

Draft **ETSI EN 301 406-1** V2.3.0 (2022-07)



HARMONISED EUROPEAN STANDARD

**Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT);
Harmonised Standard for access to radio spectrum;
Part 1: DECT, DECT Evolution and DECT ULE**

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Contents

Intellectual Property Rights	10
Foreword.....	10
Modal verbs terminology.....	11
1 Scope	12
2 References	12
2.1 Normative references	12
2.2 Informative references.....	13
3 Definition of terms, symbols and abbreviations.....	14
3.1 Terms.....	14
3.2 Symbols.....	17
3.3 Abbreviations	17
4 Technical requirements specifications	18
4.1 Environmental profile.....	18
4.2 Overview	18
4.2.0 General.....	18
4.2.1 Test suites	18
4.2.2 Test groups.....	18
4.2.3 Test cases.....	19
4.3 Product information for testing	19
4.3.1 Information on capabilities and options implemented	19
4.3.2 Additional information on implementation for testing	20
4.4 Applicability of tests	20
4.4.0 Introduction.....	20
4.4.1 Equipment that includes only a DECT RF receiver.....	20
4.4.2 Equipment that includes a radio transmitter	20
4.4.3 CTAs.....	20
4.4.4 Equipment with combined FT and PT functionality.....	20
4.4.4.0 General	20
4.4.4.1 Wireless Relay Station	21
4.4.4.2 Direct PP to PP communication	21
4.4.4.3 Distributed Communications.....	21
4.4.5 Equipment that is capable of using higher level modulation	21
4.4.6 Equipment supporting additional carriers	21
4.5 Conformance requirements	21
4.5.1 Accuracy and stability of RF carriers	21
4.5.1.1 Definition	21
4.5.1.2 Limits	22
4.5.1.3 Conformance.....	22
4.5.2 Accuracy and stability of timing parameters	22
4.5.2.0 General	22
4.5.2.1 Definitions.....	22
4.5.2.1.1 Slot structure.....	22
4.5.2.1.2 Definition of the position of p0	23
4.5.2.2 Limits	23
4.5.2.2.1 Reference timer accuracy and stability.....	23
4.5.2.2.2 RFP transmission jitter	23
4.5.2.2.3 PP reference timer synchronization	23
4.5.2.3 Conformance.....	24
4.5.3 Transmission burst.....	24
4.5.3.1 Definitions.....	24
4.5.3.1.0 Introduction	24
4.5.3.1.1 Physical packets.....	24
4.5.3.1.2 Transmitted power.....	24

4.5.3.1.3	Normal Transmitted Power (NTP)	24
4.5.3.1.4	Transmitter attack time	24
4.5.3.1.5	Transmitter release time	25
4.5.3.1.6	Minimum power	25
4.5.3.1.7	Maximum power	25
4.5.3.1.8	Maintenance of transmission after packet end.....	25
4.5.3.1.9	Transmitter idle power output	25
4.5.3.2	Limits	25
4.5.3.2.1	Transmitter attack time.....	25
4.5.3.2.2	Transmitter release time	25
4.5.3.2.3	Minimum power	25
4.5.3.2.4	Maximum power	25
4.5.3.2.5	Maintenance of transmission after packet end.....	25
4.5.3.2.6	Transmitter idle power output	26
4.5.3.3	Conformance.....	26
4.5.4	Transmitted power	26
4.5.4.1	Definitions.....	26
4.5.4.1.0	Transceiver and P_{NTP} definitions.....	26
4.5.4.1.1	PP and RFP with an integral antenna	26
4.5.4.1.2	PP and RFP with external connections for all antennas	26
4.5.4.1.3	PP and RFP with both integral and external antennas	26
4.5.4.2	Limits	27
4.5.4.3	Conformance.....	27
4.5.4.4	Multi-transceiver systems	27
4.5.5	RF carrier modulation.....	27
4.5.5.1	Definition	27
4.5.5.2	Limits	27
4.5.5.3	Conformance.....	28
4.5.6	Unwanted RF power radiation	28
4.5.6.1	General	28
4.5.6.2	Emissions due to modulation	28
4.5.6.2.1	Definition.....	28
4.5.6.2.2	Limits	28
4.5.6.2.3	Conformance	28
4.5.6.3	Emissions due to transmitter transients	28
4.5.6.3.1	Definition.....	28
4.5.6.3.2	Limits	28
4.5.6.3.3	Conformance	29
4.5.6.4	Emissions due to intermodulation	29
4.5.6.4.1	Definition.....	29
4.5.6.4.2	Limits	29
4.5.6.4.3	Conformance	29
4.5.6.5	Spurious emissions when allocated a transmit channel.....	29
4.5.6.5.1	Definition.....	29
4.5.6.5.2	Limits	29
4.5.6.5.3	Conformance	30
4.5.7	Radio receiver testing	30
4.5.7.0	General	30
4.5.7.1	Radio receiver sensitivity	30
4.5.7.1.1	Definition.....	30
4.5.7.1.2	Limits	30
4.5.7.1.3	Conformance	30
4.5.7.2	Radio receiver reference BER and FER.....	30
4.5.7.2.1	Definition.....	30
4.5.7.2.2	Limits	31
4.5.7.2.3	Conformance	31
4.5.7.3	Radio receiver interference performance	31
4.5.7.3.1	Definition.....	31
4.5.7.3.2	Limits	31
4.5.7.3.3	Conformance	31

