

**Electromagnetic compatibility
and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM);
Short Range Devices;
Road Transport and Traffic Telematics (RTTT);
Short Range Radar equipment operating
in the 77 GHz to 81 GHz band;
Part 1: Technical requirements and methods of measurement**

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)
Full standard:
<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/e8096095-28b9-49b8-9752-1e81e3dce14e/etsi-en-302-264-1-v1.1.1-2009-06>



ReferenceDEN/ERM-TG31B-001-1

Keywordsradar, radio, RTTT, SRD, testing, UWB

ETSI650 Route des Lucioles
F-06921 Sophia Antipolis Cedex - FRANCE

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

Siret N° 348 623 562 00017 - NAF 742 C
Association à but non lucratif enregistrée à la
Sous-Préfecture de Grasse (06) N° 7803/88

Important notice

Individual copies of the present document can be downloaded from:

<http://www.etsi.org>

The present document may be made available in more than one electronic version or in print. In any case of existing or perceived difference in contents between such versions, the reference version is the Portable Document Format (PDF). In case of dispute, the reference shall be the printing on ETSI printers of the PDF version kept on a specific network drive within ETSI Secretariat.

Users of the present document should be aware that the document may be subject to revision or change of status. Information on the current status of this and other ETSI documents is available at

<http://portal.etsi.org/tb/status/status.asp>

If you find errors in the present document, please send your comment to one of the following services:

http://portal.etsi.org/chaicor/ETSI_support.asp

Copyright Notification

No part may be reproduced except as authorized by written permission.
The copyright and the foregoing restriction extend to reproduction in all media.

© European Telecommunications Standards Institute 2009.
All rights reserved.

DECT™, **PLUGTESTS™**, **UMTS™**, **TIPHON™**, the TIPHON logo and the ETSI logo are Trade Marks of ETSI registered for the benefit of its Members.

3GPP™ is a Trade Mark of ETSI registered for the benefit of its Members and of the 3GPP Organizational Partners.

LTE™ is a Trade Mark of ETSI currently being registered

for the benefit of its Members and of the 3GPP Organizational Partners.

GSM® and the GSM logo are Trade Marks registered and owned by the GSM Association.

Contents

Intellectual Property Rights	5
Foreword.....	5
1 Scope	6
2 References	6
2.1 Normative references	6
2.2 Informative references.....	7
3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations	7
3.1 Definitions	7
3.2 Symbols.....	8
3.3 Abbreviations	9
4 Technical requirements specifications	10
4.1 Presentation of equipment for testing purposes.....	10
4.1.1 Choice of model for testing	10
4.2 Mechanical and electrical design.....	10
4.3 Auxiliary test equipment	10
5 Test conditions, power sources and ambient temperatures	11
5.1 Normal and extreme test conditions	11
5.2 External test power source.....	11
5.3 Normal test conditions.....	11
5.3.1 Normal temperature and humidity	11
5.3.2 Normal test power source	11
5.3.2.1 Mains voltage	11
5.3.2.2 Other power sources.....	11
5.4 Extreme test conditions	12
5.4.1 Extreme temperatures	12
5.4.1.1 Procedure for tests at extreme temperatures.....	12
5.4.1.2 Extreme temperature ranges.....	12
5.4.2 Extreme test source voltages.....	12
5.4.2.1 Mains voltage.....	12
5.4.2.2 Other power sources.....	12
6 General conditions.....	12
6.1 Test fixture	13
6.1.1 Requirements	13
6.1.2 Calibration	13
6.1.3 General requirements for RF cables and waveguides	14
6.1.4 Shielded anechoic chamber.....	15
7 Methods of measurement and limits for transmitter parameters	16
7.1 Methods of measurement and limits for transmitters in 77 GHz to 81 GHz band.....	16
7.1.1 Permitted range of operating frequencies	16
7.1.1.1 Definition	16
7.1.1.2 Method of measurement.....	16
7.1.1.3 Limits	17
7.1.2 Maximum radiated average power spectral density (e.i.r.p.).....	17
7.1.2.1 Definition	17
7.1.2.2 Method of measurement.....	17
7.1.2.3 Limits	18
7.1.3 Maximum radiated peak power (e.i.r.p.).....	18
7.1.3.1 Definition	18
7.1.3.2 Method of measurement.....	18
7.1.3.3 Limits	19
7.2 Maximum radiated spurious and out-of-band emissions	19
7.2.1 Definition.....	19
7.2.2 Measuring receiver	19

