



**Fixed Radio Systems;
Characteristics and requirements for
point-to-point equipment and antennas;
Part 2: Digital systems operating in frequency bands
from 1,3 GHz to 86 GHz;
Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements
of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU**

ReferenceREN/ATTM-0431

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Contents

Intellectual Property Rights	9
Foreword.....	9
Modal verbs terminology.....	9
Introduction	9
1 Scope	10
1.1 Generality	10
1.1.1 Applicability	10
1.1.2 Operating frequency bands	10
1.2 Spectral efficiency classes	10
1.3 System alternatives	11
1.4 Channel arrangements and utilization	12
1.5 Payload flexibility	12
1.6 Specific Requirements for frequency bands	12
2 References	13
2.1 Normative references	13
2.2 Informative references	14
3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations	17
3.1 Definitions	17
3.2 Symbols	17
3.3 Abbreviations	17
4 Technical requirements specifications	18
4.1 General requirements	18
4.1.1 Requirements framework	18
4.1.2 Minimum RIC density	19
4.1.3 Payload flexibility	20
4.1.4 System identification and traffic loading	20
4.1.5 Environmental profile	21
4.2 Transmitter requirements	22
4.2.0 General: system loading	22
4.2.1 Transmitter power and power tolerance	22
4.2.1.1 Maximum power and EIRP	22
4.2.1.2 Combined TX power output and EIRP limits	22
4.2.1.3 Output power tolerance	23
4.2.2 Transmitter power and frequency control	23
4.2.2.1 Power Control (ATPC and RTPC)	23
4.2.2.1.0 General background	23
4.2.2.1.1 Automatic Transmit Power Control (ATPC)	23
4.2.2.1.2 Remote Transmit Power Control (RTPC)	24
4.2.2.2 Remote Frequency Control (RFC)	24
4.2.3 Radio Frequency (RF) spectrum mask	24
4.2.3.1 Limits background	24
4.2.3.2 Limits	27
4.2.4 Discrete CW components exceeding the spectrum mask limit	40
4.2.4.1 Discrete CW components at the symbol rate	40
4.2.4.2 Other discrete CW components exceeding the spectrum mask limit	40
4.2.5 Unwanted emissions in the <i>spurious domain</i> - external	41
4.2.6 Dynamic Change of Modulation Order	42
4.2.7 Radio frequency tolerance	42
4.2.8 Emission limitations outside the allocated band	43
4.3 Receiver requirements	43
4.3.0 General: System loading	43
4.3.1 Unwanted emissions in the <i>spurious domain</i> - external	43
4.3.2 BER as a function of receiver input signal level RSL	43
4.3.3 Receiver selectivity	44

4.3.3.1	Introduction.....	44
4.3.3.2	Co-channel "external", first and second adjacent channel interference sensitivity	45
4.3.3.2.1	Requirements basics	45
4.3.3.2.2	Limits for co-channel and first adjacent channel	45
4.3.3.2.3	Limits for second adjacent channel interference	46
4.3.3.3	CW spurious interference (blocking & spurious response rejection)	46
4.4	Antenna Characteristics.....	47
4.4.1	Integral antennas or dedicated antennas.....	47
4.4.1.1	Introduction.....	47
4.4.1.2	Radiation Pattern Envelope (Off-axis EIRP density).....	47
4.4.1.3	Antenna gain	47
4.4.1.4	Antenna Cross-Polar Discrimination (XPD).....	48
4.4.2	Guidelines for <i>stand-alone</i> antennas.....	48
5	Testing for compliance with technical requirements.....	48
5.1	Environmental and other conditions for testing.....	48
5.1.1	Environmental conditions	48
5.1.2	Test interpretation and measurement uncertainty	49
5.1.3	Other basic conditions	49
5.2	Test methods for the transmitter.....	50
5.2.0	General test summary	50
5.2.1	Transmitter power and power tolerance.....	51
5.2.1.1	Transmitter power and EIRP	51
5.2.1.2	Combined TX power output and EIRP limits	51
5.2.1.3	Output power tolerance	52
5.2.2	Transmitter power and frequency control.....	52
5.2.2.1	Transmitter Power Control (ATPC and RTPC).....	52
5.2.2.1.1	ATPC.....	52
5.2.2.1.2	RTPC.....	52
5.2.2.2	Remote Frequency Control (RFC).....	52
5.2.3	RF spectrum mask	52
5.2.4	Discrete CW components exceeding the spectrum mask limit	53
5.2.5	Unwanted emissions in the spurious domain - external.....	53
5.2.6	Dynamic Change of Modulation Order	53
5.2.7	Radio frequency tolerance	54
5.3	Test methods for the receiver	54
5.3.0	General test summary	54
5.3.1	Unwanted emissions in the spurious domain - external.....	55
5.3.2	BER as a function of receiver input signal level (RSL).....	55
5.3.3	Receiver selectivity.....	56
5.3.3.1	Void.....	56
5.3.3.2	Co-channel "external", first and second adjacent channel interference sensitivity	56
5.3.3.2.1	Co-channel and first adjacent channel.....	56
5.3.3.2.2	Second adjacent channel.....	56
5.3.3.3	CW spurious interference.....	56
5.4	Additional antenna test methods for systems with integral or dedicated antenna	56
5.4.0	General test summary	56
5.4.1	Radiation Pattern Envelope (Off-axis EIRP density).....	57
5.4.2	Antenna gain.....	57
5.4.3	Antenna Cross-Polar Discrimination (XPD).....	57

