

**SLOVENSKI STANDARD**  
**SIST EN 300 175-2 V1.7.1:2003**

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**Digitalne izboljšane brezvrvične telekomunikacije (DECT) – Skupni vmesnik (CI) –  
2. del: Fizična plast (PHL)**

Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 2:  
Physical Layer (PHL)

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# ETSI EN 300 175-2 V1.7.1 (2003-07)

European Standard (Telecommunications series)

## Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 2: Physical Layer (PHL)

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## Contents

Intellectual Property Rights .....	7
Foreword.....	7
1 Scope .....	8
2 References .....	8
3 Definitions and abbreviations.....	9
3.1 Definitions .....	9
3.2 Abbreviations .....	10
4 PHL services .....	11
4.1 RF channels (access in frequency) .....	12
4.1.1 Nominal position of RF carriers .....	12
4.1.2 Accuracy and stability of RF carriers .....	12
4.2 Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA) structure (access in time).....	13
4.2.1 Frame, full-slot, double-slot, and half-slot structure.....	13
4.2.2 Reference timer accuracy and stability .....	14
4.2.3 RFP transmission jitter.....	14
4.2.4 PP reference timer synchronization .....	14
4.2.5 System synchronization .....	15
4.2.6 Inter-system synchronization .....	15
4.2.7 Reference timer adjustment for synchronization .....	15
4.3 Cells (access in space).....	15
4.4 Physical packets .....	15
4.4.1 The short physical packet P00 .....	16
4.4.2 The basic physical packet P32 .....	16
4.4.3 The low capacity physical packet P08j <del>SIST EN 300 175-2 V1.7.1:2003</del> .....	16
4.4.4 The high capacity physical packet P80 <del>SIST EN 300 175-2 V1.7.1:2003</del> .....	17
4.5 Physical channels .....	17
4.5.1 Ra (K, L, M, N) notation .....	17
4.5.2 The short physical channel R00 (K, L, M, N).....	18
4.5.3 The basic physical channel R32 (K, L, M, N) .....	19
4.5.4 The low-rate physical channel R08j (K, L, M, N) .....	19
4.5.5 The high capacity physical channel R80 (K, L, M, N) .....	20
4.6 Synchronization field S .....	20
4.7 D-field .....	21
4.7.1 Physical packet P00 .....	21
4.7.2 Physical packet P32 .....	21
4.7.3 Physical packet P08j .....	21
4.7.4 Physical packet P80 .....	21
4.8 Z-field.....	22
4.9 Bit pattern during ramping .....	22
5 Transmission of physical packets.....	22
5.1 Definitions .....	22
5.1.1 End of the physical packet .....	22
5.1.2 Transmitted power .....	22
5.1.3 Normal Transmitted Power (NTP).....	23
5.2 Transmission burst .....	23
5.2.1 Transmitter attack time .....	23
5.2.2 Transmitter release time .....	23
5.2.3 Minimum power .....	23
5.2.4 Maximum power .....	23
5.2.5 Maintenance of transmission after packet end .....	23
5.2.6 Transmitter idle power output.....	23
5.3 Transmitted power.....	24
5.3.1 Peak power per transceiver .....	24