7.2.3	Method of measurement for radiated spurious or out-of-band emissions	20
7.2.4	Limits	20
8	Methods of measurement and limits for receiver parameters	21
8.1	Receiver spurious emissions	21
8.1.1	Definition	21
8.1.2	Method of measurement - radiated spurious emissions	21
8.1.3	Limit	21
9	Interpretation of measurement results	22
9.1	Measurement uncertainty is equal to or less than maximum acceptable uncertainty	22
9.2	Measurement uncertainty is greater than maximum acceptable uncertainty	23
Annex A (normative): Radiated measurements		24
A.1	Test sites and general arrangements for measurements involving the use of radiated fields	24
A.2	Guidance on the use of radiation test sites	24
A.2.1	Substitution antenna	24
A.3	Indoor test site using a fully anechoic RF chamber	24
A.3.1	Example of the construction of a shielded anechoic chamber	25
A.3.2	Influence of parasitic reflections in anechoic chambers	26
A.3.3	Calibration of the shielded RF anechoic chamber	27
Annex B (normative): General description of measurement methods		28
B.1	Radiated measurements	28
Annex C (informative): Example of modulation schemes		29
C.1	Pseudo Noise Pulse Position Modulation (PN PPM)	29
C.1.1	Definition	29
C.1.2	Typical operation parameters	30
C.2	Pulsed FH (Pulsed Frequency hopping)	30
C.2.1	Definition	30
C.2.2	Typical operation parameters	31
C.2.3	Additional requirements for pulsed FH equipment measurement	31
C.2.3.1	Pulsed FH modulation	31
C.2.3.2	Measurement requirements	31
C.3	PN-ASK (Pseudo noise coded amplitude shift keying)	32
C.3.1	Definition	32
C.3.2	Typical operation parameters	33
C.4	PN-PSK (Pseudo noise coded phase shift keying)	33
C.4.1	Definition	33
C.4.2	Typical operation parameters	34
C.5	Frequency modulated continuous wave	34
C.5.1	Definition	34
C.5.2	Typical operating parameters	35
C.6	Combination of modulation types	35
Annex D (normative): Installation requirements of 79 GHz Short Range Radar (SRR) systems		36
Annex E (informative): Conversion of power spectral density to e.i.r.p.		37
E.1	Assumptions	37
E.2	Example	37
Annex F (informative): Bibliography		38
History	39

Intellectual Property Rights

IPRs essential or potentially essential to the present document may have been declared to ETSI. The information pertaining to these essential IPRs, if any, is publicly available for **ETSI members and non-members**, and can be found in ETSI SR 000 314: "*Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs); Essential, or potentially Essential, IPRs notified to ETSI in respect of ETSI standards*", which is available from the ETSI Secretariat. Latest updates are available on the ETSI Web server (<http://webapp.etsi.org/IPR/home.asp>).

Pursuant to the ETSI IPR Policy, no investigation, including IPR searches, has been carried out by ETSI. No guarantee can be given as to the existence of other IPRs not referenced in ETSI SR 000 314 (or the updates on the ETSI Web server) which are, or may be, or may become, essential to the present document.

Foreword

This European Standard (Telecommunications series) 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 Two-step Approval Procedure.

For non EU countries the present document may be used for regulatory (Type Approval) purposes.

Equipment compliant with the present document is intended for fitment into road vehicles, therefore it is subject to automotive EMC type approval and has to comply with Commission Directive 2004/104/EC [i.4]. For use on vehicles outside the scope of Commission Directive 2004/104/EC [i.4] compliance with an EMC directive/standard appropriate for that use is required.

