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Candidate Harmonized European Standard (Telecommunications series)

**Electromagnetic compatibility
and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM);
ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC)
standard for marine radio equipment and services;
Part 2: Specific conditions for radiotelephone
transmitters and receivers**



Reference

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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 - NAF 742 C
Association à but non lucratif enregistrée à la
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Foreword

This Candidate Harmonized European Standard (Telecommunications series) has been produced by the 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 the Council Directive 98/34/EC [6] (as amended) laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulation.

The present document, together with EN 301 843-1 [1], is intended to become a Harmonized Standard, the reference of which will be published in the Official Journal of the European Communities referencing the Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to electromagnetic compatibility ("the EMC Directive") (89/336/EEC [3] as amended), and the Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to radio equipment and telecommunications terminal equipment and the mutual recognition of their conformity (the "R&TTE Directive" 1999/5/EC [2]).

The present document is part 2 of a multi-part deliverable covering the ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC) standard for marine radio equipment and services, as identified below:

- Part 1: "Common technical requirements";
- Part 2: "Specific conditions for maritime radiotelephone transmitters and receivers";**
- Part 4: "Specific conditions for Narrow-Band Direct-Printing (NBDP) NAVTEX receivers".

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):	36 months after doa

1 Scope

The present document together with EN 301 843-1 [1], covers the assessment of radiotelephone transmitters and receivers for the maritime mobile service, and ancillary equipment in respect of ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC).

Technical specifications related to the antenna port and emissions from the enclosure port of marine radiotelephone transmitters and receivers are not included in the present document. Such technical specifications are found in the related product standards for the effective use of the radio spectrum.

The present document specifies the applicable test conditions, performance assessment, and performance criteria for radiotelephone transmitters and receivers for the maritime mobile service, and the associated ancillary equipment.

Examples of types of radiotelephone transmitters and receivers for the maritime mobile service covered by the present document are given in annex A.

In case of differences (for instance concerning special conditions, definitions, abbreviations) between the present document and EN 301 843-1 [1], the provisions of the present document take precedence.

The electromagnetic environment used in the present document to develop the technical specifications encompasses the electromagnetic environment onboard ships as identified in EN 60945 [5].

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] EN 301 843-1 (V1.1): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC) standard for marine radio equipment, Common requirements".
- [2] Directive 1999/5/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 1999 on radio equipment and telecommunications equipment and the mutual recognition of their conformity.
- [3] Council Directive 89/336/EEC of 3 May 1989 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to electromagnetic compatibility.
- [4] ETSI ETS 300 162 (1997): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Radiotelephone transmitters and receivers for the maritime mobile service operating in VHF bands; Technical characteristics and methods of measurement".
- [5] EN 60945: "Maritime navigational equipment - General requirements - Method of testing and required test results".
- [6] Directive 98/34/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 June 1998 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations.

3 Definitions, abbreviations, and symbols

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the terms and definitions given in EN 301 843-1 [1], clause 3, apply.

3.2 Abbreviations

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

AC	Alternating Current
AM	Amplitude Modulation
DC	Direct Current
EMC	ElectroMagnetic Compatibility
EUT	Equipment Under Test
RF	Radio Frequency

3.3 Symbols

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

emf	electromotive force
rms	root mean square
SINAD	(Signal + Noise + Distortion) / (Noise + Distortion)

4 Test conditions

For the purposes of the present document, the test conditions of EN 301 843-1 [1], clause 4, shall apply as appropriate. Further product related test conditions for marine radiotelephone transmitters and receivers are specified in the present document.

4.1 General

The provisions of EN 301 843-1 [1], subclause 4.1 shall apply with the following modifications.

For emission and immunity tests the normal test modulation, test arrangements, etc., as specified in the present document, subclauses 4.1 to 4.5, shall apply.

The test shall be carried out at a point within the specified normal operating environmental range of temperature and humidity with the equipment connected to the normal power supply voltage.

4.2 Arrangements for test signals

The provisions of EN 301 843-1 [1], subclause 4.2 shall apply.

4.2.1 Arrangements for test signals at the input of the transmitter

The provisions of EN 301 843-1 [1], subclause 4.2.1 shall apply.

