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Abstract	This contribution presents the minimum performance specification (MPS) for the access network (AN) on both the transmitter and the receiver. We define the different metrics used, present the method of measurement and specify the required performance.
Purpose	For consideration of 802.20
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1 INTRODUCTION

The contribution covers the minimum performance specifications on the access network (AN) side on the transmitter and the receiver. All the information in this document pertain to wide area networks.

2 RECEIVER MINIMUM STANDARDS

The sector receiving equipment shall include two diversity RF input ports. Receiver tests employ both inputs, unless otherwise specified. The equipment setups referenced in this section are functional. Other configurations may be necessary for actual testing due to equipment limitations and tolerances.

2.1 Receiver Sensitivity

2.1.1 Definition

The reference sensitivity level is defined for one receive antenna as the minimum mean power received at the antenna connector to attain 1% FER for the configurations specified in Table 1

2.1.2 Method of Measurement

The test shall be carried out for every band class and channel bandwidth (CBW) [1] supported by the sector using the relevant configuration as specified in Table 1.

1. Configure the sector under test and an access terminal simulator as shown in Figure 1.

1. Disable the AWGN generators (set their output powers to zero).

2. Configure the access network to use reference channel specified in the first column of Table 1 for the channel bandwidth being used for the test.

3. Fix the access network transmit power to the maximum supported for the configuration.

4. The power level should be fixed such that the access network reference sensitivity level is at the value specified in Table 2 for the channel bandwidth being used.

5. Measure the FER

Table 1: Encoder parameters for receiver sensitivity

Reference channel	(Channel Bandwidth = 5, 10 or 20 MHz)
Allocated Tiles	30
Guard Band (tiles per side)	1
Symbols per Tile	8
Modulation	QPSK
Packet format	0
Number of HARQ transmissions	1
Payload size (bits)	1666
Tones per Tile	16
Data channel CRC (bits)	24
Cyclic prefix (us)	13.02
Symbol duration (us)	120.44
Frame duration (us)	963.52
PHY layer throughput [kbps]	1729

Table 2: Access network reference sensitivity level

Channel bandwidth (MHz)	Access network reference sensitivity level (dBm)
5	[-102.2+x+y]
10	[-102.2+x+y]
20	[-102.2+x+y]
Note : x is the reference signal C/I requirement. x=-0.5dB for 1% FER and y=2.5 dB is the implementation loss	

2.1.3 Minimum Standard

The FER in all the tests shall not exceed 1% with 95% confidence

2.2 Receiver Dynamic Range

2.2.1 Definition

The dynamic range requirement of the MBWA system is specified as a measure of the capability of the receiver to receive a desired MBWA signal in the presence of an AWGN interfering signal of the same bandwidth as that of the desired signal in the reception frequency channel. The requirement is to attain a FER less than or equal to 1% for transmission configurations in Table 3.

3.4.2.2 Method of Measurement

The test shall be carried out for every band class and channel bandwidth (CBW) supported by the sector using the relevant configuration as specified in Table 3.

1. Configure the sector under test and an access terminal simulator as shown in Figure 1.
2. Configure the access network to use reference channel specified Table 3 for the channel bandwidth being used for the test.
3. Fix the access network transmit power to the maximum supported for the configuration.
4. Adjust the interfering signal's mean power to the level specified in Table 4.
5. Measure the FER

Table 3: Encoding parameters for receiver dynamic range test. The channel code is Turbo code R1/5

Reference channel	(Channel Bandwidth = 5, 10 or 20 MHz)
Allocated Tiles	30
Guard Band (tiles per side)	1
Symbols per Tile	8
Modulation	64QAM
Packet format	7
Number of HARQ transmissions	1
Payload size (bits)	9576
Subcarriers per Tile	16
Data channel CRC (bits)	24
Cyclic prefix (usec)	13.02
Symbol duration (us)	120.44
Frame duration (us)	963.52
Phy layer throughput [kbps]	9939

Table 4: Access network receive power level for dynamic range test

MBWA channel bandwidth (MHz)	Desired signal mean power [dBm]	Interfering signal mean power [dBm] /transmission BW	Type of interfering signal
5	[-86.2+x+y]	[-86.2]	AWGN
10	[-86.2+x+y]	[-83.2.]	AWGN
20	[-86.2+ x+y]	[-80.2]	AWGN
Note 1: The requirement shall be met in consecutive application of the configuration inTable 1 to groups of 30 tiles Note 2: x=14.5 for 1% FER assuming 1 receive antenna and y=2.5dB			

2.2.2 Minimum Standard

The FER in all the tests shall not exceed 1% with 95% confidence.

2.3 Intermodulation Spurious Response Attenuation

2.3.1 Definition

The intermodulation spurious response attenuation requirement of the MBWA system is specified as a measure of the capability of the receiver to receive a desired MBWA signal in the presence of interfering signals at a carefully chosen frequency offsets such that their third order inter-modulation product falls in the desired signal channel increasing the noise floor. The desired signal is allowed to desense by at most 6dB. .

3.4.3.2 Method of Measurement

The test shall be carried out for every band class and channel bandwidth (CBW) supported by the sector using the relevant configuration as specified in Table 5 and Table 6.

1. Configure the sector under test and an access terminal simulator as shown in Figure 3.
2. Configure the access network to use the reference channel configuration in Table 1 (receiver sensitivity).
3. Fix the access network transmit power to the maximum supported for the configuration.
4. Adjust the mean power of the interfering signals to the level specified in Table 5 and Table 6
5. For broadband intermodulation test, the power level should be fixed such that the access network receiver power is at the level specified in Table 5. For narrowband intermodulation test, the power level should be fixed such that the access network receiver power is at the level specified in Table 6.
6. Measure the FER.