The present document is part 1 of a multi-part deliverable covering Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Short Range Devices; Road Transport and Traffic Telematics (RTTT); Short Range Radar equipment operating in the 77 GHz to 81 GHz band, as identified below:

Part 1: "Technical requirements and methods of measurement";

Part 2: "Harmonized EN covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive".

Proposed national transposition dates	
Date of latest announcement of this EN (doa):	3 months after ETSI publication
Date of latest publication of new National Standard or endorsement of this EN (dop/e):	6 months after doa
Date of withdrawal of any conflicting National Standard (dow):	6 months after doa

1 Scope

The present document specifies the technical requirements and methods of measurement for Short Range Devices (SRD) working as broadband devices with at least 50 MHz occupied bandwidth in the 77 GHz to 81 GHz frequency range, hereinafter referred to as the 79 GHz range, intended for Road Transport and Traffic Telematics (RTTT) applications. Applications include e.g. Short Range Radar (SRR) for obstacle detection, stop&go, blind spot detection, parking aid, backup aid, precrash and other automotive applications. Applications that might interfere with automotive SRR systems, e.g. road infrastructure systems, are explicitly excluded.

The present document covers transmitters intended to operate in the frequency range as defined in the EC decision 2004/545/EC [i.2] and the ECC decision ECC/DEC/(04)03 [i.1].

The document applies to:

- a) transmitters in the 79 GHz range operating as broadband devices;
- b) receivers operating in the 79 GHz range;
- c) integrated transceivers in the 79 GHz range.

The present document:

- contains the technical characteristics and test methods for short range radar equipment fitted with integral antennas operating in the 79 GHz range;
- covers short range radar vehicle applications in the 79 GHz range. It covers integrated transceivers and separate transmit/receive modules.

2 References

References are either specific (identified by date of publication and/or edition number or version number) or non-specific.

- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.
- Non-specific reference may be made only to a complete document or a part thereof and only in the following cases:
 - if it is accepted that it will be possible to use all future changes of the referenced document for the purposes of the referring document;
 - for informative references.

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

2.1 Normative references

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

- [1] CISPR 16 (2006) (parts 1-1, 1-4 and 1-5): "Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods; Part 1: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus".

- [2] ETSI TR 102 273 (all parts - V1.2.1): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Improvement on Radiated Methods of Measurement (using test site) and evaluation of the corresponding measurement uncertainties; Part 2: Anechoic chamber".
- [3] ETSI TR 100 028 (V1.4.1) (all parts): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Uncertainties in the measurement of mobile radio equipment characteristics".

2.2 Informative references

The following referenced documents are not essential to the use of the present document but they assist the user with regard to a particular subject area. For non-specific references, the latest version of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

- [i.1] ECC decision ECC/DEC/(04)03 of 19 March 2004 on the frequency band 77 - 81 GHz to be designated for the use of Automotive Short Range Radars.
- [i.2] EC decision 2004/545/EC of 8 July 2004 on the harmonization of radio spectrum in the 79 GHz range for the use of automotive short-range radar equipment in the Community.
- [i.3] Radio Regulations: "International Telecommunication Union, Edition of 2004".
- [i.4] Commission Directive 2004/104/EC of 14 October 2004 adapting to technical progress Council Directive 72/245/EEC relating to the radio interference (electromagnetic compatibility) of vehicles and amending Directive 70/156/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the type-approval of motor vehicles and their trailers.
- [i.5] ETSI EN 302 264-2: "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Short Range Devices; Road Transport and Traffic Telematics (RTTT); Short Range Radar equipment operating in the 77 GHz to 81 GHz band; Part 2: Harmonized EN covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive".

3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

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

activity factor: actual on-the-air time divided by active session time or actual on-the-air emission time within a given time window

associated antenna: antenna and all its associated components which are designed as an indispensable part of the equipment

blanking period: time period where either no waveform or a constant waveform within the 79 GHz range occurs

boresight: axis of the main beam in a directional antenna

channel dwell time: accumulated amount of transmission time of uninterrupted continuous transmission within a single given frequency channel and within one channel repetition interval

duty cycle: ratio of the total on time of the "message" to the total off-time in any one hour period

NOTE: The device may be triggered either automatically or manually and depending on how the device is triggered will also depend on whether the duty cycle is fixed or random. The duty cycle is categorized in 4 different duty cycle classes.

