



Land Mobile Service:

Radio equipment using constant or non-constant envelope modulation operating in a channel bandwidth of 25 kHz, 50 kHz, 100 kHz or 150 kHz;
Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU

STANDARDS PREVIEW
https://standards.its.euro.etsi.org/standards-etsi/sis/eccs/309-9444-4b10-a43f-dbcea2440444-2015-12-2016-03

Reference

REN/ERM-TGDMR-343

Keywords

data, mobile, PMR, radio, repeater, TETRA

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Sous-Préfecture de Grasse (06) N° 7803/88

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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, symbols and abbreviations | 10 |
| 3.1 Definitions..... | 10 |
| 3.2 Symbols..... | 11 |
| 3.3 Abbreviations | 11 |
| 4 General | 12 |
| 4.1 Testing..... | 12 |
| 4.1.1 Choice of model for testing | 12 |
| 4.1.1.0 General..... | 12 |
| 4.1.1.1 Auxiliary test equipment | 12 |
| 4.1.1.2 Declarations by the supplier..... | 12 |
| 4.1.2 Presentation of equipment for testing purposes | 12 |
| 4.2 Mechanical and electrical design..... | 13 |
| 4.2.1 General..... | 13 |
| 4.2.2 Controls | 13 |
| 4.2.3 Transmitter shut-off facility..... | 13 |
| 4.3 Marking..... | 13 |
| 4.4 Testing using bit streams or messages..... | 13 |
| 4.5 Measuring continuous mode equipment..... | 13 |
| 4.6 Measuring discontinuous mode equipment | 13 |
| 4.7 Constant and non-constant envelope modulation..... | 14 |
| 4.8 Multi-Mode equipment..... | 14 |
| 4.9 Environmental profile..... | 14 |
| 5 Test conditions, power sources and ambient temperatures | 14 |
| 5.1 Normal and extreme test conditions | 14 |
| 5.2 Test power source..... | 14 |
| 5.3 Normal test conditions..... | 14 |
| 5.3.1 Normal temperature and humidity | 14 |
| 5.3.2 Normal test power source | 15 |
| 5.3.2.1 Mains voltage..... | 15 |
| 5.3.2.2 Regulated lead-acid battery power sources used on vehicles..... | 15 |
| 5.3.2.3 Other power sources..... | 15 |
| 5.4 Extreme test conditions | 15 |
| 5.4.1 Extreme temperatures | 15 |
| 5.4.2 Extreme test source voltages..... | 15 |
| 5.4.2.1 Mains voltage..... | 15 |
| 5.4.2.2 Regulated lead-acid battery power sources used on vehicles..... | 15 |
| 5.4.2.3 Power sources using other types of batteries..... | 15 |
| 5.4.2.4 Other power sources..... | 16 |
| 5.5 Procedure for tests at extreme temperatures..... | 16 |
| 5.5.0 Thermal balance..... | 16 |
| 5.5.1 Procedure for equipment designed for continuous transmission..... | 16 |
| 5.5.2 Procedure for equipment designed for intermittent transmission | 16 |
| 5.5.3 Testing of equipment that does not have an external 50 Ω RF connector (integral antenna equipment)..... | 16 |
| 6 General conditions of measurement | 17 |
| 6.1 Arrangements for test signals applied to the receiver input..... | 17 |
| 6.2 Test load (artificial antenna)..... | 17 |

