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Technical Report

3rd Generation Partnership Project;

Technical Specification Group Radio Access Network;

Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA);

Radio Frequency (RF) requirements for LTE Pico Node B

(Release 16)



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Contents

Foreword 5

1 Scope 6

2 References 6

3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations 6

3.1 Definitions 6

3.2 Symbols 6

3.3 Abbreviations 7

4 General 7

4.1 Work item objective 7

5 System scenarios 7

5.1 Pico NodeB class 7

5.2 Radio scenario 7

5.3 Simulation assumptions 7

5.3.1 Deployment modelling 7

5.3.1.1 Pico deployment 7

5.3.1.2 Macro-Pico deployment 8

5.3.2 Channel models 8

5.3.2.1 Antenna patterns 8

5.3.2.2 Propagation model 9

5.3.2.2.1 Indoor path loss model 9

5.3.2.2.2 Macro cell propagation model 10

5.3.3 Macro cell parameters 10

5.3.4 Pico cell parameters 10

5.3.5 Scheduler 11

5.3.6 Power control modelling 11

6 Changes for the Release 9 in addition to Release 8 11

6.1 Changes in 36.104 11

6.1.1 Changes to transmitter characteristics 11

6.1.1.1 Frequency error 11

6.1.1.2 Base station maximum output power 11

6.1.1.3 Adjacent Channel Leakage power Ratio (ACLR) 12

6.1.1.3.1 Relative value 12

6.1.1.3.2 Absolute value 12

6.1.1.4 Operating band unwanted emissions 13

6.1.1.5 Transmitter spurious 13

6.1.1.5.1 Mandatory requirement 13

6.1.1.5.2 Protection of the BS receiver of own or different BS 13

6.1.1.5.3 Additional spurious emissions requirements 14

6.1.1.5.4 Co-location with other base stations 14

6.1.2 Changes to receiver characteristics 16

6.1.2.1 Receiver reference sensitivity 16

6.1.2.1.1 Discussion 16

6.1.2.1.2 Minimum requirement 16

6.1.2.2 Blocking characteristics 17

6.1.2.2.1 General blocking requirement 17

6.1.2.2.1.1 Minimum requirement 19

6.1.2.2.2 Collocation with other base stations 19

6.1.2.2.2.1 Minimum requirement 19

6.1.2.3 Dynamic range 21

6.1.2.3.1 Analysis 21

6.1.2.3.2 Minimum requirement 22

6.1.2.4 In-channel selectivity 22

6.1.2.4.1 Analysis 23

6.1.2.4.2 Minimum requirement 23

6.1.2.5 Adjacent Channel Selectivity (ACS) and narrow-band blocking 23

6.1.2.5.1 Analysis 23

6.1.2.5.2 Minimum requirement 23

6.1.2.6 Receiver Intermodulation 24

6.1.2.6.1 Analysis 24

6.1.2.6.2 Minimum requirement 25

6.1.3 Clarification on performance requirements 26

6.2 Changes in 36.141 26

7 Impacts to other WGs 26

Annex A: Change history 27

# Foreword

This Technical Specification has been produced by the 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP).

The contents of the present document are subject to continuing work within the TSG and may change following formal TSG approval. Should the TSG modify the contents of the present document, it will be re-released by the TSG with an identifying change of release date and an increase in version number as follows:

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x the first digit:

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y the second digit is incremented for all changes of substance, i.e. technical enhancements, corrections, updates, etc.

z the third digit is incremented when editorial only changes have been incorporated in the document.

# 1 Scope

This document is a Technical Report on Release 9 work item "RF requirements for LTE Pico NodeB".

# 2 References

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of the present document.

- References are either specific (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.) or non‑specific.

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

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

[1] 3GPP TR 21.905: "Vocabulary for 3GPP Specifications".

[2] 3GPP TS 36.104: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Base Station (BS) radio transmission and reception".

[3] 3GPP TS 36.141: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Base Station (BS) conformance testing".

[4] 3GPP TR 25.951: "FDD Base Station (BS) classification".

[5] 3GPP TR 36.942: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Radio Frequency (RF) system scenarios".

[6] 3GPP TS 36.101: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); User Equipment (UE) radio transmission and reception".

[7] ITU-R Reccommendation P.1238: "Propagation data and prediction methods for the planning of indoor radiocommunication systems and radio local area networks in the frequency range 900 MHz to 100 GHz".

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

# 3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations

## 3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the terms and definitions given in 3GPP TR 21.905 [1] and the following apply. A term defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same term, if any, in 3GPP TR 21.905 [1].

(Void)

## 3.2 Symbols

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

(void)

## 3.3 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the abbreviations given in 3GPP TR 21.905 [1] and the following apply. An abbreviation defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same abbreviation, if any, in 3GPP TR 21.905 [1].

(void)

# 4 General

## 4.1 Work item objective

The objective is to define LTE Pico BS and then specify the corresponding RF requirements according to the followings:

- definition of LTE Pico BS class

- the RF requirements for LTE Pico BS class

- introduction of BS transmission and reception requirements, but no baseband performance requirements

- update of conformance test specifications

# 5 System scenarios

This clause describes the system scenarios for LTE operation that are considered when defining LTE Pico BS class. It also includes typical radio parameters that are used to derive requirements.

## 5.1 Pico NodeB class

Pico Base Stations are characterised by requirements derived from Pico Cell scenarios with a BS to UE minimum coupling loss (MCL) equal to 45 dB.

Note: This value was derived from 2GHz Band.

[Editor's Note: The impact on the MCL values due to different frequency bands is for FFS.]

## 5.2 Radio scenario

Pico radio scenarios have these characteristics: relatively large coverage, dense user population, easy and flexible installation, and large capacity data service. Pico BS is typically used in indoor offices, indoor hotspots, outdoor hotspots, or dense blocks, and is located on walls, ceilings, or masts.

## 5.3 Simulation assumptions

### 5.3.1 Deployment modelling

#### 5.3.1.1 Pico deployment

This modelling is referenced to the Pico scenario described in 3GPP TR 25.951 [4]. A model indoor environment is specified below and consists of a large office building with an open floor plan layout. Figure1 shows a diagram of the environment. The parameters of the Pico environment are the following:

- building size = 100 x 100 metres

- room size = 23 x 20 metres

- corridor width = 4 metres

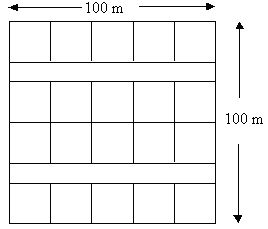


Figure 5.3.1.1-1 Pico deployment

#### 5.3.1.2 Macro-Pico deployment

The hexagonal cells represent the macro cells and the indoor systems have been mapped onto the macro cells. The indoor layout has been adopted from clause 5.3.1.1. A certain number of indoor systems are dropped within the macro coverage area with a random uniform distribution.

