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**IMT cellular networks;
Harmonised Standard for access to radio spectrum;
Part 1: Introduction and common requirements;
Release 15**

Reference

REN/MSG-TFES-1501

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Foreword

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

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

The present document has been prepared under the Commission's standardisation request C(2015) 5376 final [i.9] to provide one voluntary means of conforming to the essential requirements of Directive 2014/53/EU on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of radio equipment and repealing Directive 1999/5/EC [i.1].

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

The present document is part 1 of a multi-part deliverable covering IMT cellular networks, as identified below:

Part 1: "Introduction and common requirements";

Part 2: "CDMA Direct Spread (UTRA FDD) User Equipment (UE)";

Part 3: "CDMA Direct Spread (UTRA FDD) Base Stations (BS)";

Part 4: "CDMA Multi-Carrier (cdma2000) User Equipment (UE)";

Part 5: "CDMA Multi-Carrier (cdma2000) Base Stations (BS)";

Part 6: "CDMA TDD (UTRA TDD) User Equipment (UE)";

Part 7: "CDMA TDD (UTRA TDD) Base Stations (BS)";

Part 8: "Harmonized EN for IMT-2000, TDMA Single-Carrier (UWC 136) (UE) covering essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive";

- Part 9: "Harmonized EN for IMT-2000, TDMA Single-Carrier (UWC 136) (BS) covering essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive";
- Part 10: "~~Harmonised Standard~~ Base Stations (BS), Repeaters and User Equipment (UE) for IMT-2000, FDMA/TDMA (DECT) covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU Third-Generation cellular networks";
- Part 11: "CDMA Direct Spread (UTRA FDD) Repeaters";
- Part 12: "CDMA Multi-Carrier (cdma2000) Repeaters";
- Part 13: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA) User Equipment (UE)";
- Part 14: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA) Base Stations (BS)";
- Part 15: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA FDD) Repeaters";
- Part 16: "Harmonized EN for IMT-2000, Evolved CDMA Multi-Carrier Ultra Mobile Broadband (UMB) (UE) covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive";
- Part 17: "Harmonized EN for IMT-2000, Evolved CDMA Multi-Carrier Ultra Mobile Broadband (UMB) (BS) covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive";
- Part 18: "E-UTRA, UTRA and GSM/EDGE Multi-Standard Radio (MSR) Base Station (BS) Release 15";
- Part 19: "OFDMA TDD WMAN (Mobile WiMAX™) TDD User Equipment (UE)";
- Part 20: "OFDMA TDD WMAN (Mobile WiMAX™) TDD Base Stations (BS)";
- Part 21: "OFDMA TDD WMAN (Mobile WiMAX™) FDD User Equipment (UE)";
- Part 22: "OFDMA TDD WMAN (Mobile WiMAX™) FDD Base Stations (BS)";
- Part 23: "Active Antenna System (AAS) Base Station (BS) Release 15";
- Part 24: "New Radio (NR) Base Stations (BS) Release 15";
- Part 25: "New Radio (NR) User Equipment (UE) Release 15".

National transposition dates

Date of adoption of this EN:	<u>5 January 2023</u>
Date of latest announcement of this EN (doa):	<u>30 April 2023</u>
Date of latest publication of new National Standard or endorsement of this EN (dop/e):	<u>31 October 2023</u>
Date of withdrawal of any conflicting National Standard (dow):	<u>31 October 2024</u>

Modal verbs terminology

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

"**must**" and "**must not**" are **NOT** allowed in ETSI deliverables except when used in direct citation.

Introduction

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

1 Scope

The present document applies to user equipment, repeaters and base stations for IMT, falling within the scope of one of the other parts of ETSI EN 301 908 [i.8], except for IMT-2000 FDMA/TDMA (DECT). The present document also covers the corresponding ancillary equipment.

NOTE 1: ETSI EN 301 908-10 [i.7] contains in particular requirements for radiated spurious emissions and control and monitoring functions applicable to IMT-2000 FDMA/TDMA (DECT) equipment.

The present document includes technical requirements which are common to equipment falling within the scope of several of the other parts. It should be used in conjunction with at least another part of ETSI EN 301 908 [i.8].

NOTE 2: The other parts of ETSI EN 301 908 [i.8], which are listed in the foreword of the present document, specify technical requirements in respect of a particular type of IMT equipment.

NOTE 3: Recommendations ITU-R M.1457-15 [i.4], M.2012-4 [i.5] and M.2150.0 [i.10] define the characteristics of the members of the IMT-2000 family and IMT-Advanced respectively by means of references to technical specifications developed by Standards Development organizations. The present document applies to equipment designed to meet any version of the terrestrial specifications referenced in Recommendations ITU-R M.1457-15 [i.4] and M.2012-4 [i.5].

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

NOTE 4: The relationship between the present document and essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU [i.1] is given in annex A.

2 References

2.1 Normative references

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

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

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

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

- [1] Recommendation ITU-R SM.329-12 (09-2012): "Unwanted emissions in the spurious domain".
- [2] ETSI EN 301 502 (V12.5.2) (03-2017): "Global System for Mobile communications (GSM); Base Station (BS) equipment; Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU".
- [3] EN 55032:2015/A11:2020: "Electromagnetic compatibility of multimedia equipment - Emission Requirements", (produced by CENELEC).
- [4] EN IEC 55016-1-4:2019/A1:2020: "Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods - Part 1-4: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus - Antennas and test sites for radiated disturbance measurements", (produced by CENELEC).

2.2 Informative references

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

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

- [i.1] Directive 2014/53/EU of the European parliament and of the council of 16 April 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of radio equipment and repealing Directive 1999/5/EC.
- [i.2] ETSI EG 203 336 (V1.2.1) (05-2020): "Guide for the selection of technical parameters for the production of Harmonised Standards covering article 3.1(b) and article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU".
- [i.3] ETSI TR 100 028 (all parts) (V1.4.1): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Uncertainties in the measurement of mobile radio equipment characteristics".
- [i.4] Recommendation ITU-R M.1457-15 (10-2020): "Detailed specifications of the terrestrial radio interfaces of International Mobile Telecommunications-2000 (IMT-2000)".
- [i.5] Recommendation ITU-R M.2012-4 (11-2019): "Detailed specifications of the terrestrial radio interfaces of International Mobile Telecommunications-Advanced (IMT-Advanced)".
- [i.6] Recommendation ITU-R SM.1539-1 (2002): "Variation of the boundary between the out-of-band and spurious domains required for the application of Recommendations ITU-R SM.1541 and ITU-R SM.329".
- [i.7] ETSI EN 301 908-10 (V4.2.2) (11-2016): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Base Stations (BS), Repeaters and User Equipment (UE) for IMT-2000 Third-Generation cellular networks; Part 10: Harmonised Standard for IMT-2000, FDMA/TDMA (DECT) covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU".
- [i.8] ETSI EN 301 908 (all parts): "IMT cellular networks; Harmonised Standard for access to radio spectrum".
- [i.9] Commission Implementing Decision C(2015) 5376 final of 4.8.2015 on a standardisation request to the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardisation and to the European Telecommunications Standards Institute as regards radio equipment in support of Directive 2014/53/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.
- [i.10] Recommendation ITU-R M.2150.0 (02-2021): "Detailed specifications of the terrestrial radio interfaces of International Mobile Telecommunications-2020 (IMT-2020)".
- [i.11] ETSI EN 301 908-24 (V15.1.1): "IMT cellular networks; Harmonised Standard for access to radio spectrum Part 24: New Radio (NR) Base Stations (BS) Release 15".
- [i.12] ETSI EN 301 908-25 (V15.1.1): "IMT cellular networks; Harmonised Standard for access to radio spectrum; Part 25: New Radio (NR) User Equipment (UE) Release 15".
- [i.13] ETSI EN 301 908-23 (V15.1.1): "IMT cellular networks; Harmonised Standard for access to radio spectrum; Part 23: Active Antenna System (AAS) Base Station (BS); Release 15".

