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**HARMONISED EUROPEAN STANDARD**

**Land Mobile Service;  
Analogue and Digital PMR446 Equipment;  
Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements  
of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU**

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Reference

DEN/ERM-TGDMR-354

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**ETSI**

650 Route des Lucioles  
F-06921 Sophia Antipolis Cedex - FRANCE

Tel.: +33 4 92 94 42 00 Fax: +33 4 93 65 47 16

Siret N° 348 623 562 00017 - NAF 742 C  
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## Foreword

This final draft Harmonised European Standard (EN) has been produced by ETSI Technical Committee Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM), and is now submitted for the Vote phase of the ETSI standards EN Approval Procedure.

The present document has been prepared under the Commission's standardisation request C(2015) 5376 final [i.8] to provide one voluntary means of conforming to the essential requirements of Directive 2014/53/EU on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of radio equipment and repealing Directive 1999/5/EC [i.7].

Once the present document is cited in the Official Journal of the European Union under that Directive, compliance with the normative clauses of the present document given in table C.1 confers, within the limits of the scope of the present document, a presumption of conformity with the corresponding essential requirements of that Directive, and associated EFTA regulations.

<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
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## Modal verbs terminology

In the present document "**shall**", "**shall not**", "**should**", "**should not**", "**may**", "**need not**", "**will**", "**will not**", "**can**" and "**cannot**" are to be interpreted as described in clause 3.2 of the [ETSI Drafting Rules](#) (Verbal forms for the expression of provisions).

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# 1 Scope

The present document covers the minimum characteristics considered necessary in order to avoid harmful interference and to make acceptable use of the available frequencies for analogue and digital PMR446 equipment in the land mobile service.

PMR 446 equipment is hand portable (no base station or repeater use); short range peer to peer mode; uses integral antennas only; effective radiated power not exceeding 500 mW and angle modulated.

The band from 446,0 MHz to 446,2 MHz is designated for the use of analogue PMR 446 with a channel plan based on 12,5 kHz spacing where the lowest carrier frequency is 446,006 25 MHz.

The band from 446,1 MHz to 446,2 MHz is designated for the use of digital PMR 446 with a channel plan based on 6,25 kHz and 12,5 kHz spacing where the lowest carrier frequencies are 446,103 125 MHz and 446,106 25 MHz respectively.

The band from 446,0 MHz to 446,2 MHz is designated for the use of digital PMR 446 with a channel plan based on 6,25 kHz and 12,5 kHz spacing where the lowest carrier frequencies are 446,003 125 MHz and 446,006 25 MHz respectively as of 1 January 2018.

Analogue PMR446 equipment operating in the frequency range from 446,1 MHz to 446,2 MHz uses more robust receivers as specified in ETSI TS 103 236 [2].

As defined in ECC/DEC/(15)05 [i.6] Analogue PMR446 equipment operating in the frequency range from 446,0 MHz to 446,1 MHz should use more robust receivers as specified in ETSI TS 103 236 [2] or equivalent technical specifications when placed on the market as of 1 January 2017.

As defined in ECC/DEC/(15)05 [i.6] all analogue and digital PMR 446 radio equipment should have reception capability and equipment having Push-To-Talk (PTT) functionality capable of being latched 'on' should apply a 180 seconds maximum transmitter time-out; equipment having no Push-To-Talk (PTT) functionality should apply a 180 seconds maximum transmitter time-out and VOX (Voice activation exchange) control.

The present document assumes that digital PMR446 equipment using 6,25 kHz channel spacing is compliant with ETSI TS 102 490 [4].

The present document assumes that digital PMR446 equipment using 12,5 kHz channel spacing is compliant with ETSI TS 102 361-1 [5].

The present document contains requirements to demonstrate that "*... Radio equipment shall be so constructed that it both effectively uses and supports the efficient use of radio spectrum in order to avoid harmful interference*" and that "*....radio equipment supports certain features ensuring access to emergency services*" [i.7].

In addition to the present document, other ENs that specify technical requirements in respect of essential requirements under other parts of article 3 of the Radio Equipment Directive [i.7] may apply to equipment within the scope of the present document.

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## 2 References

### 2.1 Normative references

References are specific, identified by date of publication and/or edition number or version number. Only the cited version applies.

Referenced documents which are not found to be publicly available in the expected location might be found at <https://docbox.etsi.org/Reference/>.

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



The following referenced documents are necessary for the application of the present document.

- [1] ANSI C63.5 (2006): "American National Standard for Calibration of Antennas Used for Radiated Emission Measurements in Electro Magnetic Interference".
- [2] ETSI TS 103 236 (V1.1.1) (01-2014): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Continuous Tone Controlled Signalling System (CTCSS) and Digitally Coded Squelch Signalling (DCSS) system".
- [3] Recommendation ITU-T O.153 (10-1992): "Basic parameters for the measurement of error performance at bit rates below the primary rate".
- [4] ETSI TS 102 490 (V1.9.1) (08-2016): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Peer-to-Peer Digital Private Mobile Radio using FDMA with a channel spacing of 6,25 kHz with e.r.p. of up to 500 mW".
- [5] ETSI TS 102 361-1 (V2.4.1) (02-2016): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Digital Mobile Radio (DMR) Systems; Part 1: DMR Air Interface (AI) protocol".

## 2.2 Informative references

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The following referenced documents are not necessary for the application of the present document but they assist the user with regard to a particular subject area.

- [i.1] CEPT/ERC/REC 74-01E: "Unwanted emissions in the spurious domain" (Siófok 1998, Nice 1999, Sesimbra 2002; Hradec Kralove 2005).
- [i.2] ETSI EN 300 793 (V1.1.1): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Land mobile service; Presentation of equipment for type testing".
- [i.3] ETSI TR 102 273 (V1.2.1) (all parts): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Improvement on Radiated Methods of Measurement (using test site) and evaluation of the corresponding measurement uncertainties".
- [i.4] IEC 60489-3 (1988): "Methods of measurement for radio equipment used in the mobile services; Part 3: Receivers for A3E or F3E emissions".
- [i.5] Recommendation ITU-T O.41 (1994): "Psophometer for use on telephone-type circuits".
- [i.6] ECC/DEC/(15)05: "The harmonised frequency range 446.0-446.2 MHz, technical characteristics, exemption from individual licensing and free carriage and use of analogue and digital PMR 446 applications".
- [i.7] Directive 2014/53/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of radio equipment and repealing Directive 1999/5/EC.
- [i.8] Commission Implementing Decision C(2015) 5376 final of 4.8.2015 on a standardisation request to the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardisation and to the European Telecommunications Standards Institute as regards radio equipment in support of Directive 2014/53/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.
- [i.9] ETSI TR 100 028 (V1.4.1) (12-2001) (all parts): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Uncertainties in the measurement of mobile radio equipment characteristics".

- [i.10] ETSI TR 100 028-2 (V1.4.1) (12-2001): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Uncertainties in the measurement of mobile radio equipment characteristics; Part 2".

## 3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations

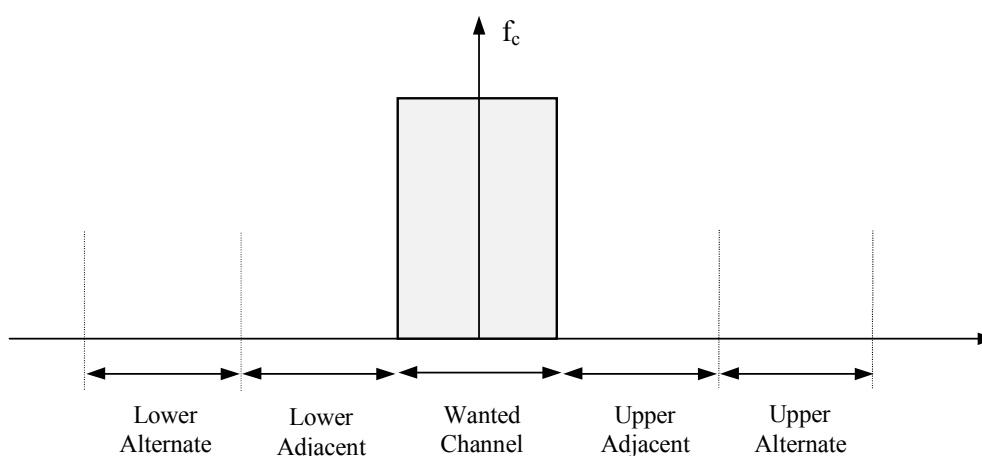
### 3.1 Definitions

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

**50  $\Omega$ :** 50 ohm non-reactive impedance

**adjacent channels:** those two channels offset from the wanted channel by the channel spacing

**alternate channels:** those two channels offset from the wanted channel by double the channel spacing



**Figure 1: Adjacent and alternate channel definitions**

**angle modulation:** either phase modulation or frequency modulation

**audio frequency load:** resistor, or suitable alternative, having a value equal to the impedance of the audio transducer at 1 000 Hz, as stated by the manufacturer, and of sufficient power rating to accept the maximum audio output power from the equipment under test

NOTE: In some cases it may be necessary to place an isolating transformer between the output terminals of the receiver under test and the load.

**audio frequency termination:** any connection other than the audio frequency load which may be required for the purpose of testing the receiver

NOTE: The termination device should be, as appropriate, either chosen by the manufacturer or agreed between the manufacturer and the testing laboratory and details included in test reports. If special equipment is required then it should be provided by the manufacturer.

**conducted measurements:** measurements which are made using a direct connection to the equipment under test

**hand portable station:** equipment fitted with an integral antenna, normally used on a stand-alone basis, to be carried on a person or held in the hand

**integral antenna:** antenna designed as a fixed part of the equipment (without the use of an external connector) which cannot be disconnected from the equipment by a user with the intent to connect another antenna

**psophometric weighting network:** As described in Recommendation ITU-T O.41 [i.5].

**radiated measurements:** measurements which involve the absolute measurement of a radiated field

**SINAD Meter:** measurement instrument used to measure SND/ND using a band-stop filter

**switching range (sr):** maximum frequency range, as specified by the manufacturer, over which the receiver or the transmitter can be operated within the alignment range without reprogramming or realignment

## 3.2 Symbols

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

dBc	dB relative to the carrier power
$f_{I1}$	1 <sup>st</sup> intermediate frequency
$f_{I2}$	2 <sup>nd</sup> intermediate frequency
$f_{In}$	n <sup>th</sup> intermediate frequency
$f_l$	frequency of the limited frequency range
$f_{LO}$	Local oscillator frequency
PR	wanted channel power
$V_{min}$	Minimum extreme test voltage
$V_{max}$	Maximum extreme test voltage
$T_{min}$	Minimum extreme test temperature
$T_{max}$	Maximum extreme test temperature

## 3.3 Abbreviations

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

AF	Audio Frequency
CBW	Channel BandWidth
CEPT	Commission Européenne des Postes et Télécommunications
CSP	Channel SeParation
CTCSS	Continuous Tone Controlled Squelch System
CW	Continuous Wave
DCS	Digital Controlled Squelch
EC	European Community
emf	electro-motive force
EUT	Equipment Under Test
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
IF	Intermediate Frequency
ITU-T	International Telecommunications Union - Telecommunication Standardization Sector
MPFD	Maximum Permissible Frequency Deviation
OATS	Open Area Test Site
PMR	Private Mobile Radio
PTT	Push To Talk
RBW	Resolution BandWidth
RF	Radio Frequency
rms	root mean squared
Rx	Receiver
SINAD	Received signal quality based on (Signal + Noise + Distortion)/(Noise + Distortion)
SND/ND	(signal + noise + distortion)/(noise + distortion)
sr	switching range
TDMA	Time Division Multiple Access
Tx	Transmitter
VOX	Voice Operated Transmitter
VSWR	Voltage Standing Wave Ratio

---

## 4 General and operational requirements

### 4.1 General

#### 4.1.1 Environmental profile

The technical requirements of the present document apply under the environmental profile for operation of the equipment, which shall be declared by the manufacturer, but as a minimum, shall be that specified in the test conditions contained in the present document.

#### 4.1.2 Choice of model for testing

Equipment should be complete with any ancillary equipment needed for testing.

If an equipment has several optional features, considered not to affect the RF parameters then the tests need only to be performed on the equipment configured with the combination of features considered to be the most complex.

The performance of the equipment to be tested shall be representative of the performance of the corresponding production model.

NOTE: Guidance may be found in ETSI EN 300 793 [i.2].

#### 4.1.3 Auxiliary test equipment

All necessary auxiliary test equipment, setting up instructions and other product information should be available.

## 4.2 Mechanical and electrical design

### 4.2.1 General

The equipment shall be a handheld device with an integral antenna and an integrated battery.

The equipment shall not be any of the following:

- vehicle mounted device using an external power source;
- base station device using an external power source;
- capable of re-transmitting received signals either by two frequency duplex or other TDMA method.

#### 4.2.2 Controls

Those controls, which if maladjusted, might increase the interfering potentialities of the equipment shall not be accessible directly or indirectly (by hardware or software) for adjustment by the user and shall not make it possible to transmit with an effective radiated power exceeding 500 mW at the PMR446 frequencies.

#### 4.2.3 Transmitter shut-off facility

When a timer for an automatic shut-off facility is operative, at the moment of the time-out the transmitter should automatically be switched off (the re-activation of the transmitter shall reset the timer).

A shut-off facility should be inoperative for the duration of the measurements unless it has to remain operative to protect the equipment. If the shut-off facility is left operative the status of the equipment should be indicated.

## 4.3 Combined analogue/digital equipment

In the case where equipment has already been measured according to the present document in analogue mode and is to be measured again in data only the following additional tests shall be performed:

- In accordance with clause 7.4 "Adjacent and alternate channel power".
- In accordance with clause 7.5 "Radiated unwanted emissions in the spurious domain".
- In accordance with clause 7.8 "Transient power".
- In accordance with clause 8.1 "Average usable sensitivity".
- In accordance with clause 8.2 "Spurious radiations".
- In accordance with clause 8.3 "Co-channel rejection".
- In accordance with clause 8.4 "Adjacent channel selectivity".

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## 5 Test conditions, power sources and ambient temperatures

### 5.1 Normal and extreme test conditions

Testing shall be performed under normal test conditions, and also, where stated, under extreme test conditions.

The test conditions and procedures shall be as specified in clauses 5.2 to 5.5.

### 5.2 Test power source

During testing the equipment battery shall be replaced by a test power source capable of producing normal and extreme test voltages as specified in clauses 5.3.2 and 5.4.2. The internal impedance of the test power source shall be low enough for its effect on the test results to be negligible. For the purpose of tests, the voltage of the power source shall be measured at the input terminals of the equipment.

The battery shall be removed and the test power source shall be applied as close to the battery terminals as practicable.

### 5.3 Normal test conditions

#### 5.3.1 Normal temperature and humidity

The normal temperature and humidity conditions for tests shall be any convenient combination of temperature and humidity within the following ranges:

- temperature: +15 °C to +35 °C;
- relative humidity: 20 % to 75 %.

When it is impracticable to carry out the tests under these conditions, a note to this effect, stating the ambient temperature and relative humidity during the tests, shall be added to the test report.

#### 5.3.2 Normal test power source

The normal test voltage shall be the nominal battery voltage as declared by the equipment manufacturer.

## 5.4 Extreme test conditions

### 5.4.1 Extreme temperatures

For tests at extreme temperatures, measurements shall be made in accordance with the procedures specified in clause 5.5, at the upper and lower temperatures of one of the following range:

- -20 °C to +55 °C.

### 5.4.2 Extreme test source voltages

The lower extreme test voltages shall be as follows:

- for the nickel metal-hydride, leclanché or lithium type: 0,85 times the nominal battery voltage;
- for the mercury or nickel-cadmium type: 0,9 times the nominal battery voltage;
- Other battery types (not covered above): As declared by the manufacturer but not more than 0,9 times the nominal battery voltage.

No upper extreme test voltages applies, the corresponding four extreme test conditions are:

- $V_{\min}/T_{\min}$ ,  $V_{\min}/T_{\max}$ ;
- $(V_{\max} = \text{nominal})/T_{\min}$ ,  $(V_{\max} = \text{nominal})/T_{\max}$ .

## 5.5 Procedure for tests at extreme temperatures

### 5.5.1 Thermal balance

Before measurements are made the equipment shall have reached thermal balance in the test chamber. The equipment shall be switched off during the temperature stabilizing period.

In the case of equipment containing temperature stabilization circuits designed to operate continuously, the temperature stabilization circuits may be switched on for 15 minutes after thermal balance has been obtained, and the equipment shall then meet the specified requirements. For such equipment the manufacturer shall provide for the power source circuit feeding the crystal oven to be independent of the power source for the rest of the equipment.

If the thermal balance is not checked by measurements, a temperature stabilizing period of at least one hour, or a longer period as may be decided by the testing laboratory, shall be allowed. The sequence of measurements shall be chosen, and the humidity content in the test chamber shall be controlled so that excessive condensation does not occur.

### 5.5.2 Procedure for all equipment

Before tests at the upper extreme temperature, the equipment shall be placed in the test chamber, and left until thermal balance is attained. The equipment shall then be switched on for one minute in the transmit condition, followed by four minutes in the receive condition, after which the equipment shall meet the specified requirements.

For tests at the lower extreme temperature, the equipment shall be left in the test chamber until thermal balance is attained, then switched to the standby or receive condition for one minute, after which the equipment shall meet the specified requirements.

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## 6 General conditions of measurement

### 6.1 Test signals

The test modulation signals are baseband signals that modulate a carrier or signal generator. They are dependent upon the type of equipment under test and also the measurement to be performed.

Test modulating signals are:

- A-M1: a 1 000 Hz tone at a level which produces a deviation of 12 % of the channel separation.
- A-M2: a 1 250 Hz tone at a level which produces a deviation of 12 % of the channel separation.
- A-M3: a 400 Hz tone at a level which produces a deviation of 12 % of the channel separation. This signal is used as an unwanted signal.
- D-M5: For tests on digital equipment (including digital speech), test signal M5 shall consist of a pseudo-random bit sequence of at least 511 bits (according to Recommendation ITU-T O.153 [3]), at the appropriate data rate.
- D-M5': this is the same type as D-M5, but the pseudo-random bit sequence is independent of D-M5 (perhaps identical with D-M5 but started at another point of time).

For normal test modulation, the modulation frequency shall be 1 kHz and the resultant frequency deviation shall be 60 % of the maximum permissible frequency deviation for the clause 7.3.3.

For digital test signals (D-M5 and D-M5') the modulation and bit rates shall comply with the requirements of ETSI TS 102 490 [4] for 6,25 kHz channels or ETSI TS 102 361-1 [5] for 12,5 kHz channels and the pseudo-random bit sequence may include preamble and frame synchronization sequences as identified in ETSI TS 102 490 [4] for 6,25 kHz channels or ETSI TS 102 361-1 [5] for 12,5 kHz channels.

The test signal shall be substantially free from amplitude modulation.

Sources of test signals for application to the receiver input shall be connected in such a way that the source impedance presented to the receiver input is 50  $\Omega$  (non-reactive, clause 6.3).

This requirement shall be met irrespective of whether one or more signals using a combining network are applied to the receiver simultaneously.

The levels of the test signals at the receiver input terminals (RF connector) shall be expressed in terms of emf.

The effects of any intermodulation products and noise produced in the test signal sources shall be negligible.

### 6.2 Receiver mute or squelch facility

If the receiver is equipped with a mute or squelch circuit, this shall be made inoperative for the duration of the measurements.

### 6.3 Artificial antenna

Tests shall be carried out using an artificial antenna, which shall be a substantially non-reactive non-radiating load of 50  $\Omega$  connected to the antenna connector.

### 6.4 Test sites and general arrangements for radiated measurements

For guidance on radiation test sites see annex A. Detailed descriptions of the radiated measurement arrangements are included in annex A.

## 6.5 Arrangement for test signals at the input of the transmitter

For the purpose of the present document, the transmitter audio frequency modulation signal shall be applied to the microphone input terminals with the internal microphone disconnected, unless otherwise stated.

## 6.6 Receiver rated audio output power

The rated audio output power shall be the maximum power, declared by the manufacturer, for which all the requirements of the present document are met. With normal test modulation, the audio output power shall be measured in a resistive load simulating the load with which the receiver normally operates. The value of this load shall be declared by the manufacturer.

## 6.7 Reference for degradation measurements

### 6.7.1 Definition

Degradation measurements are those measurements which are made on the receiver to establish the degradation of the performance of the receiver due to the presence of (an) unwanted (interfering) signal(s). For such measurements, the level of the wanted signal shall be adjusted to the level of the limit of the average usable sensitivity.

Degradation measurements are in two categories:

- a) those carried out on a test site (see clause 8.5 (spurious response rejection), clause 8.7 (blocking or desensitization), and clause A.1);
- b) those carried out using a test fixture (see clause 8.3 (co-channel rejection), clause 8.4 (adjacent channel selectivity), clause 8.6 (intermodulation response rejection) and clause A.4).

