical channels for HSDPA receiver testing for Closed Loop. Transmit Diversity (Mode-1) performance.

Physical Channel	Parameter	Value	Note
P-CPICH (antenna 1)	P-CPICH_Ec1/Ior	-13dB	1. Total P-CPICH_Ec/Ior = -10dB
P-CPICH (antenna 2)	P-CPICH_Ec2/Ior	-13dB	
P-CCPCH (antenna 1)	P-CCPCH_Ec1/Ior	-15dB	1. STTD applied. 2. Total P-CCPCH Ec/Ior is –12dB.
P-CCPCH (antenna 2)	P-CCPCH_Ec2/Ior	-15dB	
SCH (antenna 1/2)	SCH_Ec/Ior	-12dB	1. TSTD applied. 2. Power divided equally between primary and secondary SCH.
PICH (antenna 1)	PICH_Ec1/Ior	-18dB	1. STTD applied. 2. Total PICH Ec/Ior is –15dB.
PICH (antenna 2)	PICH_Ec2/Ior	-18dB	
DPCH	DPCH_Ec/Ior	Test-specific	1. CL1 applied.
HS-SCCH_1	HS-SCCH_Ec/Ior	Test-specific	1. STTD applied. 2. Specifies fraction of Node-B radiated power transmitted when TTI is active (i.e. due to minimum inter-TTI interval).
HS-SCCH_2	HS-SCCH_Ec/Ior	DTX'd	1. UE assumes STTD applied. 2. No signalling scheduled, or power radiated, on this HS-SCCH, but signalled to the UE as present.
HS-SCCH_3	HS-SCCH_Ec/Ior	DTX'd	1. As HS-SCCH_2.
HS-SCCH_4	HS-SCCH_Ec/Ior	DTX'd	2. As HS-SCCH_2.
HS-PDSCH	HS-PDSCH_Ec/Ior	Test-specific	1. CL1 applied.
OCNS		Necessary power so that total transmit power spectral density of Node B (Ior) adds to one*	~~1. STTD applied.~~ 1~~2~~. Balance of power I_{or} of the Node-B is assigned to OCNS. 2~~3~~. Power divided equally between antennas. 3~~4~~. OCNS interference consists of 6 dedicated data channels as specified in table C.12.

Note For the case of DPCH with transmit diversity, the OCNS power calculation shall be based on the addition of the power from Antenna 1 and Antenna 2, i.e. disregarding any phase relationship between the antennas.

Table C.11: Downlink physical channels for HSDPA receiver testing for HS-SCCH detection performance

Parameter	Units	Value	Comment
CPICH E_c/I_{or}	dB	-10	
P-CCPCH E_c/I_{or}	dB	-12	Mean power level is shared with SCH.
SCH E_c/I_{or}	dB	-12	Mean power level is shared with P-CCPCH – SCH includes P- and S-SCH, with power split between both. P-SCH code is S_dl,0 as per TS25.213 S-SCH pattern is scrambling code group 0
PICH E_c/I_{or}	dB	-15	
HS-DSCH-1 E_c/I_{or}	dB	-10	HS-DSCH associated with HS-SCCH-1. The HS-DSCH shall be transmitted continuously with constant power.
HS-DSCH-2 E_c/I_{or}	dB	DTX	HS-DSCH associated with HS-SCCH-2
HS-DSCH-3 E_c/I_{or}	dB	DTX	HS-DSCH associated with HS-SCCH-3
HS-DSCH-4 E_c/I_{or}	dB	DTX	HS-DSCH associated with HS-SCCH-4
DPCH E_c/I_{or}	dB	-8	12.2 kbps DL reference measurement channel as defined in Annex A.3.1
HS-SCCH-1 E_c/I_{or}	dB	Test Specific	All HS-SCCH's allocated equal E_c/I_{or}. Specifies E_c/I_{or} when TTI is active.
HS-SCCH-2 E_c/I_{or}	dB		
HS-SCCH-3 E_c/I_{or}	dB		
HS-SCCH-4 E_c/I_{or}	dB		
OCNS E_c/I_{or}	dB	Necessary power so that total transmit power spectral density of Node B (Ior) adds to one*	1. Balance of power I_{or} of the Node-B is assigned to OCNS. 2. OCNS interference consists of 6 dedicated data channels as specified in table C.12.

Note	For the case of DPCH with transmit diversity, the OCNS power calculation shall be based on the addition of the power from Antenna 1 and Antenna 2, i.e. disregarding any phase relationship between the antennas.

C.5.2 OCNS Definition

The selected channelization codes and relative power levels for OCNS transmission during for HSDPA performance assessment are defined in Table C.12. The selected codes are designed to have a single length-16 parent code.

Table C.12: OCNS definition for HSDPA receiver testing.

Channelization Code at SF=128	Relative Level setting (dB) (Note 1)	DPCH Data
122	0	The DPCH data for each channelization code shall be uncorrelated with each other and with any wanted signal over the period of any measurement. For OCNS with transmit diversity the DPCH data sent to each antenna shall be either STTD encoded or generated from uncorrelated sources.
123	-2	
124	-2	
125	-4	
126	-1	
127	-3	

NOTE 1: The relative level setting specified in dB refers only to the relationship between the OCNS channels. The level of the OCNS channels relative to the Ior of the complete signal is a function of the power of the other channels in the signal with the intention that the power of the group of OCNS channels is used to make the total signal add up to 1.

3GPP TSG RAN WG4 (Radio) Meeting #34 **R4-050139**

Scottsdale, US 14 - 18 February 2005

CR-Form-v7.1

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘	**25.101**	**CR**	**402**	⌘ **rev**		⌘	Current version:	**6.6.0**	⌘

*For **HELP** on using this form, see bottom of this page or look at the pop-up text over the ⌘ symbols.*

Proposed change affects: UICC apps⌘ [ ] ME [X] Radio Access Network [ ] Core Network [ ]

Title:	⌘	Corrections to 9.2 demodulation of HS-DSCH		
Source:	⌘	3GPP TSG RAN WG4 (Radio)		
Work item code:	⌘	TEI6, HSDPA-RF	***Date:*** ⌘	28/02/2005
Category:	⌘	**F**	***Release:*** ⌘	Rel-6
		Use one of the following categories: ***F*** *(correction)* ***A*** *(corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)* ***B*** *(addition of feature),* ***C*** *(functional modification of feature)* ***D*** *(editorial modification)* Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.		*Use one of the following releases:* *Ph2 (GSM Phase 2)* *R96 (Release 1996)* *R97 (Release 1997)* *R98 (Release 1998)* *R99 (Release 1999)* *Rel-4 (Release 4)* *Rel-5 (Release 5)* *Rel-6 (Release 6)* *Rel-7 (Release 7)*

Reason for change:	⌘	There are a number of gaps in the requirements and a need to clarify the text
Summary of change:	⌘	1. Moved general statements applying to the requirements in subclauses 9.2, 9.3 and 9.4 from subclause 9.1 to clause 9 so they can apply. 2. Changed general reference to propagation conditions from table B.1B to Annex B.2.2 3. Made subclause 9.1 void 4. Added specific reference in subclause 9.2 to the propagation conditions in table B.1B 5. Clarified wording of minimum requirement in 9.2.1.1. Added specific references for the H-Sets and specific reference into Annex C.5 for the table to use for the downlink physical channel setup. This change is repeated for the other 8 equivalent minimum requirements in subclause 9.2. 6. Added note to table 9.2 and 8 other tables indicating that the HS-SCCH-1 and HS_PDSCH are transmitted continuously. 7. Clarified that the HS-SCCH-1 shall only use the identity of the UE under test for those TTI intended for the UE under test. (The UE identity used in the other TTI is not specified and will be a matter for the test implementation.) 8. Corrected four occurrences of 16-QAM to be 16QAM to match the standard usage in the document
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	The testing of HS-DSCH demodulation will not be well defined and may result in failing a good UE.

Clauses affected:	⌘	9

		Y	N			
Other specs affected:	⌘		X	Other core specifications	⌘	34.121
		Y		Test specifications		
			X	O&M Specifications		
Other comments:	⌘					

How to create CRs using this form:

Comprehensive information and tips about how to create CRs can be found at http://www.3gpp.org/specs/CR.htm. Below is a brief summary:

1) Fill out the above form. The symbols above marked ⌘ contain pop-up help information about the field that they are closest to.

2) Obtain the latest version for the release of the specification to which the change is proposed. Use the MS Word "revision marks" feature (also known as "track changes") when making the changes. All 3GPP specifications can be downloaded from the 3GPP server under ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/ For the latest version, look for the directory name with the latest date e.g. 2001-03 contains the specifications resulting from the March 2001 TSG meetings.

3) With "track changes" disabled, paste the entire CR form (use CTRL-A to select it) into the specification just in front of the clause containing the first piece of changed text. Delete those parts of the specification which are not relevant to the change request.

9 Performance requirement (HSDPA)

The performance requirements for the UE in this clause apply for the reference measurement channels specified in Annex A.7, the propagation conditions specified in Annex B.2.2 and the Down link Physical channels specified in Annex C.5. The specific references are provided separately for each requirement.

9.1 ~~General~~Void

~~The performance requirements for the UE in this subclause apply for the reference measurement channels specified in Annex A.7, the propagation conditions specified in table B.1B of Annex B and the Down link Physical channels specified in Annex C.5.~~

9.2 Demodulation of HS-DSCH (Fixed Reference Channel)

The performance requirement for a particular UE belonging to certain HS-DSCH category are determined according to Table 9.1.

The propagation conditions for this subclause are defined in table B.1B.

Table 9.1: Mapping between HS-DSCH category and FRC

HS-DSCH category	Corresponding requirement
Category 1	H-Set 1
Category 2	H-Set 1
Category 3	H-Set 2
Category 4	H-Set 2
Category 5	H-Set 3
Category 6	H-Set 3
Category 7	H-Set 6
Category 8	H-Set 6
Category 11	H-Set 4
Category 12	H-Set 5

During the Fixed Reference Channel tests the behaviour of the Node-B emulator in response to the ACK/NACK signalling field of the HS-DPCCH is specified in Table 9.1A:

Table 9.1A: Node-B Emulator Behaviour in response to ACK/NACK/DTX

HS-DPCCH ACK/NACK Field State	Node-B Emulator Behaviour
ACK	ACK: new transmission using 1st redundancy and constellation version (RV)
NACK	NACK: retransmission using the next RV (up to the maximum permitted number or RV's)
DTX	DTX: retransmission using the RV previously transmitted to the same H-ARQ process

NOTE: Performance requirements in this section assume a sufficient power allocation to HS-SCCH_1 so that probability of reporting DTX is very low.