3 Definition of terms, symbols and abbreviations

3.1 Terms

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

ancillary equipment: equipment (apparatus), used in connection with a User Equipment (UE), Repeater or Base Station (BS) is considered as an ancillary equipment (apparatus) if:

- the equipment is intended for use in conjunction with a user equipment UE, repeater or BS to provide additional operational and/or control features to the radio equipment (e.g. to extend control to another position or location); and
- the equipment cannot be used on a stand-alone basis to provide user functions independently of a UE, BS or combination of BS and repeater; and
- the UE, BS or combination of BS and repeater to which it is connected, is capable of providing some intended operation, such as transmitting and/or receiving without the ancillary equipment (i.e. it is not a sub-unit of the main equipment essential to the main equipment basic functions).

applicable part: part of the multi-part harmonised standard deliverable, of which the present document is the first part, for which the scope of that document includes the equipment to be tested

Base Station RF bandwidth: bandwidth in which a Base Station transmits and receives multiple carriers and/or RATs simultaneously

BS type 1-C: NR base station operating at FR1 with requirements set consisting only of conducted requirements defined at individual antenna connectors

BS type 1-H: NR base station operating at FR1 with a requirement set consisting of conducted requirements defined at individual *TAB connectors* and OTA requirements defined at RIB

BS type 1-O: NR base station operating at FR1 with a requirement set consisting only of OTA requirements defined at the RIB

BS type 2-O: NR base station operating at FR2 with a requirement set consisting only of OTA requirements defined at the RIB

channel bandwidth: RF bandwidth supporting a single E-UTRA or Mobile WiMAX™ RF carrier with the transmission bandwidth configured in the uplink or downlink of a cell

NOTE: The channel bandwidth is measured in MHz and is used as a reference for transmitter and receiver RF requirements.

control and monitoring functions: UE features handling out of synchronization and associated output power requirement

enclosure port: physical boundary of the apparatus through which electromagnetic fields may radiate or impinge

NOTE: In the case of integral antenna equipment, this port is inseparable from the antenna port.

environmental profile: range of environmental conditions under which equipment within the scope of the present document is required to comply with the provisions of the present document

far field region: region far from the antenna with a distance at least of $(2 \times D^2 / \lambda)$

Free Space Open Area Test Site (FSOATS): reference test site with precautions to ensure that reflections do not influence the measurement

NOTE: The Free Space Open Area Test Site (FSOATS) is the concept of the test site. A practical approximation is a Fully-Anechoic Room (FAR).

Fully-Anechoic Room (FAR): shielded enclosure, the internal surfaces of which are lined with radio-frequency-energy absorbing material (i.e. RF absorber) that absorbs electromagnetic energy in the frequency range of interest

hybrid AAS BS: AAS BS which has both a conducted RF interface and a radiated RF interface in the far field and conforms to a *hybrid requirements set*

idle mode: state of User Equipment (UE) when switched on but with no Radio Resource Control (RRC) connection

IMT-2000: mobile systems as defined in Recommendation ITU-R M.1457-15 [i.4]

NOTE: Recommendation ITU-R M.1457-15 [i.4] identifies the detailed specifications for the IMT-2000 radio interfaces.

IMT-2020: mobile systems as defined in Recommendation ITU-R M.2150.0 [i.10]

IMT-Advanced: mobile systems as defined in Recommendation ITU-R M.2012-4 [i.5]

NOTE: Recommendation ITU-R M.2012-4 [i.5] identifies the detailed specifications for the IMT-Advanced radio interfaces.

lower RF bandwidth edge: frequency of the lower edge of the Base Station RF bandwidth, used as a frequency reference point for transmitter and receiver requirements

MSR Base Station: Base Station characterized by the ability of its receiver and transmitter to process two or more carriers in common active RF components simultaneously in a declared RF bandwidth, where at least one carrier is of a different RAT than the other carrier(s)

multi-band Base Station: Base Station characterized by the ability of its transmitter and/or receiver to process two or more carriers in common active RF components simultaneously, where at least one carrier is configured at a different non-overlapping operating band than the other carrier(s)

OTA AAS BS: AAS BS which has ≥ 8 transceiver units per cell and has a radiated RF interface only and conforms to the OTA requirements set

port: particular interface, of the specified equipment (apparatus), with the electromagnetic environment

NOTE: For example, any connection point on an equipment intended for connection of cables to or from that equipment is considered as a port (see figure 3.1-1).

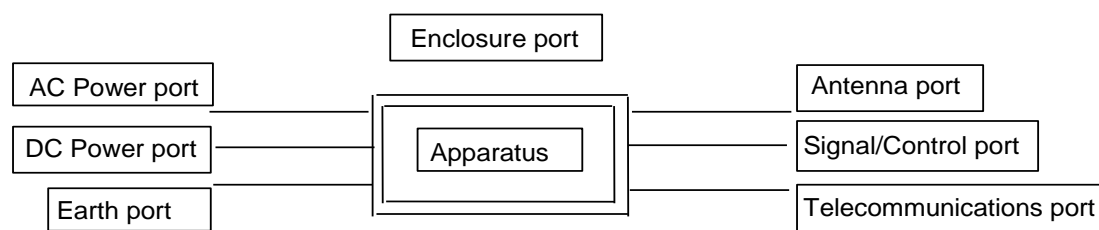


Figure 3.1-1: Examples of ports

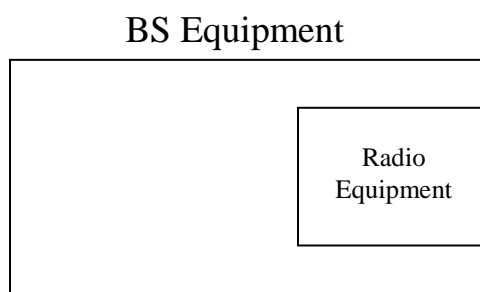


Figure 3.1-2: BS with single enclosure solution

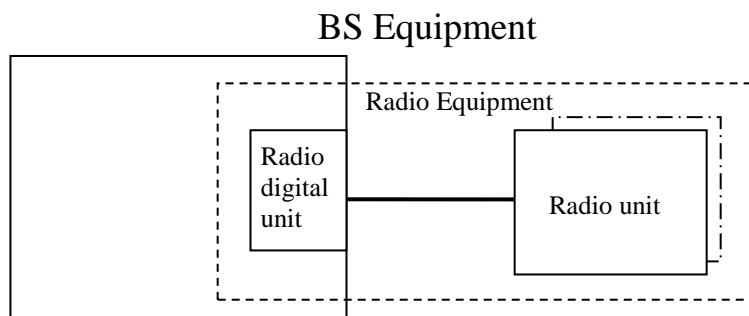


Figure 3.1-3: BS with multiple enclosure solution

radio communications equipment: telecommunications equipment which includes one or more transmitters and/or receivers and/or parts thereof for use in a fixed, mobile or portable application

NOTE: It can be operated with ancillary equipment but if so, is not dependent on it for basic functionality.

radio digital unit: equipment which contains base band and functionality for controlling Radio unit

radio equipment: equipment which contains Radio digital unit and Radio unit

radio unit: equipment which contains transmitter and receiver

Semi-Anechoic Chamber (SAC): shielded enclosure in which all surfaces except the metal floor are covered with material that absorbs electromagnetic energy (i.e. RF absorber) in the frequency range of interest

signal and control port: port which carries information or control signals, excluding antenna ports

telecommunication port: port which is intended to be connected to telecommunication networks (e.g. public switched telecommunication networks, integrated services digital networks), local area networks (e.g. Ethernet, token ring) and similar networks

traffic mode: state of User Equipment (UE) when switched on and with Radio Resource Control (RRC) connection established

upper RF bandwidth edge: frequency of the upper edge of the Base Station RF bandwidth, used as a frequency reference point for transmitter and receiver requirements

WiMAX™: trademarked name for the OFDMA TDD WMAN IMT technology

3.2 Symbols

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

BW_{Channel}	Channel bandwidth
D	Antenna aperture
$F_{\text{BW RF, high}}$	Upper RF bandwidth edge
$F_{\text{BW RF, low}}$	Lower RF bandwidth edge
F_{C_1}	Centre frequency of first carrier frequency used by the BS and repeater
F_{C_2}	Centre frequency of last carrier frequency used by the BS and repeater
$F_{\text{DL_high}}$	The highest frequency of the downlink operating band
$F_{\text{DL_low}}$	The lowest frequency of the downlink operating band
M_{cps}	Megachips per second
S_{VSWR}	Site voltage standing wave ratio
Δf_{OBUE}	Maximum offset of the operating band unwanted emissions mask from the operating band edge
λ	Measurement wavelength (shortest of the ones tested)

3.3 Abbreviations

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

AAS	Active Antenna System
BS	Base Station
CDMA	Code Division Multiple Access
CW	Continuous Wave
DECT	Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications
e.i.r.p.	equivalent isotropically radiated power
e.r.p.	effective radiated power
EDGE	Enhanced Data rates for GSM Evolution
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EMC	ElectroMagnetic Compatibility
ERM	Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters
EU	European Union
EUT	Equipment Under Test
E-UTRA	Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access

NOTE: Also known as LTE.