4.5.7.4	Radio receiver blocking case 1: owing to signals occurring at the same time but on other frequencies	31
4.5.7.4.1	Definition.....	31
4.5.7.4.2	Limits	31
4.5.7.4.3	Conformance	32
4.5.7.5	Radio receiver blocking case 2: owing to signals occurring at a different time	32
4.5.7.5.1	Definition.....	32
4.5.7.5.2	Limits	32
4.5.7.5.3	Conformance	32
4.5.7.6	Receiver intermodulation performance	32
4.5.7.6.1	Definition.....	32
4.5.7.6.2	Limits	32
4.5.7.6.3	Conformance	32
4.5.7.7	Spurious emissions when the PP has no allocated transmit channel	32
4.5.7.7.1	Definition.....	32
4.5.7.7.2	Limits	33
4.5.7.7.3	Conformance	33
4.5.8	Channel access	33
4.5.8.1	Channel selection	33
4.5.8.2	Channel confirmation.....	33
4.5.8.2.1	For the PT.....	33
4.5.8.2.2	For the FT.....	33
4.5.8.3	Channel release	34
4.5.8.4	General	34
4.5.8.5	Channel selection and confirmation for DECT ULE	34
4.5.8.5.1	General	34
4.5.8.5.2	For the PT.....	34
4.5.8.5.3	For the FT.....	35
4.5.9	WRS testing	35
4.5.9.0	General requirements	35
4.5.9.1	Testing as a PP	35
4.5.9.2	Testing as an RFP	35
4.5.9.3	Additional requirements	36
4.5.9.4	Conformance	39
4.5.10	Requirements for PPs with direct PP to PP communication mode	39
4.5.10.1	General requirements	39
4.5.10.2	Conformance	39
4.5.11	Direct Communication.....	39
4.5.11.0	General requirements	39
4.5.11.1	Testing as a PP	40
4.5.11.2	Testing as an RFP	40
4.5.11.3	Conformance.....	40
4.5.12	Higher level modulation options.....	40
4.5.12.0	Requirements	40
4.5.12.1	Conformance.....	41
5	Testing for compliance with technical requirements.....	41
5.1	General test requirements	41
5.1.1	Test philosophy.....	41
5.1.2	Test site.....	43
5.1.2.1	Open air test site.....	43
5.1.2.1.1	Description	43
5.1.2.1.2	Calibration.....	43
5.1.2.2	Anechoic chamber.....	44
5.1.2.2.1	General	44
5.1.2.2.2	Description	44
5.1.2.2.3	Influence of parasitic reflections	47
5.1.2.2.4	Calibration and mode of use.....	47
5.1.2.3	Stripline coupler.....	47
5.1.2.3.0	General	47
5.1.2.3.1	Description	47
5.1.2.3.2	Calibration	47