Annex A (normative):	Relationship between the present document and the essential requirements of Directive 2014/53/EU	58
-----------------------------	---	-----------

Annex B (normative):	Frequency bands from 1,4 GHz to 2,6 GHz	60
-----------------------------	--	-----------

B.1	Introduction	60
B.2	General characteristics	60
B.2.1	Frequency characteristics and channel arrangements	60
B.2.2	Transmission capacities.....	60
B.3	Transmitter	61

B.3.1	General requirements	61
B.3.2	RF spectrum masks options	61
B.4	Receiver	62
B.4.1	General requirements	62
B.4.2	BER as a function of receiver input signal level (RSL)	62
B.4.3	Co-channel "external" and adjacent channels interference sensitivity	63

Annex C (normative): Frequency bands from 3 GHz to 11 GHz (channel separation up to 30 MHz and 56/60 MHz)65

C.1	Introduction	65
C.2	General characteristics	65
C.2.1	Frequency characteristics and channel arrangements	65
C.2.2	Transmission capacities	66
C.3	Transmitter	67
C.3.1	General requirements	67
C.3.2	RF spectrum masks	67
C.4	Receiver	67
C.4.1	General requirements	67
C.4.2	BER as a function of Receiver input Signal Level (RSL)	67
C.4.3	Co-channel "external" and adjacent channel interference sensitivity	69

Annex D (normative): Frequency bands from 3 GHz to 11 GHz (channel separation 40 MHz)70

D.1	Introduction	70
D.2	General characteristics	70
D.2.1	Frequency characteristics and channel arrangements	70
D.2.2	Transmission capacities	70
D.3	Transmitter	71
D.3.1	General requirements	71
D.3.2	RF spectrum masks	71
D.4	Receiver	72
D.4.1	General requirements	72
D.4.2	BER as a function of Receiver input Signal Level (RSL)	72
D.4.3	Co-channel "external" and adjacent channel interference sensitivity	73

Annex E (normative): Frequency bands 13 GHz, 15 GHz and 18 GHz.....74

E.1	Introduction	74
E.2	General characteristics	74
E.2.1	Frequency characteristics and channel arrangements	74
E.2.2	Transmission capacities	75
E.3	Transmitter	75
E.3.1	General requirements	75
E.3.2	RF spectrum masks	75
E.4	Receiver	76
E.4.1	General requirements	76
E.4.2	BER as a function of Receiver input Signal Level (RSL)	76
E.4.3	Co-channel "external" and adjacent channel interference sensitivity	78

Annex F (normative): Frequency bands from 23 GHz to 42 GHz80

F.1	Introduction	80
F.2	General characteristics	80
F.2.1	Frequency characteristics and channel arrangements	80
F.2.2	Transmission capacities	81

