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European Standard (Telecommunications series)

**Fixed Radio Systems;
Point-to-Multipoint Antennas;
Antennas for point-to-multipoint fixed radio systems
in the 11 GHz to 60 GHz band;
Part 2: 24 GHz to 30 GHz**



Reference

REN/TM-04145

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Foreword

This European Standard (Telecommunications series) has been produced by ETSI Technical Committee Transmission and Multiplexing (TM).

The present document is part 2 of a multi-part deliverable covering requirements for antennas in conjunction with multipoint (MP) systems necessary to facilitate frequency co-ordination between services in the frequency bands 11 GHz to 60 GHz, as identified below:

- Part 1: "General aspects";
- Part 2: "24 GHz to 30 GHz";**
- Part 3: "Multipoint Multimedia Wireless system in 40,5 GHz to 43,5 GHz";
- Part 4: "Multipoint Multimedia Wireless system in 30 GHz to 40,5 GHz".

The present document is organized in the following way. Part 1 gives general information about the scope, normative references, definitions, classification, normative and informative electrical and mechanical characteristics. Part 1 is the framework for further parts, where distinct values of normative characteristics for a given frequency sub-band are defined. Consequently, part 1 in combination with another part forms the EN for a given sub-band.

National transposition dates	
Date of adoption of this EN:	31 May 2002
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1 Scope

The present document specifies the essential electrical requirements for linear polarization, fixed beam antennas to be utilized with new Point-to-Multipoint (P-MP) systems EN 301 213-1 [1], including central station and terminal station applications, operating in frequency bands from 11 GHz to 60 GHz. These systems use various multiple access schemes. Electronically steerable antennas, and circularly polarized antennas are not considered in the present document.

The present document, taken together with EN 301 215-1 [1], specifies the requirements for systems operating in the frequency range 24 GHz to 30 GHz.

A regulatory authority may impose tighter requirements than the minimum values given in the present document, in order to maximize the use of the scarce spectrum resources.

For some high gain, point-to-multipoint requirements, antennas may be used having performance as per the appropriate point-to-point antenna standard. For these antennas, minimum requirements are given in EN 300 833 [2].

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 and/or edition number or version number) or non-specific.
- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.
- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies.

- [1] ETSI EN 301 213-1: "Fixed Radio Systems; Point-to-multipoint equipment; Point-to-multipoint digital radio systems in frequency bands in the range 24,25 GHz to 29,5 GHz using different access methods; Part 1: Basic parameters".
- [2] ETSI EN 300 833: "Fixed Radio Systems; Point-to-point Antennas; Antennas for point-to-point fixed radio systems operating in the frequency band 3 GHz to 60 GHz".
- [3] ETSI EN 301 215-1: "Fixed Radio Systems; Point to Multipoint Antennas; Antennas for point-to-multipoint fixed radio systems in the 11 GHz to 60 GHz band; Part 1: General aspects".

3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the definitions, symbols and abbreviations given in EN 301 215-1 [3] apply.

4 Electrical characteristics

4.1 Terminal station antennas

The RPEs and gain parameters apply for both horizontal and vertical linearly polarized antennas.

4.1.1 TS radiation pattern envelope

The co-polar and cross-polar radiation patterns for both azimuth and elevation, shall not exceed the RPE(s) defined in the following list:

- Class TS1: Table 1a, figure 1a.

The gain values defined are all relative to maximum, actual gain at the measurement frequency.

