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**Radio Equipment and Systems (RES);
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Part 1: Technical characteristics for
private wide-area paging systems**

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Contents

Foreword	7
Introduction	8
1 Scope	9
2 Normative references	9
3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations	9
3.1 Definitions	9
3.2 Symbols	10
3.3 Abbreviations	10
4 General	10
4.1 Presentation of radio paging equipment for testing purposes	10
4.1.1 Choice of model for type testing	11
4.1.2 Definition of alignment range	11
4.1.3 Definition of the categories of the alignment range (AR1 and AR2)	11
4.1.4 Choice of frequencies	11
4.1.5 Testing of equipment of category AR1	11
4.1.6 Testing of equipment of category AR2	11
4.2 Mechanical and electrical design	11
4.3 Controls	11
4.4 Transmitter shut-off facility	11
4.5 Receiver mute or squelch circuit	12
4.6 Auxiliary test equipment	12
4.7 Categories of emission	12
4.8 Presentation and interpretation of the measurement results	12
5 Test conditions, power sources and ambient temperatures	12
5.1 Normal and extreme test conditions	12
5.2 Normal operational test conditions	12
5.2.1 Normal temperature and humidity	12
5.2.2 Normal test power source	13
5.2.2.1 Mains supply	13
5.2.2.2 Other power sources	13
5.3 Extreme test conditions	13
5.3.1 Procedure for tests at extreme temperatures	13
5.3.2 Extreme temperature limits	14
5.3.3 Extreme test power source	14
5.3.4 Test power source	14
6 Electrical test conditions	15
6.1 Normal test signals and test modulation	15
6.1.1 Normal test signals for data	15
6.2 Artificial load	15
6.3 Test fixture for pocket receivers with an integral antenna	15
6.4 Test site and general arrangements for the measurement of radiated fields	16
6.5 Arrangements for test signals applied to the base station receiver input	16
7 Base station transmitter requirements	16
7.1 Frequency error	16
7.1.1 Definition	16
7.1.2 Method of measurement	16
7.1.3 Limits	17
7.2 Carrier power	17

	7.2.1	Definition.....	17
	7.2.2	Method of measurement.....	17
	7.2.3	Limits	17
7.3		Adjacent channel power.....	18
	7.3.1	Definition.....	18
	7.3.2	Method of measurement.....	18
	7.3.3	Limits	19
7.4		Spurious emissions	19
	7.4.1	Definition.....	19
	7.4.2	Method of measurement.....	19
	7.4.2.1	Method of measuring conducted spurious components	19
	7.4.2.2	Method of measuring radiated spurious components	20
	7.4.3	Limits	20
7.5		Transmitter transient behaviour	20
	7.5.1	Definition.....	20
	7.5.1.1	Keying criteria when the transmitter output power is switched on	21
	7.5.1.2	Keying criteria when the transmitter output power is switched off	22
	7.5.2	Method of measurement.....	22
	7.5.3	Limits	23
7.6		Transmitter intermodulation attenuation.....	23
	7.6.1	Definition.....	23
	7.6.2	Method of measurement.....	23
	7.6.3	Limit	24
8		Receiver requirements	24
	8.1	Pocket paging receivers.....	24
	8.1.1	Measured sensitivity for digital messages	24
	8.1.1.1	Definition	24
	8.1.1.2	Method of measurement.....	25
	8.1.1.3	Limits.....	25
	8.1.2	Co-channel rejection for digital messages.....	25
	8.1.2.1	Definition	25
	8.1.2.2	Method of measurement.....	26
	8.1.2.3	Limits.....	26
	8.1.3	Adjacent channel selectivity for digital messages.....	27
	8.1.3.1	Definition	27
	8.1.3.2	Method of measurement.....	27
	8.1.3.3	Limits.....	27
	8.1.4	Spurious response immunity for digital messages	28
	8.1.4.1	Definition	28
	8.1.4.2	Method of measurement.....	28
	8.1.4.3	Limit.....	28
	8.1.5	Blocking immunity or desensitization for digital messages.....	28
	8.1.5.1	Definition	28
	8.1.5.2	Method of measurement.....	29
	8.1.5.3	Limit.....	29
	8.1.6	Intermodulation immunity for digital messages	29
	8.1.6.1	Definition	29
	8.1.6.2	Method of measurement.....	30
	8.1.6.3	Limit.....	30
	8.1.7	Spurious emissions.....	31
	8.1.7.1	Definition	31
	8.1.7.2	Method of measurements	31
	8.1.7.3	Limits.....	31
	8.2	Base station receivers.....	31
	8.2.1	Measured sensitivity for digital messages	31
	8.2.1.1	Definition	31
	8.2.1.2	Method of measurement.....	31
	8.2.1.3	Limits.....	32
	8.2.2	Co-channel rejection for digital messages.....	32
	8.2.2.1	Definition	32