F.3	Transmitter	81
F.3.1	General requirements	81
F.3.2	RF spectrum masks	81
F.4	Receiver	82
F.4.1	General requirements	82
F.4.2	BER as a function of Receiver input Signal Level (RSL)	82
F.4.3	Co-channel "external" and adjacent channel interference sensitivity	85
Annex G (normative): Frequency bands from 50 GHz to 55 GHz		86
G.1	Introduction	86
G.2	General characteristics	86
G.2.1	Frequency characteristics and channel arrangements	86
G.2.2	Transmission capacities	87
G.3	Transmitter	87
G.3.1	General requirements	87
G.3.2	RF spectrum masks	87
G.4	Receiver	87
G.4.1	General requirements	87
G.4.2	BER as a function of Receiver input Signal Level (RSL)	88
G.4.3	Co-channel "external" and adjacent channel interference sensitivity	88
Annex H (normative): Frequency band 57 GHz to 66 GHz		89
H.1	Introduction	89
H.2	General characteristics	89
H.2.1	Frequency characteristics and channel arrangements	89
H.2.2	Transmission capacities	89
H.3	Transmitter	90
H.3.1	General requirements	90
H.3.2	Combined TX power output and EIRP limits	90
H.3.2.1	Maximum power and EIRP	90
H.3.2.2	Equipment without ATPC as permanent feature	91
H.3.2.3	Equipment implementing ATPC as permanent feature	91
H.3.3	RF spectrum masks	93
H.3.4	Emissions outside the 57 GHz to 66 GHz range	94
H.4	Receiver	94
H.4.1	General requirements	94
H.4.2	BER as a function of Receiver input Signal Level (RSL)	94
H.4.3	Co-channel "external" and adjacent channel interference sensitivity	95
H.5	Minimum antenna gain	96
Annex I (normative): Frequency band 64 GHz to 66 GHz		97
I.1	Introduction	97
I.2	General characteristics	97
I.2.1	Frequency characteristics and channel arrangements	97
I.2.2	Transmission capacities	98
I.2.2.1	Channel arrangement based on $N \times 50$ MHz	98
I.2.2.2	Channel arrangement based on $N \times 30$ MHz	98
I.3	Transmitter	99
I.3.1	General requirements	99
I.3.2	Combined TX power and EIRP limits	99
I.3.2.1	Generality	99
I.3.2.2	Equipment without ATPC as permanent feature	99
I.3.2.3	Equipment implementing ATPC as permanent feature	100
I.3.3	RF spectrum mask	102

I.3.4	Emissions outside the 64 GHz to 66 GHz range	102
I.4	Receiver	102
I.4.1	General requirements	102
I.4.2	BER as a function of Receiver input Signal Level (RSL)	102
I.4.2.1	Channel arrangement based on $N \times 50$ MHz	102
I.4.2.2	Channel arrangement based on $N \times 30$ MHz	102
I.4.3	Co-channel "external" and adjacent channel interference sensitivity	103
I.4.3.1	Channel arrangement based on $N \times 50$ MHz	103
I.4.3.2	Channel arrangement based on $N \times 30$ MHz	104
I.5	Minimum antenna gain	104
Annex J (normative):	Frequency bands from 71 GHz to 86 GHz	105
J.1	Introduction	105
J.2	General characteristics	105
J.2.1	Frequency characteristics and channel arrangements	105
J.2.2	Transmission capacities	106
J.3	Transmitter	106
J.3.1	General requirements	106
J.3.2	Combined maximum transmitter power and EIRP	107
J.3.2.1	Generality	107
J.3.2.2	Equipment without ATPC as permanent feature	107
J.3.2.3	Equipment implementing ATPC as permanent feature	108
J.3.3	RF spectrum masks	110
J.3.4	Emissions outside the 71 GHz to 76 GHz and 81 GHz to 86 GHz ranges	110
J.3.4.1	General requirement	110
J.3.4.2	Requirement for emissions above 86 GHz band edge	110
J.3.4.3	Conformance statement (see note)	111
J.4	Receiver	111
J.4.1	General requirements	111
J.4.2	BER as a function of Receiver input Signal Level (RSL)	111
J.4.3	Co-channel "external" and adjacent channel interference sensitivity	113
J.5	Minimum antenna gain	114
Annex K:	Void	115
Annex L:	Void	116
Annex M:	Void	117
Annex N (normative):	Definition of equivalent data rates for packet data, PDH/SDH and other signals on the traffic interface	118
N.1	Introduction	118
N.2	General characteristics	118
N.2.1	Frequency characteristics and channel arrangements	118
N.2.2	Transmission capacities	118
N.3	System parameters	121
N.3.0	Introduction	121
N.3.1	Transmitter	121
N.3.2	Receiver	121
N.3.3	FER as a function of BER	121
Annex O (normative):	Test report in relation to flexible systems applications	123
O.1	Wide radio-frequency band covering units	123
O.2	Multirate/multiformat equipment	125
O.2.0	Introduction	125

