

**SLOVENSKI STANDARD  
SIST EN 300 422-1 V1.5.1:2015  
01-oktober-2015**

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**Elektromagnetna združljivost in zadeve v zvezi z radijskim spektrom (ERM) -  
Brezžični mikrofoni v frekvenčnem območju od 25 MHz do 3 GHz - 1. del: Tehnične  
karakteristike in merilne metode**

Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM);Wireless microphones  
in the 25 MHz to 3 GHz frequency range;  
Part 1: Technical characteristics and methods of measurement

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33.100.01	Elektromagnetna združljivost na splošno	Electromagnetic compatibility in general
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# ETSI EN 300 422-1 V1.5.1 (2015-06)



**Electromagnetic compatibility  
and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM);  
Wireless microphones**  
**in the 25 MHz to 3 GHz frequency range;**  
**Part 1: Technical characteristics and  
methods of measurement**

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Reference

REN/ERM-TG17WG3-14

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Keywords

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## Contents

Intellectual Property Rights .....	7
Foreword.....	7
Modal verbs terminology.....	7
Introduction .....	8
1    Scope .....	9
2    References .....	10
2.1    Normative references .....	10
2.2    Informative references.....	10
3    Definitions, symbols and abbreviations .....	11
3.1    Definitions.....	11
3.2    Symbols.....	13
3.3    Abbreviations .....	13
4    Functional characteristics for Radio microphones .....	14
4.1    Radio microphone descriptions .....	14
4.2    In ear monitoring .....	14
4.3    Tour Guide systems.....	14
5    General .....	14
5.1    Presentation of equipment for testing purposes.....	14
5.1.1    Choice of model for testing.....	15
5.1.2    Definitions of alignment and switching ranges.....	15
5.1.3    Choice of frequencies .....	15
5.1.4    Testing of single channel equipment .....	15
5.1.5    Testing of two channel equipment .....	15
5.1.6    Testing of multi-channel equipment (more than two channels).....	16
5.1.7    Testing of equipment without a permanent external RF port.....	16
5.1.7.1    Equipment with a permanent internal RF port.....	16
5.1.7.2    Equipment with a temporary RF port.....	16
5.2    Mechanical and electrical design.....	16
5.2.1    General.....	16
5.2.2    Controls .....	16
5.2.3    Performance testing with Integral antenna.....	16
5.2.4    Marking (equipment identification).....	16
5.3    Interpretation of the measurement results .....	16
6    Test conditions, power sources and ambient conditions .....	17
6.1    Normal and extreme test-conditions.....	17
6.2    Test power source.....	17
6.3    Normal test conditions.....	17
6.3.1    Normal temperature and humidity .....	17
6.3.2    Normal test power source voltage.....	17
6.3.2.1    Mains voltage .....	17
6.3.2.2    Other power sources.....	18
6.4    Extreme test conditions .....	18
6.4.1    Extreme temperatures .....	18
6.4.1.1    Procedures for tests at extreme temperatures .....	18
6.4.2    Extreme test power source voltages.....	18
6.4.2.1    Mains voltage .....	18
6.4.2.2    Other power sources.....	18
7    General conditions.....	18
7.1    Normal test modulation .....	18
7.1.1    Analogue systems .....	18
7.1.2    Digital systems.....	19
7.2    Artificial antenna.....	20

