



**Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT);
Common Interface (CI);
Part 2: Physical Layer (PHL)**

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Contents

Intellectual Property Rights	7
Foreword.....	7
Modal verbs terminology.....	7
1 Scope	8
2 References	8
2.1 Normative references	8
2.2 Informative references.....	9
3 Definitions and abbreviations.....	10
3.1 Definitions.....	10
3.2 Abbreviations	11
4 PHL services	12
4.0 General	12
4.1 RF channels (access in frequency)	13
4.1.1 Nominal position of RF carriers	13
4.1.2 Accuracy and stability of RF carriers	14
4.2 Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA) structure (access in time).....	14
4.2.1 Frame, full-slot, double-slot, half-slot and variable capacity slot structure (including long slot).....	14
4.2.2 Reference timer accuracy and stability	16
4.2.3 RFP transmission jitter.....	16
4.2.4 PP reference timer synchronization	16
4.2.5 System synchronization	17
4.2.6 Inter-system synchronization.....	17
4.2.7 Reference timer adjustment for synchronization.....	17
4.3 Cells (access in space).....	17
4.4 Physical packets	17
4.4.0 General.....	17
4.4.1 The short physical packet P00	18
4.4.2 The basic physical packet P32.....	18
4.4.3 The variable capacity physical packet P00j	18
4.4.4 The high capacity physical packet P80	19
4.5 Physical channels	19
4.5.0 General.....	19
4.5.1 Ra (K, L, M, N) notation	20
4.5.2 The short physical channel R00 (K, L, M, N).....	20
4.5.3 The basic physical channel R32 (K, L, M, N)	21
4.5.4 The variable-rate physical channel R00j (K, L, M, N)	21
4.5.5 The high capacity physical channel R80 (K, L, M, N)	22
4.6 Synchronization field S	23
4.7 D-field	23
4.7.1 Physical packet P00	23
4.7.2 Physical packet P32	23
4.7.3 Physical packet P00j	24
4.7.4 Physical packet P80	24
4.8 Z-field.....	24
4.9 Bit pattern during ramping	25
5 Transmission of physical packets.....	25
5.1 Definitions	25
5.1.1 End of the physical packet.....	25
5.1.2 Transmitted power	25
5.1.3 Normal Transmitted Power (NTP).....	25
5.2 Transmission burst	25
5.2.0 General.....	25
5.2.1 Transmitter attack time	25
5.2.2 Transmitter release time.....	25

5.2.3	Minimum power	26
5.2.4	Maximum power.....	26
5.2.5	Maintenance of transmission after packet end.....	26
5.2.6	Transmitter idle power output.....	26
5.3	Transmitted power.....	26
5.3.1	Peak power per transceiver	26
5.3.1.1	PP and RFP with an integral antenna	26
5.3.1.2	PP and RFP with external connections for all antennas	27
5.3.2	Maximum EIRP and number of transceivers	27
5.4	RF carrier modulation	27
5.4.1	Modulation method.....	27
5.4.2	Definition of "1" and "0"	27
5.4.3	Deviation limits	27
5.5	Unwanted RF power radiation.....	28
5.5.1	Emissions due to modulation.....	28
5.5.2	Emissions due to transmitter transients.....	28
5.5.3	Emissions due to intermodulation.....	28
5.5.4	Spurious emissions when allocated a transmit channel	28
6	Reception of physical packets	29
6.1	Definitions and conditions for clause 6	29
6.1.1	Power levels and field strength.....	29
6.1.2	Test conditions.....	29
6.1.3	Reference DECT radio end point.....	30
6.2	Radio receiver sensitivity	30
6.3	Radio receiver reference bit error rate and frame error ratio.....	30
6.4	Radio receiver interference performance.....	30
6.5	Radio receiver blocking.....	31
6.5.1	Owing to signals occurring at the same time but on other frequencies.....	31
6.5.2	Owing to signals occurring at a different time.....	31
6.6	Receiver intermodulation performance	31
6.7	Spurious emissions when not allocated a transmit channel.....	32
6.7.1	Out of band	32
6.7.2	In the DECT band.....	32
7	Primitives between physical layer and other entities	32
7.0	General	32
7.1	Medium access control layer (D-SAP).....	32
7.1.0	D-SAP general	32
7.1.1	PL_TX {req}	33
7.1.2	PL_RX {req, cfm}	33
7.1.3	PL_FREQ_ADJ {req}	33
7.2	Management entity (PM-SAP).....	33
7.2.0	PM-SAP general	33
7.2.1	PL_ME_SYNC {req, cfm}	34
7.2.2	PL_ME_SIG_STR {req, cfm}	34
7.2.3	PL_ME_TIME_ADJ {req, cfm}	34
8	PHL procedures.....	34
8.1	Addition of synchronization field and transmission.....	34
8.2	Packet reception and removal of synchronization field.....	34
8.3	Measurement of signal strength.....	35
8.4	Synchronization pulse detection.....	35
8.5	Timing adjustment.....	35
8.6	Frequency adjustment.....	35
9	Management entity procedures related to PHL.....	36
9.1	List of quietest physical channels.....	36
9.2	Physical channels with greatest field strength (PP only).....	36
9.3	Extract timing.....	36
Annex A (informative):	RF exposure requirements.....	37
A.0	General	37