The test fixture is only used for those tests where the difference in frequency between the wanted and the unwanted test signals is very small in relation to the actual frequency, so that the coupling loss is the same for the wanted and unwanted test signals fed into the test fixture.

### 6.7.2 Procedures for measurements using the test fixture

The test fixture is coupled to the signal generators via a combining network to provide the wanted and unwanted test input signals to the receiver in the test fixture. It is necessary therefore to establish the output level of the wanted test signal from the signal generator that results in a signal at the receiver (in the test fixture), which corresponds with the average usable sensitivity (radiated) as specified in clause 8.1.3.

This test output level from the signal generator for the wanted test signal is then used for all the receiver measurements using the test fixture.

The method for determining the test output level from the signal generator is as follows:

- a) the actual average usable sensitivity of the receiver is measured in accordance with clause 8.1.2.1 i) and expressed as a field strength;
- b) the difference between the limit of the average usable sensitivity specified in clause 8.1.3 and this actual average usable sensitivity, expressed in dB, is noted;
- c) the receiver is then mounted in the test fixture:
  - the signal generator providing the wanted input signal is coupled to the test fixture via a combining network. All other input ports of the combining network are terminated in 50  $\Omega$  loads;
  - the output from the signal generator with normal test modulation A-M1 (see clause 6.1) is adjusted so that a SINAD ratio of 20 dB is obtained (with a psophometric filter). This output level is then increased by an amount corresponding to the difference expressed in dB calculated in clause 6.7.2 b);
  - the output level of the signal generator is defined as being the level equivalent to the limit of the average usable sensitivity, for the category of equipment used, expressed as a field strength (see clause 8.1.3).



### 6.7.3 Procedures for measurements using the test site

When measurements are carried out on a test site, the wanted and unwanted signals shall be calibrated in terms of  $\text{dB}\mu\text{V}/\text{m}$  at the location of the equipment under test.

For measurements according to clause 8.5 (spurious response rejection), clause 8.7 (blocking or desensitization) and clause A.2, the height of the test antenna and the direction (angle) of the equipment under test shall be that recorded in clause 8.1.2.1 j) (reference direction).

## 6.8 Arrangement for test signals at the input of the receiver

RF test signal sources which are applied to the receiver shall present an impedance of  $50\ \Omega$  to the receiver input. This requirement shall be met irrespective of whether one or more signals using a combining network are applied to the receiver simultaneously.

The levels of the test signals shall be expressed in terms of the emf at the receiver input connector.

The effects of any intermodulation products and noise produced in the test signal sources shall be negligible.

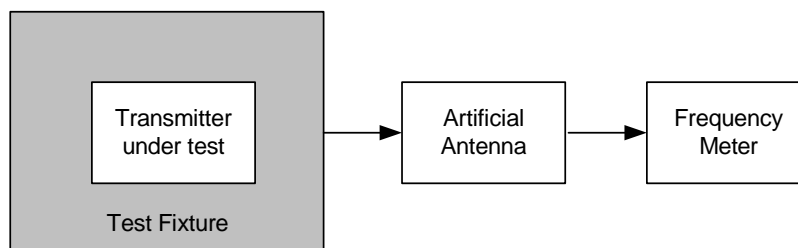
## 7 Technical characteristics of the transmitter

### 7.1 Frequency error

#### 7.1.1 Definition

The frequency error of the transmitter is the difference between the measured carrier frequency in the absence of modulation and the nominal frequency of the transmitter.

#### 7.1.2 Method of measurement



**Figure 2: Measurement arrangement**

The equipment shall be placed in a test fixture (clause A.4) and the measurement arrangement in figure 2 shall be used.

The carrier frequency shall be measured in the absence of modulation.

The measurement shall be made under normal test conditions (clause 5.3) and repeated under extreme test conditions (clauses 5.4.1 and 5.4.2 applied simultaneously).

#### 7.1.3 Limits

The frequency error shall not exceed the values given in table 1 under normal or extreme conditions.

Table 1: Frequency error

Channel separation (kHz)	Frequency error limit (kHz)
6,25	$\pm 0,625$ (see note)
12,5	$\pm 2,50$
NOTE: this limit only applies to the reduced extreme temperature conditions 0 °C to +40 °C (see clause 5.4.1). At severe extreme temperature conditions -20 °C to +55 °C the frequency limit is $\pm 1,5$ kHz.	

## 7.2 Effective radiated power

### 7.2.1 Definition

For the purpose of this measurement, the maximum effective radiated power is defined as the effective radiated power in the direction of maximum field strength under specific conditions of measurement, in the absence of modulation.

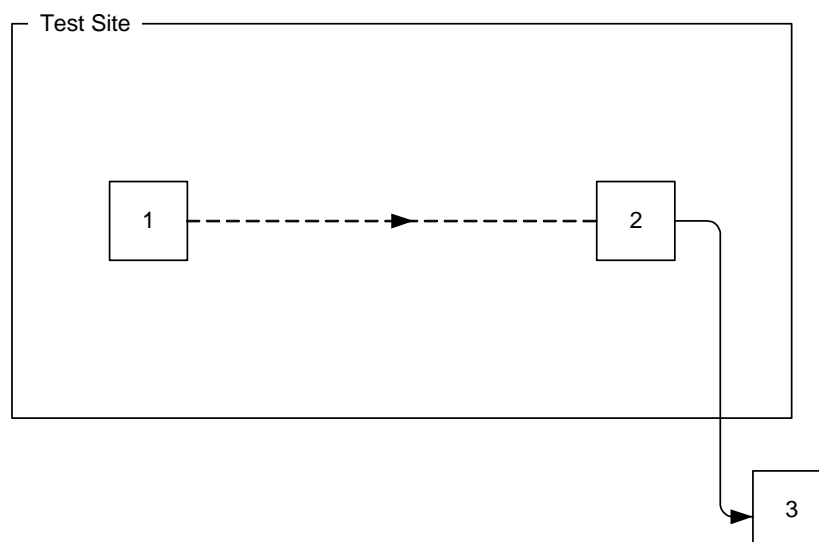
The average effective radiated power is defined as the average of the effective radiated power measured in 8 directions.

### 7.2.2 Method of measurement

#### 7.2.2.0 General

The measurements shall be made under normal test conditions, clause 5.3, and extreme test conditions, clauses 5.4.1 and 5.4.2 applied simultaneously.

#### 7.2.2.1 Maximum effective radiated power under normal test conditions



- 1: Transmitter under test.  
 2: Test antenna.  
 3: Spectrum analyser or selective voltmeter (test receiver).

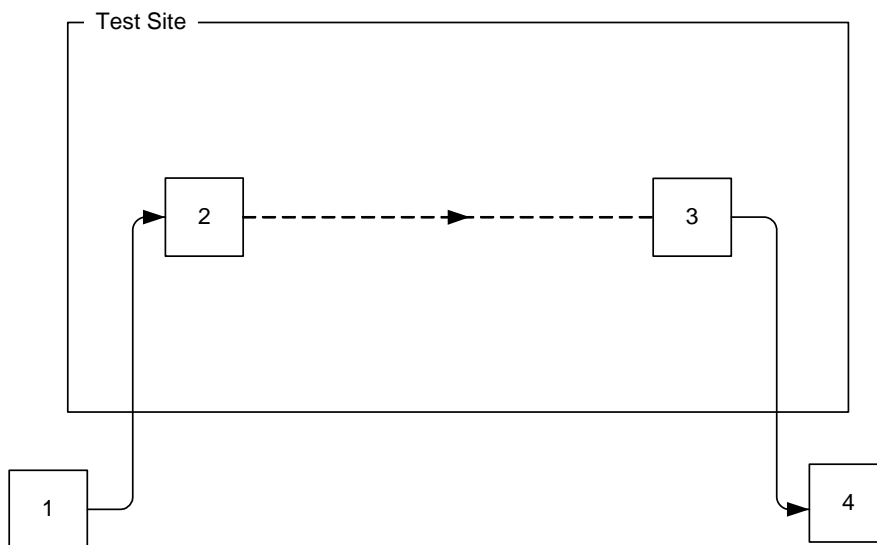
**Figure 3: Measurement arrangement**

- a) A test site, selected from annex A, which fulfils the requirements of the specified frequency range of this measurement shall be used. The measurement arrangement of figure 3 shall be used. The test antenna shall be oriented initially for vertical polarization unless otherwise stated.

The equipment and its antenna shall be mounted in a normal installation in its normal operating position and switched on without modulation.

- b) The spectrum analyser or selective voltmeter shall be tuned to the transmitter carrier frequency. The test antenna shall be raised or lowered through the specified height range until the maximum signal level is detected on the spectrum analyser or selective voltmeter.
- c) The transmitter shall be rotated through 360° around a vertical axis in order to find the direction of the maximum signal.
- d) The test antenna shall be raised or lowered again through the specified height range until a new maximum is obtained. This level shall be recorded. (This maximum may be a lower value than the value obtainable at heights outside the specified limits.)

The test antenna may not need to be raised or lowered if the measurement is carried out on a test site according to clause A.1.1.



- 1: Signal generator.
- 2: Substitution antenna.
- 3: Test antenna.
- 4: Spectrum analyser or selective voltmeter (test receiver).

**Figure 4: Measurement arrangement**

- e) Using the measurement arrangement of figure 4 the substitution antenna, shall replace the transmitter antenna in the same position and in vertical polarization. The frequency of the signal generator shall be adjusted to the transmitter carrier frequency. The test antenna shall be raised or lowered as necessary to ensure that the maximum signal is still received.

The test antenna need not be raised or lowered if the measurement is carried out on a test site according to clause A.1.1.

The input signal to the substitution antenna shall be adjusted in level until an equal or a known related level to that detected from the transmitter is obtained in the test receiver.

The maximum carrier radiated power is equal to the power supplied by the signal generator, increased by the known relationship if necessary and after corrections due to the gain of the substitution antenna and the cable loss between the signal generator and the substitution antenna.

- f) Steps b) to e) above shall be repeated with the test antenna and the substitution antenna oriented in horizontal polarization.

### 7.2.2.2 Average effective radiated power under normal test conditions

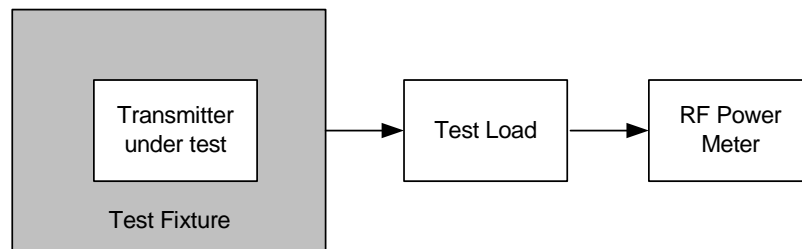
- a) The procedures in steps b) to f) in clause 7.2.2.1 shall be repeated, except that in step c) the transmitter shall be rotated through 8 positions, 45° apart, starting at the position corresponding to the measured maximum effective radiated power.

- b) The average effective radiated power corresponding to the eight measured values is given by:

$$\text{average radiated power} = \frac{\sum_{1}^8 P_n}{8}$$

where  $P_n$  is the power corresponding to each of the eight positions.

### 7.2.2.3 Method of measurements of maximum and average effective radiated power under extreme test conditions



**Figure 5: Measurement arrangement**

- The measurement specified in clause 7.2.2 shall also be performed under extreme test conditions. Due to the impossibility of repeating the measurement on a test site under extreme temperature conditions, a relative measurement is performed, using the test fixture (clause A.4) and the measurement arrangement of figure 5.
- The power delivered to the test load is measured under normal test conditions (clause 5.3) and extreme test conditions (clauses 5.4.1 and 5.4.2 applied simultaneously), and the difference in dB is noted. This difference is algebraically added to the average effective radiated power under normal test conditions, in order to obtain the average effective radiated power under extreme test conditions.
- A similar calculation will provide the maximum effective radiated power.
- Additional uncertainties can occur under extreme test conditions due to the calibration of the test fixture.

### 7.2.3 Limits

The maximum effective radiated power under normal test conditions shall be within  $d_f$  from 500 mW.

The allowance for the characteristics of the equipment ( $\pm 1,5$  dB) shall be combined with the actual measurement uncertainty in order to provide  $d_f$  as follows:

- $d_f^2 = d_m^2 + d_e^2$ ;

where uncertainty:

- $d_m$  is the actual measurement uncertainty;
- $d_e$  is the allowance for the equipment ( $\pm 1,5$  dB);
- $d_f$  is the final difference;
- all values shall be expressed in linear terms.

The variation of power due to the change of temperature and voltage for the measurements under extreme test conditions shall not exceed +2 dB or -3 dB (the measurements shall be performed using the test fixture).

In all cases the actual measurement uncertainty shall comply with clause 9.

Example of the calculation of  $d_f$ :

- $d_m$  = 6 dB (value acceptable, as indicated in the table of maximum uncertainties);  
= 3,98 in linear terms;
- $d_e$  = 1,5 dB (fixed value for all equipment fulfilling the requirements of the present document);  
= 1,41 in linear terms;
- $d_f^2$  =  $[3,98]^2 + [1,41]^2$ ;
- Therefore  $d_f$  = 4,22 in linear terms, or 6,25 dB.

This calculation shows that in this case  $d_f$  is in excess of 0,25 dB compared to  $d_m$ , the actual measurement uncertainty (6 dB).

## 7.3 Maximum permissible frequency deviation

### 7.3.0 Applicability

This test shall only apply to analogue voice transmission.

#### 7.3.1 Definition

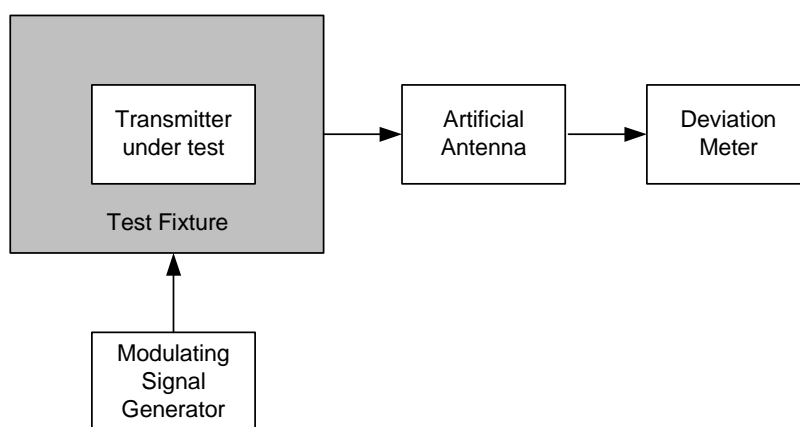
The frequency deviation is the maximum difference between the instantaneous frequency of the modulated radio frequency signal and the carrier frequency in the absence of modulation.

For equipment supporting continuous signalling systems such as CTCSS and DCS the frequency deviation is the total deviation caused by speech modulation and the signalling system.

The maximum permissible frequency deviation is the maximum value of frequency deviation stated for the relevant channel separation.

#### 7.3.2 Method of measurement

##### 7.3.2.0 General arrangements



**Figure 6: Measurement arrangement**

The transmitter shall be placed in the test fixture (clause A.4) connected as shown in figure 6. The frequency deviation shall be measured by means of a deviation meter capable of measuring the maximum permissible frequency deviation, including that due to any harmonics and intermodulation products, which may be produced in the transmitter. The deviation meter bandwidth shall be suitable to accommodate the highest modulating frequency and to achieve the required dynamic range.

The transmitter shall be operated under normal test conditions, clause 5.3.

### 7.3.2.1 Maximum permissible frequency deviation

a) The modulation frequency shall be varied between the lowest frequency considered to be appropriate and  $f_2$  (see note). The level of this test signal shall be 20 dB above the level of the normal test modulation (clause 6.1).

b) The maximum (positive or negative) frequency deviation shall be measured by means of the deviation meter.

NOTE:  $f_2$  is equal to 2,55 kHz for transmitters (12,5 kHz channel separations).

c) The continuous signalling systems (CTCSS and/or DCS) shall be enabled and steps a) to b) repeated for each signalling system supported by the equipment; the test shall be repeated for at least three CTCSS frequencies/DCS codes.

The manufacturer shall select and record the tone or code used by each signalling system during the tests, the tones/codes used shall be recorded.

### 7.3.2.2 Response of the transmitter to modulation frequencies above 3 kHz

a) The modulation frequency shall be varied between  $f_2$  (see note) and a frequency equal to the channel separation for which the equipment is intended. The level of this signal shall correspond to a deviation at 1 000 Hz of 12 % of the channel separation.

b) The maximum (positive or negative) frequency deviation shall be measured by means of the deviation meter.

NOTE:  $f_2$  is equal to 2,55 kHz (12,5 kHz channel separations).

## 7.3.3 Limits

### 7.3.3.1 Maximum permissible frequency deviation

The maximum permissible frequency deviation for modulation frequencies from the lowest frequency transmitted ( $f_1$ ) by the equipment (as declared by the manufacturer) up to ( $f_2$ ) shall be as given in table 2.

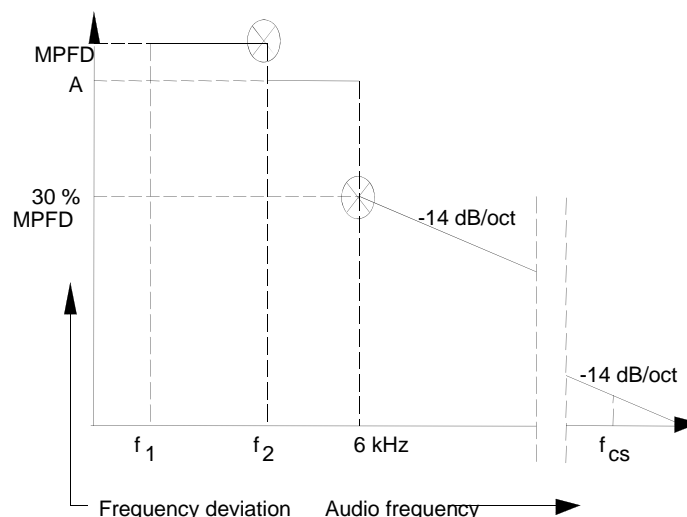
**Table 2: Frequency deviation**

Channel separation in kHz	Maximum Permissible Frequency Deviation (MPFD) in kHz
12,5	$\pm 2,5$

### 7.3.3.2 Response of the transmitter to modulation frequencies above 3 kHz

The frequency deviation at modulation frequencies between 2,55 kHz and 6,0 kHz shall not exceed the frequency deviation at a modulation frequency of 2,55 kHz. At 6,0 kHz the deviation shall be not more than 30,0 % of the maximum permissible frequency deviation.

The frequency deviation at modulation frequencies between 6,0 kHz and 12,5 kHz shall not exceed that given by a linear representation of the frequency deviation (dB) relative to the modulation frequency, starting at the 6,0 kHz limit and having a slope of -14,0 dB per octave. These limits are illustrated in figure 7.



**Figure 7: Template showing deviation response versus modulation frequencies**

Where:

- $f_1$  300 Hz;
- $f_2$  2,55 kHz (for 12,5 kHz channel separation);
- A measured frequency deviation at  $f_2$ ;
- $f_{cs}$  frequency equal to channel separation (i.e. 12,5 kHz).

## 7.4 Adjacent and alternate channel power

### 7.4.0 Applicability

Equipment supporting only analogue modulation should be tested according to the procedure for analogue equipment (clause 7.4.2.1).

Equipment supporting only digital modulation should be tested according to the procedure for digital equipment (clause 7.4.2.2).

Equipment supporting both analogue and digital modulation should be tested according to the procedures for analogue equipment (clause 7.4.2.1) and for digital equipment (clause 7.4.2.2).

### 7.4.1 Definition

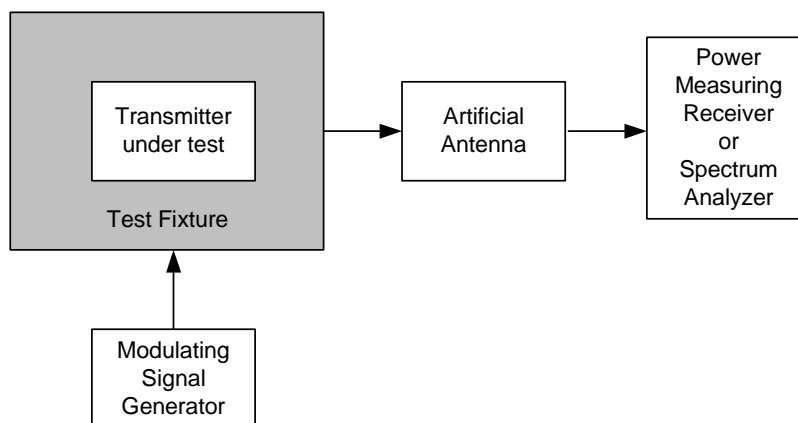
The adjacent channel power is that part of the total power output of a transmitter under defined conditions of modulation, which falls within a specified pass-band centred on the nominal frequency of either of the adjacent channels. This power is the sum of the mean power produced by the modulation, hum and noise of the transmitter.

