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Candidate Harmonized European Standard (Telecommunications series)

**Electromagnetic compatibility
and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM);
Land Mobile service (RP 02);
Radio equipment using an integral antenna transmitting signals
to initiate a specific response in the receiver;
Part 2: Harmonized EN under article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive**



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Foreword

This Candidate Harmonized European Standard (Telecommunications series) has been produced by ETSI Technical Committee Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM).

The present document is part 2 of a multi-part standard covering Land Mobile service (RP 02); Radio equipment using an integral antenna transmitting signals to initiate a specific response in the receiver, as identified below:

Part 1: "Technical characteristics and methods of measurement";

Part 2: "Harmonized EN under article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive".

The present document has been produced by ETSI in response to a mandate from the European Commission issued under Council Directive 98/34/EC [6] laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations.

The present document is intended to become a Harmonized Standard, the reference of which will be published in the Official Journal of the European Communities referencing the Directive 1999/5/EC [1] of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 1999 on radio equipment and telecommunications terminal equipment and the mutual recognition of their conformity ("the R&TTE Directive").

National transposition dates	
Date of adoption of this EN:	10 November 2000
Date of latest announcement of this EN (doa):	28 February 2001
Date of latest publication of new National Standard or endorsement of this EN (dop/e):	31 August 2001
Date of withdrawal of any conflicting National Standard (dow):	31 August 2001

Introduction

The present document is part of a set of standards designed to fit in a modular structure to cover all radio and telecommunications terminal equipment under the R&TTE Directive [1].

Each standard is a module in the structure. The modular structure is shown in figure 1.

