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*Harmonized European Standard (Telecommunications series)*

**Fixed Radio Systems;  
Multipoint Equipment and Antennas;  
Part 3: Harmonized EN covering the essential requirements  
of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive  
for Multipoint Radio Antennas**

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Reference

REN/ATTM-04002

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## Foreword

This Harmonized European Standard (Telecommunications series) has been produced by ETSI Technical Committee Access, Terminals, Transmission and Multiplexing (ATTM), and is now submitted for the ETSI standards One-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 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]).

Technical specifications relevant to Directive 1999/5/EC [1] are given in annex A.

This multi-part deliverable covers characteristics and requirements for fixed multipoint radio equipment and antennas, using a variety of access and duplex methods and operating at a variety of bit rates in frequency bands as specified in the present document.

The present document is part 3 of a multi-part deliverable covering the Fixed Radio Systems; Multipoint Equipment and Antennas, as identified below:

- Part 1: "Overview and Requirements for Digital Multipoint Radio Systems";
- Part 2: "Harmonized EN covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive for Digital Multipoint Radio Equipment";
- Part 3: "Harmonized EN covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive for Multipoint Radio Antennas".**

EN 302 326-2 [6] and the present document are Harmonized ENs and essential requirements are those requirements which are essential under article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive [1].

In the above, "equipment" includes equipment with integral antennas, and "antennas" include requirements for antennas whether they are integral or non-integral.

Besides its previous versions, the present document with EN 302 326-2 [6] replaces and supersedes the harmonized EN 301 753 [9] for all Multipoint equipment and antennas under its scope.

<b>Proposed national transposition dates</b>	
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):	18 months after doa

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## 0 Introduction

### 0.1 General

For the general background, rationale and structure of the present document see also the clause "Introduction" in EN 302 326-1 [5].

With respect to previous version of the present document, provisions for TS omnidirectional antennas for indoor NWA applications are given.

### 0.2 Relationship with the R&TTE essentials requirements

The present document is part of a set of standards developed by ETSI and is designed to fit in a modular structure to cover all radio and telecommunications terminal equipment within the scope of the R&TTE Directive [1]. The modular structure is described in EG 201 399 [7] and shown in figure 1.

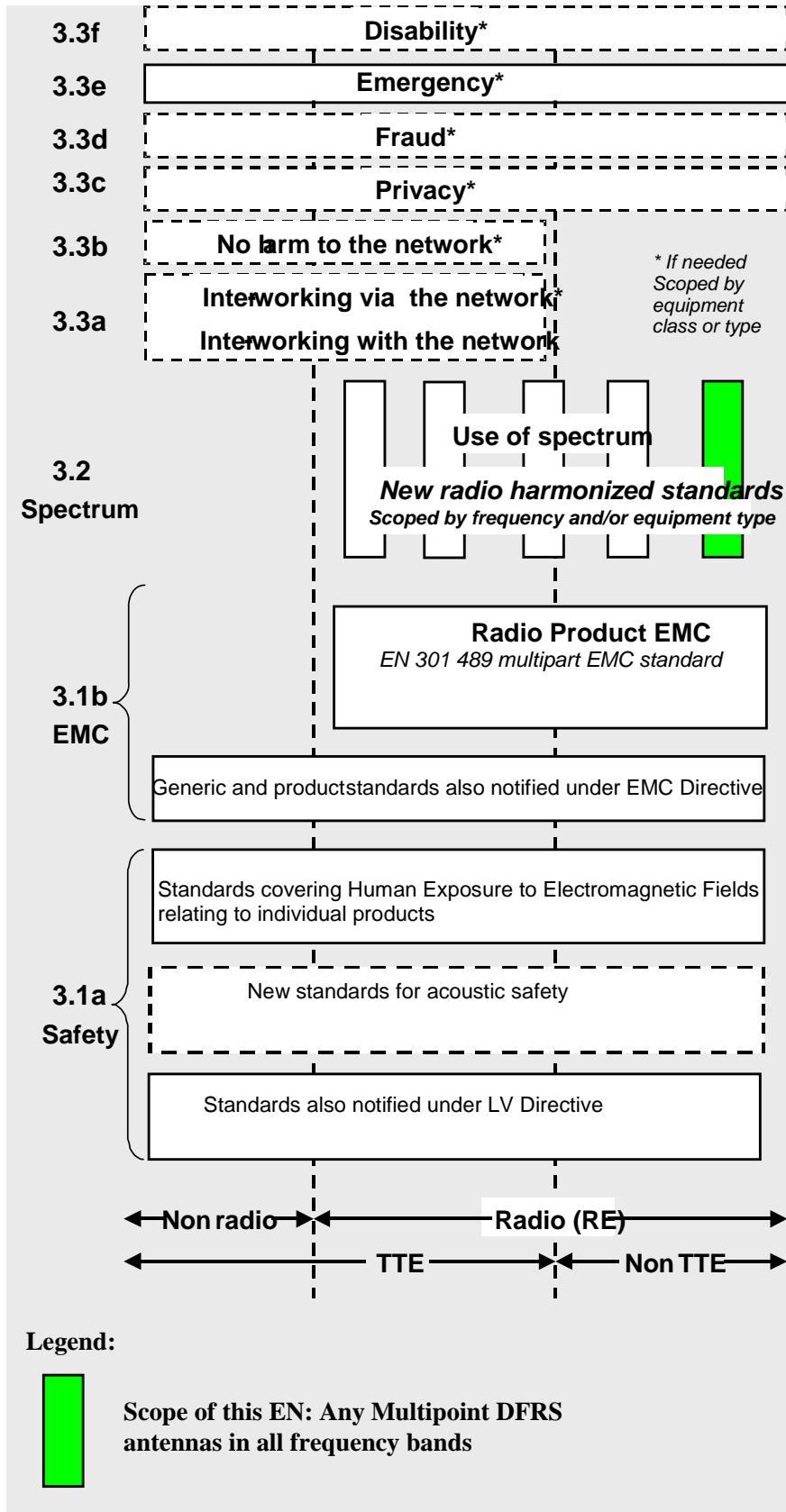


Figure 1: Modular structure for the various standards used under the R&TTE Directive [1]

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# 1 Scope

## 1.1 General

The present document is intended to cover the provisions of the R&TTE Directive [1] regarding 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".

The present document is applicable to the essential requirements of antennas (including those in equipment with integral antennas) used in Multipoint (MP) Digital Fixed Radio Systems (DFRS) (see note 1) intended for use in the frequency bands identified in EN 302 326-1 [5].

NOTE 1: Applications intended for offering in the bands 3,4 GHz to 3,8 GHz the option of Nomadic Wireless Access (NWA), according to the NWA definition in ITU-R Recommendation F.1399 [13], are also considered in the scope of the present document.

Besides its previous versions, the present document together with EN 302 326-2 [6], replaces and supersedes, after a suitable transition period, the harmonized EN 301 753 [9] for all multipoint equipment and antennas under its scope.

The present document and EN 302 326-2 [6] introduce rationalization among systems conforming to previous EN 301 753 [9] referencing a number of ENs which, being developed at different times, may have specified slightly different antenna parameters. Nevertheless, care has been taken so that such variations will not affect any frequency planning assumption for already deployed networks. Therefore, unless specifically mentioned, these new requirements, whenever different from those single ENs, are considered completely "equivalent". Therefore mixed use of antennas conforming to the present document and to those previous ones will not change, in practice, any frequency planning rule in any network.

Therefore, from a strictly technical point of view, in most cases it is expected that equipment already conforming to the previous versions of Harmonized EN 301 753 [9], would not need re-assessment of essential requirements according to the present document. The legal implications of the declaration of conformity and equipment labelling are, however, outside the scope of this whole multi-part deliverable. Cases, where additional conformance assessment is required, will be specifically mentioned in EN 302 326-2 [6] and in the present document.

A formal change in the requirements, with respect to EN 301 753 [9], is that the antenna manufacturer shall declare the nominal gain and tolerance of the antenna against which the conformity assessment is done.

In addition to the present document, other ENs specify technical requirements in respect of essential requirements under other parts of article 3 of the R&TTE Directive [1] and which will apply to antennas within the scope of the present document.

NOTE 2: A list of such ENs is included on the web site: <http://www.newapproach.org>.

In order to (technically) cover different market and network requirements, with an appropriate balance of performance to cost and effective and appropriate use of the radio spectrum, the present document, together with EN 302 326-2 [6], offers a number of system types and antennas alternatives, for selection by administrations, operators and manufacturers dependent on the desired use of the radio spectrum and network/market requirements; those options include:

- channel separation alternatives (as provided by the relevant CEPT Recommendation);
- spectral efficiency class alternatives (different modulation formats provided in radio equipment standards);
- antenna sectorization alternatives and directivity classes for CS;
- antenna directivity class alternatives for TS and/or RS, as well as omnidirectional alternative for TS intended for Nomadic Wireless Access (NWA);
- antenna basic polarization (linear or circular).

For Digital Fixed Radio Systems (DFRS), antennas are considered "relevant components" of "radio equipment" according the definition in article 2(c) of the R&TTE Directive [1].



More information and background on the R&TTE Directive [1] possible applicability and requirements for stand alone DFRS antennas is found in EG 201 399 [7] and in TR 101 506 [12].

Technical specifications relevant to the R&TTE Directive [1] are summarized in annex A.

## 1.2 Frequency ranges

The present document is applicable to antennas (whether integral or non-integral) used in multipoint radio systems operating in bands allocated to Fixed Service and assigned by national regulations to MP applications within the following frequency ranges:

- 1 GHz to 3 GHz;
- 3 GHz to 5,9 GHz;
- 5,9 GHz to 8,5 GHz;
- 8,5 GHz to 11 GHz;
- 24,25 GHz to 30 GHz;
- 30 GHz to 40,5 GHz.

NOTE 1: Attention is drawn to the fact that the specific operating bands are subject of CEPT or national licensing rules. Currently applicable Fixed Service bands and channel plans are described in EN 302 326-1 [5], although the applicability of these Fixed Service bands is at the discretion of the national administrations. Therefore, the present document applies only to those bands which are allocated to the Fixed Service and/or assigned by national regulations to MP applications on the date on which the EN was published.

NOTE 2: Antenna characteristics are not specified at frequencies below 1 GHz and therefore the present document and Harmonized EN 302 326-2 [6] can not be used for Declaration of conformity, according article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive [1] for non integral antennas or for equipment with integral antennas below this limit. In this case, additional test suites for relevant antenna directional phenomena shall be produced in accordance with a Notified Body.

NOTE 3: MWS antenna systems in the band 40,5 GHz to 43,5 GHz are not within the scope of the present document. For these systems see EN 301 997-2 [10].

## 1.3 Profiles

### 1.3.1 General

This whole multi-part deliverable allows many distinct types of equipment, several different antenna types and several ways in which they might be interconnected to form a network. However, the applicability is limited to certain combinations of attributes and these combinations of attributes are called "profiles". The following clauses address:

- Equipment profiles.
- Antenna profiles.
- System profiles.

### 1.3.2 Equipment profiles

This whole multi-part deliverable allows alternative consistent sets of recommendations and requirements, each for identified equipment profiles, which are defined in terms of their Equipment Classification (EqC), which classify equipments in terms of key characteristics. The profiles (or indeed any specific equipment) within the scope of this whole multi-part deliverable may be classified as discussed in normative annex A of EN 302 326-1 [5]. Clause 6.1 of EN 302 326-1 [5] defines the permitted equipment profiles in terms of the various fields of EqC.