Table 5: Access network broadband intermodulation performance requirement

MBWA channel bandwidth (MHz)	Configuration	Desired signal mean power [dBm]	Interfering signal mean power [dBm]	Interfering signal centre frequency offset to the channel edge of the desired carrier [MHz]	Type of interfering signal
5	See Table 1	[REFSENS + [6]dB]	[-52]	[7.5]	CW
			[-52]	[17.5]	5MHz MBWA signal
10	See Table 1	[REFSENS + [6]dB]	[-52]	[7.5]	CW
			[-52]	[17.7]	5MHz MBWA signal
20	See Table 1	[REFSENS + [6]dB]	[-52]	[7.5]	CW
			[-52]	[17.95]	5MHz MBWA signal

Table 6: Access network narrowband intermodulation performance requirement

MBWA channel bandwidth (MHz)	Configuration	Wanted signal mean power [dBm]	Interfering signal mean power [dBm]	Interfering signal offset to the channel edge of the desired carrier [kHz]	Type of interfering signal
5	See Table 1	[REFSENS + [6]dB]	[-52]	[384]	CW
			[-52]	[1040.8]	5 MHz MBWA signal, 1 Tile* (10th tile from center)
10	See Table 1	[REFSENS + [6]dB]	[-52]	[439.6]	CW
			[-52]	[1348]	5 MHz MBWA signal, 1 Tile* (8th tile from center)
20	See Table 1	[REFSENS + [6]dB]	[-52]	[474]	CW
			[-52]	[1655.2]	5MHz MBWA signal, 1 Tile* (6th tile from center)
Note*: Interfering signal consisting of one Tile positioned at the stated offset.					

2.3.2 Minimum Standard

The FER in all the tests shall not exceed 1% with 95% confidence.

2.4 Adjacent Channel Selectivity

2.4.1 Definition

ACS is defined by specifying a certain receiver performance (FER = 0.01) at a specified data rate, desired signal mean power and interfering signal mean power, where the interferer is a MBWA signal located on the adjacent channel. The following two signals specify the MBWA ACS requirement:

- A single Tile signal from an adjacent MBWA system with minimum centre frequency offset of the interfering signal to the channel edge of a victim system equal to 272.8 kHz as shown in Table 7.

- A wideband signal in an adjacent channel position. The wideband signal is a 5 MHz MBWA carrier, independent of the MBWA channel bandwidth with minimum centre frequency offset of the interfering signal to the band edge of a victim system equal to 2.5MHz as shown in Table 8.

2.4.2 Method of Measurement

The test shall be carried out for every band class and channel bandwidth (CBW) supported by the sector using the relevant configuration as specified in Table 7 and Table 8.

1. Configure the sector under test and an access terminal simulator as shown in Figure 2.
2. Configure the access network to use the reference channel configuration in Table 1 (receiver sensitivity).
3. Fix the access network transmit power to the maximum supported for the configuration.
4. Adjust the mean power of the interfering signals to the level specified in Table 7 and Table 8.
5. For narrowband adjacent channel selectivity test, the power level should be fixed such that the access network receiver power is at the level specified in Table 7. For wideband adjacent channel selectivity test, the power level should be fixed such that the access network receiver power is at the level specified in Table 8.
6. Measure the FER.

Table 7: MBWA AN ACS (Narrowband) requirement

MBWA channel bandwidth (MHz)	Reference measurement channel	Wanted signal mean power [dBm]	Interfering signal mean power [dBm]	Interfering Tile centre frequency offset to the channel edge of the wanted carrier [kHz]	Type of interfering signal
5	See Table 1	[REFSENS + [6]dB]	[-49]	[272.8+m*153.6, m=0, 14, 30]	5 MHz MBWA signal, 1 tile*
10	See Table 1	[REFSENS + [6]dB]	[-49]	[272.8+m*153.6, m=0, 14, 30]	5 MHz MBWA signal, 1 tile*
20	See Table 1	[REFSENS + [6]dB]	[-49]	[272.8+m*153.6, m=0, 14, 30]	5 MHz MBWA signal, 1 tile*
Note*: Interfering signal consisting of one Tile. The requirement applies to both upper and lower frequency edge of the MBWA channel. Add offset to the upper frequency edge and subtract offset from the lower frequency edge					

Table 8: MBWA AN ACS (wideband) requirement

MBWA channel bandwidth	Reference measurement channel	Desired signal mean power	Interfering signal mean power	Interfering signal centre frequency offset to the	Type of interfering signal

(MHz)		[dBm]	[dBm]	channel edge* of the wanted carrier [MHz]	
5	See Table 1	[REFSENS + [6]dB]	[-52]	[2.5]	5MHz MBWA signal
10	See Table 1	[REFSENS + [6]dB]	[-52]	[2.5]	5MHz MBWA signal
20	See Table 1	[REFSENS + [6]dB]	[-52]	[2.5]	5MHz MBWA signal
*The requirement applies to both upper and lower frequency edge of the MBWA channel. Add offset to the upper frequency edge and subtract offset from the lower frequency edge					

2.4.3 Minimum Standard

The FER in all the tests shall not exceed 1% with 95% confidence.

2.5 In-Channel Selectivity

2.5.1 Definition

The In-channel selectivity (ICS) requirement of the MBWA system is specified as a measure of the capability of the receiver to receive a desired MBWA signal (denoted as the victim) at its assigned Tile locations in the presence of another in-channel desired signal (denoted as the aggressor) received at adjacent Tile allocations which are received at a higher PSD.

Table 9 and Table 10 specify the tile allocations for the victim and aggressor signal as well as the received energy level for both. The victim signal uses QPSK modulation and the aggressor resembles a 64QAM received signal. The aggressor PSD is set at 25dB above the noise floor. The requirement is to have a selectivity of 25dB on the aggressor such that the noise it causes at the victim tiles is at the same level as the its own noise floor, i.e. the total noise floor on the victim tiles increases by 3dB or alternatively the aggressor causes 3dB desense.

2.5.2 Method of Measurement

The test shall be carried out for every band class and channel bandwidth (CBW) supported by the sector using the relevant configuration as specified in Table 9.

1. Configure the sector under test and an access terminal simulator (victim) and another access terminal simulator (aggressor) as shown in Figure 2.
2. Configure the access network to use reference channel in Table 9.

3. Fix the access network transmit power to the maximum supported for the configuration.
4. Fix the transmit power on the access terminal (aggressor) simulator and start the data packet transmission on the reverse link. The power level should be fixed such that the access network receiver power is at the level specified in Table 10 for the channel bandwidth being used.
5. Set up a connection between the access terminal (victim) and the access network
6. The power level should be fixed such that the access network receiver power is at the level specified in Table 10 for the channel bandwidth being used.
7. Measure the FER.

