

**Electromagnetic compatibility  
and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM);  
Short Range Devices (SRD);  
Radio equipment to be used in the 25 MHz to 1 000 MHz  
frequency range with power levels ranging up to 500 mW;  
Part 1: Technical characteristics and test methods**

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## Reference

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## 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 Public Enquiry phase of the ETSI standards Two-step Approval Procedure.

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

The present document includes improvements to the previous version of the standard that take advantage of technical developments within the SRD industry.

The present document is part 1 of a multi-part deliverable covering the Short Range Devices (SRD); Radio equipment to be used in the 25 MHz to 1 000 MHz frequency range with power levels ranging up to 500 mW, as identified below:

- Part 1: "Technical characteristics and test methods";**
- Part 2: "Harmonized EN covering essential requirements under article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive".

| <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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## Introduction

Clauses 1 and 3 provide a general description on the types of equipment covered by the present document and the definitions and abbreviations used.

Clause 4 provides a guide as to the number of samples required in order that type tests may be carried out, and any markings on the equipment which the provider should provide.

Clauses 5 and 6 give guidance on the test and general conditions for testing of the device.

Clause 7 specifies the spectrum utilization parameters which are required to be measured. The clauses provide details on how the equipment should be tested and the conditions which should be applied.

Clause 8 specifies receiver parameters which are only required to be measured in cases where:

- a Listen Before Talk (LBT) protocol is used to control the transmitter; or
- an enhanced protection of the receiver is required, e.g. for special applications such as fire alarms or social alarms.

The present document describes a generic classification of receiver performance in clause 4.1.1.

Clause 10 gives the maximum measurement uncertainty values.

Annex A (normative) provides specifications concerning radiated measurements.

Annex B (normative) contains specifications for a filter for transmitter measurement arrangements.

Annex C (normative) provides information on the spectrum analyser specification.

Annex D (normative) covers normative requirements for social alarms.

Annex E (normative) covers supplementary requirements for receivers.

Annex F (informative) Bibliography covers other supplementary information.

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# 1 Scope

The present document applies to the following Short Range Device major equipment types:

- 1) Generic Short Range Devices, including alarms, identification systems, radio-determination, telecommand, telemetry, etc.;
- 2) Radio Frequency Identification (RFID);
- 3) Detection, movement and alert applications.

These radio equipment types are capable of operating in the permitted frequency bands within the 25 MHz to 1 000 MHz range as specified in table 1:

- either with a Radio Frequency (RF) output connection and dedicated antenna or with an integral antenna;
- for all types of modulation;
- with or without speech.

Table 1 shows a list of the frequency bands as designated to Short Range Devices and the CEPT/ERC/REC 70-03 [8] as known at the date of publication of the present document.

**Table 1: Short Range Devices within the 25 MHz to 1 000 MHz permitted frequency bands**

|                      | <b>Frequency Bands/frequencies</b>   | <b>Applications</b>                                      |
|----------------------|--|--|
| Transmit and Receive | 26,995 MHz, 27,045 MHz, 27,095 MHz, 27,145 MHz, 27,195 MHz, 34,995 MHz to 35,225 MHz, 40,665 MHz, 40,675 MHz, 40,685 MHz, 40,695 MHz | Model control  |
| Transmit and Receive | 26,957 MHz to 27,283 MHz   | Generic use  |
| Transmit and Receive | 40,660 MHz to 40,700 MHz   | Generic use  |
| Transmit and Receive | 138,200 MHz to 138,450 MHz   | Generic use  |
| Transmit and Receive | 169,400 MHz to 169,475 MHz   | Tracking, tracing and data acquisition and meter reading |
| Transmit and Receive | 169,475 MHz to 169,4875 MHz  | Social alarms  |
| Transmit and Receive | 169,5875 MHz to 169,6000 MHz   | Social alarms  |
| Transmit and Receive | 433,050 MHz to 434,790 MHz   | Generic use  |
| Transmit and Receive | 863,000 MHz to 870,000 MHz   | Generic use  |
| Transmit and Receive | 864,800 MHz to 865,000 MHz   | Wireless audio applications                              |
| Transmit and Receive | 868,000 MHz to 868,600 MHz   | Generic use  |
| Transmit and Receive | 868,600 MHz to 868,700 MHz   | Alarms   |
| Transmit and Receive | 868,700 MHz to 869,200 MHz   | Generic use  |
| Transmit and Receive | 869,200 MHz to 869,250 MHz   | Social alarms  |
| Transmit and Receive | 869,250 MHz to 869,300 MHz   | Alarms (0,1 % duty cycle)                                |
| Transmit and Receive | 869,300 MHz to 869,400 MHz   | Alarms (1 % duty cycle)                                  |
| Transmit and Receive | 869,400 MHz to 869,650 MHz   | Generic use  |
| Transmit and Receive | 869,650 MHz to 869,700 MHz   | Alarms   |
| Transmit and Receive | 869,700 MHz to 870,000 MHz   | Generic use  |

NOTE 1: It should be noted that table 1 represents the most widely implemented position within the European Union and the CEPT countries, but it should not be assumed that all designated bands are available in all countries.

