



**Fixed Radio Systems;  
Characteristics and requirements for  
point-to-point equipment and antennas;  
Part 1: Overview, common characteristics and  
requirements not related to access to radio spectrum**

ETSI EN 302 217-1 V3.3.0 (2021-06)  
https://standards.etsi.org/standards-search/302-217-1-v3-3-0-2021-06  
7ecc9766e556/etsi-en-302-217-1-v3-3-0-2021-06

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**Reference**

REN/ATTM-0449

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**Keywords**antenna, DFRS, DRRS, FWA, point-to-point, radio,  
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This draft European Standard (EN) has been produced by ETSI Technical Committee Access, Terminals, Transmission and Multiplexing (ATTM), and is now submitted for the combined Public Enquiry and Vote phase of the ETSI standards EN Approval Procedure.

The present document is part 1 of a multi-part deliverable covering the Fixed Radio Systems; Characteristics and requirements for point-to-point equipment and antennas, as identified below (see note):

**Part 1: "Overview, common characteristics and requirements not related to access to radio spectrum";**

Part 2: "Digital systems operating in frequency bands from 1 GHz to 86 GHz; Harmonised Standard for access to radio spectrum";

Part 4: "Antennas".

NOTE: In previous regulatory regime under Directive 1999/5/EC more parts (harmonised and non-harmonised standards) were published. Since Directive 2014/53/EU [i.1] repealed Directive 1999/5/EC the following parts have been replaced while the content has been moved to other parts of the series.

Those parts are:

Part 2-1: Technical content moved to present document (Part 1);

Part 2-2: Technical content reproduced in Part 2 (\*);

(\*) Part 2-2- was also published in the OJEU under Directive 2014/53/EU [i.1], presumption of conformity ceased on 31-12-2018;

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# 1 Scope

The present document applies to Digital Fixed Radio Systems (DFRS) in point-to-point operation with integral and external antennas in the frequency range of 1 GHz to 86 GHz corresponding to the appropriate frequency bands 1,4 GHz to 86 GHz as described in ETSI EN 302 217-2 [16], annex B to annex J.

The present document summarizes:

- all characteristics, principles and, of utmost importance, terms and definitions that are common to all P-P equipment and antennas and its consultation is necessary when using all other parts of ETSI EN 302 217 series;
- all system-dependent requirements for Point-to-Point (P-P) equipment. These requirements are introduced in two different clauses sub-sets:
  - **Main requirements** are requirements that are also related to the "essential requirements" under article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU [i.1] and further detailed in the Harmonised Standard ETSI EN 302 217-2 [16].
  - **Complementary requirements** are requirements that are not related to essential requirements under article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU [i.1]. Nevertheless they have been commonly agreed for proper system operation and deployment when specific deployment conditions or compatibility requirements are present. Compliance to all or some of these requirements is left to manufacturer decision.

Health and safety requirements and EMC conditions and requirements are not considered in the ETSI EN 302 217 series.

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# 2 References (standards.iteh.ai)

## 2.1 Normative references

[ETSI EN 302 217-1 V3.3.0 \(2021-06\)](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/9175e0e8-2228-46e5-8b6f-7ecc9766e556/etsi-en-302-217-1-v3-3-0-2021-06)

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- [1] CEPT/ERC/DEC(00)07: "The shared use of the band 17.7 - 19.7 GHz by the fixed service and Earth stations of the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth)". ERC Decision, approved 19 October 2000, amended 04 March 2016.
- [2] ETSI EN 300 019-1-0: "Environmental Engineering (EE); Environmental conditions and environmental tests for telecommunications equipment; Part 1-0: Classification of environmental conditions; Introduction".
- [3] ETSI EN 300 019-2-0: "Environmental Engineering (EE); Environmental conditions and environmental tests for telecommunications equipment; Part 2-0: Specification of environmental tests; Introduction".
- [4] ETSI EN 300 019-1-1: "Environmental Engineering (EE); Environmental conditions and environmental tests for telecommunications equipment; Part 1-1: Classification of environmental conditions; Storage".