FAR	Fully-Anechoic Room
FDD	Frequency Division Duplex
FDMA	Frequency Division Multiple Access
FR	Frequency Range
FSOATS	Free Space OATS
GSM	Global System for Mobile communications
IMT	International Mobile Telecommunications

NOTE: Includes IMT-2020, IMT-2000 and IMT-Advanced RITs.

ITU-R	International Telecommunication Union - Radio sector
LTE	Long Term Evolution

NOTE: Also known as E-UTRA.

MSG	Mobile Standards Group
MSR	Multi-Standard Radio
NR	New Radio
NSA	Normalized Site Attenuation
OATS	Open Area Test Site
OBUE	Operating Band Unwanted Emissions
OFDMA	Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access
OTA	Over The Air
RAT	Radio Access Technology
RF	Radio Frequency
<u>RIB</u>	<u>Radiated Interface Boundary</u>
RIT	Radio Interface Technology
RMS	Root Mean Square
RRC	Radio Resource Control
RSM	Reference Site Method
SAC	Semi-Anechoic Chamber
SDO	Standards Development Organization
TDD	Time Division Duplex
TDMA	Time Division Multiple Access
TFES	Task Force for European Standards for IMT
TIA	Telecommunications Industry Association
UE	User Equipment
UMB	Ultra Mobile Broadband
UTRA	Universal Terrestrial Radio Access
UWC	Universal Wireless Communications
WCDMA	Wideband Code Division Multiple Access
WMAN	Wireless Metropolitan Area Network

4 Technical requirements specifications

4.1 Environmental profile

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

4.2 Conformance requirements

4.2.1 Introduction

The requirements in the present document are based on the assumption that the operating band is shared between systems of the IMT family or systems having compatible characteristics. The frequency ranges FR1 and FR2 are defined in ETSI EN 301 908-24 [i.11].

For BS capable of multi-band operation, the requirements in the present document apply for each supported operating band unless otherwise stated. For emission tests, all operating bands shall be activated according to the applicable test configuration.

To meet the essential requirement under article 3.2 of Radio Equipment Directive 2014/53/EU [i.1] for IMT equipment three common essential parameters have been identified. Tables 4.2.1-1 and 4.2.1-2 provide cross-references, for UE, repeater and BS respectively, between these essential parameters and the corresponding technical requirements for equipment within the scope of the present document.

Table 4.2.1-1: Cross references for User Equipment (UE)

Essential parameter	Corresponding technical requirements	Corresponding test suite
Radiated emissions	4.2.2 Radiated emissions (UE)	5.3.1
Control and monitoring functions	4.2.4 Control and monitoring functions (UE)	5.3.3

Table 4.2.1-2: Cross references for Base Stations (BSs) and repeaters

Essential parameter	Corresponding technical requirements	Corresponding test suite
Radiated emissions	4.2.3 Radiated emissions (BS and repeater)	5.3.2

NOTE: The use of correct timing and correct code are covered in annex B.

4.2.2 Radiated emissions (UE)

4.2.2.1 Definition

This test assesses the ability of radio communications equipment and ancillary equipment to limit unwanted emissions from the enclosure port.

This test is applicable to radio communications equipment and ancillary equipment, except for NR UE operating in FR2.

NOTE: For NR UE operating in FR2, the radiated emission is covered by radiated spurious emission requirement in ETSI EN 301 908-25 [i.12].

This test shall be performed on the radio communications equipment and/or a representative configuration of the ancillary equipment.

4.2.2.2 Limits

The frequency boundary and reference bandwidths for the detailed transitions of the limits between the requirements for out-of-band emissions and spurious emissions are based on Recommendations ITU-R SM.329-12 [1] and SM.1539-1 [i.6].

The requirements shown in table 4.2.2.2-1 are only applicable for frequencies in the spurious domain.

Table 4.2.2.2-1: Radiated spurious emissions requirements (UE)

Frequency	Minimum requirement (e.r.p.)/ reference bandwidth idle mode	Minimum requirement (e.r.p.)/ reference bandwidth traffic mode	Applicability
$30 \text{ MHz} \leq f < 1\,000 \text{ MHz}$	-57 dBm/100 kHz	-36 dBm/100 kHz	All
$1 \text{ GHz} \leq f < 12,75 \text{ GHz}$	-47 dBm/1 MHz	-30 dBm/1 MHz	All
$12,75 \text{ GHz} \leq f < 5^{\text{th}}$ harmonic of the upper frequency edge of the Uplink operating band in GHz	-47 dBm/1 MHz	-30 dBm/1 MHz	All (note 3)
$12,75 \text{ GHz} < f < 26 \text{ GHz}$	-47 dBm/1 MHz	-30 dBm/1 MHz	All (note 4)
$f_c - 2,5 \times 5 \text{ MHz} < f < f_c + 2,5 \times 5 \text{ MHz}$ (note 1 and note 2)	Not defined	Not defined	UTRA FDD, UTRA TDD, 3,84 Mcps option, cdma2000, spreading rate 3
$f_c - 2,5 \times \text{BW}_{\text{Channel}} \text{ MHz} < f < f_c + 2,5 \times \text{BW}_{\text{Channel}} \text{ MHz}$ (note 1 and note 2)	Not defined	Not defined	E-UTRA FDD, E-UTRA TDD, Mobile WiMAX™
$f_c - (1,5 \times \text{BW}_{\text{Channel}} + 5) \text{ MHz} < f < f_c + (1,5 \times \text{BW}_{\text{Channel}} + 5) \text{ MHz}$ (note 1)	Not defined	Not defined	NR operating in FR1
$f_c - 2,5 \times 10 \text{ MHz} < f < f_c + 2,5 \times 10 \text{ MHz}$ (note 1 and note 2)	Not defined	Not defined	UTRA TDD, 7,68 Mcps option
$f_c - 4 \text{ MHz} < f < f_c + 4 \text{ MHz}$ (note 1 and note 2)	Not defined	Not defined	UTRA TDD, 1,28 Mcps option cdma2000, spreading rate 1

NOTE 1: f_c is the UE transmit centre frequency.
 NOTE 2: This frequency range is not in the spurious domain, no requirement is then defined for this frequency range.
 NOTE 3: Applies for Band that the upper frequency edge of the Uplink Band more than 2,69 GHz.
 NOTE 4: Applies for Band that the upper frequency edge of the Uplink Band more than 5,2 GHz.

4.2.2.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 5.3.1 shall be carried out.

4.2.3 Radiated emissions (BS and repeater)

4.2.3.1 Definition

This test assesses the ability of BS and repeater to limit unwanted emission from the enclosure port.

This test is applicable to Base Stations, except for BS that are only single-RAT GSM/EDGE capable and except for OTA AAS BS, BS type 1-O and BS type 2-O. This test is also applicable to repeaters. This test shall be performed on a representative configuration of the equipment under test. For a BS with multiple enclosures, the BS part with Radio digital unit and the Radio unit may be tested separately.

For Base Stations that are only single-RAT GSM/EDGE capable, the limits and the test method in clauses 4.2.16 and 5.3.16 of ETSI EN 301 502 [2] shall apply.