### 1.3.3 Antenna profiles

According to their characteristics, multipoint systems use different types of antennas. Table 1 outlines the multipoint antenna types described in the present document.

**Table 1: Antenna Types**

Frequency Range	Types	Polarization	Notes
1 GHz to 3 GHz	Directional Sectored single beam Omnidirectional	Linear	The sectored and omnidirectional antennas may have a symmetric or asymmetric radiation pattern in the elevation plane.
3 GHz to 11 GHz	Directional Sectored single beam Sectored multi-beam (up to 5,9 GHz only) Omnidirectional	Linear	The sectored single and omnidirectional antennas may have a symmetric or asymmetric radiation pattern in the elevation plane. The sectored multi-beam antennas have a symmetric radiation pattern only.
1 GHz to 11 GHz	Directional Sectored single beam Omnidirectional	Circular	The sectored and omnidirectional antennas may have a symmetric or asymmetric radiation pattern in the elevation plane.
24,25 GHz to 30 GHz	Directional Sectored single beam	Linear	
30 GHz to 40,5 GHz	Directional Sectored single beam Omnidirectional	Linear	The omnidirectional antennas may have a symmetric or asymmetric radiation pattern in the elevation plane.

The present document is applicable to multipoint radio system antennas of both linear (single or dual) polarization and circular (single or dual) polarization. Linear polarization antennas may support either or both of two mutually perpendicular planes of polarization. These planes are frequently, though not always, horizontal and vertical. Circular polarization antennas may support either right hand or left hand polarization or, for dual polarization, both.

The RPE directional characteristics and polarization characteristics (co-polar and cross-polar and for either linear or circular polarized antennas) impact on the interference to be considered in network planning. A number of antenna options are defined in the present document to allow a trade-off between highly demanding RPE directivity and the cost/size/weight of the antennas. The antenna choice should take into account present and future networks requirements and constraints.

Annex B discusses Antenna Profiles for multipoint systems.

### 1.3.4 System profiles

This multi-part deliverable applies only to Multipoint systems using the following antenna type to station type combinations according to whether the network topology is P-MP or MP-MP (Mesh). Table 2 indicates which system profiles are within the scope of this multi-part deliverable.

**Table 2: System Profiles within the scope of this multi-part deliverable:  
Antenna types - Station types combinations**

Network topology	Station types	Antenna types		
		Omnidirectional	Sectored	Directional
P-MP	Central Station (CS)	Yes	Yes (See note 1)	No (See note 1)
	Repeater Station (RS)			
	Facing CS	No	No	Yes
	Facing TS or further RS	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Terminal Station (TS)	Yes (note 2)	No	Yes
MP-MP	Repeater Station (RS)	No	No	Yes

NOTE 1: Sectored antennas with beamwidth < 15° shall conform to the specification otherwise applicable to a directional antenna.

NOTE 2: Omnidirectional TS antennas are limited to typically indoor deployment (e.g. desk antennas) for NWA applications in 3,4 GHz to 3,8 GHz bands. Nor outdoor deployable at fixed location, neither integral to handheld TS, are considered antennas within the scope of the present document.

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## 2 References

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.
- Non-specific reference may be made only to a complete document or a part thereof and only in the following cases:
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  - for informative references.

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

### 2.1 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of the present document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For non-specific references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

- [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] ETSI EN 301 126-3-2: "Fixed Radio Systems; Conformance testing; Part 3-2: Point-to-Multipoint antennas - Definitions, general requirements and test procedures".
- [3] ETSI EN 302 217-4-1: "Fixed Radio Systems; Characteristics and requirements for point-to-point equipment and antennas; Part 4-1: System-dependent requirements for antennas".
- [4] ETSI EN 302 217-4-2: "Fixed Radio Systems; Characteristics and requirements for point-to-point equipment and antennas; Part 4-2: Harmonized EN covering essential requirements of article 3.2 of R&TTE Directive for antennas".
- [5] ETSI EN 302 326-1: "Fixed Radio Systems; Multipoint Equipment and Antennas; Part 1: Overview and Requirements for Digital Multipoint Radio Systems".
- [6] ETSI EN 302 326-2: "Fixed Radio Systems; Multipoint Equipment and Antennas; Part 2: Harmonized EN covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive for Digital Multipoint Radio Equipment".

### 2.2 Informative references

- [7] ETSI EG 201 399: "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matter (ERM); A guide to the production of candidate Harmonized Standards for application under the R&TTE Directive".
- [8] ETSI EN 301 525: "Fixed Radio Systems; Point-to-Multipoint Antennas; Antennas for Point-to-Multipoint fixed radio systems in the 1 GHz to 3 GHz band".

- [9] ETSI EN 301 753: "Fixed Radio Systems; Multipoint equipment and antennas; Generic harmonized standard for multipoint digital fixed radio systems and antennas covering the essential requirements under article 3.2 of the Directive 1999/5/EC".
- [10] ETSI EN 301 997-2: "Transmission and Multiplexing (TM); Multipoint equipment; Radio equipment for use in Multimedia Wireless Systems (MWS) in the frequency band 40,5 GHz to 43,5 GHz; Part 2: Harmonized EN covering essential requirements under article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive".
- [11] ETSI EN 302 078: "Fixed Radio Systems; Multipoint antennas; Circularly polarized antennas for multipoint fixed radio systems in the 1 GHz to 11 GHz band".
- [12] ETSI TR 101 506: "Fixed Radio Systems; Generic definitions, terminology and applicability of essential requirements under the article 3.2 of 99/05/EC Directive to Fixed Radio Systems".
- [13] ITU-R Recommendation F.1399: "Vocabulary of terms for wireless access".
- [14] ETSI EN 301 215-2: "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".
- [15] ETSI EN 301 215-3: "Fixed Radio Systems; Point to Multipoint Antennas; Antennas for point-to-multipoint fixed radio systems in the 11 GHz to 60 GHz band; Part 3: Multipoint Multimedia Wireless System in 40,5 GHz to 43,5 GHz".
- [16] ETSI EN 301 215-4: "Fixed Radio Systems; Point-to-Multipoint Antennas; Antennas for multipoint fixed radio systems in the 11 GHz to 60 GHz band; Part 4: 30 GHz to 40,5 GHz".
- [17] ETSI EN 302 085: "Fixed Radio Systems; Point-to-Multipoint Antennas; Antennas for point-to-multipoint fixed radio systems in the 3 GHz to 11 GHz band".

## 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 designed to transmit or receive electromagnetic radiation

**azimuth plane:** reference plane (see note) from which Radiation Pattern Envelopes are referenced

NOTE: This plane is nominally horizontal (see also *tilt*). The azimuth plane is generally mechanically identified by reference to the technical description for actual antennas for testing and deployment purposes. Sectorial and omnidirectional antennas might have intrinsic down-tilt of few degrees. In such cases, it would be more theoretically appropriate reference to a "conical" surface rather than a plane. However, tilt is generally compensated for by the test set antenna mounting (i.e. by tilting up the antenna test set mounting by an equivalent quantity) and the assessment is done by rotating the antenna rather than the receiving instrument. The test is thus performed in such a way that the measurements may be considered equivalent to those made in a true azimuth plane.

**Central Station (CS):** base station which communicates with Terminal Stations and in some cases Repeater Stations

**co-polar:** used to define parameters (such as gain or radiation pattern) applicable to radiated signals in the wanted plane of polarization (for linear polarization) or wanted direction of rotation (for circular polarization)

NOTE: The wanted plane or direction of rotation may be defined when the parameter is being measured by the plane or direction of rotation of the reference antenna.

**co-polar pattern:** diagram representing the co-polar radiation pattern of an antenna under test

NOTE: It is scaled in dBi or, as used in the present document, in dB relative to the measured antenna gain.

**cross-polar:** used to define parameters (such as gain or radiation pattern) applicable to radiated signals in the unwanted plane of polarization (for linear polarization) or unwanted direction of rotation (for circular polarization)

NOTE: The unwanted plane of polarization of a linear polarized antenna is defined as the plane which lies at right angles to the wanted plane. The unwanted direction of rotation of a circular polarized antenna is defined as that which is opposite to the wanted direction.

**cross-polar pattern:** diagram representing the cross-polar radiation pattern of an antenna under test

NOTE: It is scaled in dBi or, as used in the present document, in dB relative to the measured **co-polar** antenna gain.

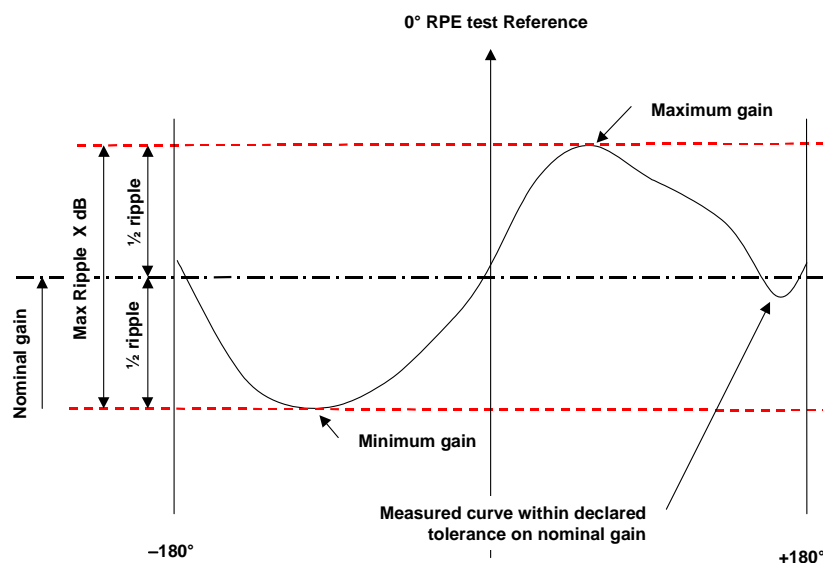
**electrical tilt:** angular shift in elevation of the direction of maximum gain of the antenna by a specific electrical design of the antenna

**elevation plane:** reference plane, orthogonal to the azimuth plane, from which Radiation Pattern Envelopes are referenced

NOTE: This plane is nominally vertical. For directional, single beam sectored and multi-beam sectored antennas, the elevation plane is that which contains the zero degree reference direction (within each beam in multi-beam). For omnidirectional antennas, the elevation plane is not constrained in azimuth direction and is specific only to a given measurement.

**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

**gain ripple:** (for omnidirectional antennas) maximum gain variance in the azimuth plane around the actual gain of the antenna under test



NOTE: Figure 2 shows the relationship between the X dB gain ripple, measured minimum and maximum gains in the azimuth plane, and the declared nominal gain and tolerance of an omnidirectional antenna.