9.2.1 Single Link performance

The receiver single link performance of the High Speed Physical Downlink Shared Channel (HS-DSCH) in different multi-path fading environments are determined by the information bit throughput R

9.2.1.1 Requirement QPSK, Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 1/2/3

For the parameters specified in Table 9.2, tThe requirements are specified in terms of a minimum information bit throughput R as shown in Table 9.3 and Table 9.3A for the DL reference channels H-set 1/2/3 (QPSK version) specified in Annex A.7.1.1, A.7.1.2 and A.7.1.3 respectively, with the addition of the parameters in Table 9.2 and the downlink physical channel setup according to table C.8.

Using this configuration the throughput shall meet or exceed the minimum requirements specified in table 9.3. Enhanced performance requirements specified in Table 9.3A are based on receiver diversity.

Table 9.2: Test Parameters for Testing QPSK FRCs H-Set 1/H-Set 2/H-Set 3

Parameter	Unit	Test 1	Test 2	Test 3	Test 4
Phase reference		P-CPICH			
I_{oc}	dBm/3.84 MHz	-60			
Redundancy and constellation version coding sequence		{0,2,5,6}			
Maximum number of HARQ transmission		4			
Note: The HS-SCCH-1 and HS-PDSCH shall be transmitted continuously with constant power. HS-SCCH-1 shall only use the identity of the UE under test for those TTI intended for the UE.					

Table 9.3: Minimum requirement QPSK, Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 1/2/3

Test Number	Propagation Conditions	Reference value		
		HS-PDSCH E_c/I_{or} (dB)	T-put R (kbps) * $\hat{I}_{or}/I_{oc}$ = 0 dB	T-put R (kbps) * $\hat{I}_{or}/I_{oc}$ = 10 dB
1	PA3	-6	65	309
		-3	N/A	423
2	PB3	-6	23	181
		-3	138	287
3	VA30	-6	22	190
		-3	142	295
4	VA120	-6	13	181
		-3	140	275
* Notes: 1) The reference value R is for the Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 1 2) For Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 2 the reference values for R should be scaled (multiplied by 1.5 and rounding to the nearest integer t-put in kbps, where values of i+1/2 are rounded up to i+1, i integer) 3) For Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 3 the reference values for R should be scaled (multiplied by 3 and rounding to the nearest integer t-put in kbps, where values of i+1/2 are rounded up to i+1, i integer)				

Table 9.3A: Enhanced requirement QPSK, Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 1/2/3

Test Number	Propagation Conditions	Reference value		
		HS-PDSCH E_c / I_{or} (dB)	T-put R (kbps) * $\hat{I}_{or} / I_{oc}$ = 0 dB	T-put R (kbps) * $\hat{I}_{or} / I_{oc}$ = 10 dB
1	PA3	-12	N/A	740
		-9	N/A	1137
		-6	585	N/A
		-3	986	N/A
2	PB3	-9	N/A	195
		-6	156	316
		-3	263	N/A
3	VA30	-9	N/A	212
		-6	171	329
		-3	273	N/A
4	VA120	-9	N/A	191
		-6	168	293
		-3	263	N/A
* Notes:	1) The reference value R is for the Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 1 2) For Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 2 the reference values for R should be scaled (multiplied by 1.5 and rounding to the nearest integer t-put in kbps, where values of i+1/2 are rounded up to i+1, i integer) 3) For Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 3 the reference values for R should be scaled (multiplied by 3 and rounding to the nearest integer t-put in kbps, where values of i+1/2 are rounded up to i+1, i integer)			

9.2.1.2 Requirement 16QAM, Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 1/2/3

~~For the parameters specified in Table 9.4, t~~The requirements are specified in terms of a minimum information bit throughput R ~~as shown in Table 9.5 and Table 9.5A~~ for the DL reference channels H-set 1/2/3 (16QAM version) specified in Annex A.7.1.1, A.7.1.2 and A.7.1.3 respectively, with the addition of the parameters in Table 9.4 and the downlink physical channel setup according to table C.8.

Using this configuration the throughput shall meet or exceed the minimum requirements specified in table 9.5. Enhanced performance requirements specified in Table 9.5A are based on receiver diversity.

Table 9.4: Test Parameters for Testing 16-QAM FRCs H-Set 1/H-Set 2/H-Set 3

Parameter	Unit	Test 1	Test 2	Test 3	Test 4
Phase reference		P-CPICH			
I_{oc}	dBm/3.84 MHz	-60			
Redundancy and constellation version coding sequence		{6,2,1,5}			
Maximum number of HARQ transmission		4			
Note: The HS-SCCH-1 and HS-PDSCH shall be transmitted continuously with constant power. HS-SCCH-1 shall only use the identity of the UE under test for those TTI intended for the UE.					

Table 9.5: Minimum requirement 16QAM, Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 1/2/3

Test Number	Propagation Conditions	Reference value	
		HS-PDSCH E_c / I_{or} (dB)	T-put R (kbps) * $\hat{I}_{or} / I_{oc}$ = 10 dB
1	PA3	-6	198
		-3	368
2	PB3	-6	34
		-3	219
3	VA30	-6	47
		-3	214
4	VA120	-6	28
		-3	167
* Notes:	1)The reference value R is for the Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 1 2) For Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 2 the reference values for R should be scaled (multiplied by 1.5 and rounding to the nearest integer t-put in kbps, where values of i+1/2 are rounded up to i+1, i integer) 3) For Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 3 the reference values for R should be scaled (multiplied by 3 and rounding to the nearest integer t-put in kbps, where values of i+1/2 are rounded up to i+1, i integer)		

Table 9.5A: Enhanced requirement 16QAM, Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 1/2/3

Test Number	Propagation Conditions	Reference value	
		HS-PDSCH E_c / I_{or} (dB)	T-put R (kbps) * $\hat{I}_{or} / I_{oc}$ = 10 dB
1	PA3	-9	935
		-6	1462
2	PB3	-6	275
		-3	408
3	VA30	-6	296
		-3	430
4	VA120	-6	271
		-3	392
* Notes:	1)The reference value R is for the Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 1 2) For Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 2 the reference values for R should be scaled (multiplied by 1.5 and rounding to the nearest integer t-put in kbps, where values of i+1/2 are rounded up to i+1, i integer) 3) For Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 3 the reference values for R should be scaled (multiplied by 3 and rounding to the nearest integer t-put in kbps, where values of i+1/2 are rounded up to i+1, i integer)		

9.2.1.3 Minimum requirement QPSK, Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 4/5

~~For the parameters specified in Table 9.6, t~~The requirements are specified in terms of a minimum information bit throughput R ~~as shown in Table 9.7 and 9.8~~ for the DL reference channels H-set 4/5 specified in Annex A.7.1.4 and A.7.1.5 respectively, with the addition of the parameters in Table 9.6 and the downlink physical channel setup according to table C.8.

Using this configuration the throughput shall meet or exceed the minimum requirements specified in table 9.7 for H-Set 4 and table 9.8 for H-Set 5.

Table 9.6: Test Parameters for Testing QPSK FRCs H-Set 4/H-Set 5

Parameter	Unit	Test 1	Test 2	Test 3	Test 4
Phase reference		P-CPICH			
I_{oc}	dBm/3.84 MHz	-60			
Redundancy and constellation version coding sequence		{0,2,5,6}			
Maximum number of HARQ transmission		4			
Note: The HS-SCCH-1 and HS-PDSCH shall be transmitted continuously with constant power. HS-SCCH-1 shall only use the identity of the UE under test for those TTI intended for the UE.					

Table 9.7: Minimum requirement QPSK, Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 4

Test Number	Propagation Conditions	Reference value		
		HS-PDSCH E_c/I_{or} (dB)	T-put R (kbps) * $\hat{I}_{or}/I_{oc}$ = 0 dB	T-put R (kbps) * $\hat{I}_{or}/I_{oc}$ = 10 dB
1	PA3	-6	72	340
		-3	N/A	439
2	PB3	-6	24	186
		-3	142	299
3	VA30	-6	19	183
		-3	148	306
4	VA120	-6	11	170
		-3	144	284
* Note: The reference value R is for the Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 4				

Table 9.8: Minimum requirement QPSK, Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 5

Test Number	Propagation Conditions	Reference value		
		HS-PDSCH E_c/I_{or} (dB)	T-put R (kbps) * $\hat{I}_{or}/I_{oc}$ = 0 dB	T-put R (kbps) * $\hat{I}_{or}/I_{oc}$ = 10 dB
1	PA3	-6	98	464
		-3	N/A	635
2	PB3	-6	35	272
		-3	207	431
3	VA30	-6	33	285
		-3	213	443
4	VA120	-6	20	272
		-3	210	413
* Note: The reference value R is for the Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 5				

9.2.1.4 Minimum requirement QPSK, Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 6

For the parameters specified in Table 9.8A, tThe requirements are specified in terms of a minimum information bit throughput R as shown in Table 9.8B for the DL reference channels H-Set 6 specified in Annex A.7.1.6 with the addition of the parameters in Table 9.8A and the downlink physical channel setup according to table C.8.

Using this configuration the throughput shall meet or exceed the minimum requirements specified in table 9.8B.

Table 9.8A: Test Parameters for Testing QPSK FRCs H-Set 6

Parameter	Unit	Test 1
Phase reference		P-CPICH
I_{oc}	dBm/3.84 MHz	-60
Redundancy and constellation version coding sequence		{0,2,5,6}
Maximum number of HARQ transmission		4
Note: The HS-SCCH-1 and HS-PDSCH shall be transmitted continuously with constant power. HS-SCCH-1 shall only use the identity of the UE under test for those TTI intended for the UE.		

Table 9.8B: Minimum requirement QPSK, Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 6

Test Number	Propagation Conditions	Reference value	
		HS-PDSCH E_c / I_{or} (dB)	T-put R (kbps) * $\hat{I}_{or} / I_{oc}$ = 10 dB
1	PA3	-6	1407
		-3	2090

9.2.1.5 Minimum requirement 16QAM, Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 6

~~For the parameters specified in Table 9.8C, t~~The requirements are specified in terms of a minimum information bit throughput R ~~as shown in Table 9.8D~~ for the DL reference channel~~s~~ H Set-6 specified in Annex A.7.1.6 with the addition of the parameters in Table 9.8C and the downlink physical channel setup according to table C.8.

Using this configuration the throughput shall meet or exceed the minimum requirements specified in table 9.8D.

Table 9.8C: Test Parameters for Testing 16-QAM FRCs H-Set 6

Parameter	Unit	Test 1
Phase reference		P-CPICH
I_{oc}	dBm/3.84 MHz	-60
Redundancy and constellation version coding sequence		{6,2,1,5}
Maximum number of HARQ transmission		4
Note: The HS-SCCH-1 and HS-PDSCH shall be transmitted continuously with constant power. HS-SCCH-1 shall only use the identity of the UE under test for those TTI intended for the UE.		

Table 9.8D: Minimum requirement 16QAM, Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 6

Test Number	Propagation Conditions	Reference value	
		HS-PDSCH E_c / I_{or} (dB)	T-put R (kbps) * $\hat{I}_{or} / I_{oc}$ = 10 dB
1	PA3	-6	887
		-3	1664

9.2.2 Open Loop Diversity performance

The receiver single open loop transmit diversity performance of the High Speed Physical Downlink Shared Channel (HS-DSCH) in multi-path fading environments are determined by the information bit throughput R.

