



**Short Range Devices (SRD);
Level Probing Radar (LPR) equipment operating in the
frequency ranges 6 GHz to 8,5 GHz, 24,05 GHz to 26,5 GHz,
57 GHz to 64 GHz, 75 GHz to 85 GHz;
Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements
of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU**

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Foreword

This draft Harmonised European Standard (EN) has been produced by ETSI Technical Committee Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM), 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.15] 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.12].

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 cancels and replaces previous versions of the whole series.
- There have been no significant technical changes incorporated from the previous version of the present document.

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

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

Introduction

Clauses 1 and 3 provide a general description on the types of equipment covered by the present document and the definitions and abbreviations above.

Clause 2 provides the information on normative and informative reference documentation.

Clause 4 lists all technical requirements specifications. This includes transmitter and receiver conformance requirements as well as requirements for spectrum access, antennas and mitigation techniques.

Clause 5 addresses the conditions for testing. This includes the environmental conditions and product information of the equipment to be tested. It also gives advice on the interpretation of the measurement results and gives the maximum measurement uncertainty values.

Clause 6 provides the information on conformance test suites. This includes test suites for transmitter and receiver parameters as well as test suites for spectrum access, antenna requirements and others.

Annex A explains the relationship between the present document and the essential requirements of Directive 2014/53/EU [i.12].

Annex B provides an application form for facilitating the test preparation.

Annex C lists general requirements on radiated test setups.

Annex D provides information about the requirements of conducted measurements.

Annex E lists the exact locations of radio astronomy sites. The installation of LPR instruments is restricted in the vicinity of these sites.

Annex F gives recommendations on measurement antennas and preamplifiers.

Annex G deals with practically useful approximations of the far field conditions for radiated measurements.

Annex H specifies the allowed range of modulation parameters for LPR instruments.

Annex I gives information on the atmospheric absorption of electromagnetic waves as a function of frequency.

Annex J gives practical information on RF measurements, especially in higher frequency bands.

Annex K gives information on radar targets for radiated measurements.

Annex L describes the boundary conditions for the Radar equation.

Annex M (bibliography) lists further related documents.

1 Scope

The present document applies to the following equipment types:

Level Probing Radar (LPR) applications are based on pulse RF, FMCW, or similar wideband techniques. LPR radio equipment types are capable of operating in all or part of the frequency bands as specified in table 1.

Table 1: Level Probing Radar (LPR) permitted frequency bands [i.13]

	LPR assigned frequency bands (GHz)
Transmit and Receive	6 to 8,5
Transmit and Receive	24,05 to 26,5
Transmit and Receive	57 to 64
Transmit and Receive	75 to 85

The present document contains requirements to demonstrate that LPR equipment both effectively uses and supports the efficient use of radio spectrum in order to avoid harmful interference.

Table 1 shows a list of the frequency bands as assigned to Level Probing Radars in the European Commission Decision 2013/752/EU [i.13] on harmonised deployment conditions for industrial Level Probing Radars (LPR) as known at the date of publication of the present document.

LPRs are used in many industries concerned with process control to measure the amount of various substances (mostly liquids or granulates). LPRs are used for a wide range of applications such as process control, custody transfer measurement (government legal measurements), water and other liquid monitoring, spilling prevention and other industrial applications. The main purposes of using LPRs are:

- to increase reliability by preventing accidents;
- to increase industrial efficiency, quality and process control;
- to improve environmental conditions in production processes.

LPRs always consist of a combined transmitter and receiver and are used with an integral or dedicated antenna. The LPR equipment is for professional applications where installation and maintenance are performed by professionally trained individuals only.

NOTE: LPR antennas are always specific directive antennas and no LPR omnidirectional antennas are used. This is also important in order to limit the illuminated surface area as well as to control and limit the scattering caused by the edges of the surface.

The scope is limited to LPRs operating as Short Range Devices (SRD).

The LPR applications in the present document are not intended for communications purposes.

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.

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 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".
- [2] CISPR 16 (part 1-1:2015), (part 1-4:2010+AMD1:2012) and (part 1-5: 2014): "Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods; Part 1: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus".
- [3] ETSI TR 102 273 (all parts) (V1.2.1) (12-2001): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Improvement on Radiated Methods of Measurement (using test site) and evaluation of the corresponding measurement uncertainties".
- [4] ANSI C63.5 (2006): "American National Standard for Calibration of Antennas Used for Radiated Emission Measurements in Electro Magnetic Interference".
- [5] ETSI EN 303 883 (V1.1.0) (02-2016): "Short Range Devices (SRD) using Ultra Wide Band (UWB); Measurement Techniques".
- [6] ETSI TS 103 361 (V1.1.1) (03-2016): "Short Range Devices (SRD) using Ultra Wide Band technology (UWB); Receiver technical requirements, parameters and measurement procedures to fulfil the requirements of the Directive 2014/53/EU".