| | | |
|---------|---|----|
| 6.3 | Test signals (wanted and unwanted signals)..... | 17 |
| 6.3.0 | General..... | 17 |
| 6.3.1 | Transmitter test signals..... | 17 |
| 6.3.2 | Receiver test signals..... | 18 |
| 6.3.3 | Transmitter effective radiated power test signal (C1)..... | 18 |
| 6.4 | Encoder..... | 18 |
| 6.4.1 | Encoder for receiver measurements..... | 18 |
| 6.4.2 | Encoder for transmitter measurements..... | 18 |
| 6.5 | Transceiver data interface..... | 19 |
| 6.6 | Impedance..... | 19 |
| 6.7 | PEP..... | 19 |
| 6.8 | Duplex equipment..... | 19 |
| 6.9 | Modes of operation of the transmitter..... | 19 |
| 6.10 | Measurement filter definition..... | 19 |
| 6.11 | TMO Repeaters..... | 20 |
| 7 | Technical characteristics of the transmitter..... | 20 |
| 7.1 | Transmitter output power (conducted)..... | 20 |
| 7.1.0 | General..... | 20 |
| 7.1.1 | Definitions..... | 20 |
| 7.1.2 | Method of measurement..... | 20 |
| 7.1.3 | Limits..... | 21 |
| 7.2 | Maximum effective radiated power..... | 21 |
| 7.2.0 | General..... | 21 |
| 7.2.1 | Definition..... | 21 |
| 7.2.2 | Method of measurement..... | 21 |
| 7.2.2.1 | Evaluation of CW-to-PEP correction factor for signal C1..... | 21 |
| 7.2.2.2 | Measurements on a test site..... | 21 |
| 7.2.3 | Limit..... | 22 |
| 7.3 | Adjacent and alternate channel power..... | 23 |
| 7.3.1 | Definition..... | 23 |
| 7.3.2 | Method of measurement..... | 23 |
| 7.3.3 | Limits..... | 25 |
| 7.3.3.1 | Limits for TMO Repeaters..... | 25 |
| 7.3.3.2 | Limits for all non TMO repeater equipment..... | 25 |
| 7.4 | Unwanted emissions in the spurious domain..... | 25 |
| 7.4.1 | Definition..... | 25 |
| 7.4.2 | Method of measuring the power level..... | 25 |
| 7.4.2.1 | Measurement options..... | 25 |
| 7.4.2.2 | Method of measuring conducted spurious emissions (clause 7.4.2.1 a))..... | 26 |
| 7.4.2.3 | Method of measuring the effective radiated power (clause 7.4.2.1 b))..... | 26 |
| 7.4.2.4 | Method of measuring the effective radiated power (clause 7.4.2.1 c))..... | 27 |
| 7.4.2.5 | Method of measuring wideband noise..... | 28 |
| 7.4.3 | Limits..... | 28 |
| 7.4.3.1 | Spurious emissions power..... | 28 |
| 7.4.3.2 | Wideband noise power..... | 29 |
| 7.5 | Intermodulation attenuation..... | 31 |
| 7.5.0 | Applicability..... | 31 |
| 7.5.1 | Definition..... | 31 |
| 7.5.2 | Method of measurement..... | 31 |
| 7.5.2.1 | Measurement for TMO repeater equipment..... | 31 |
| 7.5.2.2 | Measurement for non TMO repeater equipment..... | 32 |
| 7.5.3 | Limits..... | 33 |
| 7.5.3.1 | Limits for TMO repeater equipment..... | 33 |
| 7.5.3.2 | Limits for non TMO repeater equipment..... | 33 |
| 7.6 | Adjacent channel transient power measurements..... | 33 |
| 7.6.1 | Definition..... | 33 |
| 7.6.2 | Method of Measurement..... | 33 |
| 7.6.3 | Limits..... | 34 |
| 7.7 | Frequency error..... | 34 |
| 7.7.0 | General..... | 34 |
| 7.7.1 | Definition..... | 34 |