The alternate channel power is that part of the total power output of a transmitter under defined conditions of modulation, which falls within a specified pass-band centred on the nominal frequency of either of the alternate channels. This power is the sum of the mean power produced by the modulation, hum and noise of the transmitter.

## 7.4.2 Methods of measurement

### 7.4.2.1 Method of measurement (analogue)

The adjacent channel power and the alternate channel power may be measured with a power measuring receiver or spectrum analyser, which conforms to the requirements given in clause B.2.



**Figure 8: Measurement arrangement**

- The transmitter under test shall be placed in the test fixture (clause A.4) connected as shown in figure 8. The level at the receiver/analyser input shall be within its allowed limit. The transmitter shall be operated at the maximum operational carrier power level.
- With the transmitter unmodulated, the tuning of the power measuring receiver shall be adjusted so that a maximum response is obtained. This is the 0 dB response point. The power measuring receiver attenuator setting and the reading of the meter shall be noted.
- The tuning of the power measuring receiver shall be adjusted away from the carrier so that its -6 dB response nearest to the transmitter carrier frequency is located at a displacement from the nominal frequency of the carrier as given in table 3.

**Table 3: Frequency displacement**

Channel separation (kHz)	Displacement (kHz)
12,5	8,25

The same result may be obtained by tuning the power measuring receiver (point D2 in the drawing of the power measuring filter shape) to the nominal frequency of the adjacent channel, if it has been suitably calibrated.

- The transmitter shall be modulated with a 1 250 Hz tone at a level which is 20 dB higher than that required to produce 60 % of the maximum permissible deviation, clause 7.3.3.1.
- The power measuring receiver variable attenuator shall be adjusted to obtain the same meter reading as in step b) or a known relation to it. This value shall be noted.
- The ratio of adjacent channel power to carrier power is the difference between the attenuator settings in steps b) and e), corrected for any differences in the reading of the meter.

Alternatively the absolute value of the adjacent channel power may be calculated from the above ratio and the transmitter carrier power.

For each adjacent channel, the adjacent channel power shall be recorded.

- Steps c) to f) shall be repeated with the power measuring receiver tuned to the other side of the carrier.



- h) The adjacent channel power of the equipment under test shall be expressed as the higher of the two values recorded in step f) for the upper and lower channels.
- i) Steps c) to f) shall be repeated for the alternate channel with the values of table 4.

**Table 4: Frequency displacement**

Channel separation (kHz)	Displacement (kHz)
12,5	20,75

- j) The alternate channel power of the equipment under test shall be expressed as the higher of the two values recorded in step f) for the upper and lower channels.
- k) The continuous signalling systems (CTCSS and/or DCS) shall be enabled and steps c) to j) repeated for each signalling system supported by an equipment, the manufacturer shall select and record the tone or code used by each signalling system during the tests.

Alternatively, if the spectrum analyser complying to clause B.2 is used and measures rms adjacent and alternate channel power automatically, the adjacent channel power (in dB) may be measured directly. The analyser should use a measurement method without frequency weighting and not use an accelerated method. The adjacent channel power ratio is the smaller of the measurement results.

#### 7.4.2.2 Method of measurement (digital)

The adjacent and alternate channel powers shall be measured with a spectrum analyser which conforms with the requirements given in clause B.4. The transmitter under test shall be placed in the test fixture (clause A.4) connected as shown in figure 8.

The transmitter shall be operated at the maximum operational carrier power level under normal test conditions, see clause 5.3.

The transmitter shall be modulated with test signal D-M5 (see clause 6.1).

The output of the transmitter shall be connected to the input of the spectrum analyser by a 50 Ω power attenuator, to ensure that the impedance presented to the transmitter is 50 Ω and the level at the spectrum analyser input is appropriate.

The resolution bandwidth of the spectrum analyser shall be 100 Hz.

The rms power present in the nominal channel, measured on the spectrum analyser, shall be recorded (the wanted channel power, PR).

For the purpose of the remainder of this test the CBW shall be  $0,7 \times \text{CSP}$ . The CBW shall be centred one CSP above the centre of the nominal channel. The rms power present in the CBW shall be recorded (the adjacent channel power).

The measurement shall be repeated with the CBW centred one CSP below the centre of the nominal channel.

The adjacent channel power ratio is the difference (in dB) between the measured wanted channel power under normal test conditions and the largest adjacent channel power.

Alternatively, if the spectrum analyser measures rms adjacent channel power automatically, the adjacent channel power (in dB) may be measured directly at normal and extreme test conditions. The analyser should use an analogue measurement method without frequency weighting and not using an accelerated method. The adjacent channel power ratio is the smaller of the measurement results under normal and extreme conditions.

The measurement shall be repeated with the CBW centred two CSP above the centre of the nominal channel. The measurement shall be repeated with the CBW centred two CSP below the centre of the nominal channel. The measurement shall be made under normal test conditions (see clause 5.3). Automatic measurement may also be used if supported by the spectrum analyser.

The alternate channel power ratio is the difference (in dB) between the measured integrated wanted channel power under normal test conditions and the largest alternate channel power.

### 7.4.3 Limits

The adjacent channel power shall not exceed a value of 60,0 dB below the transmitter carrier power without the need to be below 0,20  $\mu\text{W}$ .

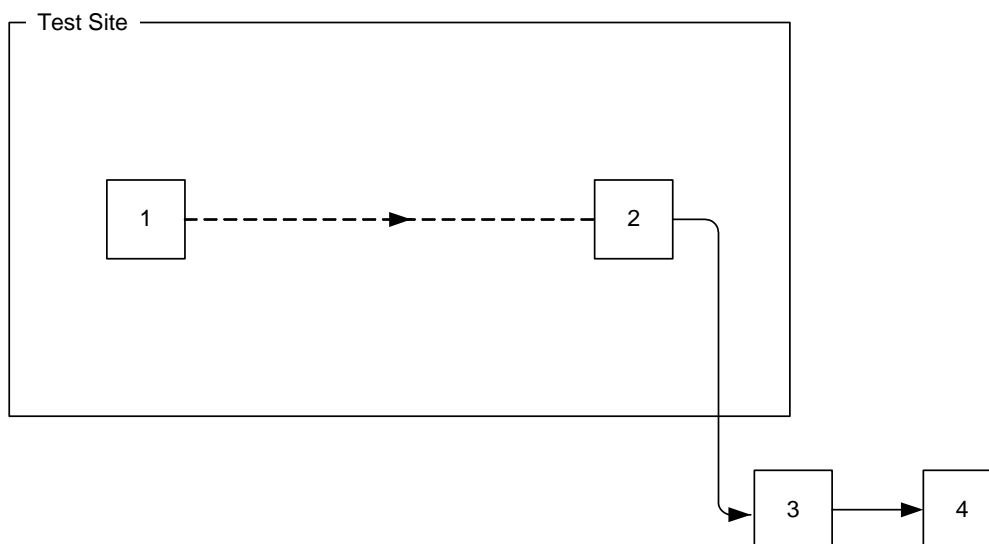
The alternate channel power shall not exceed a value of 70,0 dB below the carrier power of the transmitter without the need to be below 0,20  $\mu\text{W}$ .

## 7.5 Radiated unwanted emissions in the spurious domain

### 7.5.1 Definition

Spurious emissions are emissions at frequencies, other than those of the carrier and sidebands associated with normal modulation, radiated by the antenna and by the cabinet of the transmitter.

### 7.5.2 Method of measurement



NOTE 1: Transmitter under test.

NOTE 2: Test antenna.

NOTE 3: High "Q" (notch) or high pass filter.

NOTE 4: Spectrum analyser or selective voltmeter (test receiver).

**Figure 9: Measurement arrangement**

The measurement arrangement in figure 9 shall be used.

The measurement procedure shall be as follows:

- On a test site, fulfilling the requirements of annex A, the sample shall be placed at the specified height on the support.
- The transmitter shall be operated at the transmitter power as specified under clause 7.2, delivered to the integral antenna.
- If possible, the measurement shall be made with the transmitter unmodulated. If this is not possible, the transmitter shall be modulated by the normal test signal as appropriate (see clause 6.1).

The transmitter shall be set in continuous transmission mode. If this is not possible, this fact shall be stated in the test report and precautions shall be taken to ensure that all spurious emissions are correctly detected and measured.

The resolution bandwidth of the measuring instrument shall be the smallest bandwidth available which is greater than the spectral width of the spurious component being measured. This shall be considered to be achieved when the next highest bandwidth causes less than 1 dB increase in amplitude.

As a general rule, the resolution bandwidth of the measuring receiver should be equal to the reference bandwidth:

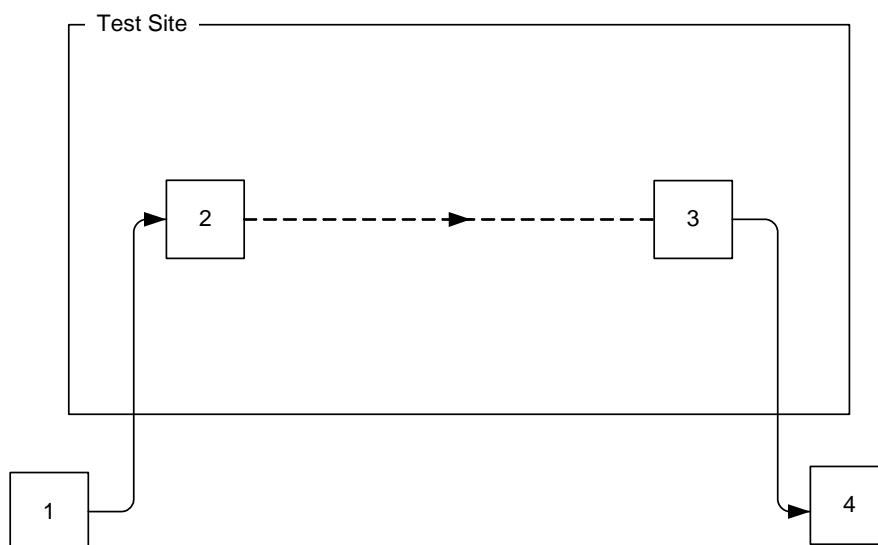
*"To improve measurement accuracy, sensitivity and efficiency, the resolution bandwidth can be different from the reference bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is smaller than the reference bandwidth, the result should be integrated over the reference bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is greater than the reference bandwidth, the result for broadband spurious emissions should be normalized to the bandwidth ratio. For discrete spur, normalization is not applicable, while integration over the reference bandwidth is still applicable."* (extract from CEPT/ERC/REC 74-01E [i.1], recommend 4, page 5).

The conditions used in the relevant measurements shall be reported in the test report.

- d) The radiation of any spurious components shall be detected by the test antenna and receiver, over the frequency range 30 MHz to 4 GHz.

The measurements are performed excluding the five contiguous channels centred on the channel on which the transmitter is intended to operate.

- e) At each frequency at which a component is detected, the sample shall be rotated to obtain maximum response and the effective radiated power of that component determined by a substitution measurement, using the measurement arrangement of figure 10.
- f) The value of the effective radiated power of that component shall be recorded.
- g) The measurements shall be repeated with the test antenna in the orthogonal polarization plane.
- h) The measurements shall be repeated with the transmitter in the "stand-by" position.



- NOTE 1: Signal generator.  
 NOTE 2: Substitution antenna.  
 NOTE 3: Test antenna.  
 NOTE 4: Spectrum analyser or selective voltmeter (test receiver).

**Figure 10: Measurement arrangement**

## 7.5.3 Limits

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the values given in table 5a.

**Table 5a: Radiated emissions**

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

The reference bandwidths used shall be as stated in tables 5b and 5c.

**Table 5b: Reference bandwidths to be used for the measurement of spurious emission**

Frequency range	RBW
30 MHz to 1 GHz	100 kHz
1 GHz to 12,75 GHz	1 MHz

**Table 5c: Reference bandwidths to be used close to the wanted emission**

Frequency offset from carrier	RBW
250 % of the CSP to 100 kHz	1 kHz
100 kHz to 500 kHz	10 kHz

## 7.6 Voice Operated Transmitter

### 7.6.1 Definition

The voice operation of a transmitter (VOX) is the activation of the transmitter by the presence of an acoustic signal such as speech.

### 7.6.2 Method of measurement

The measurement arrangement in figure 8 shall be used.

The measurement procedure shall be as follows.

- a) The transmitter under test shall be placed in the test fixture (clause A.4) using an acoustic coupler for the modulation. With the modulation source turned off the output power of the transmitter shall be noted.
- b) The modulation source shall be enabled at a level specified by the manufacturer and the output power of the transmitter shall be noted.
- c) The modulation source shall be disabled and the output power of the transmitter shall be noted.
- d) The VOX power ratio shall be the greater of the values calculated by:
  - subtracting the power measured in step b) from the power measured in step a);
  - subtracting the power measured in step b) from the power measured in step c).

NOTE: The power measured in steps a) and c) may be negligible, it is not necessary to measure powers more than 80 dB below the level measured in step b).

EXAMPLE: If the noise floor of the measurement equipment is -75 dBm then at least 5 dBm should be measured in step b); continuing this example if the power measured in steps a) and c) is -75 dBm and the power measured in step b) is 7 dBm then the VOX power ratio is -75 dBm - (+7 dBm) = -82 dB.

### 7.6.3 Limits

This requirement shall apply to only equipment not having PTT operation.

The VOX power ratio shall not exceed -70 dB.

EXAMPLE: -82 dB is acceptable but -69 dB does not meet the requirement.

## 7.7 Maximum transmission time

### 7.7.1 Definition

The maximum transmission time is the total transmission time following an activation by either PTT, VOX control or any other mechanism.

### 7.7.2 Method of measurement

The measurement arrangement in figure 8 shall be used.

The measurement procedure shall be as follows:

- a) the transmitter under test shall be activated;
- b) the output power shall be monitored;
- c) the time between the start of transmission and the end of the transmission, shall be noted.

The start of transmission shall be taken as the time when the measured power has increased from a value at least 70 dB below the value measured in clause 7.2 to not less than 3 dB below the value measured in clause 7.2.

The end of transmission shall be taken as the time when the measured power has reduced by at least 70 dB below the value measured in clause 7.2.

### 7.7.3 Limits

The maximum transmission time shall be less than 180 seconds.

This requirement only applies to equipment having Push-To-Talk (PTT) functionality capable of being latched 'on' or no PTT functionality.

## 7.8 Transient power

### 7.8.0 Applicability

The requirements of this clause 7.8 shall apply to digital modulation transmission.

### 7.8.1 Definition

Transients power is the power falling into adjacent spectrum due to switching the transmitter on and off.

### 7.8.2 Method of measurement

#### 7.8.2.0 General Method

The transmitter under test shall be placed in the test fixture (clause A.4) connected as shown in figure 8.

The transmitter shall be operated at the maximum operational carrier power level under normal test conditions, see clause 5.3.

The transmitter under test shall be connected via the power attenuator to the "transient power measuring device" as described in clause 7.8.2.1, so that the level at its input is suitable, e.g. between 0 dBm and -10 dBm when the transmitter power is the steady state power.

Test signal D-M5 (see clause 6.1) shall be applied at the transmitter.

The measurement procedure shall be as follows:

- a) the transmitter shall be operated at the maximum rated carrier power level, under normal test conditions (see clause 5.3);
- b) the tuning of the "transient power measuring device" shall be tuned to the operating channel and adjusted so that a maximum response is obtained. This is the 0 dBc reference level; the transmitter shall then be switched off;
- c) the tuning of the "transient power measuring device" shall be adjusted away from the centre of the channel so that its -6 dB response nearest to the transmitter channel centre frequency is located at a displacement from the nominal carrier frequency of 8,25 kHz;
- d) the transmitter shall be switched on;
- e) the spectrum analyser shall be used to record the envelope of the transient power as a function of time (approximately 50 ms duration). The peak envelope transient power shall be noted in dBc;
- f) the transmitter shall be switched off;
- g) the spectrum analyser shall be used to record the envelope of the transient power as a function of time (approximately 50 ms duration). The peak envelope transient power shall be noted in dBc;
- h) steps d) to g) shall be repeated five times and the highest response during "switch-on" and "switch-off" conditions shall be recorded;
- i) steps c) to h) shall be repeated with the "transient power measuring device" tuned to the other side of the channel;
- j) steps c) to i) shall be repeated with the tuning of the "transient power measuring device" adjusted away from the centre of the channel so that its -6 dB response nearest to the transmitter channel centre frequency is located at a displacements from the nominal carrier frequency of 25 kHz, 100 kHz and 1 MHz;
- k) the adjacent channel transient is the dBc value corresponding to the highest of the values recorded in step h); this value shall be recorded.

### 7.8.2.1 Characteristics of the transient power measuring device

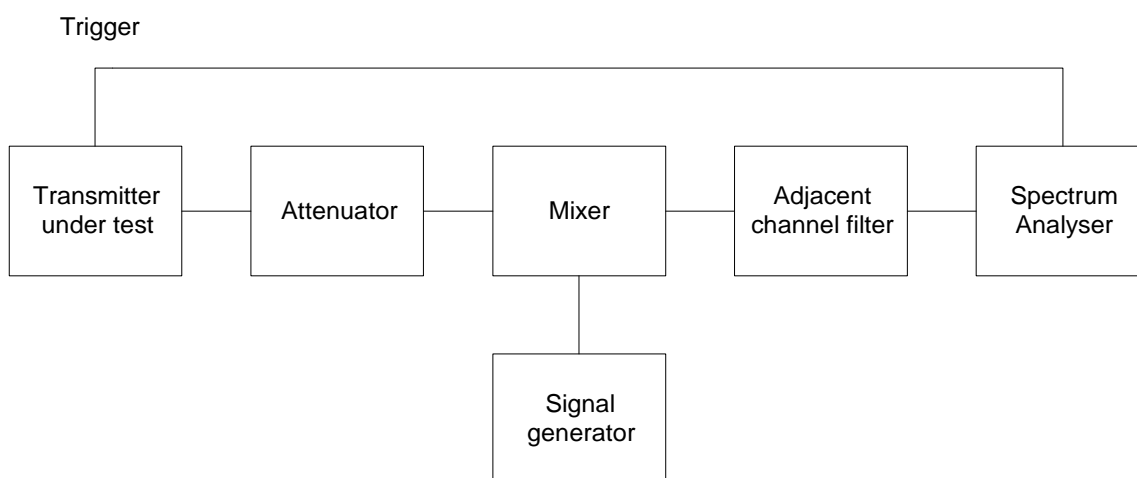


Figure 11: Transient power measuring device measurement arrangement

The adjacent channel transient power measuring device (figure 11) may be as follows:

- mixer: 50  $\Omega$  balanced diode mixer; with an appropriate local oscillator level, for example +7 dBm;
- adjacent channel filter: matched to 50  $\Omega$  (see annex D);
- spectrum analyser: 30 kHz bandwidth, peak detection, or power/time measurement provision.

### 7.8.2.2 Alternative measurement method using a spectrum analyser

This method of measurement may be used as an alternative to those in clause 7.8.2.0.

The transmitter under test shall be placed in the test fixture (clause A.4) connected as shown in figure 8.

The transmitter shall be operated at the maximum operational carrier power level under normal test conditions, see clause 5.3.

The transmitter shall be modulated by the test signal, D-M5 (see clause 6.1).

The measurement procedure shall be as follows:

- a) the spectrum analyser shall meet the requirements of clause B.4 and its settings shall be adjusted to:
  - zero frequency scan;
  - resolution bandwidth: 1 kHz;
  - video bandwidth: 10 kHz;
  - peak hold;
- b) the transmitter shall be operated at the maximum rated transmitter power level, under normal test conditions (see clause 5.3);
- c) by tuning the spectrum analyser centre frequency to the measurement frequencies the power level is measured at the frequencies given in table 6, the measurement being carried out at positive and negative frequency offsets;

**Table 6: Frequency displacements**

	<b>Adjacent Channel Measurement</b>	<b>Alternate Channel Measurement</b>	<b>100 kHz Measurement</b>	<b>1 MHz Measurement</b>
<b>Channel separation (kHz)</b>	<b>Displacement from <math>f_c</math> (kHz)</b>	<b>Displacement from <math>f_c</math> (kHz)</b>	<b>Displacement from <math>f_c</math> (kHz)</b>	<b>Displacement from <math>f_c</math> (MHz)</b>
12,5	8,25	25	100	1
6,25	8,25	n/a	100	1

the duration of each measurement (at each frequency) will be such as to cover at least 10 transmissions at  $f_c$ , each transmission consisting of a Rx to Tx followed by a Tx to Rx transition;

- d) the spectrum analyser shall be used to record the envelope of the transient power as a function of time. The peak envelope transient power shall be noted for each measurement offset.