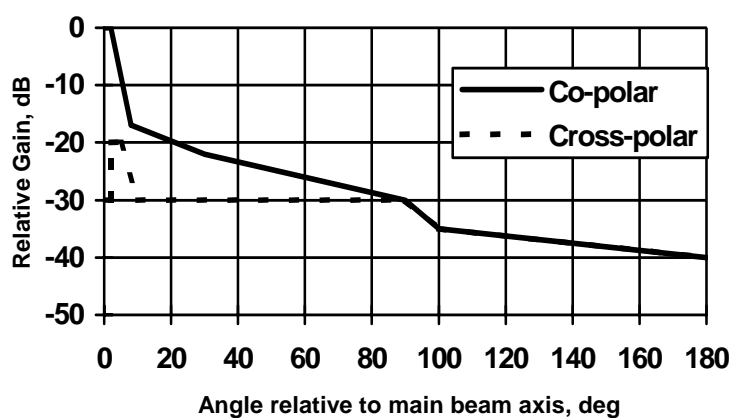


Figure 1a: Class TS1 terminal station antenna

Table 1a: Class TS1

Angle (degree)	Co-polar (dB)	Angle (degree)	Cross-polar (dB)
0	0	0	-30
2	0	2	-30
8	-17	2	-20
30	-22	5	-20
90	-30	10	-30
100	-35	90	-30
180	-40	100	-35
		180	-40

- Class TS2: Table 1b, figure 1b.

The gain values defined are all relative to maximum, actual gain at the measurement frequency.

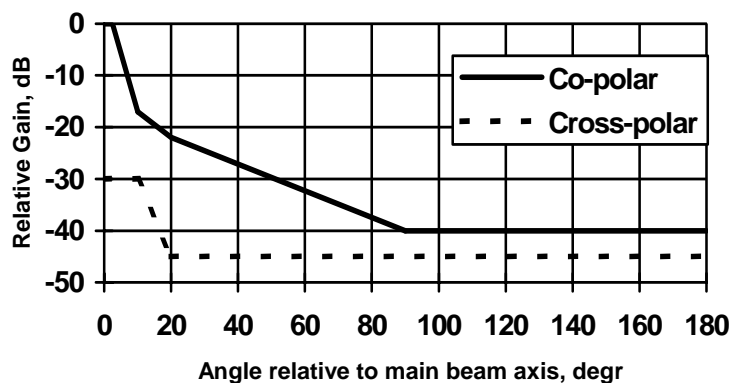


Figure 1b: Class TS2 terminal station antenna

Table 1b: Class TS2

Angle (degree)	Co-polar (dB)	Angle (degree)	Cross-polar (dB)
0	0	0	-30
2,5	0	10	-30
10	-17	20	-45
20	-22	180	-45
90	-40		
180	-40		

- Class TS3: Table 1c, figure 1c.

The gain values defined are all relative to maximum, actual gain at the measurement frequency.

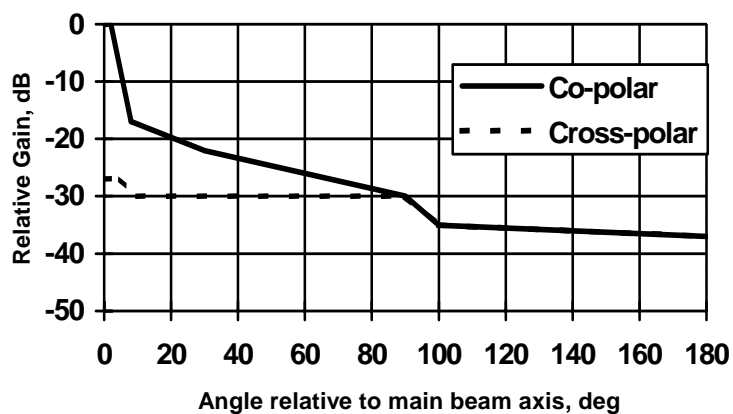


Figure 1c: Class TS3 terminal station antenna

Table 1c: Class TS3

Angle (degree)	Co-polar (dB)	Angle (degree)	Cross-polar (dB)
0	0	0	-27
2	0	5	-27
8	-17	10	-30
30	-22	90	-30
90	-30	100	-35
100	-35	180	-37
180	-37		

4.1.2 TS minimum antenna boresight gain

The minimum gain of the TS antenna, expressed relative to an isotropic radiator, shall be for:

- Gain Category 1: 22 dBi;
- Gain Category 2: 28 dBi.

