Draft ETSI EN 302 078 V1.1.1 (2002-09)

European Standard (Telecommunications series)

Fixed Radio Systems;
Multipoint antennas;
Circularly polarized antennas
for multipoint fixed radio systems
in the 1 GHz to 11 GHz band

Reference

DEN/TM-04134

Keywords

antenna, CDMA, DFRS, DRRS, FDMA,
multipoint, radio, RLL, TDMA, transmission

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Sous-Préfecture de Grasse (06) N° 7803/88

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Contents

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Foreword

This European Standard (Telecommunications series) has been produced by ETSI Technical Committee Transmission and Multiplexing (TM), and is now submitted for the Public Enquiry phase of the ETSI standards Two-step Approval Procedure.

Antennas as components for radio relay systems may need to meet environmental, mechanical and electrical characteristics not covered by the present document, in order that the systems will operate as intended. Additional parameters and characteristics may be subject to agreement between the equipment purchaser and the supplier; these are considered and guidance is provided in annex A.

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 purpose of the present document is to define the requirements for circularly polarized antennas used in conjunction with multipoint systems necessary to facilitate frequency co-ordination between services in the frequency band 1 GHz to 11 GHz.

1 Scope

The present document specifies the essential electrical requirements for circular polarization fixed beam antennas to be utilized with Multipoint (MP) systems, including central station, repeater stations, and terminal station applications, operating in frequency bands from 1 GHz to 11 GHz. These systems use various multiple access schemes. Electronically steerable antennas, and linearly polarized antennas are not considered under the present document.

Where circumstances merit, and after a consultation period with operators and manufacturers, the Regulatory Authority may impose the use of tighter requirements than the minimum values given in the present document, in order to maximize the use of scarce spectrum resources.

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

[2] ETSI ETS 300 019-1-4: "Equipment Engineering (EE); Environmental conditions and environmental tests for telecommunications equipment; Part 1-4: Classification of environmental conditions; Stationary use at non-weatherprotected locations".

[3] SFS EN 122150: "Sectional Specification: Radio frequency coaxial connectors - Series EIA flange".

[4] IEC 60339-1: "General purpose rigid coaxial transmission lines and their associated flange connectors. Part 1: General requirements and measuring methods".

[5] IEC 60339-2: "General purpose rigid coaxial transmission lines and their associated flange connectors - Part 2: Detail specifications".

[6] IEC 60169-1: "Radio-frequency connectors. Part 1: General requirements and measuring methods".

3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions apply:

antenna: part of the transmitting or receiving system that is designed to radiate or receive electromagnetic waves

axial ratio: ratio of maximum to minimum power contained in the field components of the polarization ellipse

boresight: axis of the main beam in a directional antenna

Central Station (CS): base station which communicates with many terminal stations, and in some cases repeater stations

co-polar pattern: diagram representing the radiation pattern of a test antenna when the reference antenna is similarly polarized, scaled in dB relative to the peak measured antenna gain at the test frequency

cross-polar pattern: diagram representing the radiation pattern of a test antenna when the reference antenna is polarized in the opposite sense, scaled in dB relative to the measured maximum co-polar pattern

fixed beam: radiation pattern in use is fixed relative to a defined mechanical reference plane

gain: ratio of the radiation intensity, in a given direction, to the radiation intensity that would be obtained if the power accepted by the antenna was radiated isotropically

half power beamwidth: angle between the two directions at which the measured co-polar pattern is 3 dB below the value on the main beam axis

input port(s): flange(s) or connector(s) through which access to the antenna is provided

interport isolation: ratio in dB of the power level applied to one port of a multi-port antenna to the power level received in any other port of the same antenna as a function of frequency

isotropic radiator: hypothetical, lossless antenna having equal radiation intensity in all directions

left hand (anticlockwise) polarized wave: elliptically - or circularly - polarized wave, in which the electric field vector, observed in any fixed plane, normal to the direction of propagation, rotates in time in a left-hand or anticlockwise direction

main beam: radiation lobe containing the direction of maximum radiation

main beam axis: direction for which the radiation intensity is maximum

mechanical tilt: fixed angular shift in elevation of the antenna main beam axis by a change to the physical mounting

radiation pattern: diagram relating power flux density at a constant distance from the antenna to the direction relative to the antenna main beam axis

Radiation Pattern Envelope (RPE): envelope below which the radiation pattern shall fit

radome: cover of dielectric material, intended to protect an antenna from the effects of its physical environment.

