



**Short Range Devices (SRD);  
Radio equipment to be used in  
the 1 GHz to 40 GHz frequency range;  
Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of  
article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU**

*Full Standard Preview*  
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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.6] 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.

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## Introduction

The present document defines technical requirements to support the essential requirements of clause 3.2 of the Radio Equipment Directive [1.1] which states "*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*".

The present document describes performance requirements and conformance test procedures for licence exempt Short Range Devices (SRDs) intending to use frequency bands within the range of 1 GHz to 40 GHz.

Equipment covered by the present document may operate on a specific frequency or may be channel agile and operate on a number of different frequencies.

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# 1 Scope

The present document applies to the following equipment types:

- 1) Generic Short Range Devices, including alarms, telecommand, telemetry, data transmission in general, etc.
- 2) Radio Frequency IDentification (RFID).
- 3) Radiodetermination, including detection, movement and alert applications.

These radio equipment types are capable of operating in the permitted frequency bands within the 1 GHz to 40 GHz range as specified in table 1:

- 1) with either a Radio Frequency (RF) output connection and dedicated antenna or an integral antenna;
- 2) for all types of modulation;
- 3) with or without speech.

Table 1 shows a list of the frequency bands as designated by the European Commission Decisions on Short Range Devices [i.5] and the CEPT/ERC Recommendation 70-03 [i.2] as known at the date of publication of the present document.

**Table 1: Short Range Devices within the 1 GHz to 40 GHz permitted frequency bands**

	Frequency Bands	Applications	Notes
Transmit and Receive	2 400 MHz to 2 483,5 MHz	Generic use	
Transmit and Receive	2 400 MHz to 2 483,5 MHz	Detection, movement and alert applications	
Transmit and Receive	(a) 2 446 MHz to 2 454 MHz	RFID	See annex D
Transmit and Receive	(b) 2 446 MHz to 2 454 MHz	RFID	See annex D
Transmit and Receive	5 725 MHz to 5 875 MHz	Generic use	
Transmit and Receive	9 200 MHz to 9 500 MHz	Radiodetermination: radar, detection, movement and alert applications	
Transmit and Receive	9 500 MHz to 9 975 MHz	Radiodetermination: radar, detection, movement and alert applications	
Transmit and Receive	10,5 GHz to 10,6 GHz	Radiodetermination: radar, detection, movement and alert applications	
Transmit and Receive	13,46 GHz to 14,0 GHz	Radiodetermination: Radar, detection, movement and alert applications	
Transmit and Receive	17,1 GHz to 17,3 GHz	Radiodetermination: GBSAR detecting, movement and alert applications	See annex F
Transmit and Receive	24,00 GHz to 24,25 GHz	Generic use and for Radiodetermination: detection, movement and alert applications	
NOTE:	(a) and (b) refer to two different operational restrictions for different power levels in the same frequency band.		

NOTE 1: Table 1 represents the most widely implemented position within the European Union [i.5] and the CEPT countries [i.2], but it should not be assumed that all designated bands are available in all countries.

NOTE 2: In addition, it should be noted that other frequency bands may be available in a country within the frequency range 1 GHz to 40 GHz covered by the present document. See the European Commission Decisions on Short Range Devices [i.5] and the CEPT ERC Recommendation 70-03 [i.2] as implemented through National Radio Interfaces (NRI) and additional NRI as relevant.

NOTE 3: On non-harmonized parameters, national administrations may impose certain conditions such as the type of modulation, frequency, channel/frequency separations, maximum transmitter radiated power, duty cycle, and the inclusion of an automatic transmitter shut-off facility, as a condition for the issue of an individual or general licence, or as a condition for the issuing of Individual Rights for use of spectrum or General Authorization, or as a condition for use "under licence exemption" as it is in most cases for Short Range Devices.

The present document covers fixed stations, mobile stations and portable stations.

Applications using Ultra Wide Band (UWB) technology are not covered by the present document.

The present document does not require measurements for radiated emissions below 25 MHz.

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

## 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] CISPR 16 (2015) (parts 1-1; 1-4 and 1-5): "Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods; Part 1: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus".
- [2] Recommendation ITU-T O.41 (1994): "Psophometer for use on telephone-type circuits".
- [3] Recommendation ITU-T O.153 (1992): "Basic parameters for the measurement of error performance at bit rates below the primary rate".

### 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.

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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/EC 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 (RE-Directive).
- [i.2] CEPT/ERC Recommendation 70-03: "Relating to the use of Short Range Devices (SRD)".
- [i.3] Recommendation ITU-R SM.1755: "Characteristics of ultra-wideband technology".
- [i.4] ETSI TR 100 028 (V1.4.1) (all parts): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Uncertainties in the measurement of mobile radio equipment characteristics".

