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Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+) (GSM); Radio transmission and reception (GSM 05.05 version 8.4.1 Release 1999)

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Foreword

This European Standard (Telecommunications series) has been produced by ETSI Technical Committee Special Mobile Group (SMG).

The present document defines the requirements for the transceiver of the digital mobile cellular and personal communication systems operating in the 900 MHz (P-GSM, E-GSM and R-GSM) and 1 800 MHz band (GSM 900 and DCS 1 800). It also includes specification information for mixed mode operation at 850 MHz and 1900 MHz. (MXM 850 and MXM 1900) 850 MHz and 1900 MHz mixed-mode is defined as a network that deploys both 30 kHz RF carriers and 200 kHz RF carriers in geographic regions where the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) regulations are applied.

The contents of the present document may be subject to continuing work within SMG and may change following formal SMG approval. Should SMG modify the contents of the present document it will then be re-submitted for formal approval procedures by ETSI with an identifying change of release date and an increase in version number as follows:

Version 8.x.y

where:

8 GSM Phase 2+ Release 1999.

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

y the third digit is incremented when editorial only changes have been incorporated in the specification.

National transposition dates	
Date of adoption of this EN:	29 September 2000
Date of latest announcement of this EN (doa):	31 December 2000
Date of latest publication of new National Standard or endorsement of this EN (dop/e):	30 June 2001
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1 Scope

The present document defines the requirements for the transceiver of the pan-European digital cellular telecommunications systems GSM.

Requirements are defined for two categories of parameters:

- those that are required to provide compatibility between the radio channels, connected either to separate or common antennas, that are used in the system. This category also includes parameters providing compatibility with existing systems in the same or adjacent frequency bands;
- those that define the transmission quality of the system.

This EN defines RF characteristics for the Mobile Station (MS) and Base Station System (BSS). The BSS will contain either Base Transceiver Stations (BTS) or microcell base transceiver stations (micro-BTS). The precise measurement methods are specified in GSM 11.10 and GSM 11.21.

Unless otherwise stated, the requirements defined in this EN apply to the full range of environmental conditions specified for the equipment (see annex D).

The requirements for a MS in a mixed-mode system, MXM 850 and MXM 1900, corresponds to the requirements for GSM 850 MS and PCS 1900 MS respectively.

In the present document some relaxation's are introduced for GSM 400 MSs, GSM 900 MSs and GSM 850 MSs which fulfil the following conditions:

- pertain to power class 4 or 5 (see subclause 4.1.1);
- not designed to be vehicle mounted (see GSM 02.06).

In the present document these Mobile Stations are referred to as "small MS".

NOTE: In this EN, a handheld which can be connected to a car kit is not considered to be vehicle mounted.

MSs may operate on more than one of the frequency bands specified in clause 2. These MSs, defined in GSM 02.06, are referred to as "Multi band MSs" in this EN. Multi band MSs shall meet all requirements for each of the bands supported. The relaxation on GSM 400 MSs, GSM 900 MSs and GSM 850 MSs for a "small MS" are also valid for a multi band MS if it complies with the definition of a small MS.

The RF characteristics of repeaters are defined in annex E of this EN. Annexes D and E are the only clauses of this EN applicable to repeaters. Annex E does not apply to the MS or BSS.

1.1 References

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

- References are either specific (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.) or non-specific.
- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.
- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies.
- A non-specific reference to an ETS shall also be taken to refer to later versions published as an EN with the same number.
- For this Release 1999 document, references to GSM documents are for Release 1999 versions (version 8.x.y).

[1] GSM 01.04: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Abbreviations and acronyms".

[2] GSM 02.06: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Types of Mobile Stations (MS)".

[3] GSM 03.64: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); General Packet Radio Service (GPRS); GPRS Radio Interface Stage 2".

[3a] GSM 03.71: "Digital cellular telecommunication system (Phase 2+); Location Services; Functional description – Stage 2".

[4] GSM 05.01: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Physical layer on the radio path General description".

[5] GSM 05.04: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Modulation".

[6] GSM 05.08: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Radio subsystem link control".

[7] GSM 05.10: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Radio subsystem synchronization".

[8] GSM 11.10: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Mobile Station (MS) conformity specification".

[9] GSM 11.11: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Specification of the Subscriber Identity Module - Mobile Equipment (SIM - ME) interface".

[10] ITU-T Recommendation O.153: "Basic parameters for the measurement of error performance at bit rates below the primary rate".