Repeater Station (RS): radio station providing the connection via the air to the central station, the terminal stations and other repeater stations

NOTE: The repeater station may also provide the interfaces to the subscriber equipment if applicable.

right hand (clockwise) polarized wave: elliptically - or circularly - polarized wave, in which the electric field vector, observed in any fixed plane, normal to the direction of propagation, rotates in time in a right-hand or clockwise direction

sector angle: declared angle of coverage in azimuth of a sectored antenna, defined as 2α in EN 302 078

Terminal Station (TS): remote (out) station which communicates with a central station

tilt: fixed, angular shift of the antenna main beam axis (boresight) in the elevation plane by either electrical, electronic or mechanical means

zero degree reference direction: declared direction as reference to the antenna mechanical characteristics, used as reference for RPE

3.2 Symbols

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

dBiC	Decibels relative to an isotropic circularly polarized source
dBi	Decibels relative to an isotropic radiator
GHz	Gigahertz
MHz	Megahertz

α	Alpha (= half the sector angle)
fo	Nominal centre frequency of declared antenna operating range

3.3 Abbreviations

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

CS	Central Station
HPBW	Half Power BeamWidth
LHCP	Left Hand Circular Polarization
MP	MultiPoint
PIM	Passive InterModulation
P-MP	Point-to-Multipoint
RHCP	Right Hand Circular Polarization
RPE	Radiation Pattern Envelope
RS	Repeater Station
TS	Terminal Station
VSWR	Voltage Standing Wave Ratio

4 Frequency bands

For the purpose of the present document, the overall frequency bands 1 GHz to 11 GHz are divided into four ranges as follows:

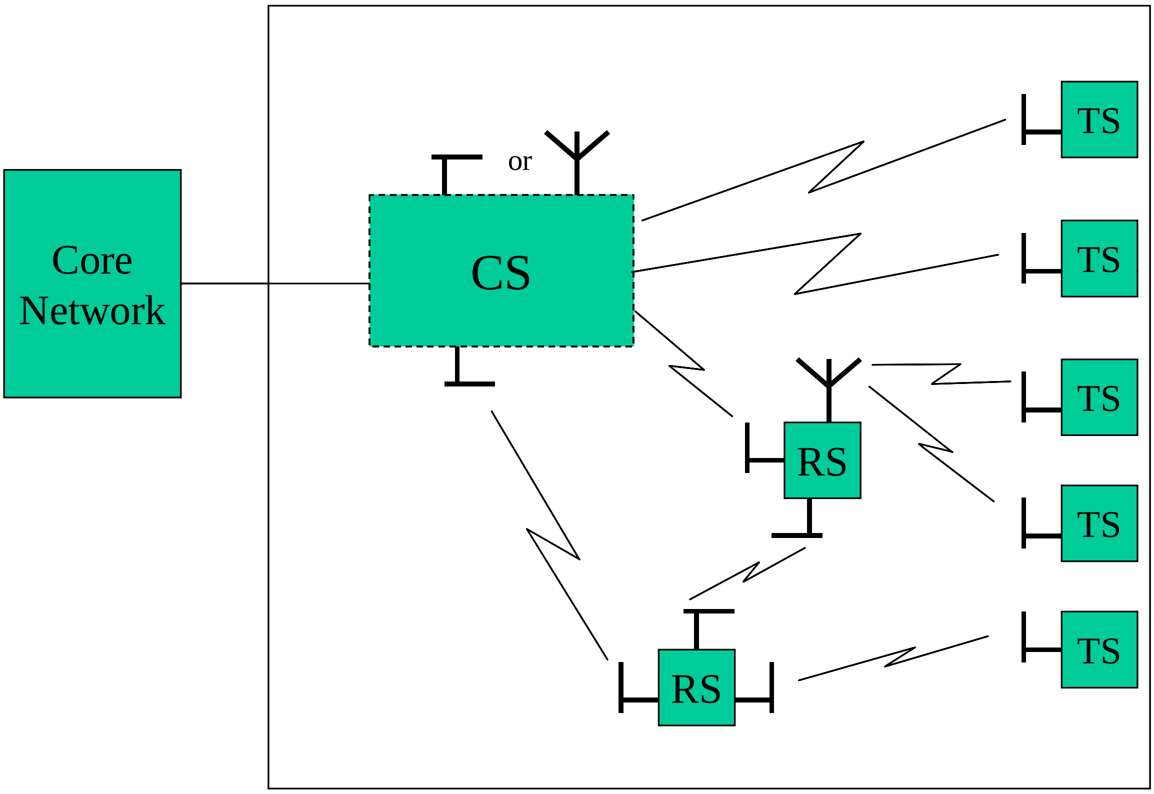
Range 1	1 GHz to 3 GHz
Range 2	3 GHz to 5,9 GHz
Range 3	5,9 GHz to 8,5 GHz
Range 4	8,5 GHz to 11 GHz

5 Types of antennas

5.1 Antenna Types

The present document addresses fixed beam antennas used in the central (CS) and terminal (TS) stations including repeaters (RS).

The antennas are used in a system which can generally be described as in figure 1.



CS Central Station, which is linked to remote stations (repeater or terminal stations) by microwave transmission paths.
TS Terminal Station (outstation with subscriber interfaces).
RS Repeater Station (radio repeater outstation with or without subscriber interfaces). An RS may serve one or more TSs.

