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Candidate Harmonized European Standard (Telecommunications series)

**Electromagnetic Compatibility and Radio
Spectrum Matters (ERM);
Analogue cellular radio communications equipment;
mobile and portable equipment;
Harmonized EN covering essential requirements
under article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive**



Reference

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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), and is now submitted for the Public Enquiry phase of the ETSI standards Two-step Approval Procedure.

The present document has been produced by ETSI in response to a mandate from the European Commission issued under Council Directive 98/34/EC (as amended) 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") [1].

Proposed national transposition dates	
Date of latest announcement of this EN (doa):	3 months after ETSI publication
Date of latest publication of new National Standard or endorsement of this EN (dop/e):	6 months after doa
Date of withdrawal of any conflicting National Standard (dow):	6 months after doa

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.

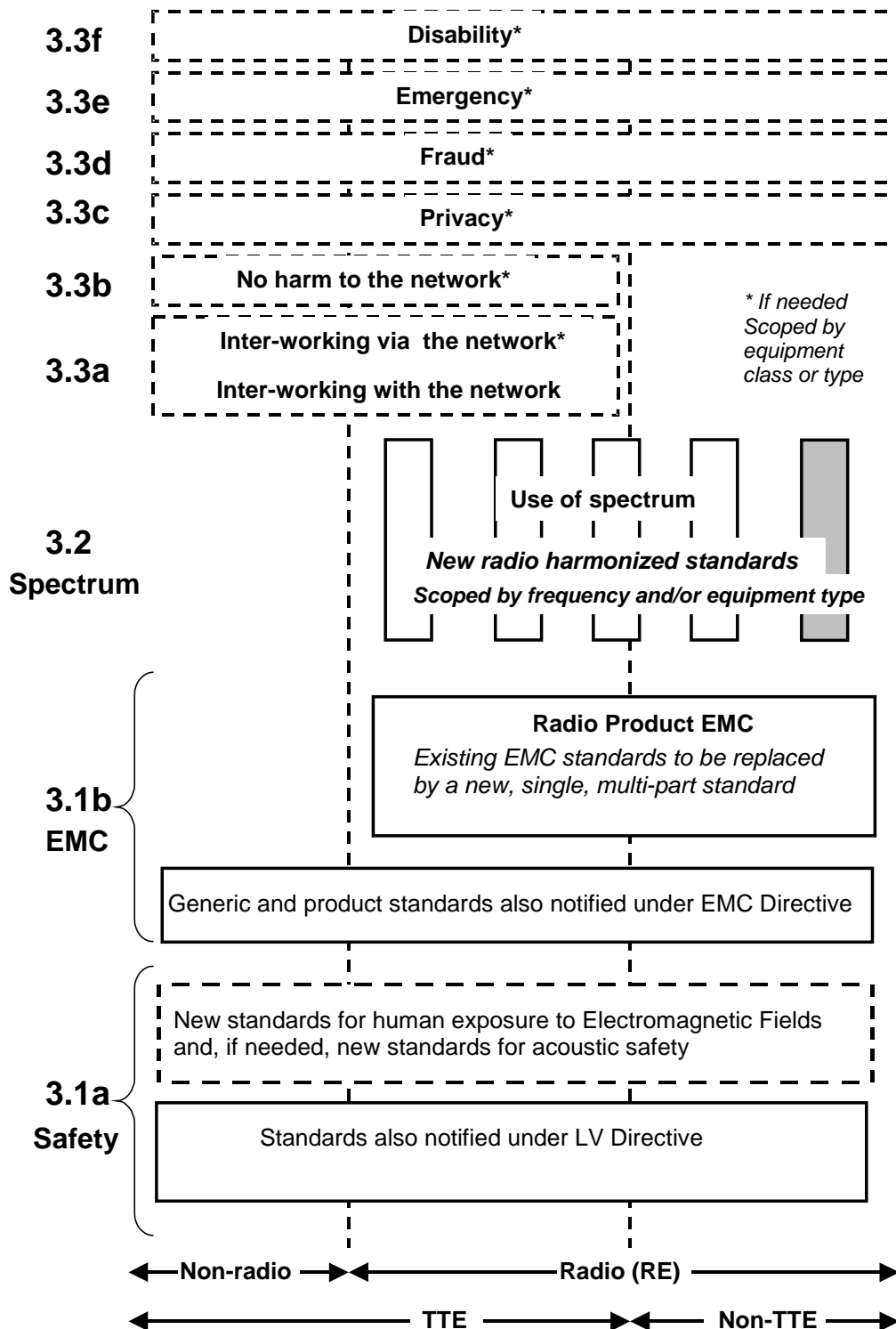


Figure 1: Modular structure for the various standards used under the R&TTE Directive [1]

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. The scopes of these standards are specified either by frequency (normally in the case where frequency bands are harmonized) or by radio equipment type.

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 this new standard will become available in the second half of 2000, and the existing separate product EMC standards will be used until it is available.

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 minimizes 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;
- it provides scope for standards to be added:
 - under article 3.2 when new frequency bands are agreed; or
 - under article 3.3 should the Commission take the necessary decisionswithout requiring alteration of standards that are already published;
- it clarifies, simplifies and promotes the usage of Harmonized Standards as the relevant means of conformity assessment.

1 Scope

The present document applies to analogue public cellular mobile, handheld or portable radio equipment.

This radio equipment is capable of operating in all or any part of the appropriate frequency bands given in table 1.

Table 1: Radiocommunications service frequency bands

	Radiocommunications service frequency bands
Transmit 1 (notes 1, 2)	414,800 MHz to 457,600 MHz
Receive 1 (notes 1, 2)	424,8427 MHz to 467,500 MHz
