



HARMONISED EUROPEAN STANDARD

**Short Range Devices;
Transport and Traffic Telematics (TTT);
Radar equipment operating in the 76 GHz to 77 GHz range;
Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements
of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU;
Part 3: Railway/Road Crossings obstacle detection
system applications**

Reference

DEN/ERM-TGSRR-73

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Foreword

This final draft Harmonised European Standard (EN) has been produced by ETSI Technical Committee Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM), and is now submitted for the Vote phase of the ETSI standards EN Approval Procedure.

The present document has been prepared under the Commission's standardisation request C(2015) 5376 final [i.5] to provide one voluntary means of conforming to the essential requirements of Directive 2014/53/EU on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of radio equipment and repealing Directive 1999/5/EC [i.2].

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

The present document is part 3 of a multi-part deliverable. Full details of the entire series can be found in part 1 [i.6].

Proposed national transposition dates	
Date of latest announcement of this EN (doa):	3 months after ETSI publication
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Date of withdrawal of any conflicting National Standard (dow):	18 months after doa

Modal verbs terminology

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

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Introduction

The present document, together with ETSI EN 303 396 [1], covers the assessment of certain types of equipment as defined herein.

1 Scope

The present document specifies technical characteristics and methods of measurements for the following types of equipment:

- radar equipment for obstacle detection applications in the frequency range from 76 GHz to 77 GHz at the road crossing of a railway track and references CEPT/ECC ERC Recommendation 70-03 [i.1] Annex 4;
- Short Range Devices (SRD) intended for the use at road crossing of a railway track.

It covers integrated transceivers and separate transmit/receive modules.

The present document does not necessarily include all the characteristics which may be required by a user, nor does it necessarily represent the optimum performance achievable.

In case of differences (for instance concerning special conditions, definitions, abbreviations) between the present document and ETSI EN 303 396 [1], the provisions of the present document take precedence.

These radio equipment types are capable of operating in all or part of the frequency bands given in table 1.

Table 1: Permitted range of operation [i.1]

Permitted range of operation	
Transmit	76 GHz to 77 GHz
Receive	76 GHz to 77 GHz

The present document covers the essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU [i.2] under the conditions identified in annex A.

2 References

2.1 Normative references

References are specific, identified by date of publication and/or edition number or version number. Only the cited version applies.

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

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

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

- [1] ETSI EN 303 396 (V1.1.1) (12-2016): " Short Range Devices; Measurement Techniques for automotive and surveillance radar equipment".

2.2 Informative references

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

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

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

- [i.1] CEPT/ERC Recommendation 70-03: "Relating to the use of Short Range Devices (SRD)".
- [i.2] Directive 2014/53/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of radio equipment and repealing Directive 1999/5/EC.
- [i.3] CEPT/ERC/REC 74-01: "Unwanted emissions in the spurious domain".
- [i.4] ETSI EG 203 336: "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Guide for the selection of technical parameters for the production of Harmonised Standards covering article 3.1(b) and article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU".
- [i.5] Commission Implementing Decision C(2015) 5376 final of 4.8.2015 on a standardisation request to the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardisation and to the European Telecommunications Standards Institute as regards radio equipment in support of Directive 2014/53/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.
- [i.6] ETSI EN 301 091-1: "Short Range Devices; Transport and Traffic Telematics (TTT); Radar equipment operating in the 76 GHz to 77 GHz range; Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU; Part 1: Ground based vehicular radar".

3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the terms and definitions given in ETSI EN 303 396 [1] and the following apply:

supervision area: intersection of the railway track(s) and road with an additional safety zone of 2 m

NOTE: The intersection is restricted by elements to halt/stop the road traffic (e.g. "signal, acoustic and/or barrier drive") and/or signs only to inform the traffic on the intersection.

3.2 Symbols

For the purposes of the present document, the symbols given in ETSI EN 303 396 [1] apply.

3.3 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the abbreviations given in ETSI EN 303 396 [1] apply.

4 Technical requirements specifications

4.1 Environmental conditions

The technical requirements of the present document apply under the environmental profile for operation of the equipment, which shall be declared by the manufacturer. The equipment shall comply with all the technical requirements of the present document which are identified as applicable in annex A at all times when operating within the boundary limits of the declared operational environmental profile. The normal and extreme test conditions are defined in clauses 4.4.3 and 4.4.4 of ETSI EN 303 396 [1].