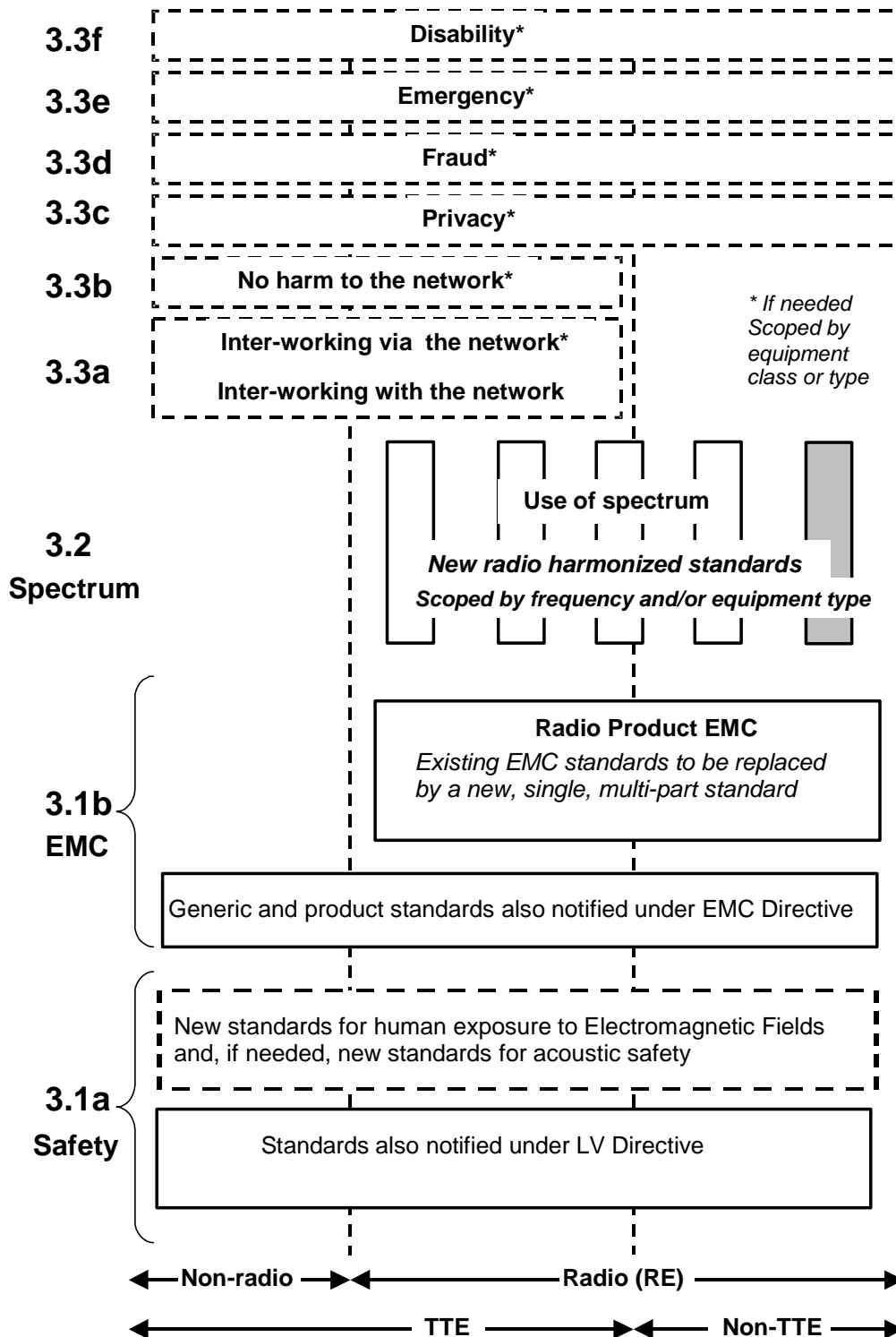


Figure 1: Modular structure for the various standards used under the R&TTE Directive

Explanation of figure 1:

The left hand edge of the figure 1 shows the different subclauses of Article 3 of the R&TTE Directive [1].

For article 3.3 various horizontal boxes are shown. Dotted lines indicate that at the time of publication of the present document essential requirements in these areas have to be adopted by the Commission. If such essential requirements are adopted, and as far and as long as they are applicable, they will justify individual standards whose scope is likely to be specified by function or interface type.

The vertical boxes show the standards under article 3.2 for the use of the radio spectrum by radio equipment.

For article 3.1b the diagram shows the new single multi-part product EMC standard for radio, and the existing collection of generic and product standards currently used under the EMC Directive [2]. The parts of the present document will become available in the second half of 2000, and the existing separate product EMC standards will be used until it is available (at the time of publication of the present document, the part relating to the equipment covered by the present document is part 5).

For article 3.1a the diagram shows the existing safety standards currently used under the LV Directive [3] and new standards covering human exposure to electromagnetic fields. New standards covering acoustic safety may also be required.

The bottom of the figure shows the relationship of the standards to radio equipment and telecommunications terminal equipment. A particular equipment may be radio equipment, telecommunications terminal equipment or both. A radio spectrum standard will apply if it is radio equipment. An article 3.3 standard will apply as well only if the relevant essential requirement under the R&TTE Directive [1] is adopted by the Commission and if the equipment in question is covered by the scope of the corresponding standard. Thus, depending on the nature of the equipment, the essential requirements under the R&TTE Directive [1] may be covered in a set of standards.

The modularity principle has been taken because it is expected that it would:

- minimize the number of standards needed (because equipment may, in fact, have multiple interfaces and functions it is not practicable to produce a single standard for each possible combination of functions that may occur in an equipment);
- provide scope for standards to be added under article 3.3 should the Commission take the necessary decisions without requiring alteration of standards that are already published;
- clarify and simplify the usage of Harmonized Standards as the relevant means of conformity assessment.

1 Scope

The present document applies to the following radio equipment types:

- constant envelope angle modulation systems for use in the land mobile service, using the available bandwidth, operating on radio frequencies between 30 MHz and 1 000 MHz, with channel separations of 12,5 kHz, 20 kHz and 25 kHz intended for non-speech transmissions.

It applies to non-speech and to the non-speech part of combined speech/non-speech equipment with integral antennas.