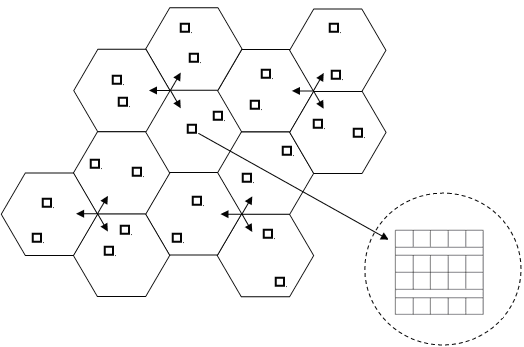


Figure 5.3.1.2-1. Macro-Pico deployment

### 5.3.2 Channel models

#### 5.3.2.1 Antenna patterns

The macro BS antenna radiation pattern to be used for each sector in 3-sector cell sites is plotted in Figure 3. The pattern is identical to those defined in 3GPP TR 36.942 [5].

,

 is the 3dB beam width which corresponds to 65 degrees, and  is the maximum attenuation



Figure 5.3.2.1-1 Antenna Pattern for 3-Sector Cells

For initial coexistence simulations, the azimuth antenna patterns for Pico BS are assumed to be omnidirectional.

#### 5.3.2.2 Propagation model

##### 5.3.2.2.1 Indoor path loss model

According to Keenan-Motley and ITU-R P.1238 [7] indoor models, the indoor propagation model expressed in dB is in the following form, which gives the similar results with the indoor model in 3GPP TR 25.951 [4] when a carrier frequency of 2000MHz is used.



Where:

- R：transmitter-receiver separation given in metres

- f：the carrier frequency given in MHz

- n：number of penetrated walls

- Pi：loss of wall number i

To be convenient for simulation, according to the parameters given for office environment in ITU-R P.1238 [7], the indoor path loss model is represented by the following formula when considering a carrier frequency of 2000 MHz.



where:

R = transmitter-receiver separation given in metres

Slow fading deviation in Pico environment is assumed to be 6 dB.

##### 5.3.2.2.2 Macro cell propagation model

Macro cell propagation model for urban area is applicable for scenarios in urban and suburban areas outside the high rise core where buildings are of nearly uniform height (3GPP TR 36.942 [5]). Assuming that the base station antenna height is fixed at 15 m above the rooftop, and a carrier frequency of 2 GHz is used, the path loss L can be expressed as below:



Where:

R is the transmitter-receiver separation in kilometers

Slow fading deviation in Macro environment is assumed to be 10 dB.

### 5.3.3 Macro cell parameters

The macro cell parameters are proposed as follows:

Table 5.3.3-1: Macro system assumptions

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameters** | **Assumptions** | |
| **Carrier frequency** | 2000 MHz | |
| **System bandwidth** | 10 MHz(aggressor),  10 MHz(victim) | |
| **Cellular layout** | Hexagonal grid, 19 cell sites,  with BTS in the corner of the cell ,  65-degree sectored beam. | |
| **Wrap around** | Employed | |
| **Inter-site distance** | 750 m | |
| **Traffic model** | Full buffer | |
| **UE distribution** | UEs dropped with uniform density within the macro coverage area,  Indoor UEs ratio is a parameter depending on the simulation scenario. | |
| **Path loss model** | L = 128.1 + 37.6 log10 ( R ),  R in kilometers | |
| **Lognormal shadowing** | Log Normal Fading with 10 dB standard deviation | |
| **LTE BS Antenna gain after cable loss** | 15 dBi | |
| **UE Antenna gain** | 0 dBi | |
| **Outdoor wall penetration loss** | 10 dB | |
| **White noise power density** | -174 dBm/Hz | |
| **BS noise figure** | 5 dB | |
| **UE noise figure** | 9 dB | |
| **Maximum BS TX power** | 46dBm | |
| **Maximum UE TX power** | 23dBm | |
| **Minimum UE TX power** | -30dBm | |
| **MCL** | 70 dB | |
| **Scheduling algorithm** | Round Robin | |
| **RB width** | 180 kHz, total 50 RBs | |
| **RB numbers per user** | Downlink:1 | Uplink:16 |

### 5.3.4 Pico cell parameters

The Pico cell parameters are proposed as follows:

Table 5.3.4-1: Pico system assumptions

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameters** | **Assumptions** | |
| **Carrier frequency** | 2000 MHz | |
| **System bandwidth** | 10 MHz(aggressor),  10 MHz(victim) | |
| **Path loss model** | L = 38 + 30 log10 ( R ),  R in metres | |
| **Lognormal shadowing** | Log Normal Fading with 6 dB standard deviation | |
| **Antenna gain** | 0 dBi or 2 dBi | |
| **Outdoor wall penetration loss** | 10 dB | |
| **Pico BS noise figure** | 6 dB | |
| **Maximum Pico TX power** | 24dBm | |
| **Min separation UE to Pico BS** | 2 m | |
| **Scheduling algorithm** | Round Robin | |
| **RB width** | 180 kHz, total 50 RBs | |
| **RB numbers per user** | Downlink:1 | Uplink:16 |

### 5.3.5 Scheduler

For initial coexistence simulations, Round Robin scheduler shall be used.

### 5.3.6 Power control modelling

No power control in downlink, fixed power per frequency resource block is assumed.

The fractional power control described in 3GPP TR 36.942 [5] shall be used for the initial uplink coexistence simulations.

# 6 Changes for the Release 9 in addition to Release 8

## 6.1 Changes in 36.104

This clause describes the necessary changes to requirements on BS minimum RF characteristics, with respect to Release 8 requirements in 3GPP TS 36.104 [2].

### 6.1.1 Changes to transmitter characteristics

#### 6.1.1.1 Frequency error

The frequency error requirement may be specified separately for different base station classes. In Pico cells, the Doppler shift of the mobile should be lower than that in general cells. For that reason we consider that the requirement of frequency error for Pico BS may be relaxed without performance degradation. Meanwhile, the demodulation performance with high order modulation which is sensitive to the frequency error should be considered.

It is agreed to set the frequency error requirement for Pico eNodeB to ±[0.1] ppm.

#### 6.1.1.2 Base station maximum output power

Maximum output power, Pmax, of the base station is the mean power level per carrier measured at the antenna connector during the transmitter ON period in a specified reference condition.

Base Station maximum output power for Pico NodeB shall be as specified in table 6.1.1.2-1.

Table 6.1.1.2-1: Base Station maximum output power

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BS Class | Maximum output power |
| Pico NodeB | < + 24 dBm (for one transmit antenna port)  < + 21 dBm (for two transmit antenna ports)  < + 18 dBm (for four transmit antenna ports) |

#### 6.1.1.3 Adjacent Channel Leakage power Ratio (ACLR)

##### 6.1.1.3.1 Relative value

Downlink interference between Macro cell and Pico cell was evaluated in R4-093591, from the simulation results, average downlink throughput loss for LTE Macro is less than 0.5% and capacity loss for UTRA Macro is less than 2.5% when LTE Macro or UTRA Macro and Pico cells are deployed on adjacent frequencies (ACIR = 33 dB).

ACIR defines the protection against adjacent channel interference. In the downlink, ACIR is the function of Pico BS ACLR and UE ACS as follows:



ACS1 of MUE is assumed to be 33 dB 3GPP TS 36.101 [6], the relationship between ACIR and ACLR1 is provided in Table 6.1.1.3.1-1. It is observed that the ACIR is mainly dominated by the UE ACS1 performance and tightening the BS ACLR1 only would insignificantly improve the overall ACIR.