Transmit 2 (note 3, 4)	872,000 MHz to 890,000 MHz
Receive 2 (note 3, 4)	917,000 MHz to 935,000 MHz
NOTE 1: Corresponding to the German Netz-C and specification BAPT 211 ZV 08 [4].	
NOTE 2: Corresponding to the NMT 450 Service.	
NOTE 3: Corresponding to the NMT 900 Service.	
NOTE 4: Corresponding to ETACS Service in UK.	

The present document specifies the technical requirements and applicable test methods for the radio equipment listed above capable of transmitting speech and/or data.

Base station equipment operating within the network infrastructure is not covered by the scope of the present document. However, the present document does cover equipment listed above intended to be operated in a fixed location while connected to the a.c. mains.

The present document is intended to cover the provisions of Directive 1999/5/EC [1] (R&TTE Directive) Article 3.2, 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.

2 References

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

- [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] BAPT 211 ZV 08 (January 1995): "Zulassungsvorschrift für Funktelefoneräte im Netz C" (Type Approval Specification for Mobile Radio Telephone equipment used in Netz-C).
- [5] SS636380 (1995-10-04) "Automatic Cellular Mobile Telephone System, Technical Specification for the Mobile Station".
- [6] SS636381 (1995-11-23) "Automatic Cellular Mobile Telephone System, Technical Specification for the Mobile Station".

- [7] PD 7005 (1996): "Essential requirements for terminal equipment intended for connection to the extended total access communications system (ETACS)".
- [8] MPT 1324 Performance Specification (November 1996): "Angle modulated radio equipment for use at base and mobile stations in the public radiophone service operating in the 900 MHz frequency band".

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 the following terms and definitions apply.

environmental profile: range of environmental conditions under which equipment within the scope of the present document is required to comply with the provisions of the present document

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)

base station equipment: mobile or portable equipment that is also intended to operate in a fixed location and powered from the a.c mains

port: particular interface of the specified equipment (apparatus) with the electromagnetic environment

radio communications equipment: apparatus which includes one or more transmitters and/or receivers and/or parts thereof. This type of equipment (apparatus) can be used in a fixed, mobile or a portable application

3.2 Symbols

There are no special symbols used in the present document.