Equipment Under Test (EUT): radar sensor including the integrated antenna together with any external antenna components which affect or influence its performance

equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.): total power or power spectral density transmitted, assuming an isotropic radiator

NOTE: e.i.r.p. is conventionally the product of "power or power spectral density into the antenna" and "antenna gain". e.i.r.p. is used for both peak or average power and peak or average power spectral density.

equivalent pulse power duration: duration of an ideal rectangular pulse which has the same content of energy compared with the pulse shape of the EUT with pulsed modulation or on-off gating

on-off gating: methods of transmission with fixed or randomly quiescent period that is much larger than the PRF

operating frequency (operating centre frequency): nominal frequency at which equipment is operated

NOTE: Equipment may be able to operate at more than one operating frequency.

operating frequency range: range of operating frequencies over which the equipment can be adjusted through switching or reprogramming or oscillator tuning

NOTE 1: For pulsed or phase shifting systems without further carrier tuning the operating frequency range is fixed on a single carrier line.

NOTE 2: For analogue or discrete frequency modulated systems (FSK, FMCW) the operating frequency range covers the difference between minimum and maximum of all carrier frequencies on which the equipment can be adjusted.

peak envelope power: mean power (round mean square for sinusoidal carrier wave type) supplied from the antenna during one radio frequency cycle at the crest of the modulation envelope taken under normal operating conditions (see Radio Regulations [i.3])

Power Spectral Density (PSD): ratio of the amount of power to the used radio measurement bandwidth

NOTE: It is expressed in units of dBm/Hz or as a power in unit dBm with respect to the used bandwidth. In case of measurement with a spectrum analyser the measurement bandwidth is equal the RBW.

precrash: time before the crash occurs when safety mechanism is deployed

Pulse Repetition Frequency (PRF): inverse of the Pulse Repetition Interval, averaged over a time sufficiently long as to cover all PRI variations

Pulse Repetition Interval (PRI): time between the rising edges of the transmitted (pulsed) output power

quiescent period: time instant where no intentional emission occurs

radome: external protective cover which is independent of the associated antenna, and which may contribute to the overall performance of the antenna (and hence, the EUT)

spatial radiated power density: power per unit area normal to the direction of the electromagnetic wave propagation

NOTE: Spatial radiated power density is expressed in units of W/m².

spread spectrum: modulation technique in which the energy of a transmitted signal is spread throughout a larger frequency range

ultra-wideband bandwidth: equipment using ultra-wideband technology means equipment incorporating, as an integral part or as an accessory, technology for short-range radiocommunication, involving the intentional generation and transmission of radio-frequency energy that spreads over a frequency range wider than 50 MHz

3.2 Symbols

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

λ	Wavelength
ac	alternating current
B	Bandwidth
B _{FH}	Frequency hopping bandwidth

d	largest dimension of the antenna aperture
D_{fb}	distance of ferrite beads
E	Field strength
E_o	Reference field strength
f_c	Carrier frequency
f_{hop}	Hopping frequency
f_h	highest frequency
f_l	lowest frequency
G_a	Antenna gain
P_{rad}	Radiated power
$P_{PK\ 3\ MHz}$	Radiated peak power measured in 3 MHz bandwidth
P_s	Signal generator power
R	Distance
R_o	Reference distance
Rx	Receiver
τ	Pulse width
T_{blk}	Blank time period
T_c	Chip period
T_{dw}	Dwell time
T_{fr}	Frame time
T_{pw}	Pulse power duration
Tx	Transmitter