O.2.1	Generic required tests in the test report	126
O.2.2	Reduced set of required tests in the test report	126
O.2.2.0	Introduction	126
O.2.2.1	Reduced transmitter tests	126
O.2.2.2	Reduced receiver tests	127
O.2.3	Bandwidth adaptive test set requirements	128
O.3	BER and C/I measurement in <i>multi-channels</i> systems (including <i>channels-aggregation</i>) when common SDH or Ethernet single/multiple-interfaces payload is provided	128
O.3.0	Introduction	128
O.3.1	Case 1: multi-interfaces/two-channels systems where each interface payload is transmitted on one channel only	129
O.3.2	Case 2: single interface or multi-interfaces/two-channels system where each payload interface is transmitted equally split on both channels	129
O.4	Test provisions for <i>channels-aggregation</i> equipment	131
O.4.1	General requirements and test method	131
O.4.2	Limits combination for <i>single-port</i> case	133
Annex P (informative):	Impact of power control (ATPC and/or RTPC), mixed-mode and bandwidth adaptive operation on spectrum mask and link design requirements.....	136
P.0	Introduction	136
P.1	ATPC and RTPC implementation background	136
P.2	Mixed-mode operation impact	137
P.2.1	Basic concepts	137
P.3	Bandwidth adaptive operation impact	138
P.3.1	Basic concepts	138
P.3.2	Bandwidth (channel) occupancy	138
P.4	Impact on frequency co-ordination	138
P.5	Impact on article 3.2 "essential" parameters and operating conditions	139
Annex Q (informative):	Typical interference sensitivity behaviour for frequency planning purpose.....	141
Annex R (informative):	Technical background for receiver selectivity and C/I interference sensitivity evaluation.....	142
R.1	Receiver selectivity	142
R.1.1	Introduction	142
R.1.2	Graphical representation of WBSEL	143
R.2	C/I interference sensitivity	143
R.2.1	Introduction	143
R.2.2	Ideal selectivity and best case C/I value for 2nd adjacent CS	144
Annex S (informative):	Bibliography.....	147
Annex T (informative):	Change History	148
History		149

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Foreword

This draft Harmonised European Standard (EN) has been produced by ETSI Technical Committee Access, Terminals, Transmission and Multiplexing (ATTM), and is now submitted for the combined Public Enquiry and Vote phase of the ETSI standards EN Approval Procedure.

The present document has been prepared under the Commission's standardisation request C(2015) 5376 final [i.64] to provide one voluntary means of conforming to the essential requirements of Directive 2014/53/EU on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of radio equipment and repealing Directive 1999/5/EC [i.1].

Once the present document is cited in the Official Journal of the European Union under that Directive, compliance with the normative clauses of the present document given in table A.1 confers, within the limits of the scope of the present document, a presumption of conformity with the corresponding essential requirements of that Directive, and associated EFTA regulations.

The present document is part 2 of a multi-part deliverable covering Fixed Radio Systems; Characteristics and requirements for point-to-point equipment and antennas. Full details of the entire series can be found in ETSI EN 302 217-1 [4].

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):	18 months after doa

Modal verbs terminology

In the present document **"shall"**, **"shall not"**, **"should"**, **"should not"**, **"may"**, **"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 ETSI EN 302 217 series has been produced in order to rationalize a large number of previous ETSI ENs dealing with equipment and antennas for Point-to-Point (P-P) Fixed Service applications. For more details, see foreword in ETSI EN 302 217-1 [4].