Figure 1: General multipoint system architecture

The antennas shall be grouped into the following types:

Central and Repeater Stations:

- Omni-directional;
  - Sectored;
  - Directional, as per Terminal Stations;
- Terminal Stations:
  - Directional.

5.2 Antenna classifications

5.2.1 Central Station (CS) classes

The appropriate Radiation Pattern Envelopes (RPE) are CS, CS1, CS2 and CS3.

5.2.2 Terminal Station (TS) classes

The Radiation Pattern Envelopes (RPE) are TS1, up to as high as TS5, in the four frequency ranges. Note that not all ranges have 5 classes.

6 Electrical characteristics

The present document defines several types of CS and TS antennas. For the purpose of the present document, an antenna is specific to a type, class, the frequency range of operation and the mid-band gain. An antenna which employs a radome shall meet the requirements of the present document with the radome in place.

A 0° reference direction shall be defined for each antenna. The radiation characteristics in the present document are all referred to this 0° reference direction.

RPE(s) and gains of defined antenna types and classes are described later in the present document.

The copolar and crosspolar radiation patterns for both azimuth and elevation shall not exceed the RPE(s) defined in the present document.

6.1 Terminal Station (TS) antennas

The RPEs and gain parameters apply for antennas using either RHCP and LHCP.

6.1.1 TS Radiation Pattern Envelopes (RPE)

The co-polar and cross-polar radiation patterns for both azimuth and elevation (unless otherwise stated) shall not exceed the RPEs defined in the following list of tables. Figure 2 indicates a typical normalized template, although the number of points in the co- and cross-polar templates may vary.

Range 1 (1,0 GHz to 3,0 GHz)	Class TS 1:	Table 1
	Class TS 2:	Table 2
	Class TS 3:	Table 3
Range 2 (3,0 GHz to 5,9 GHz)	Class TS 1:	Table 4
	Class TS 2:	Table 5
	Class TS 3:	Table 6
	Class TS 4:	Table 7
	Class TS 5:	Table 8
Range 3 (5,9 GHz to 8,5 GHz)	Class TS 1:	Table 9
	Class TS 2:	Table 10
	Class TS 3:	Table 11
Range 4 (8,5 GHz to 11,0 GHz)	Class TS 1:	Table 12
	Class TS 2:	Table 13
	Class TS 3:	Table 14

The gain values defined are all relative to maximum, actual gain.

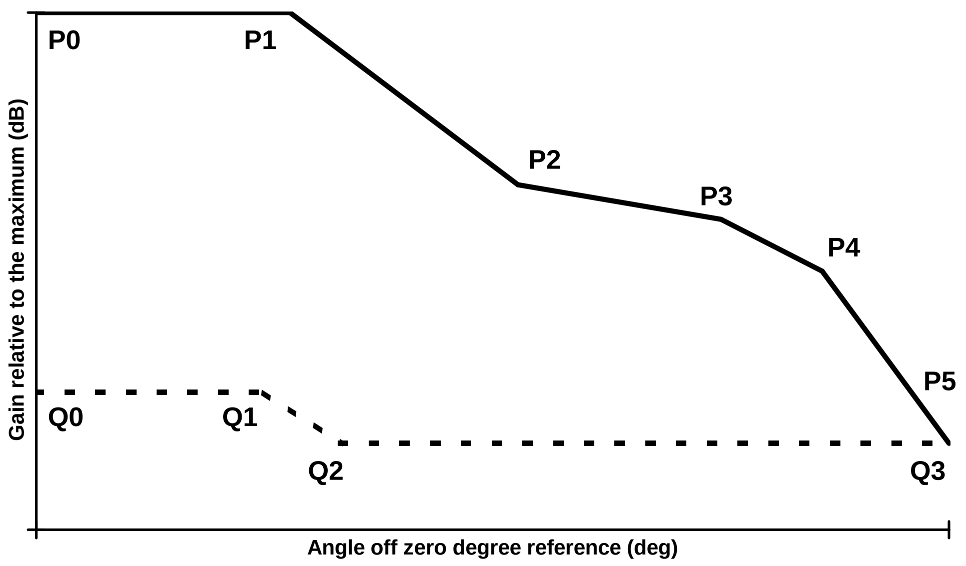


Figure 2: Normalized RPE for TS Azimuth and Elevation

6.1.1.1 Range 1 (1,0 GHz to 3,0 GHz)

In this frequency range only, the cross polar requirement shall apply to azimuth only.