A.1	Recommendation.....	37
A.2	Compliance distances.....	37
Annex B (normative): Synchronization port.....		39
B.1	General requirements	39
B.2	Wired synchronization ports	39
B.2.0	Wired synchronization general.....	39
B.2.1	Synchronization signal	40
B.3	GPS synchronization	41
B.3.0	GPS synchronization general	41
B.3.1	Synchronization signal	42
B.3.2	DECT timings derivation from the GPS time.....	42
B.3.2.0	Timings derivation general	42
B.3.2.1	DECT multiframe number synchronization using GPS.....	43
B.3.2.2	DECT PSCN synchronization using GPS.....	43
B.4	Guidance for installation	44
B.4.1	Interconnection cable	44
B.4.2	Propagation delay of synchronization signals	44
B.4.2.1	Calculation of Propagation delay (informative).....	44
B.4.2.2	Delay compensation.....	45
B.4.3	GPS receiver stability.....	45
Annex C (informative): Prolonged preamble.....		46
C.0	General	46
C.1	Bit pattern.....	46
C.2	The power-time template.....	46
Annex D (normative): 4-level/8-level/16-level/64-level modulation option		47
D.0	General	47
D.1	The $\pi/2$ -DBPSK modulation scheme	48
D.1.1	RF carrier modulation	48
D.1.1.0	Filter and phase change.....	48
D.1.1.1	Modulation accuracy.....	49
D.1.2	Transmission of physical packets.....	49
D.2	The $\pi/4$ -DQPSK modulation scheme.....	49
D.2.1	RF carrier modulation	49
D.2.1.0	Filter and phase change.....	49
D.2.1.1	Modulation accuracy.....	49
D.2.2	Transmission of physical packets	49
D.3	The $\pi/8$ -D8PSK modulation scheme.....	50
D.3.1	RF carrier modulation	50
D.3.1.0	Filter and phase change.....	50
D.3.1.1	Modulation accuracy.....	50
D.3.2	Transmission of physical packets.....	50
D.4	The 16 QAM modulation scheme	51
D.4.1	RF carrier modulation	51
D.4.1.0	Filter and constellation symbols	51
D.4.1.1	Modulation accuracy.....	51
D.4.2	Transmission of physical packets.....	51
D.5	The 64 QAM modulation scheme	52
D.5.1	RF carrier modulation	52
D.5.1.0	Filter and constellation symbols	52
D.5.1.1	Modulation accuracy.....	53