Table 6.1.1.3.1-1 Relationship between ACIR and ACLR

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **BS ACLR (dB)** | **UE ACS (dB)** | **ACIR (dB)** |
| 45 | 33 | 32.73 |
| 50 | 33 | 32.91 |
| 55 | 33 | 32.97 |

Based on the above investigation, a relative ACLR1 value of 45 dB could ensure Macro downlink performance degradation to an acceptable level. Due to the fact that ACS2 of UE is better than ACS1, the requirement of ACLR2 would be lower than ACLR1 for Pico BS to get the same ACIR. The same requirements for ACLR1 and ACLR2 are appropriate. So there is no need to tighten the relative ACLR requirements for the Pico BS from requirements used for general purpose BS.

##### 6.1.1.3.2 Absolute value

For wide area base stations, absolute limits of -15 dBm/MHz for Category B and -13dBm/MHz for Category A are specified in 3GPP TS 36.104 [2]. Assuming these limits are applicable to Pico NB and taking 10 MHz bandwidth as an example, the corresponding relative ACLR is 29 dB for Category B and 27 dB for Category A. It may influence co-existence performance under these absolute limits. It is proposed to use a level of -32 dBm/MHz as the absolute limit, which is 5 dB below SEM mask level in spurious domain inside the operating band.

#### 6.1.1.4 Operating band unwanted emissions

For LTE Pico NodeB, emissions shall not exceed the maximum levels specified in tables 6.1.1.4-1 to 6.1.1.4-3.

Table 6.1.1.4-1: Pico eNodeB operating band unwanted emission limits for 1.4 MHz channel bandwidth

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Frequency offset of measurement filter ‑3dB point, Δf | Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f\_offset | Minimum requirement | Measurement bandwidth (Note 1) |
| 0 MHz ≤ Δf < 1.4 MHz | 0.05 MHz ≤ f\_offset < 1.45 MHz |  | 100 kHz |
| 1.4 MHz ≤ Δf < 2.8 MHz | 1.45 MHz ≤ f\_offset < 2.85 MHz | -31 dBm | 100 kHz |
| 2.8 MHz ≤ Δf ≤ Δfmax | 2.85 MHz ≤ f\_offset < f\_offsetmax | -31 dBm | 100 kHz |

Table 6.1.1.4-2: Pico eNodeB operating band unwanted emission limits for 3 MHz channel bandwidth

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Frequency offset of measurement filter ‑3dB point, Δf | Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f\_offset | Minimum requirement | Measurement bandwidth (Note 1) |
| 0 MHz ≤ Δf < 3 MHz | 0.05 MHz ≤ f\_offset < 3.05 MHz |  | 100 kHz |
| 3 MHz ≤ Δf < 6 MHz | 3.05 MHz ≤ f\_offset < 6.05 MHz | -35 dBm | 100 kHz |
| 6 MHz ≤ Δf ≤ Δfmax | 6.05 MHz ≤ f\_offset < f\_offsetmax | -35 dBm | 100 kHz |

Table 6.1.1.4-3: Pico eNodeB operating band unwanted emission limits for 5, 10, 15 and 20 MHz channel bandwidth

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Frequency offset of measurement filter ‑3dB point, Δf | Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f\_offset | Minimum requirement | Measurement bandwidth (Note 1) |
| 0 MHz ≤ Δf < 5 MHz | 0.05 MHz ≤ f\_offset < 5.05 MHz |  | 100 kHz |
| 5 MHz ≤ Δf < 10 MHz | 5.05 MHz ≤ f\_offset < 10.05 MHz | -37 dBm | 100 kHz |
| 10 MHz ≤ Δf ≤ Δfmax | 10.05 MHz ≤ f\_offset < f\_offsetmax | -37 dBm | 100 kHz |

#### 6.1.1.5 Transmitter spurious

##### 6.1.1.5.1 Mandatory requirement

The mandatory requirements of spurious emission are defined according to the ITU-R Recommendation SM.329 [8] and are independent of BS classes. It shall also be applied for Pico eNode B.

##### 6.1.1.5.2 Protection of the BS receiver of own or different BS

This requirement is to protect the receivers of the BSs that may be desensitised by emissions from a BS transmitter. Assuming 30 dB coupling loss between the Tx and Rx antenna ports, 5 dB noise figure and 0.8 dB desensitization (interferer 7 dB below noise floor), the maximum allowed level of Macro eNodeB is -96 dBm with 100kHz bandwidth. For Pico eNodeB the noise figure is agreed as 13dB, so for the Pico eNode B any spurious emissions for protection of the own or other Pico eNode B receiver shall not exceed the limits in table 6.1.1.5.2-1.

Table6.1.1.5.2-1: Pico eNodeB spurious emissions limits for protection of the BS receiver

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Frequency range | Maximum Level | Measurement Bandwidth | Note |
|  | FUL\_low – FUL\_high | -88dBm | 100 kHz |  |

##### 6.1.1.5.3 Additional spurious emissions requirements

These requirements are applied for the protection of specific equipment operating in specific systems (GSM, UTRA, E-UTRA, etc.). The requirements are used for protection of E-UTRA system in other band or other systems which are not belong to LTE and are independent of the BS classifications. The requirement in clause 6.6.4.3 of TS36.104 shall also be applied for Pico eNode B.

##### 6.1.1.5.4 Co-location with other base stations

These requirements are applied to the BSs of the same classification. Similar to UTRA it is reasonable to reuse the co-location scenarios that defined for GSM Base stations, which also involves in 30 dB coupling loss between the Tx and Rx antenna ports. Considering that both the UTRA and E-UTRA system are may operate within the same band, both the two systems should be protected. The spurious emission limit is determined by the E-UTRA and UTRA spurious requirement whichever is more stringent.

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the limits of table 6.1.1.5.4-1 for a Pico eNodeB where requirements for co-location with a BS type listed in the first column apply.

Table 6.1.1.5.4-1: BS Spurious emissions limits for Pico eNodeB co-located with another BS