Table 9: Encoding Parameters for In-Channel Selectivity

Reference channel	A1	A2
Allocated Tiles for victim	16	32
Guard Band (tiles per side)	1	2 for Channel Bandwidth=10MHz; 4 for Channel Bandwidth=20MHz
Symbols per Tile	8	8
Modulation	QPSK	QPSK
Packet format	0	0
Number of HARQ transmissions	1	1
Payload size (bits)	877	2860
Cyclic prefix (usec)	13.02	13.02
Tones per Tile	16	16
Data channel CRC (bits)	24	24
Symbol duration (us)	120.44	120.44
Frame duration (us)	963.52	963.52
PHY layer throughput [kbps]	910	1820

Table 10: Victim/aggressor tiles allocations and received energy levels

MBWA Channel Bandwidth (MHz)	Reference measurement channel	Tiles victim signal	Tiles aggressor signal	Desired signal mean power [dBm]	Interfering signal mean power, (dBm)
5	A1 in **Table 9**	16	14	[-105 +x + y +3]	-80.6
10	A2 in **Table 9**	32	28	[-102 +x + y +3]	-77.6
20	A2 in **Table 9**	32	28	[-102 +x + y +3]	-77.6
Note: x=0.5dB and y=2.5dB					

2.5.3 Minimum Standard

The FER in all the tests shall not exceed 1% with 95% confidence.

2.6 Receiver Blocking Characteristics

2.6.1 Definition

The blocking performance requirement of the MBWA system is specified as a measure of the receiver ability to receive a desired signal at its assigned channel frequency in the presence of an unwanted interferer. Two different cases are specified: 1) In-band blocking using 5MHz MBWA signal as interference signal and 2) Out-of-band blocking with CW signal as interference signal on frequencies other than those “close-in” to the desired channel

2.6.2 Method of Measurement

The test shall be carried out for each channel bandwidth (CBW) supported by the sector using the configuration as specified in Table 1(receiver sensitivity).

1. Configure the sector under test and an access terminal simulator as shown in Figure 2.
2. Configure the access network to use the reference channel configuration in Table 1 (receiver sensitivity).
3. Fix the access network transmit power to the maximum supported for the configuration.
4. Adjust the mean power of the interfering signals to the level specified in Table 11 and Table 12. Table 12 shall be used for the frequency range of 1MHz to f3 and f4 to 12.750 GHz. The frequency ranges f3 and f4 are defined in Table 13.
5. Set up a connection between the access terminal and the access network and ensure that the configuration specified in step
6. Fix the transmit power on the access terminal (aggressor) simulator and start the data packet transmission on the reverse link. The power level should be fixed such that the access network receiver power is at the level specified in Table 11 and Table 12 for the channel bandwidth being used.
7. Measure the FER.

Table 11: MBWA Access Network in-band blocking requirements

MBWA Assigned Bandwidth (MHz)	Wanted signal mean power [dBm]	Interfering signal mean power [dBm]	Interfering signal minimum offset to the channel edge of the wanted carrier [MHz]	Type of interfering signal
5	[REFSENS + [3]dB]	[-43]	[7.5]	5MHz MBWA signal
10	[REFSENS + [3]dB]	[-43]	[7.5]	5MHz MBWA signal
20	[REFSENS + [3]dB]	[-43]	[7.5]	5MHz MBWA signal

Table 12: MBWA Access Network out of band blocking requirements

MBWA Assigned Bandwidth (MHz)	Wanted signal mean power [dBm]	Interfering signal mean power above access terminal mean power [dB]	Type of interfering signal
5	[REFSENS + [3]dB]	[+75]	CW carrier
10	[REFSENS + [3]dB]	[+75]	CW carrier
20	[REFSENS + [3]dB]	[+75]	CW carrier

Table 13: Frequency range definition for use in Table 12

f_3 [MHz]	f_4 [MHz]
20 below the left edge of the band	20 above the right edge of the band

2.6.3 Minimum Standard

The FER in all the tests shall not exceed 1% with 95% confidence. .

2.7 Limitations on Emissions

2.7.1 Definition

Conducted spurious emissions are spurious emissions generated or amplified in the sector equipment and appearing at the receiver RF input ports.

3.5.1.2 Method of Measurement

1. Connect a spectrum analyzer (or other suitable test equipment) to a receiver RF input port.
2. For each band class that the sector supports, configure the sector to operate in that band class and perform steps 3 through 5.
3. Disable all transmitter RF outputs.
4. Perform step 5 for all receiver input ports.
5. Sweep the spectrum analyzer over a frequency range from the lowest intermediate frequency or lowest oscillator frequency used in the receiver or 1 MHz, whichever is lower, to at least 2600 MHz for Band Classes [2] 0, 2, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 12, at least 3 GHz for Band Class 3 or at least 6 GHz for Band Classes 1, 4 and 8. For Band Class 6, sweep the spectrum analyzer over a frequency range from 30 MHz to at least 12.75 GHz and measure the spurious emissions levels.

2.7.2 Minimum Standard

The mean conducted spurious emission shall not exceed the levels in Table 14.

Table 14: General spurious emission minimum requirement

Band	Maximum level	Measurement Bandwidth
30MHz - 1 GHz	-57 dBm	100 kHz
1 GHz - 12.75 GHz	-47 dBm	1 MHz
Within access network Receive band	-80 dBm	30 kHz
1884.5 – 1919.6 MHz	-41dBm	300 kHz
NOTE: The frequency range between 2.5 $\times$ CBW_l below the first carrier frequency and 2.5$\times$ CBW above the last carrier frequency transmitted by the AN is excluded from the requirement. However, frequencies that are more than 10 MHz below the lowest frequency of the AN transmitter operating band or more than 10 MHz above the highest frequency of the AN transmitter operating band shall not be excluded from the requirement.		

Current region-specific radio regulation rules shall also apply.

For example,

[1] A Band Class 3 sector operating under Japan regional requirements shall limit conducted emissions to less than –54 dBm, measured in a 30 kHz resolution bandwidth at the sector RF input ports, for all other frequencies.

[2] A Band Class 6 sector operating under Japan regional requirements shall limit conducted emissions to less than -41 dBm, measured in a 300 kHz resolution bandwidth at the sector RF input ports, for frequencies within the PHS band from 1884.5 to 1919.6 MHz.

3 TRANSMITTER MINIMUM STANDARDS

3.1 Frequency Tolerance

3.1.1 Definition

The frequency tolerance is defined as the maximum allowed difference between the actual transmit carrier frequency and the specified transmit frequency assignment. This test shall apply to every band class that the sector supports.

3.1.2 Method of Measurement

Frequency shall be measured using appropriate test equipment with sufficient accuracy to ensure compliance with the minimum standard. Frequency should be measured as part of the error vector magnitude test of 3.2.1.