4.2 General

4.2.1 Background information

In this clause general considerations for the testing of radar applications at road crossing of railway track applications in the frequency range from 76 GHz to 77 GHz are given. The tests covers integrated transceivers and separate transmit/receive modules.

All operating bandwidths of the equipment (see clause 4.3.1) shall be declared by the equipment manufacturer (see clauses 4.2 and 4.3 of ETSI EN 303 396 [1]).

Where equipment has more than one operating bandwidths, sufficient number of operating bandwidths shall be chosen for testing so as to encompass the lower and higher limits of the operating frequency and the minimum and maximum bandwidth.

The meaning of EUT with scanning/steerable antenna is that the EUT TX antenna pattern is electronically or mechanically adjustable.

4.2.2 Wanted performance criteria

The wanted performance criterion is that the EUT shall indicate the properties of a given target at a given distance. Since EUT considered here typically are tailored to specific applications, no single wanted performance criterion can be defined here.

Therefore:

- the relevant properties (e.g. presence, range, relative speed, azimuth angle) shall be declared by the manufacturer;
- the type and RCS of the target and the distance shall be declared by the manufacturer.

4.2.3 Fixed and scanning antennas

The provisions of ETSI EN 303 396 [1], clause 4.3.5 apply.

4.3 Transmitter Conformance Requirements

4.3.1 Operating Frequency Range

4.3.1.1 Applicability

This requirement shall apply to all EUT.

4.3.1.2 Description

The description in ETSI EN 303 396 [1], clause 6.2.2 applies.

4.3.1.3 Limits

The upper and lower limits of the operating frequency range shall meet the following conditions:

- $f_H \leq 77$ GHz.
- $f_L \geq 76$ GHz.

4.3.1.4 Conformance

The conformance test suite for operating frequency range shall be as defined in clause 6.3.2 of ETSI EN 303 396 [1].

Conformance shall be established under normal and extreme test conditions defined in clause 4.1.

The interpretation of the results for the measurements uncertainty shall be as given in ETSI EN 303 396 [1], clause 4.6.

4.3.2 Mean Power

4.3.2.1 Applicability

This requirement shall apply to all EUT.

4.3.2.2 Description

The description in ETSI EN 303 396 [1], clause 6.2.5 applies.

4.3.2.3 Limits

The mean power shall not be greater than the limits in table 2.

Table 2: Mean power [i.1]

	EUTs others than pulsed radar	Pulsed radar
mean power (e.i.r.p.)	50 dBm	23,5 dBm
NOTE: For the purposes of this measurement, the averaging time shall be not greater than 100 ms. If the result varies through the EUT cycle time the maximum value shall be taken as the result.		

For constant pattern scanning antennas measured with the scanning inhibited (clause 4.3.5 of ETSI EN 303 396 [1]), the mean power shall be calculated from the measured result P_{MEASURED} as shown in table 3.

Table 3: Mean power calculation (constant pattern scanning antenna)

	EUTs others than pulsed radar		Pulsed radar	
Illumination time t (see note 1)	t ≤ 100 ms	t > 100 ms	t ≤ 100 ms	t > 100 ms
mean power (e.i.r.p) (see note 2)	$P_{\text{MEASURED}} + 10 \log(D)$	P_{MEASURED}	$P_{\text{MEASURED}} + 10 \log(D)$	P_{MEASURED}
NOTE 1: t is the illumination time defined in ETSI EN 303 396 [1].				
NOTE 2: D is the antenna scan duty factor defined in ETSI EN 303 396 [1]. As D is smaller than 1 (i.e. 100 %), the log(D) value is negative and leads to a decrease in the result.				

4.3.2.4 Conformance

The conformance test suite for mean power shall be as defined in clause 6.3.4 of ETSI EN 303 396 [1].

Conformance shall be established under normal and extreme test conditions defined in clause 4.1.

The interpretation of the results for the measurements uncertainty shall be as given in ETSI EN 303 396 [1], clause 4.6.

4.3.3 Peak Power

4.3.3.1 Applicability

This requirement shall apply to all EUT.

4.3.3.2 Description

The description in ETSI EN 303 396 [1], clause 6.2.4 applies.

4.3.3.3 Limits

The peak power for EUT with fixed beam or scanning antenna shall not be greater than 55 dBm.