- [i.5] Commission Decision 2013/752/EC on harmonization of the radio spectrum for use by short-range devices as amended by subsequent Commission Decisions.
- [i.6] 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

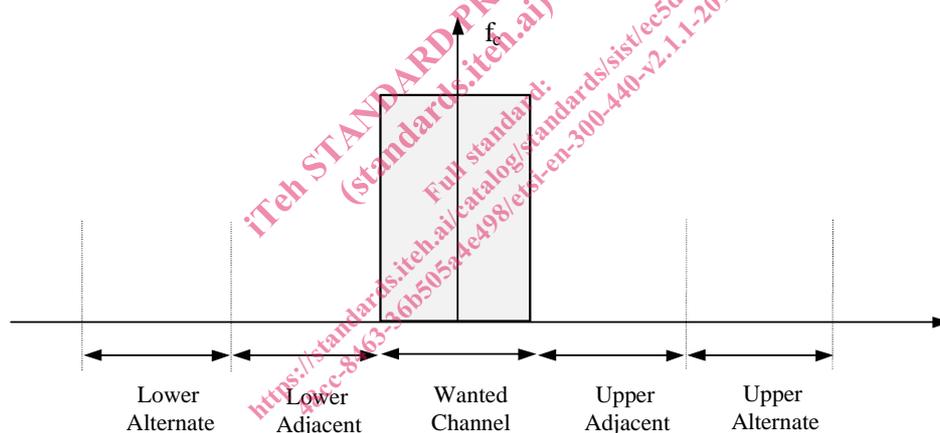
For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions apply:

**adjacent channels:** those two channels offset from the nominal channel by the nominal channel bandwidth

**alarm:** use of radio communication for indicating an alarm condition at a distant location

**alternate adjacent channels:** those two channels offset from the nominal channel by double the channel bandwidth

NOTE 1: The wanted channel is described by the occupied bandwidth (see definition below) of the wanted emissions; i.e. the 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 0,5 % of the total mean power of a given emission. In addition, the necessary bandwidth of the emissions as defined by the ITU-R radio regulations is not to exceed the wanted channel.



**Figure 1: Adjacent and alternate adjacent channel definitions**

NOTE 2: For equipment to be used in a frequency band where channelization is not defined by regulation, the channel spacing of the equipment is defined by the provider.

**artificial antenna:** non-radiating dummy load equal to the nominal impedance specified by the provider

**assigned frequency band:** frequency band within which the device is authorized to operate and to perform the intended function of the equipment

**chip:** unit of modulation used in Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum (DSSS) modulation

**chip rate:** number of chips per second

**conducted measurements:** measurements which are made using a direct connection to the equipment under test

**dedicated antenna:** removable antenna supplied and tested with the radio equipment, designed as an indispensable part of the equipment

**Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum (DSSS):** form of modulation where a combination of data to be transmitted and a fixed code sequence (chip sequence) is used to directly modulate a carrier, e.g. by phase shift keying

NOTE: The code rate determines the occupied bandwidth.

**equivalent isotropically radiated power:** maximum radiated power of the transmitter and its antenna

**fixed station:** equipment intended for use in a fixed location

**Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum (FHSS):** spread spectrum technique in which the transmitter signal occupies a number of frequencies in time, each for some period of time, referred to as the dwell time

NOTE: Transmitter and receiver follow the same frequency hop pattern. The number of hop positions and the bandwidth per hop position determine the occupied bandwidth.

**identification system:** equipment consisting of a transmitter(s), receiver(s) (or a combination of the two) and an antenna(s) to identify objects by means of a transponder

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

**mobile station:** equipment normally fixed in a vehicle or used as a transportable station

**necessary bandwidth:** width of the emitted frequency band which is just sufficient to ensure the transmission of information at the rate and with the quality required under specified conditions

NOTE: The necessary bandwidth including the frequency tolerances is accommodated within the assigned frequency band.

**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 0,5 % of the total mean power of a given emission

**operating frequency:** nominal frequency at which equipment is operated; this is also referred to as the operating centre frequency

NOTE: Equipment may be able to operate at more than one operating frequency.

**operating frequency range:** range of operating frequencies over which the equipment can be adjusted through tuning, switching or reprogramming

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

**portable station:** equipment intended to be carried, attached or implanted

**radiated measurements:** measurements which involve the absolute measurement of a radiated field

**radio determination:** determination of the position, velocity and/or other characteristics of an object, or the obtaining of information relating to these parameters, by means of the propagation properties of radio waves

**spread spectrum:** modulation technique in which the energy of a transmitted signal is spread throughout a large portion of the frequency spectrum

**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

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

**telecommand:** use of radio communication for the transmission of signals to initiate, modify or terminate functions of equipment at a distance

**telemetry:** use of radio communication for indicating or recording data at a distance

**transponder:** device which responds to an interrogation signal