4.2 Central station sectored antennas

4.2.1 CS azimuth radiation pattern envelopes, sectored

The Central Station azimuth templates for sectored (i.e. not omni) antennas are defined in the following list:

- Class CS1: Table 2, figure 2 for sector angles in the range 15° to 130°;
- Class CS2: Table 3, figure 3 for sector angles in the range 15° to 180°;
- Class CS3: Table 4, figure 4 for sector angles in the range 15° to 180°.

The templates shall apply for all frequencies in the 24 GHz to 30 GHz band. Both co-polar and cross-polar patterns are defined. The sector angle defined as 2α (EN 301 215-1 [3]) shall be declared by the supplier. The gain values defined are all relative to the maximum gain in the declared sector angle.

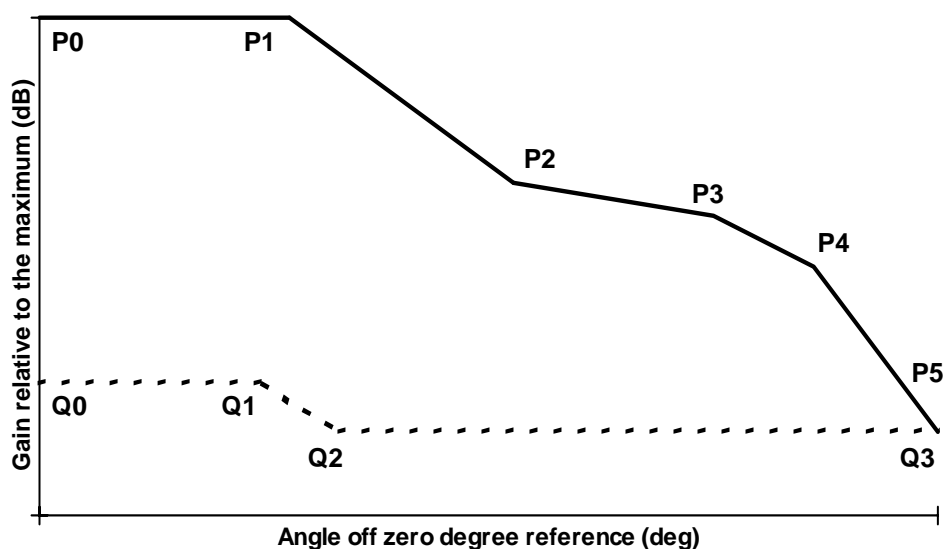


Figure 2: Normalized CS1 sector antenna template for azimuth

Table 2: Class CS 1

a)	Co-polar	Angle (degree)	Relative Gain (dB)
	P0	0	0
	P1	$\alpha + 5$	0
	P2	$2\alpha + 5$	-10
	P3	135	-12
	P4	155	-15
	P5	180	-25
b)	Cross-polar	Angle (degree)	Relative Gain (dB)
	Q0	0	-22
	Q1	α	-22
	Q2	$\alpha + 15$	-25
	Q3	180	-25