NOTE 1: For OTA AAS BS, the radiated emission is covered by radiated spurious emission requirement in ETSI EN 301 908-23 [i.13].

NOTE 2: For BS type 1-O and BS type 2-O, the radiated emission is covered by the OTA spurious emission requirement in ETSI EN 301 908-24 [i.11].

4.2.3.2 Limits

The frequency boundary and reference bandwidths for the detailed transitions of the limits between the requirements for out-of-band emissions and spurious emissions are based on Recommendations ITU-R SM.329-12 [1] and SM.1539-1 [i.6].

The requirements, shown in table 4.2.3.2-1, table 4.2.3.2-1a and table 4.2.3.2-2, are applicable for frequencies in the spurious domain.

The BS and repeater shall meet the limits given in table 4.2.3.2-1 when using the substitution measurement method, table 4.2.3.2-1a when using the field strength measurement method and table 4.2.3.2-2.

Table 4.2.3.2-1: Radiated spurious emissions requirements - substitution method (BS and repeater)

Frequency	Minimum requirement (e.r.p.)	Reference bandwidth	Applicability
$30 \text{ MHz} \leq f < 1\,000 \text{ MHz}$	-36 dBm	100 kHz	All
$1 \text{ GHz} \leq f < 12,75 \text{ GHz}$	-30 dBm	1 MHz	All
$12,75 \text{ GHz} \leq f < 5^{\text{th}}$ harmonic of the upper frequency edge of the downlink operating band in GHz	-30 dBm	1 MHz	(note 3)
$F_{C1} - 2,5 \times 5 \text{ MHz} < f < F_{C2} + 2,5 \times 5 \text{ MHz}$ (note 2)	Not defined	Not defined	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UTRA FDD • UTRA TDD, 3,84 Mcps option • cdma2000, spreading rate 3 • Hybrid AAS BS in single RAT UTRA operation
$F_{C1} - 2,5 \times 10 \text{ MHz} < f < F_{C2} + 2,5 \times 10 \text{ MHz}$ (note 2)	Not defined	Not defined	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UTRA TDD, 7,68 Mcps option
$F_{C1} - 2,5 \times BW_{\text{Channel}} \text{ MHz} < f < F_{C2} + 2,5 \times BW_{\text{Channel}} \text{ MHz}$ (note 2)	Not defined	Not defined	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E-UTRA FDD • E-UTRA TDD • Mobile WiMAX™ ($BW_{\text{Channel}} \geq 2,5 \text{ MHz}$) • Hybrid AAS BS in single RAT E-UTRA operation
$F_{\text{DL_low}} - \Delta f_{\text{OBUE}} < f < F_{\text{DL_high}} + \Delta f_{\text{OBUE}}$ (note 2)	Not defined	Not defined	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BS type 1-H • BS type 1-C
$F_{\text{DL_low}} - \Delta f_{\text{OBUE}} < f < F_{\text{DL_high}} + \Delta f_{\text{OBUE}}$ (note 1 and note 2)	Not defined	Not defined	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NR, E-UTRA, UTRA and GSM/EDGE Multi-Standard Radio (MSR) Base Stations • Multi-Band Multi-Standard Radio • Hybrid AAS BS in single RAT NR operation • Hybrid AAS BS in MSR operation
$F_{C1} - 4 \text{ MHz} < f < F_{C2} + 4 \text{ MHz}$ (note 2)	Not defined	Not defined	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UTRA TDD, 1,28 Mcps option • cdma2000, spreading rate 1 • ($BW_{\text{Channel}} = 1,25 \text{ MHz}$)
$F_{C1} - 500 \text{ kHz} < f < F_{C2} + 500 \text{ kHz}$ (note 2)	Not defined	Not defined	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UWC 136, 200 kHz option
$F_{C1} - 250 \text{ kHz} < f < F_{C2} + 250 \text{ kHz}$ (note 2)	Not defined	Not defined	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UWC 136, 30 kHz option
NOTE 1: For BS capable of multi-band operation, the frequency ranges relating to the RF bandwidths of all supported bands shall apply.			
NOTE 2: This frequency range is not in the spurious domain, no requirement is then defined for this frequency range.			
NOTE 3: This frequency range applies only for operating bands for which the 5 th harmonic of the upper frequency edge of the downlink operating band is reaching beyond 12,75 GHz.			

Table 4.2.3.2-1a: Radiated spurious emissions requirements - field strength method (BS and repeater)

Frequency	Field strength at 3 m (note 4)	Reference bandwidth	Applicability
$30 \text{ MHz} \leq f < 1\,000 \text{ MHz}$	65,4 dB μ V/m (note 5)	100 kHz	All
$1 \text{ GHz} \leq f < 12,75 \text{ GHz}$	67,4 dB μ V/m	1 MHz	All
$12,75 \text{ GHz} \leq f < 5^{\text{th}}$ harmonic of the upper frequency edge of the downlink operating band in GHz	67,4 dB μ V/m	1 MHz	(note 3)
$F_{C1} - 2,5 \times 5 \text{ MHz} < f < F_{C2} + 2,5 \times 5 \text{ MHz}$ (note 2)	Not defined	Not defined	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UTRA FDD • UTRA TDD, 3,84 Mcps option • cdma2000, spreading rate 3 • Hybrid AAS BS in single RAT UTRA operation
$F_{C1} - 2,5 \times 10 \text{ MHz} < f < F_{C2} + 2,5 \times 10 \text{ MHz}$ (note 2)	Not defined	Not defined	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UTRA TDD, 7,68 Mcps option
$F_{C1} - 2,5 \times BW_{\text{Channel}} \text{ MHz} < f < F_{C2} + 2,5 \times BW_{\text{Channel}} \text{ MHz}$ (note 2)	Not defined	Not defined	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E-UTRA FDD • E-UTRA TDD • Mobile WiMAX™ ($BW_{\text{Channel}} \geq 2,5 \text{ MHz}$) • Hybrid AAS BS in single RAT E-UTRA operation
$F_{DL_low} - \Delta f_{OBUE} < f < F_{DL_high} + \Delta f_{OBUE}$ (note 2)	Not defined	Not defined	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BS type 1-H • BS type 1-C
$F_{DL_low} - \Delta f_{OBUE} < f < F_{DL_high} + \Delta f_{OBUE}$ (note 1 and note 2)	Not defined	Not defined	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NR, E-UTRA, UTRA and GSM/EDGE Multi-Standard Radio (MSR) Base Stations • Multi-Band Multi-Standard Radio • Hybrid AAS BS in single RAT NR operation • Hybrid AAS BS in MSR operation
$F_{C1} - 4 \text{ MHz} < f < F_{C2} + 4 \text{ MHz}$ (note 2)	Not defined	Not defined	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UTRA TDD, 1,28 Mcps option • cdma2000, spreading rate 1 • ($BW_{\text{Channel}} = 1,25 \text{ MHz}$)
$F_{C1} - 500 \text{ kHz} < f < F_{C2} + 500 \text{ kHz}$ (note 2)	Not defined	Not defined	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UWC 136, 200 kHz option
$F_{C1} - 250 \text{ kHz} < f < F_{C2} + 250 \text{ kHz}$ (note 2)	Not defined	Not defined	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UWC 136, 30 kHz option
NOTE 1: For BS capable of multi-band operation, the frequency ranges relating to the RF bandwidths of all supported bands shall apply.			
NOTE 2: This frequency range is not in the spurious domain, no requirement is then defined for this frequency range.			
NOTE 3: This frequency range applies only for operating bands for which the 5 th harmonic of the upper frequency edge of the downlink operating band is reaching beyond 12,75 GHz.			
NOTE 4: The field strength measurements shall be conducted on OATS or SAC for frequencies up to 1 GHz, or on FSOATS or FAR for frequencies above 1 GHz.			
NOTE 5: Limits for radiated emissions are translated from the e.r.p. limit of -36 dBm into the field strength limit of 61,4 dB μ V/m, and increased by the site gain value of 4 dB. The value of the site gain is based on Recommendation ITU-R SM.329-12 [1].			