5.3.1.1	PP and RFP with an integral antenna .....	24
5.3.1.2	PP and RFP with external connections for all antennas .....	24
5.3.2	Maximum EIRP and number of transceivers .....	24
5.4	RF carrier modulation .....	24
5.4.1	Modulation method .....	24
5.4.2	Definition of "1" and "0" .....	25
5.4.3	Deviation limits .....	25
5.5	Unwanted RF power radiation .....	25
5.5.1	Emissions due to modulation .....	25
5.5.2	Emissions due to transmitter transients .....	26
5.5.3	Emissions due to intermodulation .....	26
5.5.4	Spurious emissions when allocated a transmit channel .....	26
6	Reception of physical packets .....	27
6.1	Definitions and conditions for clause 6 .....	27
6.1.1	Power levels and field strength .....	27
6.1.2	Test conditions .....	27
6.1.3	Reference DECT radio end point .....	27
6.2	Radio receiver sensitivity .....	27
6.3	Radio receiver reference bit error rate and frame error ratio .....	28
6.4	Radio receiver interference performance .....	28
6.5	Radio receiver blocking .....	28
6.5.1	Owing to signals occurring at the same time but on other frequencies .....	28
6.5.2	Owing to signals occurring at a different time .....	29
6.6	Receiver intermodulation performance .....	29
6.7	Spurious emissions when not allocated a transmit channel .....	29
6.7.1	Out of band .....	29
6.7.2	In the DECT band .....	29
7	Primitives between physical layer and other entities .....	29
7.1	Medium access control layer (D-SAP) .....	30
7.1.1	PL_TX {req} .....	30
7.1.2	PL_RX {req, cfm} .....	30
7.1.3	PL_FREQ_ADJ {req} .....	31
7.2	Management entity (PM-SAP) .....	31
7.2.1	PL_ME_SYNC {req, cfm} .....	31
7.2.2	PL_ME_SIG_STR {req, cfm} .....	31
7.2.3	PL_ME_TIME_ADJ {req, cfm} .....	31
8	PHL procedures .....	31
8.1	Addition of synchronization field and transmission .....	31
8.2	Packet reception and removal of synchronization field .....	32
8.3	Measurement of signal strength .....	32
8.4	Synchronization pulse detection .....	32
8.5	Timing adjustment .....	33
8.6	Frequency adjustment .....	33
9	Management entity procedures related to PHL .....	33
9.1	List of quietest physical channels .....	33
9.2	Physical channels with greatest field strength (PP only) .....	33
9.3	Extract timing .....	33
<b>A</b>	<b>Annex A (informative): RF exposure requirements .....</b>	<b>34</b>
A.1	Recommendation .....	34
A.2	Compliance distances .....	34
<b>B</b>	<b>Annex B (normative): Synchronization port .....</b>	<b>36</b>
B.1	General requirements .....	36
B.2	Wired synchronization ports .....	36
B.2.1	Synchronization signal .....	37

B.3	GPS synchronization .....	38
B.3.1	Synchronization signal .....	39
B.3.2	DECT timings derivation from the GPS time.....	39
B.3.2.1	DECT multiframe number synchronization using GPS.....	40
B.3.2.2	DECT PSCN synchronization using GPS.....	40
B.4	Guidance for installation .....	41
B.4.1	Interconnection cable .....	41
B.4.2	Propagation delay of synchronization signals .....	41
B.4.2.1	Calculation of Propagation delay (informative).....	41
B.4.2.2	Delay compensation.....	42
B.4.3	GPS receiver stability .....	42
<b>Annex C (informative):</b>	<b>Prolonged preamble.....</b>	<b>43</b>
C.1	Bit pattern.....	43
C.2	The power-time template.....	43
<b>Annex D (normative):</b>	<b>4-level/8-level/16-level/64-level modulation option .....</b>	<b>44</b>
D.1	The Π/2-DBPSK modulation scheme .....	45
D.1.1	RF carrier modulation .....	45
D.1.1.1	Modulation accuracy.....	45
D.1.2	Transmission of physical packets .....	45
D.2	The Π/4-DQPSK modulation scheme .....	46
D.2.1	RF carrier modulation .....	46
D.2.1.1	Modulation accuracy.....	46
D.2.2	Transmission of physical packets .....	46
D.3	The Π/8-D8PSK modulation scheme .....	46
D.3.1	RF carrier modulation .....	46
D.3.1.1	Modulation accuracy.....	47
D.3.2	Transmission of physical packets .....	47
D.4	The 16 QAM modulation scheme .....	47
D.4.1	RF carrier modulation .....	47
D.4.1.1	Modulation accuracy.....	48
D.4.2	Transmission of physical packets .....	48
D.5	The 64 QAM modulation scheme .....	48
D.5.1	RF carrier modulation .....	48
D.5.1.1	Modulation accuracy.....	49
D.5.2	Transmission of physical packets .....	50
D.6	Transmission of physical packets.....	50
D.6.1	Error vector magnitude definition .....	50
D.6.2	EVM requirement.....	50
<b>Annex E (normative):</b>	<b>Power control procedures .....</b>	<b>51</b>
E.1	Definitions of parameters and relations between parameters.....	52
E.2	Procedure for PP power adjustment due to movement .....	53
E.3	Setting the power control threshold, RSSpT .....	53
<b>Annex F (normative):</b>	<b>DECT carrier numbers and carrier positions in the range 1 880 MHz to 2 025 MHz and for the US market 902 MHz to 928 MHz and 2 400 MHz to 2 483,5 MHz.....</b>	<b>55</b>
F.1	Introduction .....	55
F.2	1 880 MHz to 1 978 MHz and 2 010 MHz to 2 025 MHz RF band 00001.....	56
F.3	1 880 MHz to 1 925 MHz and 2 010 MHz to 2 025 MHz RF band 00010.....	57