3.3 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the following abbreviations apply:

a.c	alternating current
ETS	European Telecommunication Standard
ETSI	European Telecommunications Standards Institute
EUT	Equipment Under Test
R&TTE	Radio and Telecommunications Terminal Equipment
RE	Radio Equipment
RF	Radio Frequency
rms	root mean square
EMC	Electro-Magnetic Compatibility
LV	Low Voltage
R&TTE	Radio and Telecommunications Terminal Equipment

4 Technical requirements 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 Conformance requirements

4.2.1 Spurious emissions

4.2.1.1 Netz-C

For the definition see subclause 3.7 of BAPT 211 ZV 08 [4].

At discrete frequencies and during switch on and off of the carrier, the power level of spurious emissions shall not exceed the limits given in tables 2 and 3:

Table 2: Conducted emissions

Frequency range	9 kHz to 1 GHz	> 1 to 4 GHz
Tx operating	0,25 μ W (-36,0 dBm)	1,00 μ W (-30,0 dBm)
Tx standby	2,0 nW (-57,0 dBm)	20,0 nW (-47,0 dBm)

Table 3: Radiated emissions

Frequency range	30 MHz to 1 GHz	> 1 to 4 GHz
Tx operating	0,25 μ W (-36,0 dBm)	1,00 μ W (-30,0 dBm)
Tx standby	2,0 nW (-57,0 dBm)	20,0 nW (-47,0 dBm)

4.2.1.2 NMT-450

For the definition see subclause 2.2.8 of SS636380 [4].

The power level of any spurious emission shall not exceed the values given in table 4.

Table 4: Conducted and radiated emissions

Frequency range	100 kHz to 1 GHz	> 1 to 4 GHz
Tx operating	0,25 μ W (-36,0 dBm)	1,00 μ W (-30,0 dBm)
Tx standby	2,0 nW (-57,0 dBm)	20,0 nW (-47,0 dBm)

Table 5: Void

Table 6: Void

4.2.1.3 NMT-900

For the definition see subclause 2.2.8 of SS636381 [5].

The power level of any spurious emission shall not exceed the values given in table 4.

4.2.1.4 TACS

For the definition see subclause 3.7.1 of PD 7005 [7] and subclause 4.1.4 of MPT 1324 [8].

The power level of any spurious emission shall not exceed the values given in tables 7 and 8.

Table 7: TACS, Conducted emissions

Frequency range	100 kHz to 1 GHz	890 MHz to 915 MHz	935 MHz to 960 MHz	> 1 to 4 GHz
Tx operating	0,25 μ W (-36,0 dBm)	4,0 μ W (-24,0 dBm) note	100 pW (-70,0 dBm)	1,00 μ W (-30,0 dBm)
Tx standby	2,0 nW (-57,0 dBm)			20,0 nW (-47,0 dBm)

NOTE: With the exception that in up to ten of the 25 kHz channels in the mobile transit band, spurious signals of up to -9 dBm (125 μ W) are permitted.

Table 8: TACS, Radiated emissions

Frequency range	30 MHz to 1 GHz	890 MHz to 915 MHz	935 MHz to 960 MHz	> 1 to 4 GHz
Tx operating	2,50 μ W (-26,0 dBm)	4,0 μ W (-24,0 dBm) note	100 pW (-70,0 dBm)	2,50 μ W (-26,0 dBm)
Tx standby	2,0 nW (-57,0 dBm)			20,0 nW (-47,0 dBm)

NOTE: With the exception that in up to ten of the 25 kHz channels in the mobile transit band, spurious signals of up to -9 dBm (125 μ W) are permitted.

4.2.1.6 ETACS

For the definition see subclause 3.7.1 of PD 7005 [7] and subclause 4.1.4 of MPT 1324 [8].

The power level of any spurious emission shall not exceed the values given in tables 9 and 10.