7.3	Test fixture .....	20
7.4	Test site and general arrangements for radiated measurements.....	20
7.5	Modes of operation of the transmitter .....	20
7.6	Arrangement for test signals at the input of the transmitter .....	20
8	Methods of measurement and limits for transmitter parameters .....	21
8.1	Frequency stability .....	21
8.1.1	Method of measurement (analogue) .....	21
8.1.2	Method of measurement (digital).....	21
8.1.3	Limit .....	21
8.2	Rated output power .....	21
8.2.1	Method of measurement for equipment without integral antenna .....	21
8.2.2	Method of measurement for equipment with integral antenna.....	21
8.2.2.1	Method of measurement under normal test conditions .....	21
8.2.3	Limit .....	22
8.3	Necessary bandwidth.....	22
8.3.1	Necessary Bandwidth (BN) for Analogue Systems .....	22
8.3.1.1	Method of Measurement .....	22
8.3.1.2	Limits .....	23
8.3.2	Necessary Bandwidth (BN) for Digital Systems .....	23
8.3.2.1	Method of Measurement .....	23
8.3.2.2	Limits .....	25
8.4	Spurious emissions .....	26
8.4.1	Definition.....	26
8.4.2	Method of measurement .....	26
8.4.3	Limits.....	26
8.4.4	Measuring receiver.....	26
9	Receiver.....	27
9.1	Spurious emissions .....	27
9.1.1	Definitions .....	27
9.1.2	Method of measuring the power level in a specified load.....	27
9.1.3	Method of measuring the effective radiated power of the enclosure .....	27
9.1.4	Method of measuring the effective radiated power.....	28
9.1.5	Limits .....	28
10	Functional characteristics for Assistive listening devices .....	28
10.1	Assistive Listening Devices (Aids for the handicapped).....	28
11	General .....	29
11.1	Presentation of equipment for testing purposes.....	29
11.1.1	Choice of model for testing .....	30
11.1.2	Definitions of alignment and switching ranges.....	30
11.1.3	Choice of frequencies .....	30
11.1.4	Testing of single channel equipment .....	30
11.1.5	Testing of two channel equipment.....	30
11.1.6	Testing of multi-channel equipment (more than two channels).....	30
11.1.7	Testing of equipment without a permanent external RF port.....	30
11.1.7.1	Equipment with a permanent internal RF port .....	30
11.1.7.2	Equipment with a temporary RF port.....	31
11.2	Mechanical and electrical design.....	31
11.2.1	General.....	31
11.2.2	Controls .....	31
11.2.3	Performance testing with Integral antenna.....	31
11.2.4	Marking (equipment identification) .....	31
11.3	Interpretation of the measurement results .....	31
12	Test conditions, power sources and ambient conditions .....	31
12.1	Normal and extreme test-conditions.....	31
12.2	Test power source.....	32
12.3	Normal test conditions.....	32
12.3.1	Normal temperature and humidity .....	32
12.3.2	Normal test power source voltage.....	32
12.3.2.1	Mains voltage .....	32

12.3.2.2	Other power sources.....	32
12.4	Extreme test conditions .....	32
12.4.1	Extreme temperatures .....	32
12.4.1.1	Procedures for tests at extreme temperatures .....	33
12.4.2	Extreme test power source voltages.....	33
12.4.2.1	Mains voltage .....	33
12.4.2.2	Other power sources.....	33
13	General conditions.....	33
13.1	Normal test modulation .....	33
13.1.1	Analogue systems .....	33
13.1.2	Digital systems.....	33
13.2	Artificial antenna.....	34
13.3	Test fixture .....	34
13.4	Test site and general arrangements for radiated measurements.....	34
13.5	Modes of operation of the transmitter .....	34
13.6	Arrangement for test signals at the input of the transmitter .....	35
14	Methods of measurement and limits for transmitter parameters .....	35
14.1	Frequency stability .....	35
14.1.1	Method of measurement (analogue) .....	35
14.1.2	Method of measurement (digital).....	35
14.1.3	Limit .....	35
14.2	Rated output power .....	35
14.2.1	Method of measurement for equipment without integral antenna .....	35
14.2.2	Method of measurement for equipment with integral antenna.....	35
14.2.2.1	Method of measurement under normal test conditions .....	35
14.2.3	Limit .....	36
14.3	Necessary bandwidth.....	36
14.3.1	Necessary Bandwidth (BN) for Analogue Systems.....	36
14.3.1.1	Method of Measurement .....	36
14.3.1.2	Limits .....	37
14.3.2	Necessary Bandwidth (BN) for Digital Systems.....	38
14.3.2.1	Method of Measurement .....	38
14.3.2.2	Limits .....	39
14.4	Spurious emissions .....	39
14.4.1	Definition.....	39
14.4.2	Method of measurement .....	39
14.4.3	Limits.....	39
14.4.4	Measuring receiver .....	39
15	Receiver.....	40
15.1	Spurious emissions .....	40
15.1.1	Definitions .....	40
15.1.2	Method of measuring the power level in a specified load.....	40
15.1.3	Method of measuring the effective radiated power of the enclosure .....	40
15.1.4	Method of measuring the effective radiated power.....	41
15.1.5	Limits.....	41
16	Measurement uncertainty .....	41
<b>Annex A (normative):</b>	<b>Radiated measurement.....</b>	<b>42</b>
A.1	Test sites and general arrangements for measurements involving the use of radiated fields .....	42
A.1.1	Anechoic Chamber.....	42
A.1.2	Anechoic Chamber with a conductive ground plane .....	43
A.1.3	Open Area Test Site (OATS) .....	44
A.1.4	Test antenna.....	45
A.1.5	Substitution antenna .....	45
A.1.6	Measuring antenna .....	46
A.1.7	Stripline arrangement .....	46
A.1.7.1	General.....	46
A.1.7.2	Description.....	46
A.1.7.3	Calibration .....	46