[11] ETS 300 019-1-3: "Equipment Engineering (EE); Environmental conditions and environmental tests for telecommunications equipment; Part 1-3: Classification of environmental conditions Stationary use at weather protected locations".

[12] ETS 300 019-1-4: "Equipment Engineering (EE); Environmental conditions and environmental tests for telecommunications equipment; Part 1-4: Classification of environmental conditions Stationary use at non-weather protected locations".

[13] GSM 04.14: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Individual equipment type requirements and interworking; Special conformance testing functions".

[14] FCC Title 47 CFR Part 24: “Personal Communication Services”, Subpart E “Broadband services”.

[15] GSM 03.52: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); GSM Cordless Telephony System (CTS); Lower layers of the CTS radio interface; Stage 2".

[16] ITU-T Recommendation O.151 (1992): "Error performance measuring equipment operating at the primary rate and above".

1.2 Abbreviations

Abbreviations used in the present document are listed in GSM 01.04.

2 Frequency bands and channel arrangement

i) GSM 450 Band:

- for GSM 450, the system is required to operate in the following band:
  - 450,4 MHz to 457,6 MHz: mobile transmit, base receive;
  - 460,4 MHz to 467,6 MHz base transmit, mobile receive.

ii) GSM 480 Band:

- for GSM 480, the system is required to operate in the following band:
  - 478,8 MHz to 486 MHz: mobile transmit, base receive;
  - 488,8 MHz to 496 MHz base transmit, mobile receive.

iii) GSM 850 Band:

- for GSM 850, the system is required to operate in the following band:
  - 824 MHz to 849 MHz: mobile transmit, base receive;
  - 869 MHz to 894 MHz: base transmit, mobile receive.

iv) Standard or primary GSM 900 Band, P-GSM:

- for Standard GSM 900 band, the system is required to operate in the following frequency band:
  - 890 MHz to 915 MHz: mobile transmit, base receive;
  - 935 MHz to 960 MHz: base transmit, mobile receive.

v) Extended GSM 900 Band, E-GSM (includes Standard GSM 900 band):

- for Extended GSM 900 band, the system is required to operate in the following frequency band:
  - 880 MHz to 915 MHz: mobile transmit, base receive;
  - 925 MHz to 960 MHz: base transmit, mobile receive.

vi) Railways GSM 900 Band, R-GSM (includes Standard and Extended GSM 900 Band);

- for Railways GSM 900 band, the system is required to operate in the following frequency band:
  - 876 MHz to 915 MHz: mobile transmit, base receive;
  - 921 MHz to 960 MHz: base transmit, mobile receive.

vii) DCS 1 800 Band:

- for DCS 1 800, the system is required to operate in the following band:
  - 1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz: mobile transmit, base receive;
  - 1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz: base transmit, mobile receive.

viii) PCS 1 900 Band:

- for PCS 1 900, the system is required to operate in the following band:
  - 1 850 MHz to 1 910 MHz: mobile transmit, base receive;
  - 1 930 MHz to 1 990 MHz base transmit, mobile receive.

NOTE 1: The term GSM 400 is used for any GSM system, which operates in any 400 MHz band.

NOTE 2: The term GSM 850 is used for any GSM system which operates in any 850 MHz band.

NOTE 3: The term GSM 900 is used for any GSM system, which operates in any 900 MHz band.

NOTE 4: The BTS may cover a complete band, or the BTS capabilities may be restricted to a subset only, depending on the operator needs.

Operators may implement networks which operates on a combination of the frequency bands above to support multi band mobile terminals which are defined in GSM 02.06.

The carrier spacing is 200 kHz.

The carrier frequency is designated by the absolute radio frequency channel number (ARFCN). If we call Fl(n) the frequency value of the carrier ARFCN n in the lower band, and Fu(n) the corresponding frequency value in the upper band, we have:

P-GSM 900	Fl(n) = 890 + 0.2*n	1 ≤ n ≤ 124	Fu(n) = Fl(n) + 45
E-GSM 900	Fl(n) = 890 + 0.2*n Fl(n) = 890 + 0.2*(n-1024)	0 ≤ n ≤ 124 975 ≤ n ≤ 1 023	Fu(n) = Fl(n) + 45
R-GSM 900	Fl(n) = 890 + 0.2*n Fl(n) = 890 + 0.2*(n-1024)	0 ≤ n ≤ 124 955 ≤ n ≤ 1023	Fu(n) = Fl(n) + 45
DCS 1 800	Fl(n) = 1710.2 + 0.2*(n-512)	512 ≤ n ≤ 885	Fu(n) = Fl(n) + 95
PCS 1 900	Fl(n) = 1850.2 + .2*(n-512)	512 ≤ n ≤ 810	Fu(n) = Fl(n) + 80
GSM 450	Fl(n) = 450.6 + 0.2*(n-259)	259 ≤ n ≤ 293	Fu(n) = Fl(n) + 10
GSM 480	Fl(n) = 479 + 0.2*(n-306)	306 ≤ n ≤ 340	Fu(n) = Fl(n) + 10
GSM 850	Fl(n) = 824.2 + 0.2*(n-128)	128 ≤ n ≤ 251	Fu(n) = Fl(n) + 45

Frequencies are in MHz.

3 Reference configuration

The reference configuration for the radio subsystem is described in GSM 05.01.

The micro-BTS is different from a normal BTS in two ways. Firstly, the range requirements are much reduced whilst the close proximity requirements are more stringent. Secondly, the micro-BTS is required to be small and cheap to allow external street deployment in large numbers. Because of these differences the micro-BTS needs a different set of RF parameters to be specified. Where the RF parameters are not different for the micro-BTS the normal BTS parameters shall apply.

The pico-BTS is an extension of the micro-BTS concept to the indoor environments. The very low delay spread, low speed, and small cell sizes give rise to a need for a different set of RF parameters to be specified.

4 Transmitter characteristics

Throughout this clause, unless otherwise stated, requirements are given in terms of power levels at the antenna connector of the equipment. For equipment with integral antenna only, a reference antenna with 0 dBi gain shall be assumed.

For GMSK modulation, the term output power refers to the measure of the power when averaged over the useful part of the burst (see annex B).

For 8-PSK modulation, the term output power refers to a measure that, with sufficient accuracy, is equivalent to the long term average of the power when taken over the useful part of the burst for random data.

The term peak hold refers to a measurement where the maximum is taken over a sufficient time that the level would not significantly increase if the holding time were longer.

4.1 Output power

4.1.1 Mobile Station

The MS maximum output power and lowest power control level shall be, according to its class, as defined in the following tables (see also GSM 02.06).

For GMSK modulation

Power class	GSM 400 & GSM 900 & GSM 850 Nominal Maximum output power	DCS 1 800 Nominal Maximum output power	PCS 1 900 Nominal Maximum output power	Tolerance (dB) for conditions	
				normal	extreme
1	- - - - - -	1 W (30 dBm)	1 W (30 dBm)	±2	±2,5
2	8 W (39 dBm)	0,25 W (24 dBm)	0,25 W (24 dBm)	±2	±2,5
3	5 W (37 dBm)	4 W (36 dBm)	2 W (33 dBm)	±2	±2,5
4	2 W (33 dBm)			±2	±2,5
5	0,8 W (29 dBm)			±2	±2,5

For 8-PSK modulation

Power class	GSM 400 and GSM 900 & GSM 850 Nominal Maximum output Power	GSM 400 and GSM 900 & GSM 850 Tolerance (dB) for conditions		DCS 1 800 Nominal Maximum output power	PCS 1 900 Nominal Maximum output power	DCS 1 800 & PCS 1 900 Tolerance (dB) for conditions	
		normal	extreme			normal	extreme
E1	33 dBm	±2	±2,5	30 dBm	30 dBm	±2	±2,5
E2	27 dBm	±3	±4	26 dBm	26 dBm	-4/+3	-4,5/+4
E3	23 dBm	±3	±4	22 dBm	22 dBm	±3	±4

Maximum output power for 8-PSK in any one band is always equal to or less than GMSK maximum output power for the same equipment in the same band.

A multi band MS has a combination of the power class in each band of operation from the table above. Any combination may be used.

The PCS 1 900, including its actual antenna gain, shall not exceed a maximum of 2 Watts (+33 dBm) EIRP per the applicable FCC rules for wideband PCS services [FCC Part 24, Subpart E, Section 24.232]. Power Class 3 is restricted to transportable or vehicular mounted units.

For GSM 850 MS, including its actual antenna gain, shall not exceed a maximum of 7 Watts (+38,5 dBm) ERP per the applicable FCC rules for public mobile services. [FCC Part 22, Subpart H, Section 22.913]

The different power control levels needed for adaptive power control (see GSM 05.08) shall have the nominal output power as defined in the table below, starting from the power control level for the lowest nominal output power up to the power control level for the maximum nominal output power corresponding to the class of the particular MS as defined in the table above. Whenever a power control level commands the MS to use a nominal output power equal to or greater than the maximum nominal output power for the power class of the MS, the nominal output power transmitted shall be the maximum nominal output power for the MS class, and the tolerance specified for that class (see table above) shall apply.