**Figure 2: Gain ripple for an omnidirectional antenna**

**gain tolerance:** tolerance on the nominal gain, as declared by the supplier according to the principles shown in figures 2 and 3

**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

**maximum gain:** highest gain (in any direction) of the antenna under test

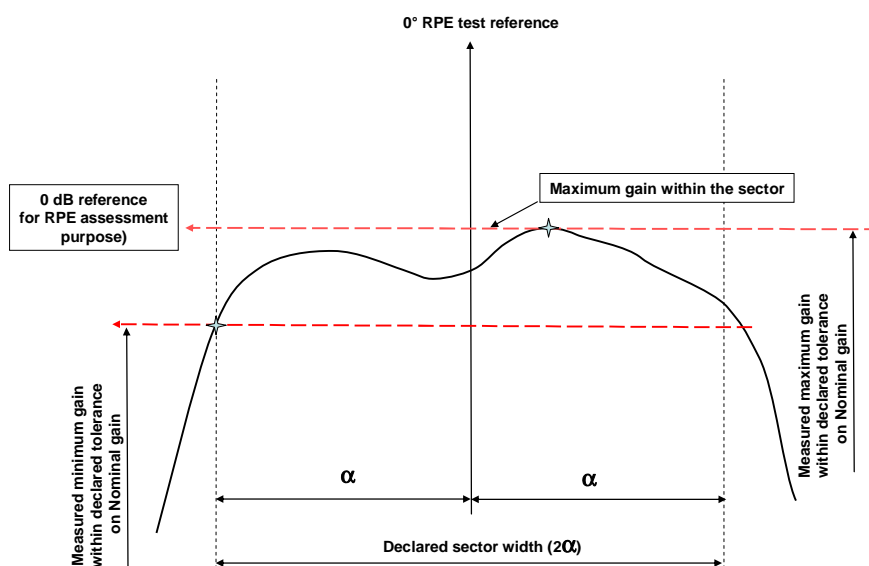
**mechanical tilt:** angular shift in elevation of the direction of maximum gain of the antenna by a change to the physical mounting of the antenna

**Nomadic Wireless Access (NWA):** "Wireless access" application in which the location of the "end-user termination" may be in different places but it must be stationary while in use

NOTE: See ITU-R Recommendation F.1399 [13].

**nominal gain:** gain declared by the supplier to which gain assessment is to be referenced:

- **For directional antennas:** it is referenced to the maximum gain.
- **For sectorial antennas:** the supplier shall make a declaration of the gain for the antenna, together with maximum tolerance that shall include the minimum gain within the declared sector. The gain of the antenna, as measured, shall not, therefore, exceed the declared gain at the declared upper tolerance limit, nor shall it be lower than the nominal gain at the declared lower tolerance limit (see figure 3).
- **For omnidirectional antennas:** it refers to the mean value of the gain ripple as shown in figure 2.



**Figure 3: Gain ripple for a sectored antenna**

**radiation pattern:** diagram describing the power flux density in a given plane and at a constant distance from the antenna as a function of the angle from the zero degree reference direction

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

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

**reference beam direction ( $\epsilon^\circ$ ):** direction, defined as  $\epsilon^\circ$  in the present document, defined by the manufacturer with reference to the mechanical characteristics of the antenna which is used as reference for every beam RPE (applicable only to multi-beam antennas)

**Repeater Station (RS):** radio station providing the connection via the air to the Central Station(s), 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:** circularly (or, more generally, elliptically) 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:** angle of coverage in azimuth of a sectored antenna, defined as  $2\alpha^\circ$  in the present document shall be declared by the manufacturer

NOTE: The sector angle may depend on the characteristics of the system to which the antenna will be connected and this may therefore result in the need for a different definition of the sector angle. Therefore no specific rule is given for such declaration although in general it is assumed that the sector angle may be close to the half-power (3 dB) beam-width.

**Terminal Station (TS):** remote (out) station, which communicates with a Central Station or Repeater Station

**tilt:** fixed angular shift of the direction of maximum gain of the antenna in the elevation plane by either electrical or mechanical means

**Zero dB gain reference (azimuth and elevation):**

- **For directional (DN) antennas:** the maximum gain of the antenna. It is equal to the gain in the direction of the boresight (a term not used in the present document).
- **For sectored single beam antennas (SS):** the maximum gain of the antenna within the declared sector (as in figure 3).
- **For sectored multi-beam antennas (MS):** the maximum gain of the antenna within each beam (as in figure 3). It should therefore be noted that the multiple beams may have different zero dB gain references.
- **For omnidirectional antennas (OD):** the maximum gain of the antenna in the elevation plane in which the radiation pattern is being measured. It is not defined for azimuth plane.

NOTE: It should be noted that except for directional antennas, the zero dB gain reference does not necessarily equal the gain in the direction of the zero degree reference.

**Zero degree (0°) reference direction:** direction used as the reference direction for the RPEs

NOTE 1: It is generally mechanically identified by reference to the technical description for actual antennas for testing and deployment purposes and must be declared by the manufacturer. It has different geometrical relationship with the actual antenna type considered as follows:

- **For directional (DN) antennas:** the direction of maximum gain in both axes of the antenna. It is equivalent to the boresight direction (term not used in the present document).
- **For sectored single beam antennas (SS):** the direction which in azimuth is the centre of the declared sector angle and in elevation is, in principle, the direction of maximum gain, which, ideally, coincides with the azimuth plane (see note 2).
- **For sectored multi-beam antennas (MS):** in the azimuth plane, the zero degree reference direction is the common reference direction for the RPEs of all beams and is declared by the manufacturer. In the elevation plane, it is the direction of maximum gain of each beam (see note 2). It should therefore be noted that the multiple beams may have different zero degree reference directions.
- **For CS omnidirectional antennas (OD):** the zero degree reference direction for this omnidirectional antenna type is, in principle, not defined in the azimuth plane (i.e. only a  $0^\circ$  reference for actual test report should be identified according figure 2); In the elevation plane in which the radiation pattern is being measured, it is the direction of maximum gain (see note 2).
- **For NWA TS omnidirectional antennas (ODT):** the zero degree reference direction for this omnidirectional antenna type is, in principle, not defined in any plane (i.e. only a  $0^\circ$  reference for actual test report should be identified, for each plane, according figure 2).

NOTE 2: In practical tests, in particular for sector and CS omnidirectional antennas, the elevation RPE might have slight variation within a relatively large elevation angle and might lead to uncertainty in finding the maximum gain for the RPE assessment. In such cases the direction of the azimuth plane (including tilts, if any) should be used as  $0^\circ$  reference in elevation even if actual slightly higher gain might be experienced in a slight different direction. See also the note to "azimuth plane" definition.

## 3.2 Symbols

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

abs( )	Absolute value of the number
$\alpha$	Alpha (= half of the sector angle)
dB	deciBel
dB <sub>i</sub>	deciBels relative to an isotropic source
$\epsilon$	Epsilon (= beam reference direction)
$f_0$	Nominal centre frequency of declared antenna operating range
GHz	GigaHertz
$\theta$	Theta (= angle from zero degree reference direction)

## 3.3 Abbreviations

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

CS	Central Station
DFRS	Digital Fixed Radio System
DN	DirectioNal (used of an antenna)
EIRP	Equivalent Isotropically Radiated Power
EqC	Equipment Classification
LHCP	Left Hand Circular Polarization
MP	MultiPoint
MP-MP	MultiPoint-to-MultiPoint
MS	Multi-beam Sectorial (used of an antenna)
NWA	Nomadic Wireless Access
OD	OmniDirectional (used of an antenna) for CS use
ODT	OmniDirectional (used of an antenna) for NWA TS use
pdf	power flux density
P-MP	Point-to-MultiPoint
RHCP	Right Hand Circular Polarization
RLAN	Radio Local Area Network
RPE	Radiation Pattern Envelope
RS	Repeater Station
SS	Single beam Sectorial (used of an antenna)
TS	Terminal Station

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# 4 Technical requirements specifications

## 4.1 Classification of antennas

For each antenna type and frequency range, a number of different antenna classes are defined. The class of antenna selected will depend on operational requirements (and possibly on the published Interface Requirements of the relevant administration).

For each combination of antenna type and frequency range, several classes of antenna may be designated.

Directional antennas are designated as DN1, DN2 ... DN<sub>n</sub> which are classified by increasingly demanding RPE according to the ranges defined in annex B.

Single beam sectored antennas are designated SS1, SS2 ... SS<sub>n</sub> according to their increasingly demanding RPEs.

Multi-beam sectored antennas are designated MS1, MS2 ... MS<sub>n</sub> according to their increasingly demanding RPEs.

Only one class of omnidirectional antenna for CS is currently specified. Should it occur that more than one class of omnidirectional antenna is designated, the designations OD1, OD2 ... OD<sub>n</sub> may be used. A single case of omnidirectional antenna for TS intended for NWA application is considered and designated as ODT.



In few cases, when more than one standardized antenna parameters are close enough for being considered belonging to the same class, further alphabetical suffix (a, b, etc.) is used. For more information on antenna classes see annex B.

## 4.2 Phenomena description

### 4.2.1 General

Two phenomena are identified as applicable to the essential requirements of antennas used in fixed multipoint radio systems:

- Radiation Pattern Envelope (RPE).
- Gain.

The RPE consists of different co-polar and cross polar envelopes.

For sectored (single beam or multi-beam) and omnidirectional CS antenna types the RPE is specified in different azimuth and elevation patterns. Different azimuth and elevation patterns are also specified in the case of linearly polarized directional antennas in the frequency range.

It should be noted that the method of specifying these phenomena is different for different antenna types due to inherent differences of antennas of different types. The phenomena are therefore separately specified for each antenna type.

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

For the purpose of the present document, an antenna is specific to a Type, Class, Polarization Type, the frequency range of operation. An antenna, which employs a radome, shall meet the requirements of the present document with the radome in place.

The following clauses specify the two essential phenomena for each antenna type, class and frequency range.

### 4.2.2 Radiation Pattern Envelope (RPE)

A zero degree reference direction shall be defined for each antenna and declared by the manufacturer. The radiation characteristics in the present document are all referred to this zero degree reference direction.

Elevation RPEs are defined at the zero degree azimuth direction. In the remaining directions slight variation may be expected (within 3 dB), however no specific tests are required.

The radiation pattern envelope is the envelope which the gain of the antenna must not exceed, relative to its declared value, as a function of angle from the zero degree reference direction. The RPE is specified separately (for both co-polar and cross-polar values) for azimuth (the nominally horizontal plane) and elevation (the nominally vertical plane).

For the majority of antennas of type "Directional", the elevation and azimuth RPEs are identical and are thus specified in this way. For antennas of type "Omnidirectional", where the antenna performance is nominally uniform in the azimuth plane, the azimuth RPE is expressed as gain ripple in this plane.

Linearly polarized antennas radiate an electromagnetic wave which is nominally plane polarized. Radiation emitted which is in the wanted plane of polarization is referred to as co-polar. Radiation emitted in the unwanted plane of polarization (orthogonal to the wanted plane) is referred to as cross-polar.

Circularly polarized antennas radiate an electromagnetic wave which is nominally circularly polarized such that the plane of polarization rotates in either a right hand or left hand direction. Radiation emitted for which the plane of polarization rotates in the wanted direction is referred to as co-polar. Radiation emitted for which the plane of polarization rotates in the opposite direction to that wanted is referred to as cross-polar.

The RPE is specified separately for co-polar and cross-polar radiation.

NOTE 1: In some cases, typically where co-polar RPE is the more demanding, the cross polar RPE may be less stringent than the co-polar in the azimuth region around 180°. This is justified, for the Operators may take into account polarization decoupling in adjacent cell/sector planning. However, when inter-operator planning (e.g. for pfd boundary evaluation) is concerned, in general, unless polarization decoupling is also specifically taken into account, the "worst case envelope" of the co-polar and cross polar RPE should be considered.