Table 9: ETACS, conducted emissions

Frequency range	100 kHz to 1 GHz	872 MHz to 905 MHz	917 MHz to 950 MHz	> 1 to 4 GHz
Tx operating	0,25 μ W (-36,0 dBm)	4,0 μ W (-24,0 dBm) note	100 pW (-70,0 dBm)	1,00 μ W (-30,0 dBm)
Tx standby	2,0 nW (-57,0 dBm)			20,0 nW (-47,0 dBm)

NOTE: With the exception that in up to ten of the 25 kHz channels in the mobile transit band, spurious signals of up to -9 dBm (125 μ W) are permitted.

Table 10: ETACS radiated emissions

Frequency range	30 MHz to 1 GHz	872 MHz to 905 MHz	917 MHz to 950 MHz	> 1 to 4 GHz
Tx operating	2,50 μ W (-26,0 dBm)	4,0 μ W (-24,0 dBm)	100 pW (-70,0 dBm) note	2,50 μ W (-26,0 dBm)
Tx standby	2,0 nW (-57,0 dBm)			20,0 nW (-47,0 dBm)

NOTE: With the exception that in up to ten of the 25 kHz channels in the mobile transit band, spurious signals of up to -9 dBm (125 μ W) are permitted.

4.2.2 Spurious radiation of receivers

4.2.2.1 Netz-C

In this receiving mode, the relevant requirements of subclause 4.2.1.1 shall apply.

4.2.2.2 NMT-450

For the definition see subclause 2.3.14 of SS636380 [4].

The power level of any spurious radiation shall not exceed the values given in tables 11 and 12.

Table 11: Conducted components

Frequency range	9 kHz to 1 GHz	> 1 to 4 GHz
Limit	2,0 nW (-57,0 dBm)	20,0 nW (-47,0 dBm)

Table 12: Radiated components

Frequency range	30 MHz to 1 GHz	> 1 to 4 GHz
Limit	2,0 nW (-57,0 dBm)	20,0 nW (-47,0 dBm)

Table 13: Void

Table 14: Void

4.2.2.3 NMT-900

For the definition see subclause 2.3.14 of SS636381 [5].

The power level of any spurious radiation shall not exceed the values given in tables 11 and 12.

4.2.2.4 TACS

For the definition see subclause 3.2.7 of PD 7005 [7] and subclause 5.1.4 of MPT 1324 [8].

The power level of any spurious radiation shall not exceed the values given in tables 15 and 16.

Table 15: TACS, Conducted components

Frequency range	100 kHz to 1 GHz	890 MHz to 915 MHz	935 MHz to 960 MHz	> 1 to 4 GHz
Limit	2,00 nW (-57,0 dBm)	1,00 nW (-60,0 dBm)	100 pW (-70,0 dBm)	20,0 nW (-47,0 dBm)

Table 16: TACS, Radiated components

Frequency range	25 MHz to 1 GHz	890 MHz to 915 MHz	935 MHz to 960 MHz	> 1 to 4 GHz
Limit	2,00 nW (-57,0 dBm)	1,00 nW (-60,0 dBm)	100 pW (-70,0 dBm)	20,0 nW (-47,0 dBm)

4.2.2.5 ETACS

For the definition see subclause 3.2.7 of PD 7005 [7] and subclause 5.1.4 of MPT 1324 [8].

The power level of any spurious radiation shall not exceed the values given in tables 17 and 18.

Table 17: ETACS, Conducted components

Frequency range	100 kHz to 1 GHz	872 MHz to 905 MHz	917 MHz to 950 MHz	> 1 to 4 GHz
Limit	2,00 nW (-57,0 dBm)	1,00 nW (-60,0 dBm)	100 pW (-70,0 dBm)	20,0 nW (-47,0 dBm)

Table 18: ETACS, Radiated components

Frequency range	25 MHz to 1 GHz	872 MHz to 905 MHz	917 MHz to 950 MHz	> 1 to 4 GHz
Limit	2,00 nW (-57,0 dBm)	1,00 nW (-60,0 dBm)	100 pW (-70,0 dBm)	20,0 nW (-47,0 dBm)

4.2.3 Spurious response rejection

4.2.3.1 Common requirements to Netz-C, NMT-450 and NMT-900

For the definition see subclause 2.3.11 of SS636380 [4] for mobile and portable mobile stations and annex 3 subclause 2.3.11 of SS636380 [5] for handheld mobile stations.