In the present document a non-speech radio equipment is defined as a radio equipment transmitting a signal to initiate a specific response in the receiver. The equipment comprises a transmitter and associated encoder and/or a receiver and associated decoder. The encoder and/or the decoder may be a separate piece of equipment, in which case compliance to the present document covers the combination of encoder and/or decoder and transmitter and/or receiver equipment.

The present document is intended to cover the provisions of Article 3.2, of Directive 1999/5/EC [1] (R&TTE Directive), which states that "... radio equipment shall be so constructed that it effectively uses the spectrum allocated to terrestrial/space radio communications and orbital resources so as to avoid harmful interference".

In addition to the present document, other ENs that specify technical requirements in respect of essential requirements under other parts of Article 3 of the R&TTE Directive [1] may apply to equipment within the scope of the present document.

NOTE: A list of such ENs is included on the web site <http://www.newapproach.org/>.

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.
- A non-specific reference to an ETS shall also be taken to refer to later versions published as an EN with the same number.

- [1] Directive 1999/5/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 1999 on radio equipment and telecommunications terminal equipment and the mutual recognition of their conformity (R&TTE Directive).
- [2] Council Directive of 3 May 1989 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to electromagnetic compatibility (89/336/EEC) (EMC Directive).
- [3] Council Directive of 19 February 1973 on the harmonization of the laws of Member States relating to electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits (73/23/EEC) (LV Directive).
- [4] ETSI EN 300 341-1 (V1.3.1) (2000): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Land Mobile Service (RP 02); Radio equipment using an integral antenna transmitting signals to initiate a specific response in the receiver; Part 1: Technical characteristics and methods of measurement".
- [5] ETSI ETR 028 (1994): "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Uncertainties in the measurement of mobile radio equipment characteristics".
- [6] Council Directive of 22 June 1998 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations (98/34/EC).

3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the terms and definitions in the R&TTE Directive [1], and EN 300 341-1 [4] apply.

3.2 Symbols

For the purposes of the present document, the symbols defined in EN 300 341-1 [4] apply.

3.3 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the abbreviations defined in EN 300 341-1 [4] apply.

In addition, the following abbreviations also apply:

EMC	Electro-Magnetic Compatibility
LV	Low Voltage
R&TTE	Radio and Telecommunications Terminal Equipment

4 Technical 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 determined by the environmental class of the equipment. The equipment shall comply with all the technical requirements of the present document at all times when operating within the boundary limits of the required operational environmental profile.

4.2 Technical requirements

4.2.1 Transmitter frequency error

4.2.1.1 Definition

The transmitter frequency error is defined in EN 300 341-1 [4], subclause 8.1.1.

4.2.1.2 Limit

The transmitter frequency error limit shall be as stated in EN 300 341-1 [4], subclause 5.1.1, table 1.

4.2.1.3 Method of measurement

The method of measurement as defined in EN 300 341-1 [4], subclause 8.1.2, shall be carried out.

4.2.2 Effective radiated power

4.2.2.1 Definition

The effective radiated power is defined in EN 300 341-1 [4], subclause 8.2.1.

4.2.2.2 Limit

The effective radiated power limit shall be as stated in EN 300 341-1 [4], subclause 5.1.2.

4.2.2.3 Method of measurement

The method of measurement as defined in EN 300 341-1 [4], subclause 8.2.2, shall be carried out.

4.2.3 Adjacent channel power

4.2.3.1 Definition

The adjacent channel power is defined in EN 300 341-1 [4], subclause 8.3.1.

4.2.3.2 Limit

The adjacent channel power limit shall be as stated in EN 300 341-1 [4], subclause 5.1.3.

4.2.3.3 Method of measurement

The method of measurement as defined in EN 300 341-1 [4], subclause 8.3.2, shall be carried out.

4.2.4 Transmitter radiated spurious emissions

4.2.4.1 Definition

The radiated spurious emissions is defined in EN 300 341-1 [4], subclause 8.4.1.

