



**Transmitting equipment for the
Digital Radio Mondiale (DRM) sound broadcasting service;
Harmonised Standard for access to radio spectrum**

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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.4] 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.

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
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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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Introduction

The present document describes the requirements for the design and operation of an DRM sound broadcasting service transmitter.

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1 Scope

The present document specifies technical characteristics and methods of measurements for transmitting equipment for the Digital Radio Mondiale (DRM) sound broadcasting service operating in the LF band, MF band, HF band and VHF band.

NOTE: The relationship between the present document and essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU [i.1] is given in annex A.

2 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.

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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 ES 201 980 (V4.1.2) (04-2017): "Digital Radio Mondiale (DRM); System specification".

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/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.2] 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".
- [i.3] ETSI TR 100 028-2: "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Uncertainties in the measurement of mobile radio equipment characteristics; Part 2".
- [i.4] 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 terms and definitions given in Directive 2014/53/EU [i.1] and the following apply:

amplitude imbalance: error caused by different amplification of the I and Q signals

antenna port: port of an apparatus which is designed, in normal operation, to be connected to an antenna using coaxial cable

broadcasting service: radiocommunication service in which the transmissions are intended for direct reception by the general public

NOTE: This service may include sound transmissions, television transmissions or other types of transmission.

channel bandwidth: frequency band of defined width (as a multiple of the carrier grid) including safety margin for operation on adjacent channels, located symmetrically around a carrier frequency in the carrier grid

class of emission: set of characteristics of an emission, designated by standard symbols

NOTE: Type of modulation of the main carrier, modulating signal, type of information to be transmitted, and also, if appropriate, any additional signal characteristics.

dBc: decibels relative to the unmodulated carrier power of the emission

NOTE: In the cases which do not have a carrier, for example in some digital modulation schemes where the carrier is not accessible for measurement, the reference level equivalent to dBc is decibels relative to the mean power P.

DRM transmitter: device comprising a DRM exciter, RF amplifier and RF system filter

enclosure port: physical boundary of the apparatus through which electromagnetic fields may radiate or impinge

NOTE: In the case of integral antenna equipment, this port is inseparable from the antenna port.

harmonic: component of order greater than 1 of the Fourier series of a periodic quantity

harmonic number: integral number given by the ratio of the frequency of a harmonic to the fundamental frequency

NOTE: Second harmonic = $2 \times$ fundamental frequency.

intermodulation products: unwanted frequencies resulting from intermodulation between carriers or harmonics of emission, or between any oscillations generated to produce the carrier

mean power: average power supplied to the antenna port by a transmitter during an interval of time sufficiently long compared with the lowest frequency encountered in the modulation envelope taken under normal operating conditions

multiplex: stream of all the digital data carrying one or more services within a single physical channel

necessary bandwidth: for a given class of emission, the width of the frequency band which is sufficient to ensure the transmission of information at the rate and with the quality required under specified conditions

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

quadrature error: error caused by phase shift between the I and Q signals

reference bandwidth: bandwidth in which the emission level is specified

RF system filter: filter connected to the output of the RF amplifier to control output spectrum

NOTE: The RF system filter may be internal or external to the transmitter casing.

RMS power: the apparent power of an AC power that is calculated by multiplying root-mean-square (rms) current by the root mean square voltage

NOTE 1: In a purely resistive circuit this is held to be the equivalent heating effect of a DC power and can be deemed to be true power. In a circuit that consists of reactance as well as resistance the apparent power is greater than the true power (the vector difference between true power and apparent power is called reactive power).

$$\text{True Power} = V_{\text{rms}} \times (I_{\text{rms}} \Delta \cos \varphi)$$

Where $\Delta \cos \varphi$ is the phase difference between voltage and current introduced by the reactance of the load.

NOTE 2: From note 1 it becomes clear that unless any measuring system can be completely devoid of reactance then the measured power cannot be considered to be RMS power. It therefore becomes apparent that this parameter would be difficult to measure with any degree of accuracy at RF frequencies.

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.

unwanted emissions: spurious emissions and out-of-band emissions

3.2 Symbols

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

μ micro, 10^{-6}

3.3 Abbreviations

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

AI	Amplitude Imbalance
dB	Decibel, logarithmic ratio (tenths of a "Bel")
dBm	dB relative to one milliwatt
COFDM	Coded Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplex
DRM	Digital Radio Mondiale
EMC	Electro-Magnetic Compatibility
EN	European Norm
EUT	Equipment Under Test
HF	High Frequency
I	In-phase component of a signal
ITU	International Telecommunications Union
LF	Low Frequency
LV	Low Voltage
MER	Modulation Error Ratio
MF	Medium Frequency
N	Noise power
OFDM	Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplex
Q	Quadrature phase component of a signal
QE	Quadrature Error
RF	Radio Frequency
RMS	Root Mean Square
s	second (unit of time)
V	Volt
W	Watt

4 Technical requirements specifications

4.1 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 manufacturer. The equipment shall comply with all the technical requirements of the present document which are identified as applicable in annex A at all times when operating within the boundary limits of the declared operational environmental profile.

4.2 Conformance requirements

4.2.1 Rated output power

4.2.1.1 Definition

The rated output power is the mean power that the transmitter shall deliver at its antenna port under the manufacturers specified conditions of operation.

NOTE: It is, however, recommended that this parameter is not quoted as RMS power.

4.2.1.2 Limit

The mean output power shall be the rated output power under normal operating conditions as defined by the manufacturer.

4.2.1.3 Conformance

Conformance tests as defined in clause 5.3.1 shall be carried out.

4.2.2 Frequency stability

4.2.2.1 Definition

The frequency stability of an emission is the variation of frequency against a predetermined time scale.

4.2.2.2 Limit

4.2.2.2.1 DRM transmitters operating below 30 MHz

For a period of not less than ninety days, the frequency of the transmitter shall stay within the tolerance of ± 10 Hz.

4.2.2.2.2 DRM transmitters operating between 30 MHz and 300 MHz

For a period of not less than ninety days, the frequency of the transmitter shall stay within the tolerance of ± 100 Hz.

4.2.2.3 Conformance

Conformance tests as defined in clause 5.3.2 shall be carried out.