| | | |
|---------|--|----|
| 7.7.2 | Method of measurement | 34 |
| 7.7.3 | Limits..... | 35 |
| 7.8 | Out of band gain for TMO repeater equipment..... | 35 |
| 7.8.0 | Applicability | 35 |
| 7.8.1 | Definition..... | 35 |
| 7.8.2 | Method of measurement | 35 |
| 7.8.3 | Limits..... | 36 |
| 7.9 | Modulation accuracy | 36 |
| 7.9.0 | Applicability | 36 |
| 7.9.1 | Definition..... | 36 |
| 7.9.2 | Method of measurement | 36 |
| 7.9.3 | Limits..... | 37 |
| 8 | Technical characteristics of the receiver | 37 |
| 8.0 | Applicability..... | 37 |
| 8.1 | Receiver sensitivity (conducted) | 37 |
| 8.1.0 | General..... | 37 |
| 8.1.1 | Definition..... | 37 |
| 8.1.2 | Method of measurement | 38 |
| 8.1.2.1 | Method of measurement with continuous bit streams..... | 38 |
| 8.1.2.2 | Method of measurement with messages or packets | 38 |
| 8.1.3 | Limits..... | 39 |
| 8.2 | Maximum usable sensitivity (field strength) | 39 |
| 8.2.0 | General..... | 39 |
| 8.2.1 | Definition..... | 39 |
| 8.2.2 | Method of measurement | 39 |
| 8.2.2.0 | General..... | 39 |
| 8.2.2.1 | Method of measurement with continuous bit streams..... | 40 |
| 8.2.2.2 | Method of measurement with messages..... | 40 |
| 8.2.3 | Limits..... | 42 |
| 8.3 | Blocking or desensitization | 43 |
| 8.3.1 | Definition..... | 43 |
| 8.3.2 | Method of measurement | 44 |
| 8.3.2.1 | Method of measurement with continuous transmissions..... | 44 |
| 8.3.2.2 | Method of measurement with messages..... | 45 |
| 8.3.3 | Limits..... | 45 |
| 8.4 | Adjacent channel selectivity..... | 46 |
| 8.4.1 | Definition..... | 46 |
| 8.4.2 | Method of measurement | 46 |
| 8.4.2.1 | Method of measurement (with continuous bit stream)..... | 46 |
| 8.4.2.2 | Method of measurement with messages..... | 47 |
| 8.4.3 | Limits..... | 47 |
| 8.5 | Spurious radiations | 47 |
| 8.5.1 | Definition..... | 47 |
| 8.5.2 | Methods of measurement..... | 48 |
| 8.5.2.1 | Method of measuring the power level in a specified load (clause 8.5.1 a))..... | 48 |
| 8.5.2.2 | Method of measuring the effective radiated power (clause 8.5.1 b))..... | 48 |
| 8.5.2.3 | Method of measuring the effective radiated power (clause 8.5.1 c))..... | 49 |
| 8.5.3 | Limits..... | 49 |
| 8.6 | Co-channel rejection..... | 50 |
| 8.6.1 | Definition..... | 50 |
| 8.6.2 | Method of measurement | 50 |
| 8.6.2.1 | Method of measurement with continuous bit streams..... | 50 |
| 8.6.2.2 | Method of measurement with messages (or packets)..... | 51 |
| 8.6.3 | Limits..... | 52 |
| 8.7 | Intermodulation response rejection | 52 |
| 8.7.1 | Definition..... | 52 |
| 8.7.2 | Method of measurement | 52 |
| 8.7.2.1 | Method of measurement (with continuous bit stream)..... | 52 |
| 8.7.2.2 | Method of measurement with messages..... | 53 |
| 8.7.3 | Limit | 54 |

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---|-----------|
| 9 | Measurement uncertainty | 54 |
| Annex A (normative): | Relationship between the present document and the essential requirements of Directive 2014/53/EU | 56 |
| Annex B (normative): | Radiated measurement..... | 58 |
| B.1 | Test sites and general arrangements for measurements involving the use of radiated fields | 58 |
| B.1.0 | General | 58 |
| B.1.1 | Anechoic chamber | 58 |
| B.1.2 | Anechoic chamber with a conductive ground plane | 59 |
| B.1.3 | Open Area Test Site (OATS) | 60 |
| B.1.4 | Test antenna | 61 |
| B.1.5 | Substitution antenna | 61 |
| B.1.6 | Measuring antenna | 62 |
| B.2 | Guidance on the use of radiation test sites | 62 |
| B.2.0 | General | 62 |
| B.2.1 | Verification of the test site | 62 |
| B.2.2 | Preparation of the EUT | 62 |
| B.2.3 | Power supplies to the EUT | 62 |
| B.2.4 | Range length..... | 62 |
| B.2.5 | Site preparation | 63 |
| B.3 | Coupling of signals..... | 64 |
| B.3.1 | General | 64 |
| B.3.2 | Data signals | 64 |
| Annex C (normative): | Spectrum analyser specification | 65 |
| Annex D (informative): | Change History | 66 |
| History | | 67 |

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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 in reply to the Commission's standardisation request Commission Implementing Decision C(2015) 5376 final of 04.08.2015 to provide a means of conforming to the essential requirements of Directive 2014/053/EU on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of radio equipment.