D.5.2	Transmission of physical packets	53
D.6	Transmission of physical packets	54
D.6.1	Error vector magnitude definition	54
D.6.2	EVM requirement	54
Annex E (normative):	Power control procedures	55
E.0	General	55
E.1	Definitions of parameters and relations between parameters	55
E.2	Procedure for PP power adjustment due to movement	56
E.3	Setting the power control threshold, RSSpT	57
Annex F (normative):	DECT carrier numbers and carrier positions in the range 1 880 MHz to 2 025 MHz and for the US market 902 MHz to 928 MHz and 2 400 MHz to 2 483,5 MHz.....	58
F.1	Introduction	58
F.2	1 880 MHz to 1 978 MHz and 2 010 MHz to 2 025 MHz RF band 00001	59
F.3	1 880 MHz to 1 925 MHz and 2 010 MHz to 2 025 MHz RF band 00010.....	60
F.4	1 880 MHz to 1 900 MHz, 1 915 MHz to 1 940 MHz and 2 010 MHz to 2 025 MHz RF band 00011	61
F.5	1 880 MHz to 1 900 MHz, 1 935 MHz to 1 960 MHz and 2 010 MHz to 2 025 MHz RF band 00100.....	62
F.6	1 880 MHz to 1 900 MHz, 1 955 MHz to 1 980 MHz and 2 010 MHz to 2 025 MHz RF band 00101	63
F.7	US ISM band carriers	64
F.7.0	General	64
F.7.1	902 MHz to 928 MHz RF band 01000.....	64
F.7.2	2 400 MHz to 2 483,5 MHz RF band 01001.....	64
Annex G (informative):	Bibliography.....	65
Annex H (informative):	Change history	66
History		67

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Foreword

This draft European Standard (EN) has been produced by ETSI Technical Committee Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT), and is now submitted for the combined Public Enquiry and Vote phase of the ETSI standards EN Approval Procedure.

The present document is part 2 of a multi-part deliverable ([1] to [8]). Full details of the entire series can be found in part 1 [1].

Further details of the DECT system may be found in ETSI TR 101 178 [i.1] and ETSI ETR 043 [i.2].

Proposed national transposition dates	
Date of latest announcement of this EN (doa):	3 months after ETSI publication
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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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1 Scope

The present document is one of the parts of the specification of the Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT) Common Interface (CI).

The present document specifies the physical channel arrangements. DECT physical channels are radio communication paths between two radio end points. A radio end point is either part of the fixed infrastructure, a privately owned Fixed Part (FP), typically a base station, or a Portable Part (PP), typically a handset. The assignment of one or more particular physical channels to a call is the task of higher layers.

The Physical Layer (PHL) interfaces with the Medium Access Control (MAC) layer, and with the Lower Layer Management Entity (LLME). On the other side of the PHL is the radio transmission medium which has to be shared extensively with other DECT users and a wide variety of other radio services. The tasks of the PHL can be grouped into five categories:

- a) to modulate and demodulate radio carriers with a bit stream of a defined rate to create a radio frequency channel;
- b) to acquire and maintain bit and slot synchronization between transmitters and receivers;
- c) to transmit or receive a defined number of bits at a requested time and on a particular frequency;
- d) to add and remove the synchronization field and the Z-field used for rear end collision detection;
- e) to observe the radio environment to report signal strengths.

The present document includes New Generation DECT, a further development of the DECT standard introducing wideband speech, improved data services, new slot types and other technical enhancements.

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 referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

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

- [1] ETSI EN 300 175-1: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 1: Overview".
- [2] Void.
- [3] ETSI EN 300 175-3: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 3: Medium Access Control (MAC) layer".
- [4] ETSI EN 300 175-4: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 4: Data Link Control (DLC) layer".
- [5] ETSI EN 300 175-5: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 5: Network (NWK) layer".
- [6] ETSI EN 300 175-6: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 6: Identities and addressing".