4.2.4.2 Limit

The radiated spurious emissions limit shall be as stated in EN 300 341-1 [4], subclause 5.1.4, table 2.

4.2.4.3 Method of measurement

The method of measurement as defined in EN 300 341-1 [4], subclause 8.4.2, shall be carried out.

4.2.5 Transient frequency behaviour of the transmitter

4.2.5.1 Definition

The transient frequency behaviour of the transmitter is defined in EN 300 341-1 [4], subclause 8.5.1.

4.2.5.2 Limit

The transient frequency behaviour of the transmitter limit shall be as stated in EN 300 341-1 [4], subclause 5.1.5, table 3.

4.2.5.3 Method of measurement

The method of measurement as defined in EN 300 341-1 [4], subclause 8.5.2, shall be carried out.

4.2.6 Average usable sensitivity (field strength, responses)

4.2.6.1 Definition

The average usable sensitivity (field strength, responses) is defined in EN 300 341-1 [4], subclause 9.1.1.

4.2.6.2 Limit

The average usable sensitivity (field strength, responses) limit shall be as stated in EN 300 341-1 [4], subclause 5.2.1, table 4(a) and table 4(b).

4.2.6.3 Method of measurement

The method of measurement as defined in EN 300 341-1 [4], subclause 9.1.3, shall be carried out.

4.2.7 Co-channel rejection

4.2.7.1 Definition

The co-channel rejection is defined in EN 300 341-1 [4], subclause 9.2.1.

4.2.7.2 Limit

The co-channel rejection limit shall be as stated in EN 300 341-1 [4], subclause 5.2.2.

4.2.7.3 Method of measurement

The method of measurement as defined in EN 300 341-1 [4], subclause 9.2.2, shall be carried out.

4.2.8 Adjacent channel selectivity

4.2.8.1 Definition

The adjacent channel selectivity is defined in EN 300 341-1 [4], subclause 9.3.1.

4.2.8.2 Limit

The adjacent channel selectivity limit shall be as stated in EN 300 341-1 [4], subclause 5.2.3, table 5.

4.2.8.3 Method of measurement

The method of measurement as defined in EN 300 341-1 [4], subclause 9.3.2, shall be carried out.

4.2.9 Spurious response rejection

4.2.9.1 Definition

The spurious response rejection is defined in EN 300 341-1 [4], subclause 9.4.1.

4.2.9.2 Limit

The spurious response rejection limit shall be as stated in EN 300 341-1 [4], subclause 5.2.4.

4.2.9.3 Method of measurement

Method of measurement as defined in subclause 9.4.5 shall be carried out.

4.2.10 Intermodulation response rejection

4.2.10.1 Definition

The intermodulation response rejection is defined in EN 300 341-1 [4], subclause 9.5.1.

4.2.10.2 Limit

The intermodulation response rejection limit shall be as stated in EN 300 341-1 [4], subclause 5.2.5.

4.2.10.3 Method of measurement

The method of measurement as defined in EN 300 341-1 [4], subclause 9.5.2, shall be carried out.

4.2.11 Blocking or desensitization

4.2.11.1 Definition

The blocking or desensitization is defined in EN 300 341-1 [4], subclause 9.6.1.

4.2.11.2 Limit

The blocking or desensitization limit shall be as stated in EN 300 341-1 [4], subclause 5.2.6.

4.2.11.3 Method of measurement

The method of measurement as defined in EN 300 341-1 [4], subclause 9.6.2, shall be carried out.

4.2.12 Receiver spurious radiations

4.2.12.1 Definition

The receiver spurious radiations are defined in EN 300 341-1 [4], subclause 9.7.1.

4.2.12.2 Limit

The receiver spurious radiations limit shall be as stated in EN 300 341-1 [4], subclause 5.2.7, table 6.

4.2.12.3 Method of measurement

The method of measurement as defined in EN 300 341-1 [4], subclause 9.7.2, shall be carried out.