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Type of co-located BS | Frequency range for co-location requirement | Maximum Level | Measurement Bandwidth | Note |
| Pico GSM900 | 876-915 MHz | -70 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| Pico DCS1800 | 1710 - 1785 MHz | -80 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| Pico PCS1900 | 1850 - 1910 MHz | -80 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| Pico GSM850 | 824 - 849 MHz | -70 dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| LA UTRA FDD Band I or E-UTRA Band 1 | 1920 - 1980 MHz | -88dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| LA UTRA FDD Band II or E-UTRA Band 2 | 1850 - 1910 MHz | -88dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| LA UTRA FDD Band III or E-UTRA Band 3 | 1710 - 1785 MHz | -88dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| LA UTRA FDD Band IV or E-UTRA Band 4 | 1710 - 1755 MHz | -88dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| LA UTRA FDD Band V or E-UTRA Band 5 | 824 - 849 MHz | -88dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| LA UTRA FDD Band VI or E-UTRA Band 6 | 815 - 850 MHz | -88dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| LA UTRA FDD Band VII or E-UTRA Band 7 | 2500 - 2570 MHz | -88dBm | 100 KHz |  |
| LA UTRA FDD Band VIII or E-UTRA Band 8 | 880 - 915 MHz | -88dBm | 100 KHz |  |
| LA UTRA FDD Band IX or E-UTRA Band 9 | 1749.9 - 1784.9 MHz | -88dBm | 100 KHz |  |
| LA UTRA FDD Band X or E-UTRA Band 10 | 1710 - 1770 MHz | -88dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| LA UTRA FDD Band XI or E-UTRA Band 11 | 1427.9 - 1452.9 MHz | -88dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| LA UTRA FDD Band XII or  E-UTRA Band 12 | 698 - 716 MHz | -88dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| LA UTRA FDD Band XIII or  E-UTRA Band 13 | 777 - 787 MHz | -88dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| LA UTRA FDD Band XIV or  E-UTRA Band 14 | 788 - 798 MHz | -88dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| E-UTRA Band 17 | 704 - 716 MHz | -88dBm | 100 kHz |  |
| LA UTRA TDD in Band a) or E-UTRA Band 33 | 1900 - 1920 MHz | -88dBm | 100 kHz | This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 33 |
| LA UTRA TDD in Band a) or E-UTRA Band 34 | 2010 - 2025 MHz | -88dBm | 100 kHz | This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 34 |
| LA UTRA TDD in Band b) or E-UTRA Band 35 | 1850 – 1910 MHz | -88dBm | 100 kHz | This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 35 |
| LA UTRA TDD in Band b) or E-UTRA Band 36 | 1930 - 1990 MHz | -88dBm | 100 kHz | This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 2 and 36 |
| LA UTRA TDD in Band c) or E-UTRA Band 37 | 1910 - 1930 MHz | -88dBm | 100 kHz | This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 37. This unpaired band is defined in ITU-R M.1036, but is pending any future deployment. |
| LA UTRA TDD in Band d) or E-UTRA Band 38 | 2570 – 2620 MHz | -88dBm | 100 kHz | This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 38. |
| LA E-UTRA Band 39 | 1880 – 1920MHz | -88dBm | 100 kHz | This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 33 and 39 |
| LA E-UTRA Band 40 | 2300 – 2400MHz | -88dBm | 100 kHz | This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 40 |

### 6.1.2 Changes to receiver characteristics

#### 6.1.2.1 Receiver reference sensitivity

##### 6.1.2.1.1 Discussion

Two contributions were presented during the RAN4 #52bis proposing the receiver reference sensitivity requirement for the LTE Pico NodeB in R4-093588 and R4-093987. This two contributions both provided simulation results on uplink performance degradation of Macro cell and Noise rise at Pico NB. From these simulation results, 2 aspects were identified:

1) Pico Node B operating on adjacent channel will not cause noticeable throughput loss of Macro NodeB.

2) Due to the different setting on probability of Pico NodeB suffering from the highest interference, 10 dB noise rise is proposed in R4-093588 and 4~6 dB is proposed in R4-093987.

Considering both system performance and implementation cost, it is proposed that the receiver sensitivity for Pico BS is relaxed by 8dB compared to that for Macro BS.

The receiver reference sensitivity for Pico NodeB can be specified as below:

##### 6.1.2.1.2 Minimum requirement

The throughput shall be ≥ 95% of the maximum throughput of the reference measurement channel as specified in annex A in 3GPP TS 36.104 [2] with parameters specified in table 6.1.2.1.2-1.

Table 6.1.2.1.2-1: BS reference sensitivity levels

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| E-UTRA  channel bandwidth [MHz] | Reference measurement channel | Reference sensitivity power level, PREFSENS  [dBm] |
| 1.4 | FRC A1-1 in annex A.1 | -98.8 |
| 3 | FRC A1-2 in annex A.1 | -95.0 |
| 5 | FRC A1-3 in annex A.1 | -93.5 |
| 10 | FRC A1-3 in annex A.1\* | -93.5 |
| 15 | FRC A1-3 in annex A.1\* | -93.5 |
| 20 | FRC A1-3 in annex A.1\* | -93.5 |
| Note\*: PREFSENS is the power level of a single instance of the reference measurement channel. This requirement shall be met for each consecutive application of a single instance of FRC A1-3 mapped to disjoint frequency ranges with a width of 25 resource blocks each. | | |

#### 6.1.2.2 Blocking characteristics

##### 6.1.2.2.1 General blocking requirement

The blocking characteristic is a measure of the receiver ability to receive a wanted signal at its assigned channel in the presence of an unwanted interferer, which is either a 1.4 MHz, 3 MHz or 5 MHz E-UTRA signal for in-band blocking or a CW signal for out-of-band blocking. For the out-of-band blocking, the same requirement which is a -15 dBm CW signal as for general purpose BS may apply to the Pico BS. Meanwhile, due to the fact that separation between UE and Pico BS may be relatively close, the in-band blocking requirements for Pico BS may be more stringent than that for general purpose BS.

The deployment scenario and simulation assumptions are the same as in clause 5.3. The Macro and Pico layers are deployed on different frequencies. One block is located in each Macro sector. Number of Pico NB per block is 4. Indoor UE ratio of Macro cell is set to 20%. The total received power level at Pico NodeB in 10 MHz bandwidth in Macro operating frequency from MUEs is calculated.

Figure 6.1.2.2.1-1 and figure 6.1.2.2.1-2 show the CDF curves of the total received blocking power level at Pico NB from Macro UEs. It is observed that the interfering level of -35 dBm corresponds to the case that 99.8% probability of the blocking levels at the receivers is below this level.

In reality, macro UEs will be blocked due to the strong signal from Pico NB, before they can cause significant interference to Pico BS. A blocking threshold of –39 dBm for UE is assumed (assuming 5dB higher than the blocking level of –44 dBm in 3GPP TS 36.101 [6]). Figure 6.1.2.2.1-3 shows the CDF with DL UE blocking. It is observed that all the interference levels will less than -37 dBm.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Figure 6.1.2.2.1-1 CDF of the total received blocking power, no UE blocking | Figure 6.1.2.2.1-2 CDF of the total received blocking power (zoomed version), no UE blocking |

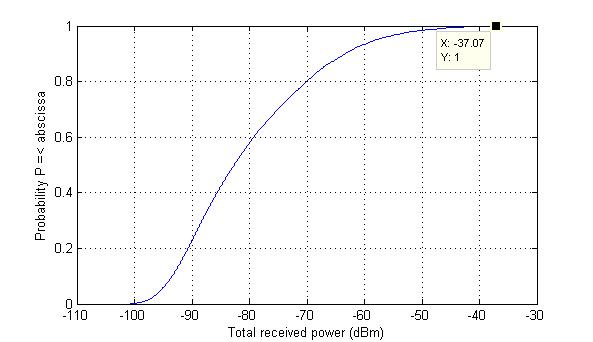


Figure 6.1.2.2.1-3 CDF of the total received blocking power, with UE blocking

Based on these findings, it is proposed that a blocking level of -35 dBm for in-band blocking is sufficient for Pico NB.

