# ETSI EN 301 843-5 V2.1.1 (2016-03)



ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC) standard for marine radio equipment and services;
Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.1b of the Directive 2014/53/EU;
Part 5: Specific conditions for MF/HF radiotelephone transmitters and receivers

#### Reference

#### REN/ERM-EMC-350

#### Keywords

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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.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 of ETSI EN 301 843-1 [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.

The present document is part 5 of a multi-part deliverable. Full details of the entire series can be found in part 1 [1].

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Date of adoption of this EN:	21 March 2016			
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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 together with ETSI EN 301 843-1 [1], covers the assessment of MF/HF radiotelephone transmitters and receivers for the maritime mobile service, and ancillary equipment in respect of ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC).

Technical specifications related to the antenna port and emissions from the enclosure port of marine radiotelephone transmitters and receivers are not included in the present document. Such technical specifications are found in the related product standards for the effective use of the radio spectrum.

The present document specifies the applicable test conditions, performance assessment, and performance criteria for radiotelephone transmitters and receivers for the maritime mobile service and the associated ancillary equipment.

Examples of types of MF/HF radiotelephone transmitters and receivers for the maritime mobile service covered by the present document are given in annex A.

In case of differences (for instance concerning special conditions, definitions, abbreviations) between the present document and ETSI EN 301 843-1 [1], the provisions of the present document take precedence.

The electromagnetic environment used in the present document to develop the technical specifications encompasses the electromagnetic environment on-board ships as identified in CENELEC EN 60945 [i.3].

### 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] ETSI EN 301 843-1 (V2.1.1) (03-2016): "ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC) standard for marine radio equipment and services; Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.1b of the Directive 2014/53/EU; Part 1: Common technical requirements".

### 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] 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 EN 300 373-2 (V1.1.1): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Maritime mobile transmitters and receivers for use in the MF and HF bands; Part 2: Harmonized EN covering essential requirements under article 3.2 of the R&TTE directive".

[i.3] CENELEC EN 60945 (2002) + Corrigendum 1 (2008): "Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems - General requirements - Methods of testing and required test results".

[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 ETSI EN 301 843-1 [1] and the following apply:

standard output power (audio): (of the receiver) is defined as:

- a) 1 mW for earphone reception;
- b) 500 mW for loudspeaker reception;
- c)  $0 \text{ dBm } (1 \text{mW}) \text{ into } 600 \Omega \text{ for the audio line outputs.}$

### 3.2 Symbols

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

emf electromotive force

F1B Frequency modulation, single channel containing quantized or digital information with the use of a

modulating sub-carrier, telegraphy for automatic reception.

J3E Single Sideband, suppressed carrier, single channel containing analogue information, telephony

rms root mean square.

SINAD (Signal + Noise + Distortion) / (Noise + Distortion)

### 3.3 Abbreviations

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

AGC Automatic Gain Control
DSC Digital Selective Calling
EMC ElectroMagnetic Compatibility
EUT Equipment Under Test

HF High Frequency
MF Medium Frequency

MF/HF Medium Frequency/High Frequency

PEP Peak Envelope Power RF Radio Frequency

SINAD Signal-to-noise and distortion ratio

# 4 General and operational requirements

## 4.1 Environmental profile

The provisions of ETSI EN 301 843-1 [1], clause 4.1 shall apply with the following modifications.

For emission and immunity tests the normal test modulation, test arrangements, etc., as specified in the present document, clauses 4.1 to 4.5, shall apply.

The test shall be carried out at a point within the specified normal operating environmental range of temperature and humidity with the equipment connected to the normal power supply voltage.

### 4.2 Arrangements for test signals

### 4.2.0 General

The provisions of ETSI EN 301 843-1 [1], clause 4.2 shall apply.

### 4.2.1 Arrangements for test signals at the input of the transmitter

The provisions of ETSI EN 301 843-1 [1], clause 4.2.1 shall apply.

### 4.2.2 Arrangements for test signals at the output of the transmitter

The provisions of ETSI EN 301 843-1 [1], clause 4.2.2 shall apply.

### 4.2.3 Arrangements for test signals at the input of the receiver

The provisions of ETSI EN 301 843-1 [1], clause 4.2.3 shall apply with the following modifications.