Table 4.2.3.2-2: Maximum offset of OBUE outside the downlink operating band (Δf_{OBUE})

BS type	Operating band characteristics	Δf_{OBUE} (MHz)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NR, E-UTRA, UTRA and GSM/EDGE Multi-Standard Radio (MSR) Base Stations • Multi-Band Multi-Standard Radio • Hybrid AAS BS in MSR operation • BS type 1-C 	$F_{DL_high} - F_{DL_low} \leq 200 \text{ MHz}$	10
	$200 \text{ MHz} < F_{DL_high} - F_{DL_low} \leq 900 \text{ MHz}$	40
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hybrid AAS BS in single RAT NR operation • BS type 1-H 	$F_{DL_high} - F_{DL_low} < 100 \text{ MHz}$	10
	$100 \text{ MHz} \leq F_{DL_high} - F_{DL_low} \leq 900 \text{ MHz}$	40

4.2.3.3 Conformance

Conformance tests described in clause 5.3.2 shall be carried out.

4.2.4 Control and monitoring functions (UE)

4.2.4.1 Definition

This requirement, together with other control and monitoring technical requirements identified in the table of cross references in the applicable part, verifies that the control and monitoring functions of the UE prevent it from transmitting in the absence of a valid network.

This test is applicable to radio communications equipment and ancillary equipment in the operating band defined in the applicable part of this multi-part harmonised standard.

This test shall be performed on the radio communications equipment and/or a representative configuration of the ancillary equipment.

4.2.4.2 Limits

For NR UE operating in FR2, the maximum measured radiated power during the duration of the test shall not exceed -13 dBm.

For any other UE (including NR UE operating in FR1), the maximum measured power during the duration of the test shall not exceed -30 dBm.

4.2.4.3 Conformance

For NR UE operating in FR2, the conformance tests described in clause 5.3.3.2 shall be carried out.

For any other UE (including NR UE operating in FR1), the conformance tests described in clause 5.3.3.1 shall be carried out.

5 Testing for compliance with technical requirements

5.1 Environmental conditions for testing

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

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

Normally it should be sufficient for all tests to be conducted using normal test conditions except where otherwise stated. For guidance on other test conditions to be used, see the applicable part for details.

5.2 Void

Table 5.2-1: Void

Table 5.2-2: Void

5.3 Essential radio test suites

5.3.1 Radiated emissions (UE)

5.3.1.1 Test method

The test site shall be a fully anechoic room simulating the free-space conditions. EUT shall be placed on a non-conducting support. Mean power of any spurious components shall be detected by the test antenna and measuring receiver (e.g. a spectrum analyser).

At each frequency at which a component is detected, the EUT shall be rotated to obtain the maximum response, and the effective radiated power (e.r.p.) of that component determined by a substitution measurement, which shall be the reference method. The measurement shall be repeated with the test antenna in the orthogonal polarization plane. Test systems are allowed to be pre-substituted by carrying out the substitution measurement for each frequency and by recording the obtained value into test system software as a correction factor.

NOTE: Effective radiated power (e.r.p.) refers to the radiation of a half wave tuned dipole instead of an isotropic antenna. There is a constant difference of 2,15 dB between e.i.r.p. and e.r.p.

$$\text{e.r.p. (dBm)} = \text{e.i.r.p. (dBm)} - 2,15 \text{ (Recommendation ITU-R SM.329-12 [1], annex 1).}$$

Measurements are made with a tuned dipole antenna or a reference antenna with a known gain referenced to an isotropic antenna. Unless otherwise stated, all measurements are done as mean power (RMS).

If a different test site or method is used, this shall be stated in the test report. The results shall be converted to the reference method values and the validity of the conversion shall be demonstrated.

5.3.1.2 Test configurations

This clause defines the configurations for emission tests as follows:

- the equipment shall be tested under normal test conditions;
- the test configuration shall be as close to normal intended use as possible;
- if the equipment is part of a system, or can be connected to ancillary equipment, then it shall be acceptable to test the equipment while connected to the minimum configuration of ancillary equipment necessary to exercise the ports;
- if the equipment has a large number of ports, then a sufficient number shall be selected to simulate actual operation conditions and to ensure that all the different types of termination are tested;
- the test conditions, test configuration and mode of operation shall be recorded in the test report;
- ports which in normal operation are connected shall be connected to an ancillary equipment or to a representative piece of cable correctly terminated to simulate the input/output characteristics of the ancillary equipment, RF input/output ports shall be correctly terminated;
- ports that are not connected to cables during normal operation, e.g. service connectors, programming connectors; temporary connectors, etc. shall not be connected to any cables for the purpose of this test. Where cables have to be connected to these ports, or interconnecting cables have to be extended in length in order to exercise the EUT, precautions shall be taken to ensure that the evaluation of the EUT is not affected by the addition or extension of these cables:
 - emission tests shall be performed in two modes of operation:
 - with a communication link established (traffic mode); and
 - in the idle mode;
- the traffic mode configuration which uses the UE maximum output power for testing shall be declared by the manufacturer.

Ancillary equipment shall be tested with it connected to a UE in which case compliance shall be demonstrated to the appropriate clauses of the present document.

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

When the same set of Tx/Rx antennas are used for all supported radio technologies (i.e. WCDMA, E-UTRA and NR FR1), the UE could be tested only for the test configuration which corresponds to the UE's maximum output power irrespective of the radio technology. The manufacturer shall then declare if the equipment uses the same set of Tx/Rx antennas for all supported radio technologies.

5.3.2 Radiated emissions (BS and repeater)

5.3.2.1 Test method

- a) A test site fulfilling the requirements of EN IEC 55016-1-4 [4] shall be used. The EUT shall be placed on a non-conducting support and shall be operated from a power source via a RF filter to avoid radiation from the power leads. One of the following two alternative measurement methods shall be used:

1) Field strength method measurement

The test method shall be in accordance with EN 55032 [3]. The field strength measurements shall be performed on a test site that is validated according to the methods and requirements of EN IEC 55016-1-4 [4]. Unless otherwise stated, measurements are conducted at 3 m on an Open Area Test Site (OATS) or Semi-Anechoic Chamber (SAC) for frequencies up to 1 GHz, or at 3 m on a Free Space Open Area Test Site (FSOATS) or Fully-Anechoic Room (FAR) for frequencies above 1 GHz. Unless otherwise stated, all measurements are done with RMS detector and with the -3 dB bandwidth of the measuring filter equal to the reference bandwidth in table 4.2.3.2-1a.

NOTE 1: Test site validation methods for radiated emissions tests are defined in EN IEC 55016-1-4 [4], clauses 6 and 7. Examples of test site validation methods are listed below:

- - 30 to 1 000 MHz frequency range: Normalized Site Attenuation (NSA), Reference Site Method (RSM).
- - 1 to 18 GHz frequency range: S_{VSWR} standard test procedure, S_{VSWR} reciprocal test procedure.

2) Substitution method measurement

Mean power of any spurious components shall be detected by the test antenna and measuring receiver (e.g. a spectrum analyser). At each frequency at which a component is detected, the EUT shall be rotated and the height of the test antenna adjusted to obtain the maximum response, and the effective radiated power (e.r.p.) of that component determined by a substitution measurement. The measurement shall be repeated with the test antenna in the orthogonal polarization plane. Unless otherwise stated, all measurements are done as mean power (RMS). Test systems are allowed to be pre-substituted by carrying out the substitution measurement for each frequency and by recording the obtained value into test system software as a correction factor.

NOTE 2: Effective radiated power (e.r.p.) refers to the radiation of a half wave tuned dipole instead of an isotropic antenna. There is a constant difference of 2,15 dB between e.i.r.p. and e.r.p.
 $e.r.p. (dBm) = e.i.r.p. (dBm) - 2,15$ (Recommendation ITU-R SM.329-12 [1], annex 1).

~~NOTE 3: In any situation where it is necessary to re-measure the EUT to show compliance, the measurement method originally chosen should be used in order to guarantee consistency of the results, unless it is agreed by the manufacturer to do otherwise.~~

- b) The BS shall transmit with maximum power declared by the manufacturer with all transmitters active. Set the Base Station to transmit a signal as defined in the applicable part for measurement of spurious emissions.