4.2.2 Arrangements for test signals at the output of the transmitter

The provisions of EN 301 843-1 [1], subclause 4.2.2 shall apply.

4.2.3 Arrangements for test signals at the input of the receiver

The provisions of EN 301 843-1 [1], subclause 4.2.3 shall apply with the following modifications.

The wanted RF input signal, coupled to the receiver, shall be modulated with normal test modulation as specified for that type of equipment (see subclause 4.5 of the present document).

The level of the wanted signal shall be 40 dB μ V (emf) unless indicated otherwise.

4.2.4 Arrangements for test signals at the output of the receiver

The provisions of EN 301 843-1 [1], subclause 4.2.4 shall apply as appropriate.

4.2.5 Arrangements for testing transmitter and receiver together (as a system)

The provisions of EN 301 843-1 [1], subclause 4.2.5 shall apply as appropriate.

4.3 Exclusion bands

The provisions of EN 301 843-1 [1], subclause 4.3 shall apply as appropriate.

The emission measurement and immunity test exclusions are referred to as "exclusion bands" and are defined in the subclauses 4.3.1 and 4.3.2 of the present document.

4.3.1 Exclusion bands for receivers and receiver parts of transceivers

The exclusion band for marine radiotelephone receivers and receivers of transceivers is the frequency range determined by the switching range, as declared by the manufacturer, extended as follows:

- the lower frequency of the exclusion band is the lower frequency of the switching range, minus 5 % of the centre frequency of the switching range, or minus 10 MHz, whichever will result in the lowest frequency;
- the upper frequency of the exclusion band is the upper frequency of the switching range, plus 5 % of the centre frequency of the switching range, or plus 10 MHz, whichever will result in the highest frequency.

The switching range is the maximum frequency range over which the receiver can be operated without reprogramming or realignment.

4.3.2 Exclusion band for transmitters

The exclusion band for marine radiotelephone transmitters extends ± 50 kHz from the nominal operating frequency of the transmitter.

4.4 Narrow band responses on receivers

The provisions of EN 301 843-1 [1], subclause 4.4 shall apply with the following modifications.

No immunity tests shall be carried out on frequencies of identified narrow band responses on marine radiotelephone receivers or the receiver part of transceivers.

A reduction of the SINAD below 20 dB in the measured value of the speech output signal level shall be used as criterion for the identification of narrow band responses.

The nominal frequency offset to be used for the identification of narrowband responses shall be ± 50 kHz for the first part of the identification procedure, and $\pm 62,5$ kHz for its second part.

All narrowband responses shall be disregarded from immunity tests.

4.5 Normal test modulation

The normal test modulation shall be as follows:

- the transmitter shall be modulated with a sinusoidal audio frequency of 1 000 Hz and the frequency deviation shall be ± 3 kHz;
- the wanted RF input signal shall be set to the nominal frequency of the receiver modulated with a sinusoidal audio frequency of 1 000 Hz and a frequency deviation of ± 3 kHz.

5 Performance assessment

5.1 General

The provisions of EN 301 843-1 [1], subclause 5.1 shall apply.

5.2 Equipment which can provide a continuous communication link

The provisions of EN 301 843-1 [1], subclause 5.2 shall apply.

5.3 Equipment which does not provide a continuous communication link

The provisions of EN 301 843-1 [1], subclause 5.3 shall apply.

5.4 Ancillary equipment

The provisions of EN 301 843-1 [1], subclause 5.4 shall apply.

5.5 Equipment classification

Radiotelephone transmitters and receivers belong solely to the category of mobile marine radio equipment.

6 Performance criteria

The provisions of EN 301 843-1 [1], clause 6 shall apply.

The equipment shall meet the special performance criteria set out in subclauses 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, and 6.4, as appropriate.

6.1 Performance criteria A for continuous phenomena applied to transmitters and receivers

The provisions of EN 301 843-1 [1], subclause 6.1 shall apply.

6.2 Performance criteria B for transient phenomena applied to transmitters and receivers

The provisions of EN 301 843-1 [1], subclause 6.2 shall apply with the following modifications.