### 7.8.3 Limits

The transient power in the adjacent channel shall not exceed a value of 50 dB below measured transmitter power without the need to be below 2  $\mu$ W (-27,0 dBm).

For measurements at 100 kHz and 1 MHz the transient power shall not exceed 60 dB below measured transmitter power without the need to be below 2  $\mu$ W (-27,0 dBm).

## 7.9 Signalling Systems

### 7.9.0 Applicability

The requirements of this clause 7.9 shall apply to analogue modulation transmission.

### 7.9.1 Signalling requirements

The requirements of ETSI TS 103 236 [2], clauses 6.1, 6.2, 6.3 and 6.9 shall apply.

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## 8 Technical characteristics of the receiver

### 8.1 Average usable sensitivity

#### 8.1.1 Definition

The average usable sensitivity, for analogue equipment, expressed as field strength is the average field strength, expressed in  $\text{dB}\mu\text{V}/\text{m}$ , produced by a carrier at the nominal frequency of the receiver, modulated with the normal test signal (see clause 6.1) which will, without interference, produce after demodulation a SINAD ratio of 20 dB measured through a psophometric weighting network. The average is calculated from eight measurements of field strength when the receiver is rotated in  $45^\circ$  increments starting at a particular orientation.

The maximum usable sensitivity, for digital equipment, expressed as field strength is the field strength, expressed in  $\text{dB}\mu\text{V}/\text{m}$ , produced by a carrier at the nominal frequency of the receiver, modulated with the test signal M2 or M6 (see clause 6.1.3) which will, without interference, produce after demodulation a data signal with a specified bit error ratio or a specified successful message ratio. The specified bit error ratio is  $10^{-2}$ .

NOTE: The average usable sensitivity mostly differs only by a small amount from the maximum usable sensitivity to be found in a particular direction. This is due to the properties of the averaging process as used in the formula in clause 8.1.2.1 g). For instance, an error not exceeding 1,2 dB can be found if the sensitivity is equal in seven directions and is extremely bad in the eighth direction. For the same reason the starting direction (or angle) can be selected randomly.

#### 8.1.2 Methods of measurement

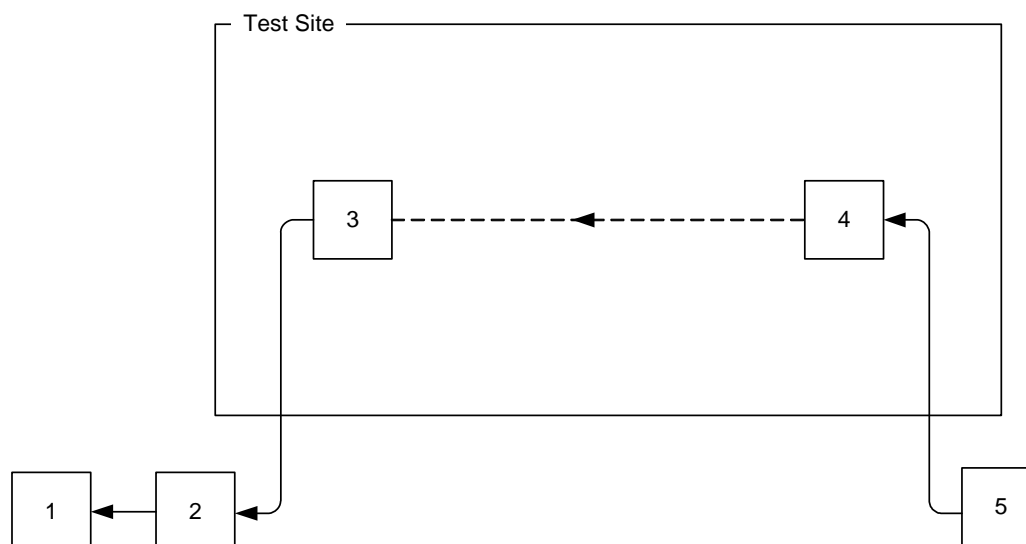
##### 8.1.2.1 Analogue Method of measurement under normal test conditions

Arrangements shall be made to couple the equipment under test to the SINAD meter by a method which does not affect the radiated field (clause A.3.3).

On a test site, selected from annex A, the equipment shall be placed at the specified height on a non-conducting support and in the position closest to normal use as declared by the manufacturer.

The test antenna shall be orientated for vertical polarization and the length of the test antenna shall be chosen to correspond to the frequency of the receiver.





- 1: SINAD meter and psophometric weighting network.
- 2: AF load/acoustic coupler.
- 3: Receiver under test.
- 4: Test antenna.
- 5: Signal generator.

**Figure 12: Measurement arrangement**

The receiver under test shall be placed on the support at a suitable height in a random orientation. A distortion factor meter incorporating a 1 000 Hz band-stop filter (see annex D), (or a SINAD meter) shall be connected to the receiver output terminals via a psophometric filter and an audio frequency load or by an acoustic coupler (see clause A.3.3) in order to avoid disturbing the electromagnetic field in the vicinity of the equipment (see figure 12).

The measurement procedure shall be as follows:

- a) A signal generator shall be connected to the test antenna:
  - the signal generator shall be at the nominal frequency of the receiver and shall be modulated by the normal test modulation A-M1 (see clause 6.1).
- b) Where possible, the receiver volume control shall be adjusted to give at least 50 % of the rated output power, clause 6.6, or, in the case of stepped volume controls, to the first step that provides an output power of at least 50 % of the rated output power:
  - the SINAD ratio shall be monitored.
- c) The level of the signal generator shall be adjusted until a psophometrically weighted SINAD ratio (or its acoustic equivalent) of 20 dB is obtained.
- d) The test antenna shall be raised or lowered through the specified height range to find the best psophometrically weighted SINAD ratio (or its acoustic equivalent).
- e) The level of the signal generator shall be re-adjusted until a SINAD ratio of 20 dB is obtained.
- f) The minimum signal generator level from step d) shall be noted.
- g) Steps c) to f) shall be repeated for the remaining seven positions 45° apart of the receiver and the corresponding values of the signal generator output which produces the psophometrically weighted SINAD ratio of 20 dB again (or its acoustic equivalent) shall be determined and noted.
- h) The input signal level to the test antenna shall be maintained.

The receiver shall be replaced by a substitution antenna as defined in clause A.1.5.

The substitution antenna shall be orientated for vertical polarization and the length of the substitution antenna shall be adjusted to correspond to the frequency of the receiver.

The substitution antenna shall be connected to a calibrated measuring receiver.

The test antenna shall be raised and lowered through the specified range of height to ensure that the maximum signal is received.

The signal level measured with the calibrated measuring receiver shall be recorded as the field strength in dB $\mu$ V/m.

Calculate and record the eight field strengths  $X_i$  ( $i = 1, \dots, 8$ ) in  $\mu$ V/m corresponding to the levels of the signal generator noted above.

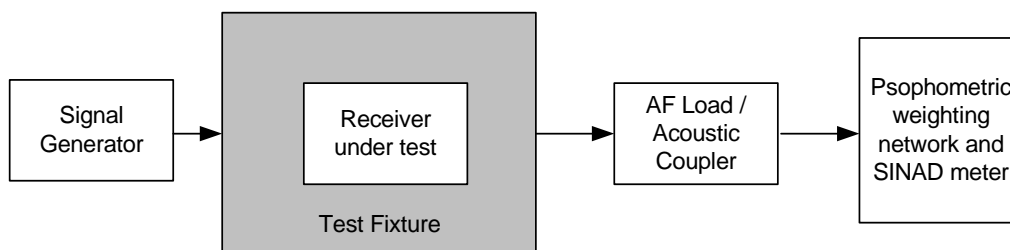
- i) The average usable sensitivity expressed as field strength  $E_{mean}$  (dB $\mu$ V/m) is given by:

$$E_{mean} = 20 \log \left( \sqrt{\frac{8}{\sum_{i=1}^{I=8} \frac{1}{X_i^2}}} \right)$$

- where  $X_i$  represents each of the eight field strengths calculated in step h).
- j) The reference direction is defined as the direction at which the maximum sensitivity (i.e. corresponding to the minimum field strength recorded during the measurement) occurred in the eight position measurement:
- the corresponding direction, height (where applicable) and this reference field strength value shall be recorded.

### 8.1.2.2 Analogue Method of measurement under extreme test conditions

Using the test fixture in the measurement arrangement of figure 13, the measurement of the average usable sensitivity shall also be performed under extreme test conditions.



**Figure 13: Measurement arrangement**

The test signal input level providing a psophometrically weighted SINAD ratio of 20 dB (or its acoustic equivalent) shall be determined under extreme and under normal test conditions and the difference in dB shall be calculated. This difference shall be added to the average usable sensitivity to radiated fields expressed in dB $\mu$ V/m, as calculated in clause 8.1.2.1 step i), under normal test conditions, to obtain the sensitivity under extreme test conditions.

### 8.1.2.3 Digital Method of measurement with continuous bit streams

The manufacturer shall specify the polarization of the RF field for which the equipment has been designed.

Three test scenarios are possible:

- a) the manufacturer declares the direction corresponding to the maximum usable sensitivity. In this case this position is used to perform the measurements;
- b) if the manufacturer does not declare the position corresponding to the maximum usable sensitivity but provides an analogue output, then this output will be used to determine the direction of maximum usable sensitivity. This will be the position used for the measurements;

- c) if the direction corresponding to the maximum usable sensitivity cannot be determined as specified in a) or b) above, then an initial position will be used and the measurements will be repeated with eight positions, 45° apart. The maximum usable sensitivity will be determined from the minimum field strength recorded.

Arrangements shall be made by the manufacturer to couple the equipment under test to the bit error measuring device by a method which does not affect the radiated field.

A test site which fulfils the requirements for the specified frequency range of this measurement shall be used (see annex A).

The test antenna shall be orientated for the polarization specified by the manufacturer and the length of the test antenna shall be chosen to correspond to the frequency of the receiver.

The equipment and its antenna shall be mounted in a normal installation in its normal operating position and shall be placed at the specified height on a non-conducting support, in the position determined as discussed above. The position shall be recorded in the test report.

The raw bit stream produced by the receiver shall be monitored, preferably via a photo detector or an acoustic coupler in order to avoid disturbing the electromagnetic field in the vicinity of the equipment:

- a) a signal generator shall be connected to the test antenna;  
the signal generator shall be at the nominal frequency of the receiver and shall have the test signal D-M5 (see clause 6.1);
- b) the bit pattern of the modulating signal shall be compared to the bit pattern provided by the receiver after demodulation, in order to obtain the bit error ratio;
- c) the level of the signal generator shall be adjusted until a bit error ratio of approximately  $10^{-1}$  is obtained;
- d) the test antenna shall be raised or lowered through the specified height range to find the lowest bit error ratio;  
the test antenna may not need to be raised or lowered if a test site according to clause A.1.1 is used, or if the ground floor reflection can effectively be eliminated;
- e) the level of the signal generator shall be re-adjusted until a bit error ratio of  $10^{-2}$  is obtained; the input signal level to the test antenna shall be noted and maintained;
- f) the receiver shall then be replaced by a substitution antenna as defined in clause A.1.5;  
the substitution antenna shall be orientated for the polarization of the test antenna and the length of the substitution antenna shall be adjusted to correspond to the frequency of the receiver;
- g) the substitution antenna shall be connected to a calibrated measuring receiver;  
the test antenna shall be raised and lowered through the specified range of height to ensure that the maximum signal is received;  
the test antenna need not be raised or lowered if the measurement is carried out on a test site according to clause A.1.1;
- h) the measured signal level shall be recorded as field strength in dB $\mu$ V/m, this is the maximum usable sensitivity, corresponding to the direction used.

### 8.1.3 Limits

#### 8.1.3.1 Limits of analogue operation

For the average usable sensitivity limits, four categories of equipment are defined as follows:

**Category A:** equipment having an integral antenna fully within the case.

**Category B:** equipment having an extractable or fixed integral antenna, with an antenna length not exceeding 20 cm external to the case.

**Category C:** equipment having an extractable or fixed integral antenna, with an antenna length exceeding 20 cm external to the case.

**Category D:** equipment not covered by category A, B or C.

Under normal test conditions, the average usable sensitivity shall not exceed the field strength values given in tables 7a and 7b.

**Table 7a: Sensitivity limits for Categories A and D**

<b>Average usable sensitivity in dB relative to 1 <math>\mu</math>V/m</b>
31,5

**Table 7b: Sensitivity limits for Category B and C**

<b>Average usable sensitivity in dB relative to 1 <math>\mu</math>V/m</b>
26,5

For all categories of equipment, add 6 dB to the limit under normal test conditions to obtain the limit under extreme test conditions.

### 8.1.3.2 Limits of digital operation

The maximum usable digital sensitivity shall not exceed the field strength value shown in table 7c.

**Table 7c: Maximum usable sensitivity (data)**

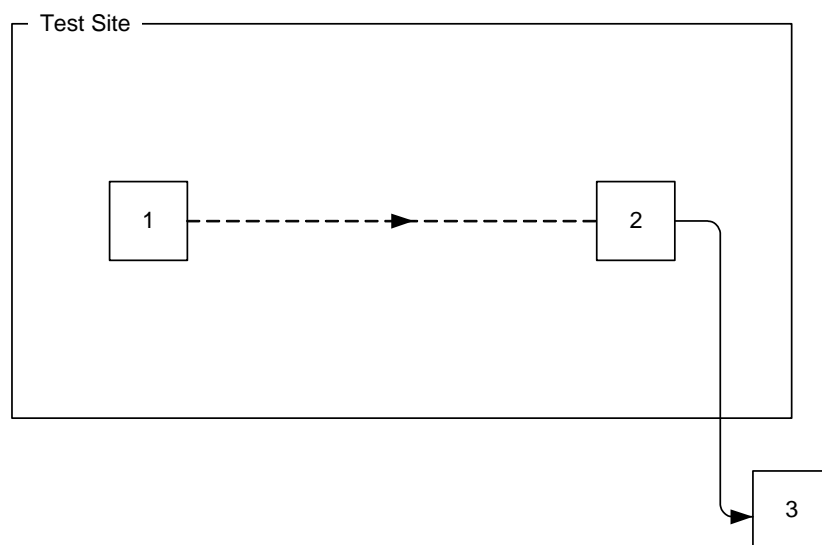
Nominal Data Rate (bits per second)	Field strength in dB relative to 1 $\mu$ V/m (dB) (Normal test conditions)
4 800	26
9 600	29

## 8.2 Spurious radiations

### 8.2.1 Definition

Unwanted emissions from the receiver are components at any frequency radiated by the equipment and its antenna.

## 8.2.2 Method of measurement



- 1: Receiver under test.  
 2: Test antenna.  
 3: Spectrum analyser or selective voltmeter (test receiver).

**Figure 14: Measurement arrangement**

The measurement procedure shall be as follows (see figure 14):

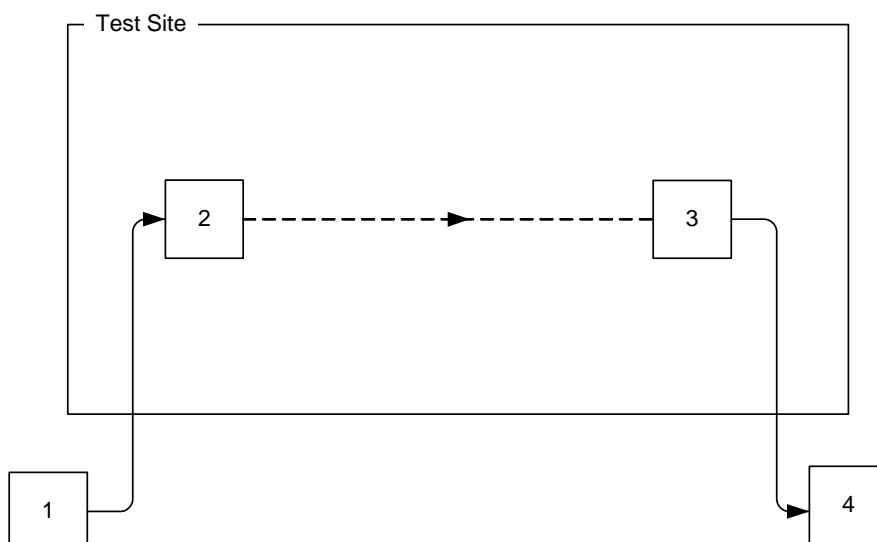
- a) A test site, which fulfils the requirements of the specified frequency range of this measurement selected from annex A, shall be used.

The test antenna shall be oriented for vertical polarization and connected to a spectrum analyser or a selective voltmeter with reference bandwidth as stated in table 8b.

- b) The receiver under test shall be placed on the support at a suitable height. The radiation of any spurious component shall be detected by the test antenna and spectrum analyser or selective voltmeter over the frequency range 30 MHz to 4 GHz. In addition, for equipment operating on frequencies above 470 MHz, measurements shall be repeated over the frequency range 4 GHz to 12,75 GHz.

The frequency of each spurious component shall be recorded.

- c) At each frequency at which a component has been detected, the spectrum analyser or selective voltmeter shall be tuned and the test antenna shall be raised or lowered through the specified height range until the maximum signal level is detected on the spectrum analyser or selective voltmeter.
- d) The receiver shall be rotated through 360° around a vertical axis, until higher maximum signal is received.
- e) The test antenna shall be raised or lowered again through the specified height range until a maximum is obtained. This level shall be recorded.



- 1: Signal generator.  
 2: Substitution antenna.  
 3: Test antenna.  
 4: Spectrum analyser or selective voltmeter (test receiver).

**Figure 15: Measurement arrangement**

- f) Using the measurement arrangement in figure 15, the substitution antenna shall replace the receiver antenna in the same position and in vertical polarization. It shall be connected to the signal generator.
- g) For each frequency at which a component has been detected, the signal generator and spectrum analyser or selective voltmeter shall be tuned and the test antenna shall be raised or lowered through the specified height range until the maximum signal level is detected on the spectrum analyser or selective voltmeter.

The test antenna may not need to be raised or lowered if the measurement is carried out on a test site according to clause A.1.1.

The level of the signal generator giving the same signal level on the spectrum analyser or selective voltmeter as in step e) shall be recorded. This value, after correction due to the gain of the substitution antenna and the cable loss between the signal generator and the substitution antenna, is the radiated spurious component at this frequency.

- h) Measurements of steps b) to g) shall be repeated with the test antenna oriented in horizontal polarization.

### 8.2.3 Limits

The power of any spurious radiation shall not exceed the values given in tables 8a and 8b.

**Table 8a: Radiated components**

Frequency range	30 MHz to 1 GHz	< 1 GHz to 12,75 GHz
Limit	2,0 nW (-57,0 dBm)	20,0 nW (-47,0 dBm)

**Table 8b: Reference bandwidths to be used for the measurement of unwanted radiations**

Frequency range	RBW
30 MHz to 1 GHz	100 kHz
< 1 GHz to 12,75 GHz	1 MHz

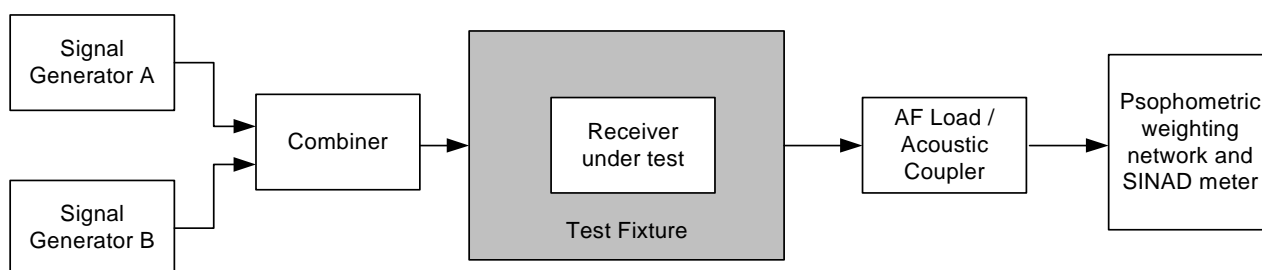
## 8.3 Co-channel rejection

### 8.3.1 Definition

The co-channel rejection is a measure of the capability of the receiver to receive a wanted modulated signal without exceeding a given degradation due to the presence of an unwanted modulated signal, both signals being at the nominal frequency of the receiver.

### 8.3.2 Method of measurement

#### 8.3.2.1 Method of measurement (analogue)



**Figure 16: Measurement arrangement**

The measurement procedure shall be as follows (see figure 16):

- a) The receiver shall be placed in the test fixture (clause A.4).

Two signal generators A and B shall be connected to the test fixture via a combining network.

The wanted signal, provided by signal generator A, shall be at the nominal frequency of the receiver and shall have normal test modulation A-M1 (see clause 6.1).

The unwanted signal, provided by signal generator B, shall be modulated with signal A-M3 (see clause 6.1). Both input signals shall be at the nominal frequency of the receiver under test.

