



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
oSIST prEN 301 893 V1.8.5:2017
01-julij-2017

**5 GHz RLAN - Harmonizirani standard, ki zajema bistvene zahteve člena 3.2
direktive 2014/53/EU**

5 GHz RLAN - Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of
Directive 2014/53/EU

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Foreword

This draft Harmonised European Standard (EN) has been produced by ETSI Technical Committee Broadband Radio Access Networks (BRAN), 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.2] 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.

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Modal verbs terminology

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Introduction

5 GHz wireless access systems (WAS) including RLAN equipment are used in wireless local area networks which provide high speed data communications in between devices connected to the wireless infrastructure. The present document also addresses ad-hoc networking where devices communicate directly with each other, without the use of a wireless infrastructure.

The spectrum usage conditions for equipment within the scope of the present document are set in the ECC Decision (04)08 [i.6] and the Commission Decision 2005/513/EC [i.7] as amended by the Commission Decision 2007/90/EC [i.8].

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1 Scope

The present document specifies technical characteristics and methods of measurements for 5 GHz wireless access systems (WAS) including RLAN equipment.

The present document also describes spectrum access requirements to facilitate spectrum sharing with other equipment.

These radio equipment are capable of operating in all or parts of the frequency bands given in table 1.

Table 1: Service frequency bands

	Service frequency bands
Transmit	5 150 MHz to 5 350 MHz
Receive	5 150 MHz to 5 350 MHz
Transmit	5 470 MHz to 5 725 MHz
Receive	5 470 MHz to 5 725 MHz

The present document covers the essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU [i.1] under the conditions identified in annex A.

2 References

2.1 Normative references

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

- [1] Void.
- [2] Void.
- [3] Void.
- [4] IEEE 802.11™-2016: "IEEE Standard for Information Technology - Telecommunications and information exchange between systems Local and metropolitan area networks - Specific requirements Part 11: Wireless LAN Medium Access Control (MAC) and Physical Layer (PHY) Specifications".

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] 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.
- [i.3] ETSI EG 203 367 (V1.1.1) (06-2016): "Guide to the application of harmonised standards covering articles 3.1b and 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU (RED) to multi-radio and combined radio and non-radio equipment".
- [i.4] ETSI TR 100 028-1 (V1.4.1) (12-2001): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Uncertainties in the measurement of mobile radio equipment characteristics; Part 1".
- [i.5] 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".
- [i.6] ECC/DEC/(04)08: ECC Decision of 9 July 2004 on the harmonised use of the 5 GHz frequency bands for the implementation of Wireless Access Systems including Radio Local Area Networks (WAS/RLANs) (30/10/2009).
- [i.7] Commission Decision 2005/513/EC of 11 July 2005 on the harmonised use of radio spectrum in the 5 GHz frequency band for the implementation of Wireless Access Systems including Radio Local Area Networks (WAS/RLANs).
- [i.8] Commission Decision 2007/90/EC of 12 February 2007 amending Decision 2005/513/EC on the harmonised use of radio spectrum in the 5 GHz frequency band for the implementation of Wireless Access Systems including Radio Local Area Networks (WAS/RLANs).
- [i.9] 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.10] ETSI TR 102 273-2 (V1.2.1) (12-2001): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Improvement on Radiated Methods of Measurement (using test site) and evaluation of the corresponding measurement uncertainties; Part 2: Anechoic chamber".
- [i.11] ETSI TR 102 273-3 (V1.2.1) (12-2001): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Improvement on Radiated Methods of Measurement (using test site) and evaluation of the corresponding measurement uncertainties; Part 3: Anechoic chamber with a ground plane".
- [i.12] ETSI TR 102 273-4 (V1.2.1) (12-2001): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Improvement on Radiated Methods of Measurement (using test site) and evaluation of the corresponding measurement uncertainties; Part 4: Open area test site".

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:

5 GHz RLAN bands: total frequency range that consists of the 5 150 MHz to 5 350 MHz and the 5 470 MHz to 5 725 MHz sub-bands

adaptive equipment: equipment operating in an adaptive mode

adaptive mode: mechanism by which equipment can adapt to its environment by identifying other transmissions present in the band

ad-hoc mode: operating mode in which an RLAN device establishes a temporary wireless connection with other RLAN devices without a controlling network infrastructure

antenna array: two or more antennas connected to a single device and operating simultaneously

antenna assembly: combination of the antenna (integral or dedicated), its coaxial cable and if applicable, its antenna connector and associated switching components

NOTE 1: This term (antenna assembly) refers to an antenna connected to one transmit chain.