	8.2.2.2	Method of measurement.....	32
	8.2.2.3	Limits	33
8.2.3		Adjacent channel selectivity for digital messages	33
	8.2.3.1	Definition.....	33
	8.2.3.2	Method of measurement.....	33
	8.2.3.3	Limits	34
8.2.4		Spurious response immunity for digital messages.....	34
	8.2.4.1	Definition.....	34
	8.2.4.2	Method of measurement.....	34
	8.2.4.3	Limit	35
8.2.5		Blocking immunity or desensitization for digital messages	35
	8.2.5.1	Definition.....	35
	8.2.5.2	Method of measurement.....	35
	8.2.5.3	Limit	35
8.2.6		Intermodulation immunity for digital messages	35
	8.2.6.1	Definition.....	35
	8.2.6.2	Method of measurement.....	36
	8.2.6.3	Limit	36
8.2.7		Spurious emissions	37
	8.2.7.1	Definition.....	37
	8.2.7.2	Method of measurement.....	37
		8.2.7.2.1 Conducted spurious components	37
		8.2.7.2.2 Radiated spurious components	37
	8.2.7.3	Limits	37
9		Measurement uncertainty.....	37
	9.1	Absolute measurement uncertainties: maximum values	37
Annex A (normative):		Radiated measurements	39
A.1		Test sites and general arrangements for measurements involving the use of radiated fields	39
	A.1.1	Open air test site.....	39
		A.1.1.1 Standard position	39
	A.1.2	Test antenna.....	40
	A.1.3	Substitution antenna	40
	A.1.4	Optional additional indoor site.....	41
A.2		Guidance on the use of radiation test sites	41
	A.2.1	Measuring distance.....	42
	A.2.2	Test antenna.....	42
	A.2.3	Substitution antenna	42
	A.2.4	Artificial antenna	42
	A.2.5	Auxiliary cables.....	42
A.3		Further optional alternative indoor test site using an anechoic chamber	42
	A.3.1	Example of the construction of a shielded anechoic chamber	43
	A.3.2	Influence of parasitic reflections in anechoic chambers	43
	A.3.3	Calibration of the shielded RF anechoic chamber	43
Annex B (normative):		Simulated man (support for pocket equipment)	46
Annex C (normative):		Specification of power measuring receiver.....	47
C.1		IF filter	47
C.2		Attenuation indicator.....	48
C.3		RMS value indicator	48
C.4		Oscillator and amplifier.....	48
Annex D (normative):		Calculations of spurious responses frequencies.....	49

D.1	Introduction to the method.....	49
Annex E (normative):	Subclauses of this ETS relevant for compliance with the essential requirements of relevant EC Council Directives	50
Annex F (informative):	Private wide-area paging system basic services	51
Annex G (informative):	Bibliography	52
History		53

Foreword

This European Telecommunication Standard (ETS) has been produced by the Radio Equipment and Systems (RES) Technical Committee of the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI).