9.2.2.1 Requirement QPSK, Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 1/2/3

~~For the parameters specified in Table 9.9, t~~The requirements are specified in terms of a minimum information bit throughput R ~~as shown in Table 9.10 and Table 9.10A~~ for the DL reference channels H-Set 1/2/3 (QPSK version) specified in Annex A.7.1.1, A.7.1.2 and A.7.1.3 respectively, with the addition of the parameters in Table 9.9 and the downlink physical channel setup according to table C.9.

Using this configuration the throughput shall meet or exceed the minimum requirements specified in table 9.10. Enhanced performance requirements specified in Table 9.10A are based on receiver diversity.

Table 9.9: Test Parameters for Testing QPSK FRCs H-Set 1/H-Set 2/H-Set 3

Parameter	Unit	Test 1	Test 2	Test 3
Phase reference		P-CPICH		
I_{oc}	dBm/3.84 MHz	-60		
Redundancy and constellation version coding sequence		{0,2,5,6}		
Maximum number of HARQ transmission		4		
Note: The HS-SCCH-1 and HS-PDSCH shall be transmitted continuously with constant power. HS-SCCH-1 shall only use the identity of the UE under test for those TTI intended for the UE.				

Table 9.10: Minimum requirement QPSK, Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 1/2/3

Test Number	Propagation Conditions	Reference value		
		HS-PDSCH E_c / I_{or} (dB)	T-put R (kbps) * $\hat{I}_{or} / I_{oc}$ = 0 dB	T-put R (kbps) * $\hat{I}_{or} / I_{oc}$ = 10 dB
1	PA3	-6	77	375
		-3	180	475
2	PB3	-6	20	183
		-3	154	274
3	VA30	-6	15	187
		-3	162	284
* Notes: 1) The reference value R is for the Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 1 2) For Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 2 the reference values for R should be scaled (multiplied by 1.5 and rounding to the nearest integer t-put in kbps, where values of i+1/2 are rounded up to i+1, i integer) 3) For Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 3 the reference values for R should be scaled (multiplied by 3 and rounding to the nearest integer t-put in kbps, where values of i+1/2 are rounded up to i+1, i integer)				

Table 9.10A: Enhanced requirement QPSK, Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 1/2/3

Test Number	Propagation Conditions	Reference value		
		HS-PDSCH E_c / I_{or} (dB)	T-put R (kbps) * $\hat{I}_{or} / I_{oc}$ = 0 dB	T-put R (kbps) * $\hat{I}_{or} / I_{oc}$ = 10 dB
1	PA3	-12	N/A	803
		-9	N/A	1221
		-6	590	N/A
		-3	1000	N/A
2	PB3	-9	N/A	183
		-6	152	288
		-3	251	N/A
3	VA30	-9	N/A	197
		-6	164	307
		-3	261	N/A
* Notes:	1) The reference value R is for the Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 1 2) For Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 2 the reference values for R should be scaled (multiplied by 1.5 and rounding to the nearest integer t-put in kbps, where values of i+1/2 are rounded up to i+1, i integer) 3) For Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 3 the reference values for R should be scaled (multiplied by 3 and rounding to the nearest integer t-put in kbps, where values of i+1/2 are rounded up to i+1, i integer)			

9.2.2.2 Requirement 16QAM, Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 1/2/3

~~For the parameters specified in Table 9.11, t~~The requirements are specified in terms of a minimum information bit throughput R ~~as shown in Table 9.12 and Table 9.12A~~ for the DL reference channels H-Set 1/2/3 (16QAM version) specified in Annex A.7.1.1, A.7.1.2 and A.7.1.3 respectively, with the addition of the parameters in Table 9.11 and the downlink physical channel setup according to table C.9.

Using this configuration the throughput shall meet or exceed the minimum requirements specified in table 9.12. Enhanced performance requirements specified in Table 9.12A are based on receiver diversity.

Table 9.11: Test Parameters for Testing 16-QAM FRCs H-Set 1/H-Set 2/H-Set 3

Parameter	Unit	Test 1	Test 2	Test 3
Phase reference		P-CPICH		
I_{oc}	dBm/3.84 MHz	-60		
Redundancy and constellation version coding sequence		{6,2,1,5}		
Maximum number of HARQ transmission		4		
Note: The HS-SCCH-1 and HS-PDSCH shall be transmitted continuously with constant power. HS-SCCH-1 shall only use the identity of the UE under test for those TTI intended for the UE.				

Table 9.12: Minimum requirement 16QAM, Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 1/2/3

Test Number	Propagation Conditions	Reference value	
		HS-PDSCH E_c / I_{or} (dB)	T-put R (kbps) * $\hat{I}_{or} / I_{oc}$ = 10 dB
1	PA3	-6	295
		-3	463
2	PB3	-6	24
		-3	243
3	VA30	-6	35
		-3	251
* Notes:	1)The reference value R is for the Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 1 2) For Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 2 the reference values for R should be scaled (multiplied by 1.5 and rounding to the nearest integer t-put in kbps, where values of i+1/2 are rounded up to i+1, i integer) 3) For Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 3 the reference values for R should be scaled (multiplied by 3 and rounding to the nearest integer t-put in kbps, where values of i+1/2 are rounded up to i+1, i integer)		

Table 9.12A: Enhanced requirement 16QAM, Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 1/2/3

Test Number	Propagation Conditions	Reference value	
		HS-PDSCH E_c / I_{or} (dB)	T-put R (kbps) * $\hat{I}_{or} / I_{oc}$ = 10 dB
1	PA3	-9	1021
		-6	1540
2	PB3	-6	251
		-3	374
3	VA30	-6	280
		-3	398
* Notes:	1)The reference value R is for the Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 1 2) For Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 2 the reference values for R should be scaled (multiplied by 1.5 and rounding to the nearest integer t-put in kbps, where values of i+1/2 are rounded up to i+1, i integer) 3) For Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 3 the reference values for R should be scaled (multiplied by 3 and rounding to the nearest integer t-put in kbps, where values of i+1/2 are rounded up to i+1, i integer)		

9.2.2.3 Minimum requirement QPSK, Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 4/5

~~For the parameters specified in Table 9.13, t~~The requirements are specified in terms of a minimum information bit throughput R ~~as shown in Tables 9.14 and 9.15~~ for the DL reference channels H-Set 4/5 specified in Annex A.7.1.4 and A.7.1.5 respectively, with the addition of the parameters in Table 9.13 and the downlink physical channel setup according to table C.9.

Using this configuration the throughput shall meet or exceed the minimum requirements specified in table 9.14 for H-Set 4 and table 9.15 for H-Set 5.

Table 9.13: Test Parameters for Testing QPSK FRCs H-Set 4/H-Set 5

Parameter	Unit	Test 1	Test 2	Test 3	Test 4
Phase reference		P-CPICH			
I_{oc}	dBm/3.84 MHz	-60			
Redundancy and constellation version coding sequence		{0,2,5,6}			
Maximum number of HARQ transmission		4			
Note: The HS-SCCH-1 and HS-PDSCH shall be transmitted continuously with constant power. HS-SCCH-1 shall only use the identity of the UE under test for those TTI intended for the UE.					

Table 9.14: Minimum requirement QPSK, Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 4

Test Number	Propagation Conditions	Reference value		
		HS-PDSCH E_c / I_{or} (dB)	T-put R (kbps) * $\hat{I}_{or} / I_{oc}$ = 0 dB	T-put R (kbps) * $\hat{I}_{or} / I_{oc}$ = 10 dB
1	PA3	-6	70	369
		-3	171	471
2	PB3	-6	14	180
		-3	150	276
3	VA30	-6	11	184
		-3	156	285
* Note: The reference value R is for the Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 4				

Table 9.15: Minimum requirement QPSK, Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 5

Test Number	Propagation Conditions	Reference value		
		HS-PDSCH E_c / I_{or} (dB)	T-put R (kbps) * $\hat{I}_{or} / I_{oc}$ = 0 dB	T-put R (kbps) * $\hat{I}_{or} / I_{oc}$ = 10 dB
1	PA3	-6	116	563
		-3	270	713
2	PB3	-6	30	275
		-3	231	411
3	VA30	-6	23	281
		-3	243	426
* Note: The reference value R is for the Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 5				

9.2.3 Closed Loop Diversity Performance

The closed loop transmit diversity (Mode 1) performance of the High Speed Physical Downlink Shared Channel (HS-DSCH) in multi-path fading environments are determined by the information bit throughput R.

9.2.3.1 Requirement QPSK, Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 1/2/3

~~For the parameters specified in Table 9.16, t~~The requirements are specified in terms of a minimum information bit throughput R ~~as shown in Table 9.17 and Table 9.17A~~ for the DL reference channels H-Set 1/2/3 (QPSK version) specified in Annex A.7.1.1, A.7.1.2 and A.7.1.3 respectively, with the addition of the parameters in Table 9.16 and the downlink physical channel setup according to table C.10.

Using this configuration the throughput shall meet or exceed the minimum requirements specified in table 9.17. Enhanced performance requirements specified in Table 9.17A are based on receiver diversity.

Table 9.16: Test Parameters for Testing QPSK FRCs H-Set 1/H-Set 2/H-Set 3

Parameter	Unit	Test 1	Test 2	Test 3
Phase reference		P-CPICH		
I_{oc}	dBm/3.84 MHz	-60		
DPCH frame offset ($\tau_{DPCH,n}$)	Chip	0		
Redundancy and constellation version coding sequence		{0,2,5,6}		
Maximum number of HARQ transmission		4		
Feedback Error Rate	%	4		
Closed loop timing adjustment mode		1		
Note: The HS-SCCH-1 and HS-PDSCH shall be transmitted continuously with constant power. HS-SCCH-1 shall only use the identity of the UE under test for those TTI intended for the UE.				