- [5] ETSI EN 300 019-2-1: "Environmental Engineering (EE); Environmental conditions and environmental tests for telecommunications equipment; Part 2-1: Specification of environmental tests; Storage".
- [6] ETSI EN 300 019-1-2: "Environmental Engineering (EE); Environmental conditions and environmental tests for telecommunications equipment; Part 1-2: Classification of environmental conditions; Transportation".
- [7] ETSI EN 300 019-2-2: "Environmental Engineering (EE); Environmental conditions and environmental tests for telecommunications equipment; Part 2-2: Specification of environmental tests; Transportation".
- [8] ETSI EN 300 019-1-3: "Environmental Engineering (EE); Environmental conditions and environmental tests for telecommunications equipment; Part 1-3: Classification of environmental conditions; Stationary use at weather protected locations".
- [9] ETSI EN 300 019-2-3: "Environmental Engineering (EE); Environmental conditions and environmental tests for telecommunications equipment; Part 2-3: Specification of environmental tests; Stationary use at weather protected locations".
- [10] ETSI EN 300 019-1-4: "Environmental Engineering (EE); Environmental conditions and environmental tests for telecommunications equipment; Part 1-4: Classification of environmental conditions; Stationary use at non-weather protected locations".
- [11] ETSI EN 300 019-2-4: "Environmental Engineering (EE); Environmental conditions and environmental tests for telecommunications equipment; Part 2-4: Specification of environmental tests; Stationary use at non-weather protected locations".
- [12] ETSI EN 300 132-2: "Environmental Engineering (EE); Power supply interface at the input of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) equipment; Part 2: -48 V Direct Current (DC)".
- [13] ETSI EN 300 132-3: "Environmental Engineering (EE); Power supply interface at the input of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) equipment; Part 3: Up to 400 V Direct Current (DC)".
- [14] ETSI EN 301 126-1: "Fixed Radio Systems; Conformance testing; Part 1: Point-to-Point equipment - Definitions, general requirements and test procedures".
- [15] ETSI EN 302 099: "Environmental Engineering (EE); Powering of equipment in access network".
- [16] ETSI EN 302 217-2 (V3.2.2): "Fixed Radio Systems; Characteristics and requirements for point-to-point equipment and antennas; Part 2: Digital systems operating in frequency bands from 1 GHz to 86 GHz; Harmonised Standard for access to radio spectrum".
- [17] ETSI EN 302 217-4 (V2.1.1): "Fixed Radio Systems; Characteristics and requirements for point-to-point equipment and antennas; Part 4: Antennas".
- [18] EN 60835-2-4: "Methods of measurement for equipment used in digital microwave radio transmission systems - Part 2: Measurements on terrestrial radio-relay systems - Section 4: Transmitter/receiver including modulator/demodulator", produced by CENELEC.
- [19] EN 60835-2-8: "Methods of measurement for equipment used in digital microwave radio transmission systems - Part 2: Measurements on terrestrial radio-relay systems - Section 8: Adaptive equalizer", produced by CENELEC.
- [20] IEEE 802.3-2018™: "IEEE Standard for Ethernet".
- [21] Recommendation ITU-R F.746: "Radio-frequency arrangements for fixed service systems".
- [22] Recommendation ITU-R F.1668: "Error performance objectives for real digital fixed wireless links used in 27 500 km hypothetical reference paths and connections".
- [23] Recommendation ITU-R F.1703: "Availability objectives for real digital fixed wireless links used in 27 500 km hypothetical reference paths and connections".

- [24] Recommendation ITU-R P.530: "Propagation data and prediction methods required for the design of terrestrial line-of-sight systems".
- [25] Recommendation ITU-T G.703: "Physical/electrical characteristics of hierarchical digital interfaces".
- [26] Recommendation ITU-T G.704: "Synchronous frame structures used at 1544, 6312, 2048, 8448 and 44 736 kbit/s hierarchical levels".
- [27] Recommendation ITU-T G.707: "Network node interface for the synchronous digital hierarchy (SDH)".
- [28] Recommendation ITU-T G.708: "Sub STM-0 network node interface for the synchronous digital hierarchy (SDH)".
- [29] Recommendation ITU-T G.826: "End-to-end error performance parameters and objectives for international, constant bit-rate digital paths and connections".
- [30] Recommendation ITU-T G.828: "Error performance parameters and objectives for international, constant bit-rate synchronous digital paths".
- [31] Recommendation ITU-T G.829: "Error performance events for SDH multiplex and regenerator sections".
- [32] Recommendation ITU-T G.957: "Optical interfaces for equipment and systems relating to the synchronous digital hierarchy".
- [33] Recommendation ITU-T I.356: "B-ISDN ATM layer cell transfer performance".
- [34] Recommendation ITU-T I.357: "B-ISDN semi-permanent connection availability".
- [35] Recommendation ITU-T O.151: "Error performance measuring equipment operating at the primary rate and above".
- [36] Recommendation ITU-T O.181: "Equipment to assess error performance on STM-N interfaces".
- [37] Recommendation ITU-T O.191: "Equipment to measure the cell transfer performance of ATM connections".
- [38] Recommendation ITU-T V.11: "Electrical characteristics for balanced double-current interchange circuits operating at data signalling rates up to 10 Mbit/s".
- [39] Recommendation ITU-T V.24: "List of definitions for interchange circuits between data terminal equipment (DTE) and data circuit-terminating equipment (DCE)".
- [40] Recommendation ITU-T V.28: "Electrical characteristics for unbalanced double-current interchange circuits".
- [41] Recommendation ITU-T Y.1540: "Internet protocol data communication service - IP packet transfer and availability performance parameters".