A.1.7.4	Mode of use .....	46
A.2	Guidance on the use of radiation test sites .....	46
A.2.1	Verification of the test site .....	46
A.2.2	Preparation of the EUT.....	46
A.2.3	Power supplies to the EUT.....	47
A.2.4	Volume control setting for analogue speech tests .....	47
A.2.5	Range length.....	47
A.2.6	Site preparation .....	48
A.3	Coupling of signals.....	48
A.3.1	General .....	48
A.3.2	Data Signals.....	48
A.3.3	Speech and analogue signals .....	48
A.3.3.1	Acoustic coupler description.....	48
A.3.3.2	Calibration .....	49
A.4	Standard test position .....	49
A.5	Test fixture .....	50
A.5.1	Description .....	50
A.5.2	Calibration.....	50
A.5.3	Mode of use.....	51
<b>Annex B (normative):</b>	<b>Measurement of Necessary Bandwidth (BN) for analogue systems .....</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>Annex C (informative):</b>	<b>Bibliography .....</b>	<b>53</b>
History .....	iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)	54

[SIST EN 300 422-1 V1.5.1:2015](#)

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## Foreword

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

The present document has been updated in line with the advances in radio microphone technology in the digital field and the increased use of wireless applications for Assistive listening Devices, also with changes generated within CEPT and the EC in the former ERMES band for aids for the handicapped.

The present document is part 1 of a multi-part deliverable covering the Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Wireless microphones in the 25 MHz to 3 GHz frequency range, as identified below:

**Part 1: "Technical characteristics and methods of measurement";**

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

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### National transposition dates

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Date of adoption of this EN: <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/8fb127bd-be1c-1975-1-2015> 19 May 2015

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Date of latest publication of new National Standard or endorsement of this EN (dop/e): 29 February 2016

Date of withdrawal of any conflicting National Standard (dow): 29 February 2016

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## Introduction

ETSI EN 300 422 was originated in 1991 when Assistive Listening Devices (ALD) where a very small part of the Radio Microphone Industry, in recent years major advances in both the volume and functionality of ALDs has caused a rethink in how to best present the testing regime in a clear and concise manor. After a number of discussions the present document covers Radio Microphone and ALDs.

The present document is a testing standard based on spectrum utilization parameters and does not include performance characteristics that may be required by the user nor requirements for interfacing equipment.

Systems including assistive listening devices (Aids for the handicapped) with digital modulations and operating in the range 863 MHz to 865 MHz may be tested to either the present document (< 600 kHz maximum occupied bandwidth) or to ETSI EN 301 357-1 [i.1] (< 300 kHz maximum occupied bandwidth) with due consideration of power and operating frequency.

Ear worn hearing assistance devices may in some cases require stereo transmission to present both left and right audio information to the wearer. For that reason, devices that transmit information to the hearing impaired may require two channel operation. It is expected that two or more channels will be tested separately when determining bandwidth and associated measurements. Channels maybe two separate frequencies or wider bandwidth.