Table 9.17: Minimum requirement QPSK, Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 1/2/3

Test Number	Propagation Conditions	Reference value		
		HS-PDSCH E_c/I_{or} (dB)	T-put R (kbps) * $\hat{I}_{or}/I_{oc}$ = 0 dB	T-put R (kbps) * $\hat{I}_{or}/I_{oc}$ = 10 dB
1	PA3	-6	118	399
		-3	225	458
2	PB3	-6	50	199
		-3	173	301
3	VA30	-6	47	204
		-3	172	305

* Notes: 1) The reference value R is for the Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 1
2) For Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 2 the reference values for R should be scaled (multiplied by 1.5 and rounding to the nearest integer t-put in kbps, where values of i+1/2 are rounded up to i+1, i integer)s
3) For Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 3 the reference values for R should be scaled (multiplied by 3 and rounding to the nearest integer t-put in kbps, where values of i+1/2 are rounded up to i+1, i integer)

Table 9.17A: Enhanced requirement QPSK, Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 1/2/3

Test Number	Propagation Conditions	Reference value		
		HS-PDSCH E_c/I_{or} (dB)	T-put R (kbps) * $\hat{I}_{or}/I_{oc}$ = 0 dB	T-put R (kbps) * $\hat{I}_{or}/I_{oc}$ = 10 dB
1	PA3	-12	N/A	891
		-9	N/A	1231
		-6	726	N/A
		-3	1106	N/A
2	PB3	-9	N/A	194
		-6	170	308
		-3	272	N/A
3	VA30	-9	N/A	204
		-6	172	315
		-3	270	N/A

* Notes: 1) The reference value R is for the Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 1
2) For Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 2 the reference values for R should be scaled (multiplied by 1.5 and rounding to the nearest integer t-put in kbps, where values of i+1/2 are rounded up to i+1, i integer)
3) For Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 3 the reference values for R should be scaled (multiplied by 3 and rounding to the nearest integer t-put in kbps, where values of i+1/2 are rounded up to I+1, i integer)

9.2.3.2 Requirement 16QAM, Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 1/2/3

For the parameters specified in Table 9.18, tThe requirements are specified in terms of a minimum information bit throughput R as shown in Table 9.19 and Table 9.19A for the DL reference channels H-set 1/2/3 (16QAM version) specified in Annex A.7.1.1, A.7.1.2 and A.7.1.3 respectively, with the addition of the parameters in Table 9.18 and the downlink physical channel setup according to table C.10.

Using this configuration the throughput shall meet or exceed the minimum requirements specified in table 9.19. Enhanced performance requirements specified in Table 9.19A are based on receiver diversity.

Table 9.18: Test Parameters for Testing 16-QAM FRCs H-Set 1/H-Set 2/H-Set 3

Parameter	Unit	Test 1	Test 2	Test 3
Phase reference		P-CPICH		
I_{oc}	dBm/3.84 MHz	-60		
DPCH frame offset ($\tau_{DPCH,n}$)	Chip	0		
Redundancy and constellation version coding sequence		{6,2,1,5}		
Maximum number of HARQ transmission		4		
Feedback Error Rate	%	4		
Closed loop timing adjustment mode		1		
Note: The HS-SCCH-1 and HS-PDSCH shall be transmitted continuously with constant power. HS-SCCH-1 shall only use the identity of the UE under test for those TTI intended for the UE.				

Table 9.19: Minimum requirement 16QAM, Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 1/2/3

Test Number	Propagation Conditions	Reference value	
		HS-PDSCH E_c / I_{or} (dB)	T-put R (kbps) * $\hat{I}_{or} / I_{oc}$ = 10 dB
1	PA3	-6	361
		-3	500
2	PB3	-6	74
		-3	255
3	VA30	-6	84
		-3	254
* Notes: 1)The reference value R is for the Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 1 2) For Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 2 the reference values for R should be scaled (multiplied by 1.5 and rounding to the nearest integer t-put in kbps, where values of i+1/2 are rounded up to i+1, i integer) 3) For Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 3 the reference values for R should be scaled (multiplied by 3 and rounding to the nearest integer t-put in kbps, where values of i+1/2 are rounded up to i+1, i integer)			

Table 9.19A: Enhanced requirement 16QAM, Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 1/2/3

Test Number	Propagation Conditions	Reference value	
		HS-PDSCH E_c / I_{or} (dB)	T-put R (kbps) * $\hat{I}_{or} / I_{oc}$ = 10 dB
1	PA3	-9	1129
		-6	1595
2	PB3	-6	267
		-3	393
3	VA30	-6	279
		-3	404
* Notes:	1)The reference value R is for the Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 1 2) For Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 2 the reference values for R should be scaled (multiplied by 1.5 and rounding to the nearest integer t-put in kbps, where values of i+1/2 are rounded up to i+1, i integer) 3) For Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 3 the reference values for R should be scaled (multiplied by 3 and rounding to the nearest integer t-put in kbps, where values of i+1/2 are rounded up to i+1, i integer)		

9.2.3.3 Minimum requirement QPSK, Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 4/5

~~For the parameters specified in Table 9.20, t~~The requirements are specified in terms of a minimum information bit throughput R ~~as shown in Tables 9.21 and 9.22~~ for the DL reference channels H-set 4/5 specified in Annex A.7.1.4 and A.7.1.5 respectively, with the addition of the parameters in Table 9.20 and the downlink physical channel setup according to table C.10.

Using this configuration the throughput shall meet or exceed the minimum requirements specified in table 9.21 for H-Set 4 and table 9.22 for H-Set 5.

Table 9.20: Test Parameters for Testing QPSK FRCs H-Set 4/H-Set 5

Parameter	Unit	Test 1	Test 2	Test 3
Phase reference		P-CPICH		
I_{oc}	dBm/3.84 MHz	-60		
DPCH frame offset ($\tau_{DPCH,n}$)	Chip	0		
Redundancy and constellation version coding sequence		{0,2,5,6}		
Maximum number of HARQ transmission		4		
Feedback Error Rate	%	4		
Closed loop timing adjustment mode		1		
Note: The HS-SCCH-1 and HS-PDSCH shall be transmitted continuously with constant power. HS-SCCH-1 shall only use the identity of the UE under test for those TTI intended for the UE.				

Table 9.21: Minimum requirement QPSK, Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 4

Test Number	Propagation Conditions	Reference value		
		HS-PDSCH E_c / I_{or} **(dB)**	**T-put** R **(kbps) *** $\hat{I}_{or} / I_{oc}$ **= 0 dB**	**T-put** R **(kbps) *** $\hat{I}_{or} / I_{oc}$ **= 10 dB**
1	PA3	-6	114	398
		-3	223	457
2	PB3	-6	43	196
		-3	167	292
3	VA30	-6	40	199
		-3	170	305
* Notes: 1) The reference value R is for the Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 4				

Table 9.22: Minimum requirement QPSK, Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 5

Test Number	Propagation Conditions	Reference value		
		HS-PDSCH E_c / I_{or} **(dB)**	**T-put** R **(kbps) *** $\hat{I}_{or} / I_{oc}$ **= 0 dB**	**T-put** R **(kbps) *** $\hat{I}_{or} / I_{oc}$ **= 10 dB**
1	PA3	-6	177	599
		-3	338	687
2	PB3	-6	75	299
		-3	260	452
3	VA30	-6	71	306
		-3	258	458
* Note: The reference value R is for the Fixed Reference Channel (FRC) H-Set 5				

3GPP TSG RAN WG4 (Radio) Meeting #34 **R4-050204**
Scottsdale, US 14 - 18 February 2005

CR-Form-v7.1

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘	25.101	CR	406	⌘rev		⌘	Current version:	6.6.0	⌘

For ***HELP*** *on using this form, see bottom of this page or look at the pop-up text over the ⌘ symbols.*

Proposed change affects: UICC apps⌘ [ ] ME [X] Radio Access Network [ ] Core Network [ ]

Title:	⌘	Update UMTS FDD Receiver Blocking Specifications
Source:	⌘	3GPP TSG RAN WG4 (Radio)
Work item code:	⌘	TEI6
Date:	⌘	28/02/2005
Category:	⌘	**F**
Release:	⌘	Rel-6

Use one of the following categories:
F *(correction)*
A *(corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)*
B *(addition of feature),*
C *(functional modification of feature)*
D *(editorial modification)*
Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.

Use one of the following releases:
Ph2 (GSM Phase 2)
R96 (Release 1996)
R97 (Release 1997)
R98 (Release 1998)
R99 (Release 1999)
Rel-4 (Release 4)
Rel-5 (Release 5)
Rel-6 (Release 6)
Rel-7 (Release 7)

Reason for change:	⌘	The current Rx out of band blocker specification need to be clarified to reflect the performance requirement in the assocated TX Bands
Summary of change:	⌘	Changes to Section 7.6 Blocking Characteristics
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	Would not easily reflect the required performance requirement for implementation and co-existance for UE (TX) to UE (RX) in a co-located geographical area

Clauses affected:	⌘					
		Y	**N**			
Other specs affected:	⌘			Other core specifications	⌘	
		X		Test specifications		TS 34.121.
				O&M Specifications		
Other comments:	⌘					

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downloaded from the 3GPP server under ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/ For the latest version, look for the directory name with the latest date e.g. 2001-03 contains the specifications resulting from the March 2001 TSG meetings.

7.6 Blocking characteristics

The blocking characteristic is a measure of the receiver's 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 spurious response or the adjacent channels, without this unwanted input signal causing a degradation of the performance of the receiver beyond a specified limit. The blocking performance shall apply at all frequencies except those at which a spurious response occur.

7.6.1 Minimum requirement (In-band blocking)

The BER shall not exceed 0.001 for the parameters specified in Table 7.6. In-band blocking is defined for an unwanted interfering signal falling into the UE receive band or into the first 15 MHz below or above the UE receive band.

Table 7.6: In-band blocking

Parameter	Unit	Level	
DPCH_Ec	dBm/3.84 MHz	<REFSENS>+3 dB	
$\hat{I}_{or}$	dBm/3.84 MHz	<REF$\hat{I}_{or}$> + 3 dB	
$I_{blocking}$ mean power (modulated)	dBm	-56	-44
F_{uw} offset		=±10 MHz	≤-15 MHz & ≥15 MHz
F_{uw} (Band I operation)	MHz	2102.4≤ f ≤2177.6 (Note 2)	2095≤ f ≤2185
F_{uw} (Band II operation)	MHz	1922.4≤ f ≤1997.6 (Note 2)	1915≤ f ≤2005
F_{uw} (Band III operation)	MHz	1797.4≤ f ≤1887.6 (Note 2)	1790≤ f ≤1895
F_{uw} (Band IV operation)	MHz	2102.4≤ f ≤2162.6 (Note 2)	2095≤ f ≤2170
F_{uw} (Band V operation)	MHz	861.4≤ f ≤901.6 (Note 2)	854≤ f ≤909
F_{uw} (Band VI operation)	MHz	867.4≤ f ≤892.6 (Note 2 and 3)	860≤ f ≤900 (Note 3)
UE transmitted mean power	dBm	20 (for Power class 3) 18 (for Power class 4)	

Note 1: $I_{blocking}$ (modulated) consists of the common channels needed for tests as specified in Table C.7 and 16 dedicated data channels as specified in Table C.6.

Note 2: For each carrier frequency the requirement is valid for two frequencies, the carrier frequency +/- 10 MHz.

Note 3: For Band VI, the unwanted interfering signal does not fall inside the UE receive band, but within the first 15 MHz below or above the UE receive band.

7.6.2 Minimum requirement (Out of-band blocking)

The BER shall not exceed 0.001 for the parameters specified in Table 7.7. Out-of-band band blocking is defined for an unwanted interfering signal falling more than 15 MHz below or above the UE receive band.