4.3.3.4 Conformance

The conformance test suite for peak power shall be as defined in clause 6.3.3 of ETSI EN 303 396 [1].

Conformance shall be established under normal and extreme test conditions defined in clause 4.1.

The interpretation of the results for the measurements uncertainty shall be as given in ETSI EN 303 396 [1], clause 4.6.

4.3.4 Unwanted emissions in the out-of-band domain

4.3.4.1 Applicability

This requirement shall apply to all EUT.

4.3.4.2 Description

The description in ETSI EN 303 396 [1], clause 6.2.11 applies.

4.3.4.3 Limits

The RMS mean power spectral density radiated in the calculated out-of-band domain (between F_1 to f_L and f_H to F_2 band) shall not be greater than the values given in table 4.

Table 4: Limits for out of band radiation [i.3]

Frequency [GHz]	RMS mean power spectral density [dBm/MHz]
$F_1 \leq f < f_L$	0
$f_H < f \leq F_2$	0

The values f_L and f_H are the results of the operating frequency range conformance test, see clause 4.3.1.4.

The values F_1 and F_2 are calculated as in ETSI EN 303 396 [1], clause 6.2.11.

Note that that the out-of-band domain may be larger or smaller than the maximum permitted range of operation.

4.3.4.4 Conformance

The conformance test suite for unwanted emissions in the out of band domain shall be as defined in clause 6.3.10 of ETSI EN 303 396 [1].

Conformance shall be established under normal test conditions defined in clause 4.1.

The interpretation of the results for the measurements uncertainty shall be as given in ETSI EN 303 396 [1], clause 4.6.

4.3.5 Unwanted emissions in the spurious domain

4.3.5.1 Applicability

This requirement shall apply to all EUT.

4.3.5.2 Description

The description in ETSI EN 303 396 [1], clause 6.2.11 applies.

4.3.5.3 Limits

The effective radiated power of any radiated spurious emission shall be not greater than the values given in table 5.

Table 5: Limits of radiated spurious emissions [i.3]

Frequency range (MHz)	Limit values for spurious radiation	Detector type
47 to 74	-54 dBm e.r.p.	Quasi-Peak
87,5 to 118	-54 dBm e.r.p.	Quasi-Peak
174 to 230	-54 dBm e.r.p.	Quasi-Peak
470 to 790	-54 dBm e.r.p.	Quasi-Peak
otherwise in band 30 to 1 000	-36 dBm e.r.p.	Quasi-Peak
f > 1 000 to 300 000 (see note)	-30 dBm e.i.r.p.	RMS
NOTE: Measurement is only required up to the 2 nd harmonic of the fundamental frequency (as defined in CEPT/ERC/REC 74-01 [i.3]). In this case, the upper frequency limit up to which measurements are performed is 154 GHz.		

4.3.5.4 Conformance

The conformance test suite for unwanted emissions in the spurious domain shall be as defined in clause 6.3.10 of ETSI EN 303 396 [1].

Conformance shall be established under normal test conditions defined in clause 4.1.

The interpretation of the results for the measurements uncertainty shall be as given in ETSI EN 303 396 [1], clause 4.6.

4.4 Receiver Conformance Requirements

4.4.1 Introduction

ETSI EG 203 336 [i.4] lists candidate technical parameters to be included in a Harmonised Standard aimed at providing a presumption of conformity of radio equipment with the essential requirements in articles 3.1(b) and 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU [i.2].

Essential requirements are high level objectives described in European Directives. The purpose of the Harmonised Standard is to translate those high level objectives into detailed technical specifications.

The present document applies to radar systems for which the "classical" receiver parameters are not necessarily relevant. Where applicable, suitable alternative technical requirements are included, see clause 4.4.3.

4.4.2 Receiver spurious emissions

4.4.2.1 Applicability

Receiver spurious emission testing shall apply for any mode other than transmit mode.

NOTE: Otherwise receiver spurious emissions are measured as part of the transmitter spurious emissions, see clause 4.3.5.

4.4.2.2 Description

The description in ETSI EN 303 396 [1], clause 6.2.12 applies.

4.4.2.3 Limits

The effective radiated power of any narrowband receiver spurious emission shall be not greater than the values given in table 6.