At any frequency separated from the nominal frequency of the receiver by more than one channel, the spurious response rejection ratio shall not be less than 70 dB for mobile and portable mobile stations.

4.2.3.2 Netz-C

The spurious response rejection ratio shall not be less than 60 dB for handheld mobile stations.

4.2.3.3 NMT-450 and NMT-900

The spurious response rejection ratio shall not be less than 67 dB for handheld mobile stations.

4.2.3.4 TACS and ETACS

For the definition see subclause 3.2.6 of PD 7005 [7].

At any frequency between 100 kHz and 2 000 MHz separated from the nominal frequency of the receiver by more than 50 kHz, the spurious response rejection ratio shall not be less than 60 dB for Class 1 and Class 2 mobile stations and shall not be less than 55 dB for class 3 and class 4 mobile stations.

4.2.4 Blocking or desensitization

4.2.4.1 Netz-C, NMT-450 and NMT-900

For the definition see subclause 2.3.13 of SS636380 [4].

The blocking level, for any frequency within the specified ranges, shall not be less than 90 dB μ V e.m.f. except at frequencies on which spurious responses are found.

4.2.4.2 TACS

For the definition see subclause 3.2.5 of PD 7005 [7].

The limits for blocking or desensitization shall not be less than the values given in table 19.

Table 19: TACS, blocking or desensitization

Frequency range	Band A	Band B	
	935 MHz to 960 MHz	905 MHz to 915 MHz	980 MHz to 990 MHz
All mobile classes	-50 dBm	-23dBm)	-23 dBm

4.2.4.3 ETACS

For the definition see subclause 3.2.5 of PD 7005 [7].

The limits for blocking or desensitization shall not be less than the values given in table 20.

Table 20: ETACS, blocking or desensitization

Frequency range	Band A	Band B	
	917 MHz to 950 MHz	805 MHz to 905 MHz	970 MHz to 980 MHz
All mobile classes	-50 dBm	-23dBm)	-23 dBm

5 Testing for compliance with technical requirements

5.1 Environmental conditions for testing

This subclause defines the configurations for emission and immunity tests as follows:

- the equipment shall be tested at a point within the specified normal operating environmental range and at the rated supply voltage for the equipment;
- the test configuration shall be as close to normal intended use as possible;
- if the equipment is part of a system, or can be connected to ancillary equipment, then it shall be acceptable to test the equipment while connected to the minimum configuration of ancillary equipment necessary to exercise the ports;
- the test conditions, test configuration and mode of operation shall be recorded in the test report;
- where portable (handheld) equipment is provided with a detachable integral antenna, it shall be tested with the antenna fitted in a manner typical of normal intended use, unless specified otherwise in the present document;
- ports which in normal operation are connected shall be connected to an ancillary equipment or to a representative piece of cable correctly terminated to simulate the impedance of the ancillary equipment, Radio Frequency (RF) input/output ports shall be correctly terminated;
- ports which are not connected to cables during normal operation, e.g. service connectors, programming connectors, temporary connectors etc. shall not be connected to any cables for the purpose of EMC testing. Where cables have to be connected to these ports, or interconnecting cables have to be extended in length in order to exercise the EUT, precautions shall be taken to ensure that the evaluation of the EUT is not affected by the addition or extension of these cables;
- the test arrangements for transmitters and receivers are described separately for the sake of clarity. However, where possible the test of the transmitter section and receiver section of the EUT may be carried out simultaneously to reduce test time.

For emission tests, the test conditions and configurations for the emission tests are as follows:

- the measurement shall be made in the operational mode producing the largest emission in the frequency band being investigated consistent with normal applications;
- an attempt shall be made to maximize the detected radiated emission for example by moving the cables of the equipment.

5.2 Essential radio test suites

5.2.1 Spurious emissions

5.2.1.1 Netz-C

For the measuring method see subclause 3.7 of BAPT 211 ZV 08 [4].