For single beam sectored and omnidirectional antennas, two types of antenna elevation RPE are defined:

- one for antennas designed to exhibit symmetric RPEs about the zero degree reference direction; and
- one for antennas designed for asymmetric RPEs about the zero degree reference direction.

For single beam sectored and multibeam sectored antennas, the elevation RPE applies only to the elevation plane at the azimuth zero degree reference of each beam.

For omnidirectional CS antennas, the elevation RPE applies at any azimuth angle. Omnidirectional antennas for TS in NWA applications do not have specific requirement for RPE in either plane (limits apply only to the gain in any direction).

Single beam sectored, multibeam sectored and omnidirectional antennas may have an electrical tilt. The scope of the present document includes antennas with electrical tilt in the range of 0° to -10°, where a positive tilt is in the upward direction and a negative tilt is in the downward direction. Further mechanical tilt of up to ±10° may be suitable for deployment of single beam sectored and multibeam sectored antennas in some situations (see note 2).

NOTE 2: All RPEs are here defined referenced to a "nominal" azimuth plane that corresponds to the horizontal plane only when the antenna has no tilt. When tilt is present, the effect of the tilt will be compensated for in the test process as described in the definition so that the tests will be conducted as if for an antenna with no tilt.

The antenna technical description shall provide information on the nominal electrical tilt of the antenna to be used for test report purposes.

The RPEs for the frequency range 1 GHz to 11 GHz apply to both linearly and circularly polarized antennas, except for sectored multibeam antennas, for which only linearly polarized antennas are within the scope of the present document.

The RPEs for the frequency range 30 GHz to 40,5 GHz apply only to linearly polarized antennas.

The applicability of each set of parameters to linear or circular polarization is indicated.

The parameters for a single linear polarized antenna shall apply equally to the wanted plane of polarization of an antenna of either plane. The parameters for a dual linear polarized antenna shall apply equally to both planes of the antenna.

The parameters for a single circular polarized antenna shall apply equally to antennas using Left Hand Circular Polarization (LHCP) and antennas using Right Hand Circular Polarization (RHCP). The parameters for a dual circular polarized antenna shall apply equally to both LHCP and RHCP.

### 4.2.3 Antenna Gain

The actual antenna gain is the reference for evaluating the EIRP, which is the basic parameter that must be taken into account in order to control interference on the network.

With the exception of omnidirectional TS antennas for NWA applications (for which only the maximum limit apply), the supplier shall make a declaration of the gain for the antenna, together with maximum tolerance of the gain of the antenna. The gain of the antenna, as measured, shall not, therefore, exceed the declared gain at the declared upper tolerance limit, nor shall it be lower than the nominal gain at the declared lower tolerance limit.

The nominal gain of the antenna, its tolerance and their relationship to the RPE are defined in clause 3.1 according to the type of antenna to which they refer.

The minimum gain of the antenna shall also meet the requirements of clause 4.5.

## 4.3 Environmental specifications and test

The technical requirements of the present document apply under the environmental profile for operation of the antenna or the equipment-antenna assembly, with its radome (if applicable) in place, which shall be declared by the supplier.

The antenna shall comply with all the technical requirements of the present document at all times when operating within the boundary limits of the declared operational environmental profile.

## 4.4 Radiation Pattern Envelope (RPE) requirements

### 4.4.1 Directional antennas (DN): co-polar and cross-polar RPEs

#### 4.4.1.1 Classes defined in the present document

Where several directional antenna classes are specified in a frequency band, these are designated DN1, DN2, etc. The rationale for this classification is given in annex B, together with a table showing the correspondence between these classes and those of antennas previously falling within the scope of EN 301 753 [9].

The Radiation Pattern Envelope (RPE) is defined as a gain which may not be exceeded as a function of the angle from the zero degree reference of the antenna. This gain is expressed as a gain relative to the **maximum, actual** gain (0 dB reference defined in clause 3.1) at the measured frequency.

The RPEs for both co-polar and cross polar gain are specified in the tables below. There is a separate table for each range of frequencies and, within each table, two separate columns are given for each class of antenna, one for the co-polar RPE and one for the cross polar RPE. The co-polar column is headed "Co" and the cross polar column is headed "X". The RPE defined by each column is the envelope obtained by joining each of the points for which there is an entry in the column, the point being defined by the relative gain in the column and the angle from the zero degree reference given at the left of the table for that point. The number of points in each column is variable, depending on the number of turning points in the graph of the RPE. Unless otherwise stated, the RPE applies to both elevation and azimuth.

Figure 4 is an example of the co-polar and cross polar RPEs for a class of antenna with six defined points in the co-polar RPE and four defined points in the cross polar RPE.

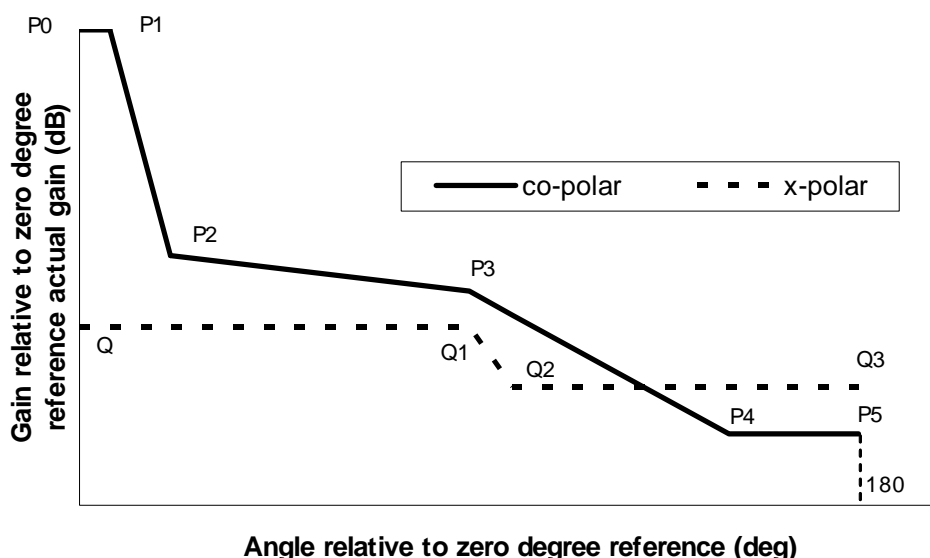


Figure 4: Normalized RPE for DN Azimuth and Elevation

The actual number and values of corner points for the standardized antennas are to be derived from the following tables.

Table 3: Directional antennas (linear polarization) from 1 GHz to 3 GHz, types DN1 to DN4

$\theta$ (°)	Gain relative to maximum actual gain at the measurement frequency (dB)															
	DN1 (void)				DN2				DN3				DN4			
	Azimuth		Elevation		Azimuth		Elevation		Azimuth		Elevation		Azimuth		Elevation	
	Co	X	Co	X	Co	X	Co	X (see note)	Co	X	Co	X (see note)	Co	X	Co	X (see note)
0					0	-13	0	-13	0	-15	0	-15	0	-14	0	14
0																
10									0		0					
20													0		0	
30					0	-13	0		-8		-8					
40													-10	-14		
45											-8					
60					-5	-18	-5								-10	
90									-15	-15			-10			
90										-20					-10	
100														-29		
110					-14	-20	-14									
120													-26		-26	
150									-20		-20					
180					-16	-20	-16		-20	-20	-20		-26	-29	-26	

NOTE: There is no compliance or test report requirements for cross-polar elevation RPE; however it is intended that at 0° reference the value should be the same of cross-polar azimuth at the same 0° reference, while in other directions it should, in principle, be not worse than elevation co-polar RPE.

Table 4: Directional antennas (circular polarization) from 1 GHz to 3 GHz, types DN1 to DN4

$\theta$ (°)	Gain relative to maximum actual gain at the measurement frequency (dB)															
	DN1 (void)				DN2				DN3				DN4			
	Azimuth		Elevation		Azimuth		Elevation		Azimuth		Elevation		Azimuth		Elevation	
	Co	X	Co	X	Co	X	Co	X (see note)	Co	X	Co	X (see note)	Co	X	Co	X (see note)
0					0	-13	0	-13	0	-15	0	-15	0	-14	0	-14
10									0							
20											0		0		0	
30					0	-13	0		-8		-8					
40													-10	-14	-10	
60					-5	-18	-5									
90									-15	-15	-15		-10			
90										-20						
100														-29		
110					-14	-20	-14									
120													-26		-26	
150									-20		-20					
180					-16	-20	-16		-20	-20	-20		-26	-29	-26	

NOTE: There is no compliance or test report requirements for cross-polar elevation RPE; however it is intended that at 0° reference the value should be the same of cross-polar azimuth at the same 0° reference, while in other directions it should, in principle, be not worse than elevation co-polar RPE.

Table 5: Directional antennas (either polarization type) from 3 GHz to 5,9 GHz, types DN1 to DN5

$\theta$ (°)	Gain relative to maximum actual gain at the measurement frequency (dB)									
	DN1		DN2		DN3		DN4		DN5	
	Co	X	Co	X	Co	X	Co	X	Co	X
0	0	-15	0	-15	0	-19	0	-20	0	-20
10					0				0	
12			0				0			
20					-12					
30			-10				-17		-17	
70					-14					
90	0		-15	-15		-19	-17	-20	-17	-20
90	-10									
150			-20	-20	-29	-25	-30	-25	-30	-30
180	-10	-15	-20	-20	-29	-25	-30	-25	-30	-30

Table 6: Directional antennas (either polarization type) from 5,9 GHz to 8,5 GHz, types DN1 to DN5

$\theta$ (°)	Gain relative to maximum actual gain at the measurement frequency (dB)									
	DN1 (void)		DN2		DN3		DN4		DN5 (void)	
	Co	X	Co	X	Co	X	Co	X	Co	X
0			0	-17	0	-25	0	-25		
8							0			
9			0		0					
20							-20			
22			-12		-18					
90			-17	-17	-21	-25	-22	-25		
100						-30				
150			-25	-25	-33		-35	-35		
180			-25	-25	-33	-30	-35	-35		

Table 7: Directional antennas (either polarization type) from 8,5 GHz to 11 GHz, types DN1 to DN5

$\theta$ (°)	Gain relative to maximum actual gain at the measurement frequency (dB)											
	DN 1		DN2 (void)		DN3A		DN3b		DN4 (void)		DN5 (see note)	
	Co	X	Co	X	Co	X	Co	X	Co	X	Co	X
0	0	-12			0	-20	0	-28			0	-30
5											0	
6							0					
7					0							
10	0											
15					-13		-13				-20	
30	-10											
90	-15	-12			-20	-20	-24	-28			-30	-30
100								-33				
130		-17			-30	-30					-40	-40
150	-20						-36					
180	-20	-17			-30	-30	-36	-33			-40	-40

NOTE: DN5 is only defined for linear polarization.