- b) Initially, signal generator B (unwanted signal) shall be switched off (maintaining its output impedance).

The level of the wanted signal from generator A shall be adjusted to a level which is equivalent to the level of the limit of the average usable sensitivity, for the category of equipment used, expressed as a field strength (clauses 8.1.3.1 and 6.7).

Where possible, the receiver volume control shall be adjusted to give at least 50 % of the rated output power, clause 6.6, or, in the case of stepped volume controls, to the first step that provides an output power of at least 50 % of the rated output power.

- c) The unwanted signal from generator B shall then be switched on.

- d) The level of signal generator B shall be adjusted so that the unwanted signal causes:

- a reduction of 3 dB in the output level of the wanted signal; or
- a reduction to 14 dB of the SINAD ratio at the receiver output (with a psophometric filter), whether or not measured acoustically;

whichever occurs first.

- e) The level of the unwanted signal shall be noted.

- f) For each frequency of the unwanted signal, the co-channel rejection ratio shall be expressed as the ratio, in dB, of the level of the unwanted signal to the level of the wanted signal.

This ratio shall be recorded.

- g) The measurement shall be repeated for displacements of the unwanted signal of  $\pm 6\%$  and  $\pm 12\%$  of the channel separation.
- h) The co-channel rejection of the equipment under test shall be expressed as the lowest of the five values expressed in dB, recorded in step f).

The value of the co-channel rejection ratio, expressed in dB, is generally negative (therefore, for example, -12 dB is lower than -8 dB).

### 8.3.2.2 Method of measurement (digital)

The measurement procedure shall be as follows :

- a) two signal generators, A and B, shall be connected to the receiver via a combining network (clause 6.8);  
the wanted signal, provided by signal generator A, shall be at the nominal frequency of the receiver and shall be modulated by the test signal D-M5 (clause 6.1);  
the unwanted signal, provided by signal generator B, shall be modulated test signal D-M5' (clause 6.1) and shall also be at the nominal frequency of the receiver;
- b) initially, signal generator B (unwanted signal) shall be switched off (maintaining the output impedance);  
the level of the wanted signal from generator A shall be adjusted to the level which is 20 dB above the relevant limit in clause 8.1.3.2, at the receiver input terminals;
- c) signal generator B shall then be switched on, and the level of the unwanted signal adjusted until a bit error ratio of  $10^{-1}$  or worse is obtained;
- d) the test signal D-M5 shall be transmitted whilst observing the bit error ratio;
- e) the level of the unwanted signal shall be reduced in steps of 1 dB until a bit error ratio of  $10^{-2}$  or better is obtained. The level of the unwanted signal shall then be noted;
- f) for each frequency of the unwanted signal, the co-channel rejection ratio shall be expressed as the ratio, in dB, of the level of the unwanted signal to the level of the wanted signal, at the receiver input. This ratio shall be recorded;
- g) the measurement shall be repeated for displacements of the unwanted signal of  $\pm 12\%$  of the CSP;
- h) the co-channel rejection ratio of the equipment under test shall be expressed as the lowest of the three values expressed in dB, calculated in step f).

The value of the co-channel rejection ratio, expressed in dB, is generally negative (therefore, for example, -12 dB is lower than -8 dB).

### 8.3.3 Limits

The value of the co-channel rejection ratio, expressed in dB, at any frequency of the unwanted signal within the specified range, shall be between:

- -12,0 dB and 0 dB for a channel separation of 12,5 kHz (analogue and digital).
- -15,0 dB and 0 dB for a channel separation of 6,25 kHz (digital, 4 800 bits per second).

## 8.4 Adjacent channel selectivity

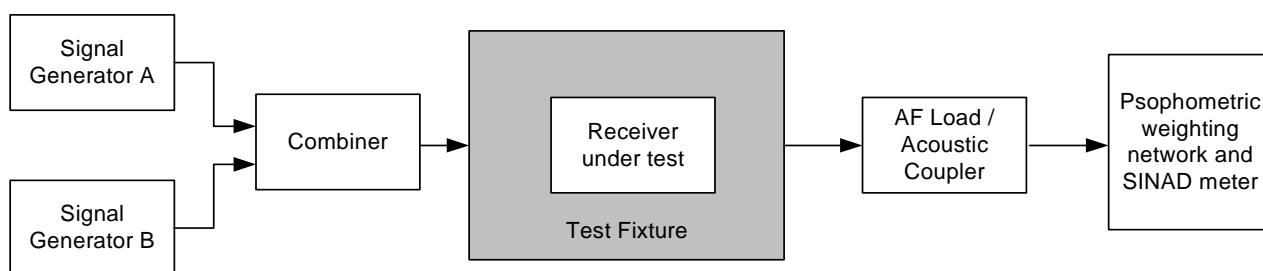
### 8.4.1 Definition

The adjacent channel selectivity is a measure of the capability of the receiver to receive a wanted modulated signal without exceeding a given degradation due to the presence of an unwanted signal which differs in frequency from the wanted signal by an amount equal to the adjacent channel separation for which the equipment is intended.



## 8.4.2 Method of measurement

### 8.4.2.1 Method of measurement (analogue)



**Figure 17: Measurement arrangement**

The measurement procedure shall be as follows (see figure 17):

- a) The receiver shall be placed in the test fixture (clause A.4).

Two signal generators A and B shall be connected to the test fixture via a combining network.

The wanted signal, provided by signal generator A, shall be at the nominal frequency of the receiver and shall have normal test modulation A-M1 (see clause 6.1).

The unwanted signal, provided by signal generator B, shall be modulated with signal A-M3 (see clause 6.1) and shall be at the frequency of the channel immediately above that of the wanted signal.

- b) Initially, signal generator B (unwanted signal) shall be switched off (maintaining the output impedance).

The level of the wanted signal from generator A shall be adjusted to the level which is equivalent to the level of the limit of the average usable sensitivity, for the category of equipment used, expressed as a field strength (clauses 8.1.3.1 and 6.7).

Where possible, the receiver volume control shall be adjusted to give at least 50 % of the rated output power, clause 6.6, or, in the case of stepped volume controls, to the first step that provides an output power of at least 50 % of the rated output power.

- c) The unwanted signal from signal generator B shall then be switched on.

- d) The level of signal generator B shall be adjusted so that the unwanted signal causes:

- a reduction of 3 dB in the output level of the wanted signal; or
- a reduction to 14 dB of the SINAD ratio at the receiver output (with a psophometric filter), whether or not measured acoustically;

whichever occurs first.

- e) The level of the unwanted signal shall be noted.

- f) For each adjacent channel, the selectivity shall be expressed as the ratio in dB of level of the unwanted signal to the level of the wanted signal.

This value shall be recorded.

- g) The measurement shall be repeated with the unwanted signal at the frequency of the channel below that of the wanted signal.

- h) The adjacent channel selectivity of the equipment under test shall be expressed as the lower of the two values calculated in step f) for the upper and lower channels nearest to the receiving channel.

- i) The measurement shall be repeated under extreme test conditions (clauses 5.4.1 and 5.4.2 applied simultaneously), with the level of the wanted signal adjusted to a level which is equivalent to the level of the limit of the average usable sensitivity (under extreme test conditions), for the category of equipment used, expressed as a field strength (see clauses 8.1.3 and 6.7).

#### 8.4.2.2 Method of measurement (digital)

The measurement procedure shall be as follows:

- a) The receiver shall be placed in a test fixture (clause A.4);  
two signal generators, A and B, shall be connected to the receiver via a combining network (see clause 6.8);  
the wanted signal, provided by signal generator A, shall be at the nominal frequency of the receiver and shall be modulated by the test signal D-M5 (see clause 6.1);  
the unwanted signal, provided by signal generator B, shall be generating test signal A-M3 (see clause 6.1) and shall be at the frequency of the channel immediately above that of the wanted signal;
- b) initially, signal generator B (unwanted signal) shall be switched off (maintaining the output impedance);  
the level of the wanted signal from generator A shall be adjusted to the level which is 3 dB above the relevant limit in clause 8.1.3.2, at the receiver input terminals;
- c) signal generator B shall then be switched on, and the level of the unwanted signal adjusted until a bit error ratio of  $10^{-1}$  or worse is obtained;
- d) the test signal D-M5 shall be transmitted whilst observing the bit error ratio;
- e) the level of the unwanted signal shall be reduced in steps of 1 dB until a bit error ratio of  $10^{-2}$  or better is obtained. The level of the unwanted signal shall then be noted;
- f) for each adjacent channel, the selectivity shall be expressed as the ratio, in dB, of the level of the unwanted signal to the level of the wanted signal, at the receiver input. This ratio shall be recorded;
- g) the measurement shall be repeated with the unwanted signal at the frequency of the channel below that of the wanted signal;
- h) the adjacent channel selectivity of the equipment under test shall be expressed as the lower of the two values measured in the upper and lower channels nearest to the receiving channel (see step f) above);
- i) the measurement shall be repeated under extreme test conditions (see clauses 5.4.1 and 5.4.2 applied simultaneously), with the amplitude of the wanted test signal adjusted to an emf 9 dB above the relevant limit in clause 8.1.3.2, unless analogue selectivity measurements were made, in which case the selectivity (data) has to be measured only under normal test conditions.

#### 8.4.3 Limits

The minimum adjacent channel rejection shall be:

- 60 dB under normal test conditions and 50 dB under extreme test conditions for equipment using a channel separation of 12,5 kHz.
- 50 dB under normal test conditions and 40 dB under extreme test conditions for equipment using a channel separation of 6,25 kHz.

## 8.5 Spurious response rejection

### 8.5.1 Definition

The spurious response rejection is a measure of the capability of the receiver to receive a wanted modulated signal without exceeding a given degradation due to the presence of an unwanted modulated signal at any other frequency, at which a response is obtained.

### 8.5.2 Method of measurement

#### 8.5.2.1 Introduction to the method of measurement

Spurious responses may occur at all frequencies throughout the frequency spectrum and the requirements of the present document shall be met for all frequencies. However, for practical reasons the measurements shall be performed as specified in the present document. More specifically, this method of measurement is not intended to capture all spurious responses but selects those that have a high probability of being present. However, in a limited frequency range close to the nominal frequency of the receiver, it has been considered impossible to determine the probability of a spurious response and therefore a search shall be performed over this limited frequency range. This method provides a high degree of confidence that the equipment also meets the requirements at frequencies not being measured.

To determine the frequencies at which spurious responses can occur the following calculations shall be made:

a) Calculation of the "limited frequency range":

- the limited frequency range is defined as the frequency of the local oscillator signal ( $f_{LO}$ ) applied to the 1<sup>st</sup> mixer of the receiver plus or minus the sum of the intermediate frequencies ( $f_{I1}, \dots, f_{In}$ ) and a half the switching range ( $sr$ ) of the receiver.

Hence, the frequency  $f_l$  of the limited frequency range is:

$$f_{LO} - \sum_{j=1}^{j=n} f_{Ij} - \frac{sr}{2} \leq f_l \leq f_{LO} + \sum_{j=1}^{j=n} f_{Ij} + \frac{sr}{2}$$

b) Calculation of frequencies outside the limited frequency range:

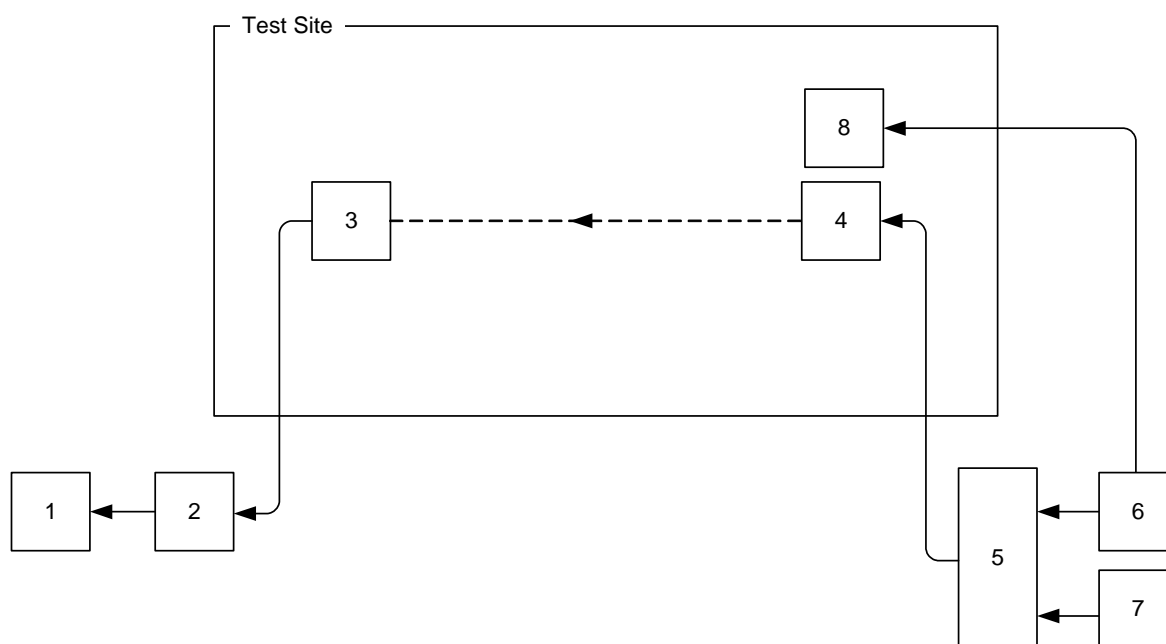
- a calculation of the frequencies at which spurious responses can occur outside the range determined in a) is made for the remainder of the frequency range of interest, as appropriate, see clause 8.5.2.4 d);
- the frequencies outside the limited frequency range are equal to the harmonics of the frequency of the local oscillator signal ( $f_{LO}$ ) applied to the 1<sup>st</sup> mixer of the receiver plus or minus the 1<sup>st</sup> intermediate frequency ( $f_{I1}$ ) of the receiver;
- hence, the frequencies of these spurious responses are:
  - $n f_{LO} \pm f_{I1}$ ;

where  $n$  is an integer greater than or equal to 2.

The measurement of the first image response of the receiver shall initially be made to verify the calculation of spurious response frequencies.

For the calculations a) and b) above, the manufacturer shall state the frequency of the receiver, the frequency of the local oscillator signal ( $f_{LO}$ ) applied to the 1<sup>st</sup> mixer of the receiver, the intermediate frequencies ( $f_{I1}$ ,  $f_{I2}$ , etc.), and the switching range ( $sr$ ) of the receiver.

### 8.5.2.2 Measurement arrangement



- 1: Psophometric weighting network and SINAD meter.
- 2: AF load/acoustic coupler.
- 3: Receiver under test.
- 4: Wide band test antenna.
- 5: Combining network (used only when one antenna is used).
- 6: Signal generator A.
- 7: Signal generator B.
- 8: Test antenna for the wanted signal (see clause 8.2.2 e)).

**Figure 18: Measurement arrangement**

The measurement arrangements shall be as follows (see figure 18):

- a) A test site corresponding to that for the measurement of the average usable sensitivity shall be used (see clause 8.1).
- b) The equipment under test shall be placed on the support at a suitable height and in the reference direction as indicated in clauses 8.1.2.1 and 6.7.

### 8.5.2.3 Method of the search

The search shall be performed as follows, using the arrangement of clause 8.5.2.2.

- a) Two signal generators A and B shall be connected to the wide band test antenna via a combining network.

The wanted signal, provided by signal generator A, shall be at the nominal frequency of the receiver and shall have normal test modulation A-M1 (see clause 6.1).

The unwanted signal, provided by signal generator B, shall be modulated with a frequency of 400 Hz at a level producing a deviation of  $\pm 5$  kHz.

- b) Initially, signal generator B (unwanted signal) shall be switched off (maintaining the output impedance).

The level of the wanted signal from generator A shall be adjusted to the level of the limit of the average usable sensitivity, for the category of equipment used, expressed as a field strength, and by using the calibration in the procedure of clause 6.7.3 (see clauses 8.1.3 and 6.7).

- c) The unwanted signal from generator B shall then be switched on.

The level of signal generator B shall be adjusted to provide a field strength which is at least 10 dB above the limit of the spurious response rejection (see clause 8.5.3) measured at the receiver location, even when on some types of test sites the level of the unwanted signal varies considerably with the frequency due to ground reflections.

The frequency of the unwanted signal shall be varied in increments of 10 kHz over the limited frequency range (see clause 8.5.2.1 a)) and over the frequencies in accordance with the calculations outside of this frequency range (see clause 8.5.2.1 b)).

- d) The SINAD ratio shall be monitored.
- e) If the SINAD ratio is better than 20 dB then no spurious response effects have been detected and the measurement shall be continued on the next increment of frequency.
- f) If the SINAD ratio is worse than 20 dB then the level of the unwanted signal shall be reduced in steps of 1 dB until a SINAD ratio of 20 dB or better is obtained.
- g) In the case where a reflective ground floor is used the antenna height shall be varied as appropriate, at each change of unwanted signal level in an attempt to obtain a SINAD ratio of 20 dB or better.

The test antenna may not need to be raised or lowered if a test site according to clause A.1.1 is used, or if the ground floor reflection can effectively be eliminated.

- h) the frequency of any spurious response detected (e.g. by an increase in the previously noted bit error ratio or degradation of SINAD) during the search shall be recorded for use in the measurements in accordance with clauses 8.5.2.4 or 8.5.2.5.

#### 8.5.2.4 Measurement (analogue)

At each frequency where a spurious response has been found, within and outside the limited frequency range, the measurement shall be performed as follows.

- a) The measurement arrangement is identical to that in clause 8.5.2.3.

Two signal generators A and B shall be connected to the wide band test antenna via a combining network.

The wanted signal, provided by signal generator A, shall be at the nominal frequency of the receiver and shall have normal test modulation A-M1 (see clause 6.1).

The unwanted signal, provided by signal generator B, shall be modulated with a frequency of 400 Hz with a deviation of 12 % of the channel separation (A-M3).

- b) Initially, signal generator B (unwanted signal) shall be switched off (maintaining the output impedance).

The level of the wanted signal from signal generator A shall be adjusted to the level of the limit of the average usable sensitivity (see clause 6.7), for the category of equipment used (see clause 8.1.3), expressed in field strength when measured at the receiver location.

Where possible, the receiver volume control shall be adjusted to give at least 50 % of the rated output power, clause 6.6, or, in the case of stepped volume controls, to the first step that provides an output power of at least 50 % of the rated output power.

- c) The unwanted signal from generator B shall then be switched on.
- d) The SINAD ratio shall be monitored.
- e) The level of the unwanted signal shall be adjusted until a SINAD ratio of 14 dB with a psophometric filter is obtained.

The level of the unwanted signal shall then be noted.

- f) The frequency of the unwanted signal shall be stepped up and down in increments of 20 % of the channel separation and step e) shall be repeated until the lowest level is found.

For each frequency, the spurious response rejection shall be expressed as the ratio, in dB, of the level of the unwanted signal to the level of the wanted signal, at the receiver input, corresponding to the lowest value noted during step e).

This value shall be recorded.

- g) The measurement shall be repeated at all spurious response frequencies found during the search over the limited frequency range, clause 8.5.2.1, and at frequencies calculated for the remainder of the spurious response frequencies in the frequency range  $f_{RX}/3,2$  MHz or 30 MHz, whichever is higher to  $3,2 \times f_{RX}$ , where  $f_{RX}$  is the nominal frequency of the receiver, with the antenna position and height noted in clause 8.5.2.3 h).
- h) The spurious response rejection of the equipment under test shall be expressed as the lowest of the values recorded in step f).

### 8.5.2.5 Measurement (digital)

The measurement shall be performed as follows:

- a) two signal generators, A and B, shall be connected to the receiver via a combining network (see clause 6.9);  
the wanted signal, provided by signal generator A, shall be at the nominal frequency of the receiver and shall be modulated by the test signal D-M5 (see clause 6.1.3);  
the unwanted signal, provided by signal generator B, shall be modulated with test signal A-M3 (see clause 6.1), and shall be at the frequency of that spurious response being considered;
- b) initially, signal generator B (unwanted signal) shall be switched off (maintaining the output impedance);  
the level of the wanted signal from generator A shall be adjusted to the level which is 3 dB above the relevant limit in clause 8.1.3.2, at the receiver input terminals;
- c) signal generator B shall then be switched on, and the level of the unwanted signal adjusted until a bit error ratio of  $10^{-1}$  or worse is obtained;
- d) the normal test signal D-M5 shall be transmitted whilst observing the bit error ratio;
- e) the level of the unwanted signal shall be reduced in steps of 1 dB until a bit error ratio of  $10^{-2}$  or better is obtained; the spurious response rejection of the equipment under test shall be expressed as the ratio, in dB, of the level of the unwanted signal to the level of the wanted signal, at the receiver input, the value shall then be noted;
- f) the frequency of the unwanted signal shall be stepped up and down in increments of 20 % of the CSP and step e) shall be repeated until the lowest level noted in step e) is obtained; this value shall be recorded;
- g) the measurement shall be repeated at all spurious response frequencies found during the search over the "limited frequency range" (see clause 8.6.2.1 a)) and at frequencies calculated for the remainder of the spurious response frequencies (see clause 8.6.2.1 b)) in the frequency range from 100 kHz to 2 GHz for equipment operating on frequencies not exceeding 470 MHz or in the frequency range 100 kHz to 4 GHz for equipment operating above 470 MHz;
- h) the spurious response rejection of the equipment under test shall be expressed as the lowest value recorded in step f).