- [7] ETSI EN 300 175-7: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 7: Security features".
- [8] ETSI EN 300 175-8: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 8: Speech and audio coding and transmission".
- [9] ETSI EN 300 176-1: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Test specification; Part 1: Radio".
- [10] Recommendation ITU-R M.1457-11: "Detailed specifications of the terrestrial radio interfaces of International Mobile Telecommunications-2000 (IMT-2000)".
- [11] Recommendation ITU-T V.11: "Electrical characteristics for balanced double-current interchange circuits operating at data signalling rates up to 10 Mbit/s".
- [12] Federal Communications Commission FCC 02-151: "Second Report and Order, Amendment of Part 15 of the Commission's Rules Regarding Spread Spectrum Devices".
- [13] CEPT/ECC/DEC/(06)01: "ECC Decision of 24 March 2006 amended 02 November 2012 on the harmonised utilization of the bands 1920-1980 MHz and 2110-2170 MHz for mobile/fixed communications networks (MFCN) including terrestrial IMT 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 referenced 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] ETSI TR 101 178: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); A High Level Guide to the DECT Standardization".
- [i.2] ETSI ETR 043: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Services and facilities requirements specification".
- [i.3] International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP): "Guidelines for limiting exposure to time-varying electric, magnetic, and electromagnetic fields (up to 300 GHz), Health Physics", vol. 74, pp 494-522, April 1998.
- [i.4] Council Recommendation 1999/519/EC of 12 July 1999 on the limitation of exposure of the general public to electromagnetic fields (0 Hz to 300 GHz) (Official Journal of the European Communities, July 1999).
- [i.5] CENELEC EN 50360: "Product standard to demonstrate the compliance of mobile phones with the basic restrictions related to human exposure to electromagnetic fields (300 MHz - 3 GHz)", European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (CENELEC), July 2001. (Harmonised standard listed under the R&TTE directive).
- [i.6] CENELEC EN 50385: "Product standard to demonstrate the compliance of radio base stations and fixed terminal stations for wireless telecommunication systems with the basic restrictions or the reference levels related to human exposure to radio frequency electromagnetic fields (110 MHz - 40 GHz) - General public", European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (CENELEC), November 2001 (draft).
- [i.7] CENELEC EN 50383: "Basic standard for the calculation and measurement of electromagnetic field strength and SAR related to human exposure from radio base stations and fixed terminal stations for wireless telecommunication systems (110 MHz - 40 GHz)", European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (CENELEC), November 2001 (draft).

- [i.8] IEEE 802.11b™: "Standard for Information Technology - Telecommunications and Information Exchange Between Systems - Local and Metropolitan Area Networks - Specific Requirements - Part 11: Wireless LAN Medium Access Control (MAC) and Physical Layer (PHY) Specifications".

3 Definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

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

antenna diversity: See ETSI EN 300 175-1 [1].

cell: See ETSI EN 300 175-1 [1].

Central Control Fixed Part (CCFP): See ETSI EN 300 175-1 [1].

channel: See ETSI EN 300 175-1 [1].

cluster: See ETSI EN 300 175-1 [1].

Connection Oriented mode (C/O): See ETSI EN 300 175-1 [1].

Cordless Radio Fixed Part (CRFP): See ETSI EN 300 175-1 [1].

coverage area: See ETSI EN 300 175-1 [1].

DECT Network (DNW): See ETSI EN 300 175-1 [1].

double duplex bearer: See ETSI EN 300 175-1 [1].

double simplex bearer: See ETSI EN 300 175-1 [1].

double slot: See ETSI EN 300 175-1 [1].

down-link: See ETSI EN 300 175-1 [1].

duplex bearer: See ETSI EN 300 175-1 [1].

Fixed Part (DECT Fixed Part) (FP): See ETSI EN 300 175-1 [1].

Fixed radio Termination (FT): See ETSI EN 300 175-1 [1].

frame: See ETSI EN 300 175-1 [1].

full slot (slot): See ETSI EN 300 175-1 [1].

guard space: See ETSI EN 300 175-1 [1].

half slot: See ETSI EN 300 175-1 [1].

handover: See ETSI EN 300 175-1 [1].