1 Scope

1.1 Generality

1.1.1 Applicability

The present document specifies the essential parameters for Point-to-point (P-P) Digital Fixed Radio Systems (DFRS) operating in frequency bands allocated to Fixed Service (FS) from 1,3 GHz to 86 GHz.

Systems in the scope of the present document are generally intended to operate in full frequency division duplex (FDD) and covers also unidirectional applications. Time division duplex (TDD) applications, when possibly applicable in a specific band, are explicitly mentioned as appropriate in annexes B through J.

The present document intends to cover the provisions of the Directive 2014/53/EU [i.1] regarding article 3.2 (see note 1).

NOTE 1: In particular recital 10 of the Directive 2014/53/EU [i.1] highlights the similar importance of TX and RX characteristics in the avoidance of harmful interference and in efficient use of shared or adjacent channels.

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 Directive 2014/53/EU [i.1] may apply to equipment within the scope of the present document.

NOTE 2: A list of such ENs is included on the web site <http://www.newapproach.org>.

For the correct understanding and application of the requirements in the present document, the definitions summarized in ETSI EN 302 217-1 [4] are also relevant; those definitions are generally hereby identified with the use of *italic characters* (e.g. *mixed-mode*).

Common provisions applicable for all bands are defined in clause 1.2 to clause 1.5, while band specific provisions are defined in clause 1.6.

1.1.2 Operating frequency bands

The radio systems in the scope of the present document operate in one of the frequency bands listed in tables X.2 (where X = B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and J represents the relevant annex); "*channel-aggregation*" (see definition in ETSI EN 302 217-1 [4]) systems may operate each "*aggregated-channel*" in different bands among those listed in the above mentioned tables.

Individual radio equipment may also operate on different segments of those bands.

For channel arrangements of different bands refer to ECC and/or ITU-R recommendations; whenever a different national band arrangement is used in one EC member state, those provisions apply as well.

The above ECC and/or Recommendation ITU-Rs provide arrangements for the whole band; however, the actual frequency range(s) available for fixed links applications may vary on national basis (e.g. in the 57 GHz to 66 GHz range, where a number of applications other than FS are accommodated).

1.2 Spectral efficiency classes

As the maximum transmission rate in a given bandwidth depends on system spectral efficiency, different equipment classes are here defined in table 0. They are based on typical modulation formats and limited by a "minimum Radio Interface Capacity density" (Mbit/s/MHz) required in clause 4.1.2. *Radio Interface Capacity* (RIC) is defined in ETSI EN 302 217-1 [4].

The classes reported in table 0 are for system identification only and will not imply any constraint to the actual modulation format, provided that all the requirements of the selected class are met.

Table 0: Spectral efficiency classes

Reference modulation index	Spectral efficiency class	Description
1	1	Equipment with spectral efficiency based on typical 2-states modulation scheme (e.g. 2FSK, 2PSK)
2	2	Equipment with spectral efficiency based on typical 4-states modulation scheme (e.g. 4FSK, 4QAM)
3	3	Equipment with spectral efficiency based on typical 8-states modulation scheme (e.g. 8PSK)
4	4L	Equipment with spectral efficiency based on typical 16-states modulation scheme (e.g. 16QAM, 16APSK)
5	4H	Equipment with spectral efficiency based on typical 32-states modulation scheme (e.g. 32QAM, 32APSK)
6	5L	Equipment with spectral efficiency based on typical 64-states modulation scheme (e.g. 64QAM)
7	5H	Equipment with spectral efficiency based on typical 128-states modulation scheme (e.g. 128QAM)
8	6L	Equipment with spectral efficiency based on typical 256-states modulation scheme (e.g. 256QAM)
9	6H	Equipment with spectral efficiency based on typical 512-states modulation scheme (e.g. 512QAM)
10	7	Equipment with spectral efficiency based on typical 1 024-states modulation scheme (e.g. 1024QAM)
11	8	Equipment with spectral efficiency based on typical 2 048-states modulation scheme (e.g. 2048QAM)

All classes up to class 4H, for any CS, and classes 5L, 5H, 6L, 6H, 7 and 8, for CS < 27,5 MHz, are intended suitable for adjacent channel co-polar (ACCP) operation and, in principle, whenever appropriate, also expandable to co-channel dual polarisation (CCDP). Classes 5L, 5H, 6L, 6H, 7 and 8, only for CS ≥ 27,5 MHz, are further subdivided in two sub-classes:

- subClass A: classes 5LA, 5HA, 6LA, 6HA, 7A and 8A can operate, on the same link, only in cross-polar adjacent channel (ACAP) operation only (see figure 1).
- subClass B: classes 5LB, 5HB, 6LB, 6HB, 7B and 8B can operate, on the same link, in ACCP operation and, in principle, whenever appropriate, also expandable to CCDP (see figure 1).