5.1.2.3.3	Mode of use	47
5.1.3	Standard position	48
5.1.4	Test antenna of the LT	48
5.1.5	Substitution antenna	48
5.1.6	Test fixture	48
5.1.6.1	Description	48
5.1.6.2	Calibration of the test fixture for the measurement of transmitter characteristics	49
5.1.6.3	Calibration of the test fixture for the measurement of receiver characteristics	49
5.1.6.4	Mode of use	50
5.1.7	Equipment with a temporary or internal permanent antenna connector	50
5.1.7.1	General	50
5.1.7.2	Equipment with a temporary antenna connector	50
5.1.8	Indoor test site	51
5.1.8.0	General	51
5.1.8.1	Description	51
5.1.8.2	Test for parasitic reflections	51
5.1.8.3	Calibration and mode of use	52
5.1.9	Lower Tester (LT)	52
5.1.9.1	Description	52
5.1.9.2	Connections between the EUT and the LT	53
5.1.9.3	Functions and abilities	53
5.1.9.4	Signal generation uncertainty	54
5.1.9.5	Modulated DECT-like carrier	54
5.1.9.6	CW interferers	54
5.1.9.7	DECT RF signal	54
5.1.9.8	Test modulation signals	54
5.1.10	Upper Tester (UT)	54
5.1.10.1	Description of the UT	54
5.1.10.2	The Test Standby Mode (TSM)	55
5.1.10.3	Test messages	55
5.1.10.4	Dummy setting when EUT is an RFP and is in Test Standby Mode (TSM)	55
5.1.11	Description of the lower tester FT and PT	56
5.1.12	General test methods	56
5.1.12.1	General	56
5.1.12.2	Sampling the RF signal	56
5.1.12.2.1	Introduction	56
5.1.12.2.2	Sampling method	56
5.1.12.3	Determining the reference position	56
5.1.12.3.0	General	56
5.1.12.3.1	Case 1: EUTs that cannot transmit	56
5.1.12.3.2	Case 2: EUTs that can transmit	56
5.1.12.4	Bit Error Ratio (BER) and Frame Error Ratio (FER) measurements	57
5.1.13	Test setup	57
5.1.13.1	General	57
5.1.13.2	Test setup 1	57
5.1.13.3	Test setup 2	57
5.1.13.4	Test setup 3	58
5.1.13.5	Test setup 4	58
5.1.14	Test arrangements for intermodulation measurements	59
5.1.14.1	PT to PT arrangement	59
5.1.14.2	FT to FT arrangement	59
5.1.14.3	FT to PT arrangement	60
5.1.15	Test conditions, power supply and ambient temperatures	60
5.1.15.1	General	60
5.1.15.2	Nominal test conditions	60
5.1.15.3	Extreme test conditions	61
5.1.15.4	Test power source - general requirements	62
5.1.15.5	Nominal test power source	62
5.1.15.5.1	Mains voltage	62
5.1.15.5.2	Regulated lead acid battery power sources	62
5.1.15.5.3	Nickel cadmium or nickel metal hydride battery	62
5.1.15.5.4	Other power sources	62