For Table 7.7 in frequency range 1, 2 and 3, up to 24 exceptions are allowed for spurious response frequencies in each assigned frequency channel when measured using a 1 MHz step size. For these exceptions the requirements of clause 7.7 Spurious response are applicable

For Table 7.7 in frequency range 4, up to 8 exceptions are allowed for spurious response frequencies in each assigned frequency channel when measured using a 1 MHz step size. For these exceptions the requirements of clause 7.7 Spurious response are applicable

Table 7.7: Out of band blocking

Parameter	Unit	Frequency range 1	Frequency range 2	Frequency range 3	Frequency range 4
DPCH_Ec	dBm/3.84 MHz	<REFSENS> +3 dB	<REFSENS> +3 dB	<REFSENS> +3 dB	<REFSENS> +3 dB
$\hat{I}_{or}$	dBm/3.84 MHz	<REF$\hat{I}_{or}$> + 3 dB	<REF$\hat{I}_{or}$> + 3 dB	<REF$\hat{I}_{or}$> + 3 dB	<REF$\hat{I}_{or}$> + 3 dB
$I_{blocking}$ (CW)	dBm	-44	-30	-15	-15
F_{uw} (Band I operation)	MHz	2050 <f< 2095 2185 <f< 2230	2025 <f≤ 2050 2230 ≤f< 2255	1< f ≤ 2025 2255 ≤f< 12750	-
F_{uw} (Band II operation)	MHz	1870 <f< 1915 2005 <f< 2050	1845 <f≤ 1870 2050 ≤f< 2075	1< f ≤ 1845 2075 ≤f< 12750	1850 ≤ f ≤ 1910
F_{uw} (Band III operation)	MHz	1745 <f< 1790 1895 <f< 1940	1720 <f≤ 1745 1940 ≤f< 1965	1< f ≤1720 1965 ≤f<12750	-
F_{uw} (Band IV operation)	MHz	2050 <f< 2095 2170 <f< 2215	2025 <f≤ 2050 2215 ≤< 2240	1< f ≤ 2025 2240 ≤f< 12750	-
F_{uw} (Band V operation)	MHz	809 <f< 854 909 <f< 954	784 <f≤ 809 954 ≤f< 979	1< f ≤ 784 979 ≤f< 12750	824 ≤ f ≤ 849
F_{uw} (Band VI operation)	MHz	815 <f< 860 900 <f< 945	790 <f≤ 815 945 ≤f< 970	1 < f ≤ 790 970 ≤ f < 12750	-
UE transmitted mean power	dBm	20 (for Power class 3) 18 (for Power class 4)			
Band I operation	For 2095 ≤ f ≤ 2185 MHz, the appropriate in-band blocking or adjacent channel selectivity in subclause 7.5.1 and subclause 7.6.1 shall be applied.				
Band II operation	For 1915 ≤ f ≤ 2005 MHz, the appropriate in-band blocking or adjacent channel selectivity in subclause 7.5.1 and subclause 7.6.1 shall be applied				
Band III operation	For 1790 ≤ f ≤ 1895 MHz, the appropriate in-band blocking or adjacent channel selectivity in subclause 7.5.1 and subclause 7.6.1 shall be applied.				
Band IV operation	For 2095 ≤ f ≤ 2170 MHz, the appropriate in-band blocking or adjacent channel selectivity in subclause 7.5.1 and subclause 7.6.1 shall be applied.				
Band V operation	For 854 ≤ f ≤ 909 MHz, the appropriate in-band blocking or adjacent channel selectivity in subclause 7.5.1 and subclause 7.6.1 shall be applied.				
Band VI operation	For 860 ≤ f ≤ 900 MHz, the appropriate in-band blocking or adjacent channel selectivity in subclause 7.5.1 and subclause 7.6.1 shall be applied.				

7.6.3 Minimum requirement (Narrow band blocking)

The BER shall not exceed 0.001 for the parameters specified in Table 7.7A. This requirement is measure of a receiver's ability to receive a W-CDMA signal at its assigned channel frequency in the presence of an unwanted narrow band interferer at a frequency, which is less than the nominal channel spacing

Table 7.7A: Narrow band blocking characteristics

Parameter	Unit	Band II, Band IV and Band V	Band III
DPCH_Ec	dBm/3.84 MHz	<REFSENS> + 10 dB	<REFSENS> + 10 dB
$\hat{I}_{or}$	dBm/3.84 MHz	<REF$\hat{I}_{or}$> + 10 dB	<REF$\hat{I}_{or}$> + 10 dB
$I_{blocking}$ (GMSK)	dBm	-57	-56
F_{uw} (offset)	MHz	2.7	2.8
UE transmitted mean power	dBm	20 (for Power class 3) 18 (for Power class 4)	

NOTE: $I_{blocking}$ (GMSK) is an interfering signal as defined in TS 45.004 [6]

CR-Form-v7.1

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘	**25.133**	**CR**	**719**	⌘ **rev**		⌘	Current version:	**6.8.0**	⌘

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Proposed change affects: UICC apps⌘ [ ] ME [X] Radio Access Network [ ] Core Network [ ]

Title:	⌘	GSM BSIC reconfirmation		
Source:	⌘	3GPP TSG RAN WG4 (Radio)		
Work item code:	⌘	TEI6	***Date:*** ⌘	28/02/2005
Category:	⌘	**F**	***Release:*** ⌘	Rel-6
		Use one of the following categories: ***F*** *(correction)* ***A*** *(corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)* ***B*** *(addition of feature),* ***C*** *(functional modification of feature)* ***D*** *(editorial modification)* Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.		*Use one of the following releases:* *Ph2 (GSM Phase 2)* *R96 (Release 1996)* *R97 (Release 1997)* *R98 (Release 1998)* *R99 (Release 1999)* *Rel-4 (Release 4)* *Rel-5 (Release 5)* *Rel-6 (Release 6)* *Rel-7 (Release 7)*

Reason for change:	⌘	Currently when no "GSM BSIC re-confirmation" transmission gap pattern sequence is activated in parallel to a "GSM Initial BSIC identification" transmission gap pattern sequence, then the cell shall be considered as non-verified immediately after the UE have performed one event evaluation or periodic reporting evaluation. Now, there is a GSM cell that is strong, then the UE will have an event and afterwards the cell is considered non verified again. In the section 8.1.2.5.2.1 "Initial BSIC identification " the requirement states that "The UE shall give priority for BSIC decoding attempts in decreasing signal strength order to BSIC carriers with unknown BSIC." According this requirement the UE shall always start to do a new attempt on the strongest GSM cell immediately after the event evaluation and the UE will in worst case never do any attempts to read BSIC on any other cells. If only verified cells are reported only the strongest GSM cell will be reported. No other GSM cells will be reported. According GSM specification 05.08, para 7.2 the ME shall decode BSIC of a GSM cell at least every 10 s, otherwise the cell will not stay verified. The reason for verifying a GSM cell is when the UE move to the coverage of another cell on the same frequency. Since 10 s is used in GSM the same time limit shall be valid for GSM also when the UE is active on WCDMA.
Summary of change:	⌘	Add a timer that make sure that a GSM cell shall stay verified for 10 s. Thereby the UE will attempt to decode BSIC on other cells as well.
Consequences if	⌘	Only the strongest GSM cell will be reported when no BSIC reconfirmation

not approved:		compressed mode pattern is activated. *Implementation of this CR by a Release 99 UE will not cause compatibility issues*

Clauses affected:	⌘	8.1.2.5.2

		Y	**N**			
Other specs affected:	⌘		**X**	Other core specifications	⌘	
		X		Test specifications		34.121
			X	O&M Specifications		

Other comments:	⌘	

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3) With "track changes" disabled, paste the entire CR form (use CTRL-A to select it) into the specification just in front of the clause containing the first piece of changed text. Delete those parts of the specification which are not relevant to the change request.

8.1.2.5.2 BSIC verification

1) For a UE requiring compressed mode

In order for the requirements in the following subsections to apply the UTRAN must provide a transmission gap pattern sequence with measurement purpose GSM Initial BSIC identification or with measurement purpose GSM BSIC re-confirmation, using the following combinations for TGL1, TGL2 and TGD:

Table 8.5

TGL1 [slots]	TGL2 [slots]	TGD [slots]
5	-	undefined
7	-	undefined
10	-	undefined
14	-	undefined
5	5	15…269
7	7	15…269
10	10	41…269
14	14	45…269

The procedure for BSIC verification on a GSM cell can be divided into the following two tasks:

Initial BSIC identification

Includes searching for the BSIC and decoding the BSIC for the first time when there is no knowledge about the relative timing between the FDD and GSM cell. The UE shall trigger the initial BSIC identification within the available transmission gap pattern sequence with purpose "GSM Initial BSIC identification". The requirements for Initial BSIC identification can be found in 8.1.2.5.2.1.

BSIC re-confirmation

Tracking and decoding the BSIC of a GSM cell after initial BSIC identification is performed. The UE shall trigger the BSIC re-confirmation within the available transmission gap pattern sequence with purpose "GSM BSIC re-confirmation". The requirements for BSIC re-confirmation can be found in 8.1.2.5.2.2.

Measurements on a GSM cell can be requested with BSIC verified or BSIC non-verified. If GSM measurements are requested with BSIC verified the UE shall be able to report the GSM cells with BSIC verified for those cells where the verification of BSIC has been successful.

If the network requests measurements on a GSM cell with BSIC verified, the UE shall behave as follows:

- The UE shall perform GSM carrier RSSI measurements according to Section 8.1.2.5.1 when ever a transmission gap pattern sequence with the purposes “GSM carrier RSSI measurements” is provided and the UE shall perform measurement reporting as defined in Section 8.6.7.6 of [16].
- The UE shall perform BSIC identification according to Section 8.1.2.5.2.1 when a “GSM Initial BSIC identification” transmission gap pattern sequence is activated. The UE shall use the last available GSM carrier RSSI measurement results for arranging GSM cells in signal strength order for performing BSIC identification.
- The UE shall perform BSIC re-confirmation according to Section 8.1.2.5.2.2 when a “GSM BSIC re-confirmation” transmission gap pattern sequence is activated.
- If a “GSM BSIC re-confirmation” transmission gap pattern sequence is not activated in parallel to a “GSM Initial BSIC identification” transmission gap pattern sequence or within one frame from the deactivation of a “GSM Initial BSIC identification” transmission gap pattern sequence, the BSIC shall be considered to be non-verified after 10s has elapsed after the UE identified the BSIC of the cell.~~the UE has performed one event evaluation or periodic reporting evaluation with verified BSIC and the corresponding reporting if reporting is required after the evaluation.~~

The UE shall perform event evaluation for event-triggered reporting after the BSIC has been verified for a GSM cell. The UE shall use the last available GSM carrier RSSI measurement results in event evaluation and event-triggered reporting. Periodic reports shall be triggered according to Sections 8.6.7.5 and 8.6.7.6 of [16].

