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ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC)
standard for radio equipment and services;
Part 4: Specific conditions for fixed radio links
and ancillary equipment;
Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements
of article 3.1(b) of Directive 2014/53/EU

Reference

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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.11] 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.

EFTA regulations.

The present document is part 4 of a multi-part deliverable. Full details of the entire series can be found in part 1 [1].

National transposition dates	
Date of adoption of this EN:	23 January 2017
Date of latest announcement of this EN (doa): the state of latest announcement of this EN (doa):	30 April 2017
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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 <u>ETSI Drafting Rules</u> (Verbal forms for the expression of provisions).

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

1 Scope

The present document specifies technical characteristics and methods of measurement for Analogue and Digital Fixed Radio Links operating as fixed Point-to-Point, and Point-to-Multipoint systems as defined in annex B, including the associated ancillary equipment.

NOTE: Technical specifications related to the antenna port of the radio equipment are not included in the present document. Such technical specifications are found in the relevant product standards for the effective use of the radio spectrum.

In case of differences (for instance concerning special conditions, definitions, abbreviations) between the present document and ETSI EN 301 489-1 [1], the provisions of the present document take precedence.

The processing and protection switch, (de)modulator, transmitter, receiver, RF filters, branching networks, feeders are covered by the present document. The multiplexing and/or de-multiplexing elements are covered if they form part of the transmitter, receiver and/or transceiver.

The environmental classification and the emission and immunity requirements used in the present document are as stated in ETSI EN 301 489-1 [1], except for any special conditions included in the present document.

The present document covers the essential requirements of article 3.1(b) of Directive 2014/53/EU under the conditions identified in annex A.

2 References

Normative references

2.1 Normative references

References are specific, identified by date of publication and/or edition number or version number. Only the cited version applies.

Referenced documents which are not found to be publicly available in the expected location might be found at http://docbox.etsi.org/Reference.

While any hyperlinks included in this clause were valid at the time of publication, ETSI cannot guarantee NOTE: their long term validity.

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

ETSI EN 301 489-1 (V2.1.1) (02-2017): "ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC) standard for [1] radio equipment and services; Part 1: Common technical requirements; Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.1(b) of Directive 2014/53/EU and the essential requirements of article 6 of Directive 2014/30/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.

- Directive 2014/53/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on the [i.1] 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.
- Void. [i.2]

- [i.3] Recommendation ITU-R F.1191-1: "Bandwidths and unwanted emissions of digital radio-relay systems".
- [i.4] Recommendation ITU-R F.746-3: "Radio-frequency channel arrangements for radio-relay systems".
- [i.5] ETSI EN 302 217-2: "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".
- [i.6] Void.
- [i.7] ETSI EN 302 326-2: "Fixed Radio Systems; Multipoint Equipment and Antennas; Part 2: Harmonized EN covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive for Digital Multipoint Radio Equipment".
- [i.8] Void.
- [i.9] Void.
- [i.10] Void.
- [i.11] 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 and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the terms and definitions given in ETSI EN 301 489-1 [1] and the following apply:

Base Station (BS): alternative name for Central Station

Central Station (CS): which can be subdivided into two units:

- the exchange unit, also called Central Controller Station (CCS) (interface to the local switch); and
- the radio unit, also called Central Radio Station (CRS) (central base band/radio transceiver)

NOTE: In some deployments the term Base Station is also used in place of Central Station. For the purposes of the present standard either terms are assumed and are completely interchangeable.

CHannel Separation (CHS): CHannel Separation (CHS) is taken as *XS*/2 for alternated frequency channel arrangements according to Recommendation ITU-R F.1191-1 [i.3] and *XS* for co-channel and interleaved frequency channel arrangements as defined by Recommendation ITU-R F.746-3 [i.4], *XS* is the radio-frequency separation between the centre frequencies of adjacent radio-frequency channels on the same polarization and in the same direction of transmission.

operating frequency range: range(s) of radio frequencies covered by the Equipment Under Test (EUT) without any change of units

Repeater Station (RS): radio repeater outstations with or without subscriber interfaces

Terminal station (TS): outstations with subscriber interfaces

3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the abbreviations given in ETSI EN 301 489-1 [1] and the following apply:

BER	Bit Error Ratio
BS	Base Station
CCS	Central Controller Station
CHS	CHannel Separation
CR	Continuous phenomena applied to Receivers
CRS	Central Radio Station
CS	Central Station
CT	Continuous phenomena applied to Transmitters
RS	Repeater Station
TR	Transient phenomena applied to Receivers
TS	Terminal Station
TT	Transient phenomena applied to Transmitters

4 Test conditions

4.1 General

4.1.1 Introduction

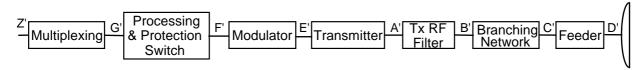
For the purposes of the present document, the test conditions of ETSI EN 301 489-1 [1], clause 4, apply as appropriate. Further product related test conditions for fixed radio links are specified in the present document.

For emission and immunity tests the test modulation, test arrangements, etc., as specified in the present document, clauses 4.1.2 to 4.3.2, shall apply.