### 8.5.3 Limits

The spurious response rejection of the equipment shall not exceed 70 dB under the specified test conditions.

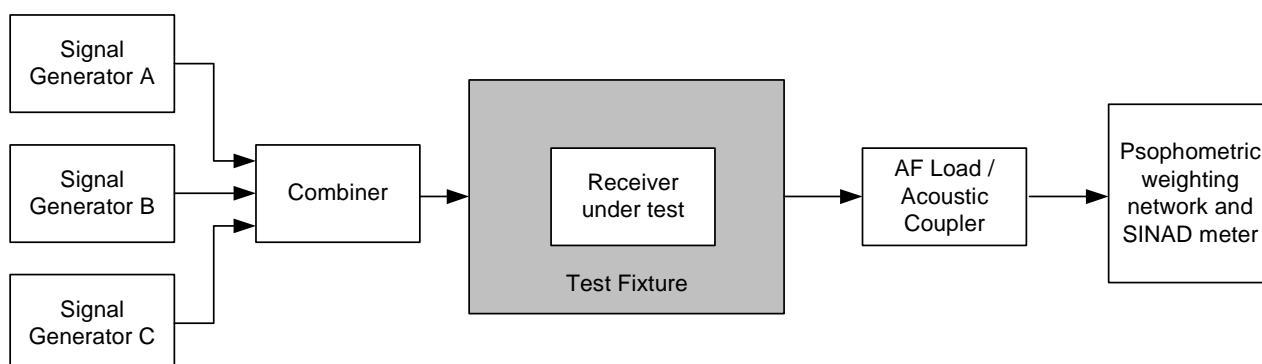
## 8.6 Intermodulation response rejection

### 8.6.1 Definition

The intermodulation response rejection is a measure of the capability of the receiver to receive a wanted modulated signal, without exceeding a given degradation due to the presence of two or more unwanted signals with a specific frequency relationship to the wanted signal frequency.

### 8.6.2 Method of measurement

#### 8.6.2.1 Method of measurement (analogue)



**Figure 19: Measurement arrangement**

The measurement procedure shall be as follows (see figure 19):

- a) The receiver shall be placed in a test fixture (clause A.4).

Three signal generators, A, B and C shall be connected to the test fixture via a combining network.

The wanted signal, provided by signal generator A, shall be at the nominal frequency of the receiver and shall have normal test modulation A-M1 (see clause 6.1).

The first unwanted signal, provided by signal generator B, shall be unmodulated and adjusted to the frequency 50 kHz above the nominal frequency of the receiver.

The second unwanted signal, provided by signal generator C, shall be modulated with signal A-M3 (see clause 6.1) and adjusted to a frequency 100 kHz above the nominal frequency of the receiver.

- b) Initially, signal generators B and C (unwanted signals) shall be switched off (maintaining the output impedances).

The level of the wanted signal from generator A shall be adjusted to a level which is equivalent to the level of the limit of the average usable sensitivity, for the category of equipment used, expressed as a field strength (clauses 8.1.3.1 and 6.7).

Where possible, the receiver volume control shall be adjusted to give at least 50 % of the rated output power, clause 6.6, or, in the case of stepped volume controls, to the first step that provides an output power of at least 50 % of the rated output power.

- c) The two unwanted signals from signal generators B and C shall then be switched on.

- d) Their levels shall be maintained equal and shall be adjusted so that the unwanted signal causes:
- a reduction of 3 dB in the output level of the wanted signal; or
  - a reduction to 14 dB of the SINAD ratio at the receiver output (with a psophometric filter) whether or not measured acoustically;
- whichever occurs first.
- e) The level of the unwanted signals shall be noted.
- f) For each configuration of the unwanted signals, the intermodulation response rejection shall be expressed as the ratio in dB of the level of the unwanted signals to the level of the wanted signal.
- This value shall be recorded.
- g) The measurement shall be repeated with the unwanted signal generator B at the frequency 50 kHz below that of the wanted signal and the frequency of the unwanted signal generator C at the frequency 100 kHz below that of the wanted signal.
- h) The intermodulation response rejection of the equipment under test shall be expressed as the lower of the two values recorded in step f).

### 8.6.2.2 Method of measurement (digital)

The measurement procedure shall be as follows:

- a) the receiver shall be placed in a test fixture (clause A.4);
- three signal generators, A, B and C, shall be connected to the receiver via a combining network (see clause 6.8);
- the wanted signal, provided by signal generator A, shall be at the nominal frequency of the receiver and shall be modulated by the test signal D-M5 (see clause 6.1);
- the first unwanted signal, provided by signal generator B, shall be unmodulated and adjusted to a frequency 50 kHz above the nominal frequency of the receiver;
- the second unwanted signal, provided by signal generator C, shall be modulated with test signal A-M1 (see clause 6.1) and adjusted to a frequency 100 kHz above the nominal frequency of the receiver;
- b) initially, signal generators B and C (unwanted signals) shall be switched off (maintaining the output impedance);
- the level of the wanted signal from generator A shall be adjusted to the level which is 3 dB above the relevant limit in clause 8.1.3.2, at the receiver input terminals;
- c) signal generators B and C shall then be switched on, and the level of the two unwanted signals shall be maintained equal and shall be adjusted until a bit error ratio of  $10^{-1}$  or worse is obtained;
- d) the test signal D-M5 shall be transmitted whilst observing the bit error ratio;
- e) the level of the unwanted signals shall be reduced in steps of 1 dB until a bit error ratio of  $10^{-2}$  or better is obtained. For each configuration of the unwanted signals, the intermodulation response rejection shall be expressed as the ratio in dB of the level of the unwanted signals to the level of the wanted signal and the level shall then be noted;
- f) for each configuration of the unwanted signals, the intermodulation response rejection shall be recorded as the lowest value noted in step e);
- g) the measurement shall be repeated again with the unwanted signal generator B at the frequency 50 kHz above that of the wanted signal and the frequency of the unwanted signal generator C at the frequency 100 kHz above that of the wanted signal;
- h) the intermodulation response rejection of the equipment under test shall be expressed as the lowest of the values recorded in step f).



### 8.6.3 Limits

The intermodulation response rejection of the equipment shall not exceed 60 dB under the specified test conditions.

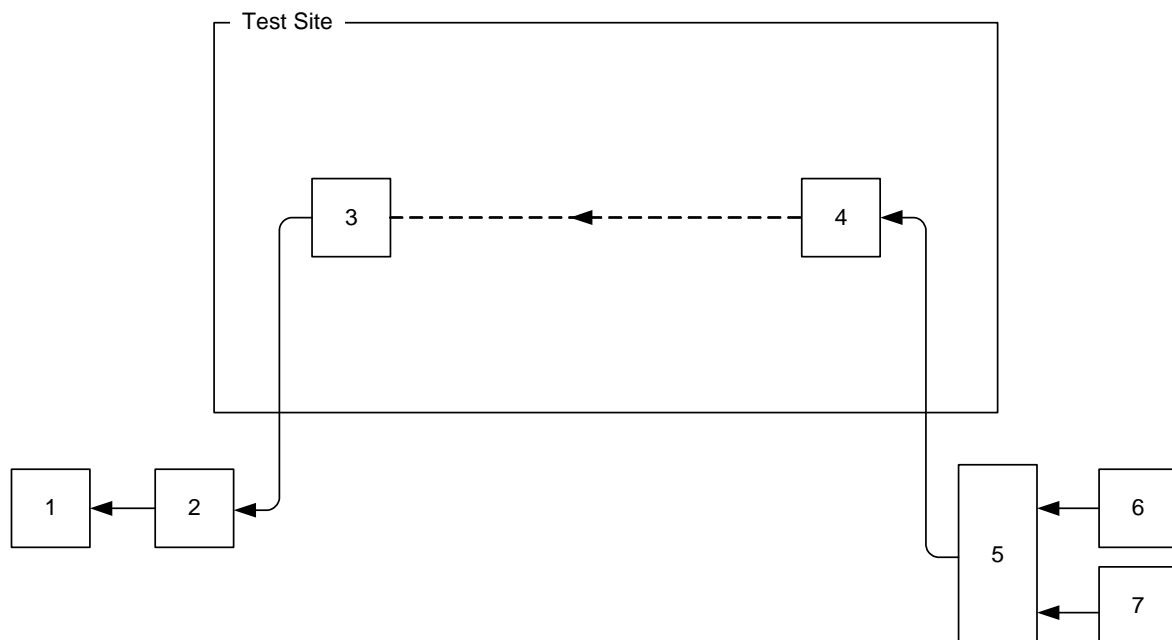
## 8.7 Blocking or desensitization

### 8.7.1 Definition

Blocking or desensitization is a measure of the capability of the receiver to receive a wanted modulated signal without exceeding a given degradation due to the presence of an unwanted signal at any frequency other than those of the spurious responses or of the adjacent channels.

### 8.7.2 Method of measurement

#### 8.7.2.1 Method of measurement (analogue)



- 1: Psophometric weighting network and SINAD meter.
- 2: AF load/acoustic coupler.
- 3: Receiver under test.
- 4: Wide band test antenna.
- 5: Combining network.
- 6: Signal generator A.
- 7: Signal generator B.

**Figure 20: Measurement arrangement**

A test site corresponding to that for the measurement of the average usable sensitivity shall be used (see clause 8.1).

The equipment under test shall be placed on the support at a suitable height and in the reference direction (see clause 8.1.2.1 j)).

The measurement procedure shall be as follows (see figure 20):

- a) Two signals generators A and B shall be connected to the wideband test antenna via a combining network.

The wanted signal, provided by signal generator A, shall be at the nominal frequency of the receiver and shall have normal test modulation A-M1, (see clause 6.1).

The unwanted signal, provided by signal generator B, shall be unmodulated and shall be at a frequency from 1 MHz to 10 MHz away from the nominal frequency of the receiver.

For practical reasons the measurements shall be carried out at frequencies of the unwanted signal at approximately  $\pm 1$  MHz,  $\pm 2$  MHz,  $\pm 5$  MHz and  $\pm 10$  MHz, avoiding those frequencies at which spurious responses occur (see clause 8.5).

- b) Initially, signal generator B (unwanted signal) shall be switched off (maintaining the output impedance):
    - the level of the wanted signal from generator A shall be adjusted to the level of the limit of the average usable sensitivity expressed as a field strength (see clauses 8.1.3 and 6.7);
    - where possible, the receiver volume control shall be adjusted to give at least 50 % of the rated output power, clause 6.6, or, in the case of stepped volume controls, to the first step that provides an output power of at least 50 % of the rated output power. The obtained audio output level shall be noted.
  - c) The unwanted signal from generator B shall then be switched on.
  - d) The level of generator B shall be adjusted so that the unwanted signal causes:
    - a reduction of 3 dB in the output level of the wanted signal; or
    - a reduction to 14 dB of the SINAD ratio at the receiver output (with a psophometric filter), whether or not measured acoustically;

whichever occurs first.
  - e) The level of the unwanted signal shall be noted.
  - f) For each frequency, the blocking or desensitization shall be expressed as the ratio in dB of the level of the unwanted signals to the level of the wanted signal.
- This value shall be recorded.
- g) The measurement shall be repeated for all the remaining frequencies of the list given in step a).
  - h) the blocking or desensitization of the equipment under test shall be expressed as the lowest of the values recorded in step f).

### 8.7.2.2 Method of measurement (digital)

The measurement procedure shall be as follows:

- a) the receiver shall be placed in a test fixture (clause A.4):
  - two signal generators, A and B, shall be connected to the receiver via a combining network (see clause 6.8);
  - the wanted signal, provided by signal generator A, shall be at the nominal frequency of the receiver and shall be modulated by the test signal D-M5 (see clause 6.1);
  - the unwanted signal, provided by signal generator B, shall be unmodulated and shall be at a frequency from 1 MHz to 10 MHz away from the nominal frequency of the receiver;
  - for practical reasons the measurements shall be carried out at frequencies of the unwanted signal at approximately  $\pm 1$  MHz,  $\pm 2$  MHz,  $\pm 5$  MHz and  $\pm 10$  MHz, avoiding those frequencies at which spurious responses could occur (see clause 8.5);
- b) initially, signal generator B (unwanted signal) shall be switched off (maintaining the output impedance):
  - the level of the wanted signal from generator A shall be adjusted to the level which is 3 dB above the relevant limit in clause 8.1.3.2, at the receiver input terminals;
- c) signal generator B shall then be switched on, and the level of the unwanted signal adjusted until a bit error ratio of  $10^{-1}$  or worse is obtained;

- d) the test signal D-M5 shall be transmitted whilst observing the bit error ratio;
- e) the level of the unwanted signal shall be reduced in steps of 1 dB until a bit error ratio of  $10^{-2}$  or better is obtained. The level of the unwanted signal shall then be noted;
- f) for each frequency, the blocking or desensitization shall be expressed as the ratio in dB of the level of the unwanted signals to the level of the wanted signal; this value shall be recorded;
- g) the measurement shall be repeated for all the frequencies defined in step a);
- h) the blocking or desensitization of the equipment under test shall be expressed as the lowest of the values recorded in step f).

### 8.7.3 Limits

The blocking level for equipment for any frequency within the specified ranges, shall not be less than 84,0 dB except at frequencies on which spurious responses are found, clause 8.5.

## 8.8 Signalling Systems

### 8.8.0 Applicability

The requirements of this clause 8.8 shall apply to analogue modulation reception.

### 8.8.1 Signalling requirements

The requirements of ETSI TS 103 236 [2] clauses 6.4, 6.5, 6.6 and 6.7 shall apply.

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## 9 Testing for compliance with technical requirements

### 9.1 Test conditions, power supply and ambient temperatures

Tests defined in the present document shall be carried out at representative points within the boundary limits of the declared operational environmental profile which, as a minimum, shall be that specified in the test conditions contained in the present document.

As technical performance varies subject to environmental conditions, tests shall be carried out under a sufficient variety of environmental conditions as specified in the present document to give confidence of compliance for the affected technical requirements.

### 9.2 Interpretation of the measurement results

The interpretation of the results recorded in a test report for the measurements described in the present document shall be as follows:

- the measured value related to the corresponding limit will be used to decide whether equipment meets the requirements of the present document;
- the value of the measurement uncertainty for the measurement of each parameter shall be included in the test report;
- the recorded value of the measurement uncertainty shall be, for each measurement, equal to or less than the figures in table 9.

For the test methods, according to the present document, the measurement uncertainty figures shall be calculated and shall correspond to an expansion factor (coverage factor)  $k = 1,96$  or  $k = 2$  (which provide confidence levels of respectively 95 % and 95,45 % in the case where the distributions characterizing the actual measurement uncertainties are normal (Gaussian)). Principles for the calculation of measurement uncertainty are contained in ETSI TR 100 028 parts 1 and 2 [i.9], in particular in annex D of the ETSI TR 100 028-2 [i.10].

Table 9 is based on such expansion factors.

**Table 9: Maximum values of absolute measurement uncertainties**

Parameter	Uncertainty
Radio Frequency	$\pm 1 \times 10^{-7}$
Conducted RF power variation using a test fixture	$\pm 0,75$ dB
Radiated RF power	$\pm 6$ dB
Maximum frequency deviation:	
- within 300 Hz to 6 kHz of audio frequency	$\pm 5$ %
- within 6 kHz to 25 kHz of audio frequency	$\pm 3$ dB
Deviation limitation	$\pm 5$ %
Adjacent and alternate channel power	$\pm 5$ dB
Sensitivity at 20 dB SINAD	$\pm 3$ dB
Two-signal measurement, valid up to 4 GHz (using a test fixture)	$\pm 4$ dB
Two-signal measurement, valid up to 4 GHz (using radiated fields)	$\pm 6$ dB
Three-signal measurement (using a test fixture)	$\pm 3$ dB
Radiated emission of the transmitter, valid up to 12,75 GHz	$\pm 6$ dB
Radiated emission of receiver, valid up to 12,75 GHz	$\pm 6$ dB
Temperature	$\pm 1$ °C
Humidity	$\pm 10$ %

## Annex A (normative): Radiated measurement

### A.1 Test sites and general arrangements for measurements involving the use of radiated fields

#### A.1.0 General

This annex introduces three most commonly available test sites, an Anechoic Chamber, an Anechoic Chamber with a ground plane and an Open Area Test Site (OATS), which may be used for radiated tests. These test sites are generally referred to as free field test sites. Both absolute and relative measurements can be performed in these sites. Where absolute measurements are to be carried out, the chamber should be verified. A detailed verification procedure is described in ETSI TR 102 273 [i.3] relevant parts 2, 3 and 4.

NOTE: To ensure reproducibility and traceability of radiated measurements only these test sites should be used in measurements in accordance with the present document.

#### A.1.1 Anechoic chamber

An anechoic chamber is an enclosure, usually shielded, whose internal walls, floor and ceiling are covered with radio absorbing material, normally of the pyramidal urethane foam type. The chamber usually contains an antenna support at one end and a turntable at the other. A typical anechoic chamber is shown in figure A.1.

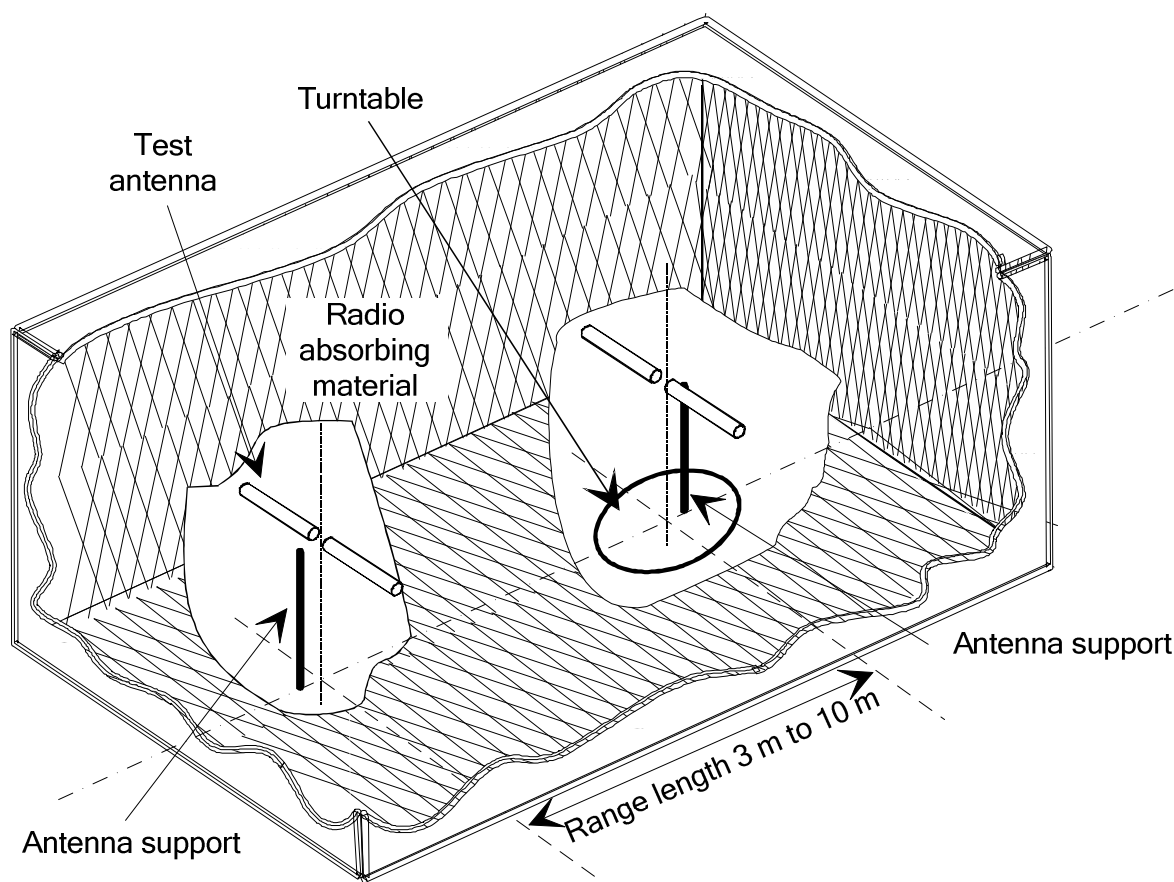


Figure A.1: A typical anechoic chamber

The chamber shielding and radio absorbing material work together to provide a controlled environment for testing purposes. This type of test chamber attempts to simulate free space conditions.