The BSIC of a GSM cell is considered to be "verified" if the UE has decoded the SCH of the BCCH carrier and identified the BSIC at least one time (initial BSIC identification) and from that moment the BSIC shall be re-confirmed at least once every $T_{re-confirm\_abort}$ seconds. Otherwise the BSIC of the GSM cell is considered as "non-verified". If a transmission gap pattern sequence with a purpose “GSM BSIC re-confirmation ” is not activated by the network after BSIC identified or the “GSM BSIC re-confirmation ” transmission gap pattern sequence is deactivated, the UE shall behave as described previously in this section.

The parameters $N_{identify\_abort}$ and $T_{re-confirm\_abort}$ are defined by higher layers and are signalled to the UE together with the transmission gap pattern sequence. $N_{identify\_abort}$ indicates the maximum number of patterns that the UE shall use to attempt to decode the unknown BSIC of the GSM cell in the initial BSIC identification procedure. $T_{re-confirm\_abort}$ indicates the maximum time allowed for the re-confirmation of the BSIC of one GSM cell in the BSIC re-confirmation procedure.

The UE shall be able to decode a BSIC within a transmission gap when the time difference between the middle of the received GSM synchronisation burst at the UE and the middle of the effective transmission gap is within the limits specified in table 8.6.

The effective transmission gap is calculated by assuming both UL and DL compressed mode and applying the worst-case values for UL/DL timing offset and pilot field length of last DL gap slot.

Table 8.6: The gap length and maximum time difference for BSIC verification

Gap length [slots]	Maximum time difference [µs]
5	± 500
7	± 1200
10	± 2200
14	± 3500

The UE shall be able to perform BSIC verification at levels down to the reference sensitivity level or reference interference levels as specified in TS 45.005.

2) For a UE not requiring compressed mode

If a BSIC is decoded and matches the expected value, it is considered as “verified”, else it is considered as “non verified”.

The UE shall be able to perform BSIC verification at levels down to the reference sensitivity level or reference interference levels as specified in TS 45.005.

8.1.2.5.2.1 Initial BSIC identification

This measurement shall be based on a transmission gap pattern sequence with the purpose "GSM Initial BSIC identification"

For GSM cells that are requested with BSIC verified the UE shall attempt to decode the SCH on the BCCH carrier of the 8 strongest BCCH carriers of the GSM cells indicated in the measurement control information. The UE shall give priority for BSIC decoding attempts in decreasing signal strength order to BSIC carriers with unknown BSIC. The strongest BCCH carrier is defined as the BCCH carrier having the highest measured GSM carrier RSSI value after layer 3 filtering. The GSM signal strength levels used in BSIC identification for arranging GSM cells in signal strength order shall be based on the latest GSM carrier RSSI measurement results available.

When the UE attempts to decode the BSIC of one GSM BCCH carrier with unknown BSIC, the UE shall use all available transmission gaps, within the transmission gap pattern sequence with the purpose "GSM Initial BSIC identification", to attempt to decode the BSIC from that GSM BCCH carrier.

If the BSIC of the GSM BCCH carrier has been successfully decoded the UE shall immediately continue BSIC identification with the next GSM BCCH carrier, in signal strength order, with unknown BSIC. The GSM cell for which the BSIC has been successfully identified shall be moved to the BSIC re-confirmation procedure.

If the UE has not successfully decoded the BSIC of the GSM BCCH carrier within $N_{identify\_abort}$ successive patterns, the UE shall abort the BSIC identification attempts for that GSM BCCH carrier. The UE shall continue to try to perform

BSIC identification of the next GSM BCCH carrier in signal strength order. The GSM BCCH carrier for which the BSIC identification failed shall not be re-considered for BSIC identification until BSIC identification attempts have been made for all the rest of the 8 strongest GSM BCCH carriers in the monitored set with unknown BSIC.

$N_{identify\_abort}$ values are given for a set of reference patterns in table 8.7. $T_{identify\_abort}$ is the elapsed time during $N_{identify\_abort}$ transmission gap patterns (informative). The figures given in table 8.7 represent the number of patterns required to guarantee at least two attempts to decode the BSIC for one GSM BCCH carrier.

Table 8.7: The worst-case time for identification of one previously not identified GSM cell

	TGL1 [slots]	TGL2 [slots]	TGD [slots]	TGPL1 [frames]	TGPL2 [frames]	$T_{identify\ abort}$ [s]	$N_{identify\_abort}$ [patterns]
Pattern 1	7	-	undefined	3	TGPL1	1.56	**52**
Pattern 2	7	-	undefined	8	TGPL1	5.28	66
Pattern 3	7	7	47	8	TGPL1	2.88	36
Pattern 4	7	7	38	12	TGPL1	2.88	24
Pattern 5	14	-	undefined	8	TGPL1	1.84	**23**
Pattern 6	14	-	undefined	24	TGPL1	5.28	22
Pattern 7	14	14	45	12	TGPL1	1.44	12
Pattern 8	10	-	undefined	12	TGPL1	2.88	36
Pattern 9	10	10	75	12	TGPL1	2.88	24

3GPP TSG RAN WG4 (Radio) Meeting #34 **R4-050052**

Scottsdale, US 14 - 18 February 2005

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CHANGE REQUEST

⌘	**25.133**	**CR**	**720**	⌘ **rev**		⌘	Current version:	**6.8.0**	⌘

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Proposed change affects: UICC apps⌘ [ ] ME [X] Radio Access Network [ ] Core Network [ ]

Title:	⌘	Improvement of interfrequency cell search requirements
Source:	⌘	3GPP TSG RAN WG4 (Radio)
Work item code:	⌘	TEI6
Date:	⌘	28/02/2005
Category:	⌘	**F**
Release:	⌘	Rel-6

Use one of the following categories:
F *(correction)*
A *(corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)*
B *(addition of feature),*
C *(functional modification of feature)*
D *(editorial modification)*
Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.

Use one of the following releases:
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R96 (Release 1996)
R97 (Release 1997)
R98 (Release 1998)
R99 (Release 1999)
Rel-4 (Release 4)
Rel-5 (Release 5)
Rel-6 (Release 6)
Rel-7 (Release 7)

Reason for change:	⌘	Siemens have during some meetings investigated how much tighter the inter-frequency cell search requirements can be. Improving the requirements means that the density of the inter-frequency compressed mode pattern can be lowered and simultaneously the requirement for finding a new inter frequency cell can be improved. Siemens propose 200 ms for cell identification, The Ericsson proposal is to have a requirement of 300 ms as a general requirement for all "reasonable" propagation conditions and to assure a robust implementation for all realistic propagation conditions such as high speed trains etc.
Summary of change:	⌘	$T_{basic\_identify\_FDD,inter}$ is tightened from 800 to 300 ms.
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	The assumed performance which the network can expect from a UE when the network is planned is not improved.

Clauses affected:	⌘	8.1.2.3.2

Other specs affected: ⌘

Y	N		
	X	Other core specifications ⌘	
X		Test specifications	34.121
	X	O&M Specifications	

Other comments: ⌘

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8.1.2.3 FDD inter frequency measurements

In the CELL_DCH state when a transmission gap pattern sequence with the "FDD measurements" purpose is provided by the network the UE shall continuously measure identified inter frequency cells and search for new inter frequency cells indicated in the measurement control information.

In order for the requirements in the following subsections to apply the UTRAN must provide a transmission gap pattern sequence with measurement purpose FDD measurement using the following combinations for TGL1, TGL2, TGD and Max TGPL:

Table 8.1

TGL1 [slots]	TGL2 [slots]	TGD [slots]	Max TGPL [frames]
7	-	undefined	18
14	-	undefined	36
10	-	undefined	24
7	7	15…269	18 + ceil(TGD/15)
14	14	45…269	36 + ceil(TGD/15)

8.1.2.3.1 Identification of a new cell

The UE shall be able to identify a new detectable cell belonging to the monitored set within

$$T_{\text{identify, inter}} = T_{\text{basic identify FDD,inter}} \cdot \frac{T_{\text{Measurement Period, Inter}}}{T_{\text{Inter}}} \cdot N_{Freq} \quad ms$$

A cell shall be considered detectable when

- CPICH Ec/Io $\geq$ -20 dB,
- SCH_Ec/Io $\geq$ -17 dB for at least one channel tap and SCH_Ec/Ior is equally divided between primary synchronisation code and secondary synchronisation code. When L3 filtering is used an additional delay can be expected.

8.1.2.3.2 UE CPICH measurement capability

When transmission gaps are scheduled for FDD inter frequency measurements the UE physical layer shall be capable of reporting measurements to higher layers with measurement accuracy as specified in sub-clause 9.1.1 and 9.1.2 with measurement period given by

$$T_{\text{measurement inter}} = Max\left\{ T_{\text{Measurement\_Period Inter}}, T_{\text{basic measurement FDD inter}} \cdot \frac{T_{\text{Measurement\_Period Inter}}}{T_{\text{Inter}}} \cdot N_{Freq} \right\} ms$$

If the UE does not need compressed mode to perform inter-frequency measurements, the measurement period for inter frequency measurements is 480 ms.

The UE shall be capable of performing CPICH measurements for $X_{\text{basic measurement FDD inter}}$ inter-frequency cells per FDD frequency of the monitored set or the virtual active set, and the UE physical layer shall be capable of reporting measurements to higher layers with the measurement period of $T_{\text{Measurement\_ Inter.}}$

$X_{\text{basic measurement FDDinter}}$ = 6

$T_{\text{Measurement\_Period Inter}}$ = 480 ms. The period used for calculating the measurement period $T_{\text{measurement\_inter}}$ for inter frequency CPICH measurements.

$T_{\text{Inter::}}$ This is the minimum time that is available for inter frequency measurements , during the period $T_{\text{Measurement\_Period inter}}$ with an arbitrarily chosen timing. The minimum time per transmission gap is calculated by using the actual idle length within the transmission gap as given in the table 11 of Annex B in TS 25.212 and by assuming 2*0.5 ms for implementation margin and after that taking only full slots into account in the calculation.

$T_{basic\_identify\_FDD,inter}$ = 3800 ms. This is the time period used in the inter frequency equation where the maximum allowed time for the UE to identify a new FDD cell is defined.

$T_{basic\_measurement\_FDD\ inter}$ = 50 ms. This is the time period used in the equation for defining the measurement period for inter frequency CPICH measurements.

N_{Freq}: Number of FDD frequencies indicated in the inter frequency measurement control information.

8.1.2.3.3 Periodic Reporting

Reported measurements in periodically triggered measurement reports shall meet the requirements in section 9.

8.1.2.3.4 Event Triggered Reporting

Reported measurements in event triggered measurement reports shall meet the requirements in section 9.

The UE shall not send any event triggered measurement reports, as long as the reporting criteria is not fulfilled.

The measurement reporting delay is defined as the time between any event that will trigger a measurement report until the UE starts to transmit the measurement report over the Uu interface. This requirement assumes that the measurement report is not delayed by other RRC signalling on the DCCH. This measurement reporting delay excludes a delay uncertainty resulted when inserting the measurement report to the TTI of the uplink DCCH . The delay uncertainty is twice the TTI of the uplink DCCH.