**Table 8: Directional antennas (linear polarization) from 24,25 GHz to 30 GHz, types DN1 to DN5**

$\theta$ (°)	Gain relative to maximum actual gain at the measurement frequency (dB)											
	DN 1 (void)		DN2 (void)		DN3A		DN3b		DN4		DN5 (void)	
	Co	X	Co	X	Co	X	Co	X	Co	X	Co	X
0					0	-27	0	-30	0	-30		
2					0		0	-30				
2								-20				
2,5									0			
5						-27		-20				
8					-17		-17					
10						-30		-30	-17	-30		
20									-22	-45		
30					-22		-22					
90					-30	-30	-30	-30	-40			
100					-35	-35	-35	-35				
180					-37	-37	-40	-40	-40	-45		

**Table 9: Directional antennas (linear polarization) from 30 GHz to 40,5 GHz, types DN1 to DN5**

$\theta$ (°)	Gain relative to maximum actual gain at the measurement frequency (dB)									
	DN1 (void)		DN2		DN3		DN4		DN5 (void)	
	Co	X	Co	X	Co	X	Co	X	Co	X
0			0	-30	0	-27	0	-30		
2					0					
2,5							0			
5			0	-30		-27				
5				-20						
8						-17				
10							-30	-17	-30	
12,5				-20						
15			-17							
20								-22	-45	
25				-30						
30			-22		-22					
90			-25		-30	-30	-40			
100			-30	-30	-35	-35				
180			-35	-35	-40	-40	-40	-45		

#### 4.4.1.2 Directional antennas conforming to EN 302 217-4-1 and EN 302 217-4-2

If a directional antenna, used for multipoint application, conforms to EN 302 217-4-1 [3] or EN 302 217-4-2 [4] in place of conformity with the present document, then the antenna RPE shall conform to:

- that specified for any antenna class in EN 302 217-4-2 [4];
- that specified for class 1 antennas referenced in annex A of EN 302 217-4-1 [3].

#### 4.4.2 Sectored single beam antennas (SS)

##### 4.4.2.1 Radiation Pattern Envelope (RPE), azimuth: co-polar and cross-polar

For single beam sectored antennas the co-polar and cross polar RPEs in tables 10 to 14 shall apply. The RPEs are constructed from the points in the table in the same way as the RPEs for directional antennas.

The sector width, defined here as  $2\alpha$  (see also clause 3.1) and otherwise referred to as sector angle, must be declared by the supplier. The gain values are all relative to the actual maximum gain in the declared sector width (0 dB reference).

$f_0$  is defined as the centre frequency in GHz of the declared frequency range of operation of the antenna.

It should be noted that the positions of some of the points on the RPEs are calculated values from  $\alpha$  and  $f_0$ . In these cases, the positions of the points are given as mathematical expressions in the table entries. Actual values derived from all expressions are rounded to the nearest integer value. The azimuth patterns defined by such expressions apply for all combinations of frequency and sector angle within the ranges addressed by the relevant table.

Where more than one class of antenna is specified in a frequency range, these classes are designated SS1, SS2, SS3, etc. according to their increasingly demanding RPE requirements.

The rationale for this classification is given in annex B of this, together with a table showing the correspondence between these classes and those previously used.

The range of sector widths for which each antenna class is applicable is shown at the head of each table.

Sectorized antennas with beamwidth  $< 15^\circ$  shall conform to the specification otherwise applicable to a directional antenna.

**Table 10: Azimuth RPEs for linear polarized single beam sector antennas 1 GHz to 3 GHz (Applicable to sector widths ( $2\alpha$ ) of  $15^\circ$  to  $180^\circ$ )**

$\theta$ ( $^\circ$ )	Gain relative to maximum actual gain at the measurement frequency (dB)	
	Co-polar	Cross Polar
0	0	-20
$\alpha + 5$	0	
$\alpha + (57,5 - 5f_0)$		-20
$\alpha + (105 - 7f_0)$	$-0,7f_0 - 16$	
$\alpha + (87,5 - 5f_0)$		$-1,4f_0 - 20$
$184,4 - 4,4f_0$	$-1,4f_0 - 20$	
180	$-1,4f_0 - 20$	$-1,4f_0 - 20$

**Table 11: Azimuth RPEs for circularly polarized single beam sector antennas 1 GHz to 3 GHz (Applicable to sector widths ( $2\alpha$ ) of  $15^\circ$  to  $180^\circ$ )**

$\theta$ ( $^\circ$ )	Gain relative to maximum actual gain at the measurement frequency (dB)	
	Co-polar	Cross Polar
0	0	-10
$\alpha + 5$	0	
$\alpha + (57,5 - 5f_0)$		-10
$\alpha + (105 - 7f_0)$	$-0,7f_0 - 16$	
$\alpha + (87,5 - 5f_0)$		-15
$184,4 - 4,4f_0$	$-1,4f_0 - 20$	
180	$-1,4f_0 - 20$	-20

**Table 12: Azimuth RPEs for linear polarized single beam sector antennas 3 GHz to 11 GHz  
(Applicable to sector widths ( $2\alpha$ ) of  $15^\circ$  to  $180^\circ$ )**

$\theta$ ( $^\circ$ )	Gain relative to maximum actual gain at the measurement frequency (dB)					
	SS1		SS2		SS3	
	Co	X	Co	X	Co	X
0	0	-12	0	-20	0	$-0,7 f_0 - 17,5$
$\alpha + 5$	0	-15	0			
$\alpha + (20 - 1,4 f_0)$					0	$-0,7 f_0 - 17,5$
$\alpha + (57,5 - 5 f_0)$				-20		
$\alpha + (75 - 4,3 f_0)$					-23	$-1,4 f_0 - 20$
$\alpha + (105 - 7 f_0)$			-20			
$\alpha + (87,5 - 5 f_0)$				-25		
$195 - 7 f_0$			-20			
$165 - 4,3 f_0$					-23	
$186 - 4,4 f_0$			-25			
150					$-1,4 f_0 - 20$	
160	-20	-20				
180	-20	-20	-25	-25	$-1,4 f_0 - 20$	$-1,4 f_0 - 20$

**Table 13: Azimuth RPEs for circularly polarized single beam sector antennas 3 GHz to 11 GHz  
(Applicable to sector widths ( $2\alpha$ ) of  $15^\circ$  to  $180^\circ$ )**

$\theta$ ( $^\circ$ )	Gain relative to maximum actual gain at the measurement frequency (dB)					
	SS1		SS2		SS3	
	Co	X	Co	X	Co	X
0	0	-10	0	-10	0	-12
$\alpha + 5$	0	-10	0			
$\alpha + (20 - 1,4 f_0)$					0	-12
$\alpha + (57,5 - 5 f_0)$				-10		
$\alpha + (75 - 4,3 f_0)$					-23	-20
$\alpha + (105 - 7 f_0)$			-20			
$\alpha + (87,5 - 5 f_0)$				-15		
$195 - 7 f_0$			-20			
$165 - 4,3 f_0$					-23	
$186 - 4,4 f_0$			-25			
150					-30	
160	-20	-20				
180	-20	-20	-25	-25	-30	-30



**Table 14: Azimuth RPEs for linear polarized single beam sector antennas 24 GHz to 40,5 GHz  
(Applicable to sector widths ( $2\alpha$ ) of  $15^\circ$  to  $130^\circ$  for antenna class SS1 and  
of  $15^\circ$  to  $180^\circ$  for all other antenna classes)**

$\theta$ ( $^\circ$ )	Gain relative to maximum actual gain at the measurement frequency (dB)									
	SS1		SS2a		SS2b		SS3		SS4	
	Co	X	Co	X	Co	X	Co	X	Co	X
0	0	-20	0	-20	0	-25	0	-25	0	-25
$\alpha$		-20		-20				-25		-25
$\alpha + 5$	0		0		0	-25	0		0	
$\alpha + 15$		-25							-20	-30
$\alpha + 30$							-20	-30		
$2\alpha$			-20	-25	-20	-30				
$2\alpha + 5$	-10									
105								-30		-30
110							-23		-23	
135	-12									
140							-35	-35	-35	-35
155	-15									
180	-25	-25	-30	-30	-30	-30	-35	-35	-35	-35

#### 4.4.2.2 Radiation Pattern Envelope (RPE), elevation

##### 4.4.2.2.1 Symmetric elevation RPEs: co-polar and cross-polar

For symmetric single beam sectored antennas, the co-polar RPE in the elevation plane shall conform to the RPEs given in table 15.

The angle  $\theta^\circ$  is relative to the 0 degree reference as defined in clause 3.1.

Since the co-polar RPE is symmetrical, the table applies equally to positive and negative values of  $\theta$ .

**Table 15: Symmetric elevation RPEs for single beam sector antennas**

$\pm\theta$ ( $^\circ$ )	Gain relative to maximum actual gain at the measurement frequency (dB)			
	1 GHz to 3 GHz	3 GHz to 11 GHz	24 GHz to 30 GHz	30 GHz to 40,5 GHz
0	0	0	0	0
6			0	0
10		0		-10
12	0			
12	-3			
14	-5			
15			-15	
20	-5			
25		-15		
60	-13			
60	-18			
90	-18	-19	-25	-20
From 90 to 180	See notes 1 and 2			

NOTE 1: The co-polar limit for elevation in table 15 shall be linearly interpolated beyond the  $90^\circ$  point in table 15 out to the point defined at  $180^\circ$  by the co-polar column in the appropriate azimuth RPE table (from tables 10 to 14) for the frequency range and class of antenna.

NOTE 2: The cross polar limit shall be linearly interpolated between the  $0^\circ$  and the  $180^\circ$  points taken from the cross polar column in the appropriate azimuth RPE table (from tables 10 to 14) for the frequency range and class of antenna.

#### 4.4.2.2.2 Asymmetric elevation RPEs: co-polar and cross-polar

Two options, normal and improved elevation RPE are provided, for use as required by different intersystem deployment situations.

In frequency bands from 1 GHz to 11 GHz, between the angles of  $-30^\circ$  (down) and  $+90^\circ$  (up), for normal elevation RPE, and in frequency bands from 3 GHz to 11 GHz, between the angles of  $-90^\circ$  (down) and  $+90^\circ$  (up), for improved elevation RPE, single beam sectored antennas shall meet the co-polar and cross polar limits in table 16.

**Table 16: Asymmetric elevation RPEs for single beam sector antennas for bands within the range 1 GHz to 11 GHz**

Normal elevation RPE (1 GHz to 11 GHz)			Improved elevation RPE (3 GHz to 11 GHz)		
Angle ( $^\circ$ )	Co-polar (dB)	Cross-polar (dB)	Angle ( $^\circ$ )	Co-polar (dB)	Cross-polar (dB)
			-180 to -90	(see note 1)	(see note 2)
			-90	-16,0	-16
			-70	-9,0	-9
-180 to -30	(see note 1)	(see note 2)	-30	-3,0	-3
-30	-3	-3	-5	-3,0	-3
-5	-3	-3	-4	0,0	-3
-4	0	0	-4	0,0	-20
-4	0	-20	4	0,0	-20
4	0	-20	4	0,0	-3
4	0	0	10	-10,0	-10
10	-10	-10	45	-10,0	-10
45	-10	-10	45	-8,0	-8
45	-8	-8	70	-8,0	-8
90	-8	-8	90	-16,0	-16
90 to 180	(see note 3)	(see note 4)	90 to 180	(see note 3)	(see note 4)

NOTE 1: For angles more negative than  $-30^\circ$  or  $-90^\circ$  (down), for normal and improved patterns, respectively, the co-polar limit shall be linearly interpolated between the co-polar  $-30^\circ / -3$  dB (or  $-90^\circ / -16$  dB for improved pattern) point in table 16 out to the point defined at  $180^\circ$  by the co-polar column in the appropriate azimuth RPE table (from tables 10 to 14) for the frequency range and class of antenna.