Table 6: Narrowband spurious emission limits for receivers [i.3]

Frequency range	Limit	Detector type
30 MHz to 1 GHz	-57 dBm (e.r.p.)	Quasi-Peak
above 1 GHz to 300 GHz (see note)	-47 dBm (e.i.r.p.)	RMS
NOTE: Measurement is only required up to the 2 nd harmonic of the fundamental frequency (as defined in CEPT/ERC/REC 74-01 [i.1]). In this case, the upper frequency limit up to which measurements are performed is 154 GHz.		

Wideband receiver spurious emissions shall be not greater than the values given in table 7.

Table 7: Wideband spurious emission limits for receivers [i.3]

Frequency range	Limit	Detector type
30 MHz to 1 GHz	-47 dBm/MHz (e.r.p.)	Quasi-Peak
above 1 GHz to 300 GHz (see note)	-37 dBm/MHz (e.i.r.p.)	RMS
NOTE: Measurement is only required up to the 2 nd harmonic of the fundamental frequency (as defined in CEPT/ERC/REC 74-01 [i.1]). In this case, the upper frequency limit up to which measurements are performed is 154 GHz.		

4.4.2.4 Conformance

The conformance test suite for unwanted receiver spurious emissions shall be as defined in clause 6.3.11 of ETSI EN 303 396 [1].

Conformance shall be established under normal test conditions defined in clause 4.1.

The interpretation of the results for the measurements uncertainty shall be as given in ETSI EN 303 396 [1], clause 4.6.

4.4.3 Receiver in-band, out-of-band and remote-band signals handling

4.4.3.1 Applicability

This requirement shall apply to all EUT.

4.4.3.2 Description

The description in ETSI EN 303 396 [1], clause 6.2.13 applies.

4.4.3.3 Limits

The EUT shall achieve the wanted performance criterion, see clause 4.2.2, in the presence of unwanted signals defined in table 8.

The unwanted signal transmitter shall be able to transmit continuous wave signals at specific frequencies, as described in table 8.

Table 8: Unwanted signal for 76 GHz to 77 GHz sensors

Frequency	In-band signal Centre frequency (f_c) of the EUT modulated signal (see clause 4.3.1)	OOB signal $f = f_c \pm F$	Remote-band signal $f = f_c \pm 10 \cdot F$
Signal level field strength at the EUT	55 mV/m	173 mV/m	173 mV/m
Equivalent EIRP at 10 m	10 dBm	20 dBm	20 dBm
F: permitted frequency bandwidth (1 GHz)			

4.4.3.4 Conformance

The conformance test suite for receiver in-band, out-of-band and remote-band signals handling shall be as defined in clause 6.3.12 of ETSI EN 303 396 [1].

Conformance shall be established under normal test conditions defined in clause 4.1.

The interpretation of the results for the measurements uncertainty shall be as given in ETSI EN 303 396 [1], clause 4.6.

4.4.4 Receiver sensitivity

Receiver sensitivity is not specified in the present document in order to allow manufacturers the freedom to tailor equipment to specific circumstances.

For instance, equipment covered by the present document may be intended to detect a target at maximum range or may be intended to discriminate features such as size, shape or velocity at shorter range. The level of minimum usable signal would be different in each case.

4.5 Other Requirements and Mitigation techniques

4.5.1 Installation requirements

4.5.1.1 Applicability

This requirement shall apply to all EUT.

4.5.1.2 Description

This clause includes requirements relating to the installation of the EUT at road crossing of railway track.

4.5.1.3 Requirements

The EUT shall be installed at a permanent fixed position at a road crossing of railway track:

- The EUT shall be installed at a permanent fixed position near the road crossing of railway track area to protect the supervision area (see figures B.1 and B.2).
- The installation height shall be minimum 0,3 metre and maximum 5 metres over ground.
- The EUT shall be orientated with the main beam to the supervision area in that cases that the requirements of clause 4.5.3 shall be applied.

4.5.1.4 Conformance

Conformance shall be conditional on the correct installation described in clause 4.5.1.3.

The supervision area and the installation/mounting instructions shall be made available by the manufacturer.

4.5.2 Operational requirements

4.5.2.1 Applicability

This requirement shall apply to all EUT.

4.5.2.2 Description

This clause includes requirements relating to the operation of the EUT at road crossing of a railway track.

4.5.2.3 Requirements

The EUT shall be operated as described in flow chart according to figure 1.