This ETS consists of two parts as follows:

Part 1: "Technical characteristics for private wide-area paging systems";

Part 2: "Functional characteristics and access protocol for private wide-area paging systems on shared channels".

This ETS has been produced by ETSI in response to a mandate from the European Commission issued under Council Directive 83/189/EEC (as amended) laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations.

This ETS, together with ETS 300 741, is intended to become a Harmonized Standard, the reference of which will be published in the Official Journal of the European Communities referencing the Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to electromagnetic compatibility ("the EMC Directive") (89/336/EEC as amended).

Technical specifications relevant to the EMC Directive are given in annex E.

This ETS includes the following annexes:

- annex A is normative and specifies requirements concerning test sites and general arrangements for measurements involving the use of radiated fields;
- annex B is normative and specifies requirements for a simulated human body for measurements on pocket receivers;
- annex C is normative and specifies an adjacent channel power measuring receiver;
- annex D is normative and specifies the calculations of spurious response frequencies;
- annex E is normative and specifies the technical requirements relevant for compliance with the essential requirements the EMC Directive;
- annex F is informative and describes basic system services;
- annex G is informative and contains a bibliography.

Transposition dates	
Date of adoption:	20 June 1997
Date of latest announcement of this ETS (doa):	31 October 1997
Date of latest publication of new National Standard or endorsement of this ETS (dop/e):	30 April 1998
Date of withdrawal of any conflicting National Standard (dow):	30 April 1998

Introduction

Private Wide-Area Paging (PWAP) systems are basically On-Site Paging (OSP) systems with an extended range achieved by using a higher transmitter power (for guidance 25W could be a suitable value) and antenna location, as well as a specified receiver sensitivity. These systems can use time sharing in order to increase the number of virtual available channels. The time sharing as specified in part 2 of this ETS is a free running system that requires minimum overhead and supplies minimum loss of net-air time.

Potential applications include emergency services, hospitals and manufacturing industry that may be located at various sites within the covered area.

This ETS is based mainly on ETS 300 224, ETS 300 133 part 5, ESPA publication 4.2.7.

In preparing this ETS, much attention has been given to assure a low interference probability, while at the same time allowing a maximum flexibility and service to the end-user.

The conditions for licensing as well as conditions for interfacing to the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) are determined by the appropriate authorities.

Additional standards or specifications may be required for equipment intended to interface to the Public Switched Telephone Network.

1 Scope

This European Telecommunication Standard (ETS) specifies the minimum performance characteristics and related methods of measurement for Private Wide-Area Paging (PWAP) systems operating on frequencies up to 470 MHz.

The types of equipment covered by this ETS are as follows:

- base station transmitters;
- base station receivers;
- base station transceivers;
- pocket receivers.

This ETS does not include performance characteristics that may be required by the user or requirements for interfacing equipment.

2 Normative references

This ETS incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this ETS only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

- [1] ETR 027: "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Methods of measurement for mobile radio equipment".
- [2] ETR 028: "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Uncertainties in the measurement of mobile radio equipment characteristics".

3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of this ETS, the following definitions apply:

constant envelope modulation: Either phase or frequency modulation with or without pre-emphasis.

integral antenna: An antenna designed as an indispensable part of the equipment, with or without the use of an antenna connector.

messages: The transmission of information to a paging receiver. This information can be in the form of data or digital speech.

base station transceiver: A combination of a base station transmitter and a base station receiver.

base station transmitter: A transmitter fitted with an antenna socket and intended for use in a fixed location. This can be a stand-alone device or part of a transceiver.

base station receiver: A receiver fitted with an antenna socket and intended for use in a fixed location. This can be a stand-alone device or part of a transceiver.

full tests: All of the tests contained in this ETS and performed according to the appropriate methods of measurement.

pocket receiver: A pocket-sized receiver fitted with an integral antenna intended to be carried on a person.

preamble signal: A signal, needed in a system in which a battery saving system is used, in order to activate and prepare receivers for the subsequent calls.

test fixture: An apparatus for testing devices with an integral antenna.

salty man: Rotatable acrylic tube filled with salt water (annex B) to simulate the human body.

acceptance rate: the ratio of the number of messages received successfully to the number of messages transmitted.