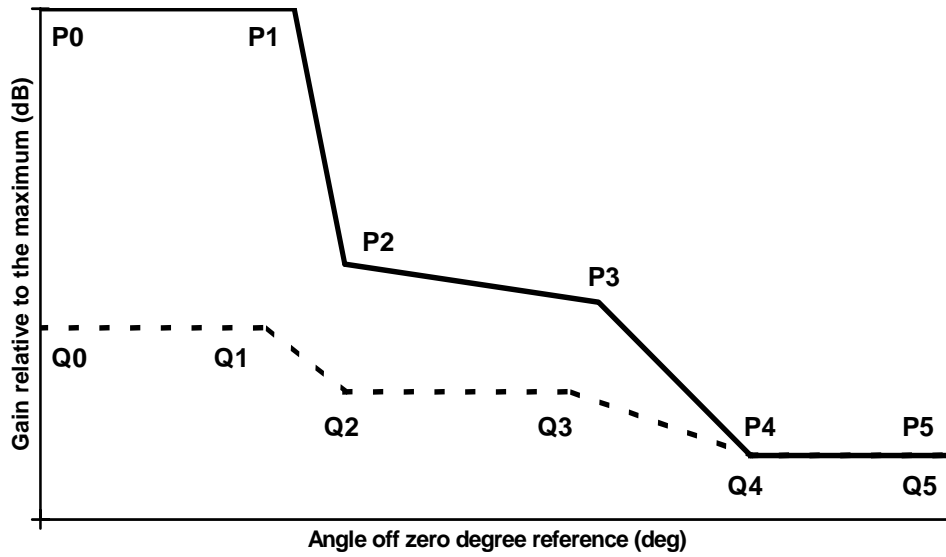


Figure 3: Normalized CS2 sector antenna template for azimuth

Table 3: Class CS 2

a)	Co-polar	Angle (degree)	Relative Gain (dB)
	P0	0	0
	P1	$\alpha + 5$	0
	P2	$\alpha + 15$	-20
	P3	110	-23
	P4	140	-35
	P5	180	-35

b)	Cross-polar	Angle (degree)	Relative Gain (dB)
	Q0	0	-25
	Q1	α	-25
	Q2	$\alpha + 15$	-30
	Q3	105	-30
	Q4	140	-35
	Q5	180	-35

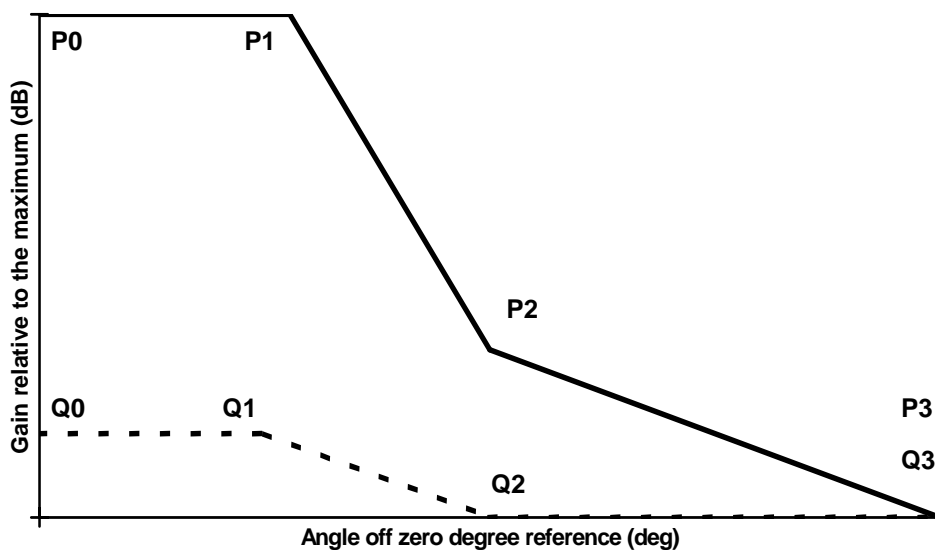


Figure 4: Normalized CS3 sector antenna template for azimuth

Table 4: Class CS 3

a)	Co-polar	Angle (degree)	Relative Gain (dB)
	P0	0	0
	P1	$\alpha + 5$	0
	P2	2α	-20
	P3	180	-30
b)	Cross-polar	Angle (degree)	Relative Gain (dB)
	Q0	0	-25
	Q1	α	-25
	Q2	2α	-30
	Q3	180	-30

4.2.2 Minimum boresight gain, sectored

The CS sectored antenna boresight gain shall exceed the boundaries defined in figure 5 as a function of sector angle 2α , in the range 15° to 180° and for all frequencies in the 24 GHz to 30 GHz frequency range.

Antenna boresight gain does not necessarily correspond to the 0° - reference gain.