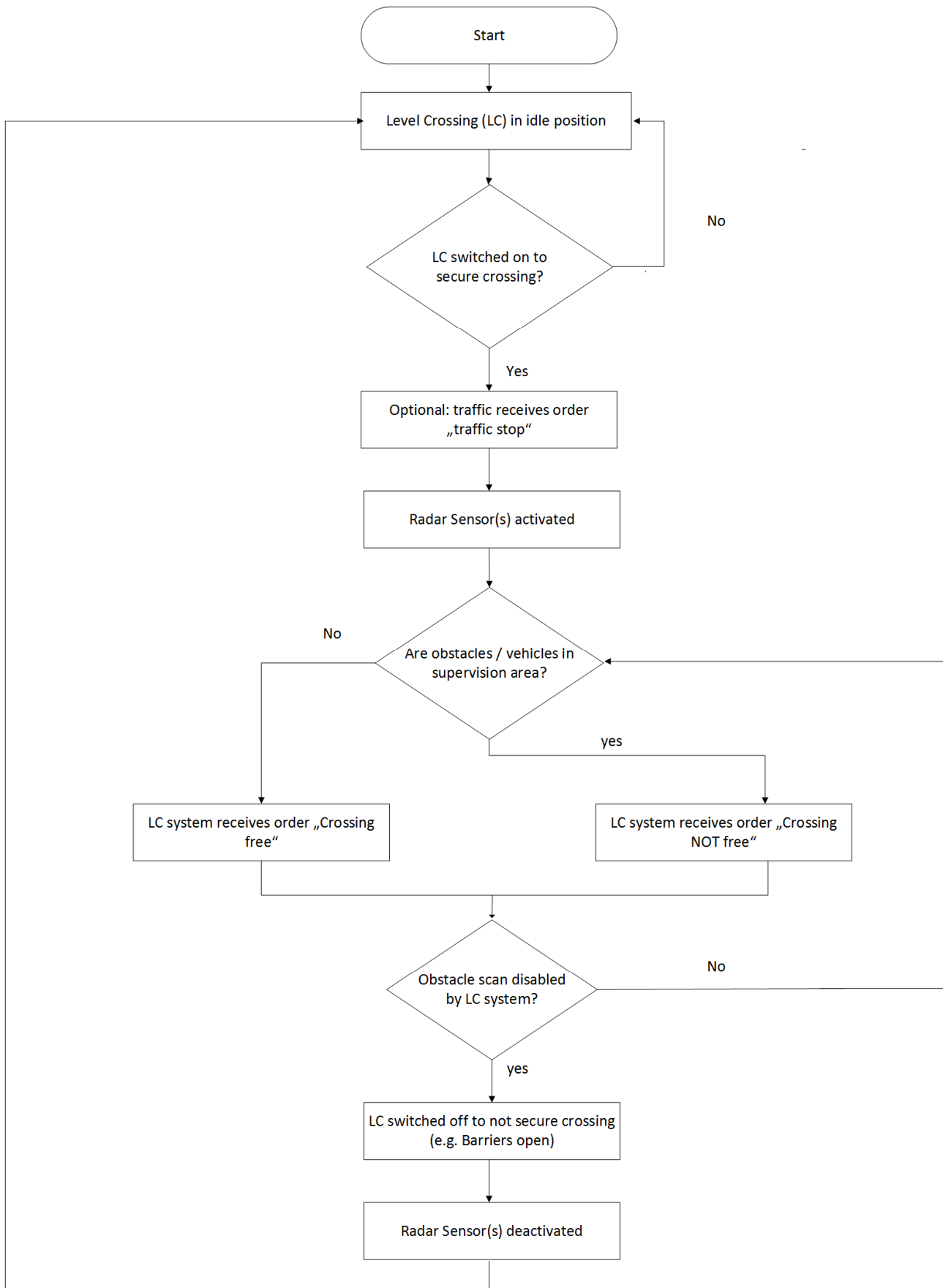


Figure 1: Flow chart - Obstacle/Vehicle detection for the supervision area at level crossings

4.5.2.4 Conformance

Conformance shall be conditional on the correct operation described in clause 4.5.2.3.

The operation instructions shall be made available by the manufacturer.

4.5.3 Emission limits of the installation

4.5.3.1 Applicability

This requirement shall apply to all EUT.

