

**SLOVENSKI STANDARD**  
**SIST EN 301 166 V1.1.1:2003**  
**01-december-2003**

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ElectroMagnetic Compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Land mobile service;  
 Technical characteristics and test conditions for radio equipment for analogue and/or  
 digital communication (speech and/or data) and operating on narrowband channels and  
 having an antenna connector

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**Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 301 166 Version 1.1.1**

**ICS:**

33.060.99	Druga oprema za radijske komunikacije	Other equipment for radiocommunications
33.070.01	Mobilni servisi na splošno	Mobile services in general
33.100.01	Elektromagnetna združljivost na splošno	Electromagnetic compatibility in general

**SIST EN 301 166 V1.1.1:2003 en**

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# EN 301 166 V1.1.1 (1999-02)

*European Standard (Telecommunications series)*

**Electromagnetic compatibility  
and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM);  
Land mobile service;  
Technical characteristics and test conditions for radio  
equipment for analogue and/or digital communication  
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channels and having an antenna connector**

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**Reference**

DEN/ERM-RP02-033 (aso00ico.PDF)

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**Keywords**

mobile, radio, speech, data, testing

**ETSI**

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Association à but non lucratif enregistrée à la  
Sous-Prefecture de Grasse (06) N° 7803/88

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## Foreword

This European Standard (Telecommunications series) has been produced by ETSI Technical Committee Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM).

The present document, together with EN 300 279 [8] is intended to become a Harmonized Standard, the reference of which will be published in the Official Journal of the European Communities, referencing Council Directive 89/336/EEC (EMC Directive).

The technical specifications relevant to the EMC Directive are listed in annex E.

### iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

#### National transposition dates

Date of adoption of this EN:	22 January 1999
Date of latest announcement of this EN (doa):	30 April 1999
Date of latest publication of new National Standard or endorsement of this EN (dop/e):	31 October 1999
Date of withdrawal of any conflicting National Standard (dow):	30 April 2002

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## Introduction

The present document is intended to specify the minimum performance for coexistence of land mobile radio equipment as specified in the scope. Methods of measurement are also included.

The present document is also intended to be used by accredited test laboratories for the assessment of the performance of equipment. The performance of the equipment submitted for type testing is expected to be representative of the performance of the corresponding production model (see appropriate CEPT documents e.g. application forms for type testing). In order to avoid ambiguity in that assessment, the present document contains instructions for the presentation of equipment for type testing purposes, methods of measurement and test conditions.

The present document was drafted on the assumption that:

- type test measurements performed in an accredited testing laboratory in one country would be accepted by the administration in another country provided that the national regulatory requirements are met (in accordance with CEPT/ERC Recommendation ERC/REC 01-06 [2]);
- if equipment available on the market is required to be checked it should be tested in accordance with the methods specified in the present document.

Mechanisms for mutual recognition of type approval have been defined in ERC/DEC/(97)10 [6].

Decision ERC/DEC/(97)10 [6] also addresses issues related to "total quality management".

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# 1 Scope

The present document covers the co-existence requirements for radio transmitters and receivers used in stations 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 narrow channel separations (CSP) (less than 10 kHz) and intended for speech and/or data. It is the intention of the present document to cover any Channel Bandwidths (CBW) permitted by CEPT for such systems e.g. 6,25 kHz.

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

In the present document, data transmission systems are defined as systems which transmit and/or receive data and/or digitized voice. The equipment comprises a transmitter and associated encoder and modulator and/or a receiver and associated demodulator and decoder.

The present document covers equipment which may use constant envelope or non-constant envelope modulation.

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

- base station: equipment fitted with antenna socket;
- mobile station: equipment fitted with antenna socket.

Handportable stations:

- a) either fitted with an antenna socket; or
- b) without an external antenna socket (integral antenna equipment) but fitted with a permanent internal or a temporary internal 50  $\Omega$  RF connector which allows access to the transmitter output and the receiver input.

For the type of equipment defined in b) the following additional measurements are made using the equipment antenna connected to the station (and not using any connector):

- transmitter effective radiated power;
- transmitter radiated spurious emissions;
- receiver maximum usable sensitivity (field strength);
- receiver spurious radiations.

Handportable station equipment without an external or internal Radio Frequency (RF) connector and without the possibility of having a temporary internal 50  $\Omega$  RF connector is not covered by the present document.

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## 2 References

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of the present document.

- References are either specific (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.) or non-specific.
- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.
- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies.
- A non-specific reference to an ETS shall also be taken to refer to later versions published as an EN with the same number.