3.1.3 Minimum Standard

For all operating temperatures specified by the manufacturer, the average frequency difference between the actual transmit carrier frequency and specified transmit frequency assignment shall be less than $\pm 5 \times 10^{-8}$ of the frequency assignment (±0.05 ppm).

3.2 Modulation Requirements

3.2.1 Error Vector Magnitude

3.2.1.1 Definition

The error vector magnitude is measured by determining the root mean square error between the ideal constellation point and the actual one to be received after equalizing for some of the access network transmitter imperfections. This test is performed with a single carrier and single sector only. This test also evaluates the resulting spectral flatness that is a consequence for error vector magnitude being computed for equalized waveform. The equalized waveform may not capture any ripples or droop in the transmit waveform.

The test shall be carried out for every band class and channel bandwidth (CBW) supported by the sector

3.2.1.2 Method of Measurement

1. Configure the sector under test as shown in Figure 4.
2. Connect the error vector magnitude measuring equipment to the sector RF output port.
3. Configure the access network to use the tile assignment for a given maximum transmission bandwidth in Table 15.

4. Fix the access network transmit power to the maximum supported when testing for QPSK and 8-PSK, 5dB below maximum when testing for 16QAM and 10dB below maximum when testing for 64QAM.

5. Measure the error vector magnitude as follows:
   a. The transmitted signal is cable-connected to the receiver with one receive antenna. Denote the received samples by r
   b. After down conversion, the EVM analyzer determines the beginning of the cyclic prefix of the received signal. It computes the frequency offset for the given PHY frame n [1], $f_{o,n}$, and corrects for it by applying a phase ramp on each sample of r with a slope of $f_{o,n}$. Denote the resulted signal by y.
   c. The EVM analyzer then performs an FFT operation with an FFT window that centers the channel in the cyclic prefix. Consequently, the frequency domain tones are then corrected with a phase ramp of slope CP/2; denote the resulted samples by Z.
   d. The EVM analyzer estimates the complex channel response for every sample in the assignment. Channel estimation is done within every tile by first averaging the pilots in the tile then doing linear interpolation in time and frequency to get the channel response on the data tones. Denote the frequency domain channel estimate on a given tone by H.
   e. The EVM analyzer performs channel equalization to get samples $\hat{X} = \frac{Z}{H}$.
   f. The EVM analyzer computes the EVM metric as

$$EVM\left(\hat{X}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N_f}\sum_{k=1}^{N_p}\left(X_I(j,k) - \hat{X}_I(j,k)\right)^2 + \left(X_Q(j,k) - \hat{X}_Q(j,k)\right)^2}{\sum_{j=1}^{N_f}\sum_{k=1}^{N_p}\left(X_I(j,k)\right)^2 + \left(X_Q(j,k)\right)^2}}$$ where

a_I, a_Q are the real and imaginary parts of a, $\hat{X}$ is the frequency domain equalized sample by the EVM analyzer as explained above, X [2] is the frequency domain ideal transmitted constellation point by the AN, N_p is the number of modulation symbols in all assignment tiles in one frame and N_f is the total number of frames used for averaging EVM, i.e. $N_f = N_s \times N_{f,SF}$, N_s being the number of super frames and $N_{f,SF}$ is the number of frames in a super frame. This test shall run for $N_s = 1$ super frames. The number of frames used in each super frame, $N_{f,SF}$, shall be at least 3.

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[1] The EVM equalizer may also use an average estimate of the frequency offset or an estimate that is constant over a super frame

[2] It may not be possible for the EVM analyzer equipment to have the ideal transmitted constellation point. In this case, we can map $\hat{X}$ to the nearest constellation point from an Euclidean distance sense and denote the hard-decision constellation point by X. In this case, the EVM calculation is optimistic since there is a probability that hard decision is wrong so that the real constellation point is farther from the hard decision one, i.e. EVM calculated is smaller than actual.

6. Measure the spectral flatness factor defined as follows:
   1. From channel estimation we have the estimated frequency response H_i for tone i, $i = 1, 2, \cdots, M$, where M is the total Number of tones in an OFDM symbol
   2. Obtain the magnitude square $B_i = |H_i|^2$ for each tone and average it over multiple OFDM symbols to obtain $\overline{B}_i$, for $i = 1, 2, \cdots, M$
   3. Compute the spectral flatness metric $F = 10\log_{10}\left(B_{\max}/B_{\min}\right)$, where $B_{\max} = \max_{i=1,2,\cdots M} \overline{B}_i$, $B_{\min} = \min_{i=1,2,\cdots M} \overline{B}_i$.

Table 15: AN assignment used for EVM computation

Channel BW (MHz)	**5**	**10**	**20**
Nominal maximum Number of Tiles (N_T) for maximum transmission BW	30	60	120
Nominal maximum transmission BW (MHz)	4.61	9.22	18.44

4.2.2.3 Minimum Standard

The measured error vector magnitude at the transmit power specified shall be less than the values in Table 16.

Table 16: Error Vector Magnitude Minimum Limits as a Function of Modulation Type

AN Type	**Modulation Type**	**EVM (%)**	**C/N (dBc)**	**Transmit Power used-max transmit power (dB)**
Wide Area	QPSK	17.5	15.13	0
	8-PSK	12.5	18.06	0
	16QAM	9	20.91	-5
	64QAM	5	26.02	-10

The measured spectral flatness metric shall be less than 3 dB.

3.3 Limitations on Emissions

3.3.1 Conducted Spurious Emissions

3.3.1.1 Definition

The conducted spurious emissions are emissions at frequencies that are outside the assigned MBWA Channel, measured at the sector RF output port.

3.3.1.2 Method of Measurement

The test shall be carried out for every band class and channel bandwidth (CBW) supported by the sector.

1. Configure the sector under test and an access terminal as shown in Figure 1. The AWGN generators are not applicable in this test.
2. Connect a spectrum analyzer (or other suitable test equipment) to the sector RF output port, using an attenuator or directional coupler if necessary.
3. Fix the access network transmit power to the maximum supported for the configuration.
4. Measure the spurious emissions using appropriate measurement bandwidth.
5. For ACLR measurement, measure the in-band power and also the power in the first and second adjacent channels for the specified channel bandwidths. Compute the difference between the in-band power and the power in the adjacent channels to measure the ACLR.