## 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 101 035: "Transmission and Multiplexing (TM); Synchronous Digital Hierarchy (SDH) aspects regarding Digital Radio Relay Systems (DRRS)".
- [i.3] ETSI TR 102 243-1: "Fixed Radio Systems; Representative values for transmitter power and antenna gain to support inter- and intra-compatibility and sharing analysis; Part 1: Digital point-to-point systems".
- [i.4] CEPT/ERC/REC 12-03: "Harmonised radio frequency channel arrangements for digital terrestrial fixed systems operating in the band 17.7 GHz to 19.7 GHz".
- [i.5] CEPT/ECC/REC(02)06: "Preferred channel arrangements for digital Fixed Service Systems operating in the frequency range 7125-8500 MHz".
- [i.6] CEPT/ECC/Report 80: "Enhancing harmonisation and introducing flexibility in the spectrum regulatory framework".
- [i.7] CEPT/ECC/Report 198: "Adaptive modulation and ATPC operations in fixed point-to-point systems - Guideline on coordination procedures".
- [i.8] CEPT/ERC/REC 14-01: "Radio-frequency channel arrangements for high capacity analogue and digital radio-relay systems operating in the band 5925 MHz to 6425 MHz".
- [i.9] CEPT/ERC/REC 14-02: "Radio-frequency channel arrangements for high, medium and low capacity digital fixed service systems operating in the band 6425 to 7125 MHz".
- [i.10] ETSI GR mWT 015: "Frequency Bands and Carrier Aggregation Systems; Band and Carrier Aggregation". [ETSI EN 302 217-1 V3.3.0 \(2021-06\)](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/9175e0e8-2228-46e5-8b6f-7cc9706c2536/etsi-en-302-217-1-v3-3-0-2021-06)
- [i.11] ETSI EN 300 119 (all parts): "Environmental Engineering (EE); European telecommunication standard for equipment practice". <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/9175e0e8-2228-46e5-8b6f-7cc9706c2536/etsi-en-302-217-1-v3-3-0-2021-06>
- [i.12] ETSI TR 101 036-1: "Fixed Radio Systems; Generic wordings for standards on DFRS (Digital Fixed Radio Systems) characteristics; Part 1: General aspects and point-to-point equipment parameters".
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## 3 Definition of terms, symbols and abbreviations

### 3.1 Terms

For the purposes of the present document and of the other ETSI EN 302 217 series parts (i.e. ETSI EN 302 217-2 [16] and ETSI EN 302 217-4 [17]), the terms given in Directive 2014/53/EU [i.1] and the following apply:

**aggregated channel:** one of the channels used in "*channels-aggregation*" equipment

NOTE: There is no relationship with the "aggregation" terminology used in some ITU-R and ECC recommendations on radio frequency channel arrangements; there, the "aggregation" of contiguous channels is used to determine wider channels positions.

**allocated radio frequency band:** Derived from the definition of "allocation (of a frequency band)" (ITU Radio Regulations [i.34], article 1.16): "entry in the Table of Frequency Allocations of a given frequency band for the purpose of its use by one or more terrestrial or space radiocommunication services or the radio astronomy service under specific conditions. This term is also applicable to the frequency band concerned".

NOTE: From the regulatory point of view three different applications might be envisaged and used in the whole allocated band or in its dedicated segments:

- **Frequency band where frequency co-ordination is applied:** in these bands, in the licensing process, regulatory bodies enforce co-ordination rules to ensure that all links work on an "acceptable interference" bases.
- **Frequency band where frequency co-ordination is not applied:** in these bands, irrespective of any licensing process or with no licensing at all, the deployment is freely made by the user on a "first on-first served" bases without any warrantee of "acceptable interference" from the regulatory body.
- **Frequency band where self-coordination is applied:** in these bands an approach similar to the "light licensing", described in CEPT/ECC/Report 80 [i.6], is used. Such regimes do not mean "licence exempt" use, but rather using a simplified set of conventional licensing mechanisms and attributes within the scope decided by the administration. This planning is delegated to the licensee.