NOTE 2: For angles more negative than  $-30^\circ$  or  $-90^\circ$  (down), for normal and improved patterns, respectively, the cross polar limit shall be linearly interpolated between the cross polar  $-30^\circ / -3$  dB (or  $-90^\circ / -16$  dB for improved pattern) point in table 16 out to the point defined at  $180^\circ$  by the cross polar column in the appropriate azimuth RPE table (from tables 10 to 14) for the frequency range and class of antenna.

NOTE 3: For angles more positive than  $+90^\circ$  (up), the co-polar limit shall be linearly interpolated between the co-polar  $+90^\circ / -8$  dB (or  $+90^\circ / -16$  dB for improved pattern) point in table 16 out to the point defined at  $180^\circ$  by the co-polar column in the appropriate azimuth RPE table (from tables 10 to 14) for the frequency range and class of antenna.

NOTE 4: For angles more positive than  $+90^\circ$  (up), the cross polar limit shall be linearly interpolated between the cross polar  $+90^\circ / -8$  dB (or  $+90^\circ / -16$  dB for improved pattern) point in table 16 out to the point defined at  $180^\circ$  by the cross polar column in the appropriate azimuth RPE table (from tables 10 to 14) for the frequency range and class of antenna.

### 4.4.3 Sectored multi-beam antennas (MS)

#### 4.4.3.1 General

A sector multi-beam antenna comprises two or more beams at different azimuth angles, sharing a common aperture.

Such antennas are provided with ports for each of the beams; all the beams may be active in the same time while using different frequencies. Each beam may be used as the central station covering a specific sector.

Such antennas are typically used in order to have several narrow beams at a smaller form factor, for aesthetic, mechanical (such as space or wind loading) or cost reasons. This clause focuses on sectored multi-beam antennas in which the aggregate of all beams covers up to  $180^\circ$  in the frequency range 3 GHz to 5,9 GHz.

Sectored multi-beam antennas use only linear polarization. The parameters apply equally to linearly polarized antennas of either plane.

The co-polar and cross-polar radiation pattern envelopes for sectored multi-beam antennas are specified in tables 17 to 19.

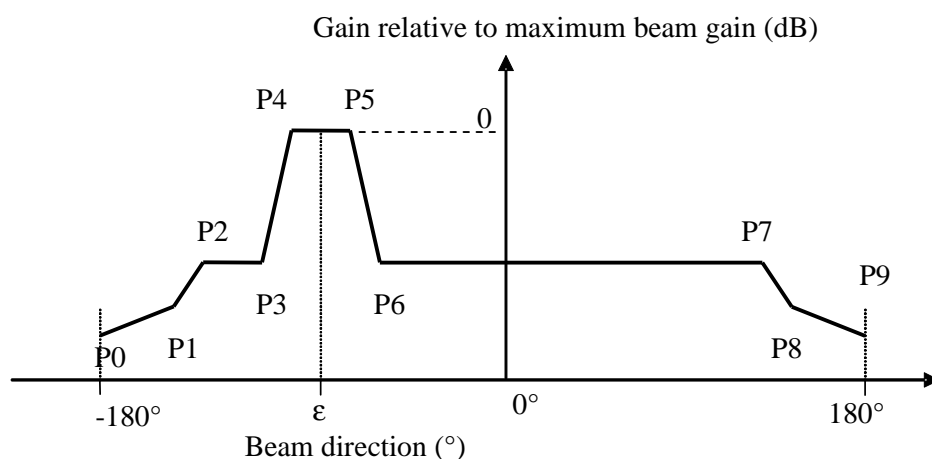
#### 4.4.3.2 Radiation Pattern Envelope (RPE), azimuth: co-polar and cross-polar

Where more than one class of antenna is specified in a frequency range, these classes are designated MS1, MS2, etc. in order of increasing stringency.

It should be noted that the positions of some of the points on the RPEs are calculated values from  $\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon$  and  $f_0$ . In these cases, the positions of the points are given as mathematical expressions in the table entries. All expressions are rounded to the nearest integer value.

The sector angle, the beamwidth (defined as  $2\alpha$ ) and the reference beam direction ( $\epsilon$ ) shall be declared by the supplier for each beam. The azimuth patterns defined below in figure 5 and tables 17 and 18 apply for all combinations of frequency and sector angle within the ranges addressed by the present document. The gain values defined are all relative to the maximum gain in the considered reference beam/sector angle.

NOTE: MS1 antennas are defined only for  $\text{abs}(\epsilon + 3 \times \alpha) \leq 90^\circ$ .  
MS2 antennas are defined only for  $\text{abs}(\epsilon + 6 \times \alpha) \leq 60^\circ$ .



**Figure 5: Azimuth RPEs for linear polarized multi-beam sector antennas 3 GHz to 5,9 GHz (defined for each beam)**

**Table 17: Co-polar, azimuth RPEs for linear polarized multi-beam sector antennas 3 GHz to 5,9 GHz**

$\theta$ (°)	Gain relative to maximum gain in the considered reference beam sector/angle (dB)	
	MS1 Co Polar	MS2 Co Polar
-180	-25	-35
-120	-20	
-135		-35
-90	-15	
-60		-20
$\varepsilon - 6 \times \alpha$		-20
$\varepsilon - 5 \times \alpha$		-17
$\varepsilon - 3,3 \times \alpha$		-17
$\varepsilon - 3 \times \alpha$	-15	
$\varepsilon - 1,6 \times \alpha$		0
$\varepsilon - 1,5 \times \alpha$	0	
$\varepsilon$		
$\varepsilon + 1,5 \times \alpha$	0	
$\varepsilon + 1,6 \times \alpha$		0
$\varepsilon + 3 \times \alpha$	-15	
$\varepsilon + 3,3 \times \alpha$		-17
$\varepsilon + 5 \times \alpha$		-17
$\varepsilon + 6 \times \alpha$		-20
60		-20
90	-15	
120	-20	-35
135		
180	-25	-35

**Table 18: Cross-polar, azimuth RPEs for linear polarized multi-beam sector antennas 3 GHz to 5,9 GHz**

$\theta$ (°)	Gain relative to maximum gain in the considered reference beam sector/angle (dB)	
	MS1 Cross Polar	MS2 Cross Polar
$\varepsilon - 180$	-20	-20
$\varepsilon - \text{abs}(\alpha + 75 - 4,3 f_0)$		-20
$\varepsilon - \text{abs}(\alpha + 57,5 - 5 f_0)$	-20	
$\varepsilon - \text{abs}(\alpha + 57,5 - 5 f_0)$	-15	
$\varepsilon - \text{abs}(\alpha + 20 - 1,4 f_0)$		-15
$\varepsilon$	-15	-15
$\varepsilon + \text{abs}(\alpha + 20 - 1,4 f_0)$		-15
$\varepsilon + \text{abs}(\alpha + 57,5 - 5 f_0)$	-15	
$\varepsilon + \text{abs}(\alpha + 57,5 - 5 f_0)$	-20	
$\varepsilon + \text{abs}(\alpha + 75 - 4,3 f_0)$		-20
$\varepsilon + 180$	-20	-20

### 4.4.3.3 Radiation Pattern Envelope (RPE), elevation: co-polar and cross-polar

For multi-beam sectored antennas only symmetric RPEs are defined. The co-polar and cross-polar RPEs in the elevation plane shall conform, for all beams, with the RPEs given in table 19.

Since the co-polar RPE is symmetrical, the table applies equally to positive and negative values of  $\theta$ .

**Table 19: Elevation RPEs for multi-beam sector antennas**

$\pm\theta$ (°)	Gain relative to maximum actual gain at the measurement frequency (dB)			
	MS1		MS2	
	Co-polar	Cross-polar	Co-polar	Cross-polar
0	0	-15	0	-15
10	0		0	
25	-15		-15	
90	-19		-19	
180	(see note)	-20	(see note)	-20
NOTE: The co-polar limit, for each beam, shall be linearly interpolated beyond 90° to the azimuth co-polar RPE value at ( $\epsilon^\circ + 180^\circ$ ) derived from table 17 for each MS 1 and MS 2 classes.				

## 4.4.4 Omnidirectional antennas (OD and ODT)

### 4.4.4.1 General

Omnidirectional antennas within the scope of the present document are either for CS applications (OD) or for NWA TS applications (ODT).

Omnidirectional antennas for TS applications (ODT) are limited to those for typically indoor deployment for NWA applications (e.g. desk antennas or lap-top RLAN-like antennas) in 3,4 GHz to 3,8 GHz bands. Nor outdoor deployable at fixed location, neither integral to handheld TS, are considered antennas within the scope of the present document.

NOTE: In the frequency range 24 GHz to 30 GHz, no omnidirectional antennas are currently within the scope of the present document, clause 4.4.4.2.

For omnidirectional antennas, the co-polar radiation pattern in the azimuth plane is defined by the maximum gain ripple, which is defined in clause 3.1.

For both linear and circular polarization, the gain ripple shall not exceed 3 dB.

For omnidirectional antennas, the cross-polar radiation pattern in the azimuth plane is defined by the cross-polar gain relative to the measured gain at all azimuth angles.

The cross-polar radiation pattern in the azimuth plane shall not exceed -20 dB for linear polarization antennas and -12 dB for circular polarization antennas.

### 4.4.4.2 CS Radiation Pattern Envelope (RPE), elevation

#### 4.4.4.2.1 Symmetric elevation RPEs: co-polar and cross-polar

For omnidirectional symmetric elevation antennas the RPEs in table 20 shall apply. The RPEs are constructed from the points in the table in the same way as the RPEs for directional antennas.

Since the elevation pattern is symmetrical, the table applies equally to positive and negative values of  $\theta$ .

**Table 20: Elevation RPEs for symmetric elevation omnidirectional antennas**

$\theta$ (°)	Gain relative to maximum actual gain at the measurement frequency (dB)					
	1 GHz to 3 GHz		3 GHz to 11 GHz		30 GHz to 40,5 GHz	
	Co-polar	Cross-polar	Co-polar	Cross-polar	Co-polar	Cross-polar
0	0	XP (see note 1)	0	XP (see note 1)	0	-20
4	0	XP (see note 1)		XP (see note 1)		
4	0	0		0		
8					0	
10			0	0		
12	0	0				
12	-3	-3				
14	-5	-5				
20	-5	-5				
25			-15	-15		
30					-10	
60	-13	-13				
60	-18	-18				
90 (see note 2)	-18	-18	-19	-19	-20	-20

NOTE 1: XP has the value -20 for linear polarization antennas and -12 for circular polarization antennas.  
NOTE 2: For antennas with electrical (down) tilt, the +90° limit shall be extended up to  $(90^\circ + |\text{tilt}^\circ|)$  and the -90° limited to  $(-90^\circ + |\text{tilt}^\circ|)$  in order to cover the actual vertical direction.

#### 4.4.4.2.2 Asymmetric elevation RPEs: co-polar and cross-polar

Omnidirectional antennas with an asymmetric elevation RPE and electrical tilt are included in the scope of the present document.