5 Testing for compliance with technical requirements

5.1 Test conditions, power supply and ambient temperatures

Tests shall be made under normal test conditions, and also, where stated in EN 300 341-1 [4], under extreme test conditions.

The test conditions and procedures shall be as specified in EN 300 341-1 [4] subclauses 6.2, 6.3, 6.4 and 6.5.

5.2 Interpretation of the measurement results

The interpretation of the results recorded in a test report for the measurements described in the present document shall be as follows:

- the measured value related to the corresponding limit will be 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 shall be included in the test report;

- the value of the measurement uncertainty shall be, for each measurement, equal to or lower than the figures in table 1.

For the test methods, according to the present document, the measurement uncertainty figures shall be calculated in accordance with ETR 028 [5] and shall correspond to an expansion factor (coverage factor) $k = 1,96$ or $k = 2$ (which provide confidence levels of respectively 95 % and 95,45 % in the case where the distributions characterizing the actual measurement uncertainties are normal (Gaussian)).

Table 1 is based on such expansion factors.

The particular expansion factor used for the evaluation of the measurement uncertainty shall be stated.

Table 1: Absolute measurement uncertainties: maximum values

Parameter	Uncertainty
Radio Frequency	$\pm 1 \times 10^{-7}$
RF Power conducted (up to 160 W)	$\pm 0,75$ dB
Conducted RF Power variations using a test fixture	$\pm 0,75$ dB
Radiated RF power	± 6 dB
Adjacent channel power	± 5 dB
Average sensitivity (radiated)	± 3 dB
Two-signal measurement, valid up to 4 GHz (using a test fixture)	± 4 dB
Two-signal measurement using radiated fields (see note)	± 6 dB
Three-signal measurement (using a test fixture)	± 3 dB
Radiated emission of the transmitter, valid up to 4 GHz	± 6 dB
Radiated emission of receiver, valid up to 4 GHz	± 6 dB
Transmitter transient frequency (frequency difference)	± 250 Hz
Transmitter transient time	± 20 %
Values valid up to 1 GHz for the RF parameters unless otherwise stated.	
NOTE: For blocking and spurious response rejection measurements.	

5.3 Essential radio test suites

5.3.1 Transmitter frequency error

The tests specified in EN 300 341-1 [4], subclause 8.1.2 shall be carried out.

5.3.2 Effective radiated power

The tests specified in EN 300 341-1 [4], subclause 8.2.2 shall be carried out.

5.3.3 Adjacent channel power

The tests specified in EN 300 341-1 [4], subclause 8.3.2 shall be carried out.

5.3.4 Transmitter radiated spurious emissions

The tests specified in EN 300 341-1 [4] subclause 8.4.2 shall be carried out.

5.3.5 Transient frequency behaviour of the transmitter

The tests specified in EN 300 341-1 [4], subclause 8.5.2 shall be carried out

5.4 Other radio test suites

The following radio test suites will be used to assess the performance of equipment.

5.4.1 Average usable sensitivity (field strength, responses)

The test specified in EN 300 341-1 [4], subclauses 9.1.2 and 9.1.3 shall be carried out.

5.4.2 Co-channel rejection

The test specified in EN 300 341-1 [4], subclause 9.2.2 shall be carried out.

5.4.3 Adjacent channel selectivity

The test specified in EN 300 341-1 [4], subclause 9.3.2 shall be carried out.

5.4.4 Spurious response rejection

The test specified in EN 300 341-1 [4], subclauses 9.4.5 shall be carried out.

5.4.5 Intermodulation response rejection

The test specified in EN 300 341-1 [4], subclause 9.5.2 shall be carried out.

5.4.6 Blocking or desensitization

The test specified in EN 300 341-1 [4], subclause 9.6.2 shall be carried out.

5.4.7 Receiver spurious radiations

The test specified in EN 300 341-1 [4], subclause 9.7.2 shall be carried out.

History

Document history		
V1.1.1	July 2000	One-step Approval Procedure OAP 20001110: 2000-07-12 to 2000-11-10
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