3.3 Abbreviations

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

ASK	Amplitude Shift Keying
CW	Call Waiting
dB	deciBel
DC	Direct Current
DSB	Dual Side Band
DSS	Direct Sequence Signal
e.i.r.p.	equivalent isotropically radiated power
ECC	Electronic Communications Committee
EMC	Electro Magnetic Compatibility
ERC	European Radiocommunication Committee
EUT	Equipment Under Test
FH	Frequency Hopping
FMCW	Frequency Modulated Continuous Wave
FMICW	Frequency Modulated Interrupted Continuous Wave
FSK	Frequency Shift Keying
IF	Intermediate Frequency
LNA	Low Noise Amplifier
PDCF	Pulse Desensitisation Correction Factor
PM	Pulse Modulation
PN	Pseudo Noise
PPM	Pulse Position Modulation (staggered)
PRF	Pulse Repetition Frequency
PRI	Pulse Repetition Interval
PSD	Power Spectral Density
PSK	Phase Shift Keying
R&TTE	Radio and Telecommunications Terminal Equipment
RBW	Resolution BandWidth
RF	Radio Frequency
RMS	Root Mean Square
RTTT	Road Transport and Traffic Telematics

SA	Spectrum Analyser
SPM	Staggered Pulse Position Modulated
SRD	Short Range Device
SRR	Short Range Radar
VBW	Video BandWidth
VSWR	Voltage Standing Wave Ratio

4 Technical requirements specifications

4.1 Presentation of equipment for testing purposes

Each equipment submitted for testing, where applicable, shall fulfil the requirements of the present document on all frequencies over which it is intended to operate. EMC type approval testing to Commission Directive 2004/104/EC [i.4] shall be done on the vehicle.

The provider shall provide one or more samples of the equipment, as appropriate for testing.

Additionally, technical documentation and operating manuals, sufficient to allow testing to be performed, shall be supplied.

The performance of the equipment submitted for testing shall be representative of the performance of the corresponding production model. In order to avoid any ambiguity in that assessment, the present document contains instructions for the presentation of equipment for testing purposes, conditions of testing (clause 5) and the measurement methods (clauses 7 and 8). Instructions for installation of the equipment in a road vehicle are provided in annex D.

Stand alone equipment submitted for testing shall be offered by the provider complete with any auxiliary equipment needed for testing. The provider shall declare the frequency range(s), the range of operation conditions and power requirements, as applicable, in order to establish the appropriate test conditions.

The EUT will comprise the sensor, antenna and radome if needed and will be tested as a stand alone assembly. The EUTs test fixtures may be supplied by the provider to facilitate the tests (clause 6.1).

These clauses are intended to give confidence that the requirements set out in the document have been met without the necessity of performing measurements on all frequencies.

4.1.1 Choice of model 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 that combination of features considered to be the most complex, as proposed by the provider and agreed by the test laboratory.

4.2 Mechanical and electrical design

The equipment submitted by the provider shall be designed, constructed and manufactured in accordance with good engineering practice and with the aim of minimizing harmful interference to other equipment and services.

Transmitters and receivers may be individual or combination units.

4.3 Auxiliary test equipment

All necessary test signal sources and set-up information shall accompany the equipment when it is submitted for testing.

5 Test conditions, power sources and ambient temperatures

5.1 Normal and extreme test conditions

Testing shall be carried out 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 5.4.

5.2 External test power source

During tests the power source of the equipment shall be an external 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 external test power source shall be low enough for its effect on the test results to be negligible.

The test voltage shall be measured at the point of connection of the power cable to the equipment.

During tests the external test power source voltages shall be within a tolerance of ± 1 % relative to the voltage at the beginning of each test. The level of this tolerance can be critical for certain measurements. Using a smaller tolerance provides a reduced uncertainty level for these measurements.

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 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 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 the tests, the voltage of the external test power source shall be measured at the input terminals of the equipment.

5.3.2.1 Mains voltage

The normal test voltage for equipment shall be the nominal mains voltage. For the purpose of the present document, the nominal voltage shall be the declared voltage, or any of the declared voltages, for which the equipment was designed.

The frequency of the test power source corresponding to the ac mains shall be between 49 Hz and 51 Hz.

5.3.2.2 Other power sources

For operation from other power sources the normal test voltage shall be that declared by the provider. Such values shall be stated in the test report.