F.4	1 880 MHz to 1 900 MHz, 1 915 MHz to 1 940 MHz and 2 010 MHz to 2 025 MHz RF band 00011.....	58
F.5	1 880 MHz to 1 900 MHz, 1 935 MHz to 1 960 MHz and 2 010 MHz to 2 025 MHz RF band 00100.....	59
F.6	1 880 MHz to 1 900 MHZ, 1 955 MHz to 1 980 MHz and 2 010 MHz to 2 025 MHz RF band 00101.....	60
F.7	US ISM band carriers .....	61
F.7.1	902 MHz to 928 MHz RF band 01000.....	61
F.7.2	2 400 MHz to 2 483,5 MHz RF band 01001 .....	61
<b>Annex G (informative):</b>	<b>Bibliography.....</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>Annex H (informative):</b>	<b>Change history .....</b>	<b>63</b>
History .....		64

## iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

[SIST EN 300 175-2 V1.7.1:2003](#)

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/2d6090eb-fb36-4860-bdcc-c57c717538ea/sist-en-300-175-2-v1-7-1-2003>

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## Foreword

This European Standard (Telecommunications series) has been produced by ETSI Project Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT).

The present document is part 2 of a multi-part deliverable. Full details of the entire series can be found in part 1 [1].

Further details of the DECT system may be found in TR 101 178 [10] and ETR 043 [9].

National transposition dates iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)	
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## 1 Scope

The present document gives an introduction and overview of the complete Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT) Common Interface (CI).

The present document of the DECT CI specifies the physical channel arrangements. DECT physical channels are radio communication paths between two radio end points. A radio end point is either part of the fixed infrastructure or a Portable Part (PP), typically a handset. The assignment of one or more particular physical channels to a call is the task of higher layers.

The Physical Layer (PHL) interfaces with the Medium Access Control (MAC) layer, and with the Lower Layer Management Entity (LLME). On the other side of the PHL is the radio transmission medium which has to be shared extensively with other DECT users and a wide variety of other radio services. The tasks of the PHL can be grouped into five categories:

- a) to modulate and demodulate radio carriers with a bit stream of a defined rate to create a radio frequency channel;
- b) to acquire and maintain bit and slot synchronization between transmitters and receivers;
- c) to transmit or receive a defined number of bits at a requested time and on a particular frequency;
- d) to add and remove the synchronization field and the Z-field used for rear end collision detection;
- e) to observe the radio environment to report signal strengths.

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## 2 References ([standards.iteh.ai](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/2d6090eb-fb36-4860-bdcc-57-31753#date-of-300-175-2-v1-7-1-2003))

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

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- References are either specific (identified by date of publication and/or version number or version number) or non-specific.
- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.
- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies.