IMT-2000: International Mobile Telecommunications, Third Generation Mobile Systems

IMT-FT: International Mobile Telecommunications, FDMA/TDMA

NOTE: This is the DECT family member of IMT-2000.

intercell handover: See ETSI EN 300 175-1 [1].

intracell handover: See ETSI EN 300 175-1 [1].

Lower Layer Management Entity (LLME): See ETSI EN 300 175-1 [1].

multiframe: See ETSI EN 300 175-1 [1].

New Generation DECT: See ETSI EN 300 175-1 [1].

physical channel (channel): See ETSI EN 300 175-1 [1].

Portable Part (DECT Portable Part) (PP): See ETSI EN 300 175-1 [1].

Portable radio Termination (PT): See ETSI EN 300 175-1 [1].

public access service: See ETSI EN 300 175-1 [1].

radio channel: See ETSI EN 300 175-1 [1].

radio end point: See ETSI EN 300 175-1 [1].

Radio Fixed Part (RFP): See ETSI EN 300 175-1 [1].

Repeater Part (REP): See ETSI EN 300 175-1 [1].

RF carrier (carrier): See ETSI EN 300 175-1 [1].

RF channel: See ETSI EN 300 175-1 [1].

simplex bearer: See ETSI EN 300 175-1 [1].

Single Radio Fixed Part (SRFP): See ETSI EN 300 175-1 [1].

TDMA frame: See ETSI EN 300 175-1 [1].

Wireless Relay Station (WRS): See ETSI EN 300 175-1 [1].

3.2 Abbreviations

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

AC	ACcuracy
AM	Amplitude Modulation
BER	Bit Error Rate
BT	Bandwidth Time product (Gaussian filters)
CCFP	Central Control Fixed Part
CI	Common Interface (standard)
CRC	Cyclic Redundancy Check
CRFP	Cordless Radio Fixed Part
CTA	Cordless Terminal Adapter
dBm	dB relative to 1 milliwatt
DBPSK	Differential Binary Phase Shift Keying
DC	Direct Current
DLC	Data Link Control layer
DNW	DECT Network
DPSK	Differential Phase Shift Keying
DQPSK	Differential Quaternary Phase Shift Keying
D-SAP	Data field-Service Access Point
DSV	Digital Sum Variation
EIRP	Equivalent Isotropically Radiated Power
ERP	Effective Radiated Power
EVM	Error-Vector Magnitude
FMID	Fixed part MAC IDentity
FP	Fixed Part
FT	Fixed radio Termination
Fy	Frequency
GFSK	Gaussian Frequency Shift Keying
GMSK	Gaussian Minimum Shift Keying
GPS	Global Positioning System

HLM	High Level Modulation
ICNIRP	International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection
iDCS	instant Dynamic Channel Selection
IMT-FT	International Mobile Telecommunications - Frequency Time
ISM	Industrial, Scientific and Medical
LCD	Largest Common Denominator
LLME	Lower Layer Management Entity
MAC	Medium Access Control layer
MCM	Minimum Common Multiple
ME	Management Entity
MF	Fading Margin
MFN	MultiFrame Number
MT	MAC control channel on A-tail field, or one message on such channel
NTP	Normal Transmitted Power
NWK	NetWorK
PCMCIA	Personal Computer Memory Card International Association
PHL	PHysical Layer
PM-SAP	Physical layer Management entity - Service Access Point
PP	Portable Part
ppm	parts per million
PSCN	Primary receiver Scan Carrier Number
PT	Portable radio Termination
QAM	Quadrature Amplitude Modulation
QT	system information and Multiframe marker (MAC logical channel)
REP	REpeater Part
RF	Radio Frequency
RFP	Radio Fixed Part
RMS	Root Mean Square
RPN	Radio fixed Part Number
RSS	Radio Signal Strength
RSSp	Radio Signal Strength PP
SAP	Service Access Point
SAR	Specific Absorption Rate
SDU	Service Data Unit
SRFP	Single Radio Fixed Part
TDD	Time Division Duplex
TDM	Time Division Multiplex
TDMA	Time Division Multiple Access
UMTS	Universal Mobile Telecommunication System
UTC	Universal Time Coordinated
VF	cable Velocity Factor
WLAN	Wireless Local Area Network
WLL	Wireless Local Loop
WRS	Wireless Relay Station

4 PHL services

4.0 General

A physical channel provides a simplex bit-pipe between two radio end points. To establish, for example, a duplex telephone connection, two physical channels have to be established between the endpoints.