5.2.1.2 NMT-450

For the measuring method see subclause 2.2.8 of SS636380 [4].

5.2.1.3 NMT-900

For the measuring method see subclause 2.2.8 of SS636381 [5].

5.2.1.4 TACS and ETACS

For the measuring method see subclause 3.7.1 of PD 7005 [7] and subclause 4.1.4 of MPT 1324 [8].

5.2.2 Spurious radiation of receivers

5.2.2.1 NMT-450

For the measuring method see subclause 2.3.14 of SS636380 [4].

5.2.2.2 NMT-900

For the measuring method see subclause 2.3.14 of SS636381 [5].

5.2.2.3 TACS and ETACS

For the measuring method see subclause 3.2.7 of PD 7005 [7] and subclause 5.1.4 of MPT 1324 [8].

5.2.3 Spurious response rejection

5.2.3.1 Netz-C

For the measurement method see subclause 4.10) of BAPT 211 ZV 08 [4].

5.2.3.2 NMT-450

For the measuring method see subclause 2.3.11 of SS636380 [4] for mobile and portable mobile stations and annex 3 subclause 2.3.11 of SS636380 [5] for handheld mobile stations.

5.2.3.3 NMT-900

For the measuring method see subclause 2.3.11 of SS636381 [5] for mobile and portable mobile stations and annex 3 subclause 2.3.11 of any SS636381 [6] for handheld mobile stations.

5.2.3.4 TACS and ETACS

For the measuring method see subclause 3.2.6 of PD 7005 [7].

5.2.4 Blocking or desensitization

5.2.4.1 Netz-C

For the measurement method see subclause 4.12 of BAPT 211 ZV 08 [4].

5.2.4.2 NMT-450

For the measuring method see subclause 2.3.13 of SS636380 [4].

5.2.4.3 NMT-900

For the definition see subclause 2.3.13 of SS636381 [5].

5.2.4.4 TACS and ETACS

For the measuring method see subclause 3.2.5 of PD 7005 [7].

Annex A (normative): The EN Requirements Table (EN-RT)

Notwithstanding the provisions of the copyright clause related to the text of the present document, ETSI grants that users of the present document may freely reproduce the EN-RT proforma in this annex so that it can be used for its intended purposes and may further publish the completed EN-RT.

The EN Requirements Table (EN-RT) serves a number of purposes, as follows:

- it provides a tabular summary of all the requirements;
- it shows the status of each EN-R, whether it is essential to implement in all circumstances (Mandatory), or whether the requirement is dependent on the supplier having chosen to support a particular optional service or functionality (Optional). In particular it enables the EN-Rs associated with a particular optional service or functionality to be grouped and identified;
- when completed in respect of a particular equipment it provides a means to undertake the static assessment of conformity with the EN.

Table A.1: EN Requirements Table (EN-RT)

EN Reference		EN 717xxx				Comment
No.	Reference	EN-R Note	Status			
1	4.2.1	Spurious emissions	M			
2	4.2.2	Spurious radiation of receivers	M			
3	4.2.3	Spurious response rejection	M			
4	4.2.4	Blocking or desensitization	M			

NOTE: These EN-Rs are justified under Article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive.

Key to columns:

No Table entry number;

Reference Subclause reference number of conformance requirement within this EN;

EN-R Title of conformance requirement within this EN;

Status Status of the entry as follows:

M Mandatory, shall be implemented under all circumstances;

O Optional, may be provided, but if provided shall be implemented in accordance with the requirements;

O.n This status is used for mutually exclusive or selectable options among a set. The integer "n" shall refer to a unique group of options within the EN-RT. A footnote to the EN-RT shall explicitly state what the requirement is for each numbered group. For example, "It is mandatory to support at least one of these options", or, "It is mandatory to support exactly one of these options".

Comments To be completed as required.

History

Document history		
V1.1.1	March 2000	Public Enquiry PE 20000721: 2000-03-22 to 2000-07-21