GSM 400 and GSM 900 and GSM 850

Power control level	Nominal Output power (dBm)	Tolerance (dB) for conditions	
		normal	extreme
0-2	39	±2	±2,5
3	37	±3	±4
4	35	±3	±4
5	33	±3	±4
6	31	±3	±4
7	29	±3	±4
8	27	±3	±4
9	25	±3	±4
10	23	±3	±4
11	21	±3	±4
12	19	±3	±4
13	17	±3	±4
14	15	±3	±4
15	13	±3	±4
16	11	±5	±6
17	9	±5	±6
18	7	±5	±6
19-31	5	±5	±6

DCS 1 800

Power control level	Nominal Output power (dBm)	Tolerance (dB) for conditions	
		normal	extreme
29	36	±2	±2,5
30	34	±3	±4
31	32	±3	±4
0	30	±3	±4
1	28	±3	±4
2	26	±3	±4
3	24	±3	±4
4	22	±3	±4
5	20	±3	±4
6	18	±3	±4
7	16	±3	±4
8	14	±3	±4
9	12	±4	±5
10	10	±4	±5
11	8	±4	±5
12	6	±4	±5
13	4	±4	±5
14	2	±5	±6
15-28	0	±5	±6

NOTE 1: For DCS 1 800, the power control levels 29, 30 and 31 are not used when transmitting the parameter MS_TXPWR_MAX_CCH on BCCH, for cross phase compatibility reasons. If levels greater than 30 dBm are required from the MS during a random access attempt, then these shall be decoded from parameters broadcast on the BCCH as described in GSM 05.08.

Furthermore, the difference in output power actually transmitted by the MS between two power control levels where the difference in nominal output power indicates an increase of 2 dB (taking into account the restrictions due to power class), shall be +2 ± 1,5 dB. Similarly, if the difference in output power actually transmitted by the MS between two power control levels where the difference in nominal output power indicates an decrease of 2 dB (taking into account the restrictions due to power class), shall be -2 ± 1,5 dB.

NOTE 2: A 2 dB nominal difference in output power can exist for non-adjacent power control levels e.g. power control levels 18 and 22 for GSM 400 and GSM 900; power control levels 31 and 0 for class 3 DCS 1 800 and power control levels 3 and 6 for class 4 GSM 400 and GSM 900.

A change from any power control level to any power control level may be required by the base transmitter. The maximum time to execute this change is specified in GSM 05.08.

PCS 1 900

Power Control Level	Output Power (dBm)	Tolerance (dB) for conditions	
		Normal	Extreme
22-29	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved
30	33	±2 dB	±2,5 dB
31	32	±2 dB	±2,5 dB
0	30	±3 dB[1]	±4 dB[1]
1	28	±3 dB	±4 dB
2	26	±3 dB	±4 dB
3	24	±3 dB[1]	±4 dB[1]
4	22	±3 dB	±4 dB
5	20	±3 dB	±4 dB
6	18	±3 dB	±4 dB
7	16	±3 dB	±4 dB
8	14	±3 dB	±4 dB
9	12	±4 dB	±5 dB
10	10	±4 dB	±5 dB
11	8	±4 dB	±5 dB
12	6	±4 dB	±5 dB
13	4	±4 dB	±5 dB
14	2	±5 dB	±6 dB
15	0	±5 dB	±6 dB
16-21	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved

NOTE: Tolerance for MS Power Classes 1 and 2 is ±2 dB normal and ±2,5 dB extreme at Power Control Levels 0 and 3 respectively.

The output power actually transmitted by the MS at each of the power control levels shall form a monotonic sequence, and the interval between power steps shall be 2 dB ± 1,5 dB except for the step between power control levels 30 and 31 where the interval is 1 dB ± 1 dB.

The MS transmitter may be commanded by the BTS to change from any power control level to any other power control level. The maximum time to execute this change is specified in GSM 05.08.

For CTS transmission, the nominal maximum output power of the MS shall be restricted to:

- 11 dBm (0,015 W) in GSM 900 i.e. power control level 16;
- 12 dBm (0,016 W) in DCS 1 800 i.e. power control level 9.