It is expected that the receiver blocking should be tested with a wanted signal 6 dB above sensitivity as for a general purpose BS. The receiver blocking for Pico NodeB can be specified as below:

###### 6.1.2.2.1.1 Minimum requirement

The throughput shall be ≥ 95% of the maximum throughput of the reference measurement channel, with a wanted and an interfering signal coupled to BS antenna input using the parameters in tables 6.1.2.2.1.1-1 and 6.1.2.2.1.1-2. The reference measurement channel for the wanted signal is identified in table 6.1.2.1.2-1 for each channel bandwidth and further specified in annex A of 3GPP TS 36.104 [2].

Table 6.1.2.2.1.1-1: Blocking performance requirement

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Operating Band | Centre Frequency of Interfering Signal [MHz] | | | Interfering Signal mean power [dBm] | Wanted Signal mean power [dBm] | Interfering signal centre frequency minimum frequency offset from the channel edge of the wanted signal [MHz] | Type of Interfering Signal |
| 1-7, 9-11, 13-14, 18,19, 33-40 | (FUL\_low -20) | to | (FUL\_high +20) | -35 | PREFSENS +6dB\* | See table6.1.2.2.1.1-2 | See table 6.1.2.2.1.1-2 |
| 1  (FUL\_high +20) | to  to | (FUL\_low -20)  12750 | -15 | PREFSENS +6dB\* | ⎯ | CW carrier |
| 8 | (FUL\_low -20) | to | (FUL\_high +10) | -35 | PREFSENS +6dB\* | See table6.1.2.2.1.1-2 | See table 6.1.2.2.1.1-2 |
| 1  (FUL\_high +10) | to  to | (FUL\_low -20)  12750 | -15 | PREFSENS +6dB\* | ⎯ | CW carrier |
| 12 | (FUL\_low -20) | to | (FUL\_high +12) | -35 | PREFSENS +6dB\* | See table 6.1.2.2.1.1-2 | See table 6.1.2.2.1.1-2 |
| 1  (FUL\_high +12) | to  to | (FUL\_low -20)  12750 | -15 | PREFSENS +6dB\* | ⎯ | CW carrier |
| 17 | (FUL\_low -20) | to | (FUL\_high +18) | -35 | PREFSENS +6dB\* | See table 6.1.2.2.1.1-2 | See table 6.1.2.2.1.1-2 |
| 1  (FUL\_high +18) | to  to | (FUL\_low -20)  12750 | -15 | PREFSENS +6dB\* | ⎯ | CW carrier |
| Note\*: PREFSENS depends on the channel bandwidth as specified in v table 6.1.2.1.4-1. | | | | | | | |

Table 6.1.2.2.1.1-2: Interfering signals for blocking performance requirement for

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| E-UTRA  channel BW [MHz] | Interfering signal centre frequency minimum offset to the channel edge of the wanted signal [MHz] | Type of interfering signal |
| 1.4 | 2.1 | 1.4MHz E-UTRA signal |
| 3 | 4.5 | 3MHz E-UTRA signal |
| 5 | 7.5 | 5MHz E-UTRA signal |
| 10 | 7.5 | 5MHz E-UTRA signal |
| 15 | 7.5 | 5MHz E-UTRA signal |
| 20 | 7.5 | 5MHz E-UTRA signal |

##### 6.1.2.2.2 Collocation with other base stations

This additional blocking requirement may be applied for the protection of Pico E-UTRA BS receivers when GSM, UTRA or E-UTRA Pico BS operating in a different frequency band are collocated with an LTE Pico BS.

The requirements are applied to the BSs of the same classification. The requirements in this clause assume a 30 dB coupling loss between interfering transmitter and Pico BS receiver. For the maximum output power of UTRA or LTE Pico BS is 24 dBm, the interfering Signal mean power equals to -6 dBm.

###### 6.1.2.2.2.1 Minimum requirement

The throughput shall be ≥ 95% of the maximum throughput of the reference measurement channel, with a wanted and an interfering signal coupled to BS antenna input using the parameters in table 6.1.2.2.2.1.-1. The reference measurement channel for the wanted signal is identified in table 6.1.2.1.2-1 for each channel bandwidth and further specified in annex A in 3GPP TS 36.104 [2].

Table 6.1.2.2.2.1-1: Blocking performance requirement for LTE Pico BS when co-located with BS in other frequency bands

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Co-located BS type | Centre Frequency of Interfering Signal (MHz) | Interfering Signal mean power (dBm) | Wanted Signal mean power (dBm) | Type of Interfering Signal |
| Pico GSM850 | 869 – 894 | -7 | PREFSENS + 6dB\* | CW carrier |
| Pico GSM900 | 921 – 960 | -7 | PREFSENS + 6dB\* | CW carrier |
| Pico DCS1800 | 1805 – 1880 | -4 | PREFSENS + 6dB\* | CW carrier |
| Pico PCS1900 | 1930 – 1990 | -4 | PREFSENS + 6dB\* | CW carrier |
| LA UTRA FDD Band I or E-UTRA Band 1 | 2110 – 2170 | -6 | PREFSENS + 6dB\* | CW carrier |
| LA UTRA FDD Band II or E-UTRA Band 2 | 1930 – 1990 | -6 | PREFSENS + 6dB\* | CW carrier |
| LA UTRA FDD Band III or E-UTRA Band 3 | 1805 – 1880 | -6 | PREFSENS + 6dB\* | CW carrier |
| LA UTRA FDD Band IV or E-UTRA Band 4 | 2110 – 2155 | -6 | PREFSENS + 6dB\* | CW carrier |
| LA UTRA FDD Band V or E-UTRA Band 5 | 869 – 894 | -6 | PREFSENS + 6dB\* | CW carrier |
| LA UTRA FDD Band VI or E-UTRA Band 6 | 875 – 885 | -6 | PREFSENS + 6dB\* | CW carrier |
| LA UTRA FDD Band VII or E-UTRA Band 7 | 2620 – 2690 | -6 | PREFSENS + 6dB\* | CW carrier |
| LA UTRA FDD Band VIII or E-UTRA Band 8 | 925 – 960 | -6 | PREFSENS + 6dB\* | CW carrier |
| LA UTRA FDD Band IX or E-UTRA Band 9 | 1844.9 – 1879.9 | -6 | PREFSENS + 6dB\* | CW carrier |
| LA UTRA FDD Band X or E-UTRA Band 10 | 2110 – 2170 | -6 | PREFSENS + 6dB\* | CW carrier |
| LA UTRA FDD Band XI or E-UTRA Band 11 | 1475.9 - 1500.9 | -6 | PREFSENS + 6dB\* | CW carrier |
| LA UTRA FDD Band XII or E-UTRA Band 12 | 728 - 746 | -6 | PREFSENS + 6dB\* | CW carrier |
| LA UTRA FDD Band XIIII or E-UTRA Band 13 | 746 - 756 | -6 | PREFSENS + 6dB\* | CW carrier |
| LA UTRA FDD Band XIV or E-UTRA Band 14 | 758 - 768 | -6 | PREFSENS + 6dB\* | CW carrier |
| LA E-UTRA Band 17 | 734 - 746 | -6 | PREFSENS + 6dB\* | CW carrier |
| LA E-UTRA Band 18 | 860 - 875 | -6 | PREFSENS + 6dB\* | CW carrier |
| LA UTRA FDD Band XIX or E-UTRA Band 19 | 875 - 890 | -6 | PREFSENS + 6dB\* | CW carrier |
| LA UTRA TDD in Band a) | 1900-1920  2010-2025 | -6 | PREFSENS + 6dB\* | CW carrier |
| LA E-UTRA TDD in Band 33 | 1900-1920 | -6 | PREFSENS + 6dB\* | CW carrier |
| LA E-UTRA TDD in Band 34 | 2010-2025 | -6 | PREFSENS + 6dB\* | CW carrier |
| LA UTRA TDD in Band b) | 1850-1910  1930-1990 | -6 | PREFSENS + 6dB\* | CW carrier |
| LA E-UTRA TDD in Band 35 | 1850-1910 | -6 | PREFSENS + 6dB\* | CW carrier |
| LA E-UTRA TDD in Band 36 | 1930-1990 | -6 | PREFSENS + 6dB\* | CW carrier |
| LA UTRA TDD in Band c) or E-UTRA TDD in Band 37 | 1910-1930 | -6 | PREFSENS + 6dB\* | CW carrier |
| LA UTRA TDD in Band d) or E-UTRA in Band 38 | 2570-2620 | -6 | PREFSENS + 6dB\* | CW carrier |
| Pico E-UTRA in Band 39 | 1880-1920 | -6 | PREFSENS + 6dB\* | CW carrier |
| Pico E-UTRA in Band 40 | 2300-2400 | -6 | PREFSENS + 6dB\* | CW carrier |
| Note\*: PREFSENS depends on the channel bandwidth as specified in table 6.1.2.1.2-1 | | | | |

