



**SLOVENSKI STANDARD**  
**SIST EN 300 341 V2.1.1:2016**  
**01-junij-2016**

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**Storitev kopenskih mobilnih komunikacij - Radijska oprema z vgrajeno anteno, ki oddaja signale za vzbuditev specifičnega odziva v sprejemniku - Harmonizirani standard, ki zajema bistvene zahteve člena 3.2 direktive 2014/53/EU**

Land Mobile Service - Radio equipment using an integral antenna transmitting signals to initiate a specific response in the receiver - Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU

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# ETSI EN 300 341 V2.1.1 (2016-03)



**Land Mobile Service;**  
**Radio equipment using an integral antenna transmitting signals to initiate a specific response in the receiver;**  
**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.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.5].

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 C.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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### National transposition dates

Date of adoption of this EN:	<a href="https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/1e08c498-4577-4611-8a40-9d4fc/sist-en-300-341-v2-1-1-2016">SIST EN 300 341 V2.1.1:2016</a>	21 March 2016
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Date of latest publication of new National Standard or endorsement of this EN (dop/e):		31 December 2016
Date of withdrawal of any conflicting National Standard (dow):		31 December 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 [ETSI Drafting Rules](#) (Verbal forms for the expression of provisions).

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# 1 Scope

The present document applies to constant envelope angle modulation systems for use in the land mobile service, using the available bandwidth, operating on radio frequencies between 30 MHz and 1 GHz, with channel separations of 12,5 kHz, 20 kHz and 25 kHz intended for transmission and/or reception of signals used to initiate a specific response in the receiver.

**Table 1: Radiocommunications service frequency bands**

Radiocommunications service frequency bands	
Transmit	30 MHz to 1 000 MHz
Receive	30 MHz to 1 000 MHz

The present document applies to non-speech and to the non-speech part of combined speech/non-speech analogue equipment. In the present document, non-speech radio equipment is defined as a radio equipment transmitting a signal to initiate a specific response in the receiver. The equipment comprises a transmitter and associated encoder and/or a receiver and associated decoder. The encoder and/or decoder may be a separate piece of equipment, in which case compliance to the present document covers the encoder and/or decoder in connection with the transmitter and/or receiver equipment.

In the present document different requirements are given for the different radio frequency bands, channel separations, environmental conditions and types of equipment, where appropriate.

The type of equipment covered by the present document is handportable stations with integral antennas.

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" and that "....radio equipment supports certain features ensuring access to emergency services" [i.5].

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.5] may apply to equipment within the scope of the present document.

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## 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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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 (V1.4.1) (12-2001) (all parts): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Uncertainties in the measurement of mobile radio equipment characteristics".
- [2] ANSI C63.5 (2006): "American National Standard for Electromagnetic Compatibility - Radiated Emission Measurements in Electromagnetic Interference (EMI) Control - Calibration of Antennas (9 kHz to 40 GHz)".
- [3] ETSI EN 300 296 (V2.1.1) (03-2016): "Land Mobile Service; Radio equipment using integral antennas intended primarily for analogue speech; Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU".

- [4] 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".

## 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 EN 300 793 (V1.1.1): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Land mobile service; Presentation of equipment for type testing".
- [i.2] ETSI TR 102 273 (V1.2.1) (all parts): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Improvement on Radiated Methods of Measurement (using test site) and evaluation of the corresponding measurement uncertainties".
- [i.3] IEC 60489-3 (1988): "Methods of measurement for radio equipment used in the mobile services; Part 3: Receivers for A3E or F3E emissions".
- [i.4] CEPT/ERC/REC 74-01E: "Unwanted emissions in the spurious domain" (Siófok 1998, Nice 1999, Sesimbra 2002; Hradec Kralove 2005).
- [i.5] 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.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.