Table 1: Class TS1, Range 1

Co-polar	**Angle (degree)**	**Relative Gain (dB)**
P0	0	0
P1	30	0
P2	60	-5
P3	110	-14
P4	180	-16
Cross polar	**Angle (degree)**	**Relative Gain (dB)**
Q0	0	-13
Q1	30	-13
Q2	60	-18
Q3	110	-20
Q4	180	-20

Table 2: Class TS2, Range 1

Co-polar	**Angle (degree)**	**Relative Gain (dB)**
P0	0	0
P1	10	0
P2	30	-8
P3	90	-15
P4	150	-20
P5	180	-20
Cross polar	**Angle (degree)**	**Relative Gain (dB)**
Q0	0	-15
Q1	90	-15
Q2	90	-20
Q3	180	-20

Table 3: Class TS3, Range 1

Co-polar	Angle (degree)	Relative Gain (dB)
P0	0	0
P1	20	0
P2	40	-10
P3	90	-10
P4	120	-26
P5	180	-26
Cross polar	**Angle (degree)**	**Relative Gain (dB)**
Q0	0	-14
Q1	40	-14
Q2	100	-29
Q3	180	-29

6.1.1.2 Range 2 (3,0 GHz to 5,9 GHz)

Table 4: Class TS1, Range 2

Co-polar	Angle (degree)	Relative Gain (dB)
P0	0	0
P1	90	0
P2	90	-10
P3	180	-10
Cross polar	**Angle (degree)**	**Relative Gain (dB)**
Q0	0	-15
Q1	180	-15

Table 5: Class TS2, Range 2

Co-polar	Angle (degree)	Relative Gain (dB)
P0	0	0
P1	12	0
P2	30	-10
P3	90	-15
P4	150	-20
P5	180	-20
Cross polar	**Angle (degree)**	**Relative Gain (dB)**
Q0	0	-15
Q1	90	-15
Q2	150	-20
Q3	180	-20

Table 6: Class TS3, Range 2

Co-polar	Angle (degree)	Relative Gain (dB)
P0	0	0
P1	10	0
P2	20	-12
P3	70	-14
P4	150	-29
P5	180	-29
Cross polar	**Angle (degree)**	**Relative Gain (dB)**
Q0	0	-19
Q1	90	-19
Q2	150	-25
Q3	180	-25

Table 7: Class TS4, Range 2

Co-polar	Angle (degree)	Relative Gain (dB)
P0	0	0
P1	10	0
P2	30	-17
P3	90	-17
P4	150	-30
P5	180	-30
Cross polar	**Angle (degree)**	**Relative Gain (dB)**
Q0	0	-20
Q1	90	-20
Q2	150	-30
Q3	180	-30

Table 8: Class TS5, Range 2

Co-polar	Angle (degree)	Relative Gain (dB)
P0	0	0
P1	12	0
P2	30	-17
P3	90	-17
P4	150	-30
P5	180	-30
Cross polar	**Angle (degree)**	**Relative Gain (dB)**
Q0	0	-20
Q1	90	-20
Q2	100	-25
Q3	180	-25

6.1.1.3 Range 3 (5,9 GHz to 8,5 GHz)

Table 9: Class TS1, Range 3

Co-polar	Angle (degree)	Relative Gain (dB)
P0	0	0
P1	9	0
P2	22	-12
P3	90	-17
P4	150	-25
P5	180	-25
Cross polar	**Angle (degree)**	**Relative Gain (dB)**
Q0	0	-17
Q1	90	-17
Q2	150	-25
Q3	180	-25

Table 10: Class TS2, Range 3

Co-polar	Angle (degree)	Relative Gain (dB)
P0	0	0
P1	8	0
P2	20	-20
P3	90	-22
P4	150	-35
P5	180	-35
Cross polar	**Angle (degree)**	**Relative Gain (dB)**
Q0	0	-25
Q1	90	-25
Q2	150	-35
Q3	180	-35

Table 11: Class TS3, Range 3

Co-polar	Angle (degree)	Relative Gain (dB)
P0	0	0
P1	9	0
P2	22	-18
P3	90	-21
P4	150	-33
P5	180	-33
Cross polar	**Angle (degree)**	**Relative Gain (dB)**
Q0	0	-25
Q1	90	-25
Q2	100	-30
Q3	180	-30

6.1.1.4 Range 4 (8,5 GHz to 11,0 GHz)

Table 12: Class TS1, Range 4

Co-polar	Angle (degree)	Relative Gain (dB)
P0	0	0
P1	7	0
P2	15	-13
P3	90	-20
P4	130	-30
P5	180	-30
Cross polar	**Angle (degree)**	**Relative Gain (dB)**
Q0	0	-20
Q1	90	-20
Q2	130	-30
Q3	180	-30

Table 13: Class TS2, Range 4

Co-polar	Angle (degree)	Relative Gain (dB)
P0	0	0
P1	6	0
P2	15	-13
P3	90	-24
P4	150	-36
P5	180	-36
Cross polar	**Angle (degree)**	**Relative Gain (dB)**
Q0	0	-28
Q1	90	-28
Q2	100	-33
Q3	180	-33

Table 14: Class TS3, Range 4

Co-polar	Angle (degree)	Relative Gain (dB)
P0	0	0
P1	10	0
P2	30	-10
P3	90	-15
P4	150	-20
P5	180	-20
Cross polar	**Angle (degree)**	**Relative Gain (dB)**
Q0	0	-12
Q1	90	-12
Q2	130	-17
Q3	180	-17

6.1.2 Terminal Station (TS) minimum antenna boresight gain

The TS RPEs specified in tables 1 to15 inclusive are for maximum allowed co- and cross- polar gains, relative to boresight actual gain.