4.5.3.2 Description

This clause includes additional emission requirements relating to the installation of the EUT at road crossing of a railway track.

4.5.3.3 Requirements

The EUT shall be installed at a permanent fixed position at the road crossing of a railway track:

- Outside the supervision area (figures 2, B.1 and B.2), the mean radiated emission level of 0,5 W/m² shall not be exceeded.
- In directions outside the supervision area according to figures B.2, the mean radiated power of 30 dBm (e.i.r.p.) shall not be exceeded.

4.5.3.4 Conformance

Conformance shall be established in accordance with clause 7.2.

Conformance shall be established under normal test conditions defined in clause 4.1.

The interpretation of the results for the measurements uncertainty shall be as given in ETSI EN 303 396 [1], clause 4.6.

5 General considerations for performing the tests

The provisions of ETSI EN 303 396 [1], clause 4 shall apply except as varied herein.

6 Test setup and procedures

The provisions of ETSI EN 303 396 [1], clause 5 shall apply except as varied herein.

7 Conformance methods of measurement for transmitter and receiver

7.1 General

The provisions of ETSI EN 303 396 [1], clause 6 shall apply for clauses:

- 4.3.1 "Operating Frequency Range" as defined in ETSI EN 303 396 [1], clause 6.3.2.
- 4.3.2 "Mean Power" as defined in ETSI EN 303 396 [1], clause 6.3.

- 4.3.3 "Peak Power" as defined in ETSI EN 303 396 [1], clause 6.3.3.
- 4.3.4 "Unwanted emissions in the out-of-band domain" as defined in ETSI EN 303 396 [1], clause 6.3.10.
- 4.3.5 "Unwanted emissions in the spurious domain" as defined in ETSI EN 303 396 [1], clause 6.3.10.
- 4.4.2 "Receiver spurious emissions" as defined in ETSI EN 303 396 [1], clause 6.3.11.
- 4.4.3 "Receiver in-band, out-of-band and remote-band signals handling" as defined in ETSI EN 303 396 [1], clause 6.3.12.

Except as varied herein.

All measurement results shall be recorded in a test report, see clause 4.7 in ETSI EN 303 396 [1].

7.2 Conformance method for installation requirements

The emission level at a given position may be expressed in terms of Power Flux Density as illustrated in figure 2. Alternatively an equivalent method may be used. If an alternatively method will be used the method shall be reported inside the test report, see in ETSI EN 303 396 [1], clause 4.7.

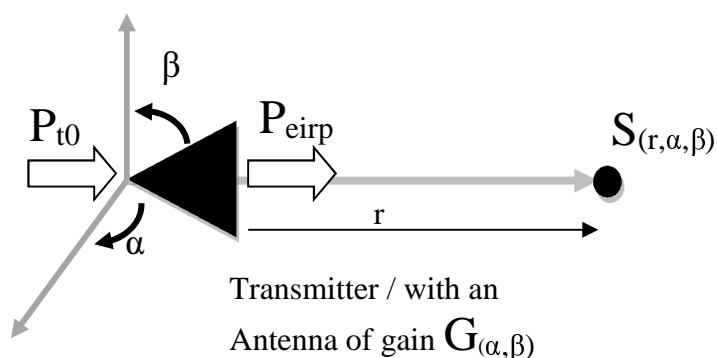


Figure 2: Power Flux Density at a spatial position

$$S_{(r,\alpha,\beta)} = \frac{P_{t0} * G_{(\alpha,\beta)}}{4 * r^2 * \pi}$$

or

$$S_{(r,\alpha,\beta)} = \frac{P_{e.i.r.p}(\alpha,\beta)}{4 * r^2 * \pi}$$

Where:

- S: Power Flux Density at position r, α , β
- P_{t0} : Power into transmitting antenna
- $P_{e.i.r.p}$: equivalent isotropic radiated power of the transmitter, in the direction α,β
- G: antenna gain of the sensor, in the direction α,β
- r: distance of point from the sensor [m]

In addition:

$$p_{e.i.r.p}(\alpha,\beta)[dBm] = 10 \log\left(\frac{P_{e.i.r.p}(\alpha,\beta)[W]}{1mW}\right)$$

For the measurement of the equivalent isotropic radiated power of the transmitter, in the direction α,β , the provisions as defined in clause 6.3.4 of ETSI EN 303 396 [1] shall apply.