The wanted RF input signal, coupled to the receiver, shall be modulated with normal test modulation as specified for that type of equipment (see clause 4.5).

The level of the wanted signal shall be as follows:

MF (1 605 kHz to 4 000 kHz)

J3E Mode: +56 dBuV F1B Mode: +45 dBuV

HF (4 MHz to 27,5 MHz)

J3E Mode: +51 dBuV F1B Mode: +40 dBuV

Measurements shall only be made in F1B mode where the EUT does not have J3E mode.

### 4.2.4 Arrangements for test signals at the output of the receiver

The provisions of ETSI EN 301 843-1 [1], clause 4.2.4 shall apply as appropriate.

# 4.2.5 Arrangements for testing transmitter and receiver together (as a system)

The provisions of ETSI EN 301 843-1 [1], clause 4.2.5 shall apply as appropriate.

### 4.3 Exclusion bands

#### 4.3.0 General

The provisions of ETSI EN 301 843-1 [1], clause 4.3 shall apply as appropriate.

The emission measurement and immunity test exclusions are referred to as "exclusion bands" and are defined in the clauses 4.3.1 and 4.3.2.

### 4.3.1 Exclusion bands for receivers and receiver parts of transceivers

The exclusion band for marine radiotelephone receivers and receivers of transceivers is the frequency range determined by the switching range, as declared by the manufacturer, extended as follows:

- the lower frequency of the exclusion band is the lower frequency of the switching range, minus 5 % of the centre frequency of the switching range, or minus 10 MHz, whichever will result in the lowest frequency;
- the upper frequency of the exclusion band is the upper frequency of the switching range, plus 5 % of the centre frequency of the switching range, or plus 10 MHz, whichever will result in the highest frequency.

The switching range is the maximum frequency range over which the receiver can be operated without reprogramming or realignment.

### 4.3.2 Exclusion band for transmitters

The exclusion band for marine radiotelephone transmitters extends  $\pm 50$  kHz from the nominal operating frequency of the transmitter.

### 4.4 Narrow band responses on receivers

The provisions of ETSI EN 301 843-1 [1], clause 4.4 shall apply with the following modifications.

No immunity tests shall be carried out on frequencies of identified narrow band responses on marine radiotelephone receivers or the receiver part of transceivers.

A reduction of the SINAD below 20 dB in the measured value of the speech output signal level shall be used as the criterion for the identification of any unwanted responses.

The nominal frequency offset to be used for the identification of narrowband responses shall be  $\pm 8$  kHz for the first part of the identification procedure and  $\pm 10$  kHz for its second part.

All narrowband responses shall be disregarded from immunity tests.

### 4.5 Normal test modulation

Receive: The normal test modulation shall be as follows:

Class of emission J3E

Unmodulated signal, 1 000 Hz (±0,1 Hz) above the carrier frequency to which the receiver is tuned.

Class of emission F1B

DSC with an analogue interface, unmodulated signal on the assigned frequency.

DSC with a digital interface, a signal on the assigned frequency, modulated as appropriate.

Frequency shift signal with ±85 Hz shift at 1 700 Hz with a 100 Baud pseudo random bit pattern.

**Transmit:** The normal test modulation shall be as follows:

Class of emission J3E

- the transmitter shall be modulated with a signal of 1 000 Hz  $\pm$  0,1 Hz. The 1 000 Hz signal shall be subtracted from the measured frequency to get the transmitter frequency.

Class of emission F1B with an analogue interface:

- the transmitter shall be modulated with a signal of 1 700 Hz  $\pm$  0,1 Hz.

Class of emission F1B with a digital interface:

the digital input shall first be connected to a digital 0 and then to a digital 1.

### 4.6 Artificial Antennae (non-radiating test load)

#### **Transmitters:**

For the purpose of conformance testing, the transmitter, at the output of the antenna matching device, shall meet the requirements of the present document when connected to the artificial antennae listed below:

- frequency range 1 605 kHz to 4 000 kHz:
  - the artificial antenna shall consist of a resistance of 10  $\Omega$  and a capacitance of 250 pF connected in series;