#### 6.1.2.3 Dynamic range

The dynamic range is specified as a measure of the capability of the receiver to receive a wanted signal in the presence of an interfering signal inside the received channel bandwidth. In this condition a throughput requirement shall be met for a specified reference measurement channel. The interfering signal for the dynamic range requirement is an AWGN signal.

##### 6.1.2.3.1 Analysis

The evaluation of the Macro eNodeB receiver dynamic range is shown as the following equations.

[Interfering signal mean power]= [noise floor] + [20 dB interference-over-thermal]

[Wanted signal mean power]= [Interfering signal mean power] + [SNR at 95% throughput] + [implement margin]

In the formulas above the additional noise of 20 dB and SNR point are proposed based on simulations, and the implement margin which is due to receiver chain imperfections is chosen as 2.5 dB. The simulation assumptions for Pico eNB are the same as clause 5.3. There are 10 pico eNBs per sector and 80% MUE indoor. The Macro and Pico layers are deployed on adjacent frequencies, Adjacent Channel Interference Ratio (ACIR) is set to 30 dB and the Pico eNodeB building block is located in the cell border.

.I

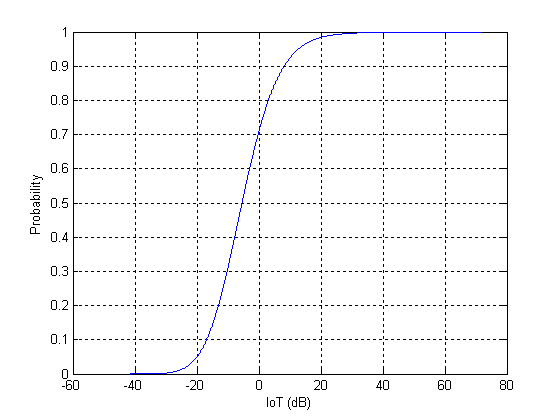


Figure 6.1.2.3.1-1: probability of IoT

Figure 6.1.2.3.1-1 gives the IoT caused by uncoordinated macro UE, and the IoT of 20dB is corresponding to 98.4% probability, so it is reasonable to reuse the 20dB IoT which is proposed above.

Figure 6.1.2.3.1-2 shows the CDF of interfering signal level based on another deployment scenario. In the simulation, one block is randomly located in each Macro sector. Number of Pico NB per block is 4. Indoor UEs ratio of Macro cell is set to 20%. The total received interference power from uncoordinated macro UEs is calculated.

In Figure 6.1.2.3.1-2, we can see the distribution of the interference from uncoordinated macro UEs. The simulations show that the interfering level of -76.5 dBm corresponds to the case that 99% probability of the interference levels to the receivers are below this level. This corresponds to a level 14.5 dB above the noise floor for Pico BS, which is ‑91 dBm according to R4-094034.

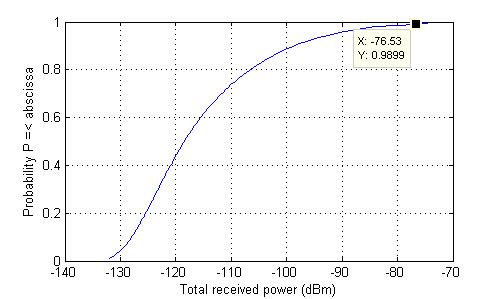


Figure 6.1.2.3.1-2 Interfering signal power CDF

Based on these findings, the conclusion is that the receiver dynamic range of 20 dB as for macro BS is sufficient for Pico NB.

The dynamic range for Pico Node B can be specified as below:

##### 6.1.2.3.2 Minimum requirement

The throughput shall be ≥ 95% of the maximum throughput of the reference measurement channel as specified in annex A with parameters specified in table 6.1.2.3.2-1.

Table 6.1.2.3.2-1: Dynamic range

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| E-UTRA  channel bandwidth [MHz] | Reference measurement channel | Wanted signal mean power [dBm] | Interfering signal mean power [dBm] /channel BW | Type of interfering signal |
| 1.4 | FRC A2-1 in annex A.2 | -68.3 | -80.7 | AWGN |
| 3 | FRC A2-2 in annex A.2 | -64.4 | -76.7 | AWGN |
| 5 | FRC A2-3 in annex A.2 | -62.2 | -74.5 | AWGN |
| 10 | FRC A2-3 in annex A.2\* | -62.2 | -71.5 | AWGN |
| 15 | FRC A2-3 in annex A.2\* | -62.2 | -69.7 | AWGN |
| 20 | FRC A2-3 in annex A.2\* | -62.2 | -68.4 | AWGN |

#### 6.1.2.4 In-channel selectivity

Receiver in-channel selectivity requirement is a measure of the receiver ability to receive a wanted signal at its assigned resource block locations in the presence of an interfering signal received at a larger power spectral density.

##### 6.1.2.4.1 Analysis

For Pico eNode B, the same method as that for Macro eNB can be used for defining this requirement. The UL signals are just defined for 2 users, one being the "wanted" signal and the other one being the "interfering" signal at elevated power as following:

[Wanted signal mean power]= [RBs noise floor] + [wanted signal C/I] + [implement margin] + [desensitization of 3 dB]

[Interfering signal mean power]= [RBs noise floor] + [16dB interference-over-thermal] + [assumption of 9 dB C/I]

Regarding the interferer level, a 16QAM "interfering" signal is proposed 25 dB above its noise floor to mask the impact of receiver's own noise floor. The "wanted" signal was defined as a QPSK modulated FRC, for which ≥95% T-put should be achieved in the presence of the interfering signal. The only difference between Macro eNB and Pico eNB is the RBs noise floor. Since the noise figure has been agreed as 13 dB (8 dB degradation compared to Macro eNB), the wanted signal and interfering signal levels for Pico eNode B is shown as following:

##### 6.1.2.4.2 Minimum requirement

The throughput shall be ≥ 95% of the maximum throughput of the reference measurement channel as specified in annex A of 3GPP TS 36.104 [2] with parameters specified in table 6.1.2.4.2-1 for Pico eNode B.