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## 3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations

### 3.1 Definitions

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

**angle modulation:** either phase modulation (G3) or frequency modulation (F3)

**conducted measurements:** measurements which are made using a direct 50 Ω connection to the equipment under test

**handportable station:** equipment either fitted with an antenna socket or an integral antenna, or both, normally used on a stand-alone basis, to be carried on a person or held in the hand

**integral antenna:** antenna designed to be connected to the equipment without the use of a 50 Ω external connector and considered to be part of the equipment

NOTE: An integral antenna may be fitted internally or externally to the equipment.

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

### 3.2 Symbols

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

r.m.s                      root mean square

### 3.3 Abbreviations

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

AF	Audio Frequency
BER	Bit Error Rate
CSP	Channel Spacing
CW	Continuous Wave
dBc	dB relative to the carrier power
emf	electro-motive force
EUT	Equipment Under Test
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
IF	Intermediate Frequency
OATS	Open Area Test Site
RBW	Resolution BandWidth
RF	Radio Frequency
Rx	Receiver
SINAD	Signal, Noise And Distortion (to noise and distortion ratio)
Tx	Transmitter
VSWR	Voltage Standing Wave Ratio

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## 4 Speech equipment with signalling

### 4.1 Applicability

#### 4.1.1 General

Where several harmonised standards are applicable to the equipment then the following shall be followed to avoid double testing of the same parameters.

#### 4.1.2 Equipment with speech and signalling functions

In the case of combined speech/non-speech equipment the speech part shall be tested to ETSI EN 300 296 [3] and additionally the tests described in the following clauses of the present document shall be carried out:

clause 8.3: Adjacent channel power;

clause 9.1: Average usable sensitivity (responses, field strength) in the case of equipment having an integral antenna.

These requirements also apply for equipment with an analogue output facility provided for test purposes only.

Additionally, the measurement of the spurious emissions (clause 8.5) shall be performed when an equipment, previously tested to ETSI EN 300 296 [3] is being tested to the present document with an add-on signalling unit. If the equipment has been originally combined for analogue and signalling operation, the measurement of the spurious emissions need not to be performed again if the signalling port(s) (and the signalling circuits/modules) were active while making this measurement for the test ETSI EN 300 296 [3].

#### 4.1.3 Equipment with an add-on signalling unit

In the case where an equipment has already been tested according to the present document and is re-tested with an add-on-signalling unit using another type of modulation without affecting any other characteristic of the equipment, only some additional measurements shall be performed; they shall ensure that the equipment fulfils the requirements of the following clauses:

clause 8.3: adjacent channel power;

clause 8.4: radiated spurious emissions;

clause 9.1: average usable sensitivity (responses, field strength).

In the case where signalling is transmitted simultaneously with analogue speech, the speech part of the equipment is tested according to ETSI EN 300 296 [3], and it shall also be checked that the signalling does not cause the adjacent channel power and spurious emissions to exceed the appropriate limits.

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## 5 General and operational requirements

### 5.1 General

#### 5.1.1 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.

#### 5.1.2 Choice of model for testing

All necessary setting up instructions and other product information shall be made available with the equipment to be tested, in accordance with article 10.8 of Directive 2014/53/EU [i.5].

NOTE: Guidance on the presentation of equipment is also given in ETSI EN 300 793 [i.1].

### 5.2 Mechanical and electrical design

#### 5.2.1 General

Equipment shall be designed, constructed and manufactured in accordance with sound engineering practice, and with the aim of minimizing harmful interference to other equipment and services.

#### 5.2.2 Controls

Those controls which if maladjusted might increase the interfering potentialities of the equipment shall not be accessible to the user.

#### 5.2.3 Transmitter shut-off facility (time-out)

When a timer for an automatic shut-off facility is operative, at the moment of the time-out the transmitter shall automatically be switched off. (The activation of the transmitter key shall reset the timer). A shut off facility shall be inoperative for the duration of the measurements unless it has to remain operative to protect the equipment.

### 5.3 Marking

The equipment shall be marked in a visible place. This marking shall be legible, tamperproof and durable.

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## 6 Test conditions, power sources and ambient temperatures

### 6.1 Normal and extreme test conditions

Type tests shall be made under normal test conditions, and also, where stated, under extreme test conditions.

