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Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS);**

LTE;

5G;

NR, E-UTRA, UTRA and GSM/EDGE;

Multi-Standard Radio (MSR) Base Station (BS)

Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC)

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ETSI

650 Route des Lucioles
F-06921 Sophia Antipolis Cedex - FRANCE

Tel.: +33 4 92 94 42 00 Fax: +33 4 93 65 47 16

Siret N° 348 623 562 00017 - APE 7112B
Association à but non lucratif enregistrée à la
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In the present document, modal verbs have the following meanings:

- shall** indicates a mandatory requirement to do something
- shall not** indicates an interdiction (prohibition) to do something

The constructions "shall" and "shall not" are confined to the context of normative provisions, and do not appear in Technical Reports.

The constructions "must" and "must not" are not used as substitutes for "shall" and "shall not". Their use is avoided insofar as possible, and they are not used in a normative context except in a direct citation from an external, referenced, non-3GPP document, or so as to maintain continuity of style when extending or modifying the provisions of such a referenced document.

- should** indicates a recommendation to do something
- should not** indicates a recommendation not to do something
- may** indicates permission to do something
- need not** indicates permission not to do something

The construction "may not" is ambiguous and is not used in normative elements. The unambiguous constructions "might not" or "shall not" are used instead, depending upon the meaning intended.

- can** indicates that something is possible
- cannot** indicates that something is impossible

The constructions "can" and "cannot" are not substitutes for "may" and "need not".

- will** indicates that something is certain or expected to happen as a result of action taken by an agency the behaviour of which is outside the scope of the present document
- will not** indicates that something is certain or expected not to happen as a result of action taken by an agency the behaviour of which is outside the scope of the present document
- might** indicates a likelihood that something will happen as a result of action taken by some agency the behaviour of which is outside the scope of the present document

might not indicates a likelihood that something will not happen as a result of action taken by some agency the behaviour of which is outside the scope of the present document

In addition:

is (or any other verb in the indicative mood) indicates a statement of fact

is not (or any other negative verb in the indicative mood) indicates a statement of fact

The constructions "is" and "is not" do not indicate requirements.

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1 Scope

The present document covers the assessment of NR, E-UTRA, UTRA, GSM/EDGE and NB-IoT Multi-Standard Radio (MSR) Base Stations and associated ancillary equipment in respect of Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC).

The present document specifies the applicable test conditions, performance assessment and performance criteria for NR, E-UTRA, UTRA, GSM/EDGE and NB-IoT Base Stations and associated ancillary equipment in one of the following categories:

- Multi-Standard Radio (MSR) Base Stations for NR, E-UTRA, UTRA and GSM/EDGE meeting the requirements of TS 37.104 [6], with conformance demonstrated by compliance to TS 37.141 [11].

NOTE: For NR, scope of this specification is limited to *BS type I-C*. For EMC requirements of the MSR BS for *BS type I-H* and *BS type I-O*, refer to TS 37.114 [39].

- *BS type I-C* for NR meeting the requirements of TS 38.104 [35], with conformance demonstrated by compliance to TS 38.141-1 [36]
- Base Stations for E-UTRA meeting the requirements of TS 36.104 [4], with conformance demonstrated by compliance to TS 36.141 [9].
- Base Stations for UTRA FDD meeting the requirements of TS 25.104 [2], with conformance demonstrated by compliance to TS 25.141 [7].
- Base Stations for UTRA TDD meeting the requirements of TS 25.105 [3], with conformance demonstrated by compliance to TS 25.142 [8].
- Base Stations for GSM/EDGE meeting the requirements of TS 45.005 [5], with conformance demonstrated by compliance to TS 51.021 [10].
- Base Stations for NB-IoT meeting the requirements of TS 36.104 [4], with conformance demonstrated by compliance to TS 36.141 [9].

In addition to MSR base stations, the present document covers other BS supporting more than one RAT.

Technical requirements related to the antenna port of Base Stations are not included in the present document. These are found in the relevant product standards [2-11, 35, 36].

The environment classification used in the present document refers to the residential, commercial, and light industrial environment classification used in IEC 61000-6-1 [12], IEC 61000-6-3 [13] and IEC 61000-6-8 [41].

The EMC requirements have been selected to ensure an adequate level of compatibility for apparatus at residential, commercial and light industrial environments. The levels, however, do not cover extreme cases which may occur in any location but with low probability of occurrence.

2 References

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

- References are either specific (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.) or non-specific.
- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.
- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies. In the case of a reference to a 3GPP document (including a GSM document), a non-specific reference implicitly refers to the latest version of that document *in the same Release as the present document*.

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

[2] 3GPP TS 25.104: "Base Station (BS) radio transmission and reception (FDD)".