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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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 covers the technical requirements for radio transmitters and receivers used in stations and technical requirements for TMO repeater in the Private Mobile Radio (PMR) service.

It applies to use in the land mobile service, operating on radio frequencies between 30 MHz and 3 GHz, with channel separations of 25 kHz, 50 kHz, 100 kHz and 150 kHz.

Table 1: Radiocommunications service frequency bands

| Radiocommunications service frequency bands | |
|---|---------------------|
| Transmit | 30 MHz to 3 000 MHz |
| Receive | 30 MHz to 3 000 MHz |

It applies to equipment for continuous and/or discontinuous transmission of data and/or digital speech.

The equipment (base station and mobile station) comprises a transmitter and associated encoder and modulator and/or a receiver and associated demodulator and decoder.

The types of equipment covered by the present document are as follows:

- base station (equipment fitted with an antenna connector, intended for use in a fixed location);
- mobile station (equipment fitted with an antenna connector, normally used in a vehicle or as a transportable);
- TMO Repeater; and
- those hand portable stations:
 - a) fitted with an antenna connector; or
 - b) without an external antenna connector (integral antenna equipment), but fitted with a permanent internal or a temporary internal 50 Ω Radio Frequency (RF) connector which allows access to the transmitter output and the receiver input.

Hand portable equipment without an external or internal RF connector and without the possibility of having a temporary internal 50 Ω RF connector is not covered by the present document.

These specifications do not necessarily include all the characteristics which may be required by a user of equipment, nor do they necessarily represent the optimum performance achievable.

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.3].

In addition to the present document, other ENs (e.g. ETSI EN 301 489-1 [i.7] and ETSI EN 301 489-5 [i.8]) that specify technical requirements in respect of essential requirements under the Radio Equipment Directive [i.3], may apply to equipment within the scope of the present document.

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] Recommendation ITU-T O.153 (10-1992): "Basic parameters for the measurement of error performance at bit rates below the primary rate".
- [2] 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".
- [3] ETSI TR 102 273 (V1.2.1) (12-2001) (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".
- [4] ANSI C63.5 (2006): "Electromagnetic Compatibility - Radiated Emission Measurements in Electromagnetic Interference (EMI) Control - Calibration and Qualification of Antennas (9 kHz to 40 GHz)".
- [5] ETSI EN 300 392-2 (V3.4.1) (08-2010): "Terrestrial Trunked Radio (TETRA); Voice plus Data (V+D); Part 2: Air Interface (AI)".

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] Recommendation ITU-R SM.329-12 (2012): "Unwanted emissions in the spurious domain".
- [i.2] CEPT/ERC/REC 74-01 (2005): "Unwanted Emissions in the Spurious domain".
- [i.3] 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.

NOTE: Article 3.2 and article 10.8.

- [i.4] ETSI TS 101 789-1 (V1.1.2): "Terrestrial Trunked Radio (TETRA); TMO Repeaters; Part 1: Requirements, test methods and limits".
- [i.5] ETSI EN 300 394-1 (V3.2.1) (10-2012): "Terrestrial Trunked Radio (TETRA); Conformance testing specification; Part 1: Radio".
- [i.6] ETSI EN 303 035-1 (V1.2.1) (12-2001): "Terrestrial Trunked Radio (TETRA); Harmonized EN for TETRA equipment covering essential requirements under article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive; Part 1: Voice plus Data (V+D)".
- [i.7] ETSI EN 301 489-1 (V1.9.2) (09-2011): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC) standard for radio equipment and services; Part 1: Common technical requirements".
- [i.8] ETSI EN 301 489-5 (V1.4.1): "ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC) standard for radio equipment and services; Harmonized Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.1b of the Directive 2014/53/EU; Part 5: Specific conditions for Private land Mobile Radio (PMR) and Terrestrial Trunked Radio (TETRA) equipment and ancillary equipment (speech and non-speech)".