1.3 System alternatives

In order to (technically) cover different market and network requirements, with an appropriate balance of performance to cost and effective and appropriate use of the radio spectrum, the present document, together with ETSI EN 302 217-4 [5], offers a number of system types and antennas alternatives, for selection by administrations, operators and manufacturers dependent on the desired use of the radio spectrum and network/market requirements; those options include:

- adjacent channel separation alternatives (as provided by the relevant CEPT or Recommendation ITU-R) (see note 1);
- spectral efficiency class alternatives (different modulation formats provided in radio equipment standards) as defined in clause 1.2; actual equipment may operate within one spectral efficiency class only (Single-mode) or within multiple classes, either with static pre-selection of the class (Preset-mode) or with dynamic variation of capacity according to the propagation conditions (Mixed-mode, including bandwidth-adaptive) (see note 2);
- antenna directivity class alternatives (for different network requirements).

NOTE 1: This is intended as the "external" channel separation between emissions from different equipment working on certain channel arrangement; when "channels-aggregation" equipment are concerned, a further "internal" aggregate channels separation between the generated emissions will be identified, where needed in the present document.

NOTE 2: *Single-mode, preset-mode, mixed-mode, bandwidth-adaptive* and *channels-aggregation* systems are defined in clause 3.1 of ETSI EN 302 217-1 [4]; additional information on *Mixed-mode* systems can be found in annex P of the present document and in ETSI TR 103 103 [i.35].

1.4 Channel arrangements and utilization

Requirements for different bands are described in the individual annexes based on minimum channel separation (CS) in a single path application for a given spectral efficiency class in FDD technology. TDD specific requirements are stated as appropriate.

The possible channel arrangements may be:

- Adjacent Channel Alternate-Polarized (ACAP);
- Adjacent Channel Co-Polarized (ACCP);
- Co-Channel Dual-Polarization (CCDP).

For their illustration refer to figure 1.

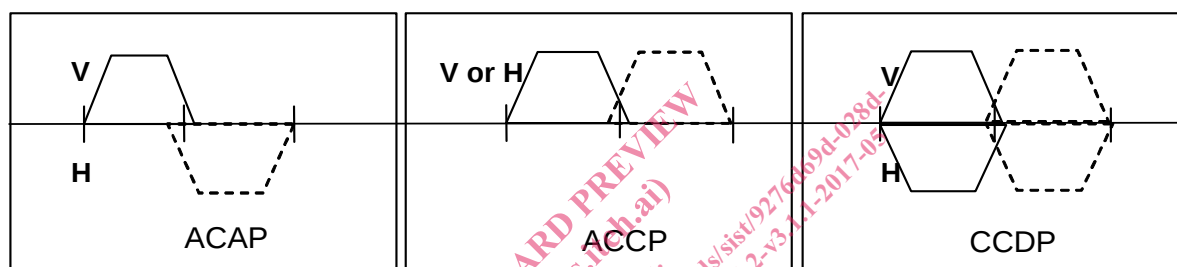


Figure 1: Examples of adjacent channel arrangements on the same route

1.5 Payload flexibility

Equipment may offer a variety of base band interfaces, e.g. typical hierarchical rates PDH or SDH, ISDN, Ethernet as well as mixture of these or other standardized interfaces. Mapping/multiplexing of the various base-band interfaces into common frame(s) suitable for radio transmission may be done using standardized higher hierarchical frames or other proprietary methods.

All baseband payload interfaces are possible provided that they met the overall minimum RIC required under the provisions of clause 4.1.2 and clause 4.1.3.

NOTE: Information on applicable base-band interfaces can be found in ETSI EN 302 217-1 [4].