- [3] 3GPP TS 25.105: "Base Station (BS) radio transmission and reception (TDD)".
- [4] 3GPP TS 36.104: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Base Station (BS) radio transmission and reception".
- [5] 3GPP TS 45.005: "Radio transmission and reception".
- [6] 3GPP TS 37.104: "NR, E-UTRA, UTRA and GSM/EDGE; Multi-Standard Radio (MSR) Base Station (BS) radio transmission and reception".
- [7] 3GPP TS 25.141: "Base Station (BS) conformance testing (FDD)".
- [8] 3GPP TS 25.142: "Base Station (BS) conformance testing (TDD)".
- [9] 3GPP TS 36.141: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Base Station (BS) conformance testing".
- [10] 3GPP TS 51.021: "Base Station System (BSS) equipment specification; Radio aspects".
- [11] 3GPP TS 37.141: "NR, E-UTRA, UTRA and GSM/EDGE; Multi-Standard Radio (MSR) Base Station (BS) conformance testing".
- [12] IEC 61000-6-1: 2005: "Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 6-1: Generic standards – Immunity for residential, commercial and light-industrial environments".
- [13] IEC 61000-6-3: 2020: "Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 6-3: Generic standards – Emission standard for equipment in residential environments".
- [14] IEC 60050-161: "International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) - Part 161: Electromagnetic compatibility".
- [15] ITU-R Recommendation SM.329: "Unwanted emissions in the spurious domain".
- [16] ITU-R Recommendation SM.1539-1 (2001): "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".
- [17] Void
- [18] Void
- [19] IEC 61000-3-2 (2004): "Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 3-2: Limits - Limits for harmonic current emissions (equipment input current ≤ 16 A)".
- [20] IEC 61000-3-12 (2005): "Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 3-12: Limits - Limits for harmonic current produced by equipment connected to public low-voltage system with input current >16 A and ≤ 75 A".
- [21] IEC 61000-3-3 (2002): "Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 3-3: Limits - Limitation of voltage fluctuations and flicker in low-voltage supply systems for equipment with rated current ≤ 16 A".
- [22] IEC 61000-3-11 (2000): "Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 3-11: Limits – Limitation of voltage fluctuations and flicker in low-voltage supply systems for equipment with rated current ≤ 75 A and subject to conditional connections".
- [23] IEC 61000-4-3: "Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-3: Testing and measurement techniques - Radiated, radio-frequency electromagnetic field immunity test".
- [24] IEC 61000-4-2: "Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-2: Testing and measurement techniques - Electrostatic discharge immunity test".
- [25] IEC 61000-4-4: "Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-4: Testing and measurement techniques - Electrical fast transient/burst immunity test".
- [26] IEC 61000-4-6: "Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-6: Testing and measurement techniques - Immunity to contacted disturbances, induced by radio frequency fields".

- [27] IEC 61000-4-11: "Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-11: Testing and measurement techniques - Voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations. Immunity tests".
- [28] IEC 61000-4-5: "Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-5: Testing and measurement techniques - Surge immunity test".
- [29] 3GPP TS 25.101: "User Equipment (UE) radio transmission and reception (FDD)".
- [30] 3GPP TS 25.102: "User Equipment (UE) radio transmission and reception (TDD)".
- [31] 3GPP TS 36.101: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); User Equipment (UE) radio transmission and reception".
- [32] 3GPP TS 45.008: "Radio subsystem link control".
- [33] 3GPP TS 51.010-1: " Mobile Station (MS) conformance specification; Part 1: Conformance specification".
- [34] CISPR 32: "Electromagnetic compatibility of multimedia equipment - Emission requirements".
- [35] 3GPP TS 38.104: "NR; Base Station (BS) radio transmission and reception".
- [36] 3GPP TS 38.141-1: "NR; Base Station (BS) conformance testing; Part 1: Conducted conformance testing".
- [37] 3GPP TS 38.141-2: "NR; Base Station (BS) conformance testing; Part 2: Radiated conformance testing".
- [38] 3GPP TS 38.101-4: "NR; User Equipment (UE) radio transmission and reception; Part 4: Performance requirements".
- [39] 3GPP TS 37.114: "Active Antenna System (AAS) Base Station (BS), Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC)".
- [40] IEC 61000-4-21: "Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) Part 4-21: Testing And Measurement Techniques Reverberation Chamber Test Methods".
- [41] IEC 61000-6-8: 2020: "Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 6-8: Generic standards - Emission standard for professional equipment in commercial and light-industrial locations".