Table 6.1.2.4.2-1 E-UTRA Pico BS in-channel selectivity

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| E-UTRA  channel bandwidth (MHz) | Reference measurement channel | Wanted signal mean power [dBm] | Interfering signal mean power [dBm] | Type of interfering signal |
| 1.4 | A1-4 in annex A.1 | -98.9 | -79 | 1.4 MHz E-UTRA signal, 3 RBs |
| 3 | A1-5 in annex A.1 | -94.1 | -76 | 3 MHz E-UTRA signal, 6 RBs |
| 5 | A1-2 in annex A.1 | -92.0 | -73 | 5 MHz E-UTRA signal, 10 RBs |
| 10 | A1-3 in annex A.1 | -90.5 | -69 | 10 MHz E-UTRA signal, 25 RBs |
| 15 | A1-3 in annex A.1\* | -90.5 | -69 | 15 MHz E-UTRA signal, 25 RBs\* |
| 20 | A1-3 in annex A.1\* | -90.5 | -69 | 20 MHz E-UTRA signal, 25 RBs\* |
| Note\*: Wanted and interfering signal are placed adjacently around Fc | | | | |

#### 6.1.2.5 Adjacent Channel Selectivity (ACS) and narrow-band blocking

Adjacent channel selectivity (ACS) is a measure of the receiver ability to receive a wanted signal at its assigned channel frequency in the presence of an adjacent channel signal with a specified centre frequency offset of the interfering signal to the band edge of a victim system.

##### 6.1.2.5.1 Analysis

In UTRA the ACS of Local Area BS was not changed from the requirement used for a general purpose BS, as the ACIR in the up-link is dominated by the ACLR performance of the terminals. For Pico eNodeB the similar criteria may also be taken.

Based on these assumptions, it is recommended to change the wanted signal mean power level and the interferer signal mean power of Pico eNode B ACS requirement linearly with the rise of noise figure.

##### 6.1.2.5.2 Minimum requirement

The throughput shall be ≥ 95% of the maximum throughput of the reference measurement channel, with a wanted and an interfering signal coupled to the BS antenna input as specified in tables 6.1.2.5.2-1 and 6.1.2.5.2-2 for narrowband blocking and in table 6.1.2.5.2-3 for ACS. The reference measurement channel for the wanted signal is identified in clause 6.1.2 for each channel bandwidth and further specified in annex A of 3GPP TS 36.104 [2].

Table 6.1.2.5.2-1: Narrowband blocking requirement

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Wanted signal mean power [dBm] | Interfering signal mean power [dBm] | Type of interfering signal |
| PREFSENS + 6dB\* | -41 | See table 6.1.2.5.2-2 |
| Note\*: PREFSENS depends on the channel bandwidth as specified in table 6.1.2.1.2-1 | | |

Table 6.1.2.5.2-2: Interfering signal for Narrowband blocking requirement

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| E-UTRA  Assigned BW [MHz] | Interfering RB centre frequency offset to the channel edge of the wanted signal [kHz] | Type of interfering signal |
| 1.4 | 252.5+m\*180,  m=0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 | 1.4 MHz E-UTRA signal, 1 RB\* |
| 3 | 247.5+m\*180,  m=0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 13 | 3 MHz E-UTRA signal, 1 RB\* |
| 5 | 342.5+m\*180,  m=0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24 | 5 MHz E-UTRA signal, 1 RB\* |
| 10 | 347.5+m\*180,  m=0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24 | 5 MHz E-UTRA signal, 1 RB\* |
| 15 | 352.5+m\*180,  m=0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24 | 5 MHz E-UTRA signal, 1 RB\* |
| 20 | 342.5+m\*180,  m=0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24 | 5 MHz E-UTRA signal, 1 RB\* |
| Note\*: Interfering signal consisting of one resource block adjacent to the wanted signal | | |

Table 6.1.2.5.2-3: Adjacent channel selectivity

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| E-UTRA  channel bandwidth [MHz] | Wanted signal mean power [dBm] | Interfering signal mean power [dBm] | Interfering signal centre frequency offset from the channel edge of the wanted signal [MHz] | Type of interfering signal |
| 1.4 | PREFSENS + 11dB\* | -44 | 0.7025 | 1.4MHz E-UTRA signal |
| 3 | PREFSENS + 8dB\* | -44 | 1.5075 | 3MHz E-UTRA signal |
| 5 | PREFSENS + 6dB\* | -44 | 2.5025 | 5MHz E-UTRA signal |
| 10 | PREFSENS + 6dB\* | -44 | 2.5075 | 5MHz E-UTRA signal |
| 15 | PREFSENS + 6dB\* | -44 | 2.5125 | 5MHz E-UTRA signal |
| 20 | PREFSENS + 6dB\* | -44 | 2.5025 | 5MHz E-UTRA signal |
| Note\*: PREFSENS depends on the channel bandwidth as specified in table 6.1.2.1.2-1. | | | | |

#### 6.1.2.6 Receiver Intermodulation

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

##### 6.1.2.6.1 Analysis

For the UTRA Wide area BS, the level of IM interfering signals are 8 dB lower compared to Blocking requirement. It used the same relative values for the UTRA Local area BS. The reason is described in [4]: the receiver intermodulation can occur when two interfering signals with a particular relationship are applied to a BS receiver. Two large interfering signals at the same time occur less frequently than a single interfering signal. Due to lower probability of two large interfering signals, the power level of the interfering signals for the Intermodulation requirement should be lower compared to Blocking requirement.

For the E-UTRA eNodeB, the level of IM interfering signals are 9dB lower compared to Blocking requirement. It is proposed that the same relative values also could be used for the Pico eNode B.

Following signals for Intermodulation is proposed:

[Wanted signal mean power]=Reference sensitivity level +6 dB

[IM Interfering signals mean power]= -44 dBm.

##### 6.1.2.6.2 Minimum requirement

The throughputshall be ≥ 95% of the maximum throughput of the reference measurement channel, with a wanted signal at the assigned channel frequency and two interfering signals coupled to the BS antenna input, with the conditions specified in tables 6.1.2.6.2-1 and 6.1.2.6.2-2 for intermodulation performance and in table 6.1.2.6.2-3 for narrowband intermodulation performance. The reference measurement channel for the wanted signal is identified in clause 6.1.2.1 for each channel bandwidth and further specified in annex A of 3GPP TS 36.104 [2].