The TS antenna shall meet the minimum boresight gain described by the following expression:

$$\text{Minimum boresight gain} = [\text{ROUND}\ (0{,}85 f_o + 5)]\ \text{dBi}$$

6.2 Central Station (CS) Sectored Antennas

6.2.1 CS Azimuth Radiation Pattern Envelopes (RPE), Sectored

The Central Station azimuth templates for sectored (i.e. not omni-directional) antennas are given in figure 3, and tables 16 to 19 for CS (frequency range 1 only), CS1, CS2 and CS3 (frequency ranges 2, 3 and 4) respectively, for sector widths in the range 15° to 180°. This template shall apply for the frequencies indicated in the 1 GHz to 11 GHz band, and where f_o refers to the centre frequency in GHz. Co-polar and Cross-polar patterns are defined over the full angular range. The sector width is defined here as 2α, and corresponds to the nominal declared sector angle for the antenna under test. This has to be declared by the supplier. The gain values defined are all relative to maximum gain in the declared sector width.

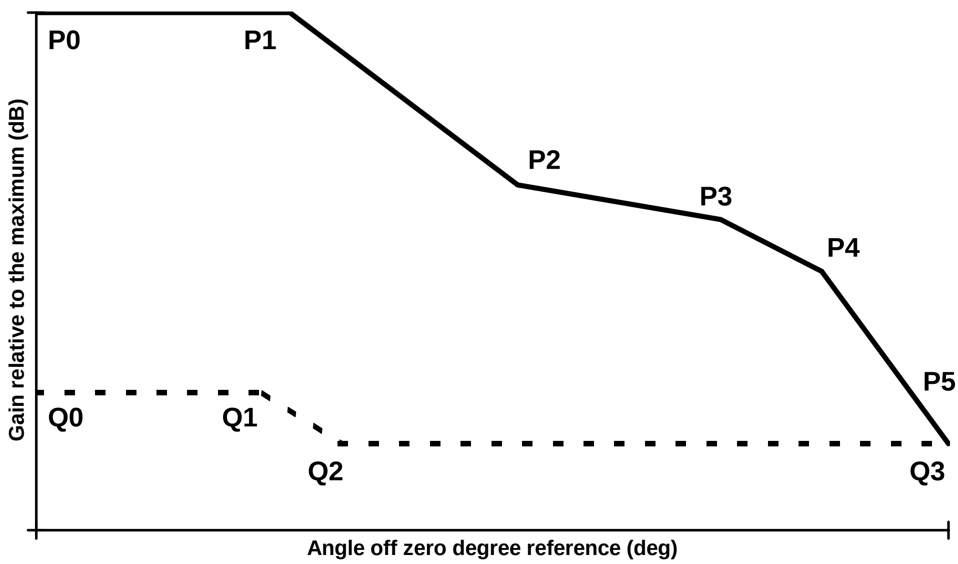


Figure 3: Normalized RPE for CS Azimuth

Co-Polar and Cross-Polar RPEs

Point P0 is fixed whereas the positions of P1 to P5 are dependent on centre frequency and/or sector angle. Tables 13 and 14 summarize the expressions which describe all these co-polar azimuth RPE points for the respective classes.

The tables shall apply for all frequencies in the 1 GHz to 11 GHz band, where f_o is the nominal centre frequency in GHz and all expressions are rounded to the nearest integer value.

Table 15: CS Class, Range 1

Co-polar	Angle (degree)	Relative Gain (dB)
P0	0	0
P1	α+5	0
P2	$\alpha+(105-7f_o)$	$-0,7f_o-16$
P3	$184,4-4,4f_o$	$-1,4f_o-20$
P4	180	$-1,4f_o-20$
Cross polar	**Angle (degree)**	**Relative Gain (dB)**
Q0	0	-10
Q1	$\alpha+(57,5-5f_o)$	-10
Q2	$\alpha+(87,5-5f_o)$	-15
Q3	180	-20

Table 16: CS Class 1, Ranges 2, 3 and 4

Co-polar	Angle (degree)	Relative Gain (dB)
P0	0	0
P1	α+5	0
P2	160	-20
P3	180	-20
Cross polar	**Angle (degree)**	**Relative Gain (dB)**
Q0	0	-10
Q1	α+5	-10
Q2	160	-20
Q3	180	-20

Table 17: CS Class 2, Ranges 2, 3 and 4

Co-polar	Angle (degree)	Relative Gain (dB)
P0	0	0
P1	α+5	0
P2	α+(105-7f_0)	-20
P3	195-7f_0	-20
P4	186-4,4f_0	-25
P5	180	-25
Cross polar	**Angle (degree)**	**Relative Gain (dB)**
Q0	0	-10
Q1	α+(57,5-5f_0)	-10
Q2	α+(87,5-5f_0)	-15
Q3	180	-25