NOTE 2: The gain of an antenna assembly G in dBi, does not include the additional gain that may result out of beamforming.

available channel: channel identified as available for immediate use as an *Operating Channel*

NOTE: *Usable Channels* whose nominal bandwidth falls completely within the band 5 150 MHz to 5 250 MHz can be considered as *Available Channels* without further testing.

beamforming gain: additional (antenna) gain realized by using beamforming techniques in smart antenna systems

NOTE: Beamforming gain as used in the present document does not include the gain of the antenna assembly.

burst: period during which radio waves are intentionally transmitted, preceded and succeeded by periods during which no intentional transmission is made

channel: minimum amount of spectrum used by a single RLAN device

NOTE: An RLAN device is permitted to operate (transmit/receive) in one or more adjacent or non-adjacent channels simultaneously.

EXAMPLE: For the purpose of the present document, an IEEE 802.11™ [4] device operating in a 40 MHz mode may be considered as operating in 2 adjacent 20 MHz channels simultaneously.

channel plan: combination of the centre frequencies and for each of the centre frequencies, the declared nominal bandwidth(s)

clear channel assessment: mechanism used by an equipment to identify other transmissions in the channel

combined equipment: any combination of non-radio equipment that requires a plug-in radio device to offer full functionality

dedicated antenna: antenna external to the equipment, using an antenna connector with a cable or a wave-guide and which has been designed or developed for one or more specific types of equipment

NOTE: It is the combination of dedicated antenna and radio equipment that is expected to be compliant with the regulations.

energy detect: mechanism used by an adaptive system to determine the presence of another device operating on the channel based on detecting the signal level of that other device

environmental profile: range of environmental conditions under which equipment within the scope of the present document is required to comply with the provisions of the present document

Frame Based Equipment (FBE): equipment where the transmit/receive structure is not directly demand-driven but has fixed timing

NOTE: I.e. it may be altered by configuration changes but there is always a minimum Idle Period following a transmit period.

host equipment: any equipment which has complete user functionality when not connected to the radio equipment part and to which the radio equipment part provides additional functionality and to which connection is necessary for the radio equipment part to offer functionality

integral antenna: antenna designed as a fixed part of the equipment (without the use of an external connector) which cannot be disconnected from the equipment by a user with the intent to connect another antenna

NOTE: An integral antenna may be fitted internally or externally. In the case where the antenna is external, a non-detachable cable or wave-guide can be used.

Listen Before Talk (LBT): mechanism by which an equipment applies clear channel assessment (CCA) before using the channel

Load Based Equipment (LBE): equipment where the transmit/receive structure is not fixed in time but demand-driven

master mode: mode which relates to the DFS functionality where the RLAN device uses a Radar Interference Detection function and controls the transmissions of RLAN devices operating in slave mode

NOTE: In this mode it is able to select a channel and initiate a network by sending enabling signals to other RLAN devices. An RLAN network always has at least one RLAN device operating in master mode when operating in the bands 5 250 MHz to 5 350 MHz and 5 470 MHz to 5 725 MHz.

multi-radio equipment: radio, host or combined equipment using more than one radio transceiver

operating channel: Available Channel on which the RLAN has started transmissions

NOTE: An Operating Channel becomes again an Available Channel if the RLAN stopped all transmissions on that channel and no radar signal was detected by the In-Service Monitoring.

plug-in radio device: radio equipment module intended to be used with or within host, combined or multi-radio equipment, using their control functions and power supply

receive chain: receiver circuit with an associated antenna

NOTE: Two or more receive chains are combined in a smart antenna system.

RLAN devices: 5 GHz high performance wireless access systems (WAS) including RLAN equipment

simulated radar burst: series of periodic radio wave pulses for test purposes

slave mode: mode which relates to the DFS functionality where the transmissions of the RLAN are under control of an RLAN device operating in master mode

NOTE: An RLAN device in slave mode may use a Radar Interference Detection function.

smart antenna systems: equipment that combines multiple transmit and/or receive chains with a signal processing function to increase the throughput and/or to optimize its radiation and/or reception capabilities

NOTE: These are techniques such as spatial multiplexing, beamforming, cyclic delay diversity, MIMO, etc.

stand-alone radio equipment: equipment that is intended primarily as communications equipment and that is normally used on a stand-alone basis

sub-band: portion of the 5 GHz RLAN bands

NOTE: See definition for "5 GHz RLAN bands".