



SLOVENSKI STANDARD

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Elektromagnetna združljivost in zadeve v zvezi z radijskim spektrom (ERM) - Obalni nadzor, sistemi za nadzor plovbe in pristaniški radarji (CS/VTS/HR) - Harmonizirani EN, ki zajema bistvene zahteve člena 3.2 direktive R&TTE

Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM) - Coastal Surveillance, Vessel Traffic Systems and Harbour Radars (CS/VTS/HR) - Harmonized EN covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive

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Foreword

This Harmonized European Standard (EN) has been produced by ETSI Technical Committee Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM).

The present document has been produced by ETSI in response to mandate M/284 issued from the European Commission under Directive 98/34/EC [i.6] as amended by Directive 98/48/EC [i.8].

The title and reference to the present document are intended to be included in the publication in the Official Journal of the European Union of titles and references of Harmonized Standard under the Directive 1999/5/EC [i.1].

See article 5.1 of Directive 1999/5/EC [i.1] for information on presumption of conformity and Harmonised Standards or parts thereof the references of which have been published in the Official Journal of the European Union.

The requirements relevant to Directive 1999/5/EC [i.1] are summarized in annex A.

SIST EN 303 135 V1.1.1:2014 National transposition dates	
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Modal verbs terminology

In the present document "**shall**", "**shall not**", "**should**", "**should not**", "**may**", "**may not**", "**need**", "**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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Introduction

The present document intends to present a harmonized way of proving compliance to the essential requirements of the R&TTE directive for important types of radar like Coastal Surveillance (CS), Vessel Traffic Services (VTS) and possibly harbour radars.

The emission limits implemented arise from ECC/Recommendation (02)05 (2012) [i.3] and ERC/Recommendation 74-01 (2011) [i.4].

The test methods used arise from Recommendation ITU-R M.1177-4 (2011) [2] and Recommendation ITU-R SM.1541-5 [1].

NOTE: The present document is closely related to EN 303 213-6-1 [i.11] which covers essential requirements for radars used in airport SMGCS systems, but which use largely the same type of radar technology.

The present document is part of a set of standards developed by ETSI and is designed to fit in a modular structure to cover all radio and telecommunications terminal equipment within the scope of the R&TTE Directive [i.1]. The modular structure is shown in EG 201 399 [i.7].

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1 Scope

The present document applies to X-band radar sensors intended for use in Vessel Traffic Services (VTS), Coastal Surveillance (CS) or Harbour Radar Systems with the following characteristics:

- Utilizing modulated or unmodulated pulses.
- Transmitter Peak Envelope Power up to 100 kW.
- The transceiver-antenna connection is using a hollow metallic rectangular waveguide.
- The antenna is rotating, waveguide- based and passive.
- At the transceiver output an RF-circulator is used.

NOTE 1: Since transceiver and antenna are hollow metallic rectangular waveguide based, the frequency range for measurements that needs to be addressed covers 6,56 GHz to 26 GHz. The lower limit of this frequency range is obtained as cut-off frequency of the combination of WR112/R84 taper section and a WR90/R100 Waveguide as defined by IEC 60153-2 [i.2]. The upper limit corresponds to the upper limit stated in ERC/Recommendation 74-01 [i.4]. Other types of waveguide may be used by the same principles to obtain complete measurement coverage of the frequency range of the output flange of the equipment under test.

NOTE 2: Since at the transceiver output an RF circulator is used, it is assumed that the transceiver characteristics remain independent from the antenna.

NOTE 3: According to Article 5 of the ITU Radio Regulations [i.5] there are a number of bands between 8,5 GHz and 10 GHz that are allocated to Radiolocation service. There are national deviations to the detailed band usages, but the basic spectrum usage regulation is the same.

Table 1: Radiolocation service frequency bands [GHz]

8 500 - 8 550
8 550 - 8 650
8 650 - 8 750
8 750 - 8 850
8 850 - 9 000
9 000 - 9 200
9 200 - 9 300
9 300 - 9 500
9 500 - 9 800
9 800 - 9 900
9 900 - 10 000

The present document is intended to cover the provisions of Directive 1999/5/EC [i.1] (R&TTE Directive), article 3.2, which states that "... *radio equipment shall be so constructed that it effectively uses the spectrum allocated to terrestrial/space radio communications and orbital resources so as to avoid harmful interference*".

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 R&TTE Directive [i.1] may apply to equipment within the scope of the present document.

NOTE 4: A list of such ENs is included on the web site <http://www.newapproach.org>.

2 References

References are either specific (identified by date of publication and/or edition number or version number) or non-specific. For specific references, only the cited version applies. For non-specific references, the latest version of the reference document (including any amendments) applies.

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 necessary for the application of the present document.

- [1] Recommendation ITU-R SM.1541-5 (08-2013): "Unwanted emissions in the out-of-band domain".
- [2] Recommendation ITU-R M.1177-4 (04-2011): "Techniques for measurement of unwanted emissions of radar systems".

2.2 Informative references

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] 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).
- [i.2] IEC 60153-2 (Edition 2.0, 1974): "Hollow metallic waveguides. Part 2: Relevant specifications for ordinary rectangular waveguides".
- [i.3] ECC/Recommendation (02)05 (2012): "Unwanted emissions".
- [i.4] ERC/Recommendation 74-01 (2011): "Unwanted emissions in the spurious domain".
- [i.5] ITU Radio Regulations 2012.
- [i.6] Directive 98/34/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations and of rules on information society services.
- [i.7] ETSI EG 201 399: "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); A guide to the production of Harmonized Standards for application under the R&TTE Directive".
- [i.8] Directive 98/48/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 July 1998 amending Directive 98/34/EC laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations.
- [i.9] ETSI TR 100 028 (all parts) (V1.4.1) (12-2001): "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".
- [i.11] ETSI EN 303 213-6-1: "Advanced Surface Movement Guidance and Control System (A-SMGCS); Part 6: Harmonized EN covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive for deployed surface movement radar sensors; Sub-part 1: X-band sensors using pulsed signals and transmitting power up to 100 kW".

3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

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

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

NOTE: This definition is taken from ITU Radio Regulation No. 1.152 [i.5] and it applies to a given class of emission.

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 a specified percentage $\beta/2$ of the total mean power of a given emission

NOTE 1: Unless otherwise specified in a Recommendation ITU-R for the appropriate class of emission, the value of $\beta/2$ should be taken as 0,5 %.

NOTE 2: This definition is taken from ITU Radio Regulation No. 1.153 [i.5].

peak envelope power: average power supplied to the antenna transmission line by a transmitter during one radio frequency cycle at the crest of the modulation envelope taken under normal operating conditions

NOTE: This definition is taken from ITU Radio Regulation No. 1.157 [i.5].

pulse duration: time between the 50 % amplitude (voltage) points

pulse rise time: time taken for the leading edge of the pulse to increase from 10 % to 90 % of the maximum amplitude (voltage)

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3.2 Symbols

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

B_{-40}	-40 dB bandwidth
B_C	Chirp bandwidth
B_N	Necessary bandwidth
B_{res}	3 dB resolution bandwidth of transceiver
dB_{pp}	dB with respect to peak power
$D_{no spur}$	Detectability Factor (function of PD & Pfa)
k	Boltzmann's constant
NF_{sys}	Noise Figure of the system
PD	Probability of detection
Pfa	Probability of false detection
P_t	Pulse power of transmission
t	Time
t_p	Pulse duration
t_r	Pulse rise time
T_0	Temperature in Kelvin
T_C	Chirp length in seconds
λ	Wavelength