The event triggered measurement reporting delay, measured without L3 filtering shall be less than $T_{identify\ inter}$ defined in Section 8.1.2.3.1 When L3 filtering is used an additional delay can be expected.

If a cell has been detectable at least for the time period $T_{identify\_inter}$ and then enters or leaves the reporting range, the event triggered measurement reporting delay shall be less than $T_{Measurement\_Period\ Inter}$ provided the timing to that cell has not changed more than +/-32 chips while transmission gap has not been available and the L3 filter has not been used.

8

3GPP TSG RAN WG4 (Radio) Meeting #34 **R4-050075**

Scottsdale, US 14 - 18 February 2005

CR-Form-v7.1

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘	**25.133**	**CR**	**721**	⌘ **rev**		⌘	Current version:	**6.8.0**	⌘

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Proposed change affects: UICC apps⌘ [ ] ME [X] Radio Access Network [ ] Core Network [ ]

Title:	⌘	Correction of error in the implementation of CR502 (signalling range of CPICH RSCP)
Source:	⌘	3GPP TSG RAN WG4 (Radio)
Work item code:	⌘	TEI6
Date:	⌘	28/02/2005
Category:	⌘	**F**
Release:	⌘	Rel-6

Use one of the following categories:
- ***F*** *(correction)*
- ***A*** *(corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)*
- ***B*** *(addition of feature),*
- ***C*** *(functional modification of feature)*
- ***D*** *(editorial modification)*

Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.

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- *R96 (Release 1996)*
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- *R98 (Release 1998)*
- *R99 (Release 1999)*
- *Rel-4 (Release 4)*
- *Rel-5 (Release 5)*
- *Rel-6 (Release 6)*
- *Rel-7 (Release 7)*

Reason for change:	⌘	CR502 corrected the report mapping of the CPICH RSCP. The CR was correctly introduced in the specification but due to an implementation error related to CR627, the correct mapping was changed to the old in v6.4.0. This CR re-implements the mapping as per CR502. Reason for change in CR502: The signalling range of CPICH RSCP was extended in WG2 specification based on a WG4 proposal to allow optimized cell design.
Summary of change:	⌘	The lowest value for CPICH RSCP is changed from –115dBm to –120dBm. The mapping table is extended to cover the new range
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	Inconsistency with other Releases From CR502: Operators may not be able to optimize the cell design. Inconsistency with RAN2.

Clauses affected:	⌘	9.1.1.3				
		Y	**N**			
Other specs	⌘		**X**	Other core specifications	⌘	

affected:		X Test specifications X O&M Specifications
Other comments:	⌘	

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9.1.1.3 CPICH RSCP measurement report mapping

The reporting range is for *CPICH RSCP* is from -115 -120 dBm...-25 dBm.

In table 9.4 the mapping of measured quantity is defined. The range in the signalling may be larger than the guaranteed accuracy range.

Table 9.4

Reported value	Measured quantity value	Unit
CPICH_RSCP_LEV _00	CPICH RSCP <-115	dBm
CPICH_RSCP_LEV _01	-115 ≤ CPICH RSCP < -114	dBm
CPICH_RSCP_LEV _02	-114 ≤ CPICH RSCP < -113	dBm
…	…	…
CPICH_RSCP_LEV _89	-27 ≤ CPICH RSCP < -26	dBm
CPICH_RSCP_LEV _90	-26 ≤ CPICH RSCP < -25	dBm
CPICH_RSCP_LEV _91	-25 ≤ CPICH RSCP	dBm

Reported value	Measured quantity value	Unit
CPICH_RSCP_LEV _-05	CPICH RSCP <-120	dBm
CPICH_RSCP_LEV _-04	-120 ≤ CPICH RSCP < -119	dBm
CPICH_RSCP_LEV _-03	-119 ≤ CPICH RSCP < -118	dBm
…	…	…
CPICH_RSCP_LEV _89	-27 ≤ CPICH RSCP < -26	dBm
CPICH_RSCP_LEV _90	-26 ≤ CPICH RSCP < -25	dBm
CPICH_RSCP_LEV _91	-25 ≤ CPICH RSCP	dBm

3GPP TSG RAN WG4 (Radio) Meeting #34 **R4-050145**

Scottsdale, US 14 - 18 February 2005

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CHANGE REQUEST

⌘	**25.141**	**CR**	**362**	⌘**rev**		⌘ Current version:	**6.8.0** ⌘

*For **HELP** on using this form, see bottom of this page or look at the pop-up text over the ⌘ symbols.*

Proposed change affects: UICC apps⌘ [ ] ME [ ] Radio Access Network [X] Core Network [ ]

Title:	⌘	Test model usage for TX diversity test case
Source:	⌘	3GPP TSG RAN WG4 (Radio)
Work item code:	⌘	TEI6
Date:	⌘	28/02/2005
Category:	⌘	**F**
Release:	⌘	Rel-6

Use one of the following categories:
- ***F*** *(correction)*
- ***A*** *(corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)*
- ***B*** *(addition of feature),*
- ***C*** *(functional modification of feature)*
- ***D*** *(editorial modification)*

Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.

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- *Ph2 (GSM Phase 2)*
- *R96 (Release 1996)*
- *R97 (Release 1997)*
- *R98 (Release 1998)*
- *R99 (Release 1999)*
- *Rel-4 (Release 4)*
- *Rel-5 (Release 5)*
- *Rel-6 (Release 6)*
- *Rel-7 (Release 7)*

Reason for change:	⌘	In RAN4 #31, it was confirmed that the same Test Model signals are used for both Antenna-1 and Antenna-2 in the case of Tx diversity. This issue had been discussed at an earlier RAN WG4 meeting but the conclusion was not captured in the appropriate specification.
Summary of change:	⌘	This CR defines how to use Test Models for Tx diversity.
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	Ambiguity would remain, and similar discussion could be raised in the future.

Clauses affected:	⌘	6.1.1				
		Y	**N**			
Other specs affected:	⌘		X	Other core specifications	⌘	
			X	Test specifications		
			X	O&M Specifications		
Other comments:	⌘					

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3) With "track changes" disabled, paste the entire CR form (use CTRL-A to select it) into the specification just in front of the clause containing the first piece of changed text. Delete those parts of the specification which are not relevant to the change request.

6.1.1 Test Models

The set-up of physical channels for transmitter tests shall be according to one of the test models below. A reference to the applicable table is made with each test.

For Tx diversity transmission, the same test model shall be used for both antennas. No diversity coding of the test models is required.

A code "level setting" of -X dB is the setting that according to the base station manufacturer will result in a code domain power of nominally X dB below the maximum output power. The relative accuracy of the code domain power to the maximum output power shall have tolerance of ±1 dB.

3GPP TSG RAN WG4 (Radio) Meeting #34 **R4-050283**

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CHANGE REQUEST

⌘	**25.141**	**CR**	**363**	⌘ **rev**	**1**	⌘	Current version:	**6.8.0** ⌘

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Proposed change affects:	UICC apps⌘		ME		Radio Access Network	X	Core Network	

Title:	⌘	Description of test procedure for Time alignment error in TX Diversity		
Source:	⌘	3GPP TSG RAN WG4 (Radio)		
Work item code:	⌘	TEI6	***Date:*** ⌘	28/02/2005
Category:	⌘	**F**	***Release:*** ⌘	Rel-6
		Use one of the following categories: ***F*** *(correction)* ***A*** *(corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)* ***B*** *(addition of feature),* ***C*** *(functional modification of feature)* ***D*** *(editorial modification)* Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.		*Use one of the following releases:* *2 (GSM Phase 2)* *R96 (Release 1996)* *R97 (Release 1997)* *R98 (Release 1998)* *R99 (Release 1999)* *Rel-4 (Release 4)* *Rel-5 (Release 5)* *Rel-6 (Release 6)*

Reason for change:	⌘	The method of test for the time alignment error in Tx diversity is unclear.
Summary of change:	⌘	Clarification on the CPICH usage for the tx diverstity test.
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	This method of test will remain unclear.

Clauses affected:	⌘	6.7.3				
		Y	**N**			
Other specs affected:	⌘		**X**	Other core specifications	⌘	
			X	Test specifications		
			X	O&M Specifications		
Other comments:	⌘					

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3) With "track changes" disabled, paste the entire CR form (use CTRL-A to select it) into the specification just in front of the clause containing the first piece of changed text. Delete those parts of the specification which are not relevant to the change request.

6.7.3 Time alignment error in Tx Diversity

6.7.3.1 Definition and applicability

In Tx Diversity, signals are transmitted from two antennas. These signals shall be aligned. The time alignment error in Tx Diversity is specified as the delay between the signals from the two diversity antennas at the antenna ports.

This test is only applicable for Node B supporting TX diversity transmission.

6.7.3.2 Minimum Requirement

The time alignment error in Tx Diversity shall not exceed ¼ T_c.

The normative reference for this requirement is in TS 25.104 [1] subclause 6.8.4

6.7.3.3 Test Purpose

To verify that the timing alignment error in TX diversity is within the limit specified in 6.7.3.2

6.7.3.4 Method of Test

6.7.3.4.1 Initial Conditions

Test environment: normal; see subclause 4.4.1.

RF channels to be tested: Middle. See subclause 4.8

Refer to annex B 1.6 for a functional block diagram of the test set-up.

1) Connect both base station RF antenna ports to the measurement equipment according to figure B.6.
2) Set the base station to transmit Test Model 1 according to subclause 6.1.1.1 using TX diversity.
3) Set BS frequency.

6.7.3.4.2 Procedure

1) Start BS transmission at Pmax.
2) Measure the time alignment error between the P-CPICH on the main antenna port and the P-CPICH on the diversity antenna port.

6.7.3.5 Test Requirement

The time alignment error shall be less than 0.35 T_c.

NOTE: If the above Test Requirement differs from the Minimum Requirement then the Test Tolerance applied for this test is non-zero. The Test Tolerance for this test is defined in subclause 4.2 and the explanation of how the Minimum Requirement has been relaxed by the Test Tolerance is given in Annex F.

3GPP TSG RAN WG4 (Radio) Meeting #34 **R4-050104**

Scottsdale, US 14 - 18 February 2005

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CHANGE REQUEST

⌘	**25.942**	**CR**	**018**	⌘ **rev**		⌘	Current version:	**6.3.0**	⌘

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Proposed change affects:	UICC apps⌘ [ ]	ME [X]	Radio Access Network [ ]	Core Network [ ]

Title:	⌘	Scenarios for UE Receiver Blocking Specifications
Source:	⌘	3GPP TSG RAN WG4 (Radio)
Work item code:	⌘	TEI6
Date:	⌘	28/02/2005
Category:	⌘	**F**
Release:	⌘	Rel-6

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- *R99 (Release 1999)*
- *Rel-4 (Release 4)*
- *Rel-5 (Release 5)*
- *Rel-6 (Release 6)*
- *Rel-7 (Release 7)*

Reason for change:	⌘	Update for Band 2 and Band 5.
Summary of change:	⌘	Include scenarios for estimating UE Rx blocking due to UE to UE interference
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	Needed for analyzing potential interference threats and evaluating UMTS receiver performance.