Radio spectrum is needed to create a physical channel. The radio spectrum space has three dimensions:

- geometric (geographic) space;
- frequency;
- time.

Spectrum is assigned to physical channels by sharing it in these three dimensions.

DECT provides a mechanism called "handover" to release a physical channel and to establish another one in any or all of the three dimensions without releasing the end-to-end connection.

The requirements of the present document should be read in conjunction with ETSI EN 300 176-1 [9].

The requirements specified apply for nominal conditions unless extreme conditions are stated. Tests at extreme conditions may include combinations of limit values of extreme temperature and of power supply variation, defined for each case in ETSI EN 300 176-1 [9].

Nominal and extreme temperature ranges are defined below:

Nominal temperature:	PP, FP, RFP, CCFP	+15 °C to +35 °C;
Extreme temperature:	PP	0 °C to +40 °C;
	FP, RFP, CCFP, class E1	+10 °C to +40 °C;
	FP, RFP, CCFP, class E2	-10 °C to +55 °C.

The environmental class E1 refers to installation in indoor heated and/or cooled areas allowing for personal comfort, e.g. homes, offices, laboratories or workshops. The environmental class E2 refers to all other installations.

For nominal temperature, each measurement is made at the temperature of the test site, which shall be within +15 °C to +35 °C. For extreme temperatures, additional measurements are made, at each limit value of the extreme temperature.

4.1 RF channels (access in frequency)

4.1.1 Nominal position of RF carriers

DECT carriers are specified for the whole frequency range 1 880 MHz to 1 980 MHz and 2 010 MHz to 2 025 MHz. Carrier positions in the 902 MHz to 928 MHz ISM band and the 2 400 MHz to 2 483,5 MHz ISM band have been defined for the US market [12].

DECT is also an IMT-2000 [10] family member, called IMT-FT, the only member that provides for uncoordinated installations on an unlicensed spectrum. RF carriers for IMT-FT applications of DECT are placed within the parts of the European UMTS spectrum applicable for TDD operation. (See ECC/DEC/(06)01 [13].) E.g. within 1 900 MHz to 1 920 MHz, 1 920 MHz to 1 980 MHz and/or 2 010 MHz to 2 025 MHz.

The most common spectrum allocation is 1 880 MHz to 1 900 MHz, but outside Europe spectrum is also available in 1 900 MHz to 1 920 MHz and in 1 910 MHz to 1 930 MHz (several countries).

Ten RF carriers are defined in the frequency band 1 880 MHz to 1 900 MHz with centre frequencies F_c given by:

$$F_c = F_0 - c \times 1,728 \text{ MHz};$$

where: $F_0 = 1 897,344 \text{ MHz}$; and

$$c = 0, 1, \dots, 9.$$

Above this band, additional carriers are defined in annex F. Annex F shows the carrier frequencies for $c = 0$ to 9 and for $c \geq 10$ and RF bands 00001 to 01001 (see ETSI EN 300 175-3 [3], clauses 7.2.3.3 and 7.2.3.9).

The frequency band between $F_c - 1,728/2 \text{ MHz}$ and $F_c + 1,728/2 \text{ MHz}$ shall be designated RF channel c .

NOTE: A nominal DECT RF carrier is one whose centre frequency is generated by the formula:
 $F_g = F_0 - g \times 1,728 \text{ MHz}$, where g is any integer.

All DECT equipment should when allowed be capable of working on all 10 RF channels, $c = 0, 1, \dots, 9$.

New or modified carrier positions and/or frequency bands can (locally) be defined when needed by utilizing reserved RF band numbers.