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

- [1] ETSI EN 300 175-1: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 1: Overview".
- [2] ETSI EN 300 175-3: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 3: Medium Access Control (MAC) Layer".
- [3] ETSI EN 300 175-4: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 4: Data Link Control (DLC) Layer".
- [4] ETSI EN 300 175-5: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 5: Network (NWK) Layer".
- [5] ETSI EN 300 175-6: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 6: Identities and Addressing".
- [6] ETSI EN 300 176-1: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Approval test specification; Part 1: Radio".
- [7] ITU-R Recommendation M.1457: "Detailed specifications of the radio interfaces of International Mobile Telecommunications-2000 (IMT-2000)".

- [8] ITU-T Recommendation V.11: "Electrical characteristics for balanced double-current interchange circuits operating at data signalling rates up to 10 Mbit/s".
- [9] ETSI ETR 043: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Services and facilities requirements specification".
- [10] ETSI TR 101 178: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); A High Level Guide to the DECT Standardization".
- [11] FCC 02-151: "Federal Communications Commission, Second Report and Order, Amendment of Part 15 of the Commission's Rules Regarding Spread Spectrum Devices".
- [12] ERC/DEC(99)25: "ERC Decision of 29 November 1999 on the harmonized utilisation of spectrum for terrestrial Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS) operating within the bands 1 900 - 1 980 MHz, 2 010 - 2 025 MHz and 2 110 - 2 170 MHz".
- [13] ERC/DEC(00)01: "ERC Decision of 28 March 2000 extending ERC/DEC/(97)07 on the frequency bands for the introduction of terrestrial Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS)".

## 3 Definitions and abbreviations

### 3.1 Definitions

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

**antenna diversity:** See EN 300 175-1 [1]. **STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)**

**Central Control Fixed Part (CCFP):** See EN 300 175-1 [1].

**channel:** See EN 300 175-1 [1].

**cluster:** See EN 300 175-1 [1].

**Connection Oriented mode (C/O):** See EN 300 175-1 [1].

**Cordless Radio Fixed Part (CRFP):** See EN 300 175-1 [1].

**coverage area:** See EN 300 175-1 [1].

**Dect Network (DNW):** See EN 300 175-1 [1].

**double duplex bearer:** See EN 300 175-1 [1].

**double simplex bearer:** See EN 300 175-1 [1].

**double slot:** See EN 300 175-1 [1].

**down-link:** See EN 300 175-1 [1].

**duplex bearer:** See EN 300 175-1 [1].

**Fixed Part (DECT Fixed Part) (FP):** See EN 300 175-1 [1].

**Fixed Radio Termination (FT):** See EN 300 175-1 [1].

**frame:** See EN 300 175-1 [1].

**full slot (slot):** See EN 300 175-1 [1].

**guard space:** See EN 300 175-1 [1].

**half slot:** See EN 300 175-1 [1].

**handover:** See EN 300 175-1 [1].

**IMT-2000:** International Mobile Telecommunications, Third Generation Mobile Systems

**IMT-FT:** International Mobile Telecommunications, FDMA/TDMA

NOTE: This is the DECT family member of IMT-2000.

**intercell handover:** see EN 300 175-1 [1].

**intracell handover:** See EN 300 175-1 [1].

**Lower Layer Management Entity (LLME):** See EN 300 175-1 [1].

**multiframe:** See EN 300 175-1 [1].

**physical channel (channel):** See EN 300 175-1 [1].

**Portable Part (DECT Portable Part) (PP):** See EN 300 175-1 [1].

**Portable radio Termination (PT):** See EN 300 175-1 [1].

**public access service:** See EN 300 175-1 [1].

**radio channel:** See EN 300 175-1 [1].

**radio end point:** See EN 300 175-1 [1].

**Radio Fixed Part (RFP):** See EN 300 175-1 [1].

**Repeater Part (REP):** See EN 300 175-1 [1].

**RF carrier (carrier):** See EN 300 175-1 [1].

**RF channel:** See EN 300 175-1 [1].

[SIST EN 300 175-2 V1.7.1:2003](#)

**simplex bearer:** See EN 300 175-1 [1].

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**Single Radio Fixed Part (SRFP):** See EN 300 175-1 [1].