3.3.1.3 Minimum Standard

In the sequel the following definitions are to be observed:

- Δf is the separation between the carrier edge frequency and the nominal -3dB point of the measuring filter closest to the carrier frequency
- Δf_{max} is the offset to the frequency 10 MHz outside the operating band edge minus half of the bandwidth of the measuring filter.

When transmitting in Band Classes less than 1GHz, the spurious emissions shall be less than the limits specified in Table 17. When transmitting in band class 0, the spurious emissions shall be less than the limits specified in Table 18. When transmitting in band classes greater than 1GHz, the spurious emissions shall be less than the limits specified in Table 19. When transmitting in Band Class 1 or 15, the additional spurious emissions shall be less than the limits specified in Table 20. The out-of-band spurious emissions shall be less than the limits specified in Table 21 and Table 22. The spurious emissions shall be less than the limits for the protection of the access network receiver as specified in Table 23.

The measured ACLR shall be equal to or more than the limits specified in Table 24.

Table 17: Band Classes less than 1GHz transmit Spurious Emission Limits

Frequency offset, Δ f, MHz			Emission Limit	Unit	RBW, kHz	Comments: Restrictions	Comments: Applicable range
0		5	-7 -7/5 * □f	dBm	100	all CBW ≥ 5 MHz	**f_c < 1 GHz**
5		10	-14	dBm	100	all CBW ≥ 5 MHz	**f_c < 1 GHz**
10	Δ	Δ f_{max}	-16	dBm	100	all CBW ≥ 5 MHz	**f_c < 1 GHz**

Table 18: Band Classe 0 Additional Transmitter Spurious Emission Limits

Frequency offset, Δ f, MHz			Emission Limit	Unit	RBW, kHz	Comments: Restrictions	Comments: Applicable range
0		1	-10	dBm	100	CBW= 5 MHz	**f_c < 1 GHz**
0		1	-13	dBm	100	CBW=10 MHz	**f_c < 1 GHz**
0		1	-16	dBm	100	CBW=20 MHz	**f_c < 1 GHz**
1		5	-13	dBm	100	all CBW ≥ 5 MHz	**f_c < 1 GHz**
5		10	-14	dBm	100	all CBW ≥ 5 MHz	**f_c < 1 GHz**
10	Δ	Δ f_{max}	-16	dBm	100	all CBW ≥ 5 MHz	**f_c < 1 GHz**

Table 19: Band Classes greater than 1GHz Transmitter Spurious Emission Limits

Frequency offset, Δ f, MHz			Emission Limit	Unit	RBW, kHz	Comments: Restrictions	Comments: Applicable range
0		5	-7 -7/5 * □f	dBm	100	all CBW ≥ 5 MHz	**f_c > 1 GHz**
5		10	-14	dBm	100	all CBW ≥ 5 MHz	**f_c > 1 GHz**
10	Δ	Δf_{max}	-15	dBm	1000	all CBW ≥ 5 MHz	**f_c > 1 GHz**

Table 20: Additional Band Class 1 and 15 Transmitter Spurious Emission Limits

Frequency offset, Δ f, MHz			Emission Limit	Unit	RBW, kHz	Comments: Restrictions	Comments: Applicable range
0		1	-10	dBm	100	CBW=5 MHz	**f_c > 1 GHz**
0		1	-13	dBm	100	CBW=10 MHz	**f_c > 1 GHz**
0		1	-16	dBm	100	CBW=20 MHz	**f_c > 1 GHz**
1		10	-13	dBm	1000	all CBW ≥ 5 MHz	**f_c > 1 GHz**
10	Δ	Δf_{max}	-15	dBm	1000	all CBW ≥ 5 MHz	**f_c > 1 GHz**

Table 21: Out of Band Spurious Emission Limits for Category A

Band	Maximum level	Measurement Bandwidth	Note
9kHz - 150kHz	-13 dBm	1 kHz	Note 1
150kHz - 30MHz		10 kHz	Note 1
30MHz - 1GHz		100 kHz	Note 1
1GHz - 12.75 GHz		1 MHz	Note 2
NOTE 1: Bandwidth as in ITU-R SM.329 [2] , s4.1 NOTE 2: Bandwidth as in ITU-R SM.329 [2] , s4.1. Upper frequency as in ITU-R SM.329 [2] , s2.5 table 1			

Table 22: Out of Band Spurious Emission Limits for Category B

Band	Maximum Level	Measurement Bandwidth	Note
9 kHz ↔ 150 kHz	-36 dBm	1 kHz	Note 1
150 kHz ↔ 30 MHz	-36 dBm	10 kHz	Note 1
30 MHz ↔ 1 GHz	-36 dBm	100 kHz	Note 1
1 GHz ↔ 12.75 GHz	-30 dBm	1 MHz	Note 2
NOTE 1: Bandwidth as in ITU-R SM.329 [2] , s4.1 NOTE 2: Bandwidth as in ITU-R SM.329 [2] , s4.1. Upper frequency as in ITU-R SM.329 [4] , s2.5 table 1			

Table 23: Wide Area Access Network Spurious Emission Limits for Protection of Access Network Receiver

Operating Bands	Access Network class	Maximum Level	Measurement Bandwidth
All	Wide Area	-96 dBm	100 kHz

<u>Current region-specific radio regulation rules shall also apply.</u>

Table 24: ACLR Limits

		ACLR limit for 1st and 2nd Adjacent channel relative to assigned channel frequency [dB]		
Channel BW (MHz)		**MBWA[1] 5.0 MHz**	**MBWA[1] 10 MHz**	**MBWA[1] 20 MHz**
5	ACLR 1	[45]	-	-
	ACLR 2	[45]	-	-
10	ACLR 1	-	[45]	-
	ACLR 2	-	[45]	-
20	ACLR 1	-	-	[45]
	ACLR 2	-	-	[45]
NOTES: [1] Measured on the maximum transmission BW on the 1st or 2nd adjacent channels				

3.3.2 Inter-Sector Transmitter Intermodulation

3.3.2.1 Definition

The inter-sector transmitter intermodulation occurs when an external signal source is introduced to the antenna connector of the sector. This test verifies that conducted spurious emissions are still met with the presence of the interfering source.

3.3.2.2 Method of Measurement

The test shall be carried out for every band class and the maximum bandwidth (denoted by B in the following steps) supported by the sector.