- [1] ETR 028 (1994): "Radio Equipment and Systems (RES); Uncertainties in the measurement of mobile radio equipment and characteristics".
- [2] CEPT/ERC Recommendation ERC/REC 01-06: "Procedure for mutual recognition of type testing and type approval for radio equipment".
- [3] ITU-T Recommendation O.153: "Basic parameters for the measurement of error performance at bit rates below the primary rate".
- [4] IEC Publication 489-3: "Methods of measurement for radio equipment used in the mobile services; Part 3: Receivers for A3E or F3E emissions" Second edition (1988) appendix F".
- [5] ETR 273 (1995): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Improvement of radiated methods of measurement (using test sites) and evaluation of the corresponding measurement uncertainties".
- [6] CEPT/ERC/DEC/(97)10: "ERC Decision of 30 June 1997 on the mutual recognition of conformity assessment procedures including marking of radio equipment and radio terminal equipment".  
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- [7] ANSI C63.5 (1988): "Electromagnetic Compatibility; Radiated Emission Measurements in Electromagnetic Interference (EMI) Control; Calibration of Antennas".
- [8] EN 300 279: "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC) standard for Private land Mobile Radio (PMR) and ancillary equipment (speech and/or non-speech)".
- [9] Void.
- [10] Void.
- [11] ITU-R Recommendation SM.329-7 (1997): "Spurious emissions".
- [12] Void.
- [13] ITU-T Recommendation O.41 (1984): "Psophometer for use on telephone-type circuits".

## 3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations

### 3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document the following definitions apply.

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

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

**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.

**audio frequency input socket:** the socket normally intended for connection to a microphone for the purpose of voice transmission. (In some cases, this socket could be expected to be used for the input of an audio sub-carrier, modulated to carry data, such as FFSK.)

**facilities socket:** any socket intended for purposes other than the transmission of voice. The purpose of the socket and required input signals shall be specified by the manufacturer.

NOTE: The audio frequency input socket and the facilities socket may be the same physical socket in some implementations.

**integral antenna:** an antenna designed to be connected to the equipment without the use of a 50  $\Omega$  external connector and considered to be part of the equipment. An integral antenna may be fitted internally or externally to the equipment.

**full tests:** in all cases except where qualified as "limited", tests shall be performed according to the present document. The receiver tests performed will be selected from clause 8, as appropriate, depending upon whether the equipment is intended for either analogue voice or data / digitized voice reception. In the case where equipment is capable of both analogue voice and data reception, both sets of tests shall be conducted.

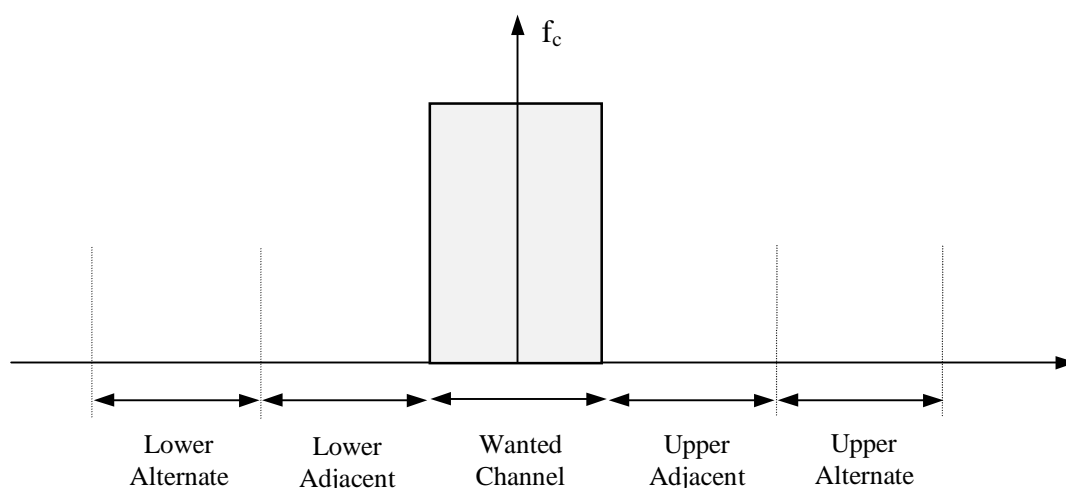
**limited tests:** the limited tests are as follows:

- receiver maximum usable sensitivity (conducted) (subclauses 8.1 and 8.3);
- receiver maximum usable sensitivity (field strength) (subclauses 8.2 and 8.4), integral antenna equipment only;
- receiver adjacent channel selectivity (subclause 8.5);
- transmitter peak envelope power (PEP) (conducted) (subclause 7.1);
- transmitter effective radiated power (subclause 7.2), integral antenna equipment only;
- transmitter adjacent and alternate channels power (subclause 7.3);
- frequency error (subclause 7.7).

**conducted measurements:** measurements which are made using direct 50  $\Omega$  connection to the equipment under test.

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

**50  $\Omega$ :** 50 ohm non-reactive impedance.

**adjacent and alternate channels:****Figure 1: Adjacent and alternate channel definitions**

**necessary bandwidth:** for a given class of emission, the width of the frequency band which is just sufficient to ensure the transmission of information at the rate and with the quality required under specified conditions, see ITU-R Recommendation SM 329-7 [11].

**bit:** binary digit.

**block:** the smallest quantity of information that is sent over the radio channel. A constant number of useful bits are always sent together with the corresponding redundancy bits.

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

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

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

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

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

## 3.2 Symbols

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

AR	Alignment Range (see subclause 4.1)
AR0, AR1,...	Categories of alignment range as defined in subclause 4.1.2.2
dB	decibel
dBm	dB relative to 1 mW
dB $\mu$ V	dB relative to 1 $\mu$ V
FT	Full tests
LT	Limited tests
M1, M2,...	names of test signals defined in subclause 6.1
PX	See subclause 7.1.1
PR	rms power
Tx	transmitter
$\lambda$	wavelength