NOTE 2: In addition, it should be noted that other frequency bands may be available in a country within the frequency range 25 MHz to 1 000 MHz covered by the present document.

NOTE 3: On non-harmonized parameters, national administrations may impose certain conditions such as the type of modulation, frequency, channel/frequency separations, maximum transmitter radiated power, duty cycle, and the inclusion of an automatic transmitter shut-off facility, as a condition for the issue of an Individual Rights for use of spectrum or General Authorization, or as a condition for use under "licence exemption" as it is in most cases for Short Range Devices.

The present document covers fixed stations, mobile stations and portable stations.

Applications using Ultra- WideBand (UWB) technology are not covered by the present document.

The present document does not require measurements for radiated emissions below 25 MHz.

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## 2 References

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

- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.
- Non-specific reference may be made only to a complete document or a part thereof and only in the following cases:
  - 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>.

For online referenced documents, information sufficient to identify and locate the source shall be provided. Preferably, the primary source of the referenced document should be cited, in order to ensure traceability. Furthermore, the reference should, as far as possible, remain valid for the expected life of the document. The reference shall include the method of access to the referenced document and the full network address, with the same punctuation and use of upper case and lower case letters.

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] ITU-T Recommendation O.153: "Basic parameters for the measurement of error performance at bit rates below the primary rate".
- [2] ETSI TR 100 028 (all parts) (V1.4.1): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Uncertainties in the measurement of mobile radio equipment characteristics".
- [3] 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".
- [4] ITU-T Recommendation O.41: "Psophometer for use on telephone-type circuits".
- [5] 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".
- [6] ANSI C63.5 (2006): "American National Standard for Calibration of Antennas Used for Radiated Emission Measurements in Electro Magnetic Interference".

- [7] Directive 1999/5/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 1999 on radio equipment and telecommunications terminal equipment and the mutual recognition of their conformity (R&TTE Directive).

## 2.2 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.

- [8] CEPT/ERC/REC 70-03 (2007): "Relating to the use of Short Range Devices (SRD)".
- [9] ITU-R Radio Regulations.
- [10] ITU-R Recommendation SM.1755: "Characteristics of ultra-wideband technology".
- [11] IC RSS-Gen (2007-06): "General requirements and information for the certification of radio communication equipment".
- [12] CEPT/ERC/REC 74-01 (2005): "Unwanted emissions in the spurious domain".

## 3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations

### 3.1 Definitions

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

**adaptive frequency agility:** capability of an equipment to dynamically change channel within its available frequencies for proper operation

**alarm:** use of radio communication for indicating an alert condition at a distant location

**adjacent channels:** channels on either side of the nominal channel separated by the nominal channel bandwidth

**alternate adjacent channels:** those two channels offset from the nominal channel by double the channel bandwidth

The wanted channel is described by the occupied bandwidth (see definition below) of the wanted emissions, i.e. the width of a frequency band such that, below the lower and above the upper frequency limits, the mean powers emitted are each equal to a specified percentage 0,5 % of the total mean power of a given emission. In addition, the necessary bandwidth of the emissions as defined by the ITU-R Radio Regulations [9] shall not exceed the wanted channel.

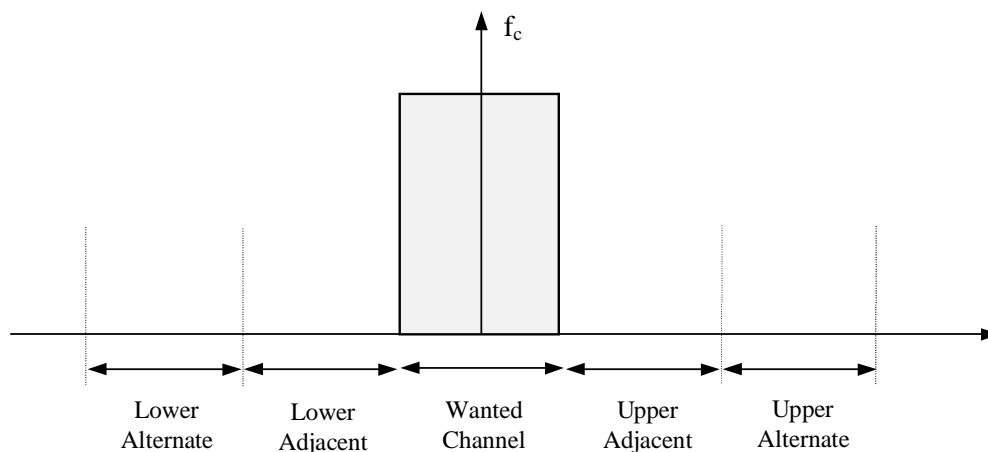


Figure 1: Adjacent and alternate adjacent channel definitions

NOTE: For equipment to be used in a frequency band where channelization is not defined by regulation, the channel spacing of the equipment is defined by the provider.