5.1.15.6	Extreme test power source	62
5.1.15.6.1	Mains voltage	62
5.1.15.6.2	Regulated lead acid battery power sources	62
5.1.15.6.3	Nickel cadmium or nickel metal hydride battery	62
5.1.15.6.4	Other power sources	63
5.2	Interpretation of the measurement results	63
5.3	Radio test suites	63
5.3.1	Accuracy and stability of RF carriers	63
5.3.1.1	Test environment	63
5.3.1.2	Method of measurement	63
5.3.1.3	Verdict criteria when the EUT is a RFP	64
5.3.1.4	Verdict criteria when the EUT is a PP	64
5.3.2	Accuracy and stability of timing parameters	64
5.3.2.1	Measurement of packet timing jitter	64
5.3.2.1.1	Test environment	64
5.3.2.1.2	Method of measurement	64
5.3.2.1.3	Verdict criteria	65
5.3.2.2	Measurement of the reference timing accuracy of a RFP	65
5.3.2.2.1	Test environment	65
5.3.2.2.2	Method of measurement	65
5.3.2.2.3	Verdict criteria	65
5.3.2.3	Measurement of packet transmission accuracy of a PP	66
5.3.2.3.1	Test environment	66
5.3.2.3.2	Method of measurement	66
5.3.2.3.3	Verdict criteria	67
5.3.3	Transmission burst	67
5.3.3.1	Test environment	67
5.3.3.2	Method of measurement	67
5.3.3.3	Verdict criteria	67
5.3.4	Transmitted power	68
5.3.4.1	PP and RFP with an integral antenna	68
5.3.4.1.1	Test environment	68
5.3.4.1.2	Method of measurement	68
5.3.4.1.3	Verdict criteria for all EUTs	69
5.3.4.2	PP and RFP with external antenna connection(s)	69
5.3.4.2.1	Test environment	69
5.3.4.2.2	Method of measurement	70
5.3.4.2.3	Verdict criteria for all EUTs	70
5.3.5	RF carrier modulation	70
5.3.5.1	Test environment	70
5.3.5.2	Method of measurement, parts 1 and 2	70
5.3.5.2.1	Introduction	70
5.3.5.2.2	Part 1	71
5.3.5.2.3	Part 2	71
5.3.5.3	Method of measurement, parts 3 and 4	71
5.3.5.3.0	General	71
5.3.5.3.1	Part 3	72
5.3.5.3.2	Part 4	72
5.3.5.4	Verdict criteria for part 1	72
5.3.5.5	Verdict criteria for part 2	72
5.3.5.6	Verdict criteria for part 3	72
5.3.5.7	Verdict criteria for part 4	73
5.3.6	Unwanted RF power radiation	74
5.3.6.1	General test conditions	74
5.3.6.2	Emissions due to modulation	74
5.3.6.2.1	Test environment	74
5.3.6.2.2	Method of measurement	74
5.3.6.2.3	Verdict criteria	75
5.3.6.3	Emissions due to transmitter transients	75
5.3.6.3.1	Test environment	75
5.3.6.3.2	Method of measurement	76
5.3.6.3.3	Verdict criteria	76

5.3.6.4	Emissions due to intermodulation	76
5.3.6.4.1	Test environment	76
5.3.6.4.2	Method of measurement	77
5.3.6.4.3	Verdict criteria	77
5.3.6.5	Spurious emissions when allocated a transmit channel	78
5.3.6.5.1	Radiated emissions	78
5.3.6.5.2	Conducted spurious emissions when the EUT has a permanent external antenna connector	79
5.3.7	Radio receiver testing	79
5.3.7.0	General	79
5.3.7.1	Radio receiver sensitivity	79
5.3.7.1.1	Test environment	79
5.3.7.1.2	Method of measurement	79
5.3.7.1.3	Verdict criteria	80
5.3.7.2	Radio receiver reference BER and FER	80
5.3.7.2.1	Test environment	80
5.3.7.2.2	Method of measurement	80
5.3.7.2.3	Verdict criteria	80
5.3.7.3	Radio receiver interference performance	80
5.3.7.3.1	Test environment	80
5.3.7.3.2	Method of measurement	80
5.3.7.3.3	Verdict criteria	81
5.3.7.4	Radio receiver blocking case 1: owing to signals occurring at the same time but on other frequencies	81
5.3.7.4.1	Test environment	81
5.3.7.4.2	Method of measurement	81
5.3.7.4.3	Verdict criteria	82
5.3.7.5	Radio receiver blocking case 2: owing to signals occurring at a different time	83
5.3.7.5.1	Test environment	83
5.3.7.5.2	Method of measurement	83
5.3.7.5.3	Verdict criteria	83
5.3.7.6	Receiver intermodulation performance	83
5.3.7.6.1	Test environment	83
5.3.7.6.2	Method of measurement	84
5.3.7.6.3	Verdict criteria	84
5.3.7.7	Spurious emissions when the PP has no allocated transmit channel	84
5.3.7.7.1	Test environment	84
5.3.7.7.2	Method of measurement	84
5.3.7.7.3	Verdict criteria (outside the DECT band)	85
5.3.7.7.4	Verdict criteria (inside the DECT band)	85
5.3.8	Channel access	85
5.3.8.1	Test Environment	85
5.3.8.2	FT Test Setup	85
5.3.8.2.1	General	85
5.3.8.2.2	FT Method of Measurement	86
5.3.8.2.3	FT Verdict Criteria	86
5.3.8.3	PT Test Setup	86
5.3.8.3.1	General	86
5.3.8.3.2	PT Method of Measurement	87
5.3.8.3.3	PT Verdict Criteria	87
5.3.8.4	Channel Release	87
5.3.8.4.1	General	87
5.3.8.4.2	Method of Measurement	88
5.3.8.4.3	Channel Release Verdict Criteria	88
5.3.9	WRS testing	88
5.3.9.0	General	88
5.3.9.1	Testing as a PP	89
5.3.9.2	Testing as an RFP	89
5.3.9.3	Additional requirements	89
5.3.10	Requirements for PPs with direct PP to PP communication mode	90
5.3.10.0	General	90
5.3.11	Distributed Communications	90
5.3.11.0	General	90