Table 18: CS Class 3, Ranges 2, 3 and 4

Co-polar	Angle (degree)	Relative Gain (dB)
P0	0	0
P1	α+(20-1,4f_0)	0
P2	α+(75-4,3f_0)	-23
P3	165-4,3f_0	-23
P4	150	-30
P5	180	-30
Cross polar	**Angle (degree)**	**Relative Gain (dB)**
Q0	0	-12
Q1	α+(20-1,4f_0)	-12
Q2	α+(75-4,3f_0)	-20
Q3	180	-30

6.2.2 Minimum Boresight Gain, Sectored

The CS (Sectored) antenna boresight gain shall exceed the values defined in figure 4 as a function of sector angle, 2α, in the range 15° to 180° and for all frequencies in the 1 GHz to 11 GHz frequency band.

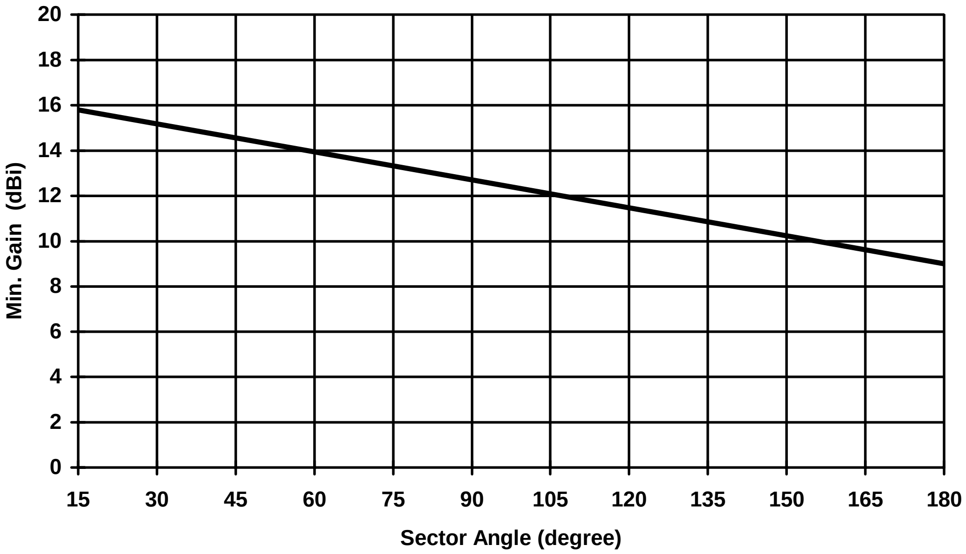


Figure 4: CS Sector Antenna Minimum Boresight Gain Limits

Table 19: CS Sector Antenna Minimum Boresight Gain Limits

Sector Angle (degree)	Min. Gain. (dBi)
15	16
180	9

6.3 Central Station (CS) Omni-directional Antennas

For omni-directional CS antennas the following parameters shall apply for the frequencies outlined below:

Minimum nominal gain: 5 dBiC 1 GHz to 3 GHz, 8 dBiC 3 GHz to 11 GHz;

Gain ripple (azimuth): 3 dB maximum (peak to peak);

Cross Polar (on azimuth main beam): -12 dB maximum in the azimuth plane.

6.4 Central Station (CS) Omni and Sectored Elevation RPEs

Three CS antenna elevation RPEs are defined: two for antennas designed to exhibit symmetric RPEs about the zero degree reference direction in the two frequency ranges described (see figures 5 and 6) and one for antennas designed for asymmetric RPEs (see figure 7). For antennas designed without any tilt the zero degree° reference direction normally corresponds to boresight.

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.

These elevation patterns are considered appropriate to the commonly used range of 0° to -10° for electrical downtilt. For sector antennas only further mechanical tilt of up to ±10° may be suitable for some situations.

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

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

6.4.1 Symmetric elevation RPEs

For omni-symmetric antennas the co- and cross polar limits in tables 20 and 21 and figure 5 shall apply, up to a limit of ±90°, there are no limits beyond these angles. For sectored symmetric antennas only, the co-polar limits in tables 20 and 21 and figures 5 and 6 shall be linearly interpolated beyond the value at the ± 90° point out to the point defined at 180° by the appropriate azimuth Class of antennas per tables 16-19. For Central Station antennas of all classes in every frequency range, the cross-polar limit shall be linearly interpolated between the 0° and 180° points defined in the appropriate class of azimuth specification.