All measurement and calculation results shall be recorded in a test report, see clause 4.7 in ETSI EN 303 396 [1].

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

The present document has been prepared under the Commission's standardisation request C(2015) 5376 final [i.5] to provide one voluntary means of conforming to the essential requirements of Directive 2014/53/EU on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of radio equipment and repealing Directive 1999/5/EC [i.2].

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

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

Harmonised Standard ETSI EN 301 091-3				
Requirement			Requirement Conditionality	
No	Description	Reference: Clause No	U/C	Condition
1	Operating Frequency Range	4.3.1	U	
2	Mean Power	4.3.2	U	
3	Peak Power	4.3.3	U	
4	Unwanted emissions in the out-of-band domain	4.3.4	U	
5	Unwanted emissions in the spurious domain	4.3.5	U	
6	Receiver spurious emissions	4.4.2	C	It applies for any mode other than transmit mode
7	Receiver in-band, out-of-band and remote-band signal handling	4.4.3	U	
8	Installation requirements	4.5.1	U	
9	Operational requirements	4.5.2	U	
10	Emission limits of the installation	4.5.3	U	

Key to columns:

Requirement:

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

Description A textual reference to the requirement.

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

Requirement Conditionality:

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

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

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

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

Annex B (normative): Supervision Area and Protection Zone

B.1 Definition of supervision area in the horizontal plane

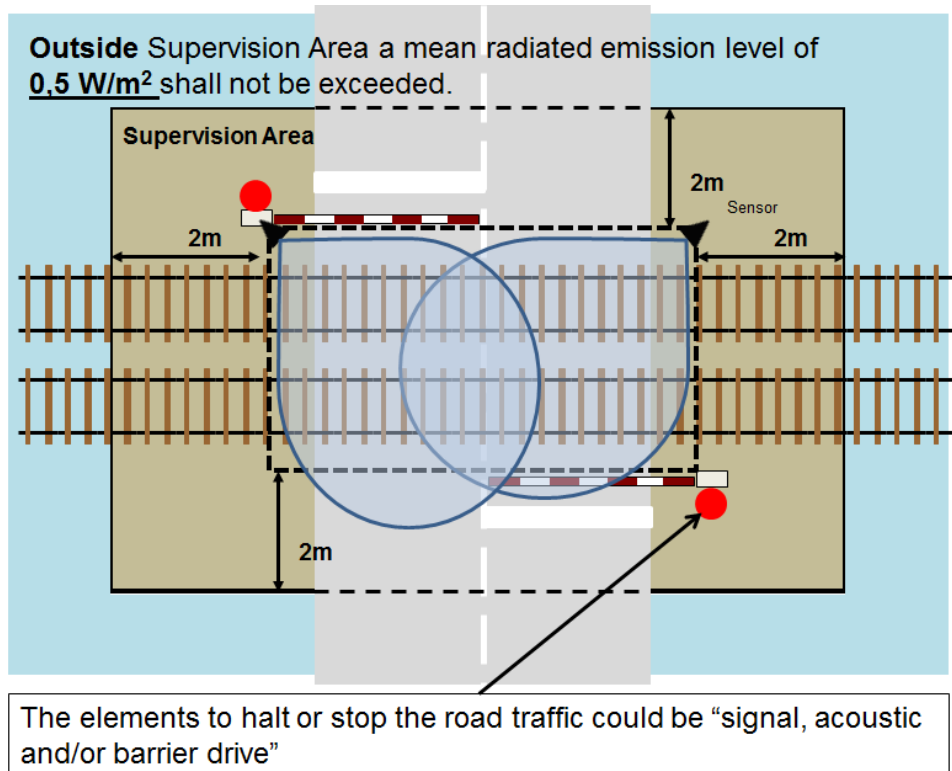


Figure B.1: Supervision area in the horizontal plane with the relevant emission levels

The signals to halt the road traffic may be visual, acoustic or physical barriers.

B.2 Protection zone in a vertical plane with the related emission levels

The power level limits of figure B.2 and clause 4.5.3 shall apply to each sensor of the installation individually.

The supervision area and the installation positions in the vertical plane of the sensors shall be defined by the manufacturer/installer, see figure B.2.