Since the initial adoption of ETSI I-ETS 300 422 [i.2] there has been the introduction of further types of equipment into the market - cordless headphones/loudspeakers, Low power Band II and consumer in-ear monitoring. These are low power wideband systems that have some characteristics in common with radio microphones but are not compatible with multichannel radio microphones. This equipment is covered by ETSI EN 301 357-1 [i.1] and Annex 13 of CEPT/ERC/REC 70-03 [i.8].

Additional standards or specifications may be required for equipment intended to interface to the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN). This facility may be subjected to regulatory conditions.

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# 1 Scope

The present document covers the minimum characteristics considered necessary in order to make the best use of the available frequency spectrum for wireless microphones and Aids for the hearing impaired.

The present document specifies the minimum performance requirements and the methods of measurement of Assistive Listening Devices, radio microphones and in-ear monitoring systems. It does not necessarily include all the characteristics that may be required by a user, nor does it necessarily represent the optimum performance achievable.

The present document applies to equipment operating on radio frequencies between 25 MHz and 3 GHz (as shown in table 1) using analogue, digital and hybrid (using both analogue and digital) modulation.

The maximum power recommended for equipment covered by the present document is 250 mW for radio microphones and 10 mW for ALDs.

An exception to this are the Public Hearing Aids defined in the CEPT Report 004 [i.9] and subsequent ECC [i.11] and EC Decisions [i.10] on the ex ERMES band (169,4 MHz to 169,8125 MHz) where 500 mW is defined.

The present document also covers radio microphones used in the 863 MHz to 865 MHz band, with a maximum power of 10 mW.

Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) requirements are covered by ETSI EN 301 489-9 [i.4].

National regulations on:

1) maximum power output;

2) licensing status;

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will apply or those detailed in the latest version of:

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- EC Decision 2005/928/EC [i.11];
- ECC/DEC/(05)02 [i.12]; [SIST EN 300 422-1 V1.5.1:2015  
https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/8fb127bd-be1c-4f67-8df7-1709c20fe948/sist-en-300-422-1-v1-5-1-2015](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/8fb127bd-be1c-4f67-8df7-1709c20fe948/sist-en-300-422-1-v1-5-1-2015)
- the EC SRD Decision [i.10]; or [1709c20fe948/sist-en-300-422-1-v1-5-1-2015](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/8fb127bd-be1c-4f67-8df7-1709c20fe948/sist-en-300-422-1-v1-5-1-2015)
- CEPT/ERC/REC 70-03 [i.8], annex 10 (see <http://www.erodocdb.dk/>).

Unless otherwise stated in the EC SRD Decision, ECC Decision or National Interfaces, Radio Microphones can be subject to individual licence.

The types of equipment covered by the present document are as follows:

- in ear monitoring systems;
- consumer radio microphones;
- tour guide systems; and
- Assistive Listening Devices (Aids for the handicapped) comprising personal and public hearing aid systems.

**Table 1: Radiocommunications service frequency bands**

	Radiocommunications service frequency bands
Transmit	25 MHz to 3 000 MHz
Receive	25 MHz to 3 000 MHz

## 2 References

### 2.1 Normative 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.

The following referenced documents are necessary for the application of the present document.

- [1] Recommendation ITU-R BS.559-2: "Objective measurement of radio-frequency protection ratios in LF, MF and HF broadcasting".
- [2] IEC 60244-13: "Methods of measurement for radio transmitters; Part 13: Performance characteristics for FM sound broadcasting".
- [3] ETSI TR 100 028 (all parts): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Uncertainties in the measurement of mobile radio equipment characteristics".

### 2.2 Informative references

#### iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

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.