In case of a repeater the gain and the output power shall be adjusted to the maximum value as declared by the manufacturer. Use an input signal as defined in the applicable part for the measurement of spurious emissions.

- c) The video bandwidth shall be approximately three times the resolution bandwidth. If this video bandwidth is not available on the measuring receiver, it shall be the maximum available and at least 1 MHz. Unless otherwise stated, all measurements are done as mean power (RMS). When using the substitution method, the received power shall be measured over the frequency ranges and using the measurement bandwidth as defined in table 4.2.3.2-1 and table 4.2.3.2-2. When using the field strength method, the received power shall be measured over the frequency ranges and using the measurement bandwidth as defined in table 4.2.3.2-1a and table 4.2.3.2-2.

5.3.2.2 Test configurations

This clause defines the configurations for emission tests as follows:

- the equipment shall be tested under normal test conditions as specified in the functional standards;
- the test configuration shall be as close to normal intended use as possible;
- if the equipment is part of a system, or can be connected to ancillary equipment, then it shall be acceptable to test the equipment while connected to the minimum configuration of ancillary equipment necessary to exercise the ports;
- if the equipment has a large number of ports, then a sufficient number shall be selected to simulate actual operation conditions and to ensure that all the different types of termination are tested;
- the test conditions, test configuration and mode of operation shall be recorded in the test report;
- ports which in normal operation are connected shall be connected to an ancillary equipment or to a representative piece of cable correctly terminated to simulate the input/output characteristics of the ancillary equipment, Radio Frequency (RF) input/output ports shall be correctly terminated;
- ports which are not connected to cables during normal operation, e.g. service connectors, programming connectors, temporary connectors, etc. shall not be connected to any cables for the purpose of this test. Where cables have to be connected to these ports, or interconnecting cables have to be extended in length in order to exercise the EUT, precautions shall be taken to ensure that the evaluation of the EUT is not affected by the addition or extension of these cables.

For an EUT which contains more than one BS, it is sufficient to perform tests relating to connectors of each representative type of the BS forming part of the EUT.

For an EUT which contains more than one repeater, it is sufficient to perform tests relating to connectors of each representative type of the repeater forming part of the EUT.

At the manufacturer's discretion the test may be performed on the ancillary equipment separately or a representative configuration of the combination of radio and ancillary equipment. In each case the EUT is tested against all applicable emission clauses of the present document and in each case, compliance enables the ancillary equipment to be used with different radio equipment.

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

5.3.3 Control and monitoring functions (UE)

5.3.3.1 Test method for conducted measurement

- a) At the start of the test, the UE shall be switched off. The UE antenna connector shall be connected to a power measuring equipment, with the following characteristics:
- The RF bandwidth shall exceed the total operating transmit frequency range of the UE for operation with an applicable part.
 - The response time of the power measuring equipment shall be such that the measured power has reached within 1 dB of its steady state value within 100 μ s of a CW signal being applied.
 - It shall record the maximum power measured.

NOTE: The equipment may include a video low pass filter to minimize its response to transients or Gaussian noise peaks.

- b) The UE shall be switched on for a period of approximately fifteen minutes, and then switched off.
- c) The EUT shall remain switched off for a period of at least thirty seconds, and shall then be switched on for a period of approximately one minute.
- d) The maximum power emitted from the UE throughout the duration of the test shall be recorded.

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

5.3.3.2 Test method for NR UE operating in FR2

- a) The test site should be a fully anechoic room simulating the free-space conditions. UE shall be placed on a non-conducting support. The power of any emission components shall be detected by the test antenna and the power measuring equipment. The test antenna shall be a tuned dipole antenna or a reference antenna with a known gain referenced to an isotropic antenna. The power measuring equipment shall have characteristics as specified in item a) of clause 5.3.3.1.
- b) The UE shall be rotated to obtain maximum response, and the effective radiated power (e.r.p.) of that component determined by a substitution measurement, which shall be the reference method. The measurement shall be repeated with the test antenna in the orthogonal polarization plane. Test systems are allowed to be pre-substituted by carrying out the substitution measurement and by recording the obtained value into test system software as a correction factor.

NOTE: Effective radiated power (e.r.p.) refers to the radiation of a half wave tuned dipole instead of an isotropic antenna. There is a constant difference of 2,15 dB between e.i.r.p. and e.r.p.
 $e.r.p. (dBm) = e.i.r.p. (dBm) - 2,15$ (Recommendation ITU-R SM.329-12 [1], annex 1).

- c) Throughout the duration of the test at each measurement dwell position of e.r.p. measurement:
 - the UE shall be switched off firstly;
 - the UE shall be switched on for a period of approximately fifteen minutes, and then switched off;
 - the UE shall remain switched off for a period of at least thirty seconds, and shall then be switched on for a period of approximately one minute.

The maximum power emitted from the UE throughout the duration of the test shall be recorded.

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

If a different test site or method is used, this shall be stated in the test report. The results shall be converted to the reference method values and the validity of the conversion shall be demonstrated.

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

The present document has been prepared under the Commission's standardisation request C(2015) 5376 final [i.9] to provide one voluntary means of conforming to the essential requirements of Directive 2014/53/EU on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of radio equipment and repealing Directive 1999/5/EC [i.1].

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

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

Harmonised Standard ETSI EN 301 908-1					
Requirement				Requirement Conditionality	
No	Description	Essential requirements of Directive	Clause(s) of the present document	U/C	Condition
1	Radiated emissions (UE)	3.2	4.2.2	U	
2	Radiated emissions (BS and repeater)	3.2	4.2.3	U	
3	Control and monitoring functions (UE)	3.2	4.2.4	U	

Key to columns:

Requirement:

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

Description A textual reference to the requirement.

Essential requirements of Directive

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

Clause(s) of the present document

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

Requirement Conditionality:

U/C Indicates whether the requirement is unconditionally applicable (U) or is conditional upon the manufacturer's claimed functionality of the equipment (C).

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

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

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

Annex B (informative): Correct operation of the equipment

In a radio communications system, it is essential that certain functions of equipment operate correctly, in order to prevent harmful interference to other users of the radio spectrum. These functions can include transmission on the correct frequency, at the correct time and/or using the correct code (for equipment using CDMA). For the BS, the parameters of these functions are commanded by the network, and for the UE they are commanded by the BS.

Several of the tests in the applicable parts implicitly require a connection to be established between the Equipment Under Test (EUT) and the test apparatus. This implicitly requires the EUT to respond correctly to the commands it receives.

It is considered that the establishment of a connection demonstrates that the equipment meets most aspects of correct functioning to meet the essential requirements under article 3.2 of the Radio Equipment Directive 2014/53/EU [i.1]. Tests for certain specific functions are defined in applicable parts, where these functions are critical to the prevention of harmful interference.

Therefore, the explicit tests for the correct functioning of the equipment, together with the implicit testing through the ability to establish a connection, are sufficient to meet the essential requirement for the correct functioning of the equipment so as to prevent harmful interference, under article 3.2 of the Radio Equipment Directive 2014/53/EU [i.1].

Annex C (informative): Overview and organization of ETSI EN 301 908 standard parts

This annex provides an overview of the following IMT technologies included in the multi-part deliverable ETSI EN 301 908 [i.8] and how the different standard parts map to the terrestrial components of IMT-2000, IMT Advanced and IMT-2020. IMT is specified by ITU-R in Recommendation M.1457-15 [i.4] and contains the following terrestrial IMT-2000 component radio interfaces:

- IMT-2000 CDMA Direct Spread.
- IMT-2000 CDMA Multi-Carrier.
- IMT-2000 CDMA TDD.
- IMT-2000 TDMA Single-Carrier.
- IMT-2000 FDMA/TDMA.
- IMT-2000 OFDMA TDD WMAN.

IMT-Advanced is specified by ITU-R in Recommendation ITU-R M.2012-4 [i.5] and contains the following terrestrial IMT-Advanced radio interfaces:

- LTE-Advanced.
- Wireless MAN-Advanced.