**TDMA frame:** See EN 300 175-1 [1].

**Wireless Relay Station (WRS):** See EN 300 175-1 [1].

## 3.2 Abbreviations

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

AM	Amplitude Modulation
BER	Bit Error Rate
CCFP	Central Control Fixed Part
CI	Common Interface (standard)
CRFP	Cordless Radio Fixed Part
dBc	dB relative to the peak power of an unmodulated carrier
dBm	dB relative to 1 milliwatt
DBPSK	Differential Binary Phase Shift Keying
DC	Direct Current
DLC	Data Link Control layer
DQPSK	Differential Quaternary Phase Shift Keying
DSV	Digital Sum Variation
EIRP	Effective Isotropic Radiated Power
ERP	Effective Radiated Power
FP	Fixed Part
FT	Fixed radio Termination
Fy	Frequency

GFSK	Gaussian Frequency Shift Keying
GMSK	Gaussian Minimum Shift Keying
GPS	Global Positioning System
ISM	Industrial, Scientific and Medical
LLME	Lower Layer Management Entity
MAC	Medium Access Control layer
MCM	Minimum Common Multiple
MFN	MultiFrame Number
NTP	Normal Transmitted Power
NWK	NetWorK
PCMCIA	Personal Computer Memory Card International Association
PHL	PHysical Layer
PM-SAP	Physical layer Management entity Service Access Point
PP	Portable Part
ppm	parts per million
PSCN	Primary receiver Scan Carrier Number
PT	Portable radio Termination
REP	REpeater Part
RF	Radio Frequency
RFP	Radio Fixed Part
RMS	Root Mean Square
RPN	Radio fixed Part Number
SAP	Service Access Point
SAR	Specific Absorption Rate
SDU	Service Data Unit
TDD	Time Division Duplex
TDMA	Time Division Multiple Access
UMTS	Universal Mobile Telecommunication System
UTC	Universal Time Coordinated
WRS	Wireless Relay Station

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## 4 PHL services

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A physical channel provides a simplex bit-pipe between two radio end points. To establish, for example, a duplex telephone connection, two physical channels have to be established between the endpoints.

Radio spectrum is needed to create a physical channel. The radio spectrum space has three dimensions:

- geometric (geographic) space;
- frequency;
- time.

Spectrum is assigned to physical channels by sharing it in these three dimensions.

DECT provides a mechanism called "handover", to release a physical channel and to establish another one in any or all of the three dimensions without releasing the end-to-end connection.

The requirements of the present document should be read in conjunction with EN 300 176-1 [6].

The requirements specified apply for nominal conditions unless extreme conditions are stated. Tests at extreme conditions may include combinations of limit values of extreme temperature and of power supply variation, defined for each case in EN 300 176-1 [6].

Nominal and extreme temperature ranges are defined below:

Nominal temperature:	PP, FP, RFP, CCFP	+15°C to +35°C;
Extreme temperature:	PP	0°C to +40°C;
	FP, RFP, CCFP, class E1	+10°C to +40°C;

FP, RFP, CCFP, class E2 -10°C to +55°C.

The environmental class E1 refers to installation in indoor heated and/or cooled areas allowing for personal comfort, e.g. homes, offices, laboratories or workshops. The environmental class E2 refers to all other installations.

For nominal temperature, each measurement is made at the temperature of the test site, which shall be within +15°C to +35°C. For extreme temperatures, additional measurements are made, at each limit value of the extreme temperature.