### 6.2 Test power source

During type tests the power source of the equipment shall be replaced by a test power source capable of producing normal and extreme test voltages as specified in clauses 6.3.2 and 6.4.2. The internal impedance of the test power source shall be low enough for its effect on the test results to be negligible. For the purpose of tests, the voltage of the power source shall be measured at the input terminals of the equipment.

If the equipment is provided with a permanently connected power cable, the test voltage shall be that measured at the point of connection of the power cable to the equipment.

For battery operated equipment the battery shall be removed and the test power source shall be applied as close to the battery terminals as practicable.

During tests the power source voltages shall be maintained within a tolerance of  $< \pm 1$  % relative to the voltage at the beginning of each test. The value of this tolerance is critical to power measurements, using a smaller tolerance will provide better measurement uncertainty values.

## 6.3 Normal test conditions

### 6.3.1 Normal temperature and humidity

The normal temperature and humidity conditions for tests shall be any convenient combination of temperature and humidity within the following ranges:

- temperature: +15 °C to +35 °C;
- relative humidity: 20 % to 75 %.

When it is impracticable to carry out the tests under these conditions, a note to this effect, stating the ambient temperature and relative humidity during the tests, shall be added to the test report.

### 6.3.2 Normal test power source

#### 6.3.2.1 Mains voltage

The normal test voltage for equipment to be connected to the mains shall be the nominal mains voltage. For the purpose of the present document, the nominal voltage shall be the declared voltage or any of the declared voltages for which the equipment was designed.

The frequency of the test power source corresponding to the ac mains shall be between 49 and 51 Hz.

#### 6.3.2.2 Regulated lead-acid battery power sources used on vehicles

When the radio equipment is intended for operation from the usual types of regulated lead-acid battery power source used on vehicles, the normal test voltage shall be 1,1 times the nominal voltage of the battery (for nominal voltages of 6 V and 12 V, these are 6,6 V and 13,2 V respectively).

#### 6.3.2.3 Other power sources

For operation from other power sources or types of battery (primary or secondary), the normal test voltage shall be that declared by the equipment manufacturer.

## 6.4 Extreme test conditions

### 6.4.1 Extreme temperatures

For tests at extreme temperatures, measurements shall be made in accordance with the procedures specified in clause 6.5, at the upper and lower temperatures of the following range:

- -20 °C to +55 °C

For the purpose of clause 7.1.3 (a) an additional extreme temperature range of 0 °C to +30 °C shall be used.

Type test reports shall state the temperature range used.

## 6.4.2 Extreme test source voltages

### 6.4.2.1 Mains voltage

The extreme test voltage for equipment to be connected to an ac mains source shall be the nominal mains voltage  $\pm 10\%$ .

### 6.4.2.2 Regulated lead-acid battery power sources used on vehicles

When the equipment is intended for operation from the usual types of regulated lead-acid battery power sources used on vehicles the extreme test voltages shall be 1,3 and 0,9 times the nominal voltage of the battery (for a nominal voltage of 6 V, these are 7,8 V and 5,4 V respectively and for a nominal voltage of 12 V, these are 15,6 V and 10,8 V respectively).

### 6.4.2.3 Power sources using other types of batteries

The lower extreme test voltages for equipment with power sources using the following batteries shall be:

- for the Leclanché or the lithium type of battery: 0,85 times the nominal voltage of the battery;
- for the mercury or nickel-cadmium type of battery: 0,9 times the nominal voltage of the battery.

No upper extreme test voltages apply.

### 6.4.2.4 Other power sources

For equipment using other power sources, or capable of being operated from a variety of power sources, the extreme test voltages shall be those agreed between the equipment manufacturer and the testing laboratory and shall be recorded in the test report.