During the test sequence, degradation or loss of function or performance which is self recoverable is allowed, but the EUT shall not unintentionally transmit or change actual operating state or stored data.

6.3 Performance criteria C applied to power supply failure

The provisions of EN 301 843-1 [1], subclause 6.3 shall apply.

6.4 Performance check

The provisions of EN 301 843-1 [1], subclause 6.4 shall apply with the modifications set out in subclauses 6.4.1 and 6.4.2.

6.4.1 Transmitter

For the purpose of the present document, a "performance check" of the transmitter is taken to mean a measurement of:

- RF output power;
- frequency error;
- SINAD of the demodulated output signal.

The transmitter shall be connected to an artificial antenna.

The RF output signal shall be connected via an appropriate coupling device to a linear demodulator with a de-emphasis network of 6 dB/octave.

With the output power switch set at maximum:

- the RF output carrier power shall be between 6 and 25 W;
- the frequency error of the unmodulated carrier shall be within $\pm 1,5$ kHz;
- with normal test modulation (subclause 4.5), the SINAD of the demodulated output signal shall be 20 dB or better.

6.4.2 Receiver

For the purpose of the present document a "performance check" of the receiver is taken to mean a measurement of the receiver's SINAD with a test signal at a carrier frequency equal to the nominal frequency of the receiver modulated by the normal test modulation (subclause 4.5) applied to the receiver antenna input.

An audio frequency load and measuring instrument for measuring the SINAD shall be connected to the receiver output terminal using a fixed RF input level of 40 dB μ V (emf).

The level of measured SINAD shall be at least 20 dB with the receiver's audio frequency power control adjusted to produce 50 % of the rated output power.

6.5 Performance criteria for equipment which does not provide a continuous communication link

The provisions of EN 301 843-1 [1], subclause 6.5 shall apply.

6.6 Performance criteria for ancillary equipment tested on a stand alone basis

The provisions of EN 301 843-1 [1], subclause 6.6 shall apply.

7 Applicability overview

7.1 Emission

7.1.1 General

EN 301 843-1 [1], table 1, contains the applicability of EMC emission measurements to the relevant ports of marine radio and/or associated ancillary equipment.

7.1.2 Special conditions

No special conditions shall apply to marine radiotelephone transmitters and receivers in the scope of the present document.

7.2 Immunity

7.2.1 General

EN 301 843-1 [1], table 2, contains the applicability of EMC immunity measurements to the relevant ports of marine radio and/or associated ancillary equipment.

7.2.2 Special conditions

The following special conditions set out in table 1, relate to the immunity test methods and performance criteria used in EN 301 843-1 [1], clause 9.

Table 1: Special conditions for EMC immunity tests

Reference to subclauses in EN 301 843-1 [1]	Special product-related conditions, additional to or modifying the test conditions in EN 301 843-1 [1], clause 9
9.2.2: Test method; Radio frequency electromagnetic field (80 MHz - 1 000 MHz)	Modulation of the immunity RF test signal: The RF test signal shall be amplitude modulated with 400 Hz and a modulation depth of 80 %. Wanted RF input signal for the receiver under test: A receiver RF input level of 40 dB μ V (emf) shall be used during the test.
9.5.2: Test method; Radio frequency, Common mode	Modulation of the immunity RF test signal: The RF test signal shall be amplitude modulated with 400 Hz and a modulation depth of 80 %. Wanted RF input signal for the receiver under test: A receiver RF input level of 40 dB μ V (emf) shall be used during the test.

Annex A (informative): Examples of types of marine radiotelephone equipment in the scope of the present document

The provisions of the present document apply to radiotelephone transmitters and receivers intended for operation in the maritime mobile service, and associated ancillary equipment, as set out in the following clauses.

A.1 Radiotelephone transmitters and receivers for the maritime mobile service operating in the VHF bands

The present document applies to radiotelephone transmitters and receivers for fixed installation onboard ships and operating in the maritime VHF bands in the frequency range 156 MHz - 174 MHz, and the associated ancillary equipment as defined in ETS 300 162 [4].

History

Document history		
Edition 1	March 1998	Publication of ETS 300 828
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