**antenna:** part of the transmitting or receiving system that is designed to radiate and/or receive electromagnetic waves

**Automatic Transmit Power Control (ATPC):** function implemented to offer a dynamic power control that delivers maximum power only during deep fading; in this way for most of the time the interference is reduced and the transmitter operates in a higher linearity mode

NOTE: When this function is used, the transmit power is dynamically changed with respect to the propagation conditions. In principle, when ATPC is implemented, three different levels of power may be identified:

- **maximum available power** (delivered, when licensing conditions permits it, only in conditions of deep fading);
- **maximum nominal power** (useable on a permanent basis when ATPC is disabled); it should be noted that this power is "nominal for the equipment" and is not to be confused with the "nominal level set link by link" by the frequency co-ordinating body. This is achieved through the use of the RTPC function or passive RF attenuators;
- **minimum power** (delivered in unfaded conditions).

Maximum nominal and maximum available power levels may be coincident or, in case of multi-state modulation formats, the maximum available power may be used to overdrive the transmitter (loosing linearity but gaining fade margin when the fade conditions have already impaired the expected RBER). Performance predictions are usually made with the maximum "available power".

More detailed information on ATPC operation can be found in ETSI TR 103 103 [i.15].

**Band and Carrier Aggregation (BCA) systems:** combination of channels operating typically in different, well separated (e.g. 6 GHz plus 18 GHz or 38 GHz plus 80 GHz) bands carrying an overall packet payload capacity over the same link with different availability for the relevant portions of payload

NOTE: BCA concept is generic and is not specifically related to *channels-aggregation* or *multi-channel* concepts and it can be extended also to the case; even if in most cases *channels-aggregation* equipment and/or *multi-channel* systems are combined in BCA operation.

**bandwidth adaptive systems:** system, the capacity of which may be dynamically changed by means of bandwidth reduction during adverse propagation conditions

**block assignment:** application of block of spectrum assigned to one or more stations of an operator under a single exclusive licence

**channels-aggregation:** equipment where two ( $N = 2$ ) or more ( $N > 2$ ) radio channels (*aggregated channels*) are transmitted/received by the same radio equipment; each channel can be configured to operate within the whole *tuning range*

NOTE 1: The use of channels-aggregation system is intended, in general, to provide high capacity, through the aggregation of wide channels (e.g. 28/56/112/224 MHz).

NOTE 2: Under this category different applications are possible, to which the following more detailed definitions apply:

- 1) **channels-aggregation (single-band):** (applicable to equipment band-coverage) where the two *aggregated-channels* operate on the same overlapping or contiguous bands (see also clause O.1 of ETSI EN 302 217-2 [16]);
- 2) **channels-aggregation (dual-band):** (applicable to equipment band-coverage) where the two (or more) *aggregated-channels* operate on non-contiguous bands (see note 3);
- 3) **channels-aggregation/multi-port:** (applicable to equipment physical layout) equipment where the payload capacity is transmitted by the same radio equipment through more than 1 different antenna ports over:
  - 3a) same link and direction on two (or more) different (in frequency, and/or in polarization) assigned radio frequency channels (see annex C) in the same or different frequency bands;
  - 3b) two (or more) different links and directions on the assigned radio frequency channels (see annex C) in the same or different frequency bands (see notes 4 and 5);
- 4) **channels-aggregation/single-port:** (applicable to equipment physical layout) equipment where the payload capacity is transmitted from the same radio equipment and unique antenna port over two (or more) different assigned frequency channels (see annex C) in the same or contiguous frequency bands (see notes 4 and 5);
- 5) **single-channel-port:** (applicable to port characteristic) an antenna port capable of emitting only one channel;
- 6) **multiple-channels-port:** (applicable to port characteristic) an antenna port capable of emitting two channels.

NOTE 3: This case can also constitute a "*Band and Carrier Aggregation systems*" (BCA).

NOTE 4: Note that the "*single-port*" layout implies only one "*multiple-channels-port*" and a "*multi-port*" layout, for  $N = 2$ , implies two "*single-channel-ports*". Note also that in previous version of the present document, when only  $N = 2$  was considered, the definition of "*dual-port*" was used instead of the more generic "*multi-port*" broadly valid for any  $N > 1$ .

NOTE 5: When more than two channels are aggregated, the equipment may have a combination of *single-channel-port* and *multiple-channels-ports* for operations depending on the desired combination of the channels on the antenna system, see examples in annex C.

**Channel Separation (CS):** distance between adjacent channels in a radio frequency channels arrangement; it represents one of the major parameters for the identification of the radio equipment use and relevant requirements