## 4.1 RF channels (access in frequency)

### 4.1.1 Nominal position of RF carriers

DECT carriers are specified for the whole frequency range 1 880 MHz to 1 980 MHz and 2 010 MHz to 2 025 MHz. Carrier positions in the 902 MHz to 928 MHz ISM band and the 2 400 MHz to 2 483,5 MHz ISM band have been defined for the US market [11].

DECT is also an IMT-2000 [7] family member, called IMT-FT, the only member that provides for uncoordinated installations on an unlicensed spectrum. RF carriers for IMT-FT applications of DECT are placed within the parts of the European UMTS spectrum applicable for TDD operation. (See ERC/DEC(99)25 [12], ERC/DEC(00)01 [13].) E.g. within 1 900 MHz to 1 920 MHz, 1 920 MHz to 1 980 MHz and/or 2 010 MHz to 2 025 MHz.

The most common spectrum allocation is 1 880 MHz to 1 900 MHz, but outside Europe spectrum is also available in 1 900 MHz to 1 920 MHz and in 1 910 MHz to 1 930 MHz (several countries).

Ten RF carriers are defined in the frequency band 1 880 MHz to 1 900 MHz with centre frequencies  $F_c$  given by:

$$F_c = F_0 - c \times 1,728 \text{ MHz}$$

where:  $F_0 = 1\,897,344 \text{ MHz}$ ; and ([standards.iteh.ai](http://standards.iteh.ai))

$$c = 0, 1, \dots, 9.$$

[SIST EN 300 175-2 V1.7.1:2003](http://standards.iteh.ai)

Above this band, additional carriers are defined in annex F. Annex F shows the carrier frequencies for  $c = 0$  to 9 and for  $c \geq 10$  and RF bands 00001 to 01001 (see EN 300 175-3 [2], clauses 7.2.3.3 and 7.2.3.9).

The frequency band between  $F_c - 1,728/2 \text{ MHz}$  and  $F_c + 1,728/2 \text{ MHz}$  shall be designated RF channel  $c$ .

NOTE: A nominal DECT RF carrier is one whose centre frequency is generated by the formula:  
 $F_g = F_0 - g \times 1,728 \text{ MHz}$ , where  $g$  is any integer.

All DECT equipment should when allowed be capable of working on all 10 RF channels,  $c = 0, 1, \dots, 9$ .

New or modified carrier positions and/or frequency bands can (locally) be defined when needed by utilizing reserved RF band numbers.

### 4.1.2 Accuracy and stability of RF carriers

At an RFP the transmitted RF carrier frequency corresponding to RF channel  $c$  shall be in the range  $F_c \pm 50 \text{ kHz}$  at extreme conditions.

At a PP the centre frequency accuracy shall be within  $\pm 50 \text{ kHz}$  at extreme conditions either relative to an absolute frequency reference or relative to the received carrier, except that during the first 1 s after the transition from the idle-locked state to the active-locked state the centre frequency accuracy shall be within  $\pm 100 \text{ kHz}$  at extreme conditions relative to the received carrier.

NOTE: The above state transition is defined in EN 300 175-3 [2].

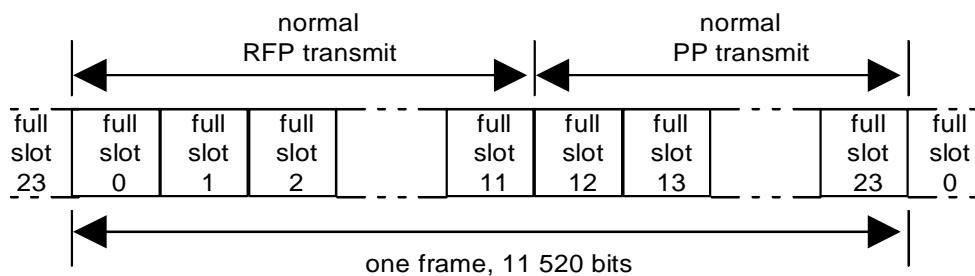
The maximum rate of change of the centre frequency at both the RFP and the PP while transmitting, shall not exceed 15 kHz per slot.