The shielding provides a test space, with reduced levels of interference from ambient signals and other outside effects, whilst the radio absorbing material minimizes unwanted reflections from the walls and ceiling which can influence the measurements. In practice it is relatively easy for shielding to provide high levels (80 dB to 140 dB) of ambient interference rejection, normally making ambient interference negligible.

A turntable is capable of rotation through 360° in the horizontal plane and it is used to support the test sample (EUT) at a suitable height (e.g. 1 m) above the ground plane. The chamber shall be large enough to allow the measuring distance of at least 3 m or  $2(d_1 + d_2)^2/\lambda$  (m), whichever is greater (see to clause A.2.5). The distance used in actual measurements shall be recorded with the test results.

The anechoic chamber generally has several advantages over other test facilities. There is minimal ambient interference, minimal floor, ceiling and wall reflections and it is independent of the weather. It does however have some disadvantages which include limited measuring distance and limited lower frequency usage due to the size of the pyramidal absorbers. To improve low frequency performance, a combination structure of ferrite tiles and urethane foam absorbers is commonly used.

All types of emission, sensitivity and immunity testing can be carried out within an Anechoic Chamber without limitation.

## A.1.2 Anechoic chamber with a conductive ground plane

An anechoic chamber with a conductive ground plane is an enclosure, usually shielded, whose internal walls and ceiling are covered with radio absorbing material, normally of the pyramidal urethane foam type. The floor, which is metallic, is not covered and forms the ground plane. The chamber usually contains an antenna mast at one end and a turntable at the other. A typical anechoic chamber with a conductive ground plane is shown in figure A.2.

This type of test chamber attempts to simulate an ideal Open Area Test Site whose primary characteristic is a perfectly conducting ground plane of infinite extent.

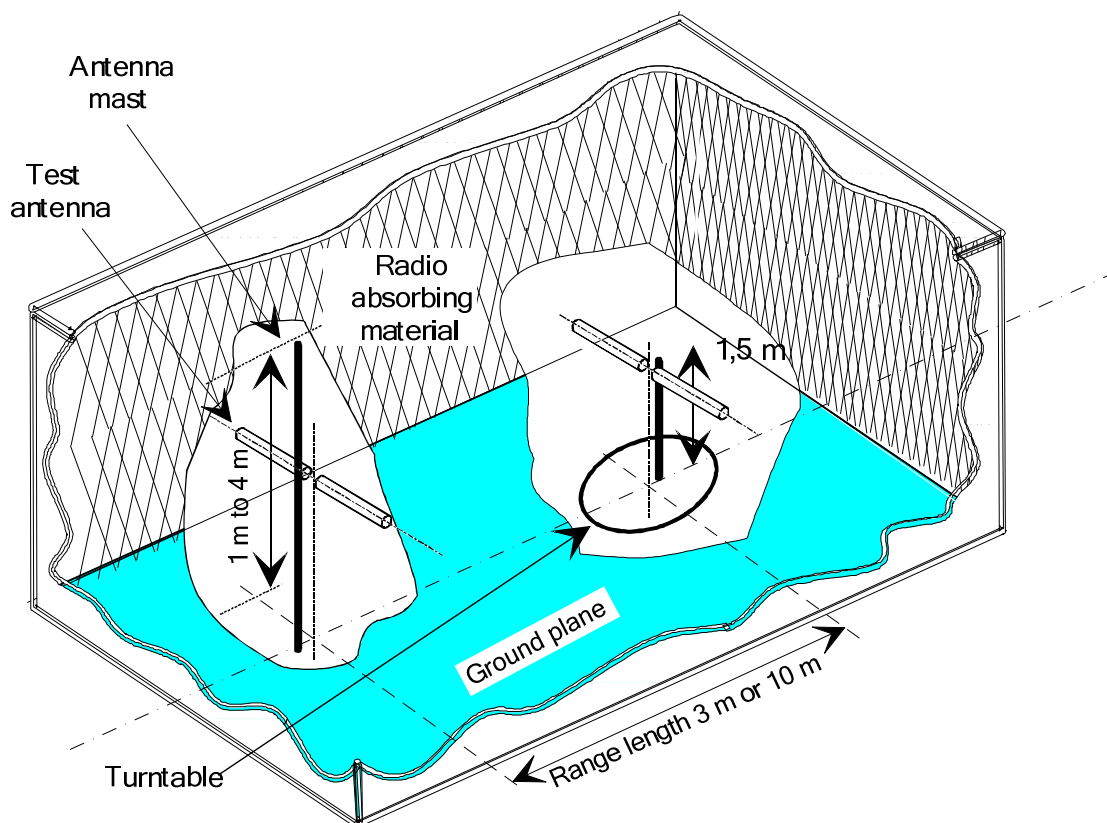


Figure A.2: A typical anechoic chamber with a conductive ground plane

In this facility the ground plane creates the wanted reflection path, such that the signal received by the receiving antenna is the sum of the signals from both the direct and reflected transmission paths. This creates a unique received signal level for each height of the transmitting antenna (or EUT) and the receiving antenna above the ground plane.

The antenna mast provides a variable height facility (from 1 to 4 metres) so that the position of the test antenna can be optimized for maximum coupled signal between antennas or between a EUT and the test antenna.

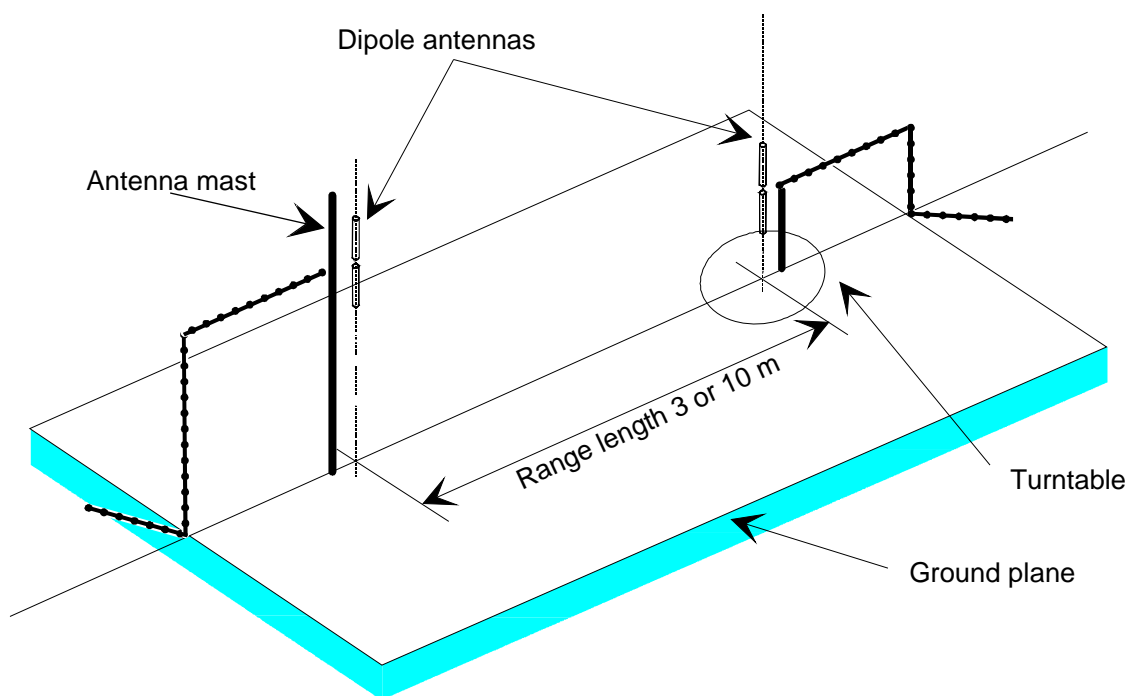
A turntable is capable of rotation through 360° in the horizontal plane and it is used to support the test sample (EUT) at a specified height, usually 1,5 metres above the ground plane. The chamber shall be large enough to allow the measuring distance of at least 3 m or  $2(d_1 + d_2)/\lambda$  (m), whichever is greater (see clause A.2.5). The distance used in actual measurements shall be recorded with the test results.

Emission testing involves firstly "peaking" the field strength from the EUT by raising and lowering the receiving antenna on the mast (to obtain the maximum constructive interference of the direct and reflected signals from the EUT) and then rotating the turntable for a "peak" in the azimuth plane. At this height of the test antenna on the mast, the amplitude of the received signal is noted. Secondly the EUT is replaced by a substitution antenna (positioned at the EUT's phase or volume centre) which is connected to a signal generator. The signal is again "peaked" and the signal generator output adjusted until the level, noted in stage one, is again measured on the receiving device.

Receiver sensitivity tests over a ground plane also involve "peaking" the field strength by raising and lowering the test antenna on the mast to obtain the maximum constructive interference of the direct and reflected signals, this time using a measuring antenna which has been positioned where the phase or volume centre of the EUT will be during testing. A transform factor is derived. The test antenna remains at the same height for stage two, during which the measuring antenna is replaced by the EUT. The amplitude of the transmitted signal is reduced to determine the field strength level at which a specified response is obtained from the EUT.

### A.1.3 Open Area Test Site (OATS)

An Open Area Test Site comprises a turntable at one end and an antenna mast of variable height at the other end above a ground plane which, in the ideal case, is perfectly conducting and of infinite extent. In practice, while good conductivity can be achieved, the ground plane size has to be limited. A typical Open Area Test Site is shown in figure A.3.

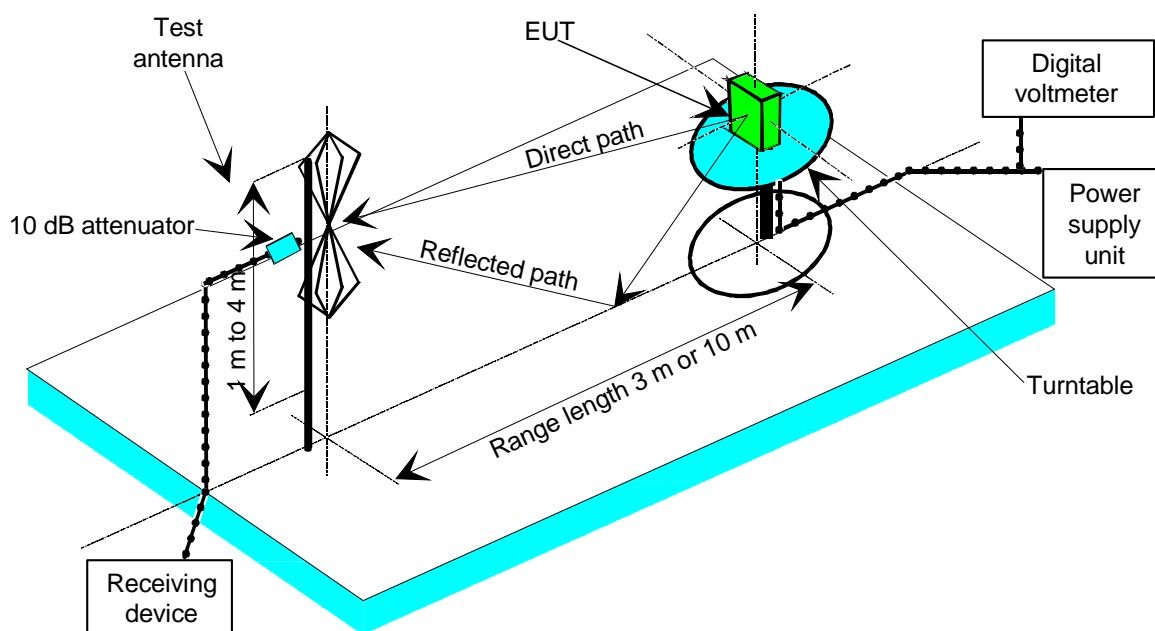


**Figure A.3: A typical Open Area Test Site**

The ground plane creates a wanted reflection path, such that the signal received by the receiving antenna is the sum of the signals received from the direct and reflected transmission paths. The phasing of these two signals creates a unique received level for each height of the transmitting antenna (or EUT) and the receiving antenna above the ground plane.

Site qualification concerning antenna positions, turntable, measurement distance and other arrangements are same as for anechoic chamber with a ground plane. In radiated measurements an OATS is also used by the same way as anechoic chamber with a ground plane.

Typical measuring arrangement common for ground plane test sites is presented in the figure A.4.



**Figure A.4: Measuring arrangement on ground plane test site (OATS set-up for spurious emission testing)**

## A.1.4 Test antenna

A test antenna is always used in radiated test methods. In emission tests (i.e. frequency error, effective radiated power, spurious emissions and adjacent channel power) the test antenna is used to detect the field from the EUT in one stage of the measurement and from the substitution antenna in the other stage. When the test site is used for the measurement of receiver characteristics (i.e. sensitivity and various immunity parameters) the antenna is used as the transmitting device.

The test antenna should be mounted on a support capable of allowing the antenna to be used in either horizontal or vertical polarization which, on ground plane sites (i.e. Anechoic Chambers with ground planes and Open Area Test Sites), should additionally allow the height of its centre above the ground to be varied over the specified range (usually 1 to 4 metres).

In the frequency band 30 MHz to 1 000 MHz, dipole antennas (constructed in accordance with ANSI C63.5 [1]) are generally recommended. For frequencies of 80 MHz and above, the dipoles should have their arm lengths set for resonance at the frequency of test. Below 80 MHz, shortened arm lengths are recommended. For spurious emission testing, however, a combination of biconical antennas (commonly termed "bicones") and log periodic dipole array antennas (commonly termed "log periodics") could be used to cover the entire 30 MHz to 1 000 MHz band. Above 1 000 MHz, waveguide horns are recommended although, again, log periodics could be used.

NOTE: The gain of a horn antenna is generally expressed relative to an isotropic radiator.

## A.1.5 Substitution antenna

The substitution antenna is used to replace the EUT for tests in which a transmitting parameter (i.e. frequency error, effective radiated power, spurious emissions and adjacent channel power) is being measured. For measurements in the frequency band 30 MHz to 1 000 MHz, the substitution antenna should be a dipole antenna (constructed in accordance with ANSI C63.5 [1]). For frequencies of 80 MHz and above, the dipoles should have their arm lengths set for resonance at the frequency of test. Below 80 MHz, shortened arm lengths are recommended. For measurements above 1 000 MHz, a waveguide horn is recommended. The centre of this antenna should coincide with either the phase centre or volume centre.



## A.1.6 Measuring antenna

The measuring antenna is used in tests on a EUT in which a receiving parameter (i.e. sensitivity and various immunity tests) is being measured. Its purpose is to enable a measurement of the electric field strength in the vicinity of the EUT. For measurements in the frequency band 30 MHz to 1 000 MHz, the measuring antenna should be a dipole antenna (constructed in accordance with ANSI C63.5 [1]). For frequencies of 80 MHz and above, the dipoles should have their arm lengths set for resonance at the frequency of test. Below 80 MHz, shortened arm lengths are recommended. The centre of this antenna should coincide with either the phase centre or volume centre (as specified in the test method) of the EUT.

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## A.2 Guidance on the use of radiation test sites

### A.2.0 General

This clause details procedures, test equipment arrangements and verification that should be carried out before any of the radiated test are undertaken. These schemes are common to all types of test sites described in annex A.

### A.2.1 Verification of the test site

No test should be carried out on a test site which does not possess a valid certificate of verification. The verification procedures for the different types of test sites described in annex A (i.e. Anechoic Chamber, Anechoic Chamber with a ground plane and Open Area Test Site) are given in ETSI TR 102 273 [i.3] parts 2, 3 and 4, respectively.

### A.2.2 Preparation of the EUT

The manufacturer should supply information about the EUT covering the operating frequency, polarization, supply voltage(s) and the reference face. Additional information, specific to the type of EUT should include, where relevant, carrier power, channel separation, whether different operating modes are available (e.g. high and low power modes) and if operation is continuous or is subject to a maximum test duty cycle (e.g. 1 minute on, 4 minutes off).

Where necessary, a mounting bracket of minimal size should be available for mounting the EUT on the turntable. This bracket should be made from low conductivity, low relative dielectric constant (i.e. less than 1,5) material(s) such as expanded polystyrene, balsawood, etc.

### A.2.3 Power supplies to the EUT

All tests should be performed using power supplies wherever possible, including tests on EUT designed for battery-only use. In all cases, power leads should be connected to the EUT's supply terminals (and monitored with a digital voltmeter) but the battery should remain present, electrically isolated from the rest of the equipment, possibly by putting tape over its contacts.

The presence of these power cables can, however, affect the measured performance of the EUT. For this reason, they should be made to be "transparent" as far as the testing is concerned. This can be achieved by routing them away from the EUT and down to the either the screen, ground plane or facility wall (as appropriate) by the shortest possible paths. Precautions should be taken to minimize pick-up on these leads (e.g. the leads could be twisted together, loaded with ferrite beads at 0,15 metre spacing or otherwise loaded).

### A.2.4 Volume control setting for analogue speech tests

Unless otherwise stated, in all receiver measurements for analogue speech the receiver volume control where possible, should be adjusted to give at least 50 % of the rated audio output power. In the case of stepped volume controls, the volume control should be set to the first step that provides an output power of at least 50 % of the rated audio output power. This control should not be readjusted between normal and extreme test conditions in tests.

## A.2.5 Range length

The range length for all these types of test facility should be adequate to allow for testing in the far-field of the EUT i.e. it should be equal to or exceed:

$$\frac{2(d_1 + d_2)^2}{\lambda}$$

Where:

- $d_1$  is the largest dimension of the EUT/dipole after substitution (m);
- $d_2$  is the largest dimension of the test antenna (m);
- $\lambda$  is the test frequency wavelength (m).

It should be noted that in the substitution part of this measurement, where both test and substitution antennas are half wavelength dipoles, this minimum range length for far-field testing would be:

$$2\lambda$$

It should be noted in test reports when either of these conditions is not met so that the additional measurement uncertainty can be incorporated into the results.

NOTE 1: For the fully anechoic chamber, no part of the volume of the EUT should, at any angle of rotation of the turntable, fall outside the "quiet zone" of the chamber at the nominal frequency of the test.

NOTE 2: The "quiet zone" is a volume within the Anechoic Chamber (without a ground plane) in which a specified performance has either been proven by test, or is guaranteed by the designer/manufacturer. The specified performance is usually the reflectivity of the absorbing panels or a directly related parameter (e.g. signal uniformity in amplitude and phase). It should be noted however that the defining levels of the quiet zone tend to vary.

NOTE 3: For the anechoic chamber with a ground plane, a full height scanning capability, i.e. 1 to 4 metres, should be available for which no part of the test antenna should come within 1 metre of the absorbing panels. For both types of Anechoic Chamber, the reflectivity of the absorbing panels should not be worse than -5 dB.

NOTE 4: For both the anechoic chamber with a ground plane and the Open Area Test Site, no part of any antenna should come within 0,25 metre of the ground plane at any time throughout the tests. Where any of these conditions cannot be met, measurements should not be carried out.

## A.2.6 Site preparation

The cables for both ends of the test site should be routed horizontally away from the testing area for a minimum of 2 metres (unless, in the case both types of anechoic chamber, a back wall is reached) and then allowed to drop vertically and out through either the ground plane or screen (as appropriate) to the test equipment. Precautions should be taken to minimize pick up on these leads (e.g. dressing with ferrite beads, or other loading). The cables, their routing and dressing should be identical to the verification set-up.

NOTE: For ground reflection test sites (i.e. anechoic chambers with ground planes and Open Area Test Sites) which incorporate a cable drum with the antenna mast, the 2 metres requirement may be impossible to comply with.

Calibration data for all items of test equipment should be available and valid. For test, substitution and measuring antennas, the data should include gain relative to an isotropic radiator (or antenna factor) for the frequency of test. Also, the VSWR of the substitution and measuring antennas should be known.

The calibration data on all cables and attenuators should include insertion loss and VSWR throughout the entire frequency range of the tests. All VSWR and insertion loss figures should be recorded in the log book results sheet for the specific test.

Where correction factors/tables are required, these should be immediately available.

For all items of test equipment, the maximum errors they exhibit should be known along with the distribution of the error e.g.:

- cable loss:  $\pm 0,5$  dB with a rectangular distribution;
- measuring receiver: 1,0 dB (standard deviation) signal level accuracy with a Gaussian error distribution.

At the start of measurements, system checks should be made on the items of test equipment used on the test site.

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## A.3 Coupling of signals

### A.3.1 General

The presence of leads in the radiated field may cause a disturbance of that field and lead to additional measurement uncertainty. These disturbances can be minimized by using suitable coupling methods, offering signal isolation and minimum field disturbance (e.g. optical and acoustic coupling).

### A.3.2 Data signals

Isolation can be provided by the use of optical, ultrasonic or infra-red means. Field disturbance can be minimized by using a suitable fibre optic connection. ultrasonic or infra-red radiated connections require suitable measures for the minimization of ambient noise.