1. Connect the two sectors under test and two access terminal simulators as shown in Figure 5. Configure the setup so that Sector 2 total power is 30 dB less than the power of Sector 1. The frequency offset of the centre frequency of the interference signal shall be B/2 +2.5MHz and –B/2 -2.5MHz from the desired signal carrier centre frequency, but excluded are interference frequencies that are partially or completely outside of operating frequency band of the base station.
2. Connect a spectrum analyzer (or other suitable test equipment) to the sector RF output port, using an attenuator or directional coupler if necessary.
3. Fix the Sector 1 transmit power to the maximum supported for the configuration.
4. Set up a connection between the access terminal simulator 1 and sector 1 and access terminal simulator 2 and sector 2
5. Measure the spurious emissions for Sector 1.

3.3.2.3 Minimum Standard

The sector shall meet the conducted spurious emission requirements in Section 3.3.1.

3.3.3 Coexistence Requirements

3.3.3.1 Co-existence requirements for MBWA FDD

3.3.3.1.1 Definition

These requirements may be applied for the protection of access terminal and/or access network operating in other frequency bands in the same geographical area. The requirements may apply in geographic areas in which both MBWA FDD operating in some frequency band and a system operating in another frequency band than the MBWA operating band are deployed.

3.3.3.1.2 Minimum Requirements

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the limits of Table 25 for an access network where requirements for co-existence with the system listed in the first column apply.

Table 25: Access Network Spurious emissions limits for MBWA FDD Access Networks in geographic coverage area of systems operating in other frequency bands

System type operating in the same geographical area	Band for co-existence requirement	Maximum Level	Measurement Bandwidth	Note
GSM900	921 - 960 MHz	-57 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to MBWA AN operating in BC9
	876 - 915 MHz	-61 dBm	100 kHz	For the frequency range 880-915 MHz, this requirement does not apply to MBWA AN operating in BC9, since it is already covered by the requirement in Table 23
DCS1800	1805 - 1880 MHz	-47 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to MBWA AN operating in BC8
	1710 - 1785 MHz	-61 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to MBWA AN operating in BC8, since it is already covered by the requirement in Table 23.
PCS1900	1930 - 1990 MHz	-47 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to MBWA AN operating in frequency BC1
	1850 - 1910 MHz	-61 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to MBWA AN operating in frequency BC1, since it is already covered by the requirement in Table 23
GSM850	869 - 894 MHz	-57 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to MBWA AN operating in frequency BC0
	824 - 849 MHz	-61 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to MBWA AN operating in frequency BC0, since it is already covered by the requirement in Table 23
MBWA FDD BC6	2110 - 2170 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to MBWA AN operating in BC6,
	1920 - 1980 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to MBWA AN operating in BC6, since it is already covered by the requirement in Table 23
MBWA FDD BC1	1930 - 1990 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to MBWA AN operating in BC1
	1850 - 1910 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to MBWA AN operating in BC1, since it is already covered by the requirement in Table 23
MBWA FDD BC8	1805 - 1880 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to MBWA AN operating in BC8
	1710 - 1785 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to MBWA AN operating in BC8, since it is already covered by the requirement in Table 23

MBWA FDD BC15	2110 - 2155 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to MBWA AN operating in BC15
	1710 - 1755 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to MBWA AN operating in BC15, since it is already covered by the requirement in Table 23
MBWA FDD BC0	869 - 894 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to MBWA AN operating in BC0
	824 - 849 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to MBWA AN operating in BC0, since it is already covered by the requirement in Table 23
MBWA FDD BC13	2620 - 2690 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to MBWA AN operating in BC13,
	2500 – 2570 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to MBWA AN operating in BC13, since it is already covered by the requirement in Table 23
MBWA FDD BC9	925 - 960 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to MBWA AN operating in BC9.
	880 - 915 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to MBWA AN operating in BC9, since it is already covered by the requirement in Table 23

3.3.3.2 Co-existence with co-located base stations

3.3.3.2.1 Definition

These requirements may be applied for the protection of other access network receivers when GSM900, DCS1800, PCS1900, GSM850, FDD UTRA are co-located with a MBWA FDD access network.

3.3.3.2.2 Minimum Requirements

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the limits of Table 26 for a Wide Area (WA) access network where requirements for co-location with an access network type listed in the first column apply.

Table 26: Access Network Spurious emissions limits for Wide Area FDD AN co-located with another Access Netowrk

Type of co-located AN	Band for co-location requirement	Maximum Level	Measurement Bandwidth
Macro GSM900	876-915 MHz	-98 dBm	100 kHz
Macro DCS1800	1710 - 1785 MHz	-98 dBm	100 kHz
Macro PCS1900	1850 - 1910 MHz	-98 dBm	100 kHz
Macro GSM850	824 - 849 MHz	-98 dBm	100 kHz
WA MBWA FDD BC6	1920 - 1980 MHz	-96 dBm	100 kHz
WA MBWA FDD BC1	1850 - 1910 MHz	-96 dBm	100 kHz
WA MBWA FDD BC8	1710 - 1785 MHz	-96 dBm	100 kHz
WA MBWA FDD BC15	1710 - 1755 MHz	-96 dBm	100 kHz
WA MBWA FDD BC0	824 - 849 MHz	-96 dBm	100 kHz
WA MBWA FDD BC13	2500 - 2570 MHz	-96 dBm	100 KHz
WA MBWA FDD BC9	880 - 915 MHz	-96 dBm	100 KHz

3.3.3.3 Co-existence with PHS

3.3.3.3.1 Definition

This requirement may be applied for the protection of PHS in geographic areas in which both PHS and MBWA FDD are deployed. This requirement is also applicable at specified frequencies falling between 10 MHz below the lowest access network transmitter frequency and 10 MHz above the highest AN transmitter frequency of the operating band.

3.3.3.3.2 Minimum Requirements

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the limits shown in Table 27.

Table 27: FDD AN Spurious emissions limits for AN in geographic coverage area of PHS

Band	Maximum Level	Measurement Bandwidth
1884.5 - 1919.6 MHz	-41 dBm	300 kHz

4 FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAMS

Figure 1 through Figure 5 show the test setups used for access network testing. These are functional diagrams only. Actual test setups may differ provided the functionality remains the same.