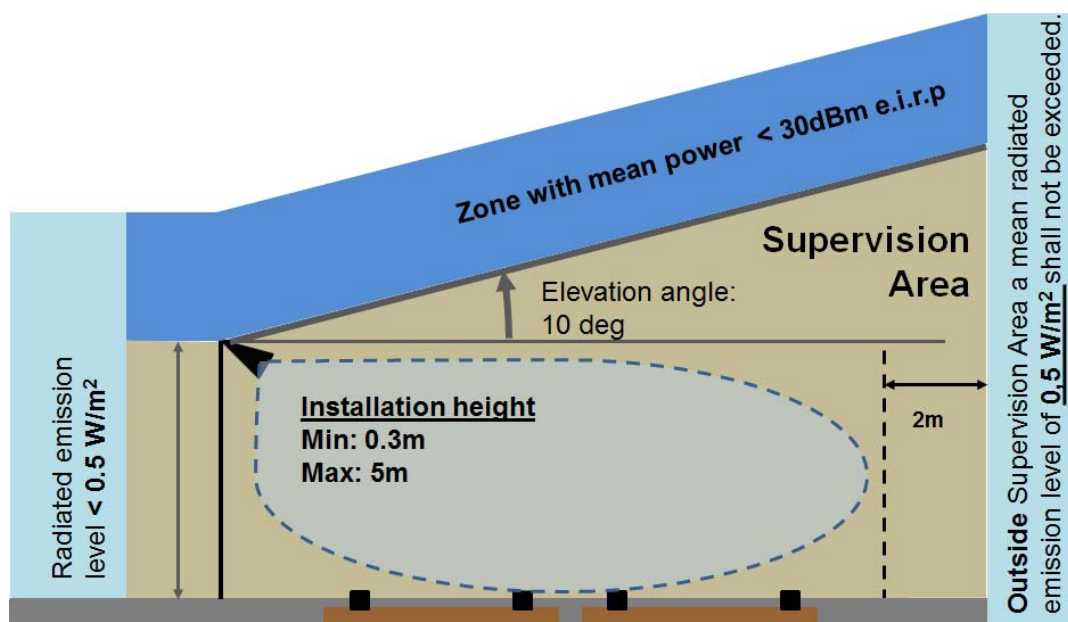


Figure B.2: Protection zone in a vertical plane with the related emission levels

Annex C (informative): Example: How to convert Power Flux Density (PFD) to e.i.r.p.

C.1 Description

This annex offers an example of the conversion from "power/unit area" (power flux density) to e.i.r.p. as required in clause 7.2.

C.2 Notes

- e.i.r.p. is the product of "power into the antenna" "multiplied by the "antenna gain". e.i.r.p. is the total power transmitted, assuming an isotropic radiation.
- Area of a sphere = πd^2 .
- e.i.r.p. is dependent on direction, except for an isotropic radiator.
- e.i.r.p. is a scalar, while PFD is a vector quantity with a direction in the direction of propagation.
- Along a given line of propagation, the e.i.r.p. of a radiator is a constant but the PFD depends on distance.

C.3 Calculation Example

As an example for calculation, the conversion of a PFD limit into an e.i.r.p. value is shown.

For a power flux density of 200 nW/cm² (measured at 3 m):

200 nW/cm² (at 3 m) = power measured in a 1 cm² area at 3 m distance.

e.i.r.p. = equivalent total radiated power over the whole area of a sphere.

e.i.r.p. = [power measured in a 1 cm² area at 3 m distance (W)] × [area of sphere at 3 m (in cm²)].

e.i.r.p. = [(200 × 10⁻⁹) × (π × 36 × 10⁴)] W.

e.i.r.p. = 226,19 mW.

Hence: = 200 nW/cm² (at 3 m) ≡ 23,54 dBm.

Annex D (informative): Change History

Version	Information about changes
1.1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• First version for compliance with Directive 2014/53/EU• The EN was split into a 3 part document (all parts harmonised)<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Part 1: ground based vehicle○ Part 2: fixed TTT applications○ Part 3: railway/road crossing (new)• Out-sourcing of standard measurement procedures into a separate ETSI EN 303 396• More detailed description of receiver spurious emission requirements• New requirement on receiver in-band, out-of-band and remote-band handling and method of measurement

History

Document history			
V1.1.0	June 2016	EN Approval Procedure	AP 20160913: 2016-06-15 to 2016-09-13
V1.1.1	December 2016	Vote	V 20170219: 2016-12-21 to 2017-02-20