- [i.9] Commission Implementing Decision C(2015) 5376 final of 04.08.2015: Commission Implementing Decision 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.10] ETSI EN 300 793 (V1.1.1) (02-1998): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Land mobile service; Presentation of equipment for type testing".

3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

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

base station: equipment fitted with an antenna connector, for use with an external antenna, and intended for use in a fixed location

bit: binary digit

block: smallest quantity of information that is sent over the radio channel

NOTE: A constant number of useful bits are always sent together with the corresponding redundancy bits.

broadband repeater: repeater which is designed for operation on any combination of carriers (up to a specified maximum number) within the operating band of the repeater

burst or transmission (physical): one or several packets transmitted between power on and power off of a particular transmitter

channelized repeater: repeater which is designed for operation on a specified subset of carriers within the operating band of the repeater

NOTE: The subset of the channels may be determined during the manufacture of the repeater, or may be programmable.

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

data transmission systems: systems which transmit and/or receive data and/or digitized voice

downlink: signal path where base station transmits and mobile or hand portable station receives

hand portable station: equipment either fitted with an antenna connector or 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.

Listen Before Transmit mode (LBT): monitoring mode in which the RF channel is checked for activity before transmitting

NOTE: Examples for LBT are transceivers or systems implementing squelch or RSSI (Receiver Signal Strength Indicator) algorithms for evaluating the status of the channel.

message: user data to be transferred in one or more packets in a session

mobile station: mobile equipment fitted with an antenna connector, for use with an external antenna, normally used in a vehicle or as a transportable station

packet: one block or a contiguous stream of blocks sent by one (logical) transmitter to one particular receiver or one particular group of receivers

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

receive band of the equipment: maximum frequency range (declared by the supplier) over which the receiver can be operated without reprogramming or realignment

session: set of inter-related exchange of packets occupying one or several windows or part thereof (if applicable)

NOTE: It corresponds to a complete interactive procedure for interchanging data between users, comprising initiation, data transmission and termination procedures. The session can be short (e.g. 2 packets), or long (e.g. one full page of text).

spurious emissions: unwanted emissions in the spurious domain

testing laboratory: laboratory that performs tests

TMO Repeater: bi-directional Radio Frequency (RF) amplifier which can amplify and transmit a received Mobile Station (MS) signal in the MS transmit band, simultaneously it can amplify and transmit a received Base Station (BS) RF signal in the BS transmit band

transmit band of the equipment: maximum frequency range (declared by the supplier) over which the transmitter can be operated without reprogramming or realignment

Trunked Mode Operation (TMO): mode of operation where a network is used for communication

uplink: signal path where mobile or hand portable station transmits and base station receives

window: set of inter-related transmissions which may be limited in time by an appropriate access protocol and corresponding occupation rules

3.2 Symbols

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

| | |
|--------------|---|
| α | Filter roll-off factor |
| dB | decibel |
| dBm | dB relative to 1 mW |
| dB μ V | dB relative to 1 μ V |
| f_c | channel centre frequency |
| f_{LO} | Local Oscillator frequency |
| f_{rb} | the frequency offset corresponding to the near edge of the receive band |
| M1, M2, etc. | names of test signals defined in clause 6.3 |
| PR | rms power |
| PX | maximum Power (Peak Envelope Power) |
| V_{min} | minimum extreme test Voltage |
| V_{max} | maximum extreme test Voltage |
| T_{min} | minimum extreme test Temperature |
| T_{max} | maximum extreme test Temperature |
| λ | wavelength |

3.3 Abbreviations

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

| | |
|------|--|
| ac | alternating current |
| ACP | Adjacent Channel Power |
| ARQ | Automatic Repeat reQuest |
| BS | Base Station |
| BW | BandWidth |
| CBW | Channel BandWidth |
| CEPT | European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations |
| CSP | Channel SeParation |
| CW | Continuous Wave |
| dBc | decibels relative to the transmitter power |
| dc | direct current |