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] CEPT/ERC/REC-74-01 (2005): "Unwanted emissions in the spurious domain".
- [i.2] Recommendation ITU-R SM.1754: "Measurement techniques of Ultra-wideband transmissions".
- [i.3] ERA Report 2006-0713: "Conducted and radiated measurements for low level UWB emissions".
- [i.4] FCC: "Revision of part 15 of the Commission's Rules Regarding Ultra- Wideband Transmission Systems", ET Docket No. 98-153, First Report and Order, April 2002.
- [i.5] Recommendation ITU-R P.526-13 (11/2013): "Propagation by diffraction".
- [i.6] ETSI TS 103 052: "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Radiated measurement methods and general arrangements for test sites up to 100 GHz".
- [i.7] Recommendation ITU-R P.676-10 (09/2013): "Attenuation by atmospheric gases".
- [i.8] CEPT ECC Report 139: "Impact of Level Probing Radars Using Ultra-Wideband Technology on Radiocommunications Services", Rottach-Egern, February 2010.
- [i.9] ETSI TR 102 601: "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); System reference document; Short Range Devices (SRD); Equipment for Detecting Movement using Ultra Wide Band (UWB) radar sensing technology; Level Probing Radar (LPR)-sensor equipment operating in the frequency bands 6 GHz to 8,5 GHz; 24,05 GHz to 26,5 GHz; 57 GHz to 64 GHz and 75 GHz to 85 GHz".
- [i.10] European Commission Decision 2009/343/EC amending Decision 2007/131/EC on allowing the use of the radio spectrum for equipment using ultra-wideband technology in a harmonised manner in the Community.

- [i.11] ETSI TR 102 215: "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Recommended approach, and possible limits for measurement uncertainty for the measurement of radiated electromagnetic fields above 1 GHz".
- [i.12] 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, (OJ L153, 22.5.2014, p62).
- [i.13] European Commission Decision 2013/752/EU amending Decision 2006/771/EC on harmonisation of the radio spectrum for use by short-range devices and repealing Decision 2005/928/EC.
- [i.14] FCC part 15.256: "Operation of level probing radars within the bands 5.925-7.250 GHz, 24.05-29.00 GHz, and 75-85 GHz".
- [i.15] 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.
- [i.16] ETSI TS 103 051: "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Expanded measurement uncertainty for the measurement of radiated electromagnetic fields".
- [i.17] ETSI TR 103 181-2: "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Short Range Devices (SRD) using Ultra Wide Band (UWB); Transmission characteristics Part 2: UWB mitigation techniques".
- [i.18] Committee on Radio Astronomy Frequencies, European Science Foundation.
- NOTE: Available at www.craf.eu.
- [i.19] CSN IEC 153-2: "Hollow metallic waveguides. Part 2: Relevant specifications for ordinary rectangular waveguides".
- NOTE: Available at <http://www.en-standard.eu/csn-iec-153-2-hollow-metallic-waveguides-part-2-relevant-specifications-for-ordinary-rectangular-waveguides/>.

3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

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

Activity Factor (AF): Factor which is used to describe different modulation parameters and activity levels of LPR devices and defined as the ratio of active measurement periods t_{meas} (bursts, sweeps, scans) within the overall repetitive measurement cycle $T_{\text{meas_cycle}}$, i.e. $t_{\text{meas}}/T_{\text{meas_cycle}}$.

Adaptive Power Control (APC): automatic function implemented to offer a dynamic power control that delivers maximum power only during deep fading; in this way for most of the time the interference is reduced

dedicated antenna: antenna that is designed as an indispensable part of the equipment

Duty Cycle (DC): product of the pulse repetition frequency (PRF) and the pulse duration

emissions: signals that leaked or are scattered into the air within the frequency range (that includes harmonics) which depend on equipment's operating bandwidth

Equipment Under Test (EUT): LPR under test

equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.): total power transmitted, assuming an isotropic radiator

NOTE: e.i.r.p. is conventionally the product of "power into the antenna" and "antenna gain". e.i.r.p. is used for both peak and average power.

Frequency Modulated Continuous Wave (FMCW) radar: radar where the transmitter power is fairly constant but possibly zero during periods giving a big duty cycle (such as 0,1 to 1)

NOTE: The frequency is modulated in some way giving a very wideband spectrum with a power versus time variation which is clearly not pulsed.

integral antenna: permanent fixed antenna, which may be built-in, designed as an indispensable part of the equipment

operating frequency (operating centre frequency): nominal frequency at which equipment is operated

power spectral density (psd): amount of the total power inside the measuring receiver bandwidth expressed in dBm/MHz

pulsed radar (or here simply "pulsed LPR"): radar where the transmitter signal has a microwave power consisting of short RF pulses

Pulse Repetition Frequency (PRF): inverse of the Pulse Repetition Interval (PRI), averaged over a sufficiently long time to cover all PRF variations

Pulse Repetition Interval (PRI): Time period between two consecutive transmit pulses for example in a pulsed LPR.

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

radiation: signals emitted intentionally for level measurements

step response time (of an LPR): time span after a sudden distance change until the output value (distance value) reaches 90 % of the final value for the first time

3.2 Symbols

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

AF	Activity factor
f	Frequency
f_C	Frequency at which the peak power of the emission is at maximum
f_H	Highest frequency of the operating bandwidth
f_L	Lowest frequency of the operating bandwidth
t	Time
t_{meas}	active measurement period
$T_{\text{meas_cycle}}$	overall repetitive measurement cycle
t_G	blanking time
k	Boltzmann constant
c	speed of light
T	Temperature
G	efficient antenna gain of radiating structure or gain of the TLPR antenna in the direction of main radiation (main lobe axis)
G_α	gain of the TLPR antenna in an angle α off the main lobe axis (see figure 5)
G_t	gain of the test antenna in the direction of main radiation (main lobe axis)
G_a	declared measurement antenna gain
d	Largest dimension of the antenna aperture of the TLPR or extent of the main lobe in slant distance R_T
d_1	Largest dimension of the TLPR antenna (m)
d_2	Largest dimension of the test antenna (m)
DC	Duty cycle
P_s	Output power of the signal generator measured by power meter
Δf	Bandwidth