### A.3.3 Speech and analogue signals

#### A.3.3.0 General

Where an audio output socket is not available an acoustic coupler should be used.

When using the acoustic coupler, care should be exercised that possible ambient noise does not influence the test result.

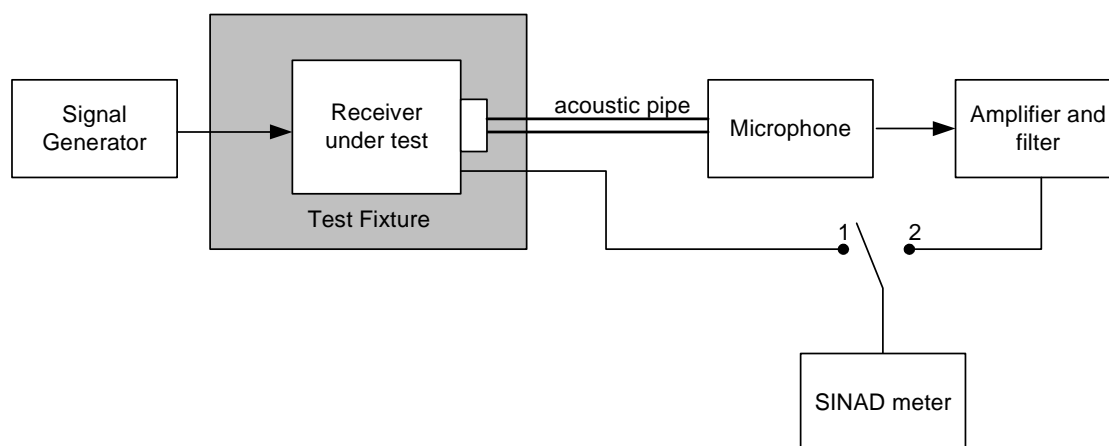
#### A.3.3.1 Acoustic coupler description

The acoustic coupler comprises a plastic funnel, an acoustic pipe and a microphone with a suitable amplifier. The materials used to fabricate the funnel and pipe should be of low conductivity and of low relative dielectric constant (i.e. less than 1,5).

- The acoustic pipe should be long enough to reach from the EUT to the microphone which should be located in a position that will not disturb the RF field. The acoustic pipe should have an inner diameter of about 6 mm and a wall thickness of about 1,5 mm and should be sufficiently flexible so as not to hinder the rotation of the turntable.
- The plastic funnel should have a diameter appropriate to the size of the loudspeaker in the EUT, with soft foam rubber glued to its edge, it should be fitted to one end of the acoustic pipe and the microphone should be fitted to the other end. It is very important to fix the centre of the funnel in a reproducible position relative to the EUT, since the position of the centre has a strong influence on the frequency response that will be measured. This can be achieved by placing the EUT in a close fitting acoustic mounting jig, supplied by the manufacturer, of which the funnel is an integral part.
- The microphone should have a response characteristic flat within 1 dB over a frequency range of 50 Hz to 20 kHz, a linear dynamic range of at least 50 dB. The sensitivity of the microphone and the receiver audio output level should be suitable to measure a signal to noise ratio of at least 40 dB at the nominal audio output level of the EUT. Its size should be sufficiently small to couple to the acoustic pipe.
- The frequency correcting network should correct the frequency response of the acoustic coupler so that the acoustic SINAD measurement is valid (see IEC 60489-3 [i.4], appendix F).

### A.3.3.2 Calibration

The aim of the calibration of the acoustic coupler is to determine the acoustic SINAD ratio which is equivalent to the SINAD ratio at the receiver output.



**Figure A.5: Measuring arrangement for calibration**

- a) The acoustic coupler shall be mounted to the equipment, if necessary using a test fixture (see figure A.5). A direct electrical connection to the terminals of the output transducer will be made. A signal generator shall be connected to the receiver input (or to the test fixture input). The signal generator shall be at the nominal frequency of the receiver and shall be modulated by the normal test modulation.
- b) Where possible, the receiver volume control shall be adjusted to give at least 50 % of the rated audio output power and, in the case of stepped volume controls, to the first step that provides an output power of at least 50 % of the rated audio output power.
- c) The test signal input level shall be reduced until an electrical SINAD ratio of 20 dB is obtained, the connection being in position 1. The signal input level shall be recorded.
- d) With the same signal input level, the acoustic equivalent SINAD ratio shall be measured and recorded, the connection being in position 2.
- e) Steps c) and d) above shall be repeated for an electrical SINAD ratio of 14 dB, and the acoustic equivalent SINAD ratio measured and recorded.

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## A.4 Test fixture

### A.4.1 Description

The test fixture is a radio frequency coupling device associated with an integral antenna equipment for coupling the integral antenna to a 50  $\Omega$  radio frequency terminal at the working frequencies of the equipment under test. This allows certain measurements to be performed using the conducted measurement methods. Only relative measurements may be performed and only those at or near frequencies for which the test fixture has been calibrated.

In addition, the test fixture shall provide:

- a) a connection to an external power supply;
- b) an audio interface either by direct connection or by an acoustic coupler.

The test fixture normally shall be provided by the manufacturer.

The performance characteristics of the test fixture shall conform to the following basic parameters:

- a) the coupling loss shall not be greater than 30 dB;
- b) a coupling loss variation over the frequency range used in the measurement which does not exceed 2 dB;
- c) circuitry associated with the RF coupling shall contain no active or non linear devices;
- d) the VSWR at the 50  $\Omega$  socket shall not be greater than 1,5 over the frequency range of the measurements;
- e) the coupling loss shall be independent of the position of the test fixture and be unaffected by the proximity of surrounding objects or people. The coupling loss shall be reproducible when the equipment under test is removed and replaced;
- f) the coupling loss shall remain substantially constant when the environmental conditions are varied.

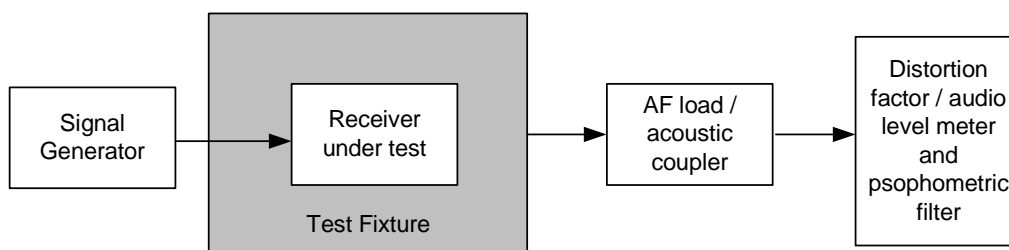
In the case of measurements to be performed by a third party, the performance characteristics of the test fixture shall be approved by the testing laboratory.

The characteristics and calibration shall be included in test reports.

## A.4.2 Calibration

The calibration of the test fixture establishes a relationship between the output of the signal generator and the field strength applied to the equipment inside the test fixture.

The calibration is valid **only** at a given frequency and for a given polarization of the reference field.



**Figure A.6: Measuring arrangement for calibration**

- a) Using the method described in clause 8.1.2.1, measure the sensitivity expressed as field strength, and note the value of this field strength in dB $\mu$ V/m and the polarization used.
- b) The receiver is now placed in the test fixture (figure A.6) which is connected to the signal generator. The level of the signal generator producing a SINAD of 20 dB shall be noted.
- c) The calibration of the test fixture is thus the linear relationship between the field strength in dB $\mu$ V/m and the signal generator level in dB $\mu$ V emf or dBm.

## A.4.3 Mode of use

For the transmitter measurements calibration is not required.

For the receiver measurements calibration is necessary.

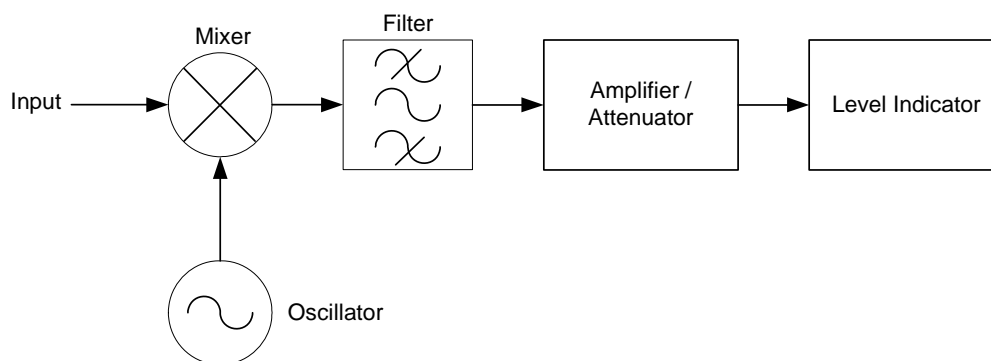
To apply the specified wanted signal level expressed in field strength, convert it into the signal generator level (emf) using the calibration of the test fixture. Apply this value with the signal generator.

## Annex B (normative): Specification for some particular measurement arrangements

### B.1 Power measuring receiver specification

#### B.1.0 General

The power measuring receiver is used for the measurement of the transmitter adjacent channel power. It consists of a mixer and oscillator, an IF filter, an amplifier, a variable attenuator and a level indicator as shown below (figure B.1).



**Figure B.1: Power measuring receiver**

Instead of the Variable attenuator with the rms value indicator it is also possible to use a rms voltmeter calibrated in dB. The technical characteristics of the power measuring receiver are given in clauses B.1.1 to B.1.5.

## B.1.1 IF filter

The IF filter shall be within the limits of the selectivity characteristic of figure B.2.

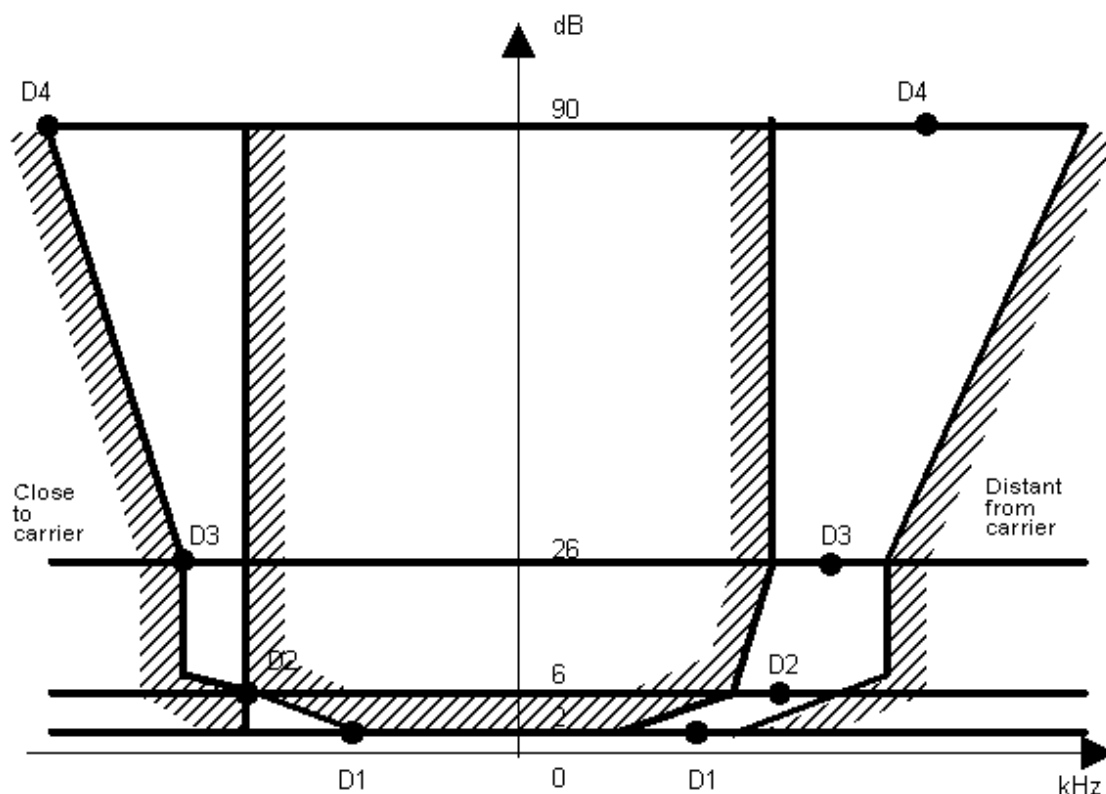


Figure B.2: IF filter

Depending on the channel separation, the selectivity characteristic shall keep the frequency separations from the nominal centre frequency of the adjacent channel as stated in table B.1.

Table B.1: Selectivity characteristic

Channel separation (kHz)	Frequency separation of filter curve from nominal centre frequency of adjacent channel (kHz)			
	D1	D2	D3	D4
12,5	3	4,25	5,5	9,5
20	4	7,0	8,25	12,25
25	5	8,0	9,25	13,25

Depending on the channel separation, the attenuation points shall not exceed the tolerances as stated in tables B.2 and B.3.

Table B.2: Attenuation points close to carrier

Channel separation (kHz)	Tolerances range (kHz)			
	D1	D2	D3	D4
12,5	+1,35	±0,1	-1,35	-5,35
20	+3,1	±0,1	-1,35	-5,35
25	+3,1	±0,1	-1,35	-5,35

**Table B.3: Attenuation points distant from the carrier**

Channel separation (kHz)	Tolerance range (kHz)			
	D1	D2	D3	D4
12,5	±2,0	±2,0	±2,0	+2,0 -6,0
20	±3,0	±3,0	±3,0	+3,0 -7,0
25	±3,5	±3,5	±3,5	+3,5 -7,5

The minimum attenuation of the filter, outside the 90 dB attenuation points, shall be greater than or equal to 90 dB.

## B.1.2 Attenuation indicator

The attenuation indicator shall have a minimum range of 80 dB and a reading accuracy of 1 dB.

## B.1.3 RMS value indicator

The instrument shall accurately indicate non-sinusoidal signals in a ratio of up to 10:1 between peak value and rms value.

## B.1.4 Oscillator and amplifier

The oscillator and the amplifier shall be designed in such a way that the measurement of the adjacent channel power of a low-noise unmodulated transmitter, whose self-noise has a negligible influence on the measurement result, yields a measured value of  $\leq -90$  dB for channel separations of 20 kHz and 25 kHz and of  $\leq -80$  dB for a channel separation of 12,5 kHz, referred to the carrier of the oscillator.

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## B.2 Spectrum analyser specification (analogue)

### B.2.1 Adjacent and alternate channel power measurement

The characteristics of the spectrum analyser shall meet at least the following requirements:

- the reading accuracy of the frequency marker shall be within  $\pm 100$  Hz;
- the accuracy of relative amplitude measurements shall be within  $\pm 3,5$  dB.

It shall be possible to adjust the spectrum analyser to allow the separation on its screen of two equal amplitude components with a frequency difference of 200 Hz.

For statistically distributed modulations, the spectrum analyser and the integrating device (when appropriate) needs to allow determination of the power spectral density (energy per time and bandwidth), which has to be integrated over the bandwidth in question. It shall be possible to sum the effective power of all discrete components, the spectral power density and the noise power in the selected bandwidth and to measure this as a ratio relative to the carrier power.

The spectrum analyser should have a dynamic range greater than 90 dB and the average phase noise in the adjacent channels shall be such that measurement of adjacent channel power is not limited by phase noise. In order to confirm this, the selected measurement technique for clause 7.4.2 shall be used to measure the adjacent channel power with a CW signal source with phase noise of less than  $-120$  dBc/Hz in the centre of the adjacent channel. The following performance shall be achieved:

- the maximum adjacent channel power observed with these conditions shall not exceed  $-70$  dBc;
- the maximum alternate channel power measured with these conditions shall not exceed  $-80$  dBc.



## B.2.2 Unwanted emissions measurement

The specification of the spectrum analyser shall include the following requirements:

- It shall be possible, using a resolution bandwidth of 1 kHz, to measure the amplitude of a signal, or noise at a level 3 dB or more above the noise level of the spectrum analyser, as displayed on the screen, to an accuracy of  $\pm 2$  dB in the presence of the wanted signal.
- The accuracy of relative amplitude measurements shall be within  $\pm 1$  dB.
- For statistically distributed modulations, the spectrum analyser and the integrating device (when appropriate) shall allow determination of the real spectral power density (energy per time and bandwidth), which has to be integrated over the bandwidth in question.

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## B.3 Integrating and power summing device

The integrating and power summing device is connected to the video output of the spectrum analyser, referred to in clause B.2.

It shall be possible to sum the effective power of all discrete components, the spectral power density and the noise power in the selected bandwidth and to measure this as a ratio relative to the carrier power.

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## B.4 Spectrum analyser specification (digital)

The characteristics of the spectrum analyser shall meet at least the following requirements:

- the reading accuracy of the frequency marker shall be within  $\pm 100$  Hz;
- the accuracy of relative amplitude measurements shall be within  $\pm 3,5$  dB.

It shall be possible to adjust the spectrum analyser to allow the separation on its screen of two equal amplitude components with a frequency difference of 100 Hz.

For statistically distributed modulations, the spectrum analyser and the integrating device (when appropriate) needs to allow determination of the power spectral density (energy per time and bandwidth), which has to be integrated over the bandwidth in question.

The spectrum analyser should have a dynamic range greater than 90 dB and the average phase noise in the adjacent and alternate channels shall be such that measurement of adjacent and alternate channel power (see clause 7.3) is not limited by phase noise. In order to confirm this the selected measurement technique for clause 7.3.2 shall be used to measure the adjacent and alternate channel power with a CW signal source with phase noise of less than -120 dBc/Hz at one CSP offset and -130 dBc/Hz at two CSP offset. The maximum adjacent channel power observed with these conditions shall not exceed -70 dBc, and the maximum alternate channel power measured with these conditions shall not exceed -80 dBc.

## Annex C (informative): Relationship between the present document and the essential requirements of Directive 2014/53/EU

The present document has been prepared under the Commission's standardisation request C(2015) 5376 final [i.8] to provide one voluntary means of conforming to the essential requirements of Directive 2014/53/EU on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of radio equipment and repealing Directive 1999/5/EC [i.7].

Once the present document is cited in the Official Journal of the European Union under that Directive, compliance with the normative clauses of the present document given in table C.1 confers, within the limits of the scope of the present document, a presumption of conformity with the corresponding essential requirements of that Directive, and associated EFTA regulations.

**Table C.1: Relationship between the present document and the essential requirements of Directive 2014/53/EU**

Harmonised Standard ETSI EN 303 405				
Requirement			Requirement Conditionality	
No	Description	Reference: Clause No	U/C	Condition
1	General	4.2.1	U	
2	Controls	4.2.2	U	
3	Transmitter frequency error	7.1	U	
4	Transmitter effective radiated power	7.2	U	
5	Transmitter frequency deviation	7.3	C	Analogue equipment only
6	Transient adjacent and alternate channel power	7.4	U	
7	Transmitter unwanted emissions in the spurious domain	7.5	U	
8	Transmitter voice operated transmit	7.6	C	Equipment without a PTT only
9	Transmitter maximum transmit time	7.7	C	Only equipment having Push-To-Talk (PTT) functionality capable of being latched 'on' or no PTT functionality
10	Transmitter transient power	7.8	C	Digital equipment only
11	Transmitter Signaling systems	7.9	C	Analogue equipment only
12	Receiver average useable sensitivity	8.1	U	
13	Receiver spurious radiations	8.2	U	
14	Receiver co-channel rejection	8.3	U	
15	Receiver adjacent channel selectivity	8.4	U	
16	Receiver spurious response rejection	8.5	U	
17	Receiver inter-modulation response rejection	8.6	U	
18	Receiver blocking or desensitization	8.7	U	
19	Receiver signaling systems	8.8	C	Analogue equipment only

### Key to columns:

#### Requirement:

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

**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 unconditionally applicable (U) or is conditional upon the manufacturer's claimed functionality of the equipment (C).

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

Presumption of conformity stays valid only as long as a reference to the present document is maintained in the list published in the Official Journal of the European Union. Users of the present document should consult frequently the latest list published in the Official Journal of the European Union.

Other Union legislation may be applicable to the product(s) falling within the scope of the present document.

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## Annex D (normative): Band-stop filter (for SINAD meter)

The characteristics of the band-stop filter used in the audio distortion factor meter and SINAD meter should be such that at the output the 1 000 Hz tone will be attenuated by at least 40 dB and at 2 000 Hz the attenuation will not exceed 0,6 dB. The filter characteristic shall be flat within 0,6 dB over the ranges 20 Hz to 500 Hz and 2 000 Hz to 4 000 Hz. In the absence of modulation the filter shall not cause more than 1 dB attenuation of the total noise power of the audio frequency output of the receiver under test.

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## History

<b>Document history</b>			
V1.1.0	August 2016	EN Approval Procedure	AP 20161101: 2016-08-03 to 2016-11-01
V1.1.1	March 2017	Vote	V 20170519: 2017-03-20 to 2017-05-19