1.6 Specific Requirements for frequency bands

The present document is intended to cover fixed radio equipment with antennas. *Integral* or *dedicated* antennas are considered for which all the technical requirements included in the present document apply and guidelines are given when *stand-alone antenna* are possibly used. Various antenna types definitions are found in ETSI EN 302 217-1 [4]; for more background information on the equipment and antenna parameters here identified as relevant to article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU [i.1] see ETSI EG 203 336 [i.2] and ETSI TR 101 506 [i.30].

For simplicity, the point-to-point systems refer to a number of technical requirements, common to all bands, which are described in the main body of the present document, while frequency dependent requirements are split into separate annexes, with respect to ranges of frequency bands and channel separations, into the following families which may include a range of corresponding payload rates for covering various applications requested by the market:

- Annex B: Frequency bands from 1,4 GHz to 2,7 GHz:
Systems with channel separations ranging from 0,025 MHz to 14 MHz for indicative payloads capacity ranging from 0,0096 Mbit/s to 38 Mbit/s. See detailed summary in table B.2.

- Annex C: Frequency bands from 3 GHz to 11 GHz (channel separation up to 30 MHz and 56/60 MHz): Systems with channel separations ranging from 1,75 MHz to 30 MHz and 56/60 MHz for minimum RIC payload rates ranging from 2 Mbit/s up to about 430 Mbit/s. See detailed summary in table C.2.
- Annex D: Frequency bands from 3 GHz to 11 GHz (channel separation 40 MHz): Systems with channel separations 40 MHz for minimum RIC payload rates from about 137 Mbit/s to about 300 Mbit/s or hierarchic from STM-1 to $2 \times$ STM-1 (ACAP or ACCP) and STM-4/4 $\times$ STM-1 for CCDP operation or spread over 2×40 MHz channels). See detailed summary in table D.2.
- Annex E: Frequency bands 13 GHz, 15 GHz and 18 GHz: Systems with channel separations ranging from 1,75 MHz to 55/56 MHz (or, for 18 GHz band only, up to 110 MHz) for minimum RIC payload rates ranging from 2 Mbit/s up to about 430 Mbit/s and up to 860 Mbit/s in 18 GHz band. See detailed summary in table E.2.
- Annex F: Frequency bands from 23 GHz to 42 GHz: Systems with channel separations ranging from 3,5 MHz to 112 MHz for minimum RIC payload rates ranging from 2 Mbit/s up to about 860 Mbit/s. See detailed summary in table F.2.
- Annex G: Frequency bands from 50 GHz to 55 GHz: Systems with channel separations ranging from 3,5 MHz to 56 MHz for minimum RIC payload rates ranging from 2 Mbit/s up to about 128 Mbit/s. See detailed summary in table G.2.
- Annex H: Frequency bands from 57 GHz to 66 GHz: Systems with channel separations $N \times 50$ MHz granularity up to 2 000 MHz for minimum RIC payload rates ranging from about 28,5 Mbit/s up to about 3 000 Mbit/s. See detailed summary in table H.2.
- Annex I: Frequency band from 64 GHz to 66 GHz: Systems with channel separations $N \times 50$ MHz or $N \times 30$ MHz up to about 2 000 MHz for minimum RIC payload rates ranging from about 17 Mbit/s up to about 3 000 Mbit/s. See detailed summary in table I.2.
- Annex J: Frequency bands from 71 GHz to 76 GHz and 81 GHz to 86 GHz: Systems with channel separation ranging from 62,5 MHz to 2 000 MHz for minimum RIC payload rates ranging from about 35 Mbit/s up to about 3 000 Mbit/s. See detailed summary in table J.2.

In those annexes further subdivision is made, as appropriate, according to frequency bands, capacities and/or channel separation (see tables 2 and 3 of ETSI EN 302 217-1 [4]).

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] ETSI EN 301 126-1 (V1.1.2) (09-1999): "Fixed Radio Systems; Conformance testing; Part 1: Point-to-point equipment - Definitions, general requirements and test procedures".
- [2] ETSI EN 301 126-3-1 (V1.1.2) (12-2002): "Fixed Radio Systems; Conformance testing; Part 3-1: Point-to-Point antennas; Definitions, general requirements and test procedures".