## 4.2 Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA) structure (access in time)

### 4.2.1 Frame, full-slot, double-slot, and half-slot structure

To access the medium in time, a regular TDMA structure is used. The structure repeats in frames of 11 520 symbols, and the data is transmitted at a symbol rate of 1 152 ksymbol/s. Within this frame 24 full-slots are created, each consisting of two half-slots. A double slot has a length of two full slots, and starts concurrently with an even numbered full slot (see figures 1, 2 and 3).

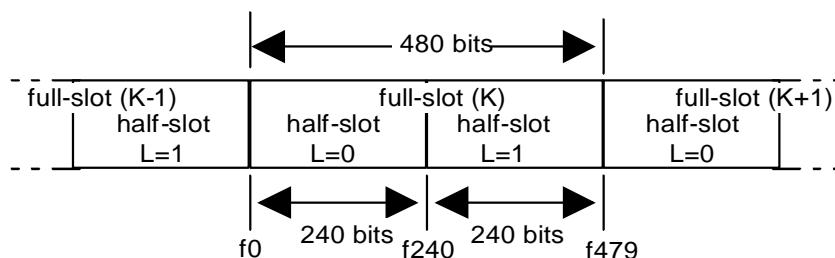
**NOTE:** Some DECT documents sometimes refer to bits instead of symbols due to the fact that symbol and bit become synonyms for the mandatory 2-level modulation, for which most physical layer tests are defined, see EN 300 176-1 [6].



**Figure 1: Full slot format**

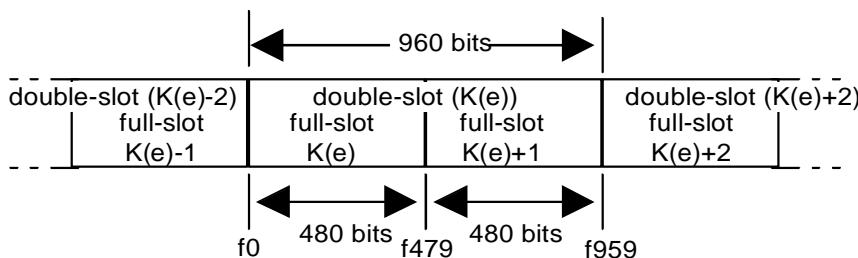
Full-slots are numbered from  $K = 0$  to 23, and half-slots are numbered  $L = 0$  or 1, where half-slot 0 occurs earlier than half-slot 1. Normally full-slots  $K = 0$  to 1 are used in the RFP to PP direction, while full slots  $K = 12$  to 23 are normally used in the PP to RFP direction. Double slots are numbered  $K = 0$  to 22 for even values of  $K$ .

Each full-slot has a duration of 480 symbol intervals. Symbol intervals within a full-slot are denoted  $f_0$  to  $f_{479}$  where interval  $f_0$  occurs earlier than interval  $f_1$ . Each half-slot has a duration of 240 symbol intervals. Half-slots commence at  $f_0$  or  $f_{240}$  (see figure 2). SIST EN 300 175-2 V1.7.1:2003  
[https://standards.etsi.org/catalog/standards/sist\\_en\\_300\\_175-2\\_v1-7-1-2003\\_c57c17538ea/sist-en-300-175-2-v1-7-1-2003](https://standards.etsi.org/catalog/standards/sist_en_300_175-2_v1-7-1-2003_c57c17538ea/sist-en-300-175-2-v1-7-1-2003)



**Figure 2: Half-slot format**

Each double slot has a duration of 960 symbol intervals. Symbol intervals within a double slot are denoted  $f_0$  to  $f_{959}$ . Symbols  $f_0$  to  $f_{479}$  coincide with the same notation for full slots with even  $K$ ,  $K(e)$ .



**Figure 3: Double slot format**