5.3.11.1	Testing as a PP	90
5.3.11.2	Testing as an RFP	90
5.3.11.3	Conformance.....	91
5.3.12	Higher level modulation options.....	91
5.3.12.1	General	91
5.3.12.2	Activation of higher level modulations when EUT is in Test Standby Mode.....	91
Annex A (informative):	Relationship between the present document and the essential requirements of Directive 2014/53/EU	92
Annex B (informative):	Procedures for test fixture calibration and for measurement of radiated spurious emissions	94
B.1	Calibration of test fixture for receiver measurements	94
B.1.0	Procedure.....	94
B.1.1	Method of measurement	94
B.2	Radiated measurements.....	95
B.2.1	General	95
B.2.2	Radiated spurious emissions.....	96
B.2.2.1	Definition.....	96
B.2.2.2	Method of measurement	96
B.2.3	Cabinet radiation	98
B.2.3.1	Definition.....	98
B.2.3.2	Method of measurement	98
Annex C (informative):	Procedure for measurement of conducted spurious emissions	99
C.1	Conducted spurious emissions	99
C.1.1	Definition	99
C.1.2	Method of measurement	99
Annex D (normative):	Measurement of BER and FER.....	101
Annex E (informative):	Procedures for the measurement of synchronization loss at the EUT by the LT	102
E.1	Description	102
E.2	Method	102
Annex F (informative):	Maximum measurement uncertainty.....	103
Annex G (informative):	Additional receiver parameters identified under article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU	104
Annex H (informative):	Bibliography.....	105
Annex I (informative):	Change History	106
History		107

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Foreword

This draft Harmonised European Standard (EN) has been produced by ETSI Technical Committee Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT), 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.9] 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.10].

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.

The present document is part 1 of a multi-part deliverable covering the access to radio spectrum of the different DECT radio interfaces:

Part 1: "DECT, DECT Evolution and DECT ULE";

Part 2: "DECT-2020 NR".

The present document covers DECT, DECT Evolution and DECT ULE as defined by the multi-part deliverable ETSI EN 300 175 (see [1] to [4] and [i.3] to [i.6]) and by the multi-part ETSI TS 102 939 (see [i.7] and [i.8]).

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Date of withdrawal of any conflicting National Standard (dow):	18 months after doa

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).

"**must**" and "**must not**" are **NOT** allowed in ETSI deliverables except when used in direct citation.

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1 Scope

The present document specifies technical characteristics and methods of measurements for equipment implementing the Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT) common interface, as specified in by the multi-part technical specification ETSI EN 300 175 including the variants DECT Evolution and DECT ULE (see ETSI EN 300 175-1 [i.3] for an overview).

The present document applies to the following equipment types:

- a) Fixed Part (FP);
- b) Portable Part (PP);
- c) Cordless Terminal Adapter (CTA);
- d) Wireless Relay Station (WRS) (FP and PP combined);
- e) Hybrid Part (HyP) (a PP with capability to act as a FP to provide PP to PP communication).

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

Table 1: Radiocommunications service frequency bands

	Radiocommunications service frequency bands
Transmit	1 880 MHz to 1 900 MHz
Receive	1 880 MHz to 1 900 MHz

The DECT service frequency band for transmitting and receiving for all elements is 1 880 MHz to 1 900 MHz.

