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**Electromagnetic compatibility and
Radio spectrum Matters (ERM);
Coastal Surveillance, Vessel Traffic Services and
Harbour Radars (CS/VTs/HR);
Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements
of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU**

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Foreword

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

The present document has been prepared under the Commission's standardisation request C(2015) 5376 final [i.12] 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.

National transposition dates	
Date of adoption of this EN:	6 June 2016
Date of latest announcement of this EN (doa):	30 September 2016
Date of latest publication of new National Standard or endorsement of this EN (dop/e):	31 March 2017
Date of withdrawal of any conflicting National Standard (dow):	31 March 2018

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).

"must" and **"must not"** are **NOT** allowed in ETSI deliverables except when used in direct citation.

Executive Summary

The present document covers the essential requirements for efficient use of radio spectrum by Coastal Surveillance, Vessel Traffic Services and Harbour Radars (CS/VTS/HR) in the bands between 8 500 MHz to 10 000 MHz using pulsed signals and a transmitting power up to 100 kW. The present document includes necessary changes due to adaption to the new Radio Equipment Directive [i.1].

Introduction

The present document intends to present a harmonized way of proving compliance to the essential requirements of the RE Directive [i.1] 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 [i.3] and ERC/Recommendation 74-01 [i.4].

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

NOTE: The present document is closely related to ETSI 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 RE Directive [i.1]. The modular structure is shown in ETSI 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 contains requirements to demonstrate that "...radio equipment shall be so constructed that it both effectively uses and supports the efficient use of radio spectrum in order to avoid harmful interference" [i.1].

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 Radio Equipment Directive [i.1] may apply to equipment within the scope of the present document.

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 <https://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 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

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.

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 2014/53/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 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.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] Void.
- [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 Radio & Telecommunication Terminal Equipment Directive 1999/5/EC (R&TTE) and a first guide on the impact of the Radio Equipment Directive 2014/53/EU (RED) on Harmonized Standards".
- [i.8] Void.
- [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: Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU for deployed surface movement radar sensors; Sub-part 1: X-band sensors using pulsed signals and transmitting power up to 100 kW".
- [i.12] Commission Implementing Decision C(2015) 5376 final of 4.8.2015 on a standardisation request to the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardisation and to the European Telecommunications Standards Institute as regards radio equipment in support of Directive 2014/53/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.

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 for a given class of emission

NOTE: This definition is taken from ITU Radio Regulations [i.5].

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: This definition is taken from ITU Radio Regulations [i.5].

NOTE 2: 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 %.

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 Regulations [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)

3.2 Symbols

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_S	Maximum range over which the carrier frequency is shifted
B_{res}	3 dB resolution bandwidth of transceiver
dB/dec	dB per decade
dB_{pp}	dB with respect to peak power
P_t	Pulse power of transmission
t	Time
t_p	Pulse duration
t_r	Pulse rise time
t_f	Pulse fall time
τ	Pulse length including rise & fall times
λ	Wavelength

3.3 Abbreviations

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

AC	Alternating Current
CS	Coastal Surveillance
FM	Frequency Modulation
HR	Harbor Radar
LNA	Low Noise Amplifier
OoB	Out-of-Band

PEP	Peak Envelope Power
RED	Radio Equipment Directive
RF	Radio Frequency
VTS	Vessel Traffic Services

4 Technical requirements specifications

4.1 Environmental profile

The technical requirements of the present document apply under the environmental profile for operation of the equipment, which shall be declared by the supplier, but as a minimum, shall be that specified in the test conditions contained in the present document. The equipment shall comply with all the technical requirements of the present document at all times when operating within the boundary limits of the declared operational environmental profile.

4.2 Conformance requirements

4.2.1 Transmitter requirements

4.2.1.1 Operating frequency

4.2.1.1.1 Definition

The transmitter of a pulsed radar produces microwave pulses, which cause a broad frequency spectrum, depending on the pulse duration.

In the present document the operating frequency is considered to be the frequency of the microwave emission during the transmitting pulse and is represented by the spectral line of highest amplitude.

NOTE: It is only practicable to indicate an operating frequency for radars with unmodulated pulses. In this case a limit for the frequency tolerance is specified. For radars with modulated pulses such a limit is not applicable. In any case the occupied bandwidth is completely contained in the allocated frequency band(s).

4.2.1.1.2 Limits

The frequency tolerance for a radar applying unmodulated pulses shall be ± 30 MHz.

For all radar types covered by the present document the occupied bandwidth of the signal shall be contained completely within the allocated band in use (e.g. 9 300 MHz to 9 500 MHz) in all operating modes.

4.2.1.1.3 Conformance

The conformance tests are specified in clause 5.3.1.1.

4.2.1.2 Transmitter power

4.2.1.2.1 Definition

In the present document the transmitter power of a pulse radar is considered to be the peak value of the transmitter pulse power during the transmission pulse (PEP).

If the transmitter power varies over the azimuth, the highest PEP over at least one rotation period has to be used.

The transmitter power shall be referenced with respect to the output port of the radar transmitter.