IMT-2020 is specified by ITU-R in Recommendation ITU-R M.2150.0 [i.10] and contains the following terrestrial IMT-2020 radio interface:

- New Radio (NR).

ETSI EN 301 908 [i.8] is a multi-part deliverable covering Base Stations (BS), Repeaters and User Equipment (UE) for the members of the terrestrial component of the IMT family. Further details of the standard parts are given below.

NOTE: This annex only includes the parts that received support for the creation of ETSI work items under the Commission's standardisation request C(2015) 5376 final [i.9] at the date of finalization of the present document.

A cross-reference table for the standards parts applicable to the IMT terrestrial component radio access technologies is given in table C-1 and a frequency band cross reference table is given in table C-2. The scope, content and relation between the standard parts are given in the tables below.

**Table C-1: IMT Radio Interface Technologies in ETSI EN 301 908 [i.8]
and the corresponding standard parts**

IMT-2000/ IMT-Advanced terrestrial RIT (as identified by Recommendation ITU-R M.1457-15 [i.4] and Recommendation ITU-R M.2012-4 [i.5])	RIT name (as identified by the SDO)	Reference SDO	Equipment type	ETSI EN 301 908 [i.8] part covering the RIT and equipment type	Notes
IMT-2000 CDMA Direct Spread	UTRA FDD	ETSI (3GPP)	UE	Part 2	
			BS	Part 3	
			Repeater	Part 11	
	E-UTRA FDD	ETSI (3GPP)	UE	Part 13	
			BS	Part 14	
			Repeater	Part 15	
LTE-Advanced	E-UTRA FDD	ETSI (3GPP)	UE	Part 13	
			BS	Part 14	
			Repeater	Part 15	
IMT-2000 CDMA Multi- Carrier	cdma2000	TIA (3GPP2)	Repeater	Part 12	
IMT-2000 CDMA TDD	E-UTRA TDD	ETSI (3GPP)	UE	Part 13	
			BS	Part 14	
			BS	Part 18	
IMT-2000 FDMA/TDMA	DECT	ETSI (DECT)	-	Part 10	
IMT-2000 CDMA Direct Spread, LTE-Advanced, IMT- 2000 CDMA TDD and IMT-2020	UTRA FDD/TDD E-UTRA, GSM/EDGE and NR	ETSI (3GPP)	BS	Part 18	Covers multi-RAT capable (MSR) BS, including GSM/EDGE operation. GSM/EDGE single RAT capable BS is covered by ETSI EN 301 502 [2].
	UTRA FDD/TDD, E- UTRA FDD/TDD and NR	ETSI (3GPP)	BS	Part 23	Covers multi-RAT UTRA, E-UTRA and NR, single RAT UTRA and single RAT E-UTRA for AAS BS.
IMT-2000 OFDMA TDD WMAN	Mobile WiMAX™ TDD component	IEEE/ WiMAX Forum®	UE	Part 19	
			BS	Part 20	
	Mobile WiMAX™ FDD component	IEEE/ WiMAX Forum®	UE	Part 21	
			BS	Part 22	
IMT-2020	New Radio	ETSI (3GPP)	UE	Part 25	
			BS	Part 24	

Table C-2: Frequency band cross reference table for IMT Radio Interface Technologies in ETSI EN 301 908 [i.8]

UTRA FDD Band	UTRA TDD Band (note 2)	E-UTRA Band	NR Band	CDMA2000 Band Class	Mobile WiMAX™ Band Class	Frequency Range
I	-	1	n1	6	-	1 920 MHz to 1 980 MHz paired with 2 110 MHz to 2 170 MHz
III	-	3	n3	8	6C	1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz paired with 1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz
VII	-	7	n7	13	-	2 500 MHz to 2 570 MHz paired with 2 620 MHz to 2 690 MHz
VIII	-	8	n8	9	7G	880 MHz to 915 MHz paired with 925 MHz to 960 MHz
XV	-	-		-	-	1 900 MHz to 1 920 MHz paired with 2 600 MHz to 2 620 MHz
XVI	-	-		-	-	2 010 MHz to 2 025 MHz paired with 2 585 MHz to 2 600 MHz
XX	-	20	n20	-	-	832 MHz to 862 MHz paired with 791 MHz to 821 MHz
XXII	-	22		-	-	3 410 MHz to 3 490 MHz paired with 3 510 MHz to 3 590 MHz
-	-	28 (note 5)	n28 (note 5)	-	-	703 MHz to 748 MHz 758 MHz to 803 MHz
		31				452,5 MHz to 457,5 MHz paired with 462,5 MHz to 467,5 MHz
XXXII	-	32 (note 3)		-	-	1 452 MHz to 1 496 MHz
-	a	33		-	-	1 900 MHz to 1 920 MHz
-	a	34		-	-	2 010 MHz to 2 025 MHz
-	d	38	n38	-	-	2 570 MHz to 2 620 MHz
-	e	40	n40	-	1B	2 300 MHz to 2 400 MHz
		41 (note 6)	n41 (note 6)			2 496 MHz to 2 690 MHz
-	-	-		-	3A	2 500 MHz to 2 690 MHz
-	-	42		-	5L.A,5L.C	3 400 MHz to 3 600 MHz
-	-	43		-	5H.A, 5H.C	3 600 MHz to 3 800 MHz
		46 (note 4)				5 150 MHz to 5 925 MHz
		50 (note 7)	n50 (note 7)			1 432 MHz to 1 517 MHz
		51 (note 7)	n51 (note 7)			1 427 MHz to 1 432 MHz
-	-	65	n65	-		1 920 MHz to 2 010 MHz paired with 2 110 MHz to 2 200 MHz
-	-	67		-		738 MHz to 758 MHz
-	-	68		-		698 MHz to 728 MHz paired with 753 MHz to 783 MHz
-	-	69		-		2 570 MHz to 2 620 MHz
		72				451 MHz to 453 MHz paired with 461 MHz to 466 MHz
		75 (note 9)	n75 (note 9)			1 432 MHz to 1 517 MHz
		76 (note 9)	n76 (note 9)			1 427 MHz to 1 432 MHz
			n77 (note 8)			3 300 MHz to 4 200 MHz
			n78 (note 12)			3 300 MHz to 3 800 MHz
			n80 (note 10)			1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz
			n81 (note 10)			880 MHz to 915 MHz
			n82 (note 10)			832 MHz to 862 MHz
			n83 (note 10)			703 MHz to 748 MHz
			n84 (note 10)			1 920 MHz to 1 980 MHz
		87				410 MHz to 415 MHz paired with 420 MHz to 425 MHz
		88				412 MHz to 417 MHz paired with 422 MHz to 427 MHz
			n257 (note 11)			26 500 MHz to 29 500 MHz
			n258 (note 11)			24 250 MHz to 27 500 MHz

UTRA FDD Band	UTRA TDD Band (note 2)	E-UTRA Band	NR Band	CDMA2000 Band Class	Mobile WiMAX™ Band Class	Frequency Range
NOTE 1: The technical specifications identify additional frequency bands not currently included within ETSI EN 301 908 [i.8].						
NOTE 2: The UTRA TDD bands are referenced for multi-RAT capable (MSR) BS in part 18 [i.8].						
NOTE 3: Radio equipment in band 32 is only allowed to operate between 1 452 MHz and 1 492 MHz.						
NOTE 4: This band is an unlicensed band restricted to licensed-assisted operation using Frame Structure Type 3. Radio equipment in band 46 is only allowed to operate between 5 150 MHz and 5 725 MHz.						
NOTE 5: Radio equipment in band 28 is only allowed to operate between 758 MHz to 791 MHz for the transmitter and between 703 MHz to 736 MHz for the receiver.						
NOTE 6: Radio equipment in band 41 is only allowed to operate between 2 500 MHz and 2 690 MHz.						
NOTE 7: Radio equipment in bands 50 and 51 is only allowed to operate in transmit mode (downlink only).						
NOTE 8: Radio equipment in bands 77 is only allowed to operate between 3 400 MHz and 4 200 MHz.						
NOTE 9: This band is Transmit only (downlink only).						
NOTE 10: This band is Receive only (Uplink only).						
NOTE 11: Radio equipment in band n257 and n258 is only allowed to operate between 26 500 MHz to 27 500 MHz.						
NOTE 12: Radio equipment in bands 78 is only allowed to operate between 3 400 MHz and 3 800 MHz.						