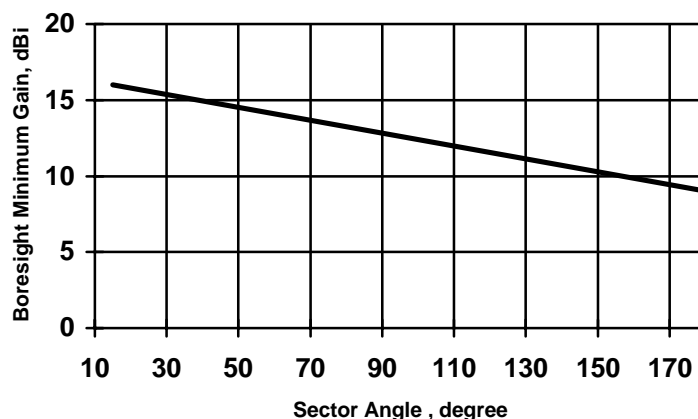


Figure 5: CS sector antenna boresight minimum gain

4.3 Central station omni-directional antennas

No omni-directional antennas have been identified.

4.4 Central station sectored elevation RPEs

Only symmetric CS antenna elevation RPE is defined in figure 6. For antennas designed without any tilt the 0° reference direction normally corresponds to the boresight direction.

It may be necessary in practical deployments to use electrical or mechanical tilt, or a combination of these two, to achieve the required cell coverage, taking into account the surrounding terrain, for example.

The elevation pattern is considered appropriate to the commonly used range of 0° to -10° for electrical downtilt. A further mechanical downtilt of up to $\pm 10^\circ$ may be suitable for some situations.

An electrical tilt is translated onto the corresponding pattern as a 0° shift along the elevation angle axis.

NOTE: Positive angles are for above boresight (up) and negative angles are for below (down).

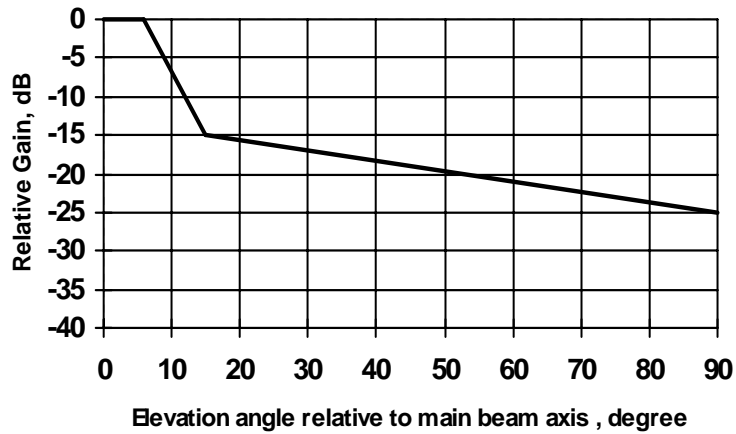


Figure 6: Symmetric CS antenna co-polar elevation RPE

The co-polar limit in figure 6 shall be linearly interpolated beyond the -25 dB, 90° point out to the point defined at 180° by the appropriate azimuth Class of antennas described in tables 2, 3 and 4.

The cross-polar limit shall be linearly interpolated between the 0° point and the 180° point from the appropriate azimuth Class of antennas described in tables 2, 3 and 4.

4.5 Polarization, terminal station and central station antennas

The antenna shall radiate a linearly polarized wave.

4.6 Radomes

Antennas adopting radomes shall conform to the absolute gain and radiation pattern values stipulated in the clauses above, with the radome in place.

Annex A (informative): Bibliography

CEPT Recommendation T/R 13-02: "Preferred channel arrangements for fixed services in the range 22,0 GHz - 29,5 GHz".

ITU-T Recommendation F.746-1: "Radio-Frequency channel arrangements for radio-relay systems".

Final Acts of the World Radiocommunications Conference (WARC-95), Geneva 1995.

ETSI EN 301 126-3-2: "Fixed Radio Systems; Conformance testing; Part 3-2: Point-to-Multipoint antennas - Definitions, general requirements and test procedures".

History

Document history		
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