| | |
|----------------|---|
| EC | European Community |
| EFTA | European Free Trade Association |
| EUT | Equipment Under Test |
| GMSK | Gaussian Minimum Shift Keying |
| IF | Intermediate Frequency |
| ITU-R | International Telecommunication Union - Radiocommunication Standardisation Sector |
| ITU-T | International Telecommunication Union - Telecommunication Standardisation Sector |
| LBT | Listen Before Transmit |
| MBW | Measurement BandWidth |
| MS | Mobile Station |
| OATS | Open Area Test Site |
| PEP | Peak Envelope Power |
| PMR | Private Mobile Radio |
| ppm | parts per million |
| RF | Radio Frequency |
| rms | root mean square |
| RSSI | Received Signal Strength Indicator |
| Rx | Receiver |
| TETRA | TErrestrial Trunked RAdio |
| TMO | Trunked Mode Operation |
| Tx | Transmitter |
| VSWR | Voltage Standing Wave Ratio |
| $\pi/4$ -DQPSK | $\pi/4$ -shifted Differential Quaternary Phase Shift Keying |

4 General

4.1 Testing

4.1.1 Choice of model for testing

4.1.1.0 General

The supplier shall provide one or more samples of the equipment, as appropriate for testing. Stand-alone equipment shall be complete with any ancillary equipment needed for testing.

If an equipment has several optional features, considered not to affect the RF parameters, then the tests need only be performed on the equipment configured with the combination of features considered to be the most complex. Where practicable, equipment to be tested shall provide a 50 Ω connector for conducted RF power level measurements.

In the case of integral antenna equipment, if the equipment does not have an internal permanent 50 Ω connector then it is permissible to use a second sample of the equipment with a temporary antenna connector fitted to facilitate testing. Any such modified sample shall not be used for any radiated measurements, except as noted in clause 5.5.3.

The performance of the equipment to be tested shall be representative of the performance of the corresponding production model.

4.1.1.1 Auxiliary test equipment

All necessary test signal sources, setting up instructions and other product information shall be made available with the equipment to be tested.

4.1.1.2 Declarations by the supplier

The supplier shall declare the necessary information about the equipment with respect to all technical requirements set by the present document.

4.1.2 Presentation of equipment for testing purposes

The radio tests shall be performed on the lowest, the highest and the middle radio frequency channels of either the transmit or receive band of the equipment, whichever is appropriate.

The supplier shall declare the frequency ranges, the range of operating conditions and power requirements as applicable, to establish the appropriate test conditions. For non TMO repeater equipment information related to radio sub-system of equipment includes the transmit and receive frequency bands, first local oscillator frequency and intermediate frequencies of the receiver.

Additionally, technical documentation and operating manuals, sufficient to make the test, shall be supplied. 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.3].

For TMO Repeater Equipment supplier declarations shall include:

- a) the operating band or bands of the repeater;
- b) the maximum rated output power per channel;
- c) the number of channels supported by the repeater.

Guidance on the presentation of equipment is also given in ETSI EN 300 793 [i.10].

4.2 Mechanical and electrical design

4.2.1 General

The equipment should be designed, constructed and manufactured in accordance with good engineering practice, and with the aim of minimizing harmful interference to other equipment and services.

4.2.2 Controls

Those controls, which if maladjusted, might increase the interfering potentialities of the equipment shall not be accessible for adjustment by the user.

4.2.3 Transmitter shut-off facility

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 re-activation of the transmitter 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. If the shut-off facility is left operative the status of the equipment shall be indicated.

4.3 Marking

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

The marking shall be in accordance with EC Directives and/or CEPT decisions or recommendations as appropriate.

4.4 Testing using bit streams or messages

The supplier may elect to have the equipment tested using bit streams or messages. It should be noted that the methods of measurement using messages are usually more time consuming.

4.5 Measuring continuous mode equipment

In the case of measurements performed on equipment designed to operate only in continuous mode, requirements such as "equipment shall be set in continuous mode" shall be interpreted as "equipment shall be used in its normal transmission mode (in this case, the continuous mode)".

4.6 Measuring discontinuous mode equipment

When it is specified that the transmission shall be continuous for the duration of the measurement(s), the transmitter under test shall be set to operate in continuous mode. If this is not possible, the measurements shall be carried out in a period shorter than the duration of the transmitted burst. It may be necessary to extend the duration of the burst.