**NOTE:** While any hyperlinks included in this clause were valid at the time of publication, ETSI cannot guarantee their long term validity. <http://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/8fb127bd-be1c-4f67-8df7-d709c20fe948/sist-en-300-422-1-v1-5-1-2015>

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] ETSI EN 301 357-1: "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Cordless audio devices in the range 25 MHz to 2 000 MHz; Part 1: Technical characteristics and test methods".
- [i.2] ETSI I-ETS 300 422: "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Technical characteristics and test methods for wireless microphones in the 25 MHz to 3 GHz frequency range".
- [i.3] Void.
- [i.4] ETSI EN 301 489-9: "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) standard for radio equipment and services; Part 9: Specific conditions for wireless microphones, similar Radio Frequency (RF) audio link equipment, cordless audio and in-ear monitoring devices".
- [i.5] 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.6] ETSI TR 102 273: "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Improvement on Radiated Methods of Measurement (using test site) and evaluation of the corresponding measurement uncertainties".
- [i.7] ANSI C63.5: "American National Standard for Calibration of Antennas Used for Radiated Emission Measurements in Electro Magnetic Interference".
- [i.8] CEPT/ERC/REC 70-03: "Relating to the use of Short Range Devices (SRD)".

- [i.9] CEPT Report 004: "Report from CEPT to the European Commission in response to the Mandate to: REVIEW THE FREQUENCY BAND 169.4 - 169.8 MHz".
- [i.10] Commission Decision 2006/771/EC of 9 November 2006 on harmonisation of the radio spectrum for use by short-range devices.
- [i.11] EC Decision 2005/928/EC: "Commission Decision of 20 December 2005 on the harmonisation of the 169.4-169.8125 MHz frequency band in the Community", OJ L 344, 27.12.2005, p. 47-51.
- [i.12] ECC/DEC/(05)02: "ECC Decision of 18 March 2005 on the use of the Frequency Band 169.4-169.8125 MHz".
- [i.13] Void.
- [i.14] CENELEC EN 62209-1: "Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices - Human models, instrumentation, and procedures - Part 1: Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate (SAR) for hand-held devices used in close proximity to the ear (frequency range of 300 MHz to 3 GHz)".
- [i.15] CENELEC EN 62209-2: "Human exposure to radio frequency fields from hand-held and body-mounted wireless communication devices - Human models, instrumentation, and procedures - Part 2: Procedure to determine the specific absorption rate (SAR) for wireless communication devices used in close proximity to the human body (frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz)".

### 3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations

#### 3.1 Definitions *Teh STANDARD PREVIEW*

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

**aids for hearing impaired:** all types of hearing aids and their accessories as well as all types of assistive listening systems for hearing impaired people [SIST EN 300 422-1 V1.5.1:2015](#)

**alignment range:** See clause 5.1.2. <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/8fb127bd-be1c-4f67-8df7-d709c20fe948/sist-en-300-422-1-v1-5-1-2015>

**antenna port:** port, where a radio frequency antenna is connected to equipment

**Assistive Listening System (ALS) for hearing impaired:** systems utilizing electromagnetic, radio or light waves, or a combination of these, to transmit the acoustic signal from the source (e.g. a loudspeaker or a person talking) directly to the hearing impaired person

NOTE: Both aids for the hearing impaired and Assistive Listening devices would normally be prescribed by a hearing professional.

**audio limiting threshold:** audio input or output level at which the transmitter audio limiter action may be said to commence

NOTE: It is specified with any accessible variable gain controls set according to the manufacturer's instructions, with a sinusoidal input signal of 500 Hz.

**base station equipment:** radio and/or ancillary equipment intended for operation at a fixed location and powered directly or indirectly

EXAMPLE: Via an ac/dc converter or power supply by the ac mains network, or an extended local dc mains network.

**class of emission:** set of characteristics of an emission, designated by standard symbols, e.g. type of modulation of the main carrier, modulating signal, type of information to be transmitted, and also, if appropriate, any additional signal characteristics

**conducted measurements:** measurements that are made using a direct connection to the EUT

**confidence level:** probability of the accumulated error of a measurement being within the stated range of uncertainty of measurement

**enclosure port:** physical boundary of the apparatus through which electromagnetic fields may radiate or impinge

NOTE: In the case of integral antenna equipment, this port is inseparable from the antenna port.