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## 6.5 Procedure for tests at extreme temperatures

### 6.5.0 Thermal Balance

Before measurements are made the equipment shall have reached thermal balance in the test chamber. The equipment shall be switched off during the temperature-stabilizing period. In the case of equipment containing temperature stabilization circuits designed to operate continuously, the temperature stabilization circuits may be switched on for 15 minutes after thermal balance has been obtained, and the equipment shall then meet the specified requirements. For such equipment the manufacturer shall provide for the power source circuit feeding the crystal oven to be independent of the power source to the rest of the equipment.

If the thermal balance is not checked by measurements, a temperature-stabilizing period of at least one hour, or a longer period of time as may be decided by the testing laboratory, shall be allowed. The sequence of measurements shall be chosen, and the humidity content in the test chamber shall be controlled so that excessive condensation does not occur.

### 6.5.1 Procedure for equipment designed for continuous operation

If the manufacturer states that the equipment is designed for continuous operation, the test procedure shall be as follows.

Before tests at the upper extreme temperature the equipment shall be placed in the test chamber and left until thermal balance is attained. The equipment shall then be switched on in the transmit conditions for a period of half an hour after which the equipment shall meet the specified requirements.

For tests at the lower extreme temperature the equipment shall be left in the test chamber until thermal balance is attained, then switched to the standby or receive condition for a period of one minute after which the equipment shall meet the specified requirements.

### 6.5.2 Procedure for equipment designed for intermittent operation

If the manufacturer states that the equipment is designed for intermittent operation, the test procedure shall be as follows.

Before tests at the upper extreme temperature the equipment shall be placed in the test chamber and left until thermal balance is attained. The equipment shall then be switched on for one minute in the transmit condition, followed by four minutes in the receive condition, after which the equipment shall meet the specified requirements.

For tests at the lower extreme temperature the equipment shall be left in the test chamber until thermal balance is attained, then switched to the standby or receive condition for one minute after which the equipment shall meet the specified requirements.

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## 7 General conditions of measurement

### 7.1 Normal test signals, test conditions and the unwanted test signals

The normal test signal D-M3 for initiating responses shall be trains of correctly coded bits or correctly coded signals (messages), if possible of length 22 bits. For sequential tone coded information, each information (e.g. selective call) shall not be longer than about 400 ms. These test signals D-M3 shall be separated from each other by a time of not less than the reset time of the receiver.

For measurements using the up-down method it shall be possible to trigger single test signals D-M3 either manually or by an automatic testing system.

The test signal D-M4 consists of coded signals, messages or tones transmitted sequentially, one by one, without gaps between them. This transmission is necessary for measurements such as adjacent channel power (see clause 8.3), spurious emissions (see clause 8.4), radiated emissions and others.

All these signals shall be defined such that they require the greatest occupied radio modulation bandwidth. Details of these test signals and the test modulation shall be included in the test report.

The unwanted signal A-M3 is a RF signal modulated with a continuous 400 Hz tone and with a deviation of 12 % of the channel separation. It is used for measurements such as co-channel rejection (see clause 9.2), adjacent channel selectivity (see clause 9.3) and others.

### 7.2 Artificial antenna

Tests on the transmitter requiring the use of the test fixture shall be carried out with a substantially non-reactive non-radiating load of 50  $\Omega$  connected to the test fixture terminal.

### 7.3 Test sites and general arrangements for radiated measurements

For guidance on radiated emissions test sites see annex A. Detailed descriptions of the radiated measurement arrangements are included in this annex.

### 7.4 Transmitter automatic shut-off facility

If the equipment is fitted with an automatic transmitter shut-off facility it shall be made inoperative for the duration of the type test unless it has to be left operative to protect the equipment. If the shut off facility is left operative the status of the equipment shall be indicated.

### 7.5 Modes of operation of the transmitter

For the purpose of the measurements according to the present document, there shall preferably be a facility to operate the transmitter in an unmodulated state. The method of achieving an unmodulated carrier frequency, or, special types of modulation patterns, may also be decided by agreement between the manufacturer and the test laboratory. It shall be described in the test report. It may involve suitable temporary internal modifications of the equipment under test.