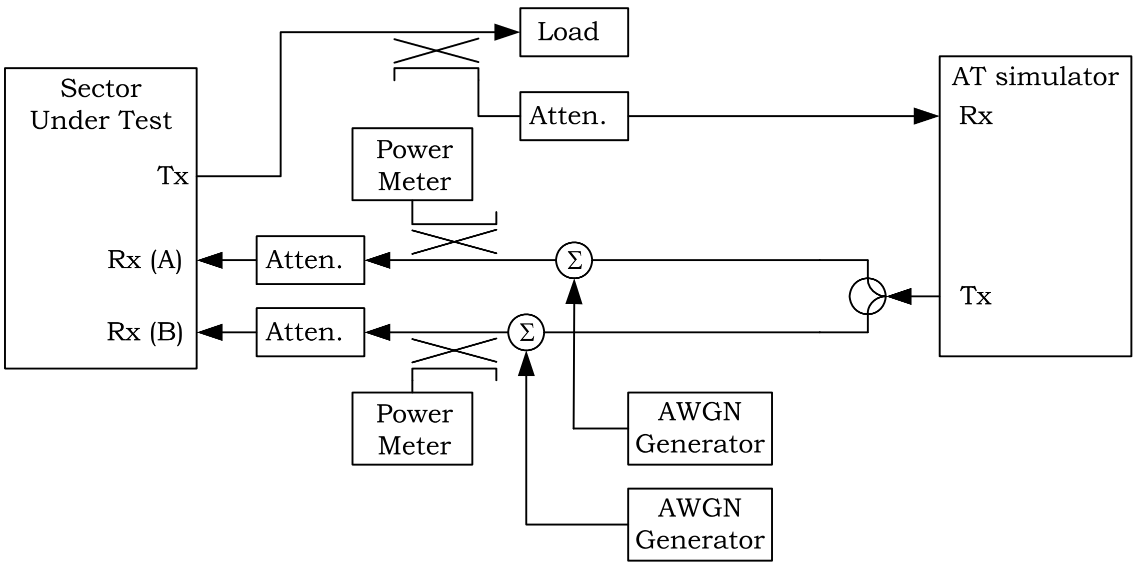

Figure 1: Functional Setup for one Access Network AWGN Demodulation Tests and Sensitivity Tests

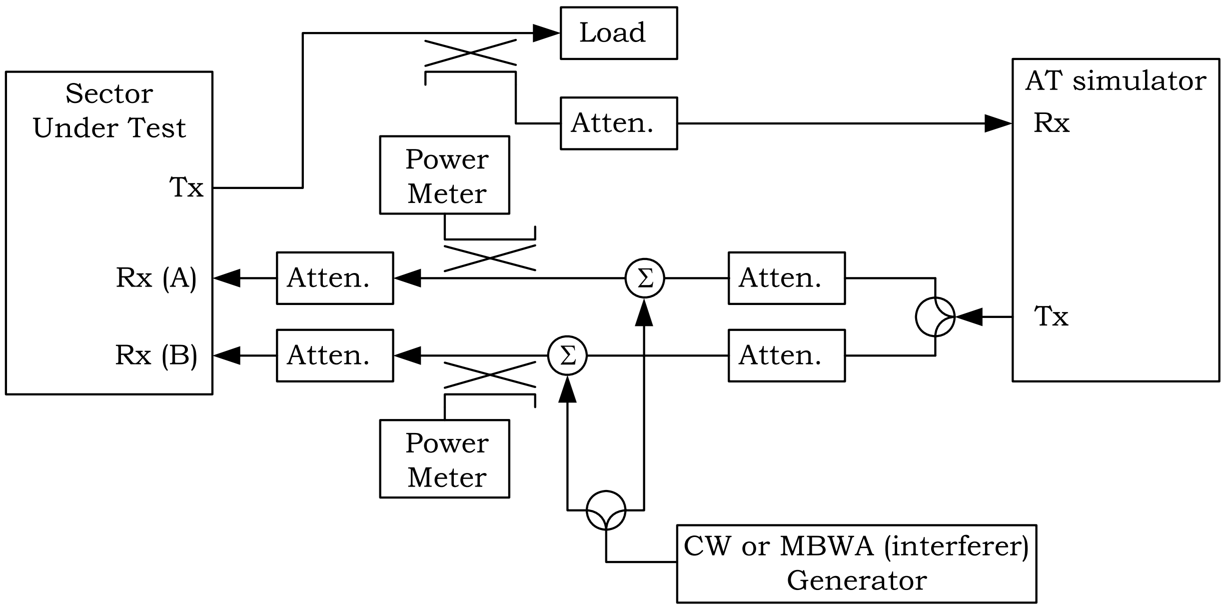

Figure 2: Functional Setup for Access Network Desensitization Tests

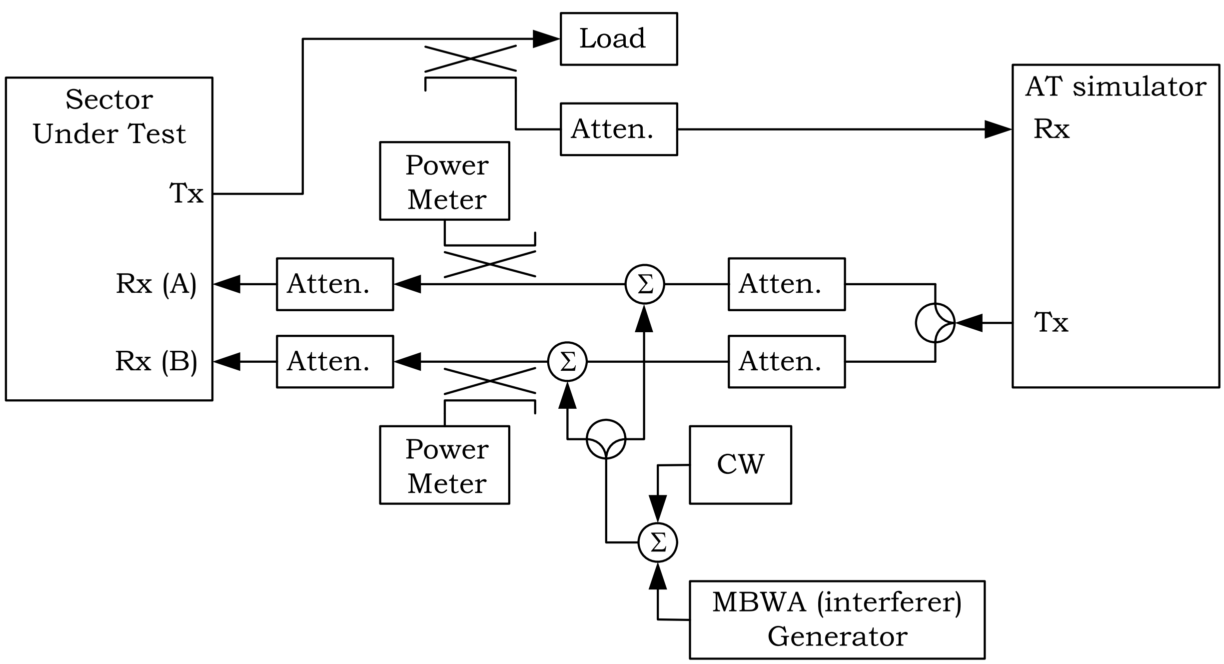

Figure 3: Functional Setup for Access Network Intermodulation Spurious Response Tests