3.2 Symbols

For the purposes of this ETS, the following symbols apply:

DM1, DM2, DM3	test signals defined in subclause 6.1.1
dBc	decibels relative to carrier
f_{cs}	channel spacing
rms	root-mean square
Rx	Receiver
T_{off}	switch-off instant
T_{on}	switch-on instant
Tx	Transmitter

3.3 Abbreviations

For the purposes of this ETS, the following abbreviations apply:

ad	amplitude difference
EMC	ElectroMagnetic Compatibility
emf	electro-motive force
erp	effective radiated power
fd	frequency difference
LF	Frequency range 30 kHz to 300 kHz (Low Frequency)
MPFD	Maximum Permissible Frequency Deviation
OATS	Open Air Test Site
OSP	On-Site Paging
PABX	Private Automatic Branch eXchange
POCSAG	Post Office Code Standardization Advisory Group
PSTN	Public Switched Telephone Network
PWAP	Private Wide-Area Paging
RF	Radio Frequency
RSSI	Received Signal Strength Indication
SIC	System Identification Code
SINAD	(Signal + Noise And Distortion)/(Noise + Distortion) ratio
VLF	Frequency range 3 kHz to 30 kHz (Very Low Frequency)
VSWR	Voltage Standing Wave Ratio

4 General

4.1 Presentation of radio paging equipment for testing purposes

Each equipment submitted for type testing shall fulfil the requirements of this ETS on all frequencies over which it is intended to operate.

To simplify and harmonize the type testing procedures between the different test laboratories, measurements shall be performed according to this ETS. The following subclauses are intended to give confidence that the requirements set out in this ETS have been met.

4.1.1 Choice of model for type testing

The manufacturer shall provide one or more production models of equipment, as appropriate, for type testing.

4.1.2 Definition of alignment range

The manufacturer shall, when submitting equipment for test, state the alignment range for the receiver or the transmitter. The alignment range is defined as the frequency range over which the receiver or the transmitter can be programmed and/or re-aligned to operate without any physical change of components other than programmable read only memories or crystals (for the receiver and the transmitter). For the purpose of all measurements the receiver and transmitter shall be considered separately.

4.1.3 Definition of the categories of the alignment range (AR1 and AR2)

Category AR1 corresponds to a limit of the alignment range of the receiver and transmitter which is less than, or equal to, 10 % of the highest frequency of the alignment range.

Category AR2 corresponds to a limit of the alignment range of the receiver and transmitter which is greater than 10 % of the highest frequency of the alignment range.

4.1.4 Choice of frequencies

The frequencies for testing shall be chosen by the manufacturer in accordance with subclauses 4.1.5 and 4.1.6.

4.1.5 Testing of equipment of category AR1

Full tests shall be carried out on a channel within 100 kHz of the centre frequency of the alignment range of one sample of the equipment.

4.1.6 Testing of equipment of category AR2

Full tests shall be carried out on three samples of the equipment, each sample aligned to a different channel.

The frequency of the channel of:

- the first sample shall be within 100 kHz of the lowest frequency of the alignment range;
- the second sample shall be within 100 kHz of the centre frequency of the alignment range;
- the third sample shall be within 100 kHz of the highest frequency of the alignment range.

4.2 Mechanical and electrical design

Station transmitters and receivers may be individual or combination units. The power source specified by the manufacturer shall be used for testing purposes.

4.3 Controls

Those controls, which if maladjusted can increase the capability of the equipment to cause interference, shall not be accessible without breaking a seal.

4.4 Transmitter shut-off facility

If the transmitter is fitted with an automatic shut-off facility, it shall be made inoperative for the duration of the tests.