Table 20: Elevation RPE for symmetric CS antennas, Range 1

Angle (degree)	Co-polar (dB)
0	0
12	0
12	-3
14	-5
20	-5
60	-13
60	-18
90	-18

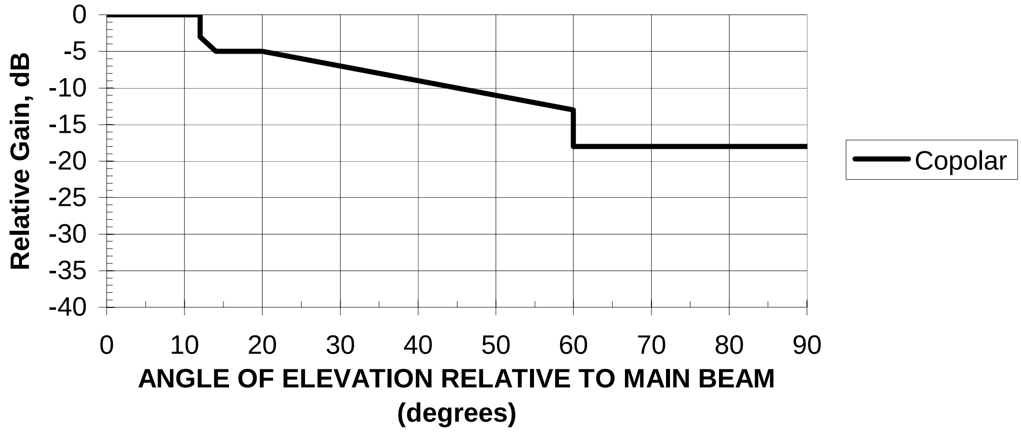


Figure 5: Symmetric CS antenna elevation pattern, Range 1

Table 21: Elevation RPE for symmetric CS1, CS2 and CS3 antennas, Ranges 2-4

Angle (degree)	Co-polar (dB)
0	0
10	0
25	-15
90	-19

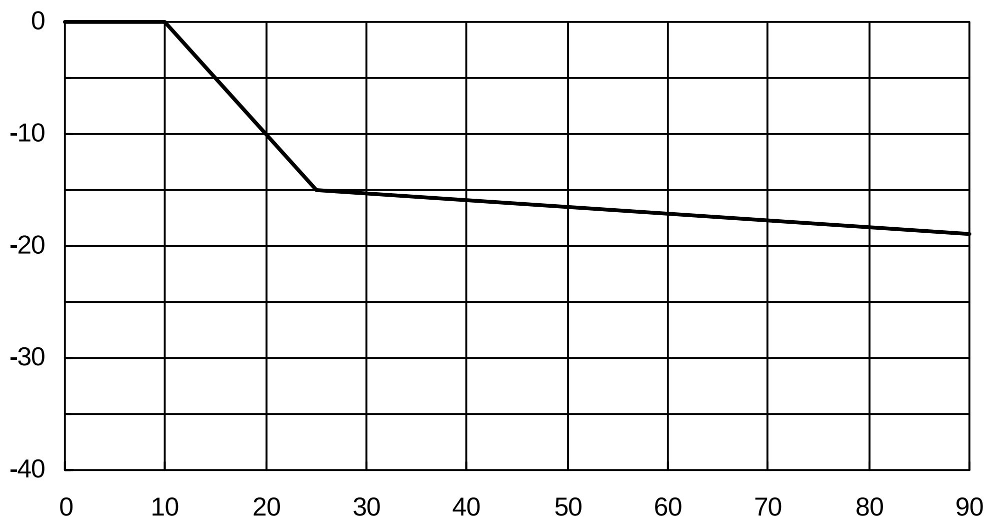


Figure 6: Elevation RPE for symmetric CS1, CS2 and CS3 antennas, Ranges 2-4

6.4.2 Asymmetric elevation patterns

For **omni-asymmetric** antennas the co-polar limits in figure 7 shall apply, up to a limit of ± 90°. There are no limits beyond these angles. The cross polar limit indicated shall be limited to the range -4º to +4º, elsewhere the co-polar limits shall apply.

For **sectored asymmetric** antennas only, the co-polar limit in figure 7 shall be linearly interpolated:

a) beyond the -3 dB, -30° point (down) out to the point defined at 180° for the appropriate azimuth Class of antennas as taken from tables 15 to 19, and

b) beyond the -8 dB, +90° point (up) out to the point defined at 180° for the appropriate azimuth Class of antennas as taken from tables 15 to 19.

The zero degree reference angle shall be taken as the declared nominal tilt angle of the antenna. This has to be declared by the supplier.