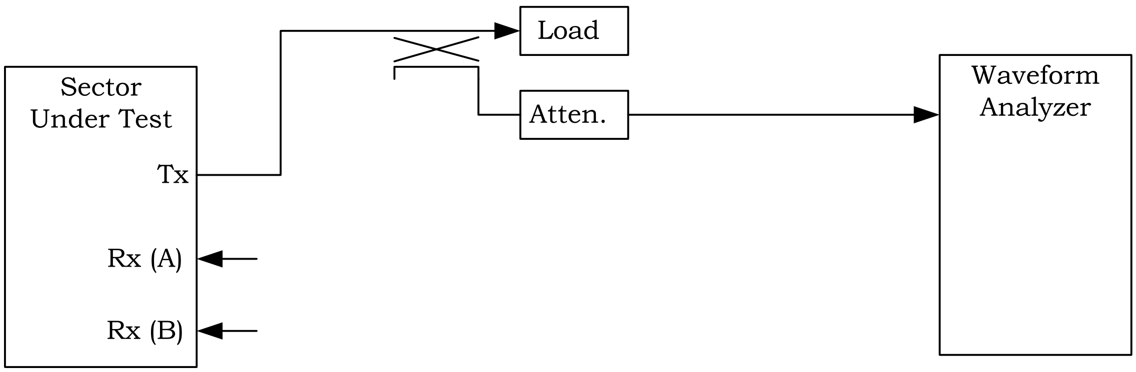

Figure 4: Functional Setup for Waveform Quality Test

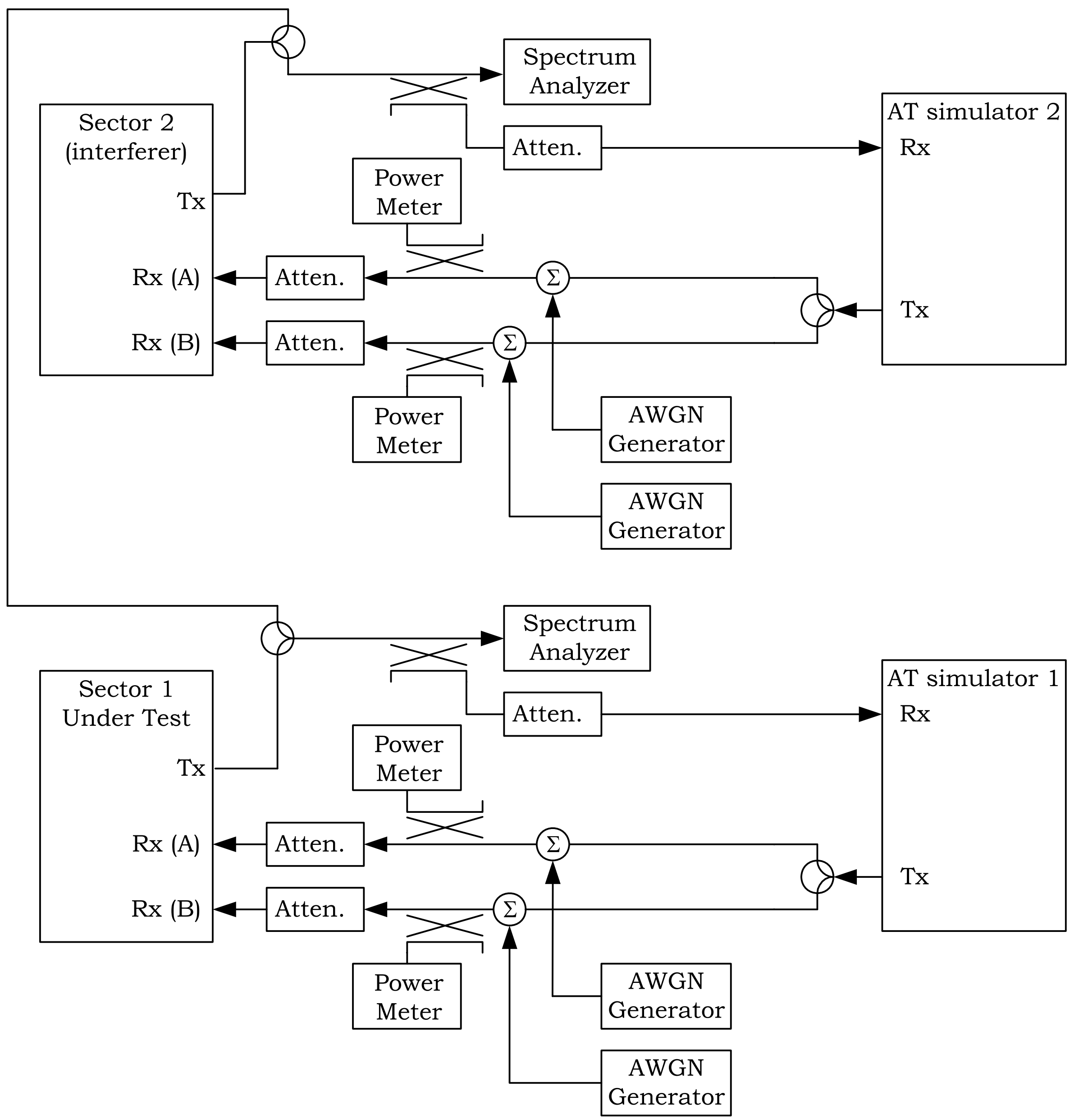

Figure 5: Functional Setup for Emissions Tests

5 REFERENCES

[1] “BW definitions”, 802.20 submission on 14th of July 2008

[2] “Band classes considered fro MBWA MPS”, 802.20 submission on 14th of July 2008