Clauses affected:	⌘					
		Y	**N**			
Other specs affected:	⌘			Other core specifications	⌘	
				Test specifications		
				O&M Specifications		
Other comments:	⌘					

How to create CRs using this form:

Comprehensive information and tips about how to create CRs can be found at http://www.3gpp.org/specs/CR.htm. Below is a brief summary:

1) Fill out the above form. The symbols above marked ⌘ contain pop-up help information about the field that they are closest to.
2) Obtain the latest version for the release of the specification to which the change is proposed. Use the MS Word "revision marks" feature (also known as "track changes") when making the changes. All 3GPP specifications can be downloaded from the 3GPP server under ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/ For the latest version, look for the directory name with the latest date e.g. 2001-03 contains the specifications resulting from the March 2001 TSG meetings.

4.2.2 Co-located MS and intermodulation

a) System constraints

Close mobile stations can produce intermodulation products, which can fall into mobile or base stations receiver bands. This can occur with MS operating in FDD and TDD modes, and the victim can be BS or MS operating in both modes.

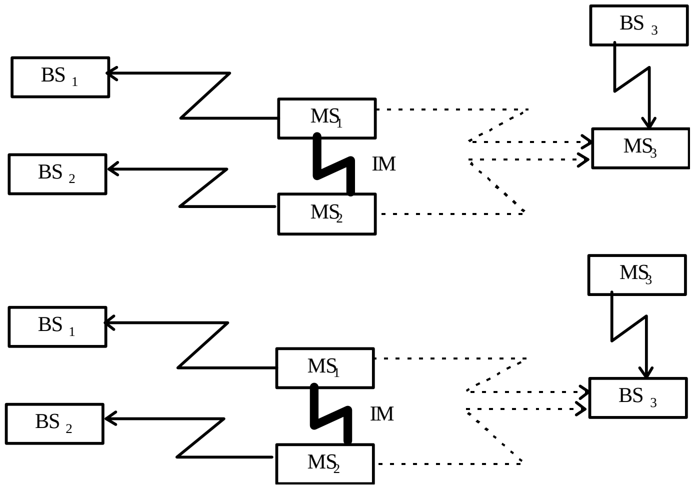

Figure 4.2: Possible collocated MS scenarios

b) Affected parameters

[FDD and TDD] intermodulation between MS.

[FDD and TDD] MS and BS blocking.

[FDD and TDD] MS and BS reference interference level.

c) Methodology

The first approach is to assume that the two mobile stations are collocated, and to derive the minimum coupling loss. It requires to assume that both mobiles are transmitting at maximum power.

Another approach can take into account the probability that the two mobiles come close to each other, in a dense environment, and to calculate the probability that the intermodulation products interfere with the receiver.

The second approach should be preferred.

d) Inputs required

Minimum separation distance: 5 m[for outdoor, 1 m for indoor]

Mobile station density: [TBD]

Base station density: [TBD in relation with MS density]

Power control algorithm: [TBD]

Maximum acceptable probability of interference: 2 %

Section 4.2.3 Estimated UE Out of Band Blocking

In some cases, it is possible to determine the expected out of band blocking performance of the UE through the examination of simple UE-to-UE interference scenarios. This is particularly true in the UE transmit band where the performance of the duplexer in the receiver must be sufficient to protect the UE from it's own transmitter as well as from other nearby transmitters. During the development of the specifications for Band I, this method was used to derive a value for out of band blocking performance within the UE transmit band. However, as additional frequency bands have been added to the UMTS specifications the blocking values were specified to be similar to Band I but did not accurately reflect the actual transmit/receive duplex spacing for the additional bands.

For some bands it is assumed that only UMTS mobiles will be active in the UE transmit band. However, for other bands (for example Band II and Band V) other technologies may also be deployed and may be transmitting near to the UE. In the analysis below it is assumed that the UMTS UE is operating near its minimum sensitivity (i.e. <REFSENS> + 3 dB), the mobiles are separated by 1m, and that the antenna gain is 0 dBi for each device.

As an example, the impact to a UMTS UE receiver due to nearby GSM and UMTS transmitters is calculated below.

Band II (1900 MHz)		**UMTS Tx**	**GSM Tx**	**Comment**
UE Max Transmit Power	(a)	24 dBm	30 dBm	
Free Space Loss	(b)	38 dB	38 dB	1 meter
Body Loss (total)	(c)	2 dB	2 dB	From Table 4.1
Minimum Coupling Loss (MCL)	(d)=(b)+(c)	40 dB	40 dB	
Received Power Level	(e)=(a)-(d)	-16 dBm	-10 dBm	

In some cases, the body losses may be higher due to the close proximity of the users head and also due to blockage of the hand on the UE. For example, if body loss of 6 dB is included (3 dB per UE) then the blocking requirements become -20 and -14 for UMTS and GSM interferers, respectively. If body loss is increased to 12 dB (6 dB per UE) then the blocking requirements become -26 and -20 dBm for UMTS and GSM interferers, respectively. For data-only terminals there may be lower losses as the body blockage would be reduced and the antenna gain may be higher. Therefore, it is suggested to use -15 dBm as the UE receiver blocking level in the UE transmit band, similar to Band I.

Similar results are shown below for Band V:

Band V (850 MHz)		**UMTS Tx**	**GSM Tx**	**Comment**
UE Max Transmit Power	(a)	24 dBm	33 dBm	
Free Space Loss	(b)	31 dB	31 dB	1 meter
Body Loss	(c)	2 dB	2 dB	From Table 4.1
Minimum Coupling Loss (MCL)	(d)=(b)+(c)	33 dB	33 dB	
Received Power Level	(e)=(a)-(d)	-9 dBm	0 dBm	

As described above, the body losses may be higher in some cases. Also, in general the body losses may be higher for frequencies below 1 GHz as compared to the losses at 2 GHz. If body loss is increased to 6 dB (3 dB per UE) then the blocking requirements become -13 and -4 for UMTS and GSM interferers, respectively. If body loss is increased to 12 dB (6 dB per UE) then the blocking requirements become -19 and -10 dBm for UMTS and GSM interferers, respectively. Thus, for Band V it is suggested to also use -15 dBm as the UE receiver blocking level in the UE transmit band.

4.3 Mobile Station to Base Station

a) System constraints

A mobile station, when far away from its base station, transmits at high power. If it comes close to a receiving base station, interference can occur.

The separation distance between the interfering mobile station and the victim base station can be small, but not as small as between two mobile stations.

Both the mobile and the base stations can operate in FDD and TDD modes, thus four scenarios are to be considered, as shown in figure 4.3.

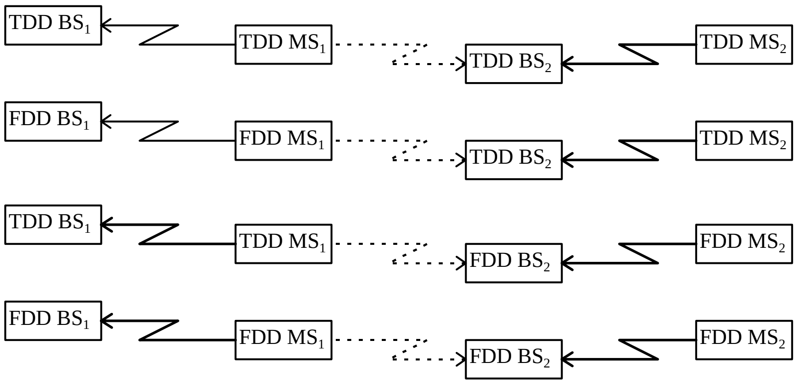

Figure 4.3: Possible MS to BS scenarios

b) Affected parameters

[FDD and TDD] MS Out-of-band emissions.

[FDD and TDD] MS Spurious emissions.

[FDD and TDD] BS Blocking.

[FDD and TDD] BS Reference interference level.

c) Methodology

The first approach is to assume that the mobile station transmits at maximum power, and to make calculations for a minimum distance separation. This approach is particularly well suited for the blocking phenomenon.

Another approach is to estimate the loss of uplink capacity at the level of the victim base station, due to the interfering power level coming from a distribution of interfering mobile stations. Those mobile stations are power controlled. A hexagonal cell lay-out is considered for the BS deployment with specified cell radius. Large cell radius are chosen since they correspond to worst case scenarios for coexistence studies.

The second approach should be preferred.

With both approaches two specific cases are to be considered.

Both base stations (BS_1 and BS_2) are co-located. This case occurs in particular when the same operator operates both stations (or one station with two carriers) on the same HCS layer.

The base stations are not co-located and uncoordinated. This case occurs between two operators, or between two layers.

d) Inputs required

Minimum separation distance: [30 m for rural, 15 m for urban, 3 m for indoor].

Base station density: [cell radius equal to 4 km for rural/macro, 1,5 km for urban/macro, 0,5 km for urban/micro or 0,1 km for indoor/pico].

Interfering mobile station density: [TBD in relation with service, cell radius and system capacity].

Power control algorithm: [TBD].

Maximum acceptable loss of capacity: [10 %].

e) scenarios for coexistence studies

Inter-operator guard band (uncoordinated deployment).

FDD macro/ FDD macro.

FDD macro/ FDD micro.

FDD macro/ FDD pico (indoor).

FDD micro/ FDD pico (indoor).

TDD macro/ TDD macro.

TDD macro/ TDD micro.

TDD macro/ TDD pico (indoor).

TDD micro/ TDD pico (indoor).

FDD macro/ TDD macro at 1 920 MHz.

FDD macro/ TDD micro at 1 920 MHz.

FDD macro/ TDD pico at 1 920 MHz.

FDD micro/ TDD micro at 1 920 MHz.

FDD micro/ TDD pico at 1 920 MHz.

Intra-operator guard bands.

FDD macro/ FDD macro (colocated).

FDD macro/ FDD micro.

FDD macro/ FDD pico (indoor).

FDD micro/ FDD pico (indoor).

TDD macro/ TDD macro.

TDD macro/ TDD micro.

TDD macro/ TDD pico (indoor).

TDD micro/ TDD pico (indoor).

FDD macro/ TDD macro at 1 920 MHz.

FDD macro/ TDD micro at 1 920 MHz.

FDD macro/ TDD pico at 1 920 MHz.

FDD micro/ TDD micro at 1 920 MHz.

FDD micro/ TDD pico at 1 920 MHz.

These scenarios should be studied for the following services.

Table 4.3

Environment	Services
Rural Macro	Speech, LCD 144
Urban Micro/Macro	Speech, LCD 384
Indoor Pico	Speech, LCD 384, LCD 2 048