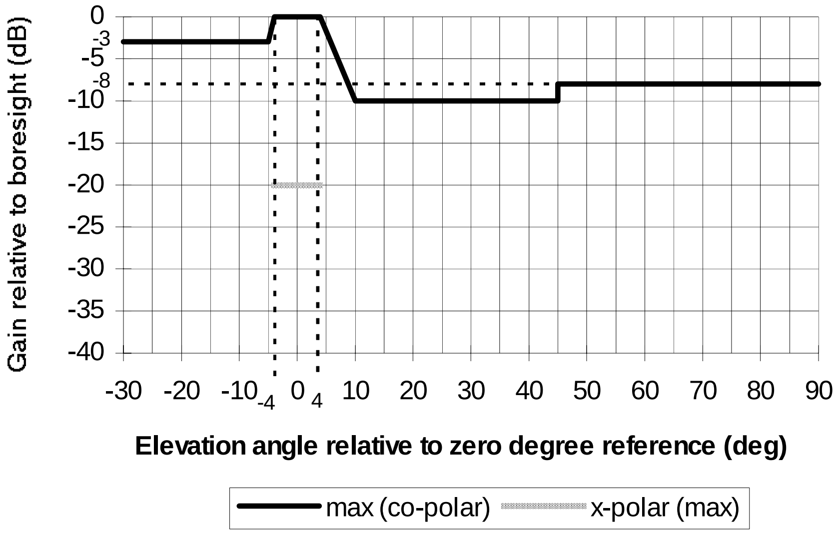


Figure 7: Asymmetric CS Antenna Elevation Patterns

Table 22: Elevation RPE for asymmetric CS Antenna Elevation Patterns

Angle (deg)	Co-Polar (dB)	Cross-Polar (dB)
-30	-3	-3
-5	-3	-3
-4	0	0
-4	0	-20
4	0	-20
4	0	0
10	-10	-10
45	-10	-10
45	-8	-8
90	-8	-8

6.5 Radomes

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

6.6 Antenna polarization

The antenna system shall radiate circular (single or dual) right hand or left hand polarization.

7 Conformance Tests

For antenna parameters EN 301 126-3-2 [1] shall apply.

Annex A (informative): Antenna characteristics

A.1 Mechanical characteristics

A.1.1 Environmental characteristics

The antenna should be designed to operate within a temperature range of -45°C to +45°C with a relative humidity up to 100 % with salt mist, industrial atmosphere, UV-irradiation etc.

The temperature range could be divided in two parts where at least one of the following ranges should be covered:

1) -33°C to +40°C;

2) -45°C to +45°C.

The antenna should be designed to meet wind survival ratings specified in table A.1.

Table A.1: Wind survival ratings

Antenna type	Wind velocity m/s (km/h)	Ice load (density 7 kN/m^3)
Normal duty	55 (200)	25 mm radial ice
Heavy duty	70 (252)	25 mm radial ice

A.1.2 Antenna stability

The antenna equipment should be stable under the most severe operational conditions at the site of intended application

The deviation of the antenna main beam axis should not be more than 0,3 times the smaller of the two azimuthal and elevation HPBW, as a general guide, under the conditions specified in table A.2.

Table A.2: Antenna stability

Antenna type	Wind velocity m/s (km/h)	Ice load (density 7 kN/m^3)
Normal duty	30 (110)	25 mm radial ice
Heavy duty	45 (164)	25 mm radial ice

Further guidance can be obtained from ETS 300 019-1-4 [2].

A.2 Antenna input connectors

The input connector on the antenna should be mechanically compatible with the radio equipment, this should be agreed between the antenna supplier and the purchaser in line with the overall systems design requirements. For antennas which are integrated with the radio equipment proprietary connection designs may be utilized. In both cases, a suitable test fixture should be agreed and used for test purposes.

Attention is drawn to a range of coaxial connectors referred to in IEC 60339-1 [4], IEC 60339-2 [5], IEC 60169-1 [6], and EN 122150 [3]. However, it should be noted that these standards are not exhaustive. The impedance of the input ports should be nominally 50 Ω coaxial.

A.3 VSWR at the input ports

The maximum Voltage Standing Wave Ratio (VSWR) should be agreed between the equipment supplier and purchaser in line with the overall system design requirements. For guidance, antennas with a VSWR in the range 1,9 to 1,1 are typical.

A.4 Inter-port isolation

Concerning dual polarized antennas, the isolation between the two inputs should be agreed between the equipment supplier and purchaser in line with the overall system design requirements. For guidance, inter-port isolation better than 15 dB is typical for circularly polarized antennas.

A.5 Antenna labelling

Antennas should be clearly identified with a weather-proof and permanent label(s) showing the manufacturers name, antenna type, serial number(s), polarization(s) and where appropriate, the antenna should be identified with a label showing the type approval number. It should be noted that integrated antennas may share a common label with the outdoor equipment.

A.6 Passive Intermodulation Performance

For some P-MP access methods the minimum Passive Intermodulation (PIM) performance of the antenna may need to be taken into account. In such cases the PIM performance should be agreed between the equipment supplier and the purchaser in line with the overall system design requirements.

For guidance PIM product limits can often exceed -100 dBc.

Annex B (informative): Bibliography

- ANSI/EIA Standard 195-C: "Electrical and Mechanical Characteristics for Terrestrial Microwave Relay System Antennas and Passive Reflector".

History

Document history		
V1.1.1	September 2002	Public Enquiry PE 20030103: 2002-09-04 to 2003-01-03