ETSI EN 301 908 [i.8] is divided into multiple standard parts as follows:

- **Part 1: Introduction and common requirements**
The scope of Part 1 is common technical requirements for the IMT RITs, except for IMT-2000 FDMA/TDMA. This includes radiated emissions (UE, BS and repeater) and Control and monitoring functions (UE).
- **Part 2: CDMA Direct Spread (UTRA FDD) User Equipment (UE)**
The scope of Part 2 is User Equipment for IMT-2000 CDMA Direct Spread, which includes UTRA FDD as defined by ETSI (3GPP).
- **Part 3: CDMA Direct Spread (UTRA FDD) Base Stations (BS)**
The scope of Part 3 is Base Stations for IMT-2000 CDMA Direct Spread, which includes UTRA FDD as defined by ETSI (3GPP).
- **Part 10: IMT-2000 FDMA/TDMA (DECT) covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU**
The scope of Part 10 is equipment for IMT-2000 TDMA FDMA/TDMA, which includes DECT as defined by ETSI (DECT), including radiated spurious emission and Control and monitoring function.
- **Part 11: CDMA Direct Spread (UTRA FDD) (Repeaters)**
The scope of Part 11 is Repeaters for IMT-2000 CDMA Direct Spread, which includes UTRA FDD as defined by ETSI (3GPP).
- **Part 12: IMT-2000 CDMA Multi Carrier (cdma2000) (Repeaters)**
The scope of Part 12 is Repeaters for IMT-2000 CDMA Multi-Carrier, which includes cdma2000 as defined by TIA (3GPP2).
- **Part 13: Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA) (UE)**
The scope of Part 13 is User Equipment for E-UTRA as defined by ETSI (3GPP).
- **Part 14: Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA) (BS)**
The scope of Part 14 is Base Stations for E-UTRA as defined by ETSI (3GPP).
- **Part 15: Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA FDD) (Repeaters)**
The scope of Part 15 is Repeaters for E-UTRA (FDD) as defined by ETSI (3GPP).
- **Part 18: E-UTRA, UTRA and GSM/EDGE Multi-Standard Radio (MSR) Base Stations (BS)**
The scope of Part 18 is Multi-Standard Radio capable Base stations (NR, E-UTRA, UTRA, GSM/EDGE) as defined by ETSI (3GPP).
- **Part 19: OFDMA TDD WMAN (Mobile WiMAX™) TDD User Equipment (UE)**
The scope of Part 19 is User Equipment for OFDMA TDD WMAN (Mobile WiMAX™) operating in TDD mode as defined by IEEE / WiMAX Forum®.

- **Part 20: OFDMA TDD WMAN (Mobile WiMAX™) TDD Base Stations (BS)**
The scope of Part 20 is Base stations for OFDMA TDD WMAN (Mobile WiMAX™) operating in TDD mode as defined by IEEE / WiMAX Forum®.
- **Part 21: OFDMA TDD WMAN (Mobile WiMAX™) FDD User Equipment (UE)**
The scope of Part 21 is User Equipment for OFDMA TDD WMAN Mobile WiMAX™ (FDD) as defined by IEEE / WiMAX Forum®.
- **Part 22: OFDMA TDD WMAN (Mobile WiMAX™) FDD Base Stations (BS)**
The scope of Part 22 is Base Station for OFDMA TDD WMAN Mobile WiMAX™ (FDD) as defined by IEEE / WiMAX Forum®.
- **Part 23: Active Antenna System (AAS) Base Station (BS); Conformance testing**
The scope of Part 23 is AAS Base Stations for NR, E-UTRA and/or UTRA as defined by ETSI (3GPP).
- **Part 24: New Radio (NR) Base Stations (BS)**
The scope of Part 24 is Base Stations for NR as defined by ETSI (3GPP).
- **Part 25: New Radio (NR) User Equipment (UE)**
The scope of Part 25 is User Equipment for NR as defined by ETSI (3GPP).

Annex D (informative): Maximum measurement uncertainty

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

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

For the test methods, according to the present document, the measurement uncertainty figures are calculated and correspond to an expansion factor (coverage factor) $k = 1,96$ (which provides a confidence level of 95 % in the case where the distributions characterizing the actual measurement uncertainties are normal (Gaussian)). Principles for the calculation of measurement uncertainty are contained in ETSI TR 100 028 [i.3], in particular in annex D of the ETSI TR 100 028-2 [i.3].

Table D-1 and table D-2 show the recommended values for the maximum measurement uncertainty figures.

Table D-1: Maximum measurement uncertainty (UE)

Parameter	Uncertainty
Effective radiated RF power between 30 MHz and 180 MHz	± 6 dB
Effective radiated RF power between 180 MHz and 12,75 GHz	± 3 dB
Conducted RF power	± 1 dB

Table D-2: Maximum measurement uncertainty (BS and repeater)

Parameter	Uncertainty for EUT dimension ≤ 1 m	Uncertainty for EUT dimension > 1 m
Effective radiated RF power between 30 MHz to 180 MHz	± 6 dB	± 6 dB
Effective radiated RF power between 180 MHz to 4 GHz	± 4 dB	± 6 dB
Effective radiated RF power between 4 GHz to 12,75 GHz	± 6 dB	± 6 dB
Field strength between 30 MHz to 12,75 GHz	± 6 dB	± 6 dB

Annex E (informative): Bibliography

Directive 2014/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to electromagnetic compatibility (recast) (EMC Directive).

Directive 2014/35/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits (recast) (LV Directive).

CEPT/ERC/REC 74-01 (29 May 2019): "Unwanted Emissions in the Spurious Domain".

ETSI EN 301 489 (all parts): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC) standard for radio equipment and services".

Annex F (informative): Change history

Version	Information about changes
11.1.1	Update to support up to 3GPP Release 11.
13.1.1	Update to include support of 3GPP Releases 12 and 13. Addition of part 23 in the list of components of this deliverable. Addition of new bands introduced in 3GPP Releases 12 and 13. The measurement uncertainties have been changed as informative in annex D.
15.1.1_13.0.1	Update with new skeleton.
15.1.1_13.0.2	Updated draft presented at TFES#66.
15.1.1_13.0.3	Updated draft after 1 st review in TFES#66.
15.1.1_13.0.4	Updated draft after 2 nd review in TFES#66.
15.1.1_13.0.5	Updated draft after TFES#66. Include proposals TFES(20)000105r3 (3 m only) with some wording updates + update from the drafting session.
15.1.1_13.0.6	Updated draft after TFES#66. Include proposals TFES(20)066035r1 with some wording updates.
15.1.1_13.0.7	Version proposed for TFES RC.
15.1.1_13.0.8	EditHelp clean up.
15.1.1_13.0.9	Fixes after editHelp! clean up.
15.1.1_13.0.10	Accept all changes before sending for HAS review.
15.1.1_13.0.11	Update to address HAS review comments.
15.1.1_13.0.12	Accept all changes before WG+TB approval + ENAP.
15.2.1_0.0.3	Remove note 3 of clause 5.3.2.1. Fix note 11 in Table C-2 to apply only for band n257.

History

Document history		
V1.1.1	January 2002	Publication
V2.2.1	October 2003	Publication
V3.2.1	May 2007	Publication
V4.2.1	March 2010	Publication
V5.2.1	May 2011	Publication
V6.2.1	April 2013	Publication
V7.1.1	March 2015	Publication
V11.1.1	July 2016	Publication
V13.1.1	November 2019	Publication
V15.0.1	June 2021	EN Approval Procedure AP 20210914: 2021-06-16 to 2021-09-14
V15.1.1	September 2021	Publication
<u>V15.2.0</u>	<u>October 2022</u>	<u>EN Approval Procedure AP 20230105: 2022-10-07 to 2023-01-05</u>
<u>V15.2.1</u>	<u>January 2023</u>	<u>Publication</u>