4.1.2 Test conditions and configurations

This clause defines the test conditions and configurations for the emission and immunity tests as follows:

• a transmitter shall, as a minimum, comprise the element between E' and A' of figure 1. Additionally the transmitter may comprise any of the other elements from the transmitter chain shown in figure 1. If these additional elements are part of the transmitter or system they shall also meet the requirements of the present document;



NOTE 1: For the purposes of defining the reference points, the branching network (B' to C') does not include a hybrid.

NOTE 2: Points B' and C' may coincide, dependent on the equipment configuration.

Figure 1: Elements of a transmitter

• a receiver shall, as a minimum, comprise the element between A and E of figure 2. Additionally the receiver may comprise any of the other elements from the receiver chain shown in figure 2. If these additional elements are part of the receiver or system they shall also meet the requirements of the present document;



NOTE 1: For the purposes of defining the reference points, the branching network (B to C) does not include a hybrid.

NOTE 2: Points B and C may coincide, dependent on the equipment configuration.

Figure 2: Elements of a receiver

- a transceiver shall comprise as a minimum the elements E' to A' and A to E shown in figures 1 and 2, and additionally it may comprise any combinations of the other elements. If these additional elements are part of the transceiver they shall also meet the requirements of the present document;
- the equipment shall be tested under conditions which are within the manufacturer's declared range of humidity, temperature and supply voltage;
- the test configuration shall be as close to normal intended use as possible;
- if the equipment is part of a system, or can be connected to ancillary equipment, then it shall be acceptable to test the equipment while connected to the minimum configuration of ancillary equipment necessary to exercise the ports;
- ports which in normal operation are connected to ancillary or other equipment shall be either connected to such equipment, or to a representative termination to simulate the input/output characteristics of the ancillary or other equipment. Radio Frequency (RF) input/output ports shall be correctly terminated;
- if the equipment has a large number of ports, then a sufficient number shall be selected to simulate actual operation conditions and to ensure that all the different types of termination are tested;
- ports which are not connected to cables during normal intended operation, e.g. service connectors, programming connectors, temporary connectors etc. shall not be connected to any cables for the purpose of ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC) testing. Where cables have to be connected to these ports, or interconnecting cables have to be extended in length in order to exercise the EUT, precautions shall be taken to ensure that the evaluation of the EUT is not affected by the addition or extension of these cables;
- the test conditions, test configuration and mode of operation shall be recorded in the test report.

4.1.3 Emission tests

The provisions ETSI EN 301 489-1 [1], clause 8 shall apply with the following modification.

For Point-to-Multipoint systems a communications link shall be established, which shall comprise of the Central Station and a minimum of one Terminal Station. These stations are tested separately.

4.1.4 Immunity tests

The provisions of ETSI EN 301 489-1 [1], clause 9.1 shall apply with the following modifications.

The test configuration shall for transmitters be in accordance with the principle of figure 3, and for receivers it shall be in accordance with the principle of figure 4, and for transceiver shall be in accordance with the principle of figure 5.

The measuring equipment shall be located outside the test environment. Adequate measures shall be taken to avoid any effects of the unwanted signals on the measuring equipment.

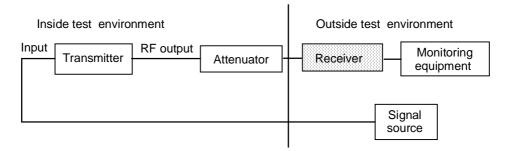


Figure 3: Test configuration for transmitters

During immunity tests the transmitter shall be operated at its rated output power. The input to the transmitter shall be in accordance with clause 4.2.1 (see figure 3). A communication link shall be established at the start of the test and be maintained during the test.

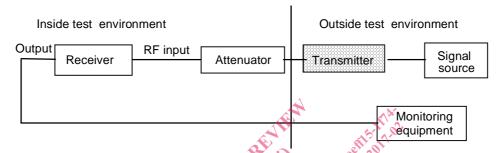


Figure 4: Test configuration for receivers

During immunity tests for receivers, the wanted RF input signal, coupled to the receiver, shall be in accordance with clause 4.2.3 (see figure 4). A communication link shall be established at the start of the test and be maintained during the test.

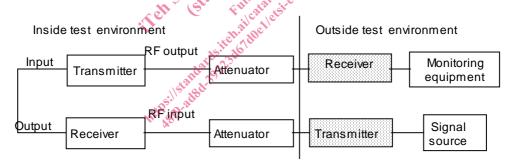


Figure 5: Test configuration of transceivers

In the case of duplex transceivers where the transmitter and receiver cannot operate at the same radio frequency, the wanted input signal, coupled to the receiver, shall be in accordance with clause 4.2.3. The transmitter shall be operated at its rated output power, and with its input coupled to the output of the receiver (repeater mode) (see figure 5).

The same test configuration also applies where the transmitters and receivers operate at the same radio frequency.

The measurement shall be made in the mode of operation as required in this clause.

A communication link shall be established at the start of the test and be maintained during the test.

For the immunity tests of ancillary equipment without a separate pass/fail criteria, the receiver, transmitter or transceiver coupled to the ancillary equipment, shall be used to judge whether the ancillary equipment passes or fails.

For Point-to-Multipoint systems the minimum configuration shall comprise of one Central Station and one terminal station, unless more terminal stations are required to establish a representative test configuration.

A communication link shall be established at the start of the test and maintained during the test, between the Central Station and a Terminal Station(s).