3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

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

Ancillary equipment: Equipment (apparatus), used in connection with a receiver, transmitter or transceiver is considered as an ancillary equipment (apparatus) if:

- the equipment is intended for use in conjunction with a receiver, transmitter or transceiver 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 receiver, transmitter or transceiver; and
- the receiver, transmitter or transceiver 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).

antenna connector: connector at the conducted interface of the *BS type 1-C*

Band category: group of operating bands for which the same MSR scenarios apply

Base Station equipment: Radio and/or ancillary equipment intended for operation at a fixed location and powered directly or indirectly (e.g. via an AC/DC converter or power supply) by AC mains network, or an extended local DC mains network.

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

Base Station RF bandwidth edge: The frequency of one of the edges of the Base Station RF bandwidth.

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

Channel bandwidth: The RF bandwidth supporting a single E-UTRA RF carrier with the transmission bandwidth configured in the uplink or downlink of a cell. The channel bandwidth is measured in MHz and is used as a reference for transmitter and receiver RF requirements.

Continuous phenomena (continuous disturbance): Electromagnetic disturbance, the effects of which on a particular device or equipment cannot be resolved into a succession of distinct effects (IEC 60050-161 [14]).

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

Maximum Base Station RF bandwidth: The maximum RF bandwidth supported by a BS within an operating band.

Maximum throughput: The maximum achievable throughput for a reference measurement channel.

MB-MSR Base Station: MSR 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).

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).

NOTE: A Base Station where receiver or transmitter processes carriers of different RATs simultaneously, but not through common active RF components, is not an MSR BS according to the above definition. Such a BS is in the present specification referred to as "other BS supporting more than one RAT".

NB-IoT In-band operation: NB-IoT is operating in-band when it utilizes the resource block(s) within a normal E-UTRA carrier.

NB-IoT guard band operation: NB-IoT is operating in guard band when it utilizes the unused resource block(s) within an E-UTRA carrier's guard-band.

NB-IoT standalone operation: NB-IoT is operating standalone when it utilizes its own spectrum, for example the spectrum currently being used by GERAN systems as a replacement of one or more GSM carriers, as well as scattered spectrum for potential IoT deployment.

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

Radio equipment: Equipment which contains Radio digital unit and Radio unit.

Radio digital unit: Equipment which contains base band and functionality for controlling Radio unit.

Radio unit: Equipment which contains transmitter and/or receiver.

Port: A particular interface, of the specified equipment (apparatus), with the electromagnetic environment. 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).

Receiver exclusion band: The receiver exclusion band is the band of frequencies over which no tests of radiated immunity of a receiver are made. The exclusion band for receivers is expressed relative to the base station receive band.

Signal and control port: Port which carries information or control signals, excluding antenna ports.

Telecommunication port: Ports which are 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.

NOTE: *Telecommunication port* is called "wired network port" in CISPR 32 [34].

Throughput: The number of payload bits successfully received per second for a reference measurement channel in a specified reference condition.

Transient phenomena: Pertaining to or designating a phenomena or a quantity which varies between two consecutive steady states during a time interval short compared with the time-scale of interest (IEC 60050-161 [14]).

Transmitter exclusion band: The transmitter exclusion band is the band of frequencies over which no tests of radiated immunity of a transmitter are made. The exclusion band for transmitters is expressed relative to the carrier frequencies used (the carrier frequencies of the base stations activated transmitter(s)).

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

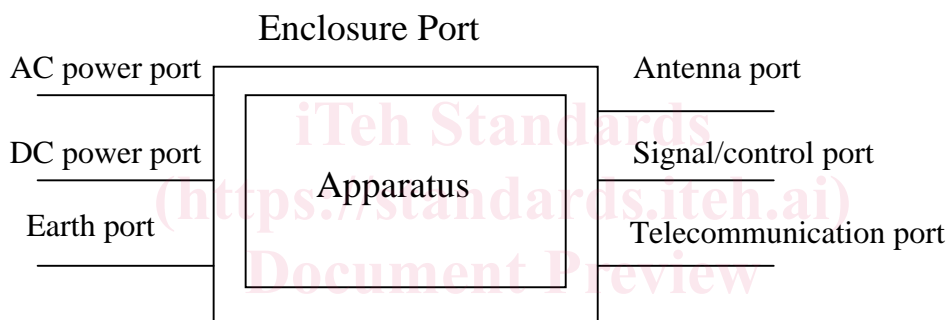


Figure 3.1-1: Examples of ports

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BS Equipment

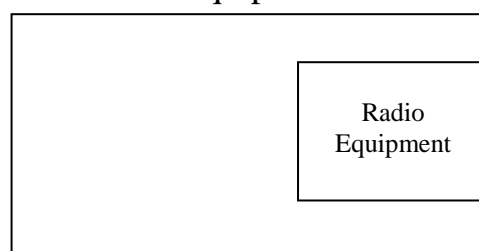


Figure 3.1-2: BS with single enclosure solution