For omnidirectional asymmetric elevation antennas the co-polar RPEs in table 21 shall apply. The RPEs are constructed from the points in the table in the same way as the RPEs for directional antennas.

**Table 21: Elevation RPEs for asymmetric elevation omnidirectional antennas**

$\theta$ (°)	Gain relative to maximum actual gain at the measurement frequency (dB)			
	1 GHz to 11 GHz		30 GHz to 40,5 GHz	
	Co-polar	Cross-polar	Co-polar	Cross-polar
-90	-3	-3	-20	-20
-30				
-20			-20	
-5	-3			
-4	0	-3		
-4	0	XP (see note 1)		
0			0	-20
4	0	XP (see note 1)		
4	0	0		
8			0	
10	-10	-10		
30			-10	
45	-10	-10		
45	-8	-8		
90 (see note 2)	-8	-8	-20	-20

NOTE 1: XP has the value -20 for linear polarization antennas and -12 for circular polarization antennas.  
NOTE 2: For antennas with electrical (down) tilt, the +90° limit shall be extended up to  $(90^\circ + |\text{tilt}^\circ|)$  and the -90° limited to  $(-90^\circ + |\text{tilt}^\circ|)$  in order to cover the actual vertical direction.

#### 4.4.4.3 TS Radiation Pattern Envelope (RPE)

Standing that omnidirectional TS antennas, in the band 3,4 GHz to 3,8 GHz, in the scope of the present document are limited to typically indoor applications, no RPE requirements are foreseen.

## 4.5 Antenna gain requirements

### 4.5.1 General

This parameter is relevant to essential requirements under article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive [1].

It should be noted, however, that regulators might set a minimum gain requirement in the interface notification under article 4.1.

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.

The gain of the antenna is specified as the maximum gain of the antenna with reference to an isotropic radiator and is expressed in dBi. For some antenna types the gain is specified as a function of one or more declared design parameters (see definitions in clause 3.1).

The supplier shall declare the nominal gain and related tolerances according to the relevant definition and the minimum values set in following clauses; the actual antenna gain shall be in accordance to those declared values.

Antenna boresight (and associated gain) does not necessarily correspond to the 0° reference direction (and its associated gain).

The gain parameters apply for linearly polarized and circularly polarized antennas. The applicability of each set of parameters to linear or circular polarization is indicated for each set of parameters.

The parameters for linear polarized antennas apply equally to both horizontal and vertical linearly polarized antennas.

The parameters for circularly polarized antennas apply equally to antennas using either RHCP or LHCP.

### 4.5.2 Directional antennas

Where several directional antenna classes are specified in a frequency band, these are designated DN1, DN2, etc.

The minimum declared gain of the directional antenna, expressed relative to an isotropic radiator, shall be as detailed in table 22.

**Table 22: Minimum antenna gain for each frequency range and antenna class**

Frequency band	Antenna class	Polarization type	Minimum declared gain (dBi)	Notes
1 GHz to 3 GHz	DN1 and DN2 DN3	Linear	8,0 14,0	
3 GHz to 11 GHz	All classes	Linear	ROUND (0,85 $f_0$ + 5)	ROUND ( ) means rounded up to the closest integer. $f_0$ is the nominal centre frequency
1 GHz to 11 GHz	All classes	Circular	ROUND (0,85 $f_0$ + 5)	As above
24,25 GHz to 30 GHz	All classes	Linear	22	
30 GHz to 40,5 GHz	All classes	Linear	24	

### 4.5.3 Sectored single beam antennas

The single beam sectored antenna declared gain shall exceed the values defined in figure 6 as a function of sector angle,  $2\alpha$ , in the range  $15^\circ$  to  $180^\circ$  and for all frequency ranges from 1 GHz to 11 GHz and from 24,25 GHz to 40,5 GHz.

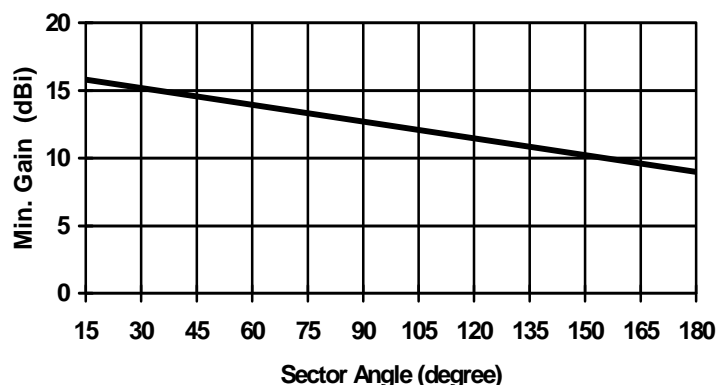


Figure 6: CS Sector Antenna Minimum Declared Nominal Gain Limits

### 4.5.4 Sectored multi-beam antennas

A sector multi-beam antenna comprises two or more beams at different azimuth angles, sharing a common aperture.

Such antennas are provided with ports for each of the beams; all the beams may be active in the same time while using different frequencies. Each beam may be used as the central station covering a specific sector.

Such antennas are typically used in order to have several narrow beams at a smaller form factor, for aesthetic, mechanical (such as space or wind loading) or cost reasons. This clause focuses on sectored multi-beam antennas in which the aggregate of all beams covers up to  $180^\circ$  in the frequency range 3 GHz to 11 GHz.

Sectored multi-beam antennas use only linear polarization. The parameters apply equally to both horizontal and vertical linearly polarized antennas.

The declared nominal gain, for each beam of a multiple beam sectored antenna, shall exceed 11,5 dB for any beamwidth in the range  $10^\circ$  to  $90^\circ$ .

### 4.5.5 Omnidirectional antennas

#### 4.5.5.1 CS OmniDirectional (OD)

The minimum declared nominal gain for omnidirectional antennas is specified in table 23.

Note that no omnidirectional antennas have been identified for the frequency range 24,25 GHz to 30 GHz.

The minimum declared gains for the frequency range 1 GHz to 11 GHz apply to both linearly and circularly polarized antennas.

The minimum declared gain for the frequency range 30 GHz to 40,5 GHz applies only to linearly polarized antennas.

Table 23: Minimum declared nominal gain for omnidirectional antennas

Frequency Range (GHz)	Minimum declared gain (dBi)
1 to 3	5
3 to 11	8
30 to 40,5	8



#### 4.5.5.2 TS omnidirectional (ODT)

Omnidirectional antennas for TS, within the scope of the present document, in the band 3,4 GHz to 3,8 GHz, shall have a maximum gain of 6 dBi.

The limit is intended including tolerances and in any direction within the three-dimensional 360° angle.

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## 5 Testing for conformance with technical requirements

### 5.1 Void

This clause is left void.

### 5.2 Wide radio-frequency band covering antennas specification and test

Commonly, multipoint antennas cover an operating frequency range declared by the supplier. The antenna parameters shall comply with all the requirements of the present document within the declared operating frequency range.

The tests shall be carried out at the lowest, middle and highest frequency of the relevant frequency range to produce the test report and/or declaration of conformity required (R&TTE Directive [1]).

### 5.3 Environmental conditions for Testing

The technical requirements of the present document apply under the environmental profile for operation of the antenna or the equipment-antenna assembly, with its radome (if applicable) in place, which shall be declared by the supplier.

The antenna shall comply with all the technical requirements of the present document at all times when operating within the boundary limits of the declared operational environmental profile.

Any test, carried out to generate the test report and/or declaration of conformity, required to fulfil any Conformity assessment procedure specification by the R&TTE Directive [1] for stand-alone DFRS or integral antennas (directional phenomena of EN 302 326-2 [6]), shall be carried-out at reference environmental conditions at the test field according to clause 4.1 of EN 301 126-3-2 [2].

The test report shall be produced according to the procedure specified by article 10 of the Directive 1999/5/EC [1].

### 5.4 Radiation Pattern Envelope (RPE)

For testing antennas for compliance with technical requirements, EN 301 126-3-2 [2], clause 6.1 shall apply.

The elevation RPE is measured at the 0 deg reference which must be declared by the manufacturer.

In the remaining directions slight variation may be expected (within 3 dB), however no specific tests are required.

### 5.5 Antenna gain

For testing antennas for compliance with technical requirements, EN 301 126-3-2 [2], clause 6.2 shall apply.

The antenna gain shall be measured in accordance with the definitions in clause 3.1 consistent with the declaration of the supplier.

For test report purpose of omnidirectional TS antennas, the gain shall be measured along 360° over three perpendicular planes (one azimuth plane and two elevation planes).

## Annex A (normative): HS Requirements and conformance Test specifications Table (HS-RTT)

The HS Requirements and conformance Test specifications Table (HS-RTT) in table A.1 serves a number of purposes, as follows:

- it provides a statement of all the essential requirements in words and by cross reference to (a) specific clause(s) in the present document or to (a) specific clause(s) in (a) specific referenced document(s);
- it provides a statement of all the test procedures corresponding to those essential requirements by cross reference to (a) specific clause(s) in the present document or to (a) specific clause(s) in (a) specific referenced document(s);
- it qualifies each requirement to be either:
  - Unconditional: meaning that the requirement applies in all circumstances; or
  - Conditional: meaning that the requirement is dependent on the manufacturer having chosen to support optional functionality defined within the schedule;
- in the case of Conditional requirements, it associates the requirement with the particular optional service or functionality;
- it qualifies each test procedure to be either:
  - Essential: meaning that it is included with the Essential Radio Test Suite and therefore the requirement shall be demonstrated to be met in accordance with the referenced procedures;
  - Other: meaning that the test procedure is illustrative but other means of demonstrating compliance with the requirement are permitted.

**Table A.1: HS Requirements and conformance Test specifications Table (HS-RTT)**

Harmonized Standard EN 302 326-3						
The following essential requirements and test specifications are relevant to the presumption of conformity under Article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive						
Essential Requirement			Requirement Conditionality		Test Specification	
No	Description	Reference Clause No	U/C	Condition	E/O	Reference: Clause No
1	Radiation Pattern Envelope (RPE)	4.4	U		E	5.4
2	Antenna Gain	4.5	U		E	5.5

### Key to columns:

#### Essential Requirement:

**No** A unique identifier for one row of the table which may be used to identify a requirement or its test specification.

**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 to be *unconditionally* applicable (U) or is *conditional* upon the manufacturers claimed functionality of the equipment (C).

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

**Test Specification:**

**E/O** Indicates whether the test specification forms part of the Essential Radio Test Suite (E) or whether it is one of the Other Test Suite (O).

**NOTE:** All tests whether "E" or "O" are relevant to the requirements. Rows designated "E" collectively make up the Essential Radio Test Suite; those designated "O" make up the Other Test Suite; for those designated "X" there is no test specified corresponding to the requirement. The completion of all tests classified "E" as specified with satisfactory outcomes is a necessary condition for a presumption of conformity. Compliance with requirements associated with tests classified "O" or "X" is a necessary condition for presumption of conformity, although conformance with the requirement may be claimed by an equivalent test or by manufacturer's assertion supported by appropriate entries in the technical construction file.

**Clause Number** Identification of clause(s) defining the test specification in the present document unless another document is referenced explicitly. Where no test is specified (that is, where the previous field is "X") this field remains blank.

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## Annex B (informative): Antenna profiles

### B.1 General

According to their characteristics, Multipoint systems use different types of antennas: Directional, Sectorial and Omnidirectional.