**assigned frequency band:** frequency band within which the device is authorized to operate and to perform the intended function of the equipment

**conducted measurements:** measurements which are made using a direct 50  $\Omega$  connection to the equipment under test

**dedicated antenna:** removable antenna supplied and tested with the radio equipment, designed as an indispensable part of the equipment

**fixed station:** equipment intended for use in a fixed location

**frequency agility:** ability to determine an unoccupied sub-band or channel of operation in order to minimize interference with other users of the same band

**identification system:** equipment consisting of a transmitter(s), receiver(s) (or a combination of the two) and an antenna(s) to identify objects by means of a transponder

**integral antenna:** permanent fixed antenna, which may be built-in, designed as an indispensable part of the equipment

**listen before talk:** combination of the listen mode followed by the talk mode

**listen mode:** action taken by an interrogator to detect an unoccupied sub-band or channel prior to transmitting

**mobile station:** equipment normally fixed in a vehicle

**narrowband:** equipment to be used in a non-channelized continuous frequency band with a channel spacing of equal or less than 25 kHz, or equipment to be used in a channelized frequency band with a channel spacing of equal or less than 25 kHz

NOTE: For equipment to be used in a non-channelized frequency band by the regulation the channel spacing of the equipment is defined by the provider.

**necessary bandwidth:** width of the emitted frequency band which is just sufficient to ensure the transmission of information at the rate and with the quality required under specified conditions

NOTE: The necessary bandwidth including the frequency tolerances shall be accommodated within the assigned frequency band.

**non overlapping channels:** hopping positions separated by channel bandwidth of 90 % or more below the maximum power as measured with a spectrum analyser

**occupied bandwidth:** width of a frequency band such that, below the lower and above the upper frequency limits, the mean powers emitted are each equal to 0,5 % of the total mean power of a given emission

**operating frequency:** nominal frequency at which equipment is operated; this is also referred to as the operating centre frequency

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

**portable station:** equipment intended to be carried, attached or implanted

**provider:** means the manufacturer, or his authorized representative or the person responsible for placing on the market

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

**social alarm devices:** are used to assist elderly or disabled people living at home when they are in distress

**spurious emissions:** emissions on a frequency or frequencies which are outside the necessary bandwidth and the level of which may be reduced without affecting the corresponding transmission of information

NOTE: Spurious emissions include harmonic emissions, parasitic emissions, intermodulation products and frequency conversion products, but exclude out-of-band emissions.

**talk mode:** transmission of intentional radiation by a transmitter

**telecommand:** use of radio communication for the transmission of signals to initiate, modify or terminate functions of equipment at a distance

**telemetry:** use of radio communication for indicating or recording data at a distance

**transponder:** device that responds to an interrogation signal

**Ultra Wide Band technology:** technology for short-range radiocommunication, involving the intentional generation and transmission of radio-frequency energy that spreads over a very large frequency range, which may overlap several frequency bands allocated to radiocommunication services as defined in ITU-R Recommendation SM.1755 [10]

**wanted channel:** occupied bandwidth of the wanted emissions

**wideband:** equipment having an occupied bandwidth of more than 25 kHz

## 3.2 Symbols

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

|                 |                                   |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| dB              | decibel                           |
| E               | Electric field strength           |
| FR <sub>C</sub> | Centre of Frequency Range         |
| FR <sub>H</sub> | Higher end of Frequency Range     |
| FR <sub>L</sub> | Lower end of Frequency Range      |
| NaCl            | sodium chloride                   |
| R               | distance                          |
| S               | Sensitivity of receiver           |
| t <sub>L</sub>  | Total listen time                 |
| t <sub>F</sub>  | Fixed part of listen time         |
| t <sub>PS</sub> | Pseudo random part of listen time |
| λ               | wavelength                        |

## 3.3 Abbreviations

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

|          |   |
|----------|---|
| ac/AC    | alternating current   |
| AFA      | Adaptive Frequency Agility  |
| BW       | BandWidth   |
| DSSS     | Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum   |
| EMC      | ElectroMagnetic Compatibility   |
| emf      | electromotive force   |
| e.i.r.p. | equivalent isotropically radiated power   |
| e.r.p.   | effective radiated power  |
| EUT      | Equipment Under Test  |
| FHSS     | Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum   |
| IC RSS   | Industry Canada Radio Standard Specification  |
| IF       | Intermediate Frequency  |
| ITU-R    | International Telecommunications Union - Radio Communication                        |
| ITU-T    | International Telecommunications Union - Telecommunications Standardization Sectors |
| LBT      | Listen Before Talk  |
| NRI      | National Radio Interfaces   |
| OATS     | Open Area Test Site   |
| R&TTE    | Radio and Telecommunications Terminal Equipment                                     |
| RF       | Radio Frequency   |
| SINAD    | Received signal quality based on SND/ND (see below)                                 |
| SND/ND   | Signal + Noise + Distortion divided by Noise + Distortion                           |
| SR       | Switching Range   |
| SRD      | Short Range Device  |