**frequency stability:** spontaneous and/or environmentally caused frequency change within a given time interval

**integral antenna:** antenna, with or without a connector, designed as, and declared as by the manufacturer, an indispensable part of the equipment

**integral microphone:** microphone, designed as, and declared as by the manufacturer, an indispensable fixed part of the equipment

**mean power (of a radio transmitter):** average power supplied to the antenna transmission line by a transmitter during an interval of time sufficiently long compared with the lowest frequency encountered in the modulation taken under normal operating conditions

**mobile equipment:** receiver, transmitter or transmitter/receiver (transceiver) intended for installation and use in a vehicle, and powered by the main battery of the vehicle

#### modulation schemes:

- analogue modulation: any modulation scheme without discrete constellation points (e.g. FM);
- digital modulation: any modulation scheme with discrete constellation points (e.g. FSK, PSK);
- hybrid systems: will be classified as analogue or digital device depending on the RF- modulation scheme e.g. analogue modulation with digital pre-processing.

**necessary bandwidth:** for a given class of emission, the 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

**out-of-band emission:** emission on a frequency or frequencies immediately outside the necessary bandwidth which results from the modulation process, but excluding spurious emissions

**port:** any connection point on or within the Equipment Under Test (EUT) intended for the connection of cables to or from that equipment  
<https://standards.iteh.a/catalog/standards/sist/81b127bd-be1c-4f67-8df7-d709c20fe948/sist-en-300-422-1-v1-5-1-2015>

**portable equipment:** radio and/or ancillary equipment intended for portable (e.g. handheld) operation, powered by its own integral battery

**personal hearing aid system:** radio communication system comprising of a transmitter, which can be handheld, on a table or around the neck of a hearing impaired person and one or more receivers, where each receiver can have wired or inductive connection to a hearing aid

**public hearing aid system:** broadcast radio communication system comprising one transmitter (up to 500 mW in the band 169,4 MHz to 169,8125 MHz), which is installed at a fixed location in a large auditorium, e.g. in a church or theatre and one or more receivers, where each receiver can have wired or inductive connection to a hearing aid

NOTE: May be subject to an individual licence.

**radiated measurements:** measurements that involve the absolute measurement of a radiated electromagnetic field

**Radio Frequency (RF) port:** any connection point on or within the EUT intended for the connection of RF cables

NOTE: RF ports are treated as  $50 \Omega$  connection points unless otherwise specified by the manufacturer.

**radio receiver:** item of electronic equipment designed to receive electromagnetic radio frequency emissions

**rated output power:** mean power which the transmitter delivers at its antenna port under the manufacturer's specified conditions of operation

NOTE: For the purposes of the present document this is quoted as erp below 1 GHz and eirp above 1 GHz.

**spurious emissions:** emission 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

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

**switching range:** See clause 5.1.2.

## 3.2 Symbols

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

$\lambda$	wavelength in metres
$\Omega$	ohm
$\mu\text{F}$	microFarad
$\mu\text{W}$	microWatt
$\text{dBc}$	dB relative to the carrier level
$\text{GHz}$	GigaHertz
$\text{kHz}$	kiloHertz
$\text{MHz}$	MegaHertz
$\text{mW}$	milliWatt

## 3.3 Abbreviations

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

ac	alternating current
AF	Audio Frequency
ALD	Assistive Listening Device
ALS	Assistive Listening System
B	declared channel Bandwidth
BN	Necessary Bandwidth
dc	direct current
eirp	equivalent isotropically radiated power
EMC	Electromagnetic Compatibility
emf	electromagnetic field
erp	effective radiated power
EUT	Equipment Under Test
fc	centre frequency
LF	Low Frequency
lim	limiting
OATS	Open Area Test Site
PSTN	Public Switched Telephone Network
PWMS	Professional Wireless Microphone Systems
R	distance
RBW	Resolution BandWidth
RF	Radio Frequency
SINAD	Ratio of (Signal + Noise + Distortion) to (Noise + Distortion)
TR	Transient phenomena applied to Receivers
Tx	Transmitter
VBW	Video BandWidth
VSWR	Voltage Standing Wave Ratio