Their RPE directional characteristics (co-polar and cross-polar and for either linear or circular polarized antennas) impact on the interference to be considered in network planning. A number of options (classes) are defined in the present document as trade-off between highly demanding RPE directivity and the cost/size/weight of the antennas. Their choice should take into account compatibility with the constraints of present and future networks requirements and cost constraints.

The classes used in the present document supersede the classes used in previous standards (which were arbitrary in their sequence) and the relationship between the new classes and those previously used is defined in the tables in the following clauses.

---

### B.2 Directional antennas

The five directional antenna classes (classes DN1 to DN5) have been redefined in line with the principle that the antennas with more demanding maximum combined co-polar and cross-polar RPEs have higher class numbers and antennas with closely related RPEs are assigned to sub-classes.

The subdivision of classes has been done setting practical RPE range steps differentiating the classes in order to accommodate, as much as possible, in logical and consistent order, across all frequency bands, the various RPEs of antennas previously in the scope of EN 301 753 [9]. Whenever more than one RPE fall within the same step of RPE range, they have been distinguished with alphabetical suffix (a, b, etc.) within the same class, still according to an increasing demand of their actual RPE. In order to maintain the above consistencies also for possible future introduction of other RPEs, some classes in some frequency ranges are actually kept void of parameters.

The correspondence with the classes used in previous standards is given in table B.1.

**Table B.1: Correspondence between previous directional antenna classes and new classes**

Range	Previous EN TS Classes	Revised DN Classes (DNx)
1 GHz to 3 GHz (EN 301 525 [8] and EN 302 078 [11])	TS 1	DN 2
	TS 2	DN 3
	TS 3	DN 4
	Void	DN1 (void)
3 GHz to 5,9 GHz (EN 302 085 [17] and EN 302 078 [11])	TS 1, TS 2, TS 3	DN 1, 2 and 3
	TS 4	DN 5
	TS 5	DN 4
5,9 GHz to 8,5 GHz (EN 302 085 [17] and EN 302 078 [11])	TS 1	DN 2
	TS 2	DN 4
	TS 3	DN 3
	Void	DN 1 and 5 (void)
8,5 GHz to 11 GHz (EN 302 085 [17] and EN 302 078 [11])	TS 1	DN 3A
	TS 2 (EN 302 085 [17])	DN 5
	TS 2 (EN 302 078 [11])	DN 3B
	TS 3 (EN 302 085 [17])	DN 3B
	TS 3 (EN 302 078 [11])	DN 1
	TS 4 (EN 302 085 [17])	DN 1
	Void	DN 2 and 4 (void)
24 GHz to 30 GHz (EN 301 215-2 [14])	TS 1	DN 3B
	TS 2	DN 4
	TS 3	DN 3A
	Void	DN 1, 2 and 5 (void)
30 GHz to 40,5 GHz (EN 301 215-3 [15])	TS 1	DN 2
	TS 2	DN 3
	TS 3	DN 4
	Void	DN 1 and 5 (void)

## B.3 Sectorial and omnidirectional antennas

The antenna classes defined for single beam sectorial antennas in the frequency range 1 GHz to 11 GHz remain unchanged apart from the previous classes CS1 to CS3 that are defined in the present document as SS1 to SS3, respectively.

The antenna classes defined for single beam sectorial antennas in the frequency range 24,25 GHz to 40,5 GHz have been redefined in line with the principle that the antennas with more demanding RPEs have higher class numbers and antennas with closely related RPEs are assigned to sub-classes. Table B.2 shows the correspondence between the antenna classes used in previous standards and those used in the present document.

The classes for multi-beam sectorial antennas remain unchanged in that the previous class CSMB1 is defined in the present document as MS1 and the previous class CSMB2 is defined in the present document as MS2.

There are no omnidirectional antenna classes within the current scope of the present document; only a single specifications for CS OmniDirectional antennas (OD) and a single specifications for NWA TS OmniDirectional antennas (ODT) are presented.

**Table B.2: Correspondence between previous single beam CS antenna classes and new classes in the frequency range 24,0 GHz to 40,5 GHz**

Range	Previous EN CS Classes	Revised SS Classes (SSx)
24,25 GHz to 30,0 GHz (EN 301 215-2 [14])	CS 1	SS 1
	CS 2	SS 4
	CS 3	SS 2a
30,0 GHz to 40,5 GHz (EN 301 215-4 [16])	CS 1	SS 1
	CS 2	SS 2a
	CS 3	SS 2b
	CS 4	SS 3

## Annex C (informative): The EN title in the official languages

Language	EN title
Bulgarian	Фиксирани радиосистеми. Съоръжения и антени за връзка от много точки. Част 3: Хармонизиран европейски стандарт (EN), покриващ съществените изисквания за радиоантени за връзка от много точки според чл. 3.2 на Директивата за радиосъоръжения и крайни далекосъобщителни устройства (R&TTED)
Czech	Pevné rádiové systémy - Zařízení a antény mezi více body - Část 3: Harmonizovaná EN pokrývající základní požadavky článku 3.2 Směrnice R&TTE na rádiové antény mezi více body
Danish	Faste radiokædesystemer - udstyr og antenner for multipunkt-forbindelser - Del 3: Harmoniseret EN, som dækker de væsentlige krav i R&TTE-direktivets artikel 3.2 for antenner for multipunkt-forbindelser
Dutch	Vaste radiosystemen; Uitrustingen en antennes met meerdere poorten; Deel 3: Geharmoniseerde EN welke invulling geeft aan de essentiële eisen van artikel 3.2 van de R&TTE richtlijn voor radioantennes en meerde poorten
English	Fixed Radio Systems; Multipoint Equipment and Antennas; Part 3: Harmonized EN covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive for Multipoint Radio Antennas
Estonian	Paiksed raadiosidesüsteemid; Mitmikside seadmed ja antennid; Osa 3: Mitmikpunktside raadioantennide harmoneeritud EN R&TTE direktiivi artikli 3.2 põhinõuete alusel
Finnish	Radiolinkkijärjestelmät; Monisuuntaradiolinkit ja niiden antennit; Osa 3: Yhdenmukaistettu standardi (EN), joka kattaa R&TTE-direktiivin artiklan 3.2 mukaiset olennaiset vaatimukset monisuuntaradiolinkkien antennille
French	Télécommunications - Systèmes radioélectriques fixes - Équipements multipoint et antennes - Partie 3: EN harmonisée couvrant les exigences essentielles de l'article 3.2 de la Directive R&TTE pour les antennes radio multipoint
German	Fester Funkdienst; Geräte und Antennen für Mehrpunkt Systeme; Teil 3: Harmonisierte Europäische Norm bezüglich der grundlegenden Anforderungen des Artikels 3.2 der R&TTE Richtlinie für Mehrpunkt Richtfunk Antennen
Greek	Σταθερά Ραδιοσυστήματα - Πολυσημειακές Συσκευές και Κεραίες - Μέρος 3: Εναρμονισμένο EN για την κάλυψη των ουσιωδών απαιτήσεων του Άρθρου 3.2 της Οδηγίας R&TTE για Πολυσημειακές Ραδιοκεραίες
Hungarian	Állandóhelyű rádiórendszerek; Többpont berendezések és antennák; 3. rész: Többpont rádióantennáknak az R&TTE-irányelv 3.2 cikkelyének lényegi követelményeit tartalmazó, harmonizált európai szabványa
Icelandic	Föst útvarpskerfi; Búnaður og loftnet fyrir fast samband milli margra staða; 3. hluti: Samræmdur Evrópustaðall um grunnkröfur 2. mgr. 3. gr. í tilskipun 1999/5/EC um fjarskiptabúnað og endabúnað til fjarskipta varðandi loftnet fyrir fast samband milli margra staða
Italian	Sistemi radio per il Servizio Fisso; Caratteristiche e requisiti per apparati multi-punto e relative antenne; Parte 3: Norma armonizzata riguardante i requisiti essenziali per l'articolo 3.2 della Direttiva R&TTE delle antenne
Latvian	Fiksētās radiosistēmas. Daudzpunktu iekārtas un antenas. 3.daļa: Harmonizēts Eiropas standarts (EN), kas atbilst daudzpunktu radio antenu R&TTE Direktīvas 3.2.punkta būtiskām prasībām
Lithuanian	Fiksuotojo radijo ryšio sistemos. Ryšio tarp vieno ir daugelio punktų įranga ir antenos. Skaitmeninio radijo ryšio tarp vieno ir daugelio punktų įrangos darnusis Europos standartas, apimantis esminius reikalavimus pagal 1999/5/EC* direktyvos 3.2 straipsnį
Maltese	Sistemi ta' Radju Fissi; Tagħmir Multipunti u Antenni; Parti 3: EN armonizzata li jkopri r-rekwiżiti essenzjali ta' l-artiklu 3.2 tad-Direttiva R&TTE għal Antenni Multipunti tar-Radju
Norwegian	Radiolinjesystemer; Multipunktutstyr og antenner; Del 3: Harmonisert EN som dekker de grunnleggende krav i artikkel 3.2 i R&TTE-direktivet angående multipunkt radioantenner
Polish	Radiowe systemy łączności stałej -Anteny i urządzenia łączności wielopunktowej - Część 3: Zharmonizowana EN zapewniająca spełnienie zasadniczych wymagań artykułu 3.2 dyrektywy R&TTE dotycząca anten wielopunktowej łączności radiowej
Portuguese	Sistemas Fixos de Rádio; Antenas e Equipamento Multiponto; Parte 3: EN Harmonizada cobrindo os requisitos essenciais no âmbito do artigo 3.2 da Directiva R&TTE para Antenas Rádio Multiponto
Romanian	Sisteme radio fixe. Echipamente și antene multipunct. Partea 3: EN armonizat acoperind cerințele esențiale ale articolului 3.2 al Directivei R&TTE pentru antene radio multipunct
Slovak	Pevné rádiové systémy. Viacbodové zariadenia a antény. Časť 3: Harmonizovaná EN vzťahujúca sa na základné požiadavky podľa článku 3.2 smernice R&TTE pre viacbodové antény
Slovenian	Fiksni radijski sistemi - Večtočkovna oprema in antene - 3. del: Harmonizirani EN, ki zajema bistvene zahteve člena 3.2 direktive R&TTE za večtočkovne radijske antene
Spanish	Sistemas fijos de radiocomunicaciones. Equipos y antenas multipunto. Parte 3: EN armonizada que cubre los requisitos esenciales bajo el artículo 3.2 de la Directiva RTTE para antenas para radiocomunicaciones multipunto

Language	EN title
Swedish	Fasta radiolänksystem; Multipunktutrustning och antenner; Del 3: Harmoniserad EN omfattande väsentliga krav enligt artikel 3.2 i R&TTE-direktivet för radioantennerna för multipunkt-tillämpningar

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## Annex D (informative): Bibliography

- Council Directive 73/23/EEC of 19 February 1973 on the harmonization of the laws of Member States relating to electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits (LV Directive).
- Council Directive 89/336/EEC of 3 May 1989 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to electromagnetic compatibility (EMC Directive).
- 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".
- ETSI EN 301 489-1: "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC) standard for radio equipment and services; Part 1: Common technical requirements".
- ETSI EN 301 489-4: "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC) standard for radio equipment and services; Part 4: Specific conditions for fixed radio links and ancillary equipment and services".



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## History

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