Table 6.1.2.6.2-1: Intermodulation performance requirement

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Wanted signal mean power [dBm] | Interfering signal mean power [dBm] | Type of interfering signal |
| PREFSENS + 6dB\* | -44 | See table 6.1.6.2-2 |
| Note\*: PREFSENS depends on the channel bandwidth as specified in clause 6.1.2.1. | | |

Table 6.1.2.6.2-2: Interfering signal for Intermodulation performance requirement

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| E-UTRA  channel bandwidth [MHz] | Interfering signal centre frequency offset from the channel edge of the wanted signal [MHz] | Type of interfering signal |
| 1.4 | 2.1 | CW |
| 4.9 | 1.4MHz E-UTRA signal |
| 3 | 4.5 | CW |
| 10.5 | 3MHz E-UTRA signal |
| 5 | 7.5 | CW |
| 17.5 | 5MHz E-UTRA signal |
| 10 | 7.5 | CW |
| 17.7 | 5MHz E-UTRA signal |
| 15 | 7.5 | CW |
| 18 | 5MHz E-UTRA signal |
| 20 | 7.5 | CW |
| 18.2 | 5MHz E-UTRA signal |

Table 6.1.2.6.2-3: Narrowband intermodulation performance requirement

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| E-UTRA  channel bandwidth [MHz] | Wanted signal mean power [dBm] | Interfering signal mean power[dBm] | Interfering RB centre frequency offset from the channel edge of the wanted signal [kHz] | Type of interfering signal |
| 1.4 | PREFSENS + 6dB\* | -44 | 270 | CW |
| -44 | 790 | 1.4 MHz E-UTRA signal, 1 RB\*\* |
| 3 | PREFSENS + 6dB\* | -44 | 275 | CW |
| -44 | 790 | 3.0 MHz E-UTRA signal, 1 RB\*\* |
| 5 | PREFSENS + 6dB\* | -44 | 360 | CW |
| -44 | 1060 | 5 MHz E-UTRA signal, 1 RB\*\* |
| 10 | PREFSENS + 6dB\*  (\*\*\*) | -44 | 415 | CW |
| -44 | 1420 | 5 MHz E-UTRA signal, 1 RB\*\* |
| 15 | PREFSENS + 6dB\*  (\*\*\*) | -44 | 380 | CW |
| -44 | 1600 | 5MHz E-UTRA signal, 1 RB\*\* |
| 20 | PREFSENS + 6dB\*  (\*\*\*) | -44 | 345 | CW |
| -44 | 1780 | 5MHz E-UTRA signal, 1 RB\*\* |
| Note\*: PREFSENS is related to the channel bandwidth as specified in clause 6.1.2.1.  Note\*\*: Interfering signal consisting of one resource block positioned at the stated offset.  Note\*\*\*: This requirement shall apply only for a FRC A1-3 in [2] mapped to the frequency range at the channel edge adjacent to the interfering signals | | | | |

### 6.1.3 Clarification on performance requirements

The typical deployment scenarios for Pico eNodeB are indoor environments, outdoor hotspots areas, and outdoor dense blocks etc. All these scenarios correspond to low UE speeds and small delay spreads environments. Among the 4 types of propagation conditions defined for Macro eNB, Static propagation condition and EVA /EPA mode of Multi-path fading propagation conditions are applicable for Pico eNB.

Considering the assumption that the speed of UE served by Pico eNB is no more than 50km/h, it is suggested to focus on the maximum Doppler frequencies of 5Hz and 70Hz for Pico eNB performance requirement of multi-path fading propagation condition.

As the performance requirement is independent of classification of BS, it is suggested to use the same requirement for Pico eNB and Macro eNB under the same reference measurement channel and propagation conditions.

## 6.2 Changes in 36.141

This clause describes the necessary changes to base station conformance testing, with respect to Release 8 requirements in 3GPP TS 36.141 [3].

Editor's note: For further study.

# 7 Impacts to other WGs

Editor's note: For further study.

Annex A:  
Change history

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Change history** | | | | | | | |
| **Date** | **TSG #** | **TSG Doc.** | **CR** | **Rev** | **Subject/Comment** | **Old** | **New** |
| 2009-03 | R4#50bis | R4-091371 |  |  | Skeleton |  | 0.0.1 |
| 2009-10 | R4#52bis | R4-093586 |  |  | Agreed TPs in RAN4#51bis:  R4-092299, "Radio scenarios for LTE Pico BS", Huawei  R4-092590, "TP on MCL for Pico eNodeB", Huawei, CATT  Agreed TPs in RAN4#52:  R4-092809, "Text proposal on frequency error for Pico eNodeB", Huawei, CATT  R4-093441, "TP on maximum output power for LTE pico NodeB", Huawei, CATT  R4-093442, "TP on simulation assumptions for pico NodeB RF requirements", Huawei | 0.0.1 | 0.1.0 |
| 2009-11 | R4#53 | R4-094611 |  |  | Agreed TPs in RAN4#52bis:  R4-094034, "Text proposal on receiver reference sensitivity for LTE Pico NodeB", Huawei, CATT  R4-094035, "Text proposal on Unwanted emissions for LTE Pico NodeB" Huawei, CATT  R4-094036, "Text proposal on blocking requirements for LTE Pico NodeB", Huawei | 0.1.0 | 0.2.0 |
| 2009-11 | R4#53 | R4-094954 |  |  | Agreed TPs in RAN4#53:  R4-094304, "Pico eNode B transmitter spurious requirement", CATT  R4-094613, "Co-location with other base stations for LTE Pico NodeB", Huawei  R4-094856, "Text proposal for Pico eNode B performance requirement", CATT, Huawei  R4-094308, "Pico eNode B receiver Inter-modulation requirement", CATT  R4-094855, "Text proposal for Pico eNode B receiver dynamic range requirement", CATT, Huawei  R4-094873, "Pico eNodeB receiver in channel selectivity requirement",CATT  R4-094874, "Pico eNode B receiver ACS requirement", CATT, Huawei | 0.2.0 | 0.3.0 |
| 2009-12 | RAN#46 | RP-091145 |  |  | Presentation to TSG RAN for approval | 0.3.0 | 2.0.0 |
| 2009-12 | RAN#46 |  |  |  | Approved version  Note: Late delivery (2011-04) due to MCC oversight. | 2.0.0 | 9.0.0 |
| 2011-03 | RAN#51 |  |  |  | Upgraded to Rel-10 without technical change | 9.0.0 | 10.0.0 |
| 2012-09 | SP-57 | - | - | - | Update to Rel-11 version (MCC) | 10.0.0 | 11.0.0 |
| 2014-09 | SP-65 | - | - | - | Update to Rel-12 version (MCC) | 11.0.0 | 12.0.0 |
| 2016-01 | SP-70 | - | - | - | Update to Rel-13 version (MCC) | 12.0.0 | 13.0.0 |
| 2017-03 | RP-75 | - | - | - | Update to Rel-14 version (MCC) | 13.0.0 | 14.0.0 |

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| **Change history** | | | | | | | |
| **Date** | **Meeting** | **TDoc** | **CR** | **Rev** | **Cat** | **Subject/Comment** | **New version** |
| 2018-06 | SA#80 | - | - | - | - | Update to Rel-15 version (MCC) | 15.0.0 |
| 2020-06 | SA#88 | - | - | - | - | Update to Rel-16 version (MCC) | 16.0.0 |