Details of the DECT Common Interface may be found in ETSI EN 300 175-1 [i.3], ETSI EN 300 175 parts 2 [1] to 3 [2], ETSI EN 300 175-4 [i.4], ETSI EN 300 175 parts 5 [3] to 6 [4], and ETSI EN 300 175 parts 7 [i.5] to 8 [i.6]. Further details of the DECT system may be found in the ETSI TR 101 178 [i.1].

DECT ULE implements, in addition to the DECT Common Interface, the multi-part ETSI TS 102 939 (see ETSI TS 102 939-1 [i.7] and ETSI TS 102 939-2 [i.8]).

The present document contains requirements to demonstrate that radio equipment both effectively uses and supports the efficient use of radio spectrum in order to avoid harmful interference.

NOTE: The relationship between the present document and essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU [i.10] is given in annex A.

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.

Referenced documents which are not found to be publicly available in the expected location might be found at <https://docbox.etsi.org/Reference/>.

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 EN 300 175-2 (V2.9.1) (03-2022): "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 2: Physical layer (PHL)".
- [2] ETSI EN 300 175-3 (V2.9.1) (03-2022): "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 3: Medium Access Control (MAC) Layer".
- [3] ETSI EN 300 175-5 (V2.9.1) (03-2022): "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 5: Network (NWK) layer".
- [4] ETSI EN 300 175-6 (V2.9.1) (03-2022): "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 6: Identities and addressing".
- [5] ETSI EN 300 700 (V2.2.1) (12-2018): "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Wireless Relay Station (WRS)".
- [6] Recommendation ITU-T O.153 (1992): "Basic parameters for the measurement of error performance at bit rates below the primary rate".

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] ETSI TR 101 178: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); A High Level Guide to the DECT Standardization".
- [i.2] ISO/IEC 9646-1: "Information technology -- Open Systems Interconnection -- Conformance testing methodology and framework -- Part 1: General concepts". <http://dx.doi.org/10.464416-8e44-16b17m9830etsi-en-301-406-1-v2-3-0-2022-07>
- [i.3] ETSI EN 300 175-1: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 1: Overview".
- [i.4] ETSI EN 300 175-4: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 4: Data Link Control (DLC) Layer".
- [i.5] ETSI EN 300 175-7: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 7: Security features".
- [i.6] ETSI EN 300 175-8: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Common Interface (CI); Part 8: Speech and audio coding and transmission".
- [i.7] ETSI TS 102 939-1: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Ultra Low Energy (ULE); Machine to Machine Communications; Part 1: Home Automation Network (phase 1)".
- [i.8] ETSI TS 102 939-2: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Ultra Low Energy (ULE); Machine to Machine Communications; Part 2: Home Automation Network (phase 2)".
- [i.9] 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.10] 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.11] ETSI EN 300 176-1: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Test Specification; Part 1: Radio".

- [i.12] ISO/IEC 9646-7: "Information technology -- Open Systems Interconnection -- Conformance testing methodology and framework -- Part 7: Implementation Conformance Statements".
- [i.13] ETSI EG 203 336: "Guide for the selection of technical parameters for the production of Harmonised Standards covering article 3.1(b) and article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU".

3 Definition of terms, symbols and abbreviations

3.1 Terms

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

antenna diversity: feature that implies that the Radio Fixed Part (RFP) is able to select for each bearer independently different antenna properties such as gain, polarization, coverage patterns, and other features that may affect the practical coverage

NOTE: A typical example is space diversity, provided by two vertically polarized antennas separated by 10 cm to 20 cm.

bearer handover: internal handover process provided by the Medium Access Control (MAC) layer, whereby one MAC connection can modify its underlying bearers while maintaining the service provided to the Data Link Control (DLC) layer

NOTE: Bearer handover is slot based.

cell: domain served by a single antenna system (including a leaky feeder) of one FP

NOTE: A cell may include more than one source of radiated Radio Frequency energy (i.e. more than one Radio End Point).

Central Control Fixed Part (CCFP): physical grouping that contains the central control elements of one or several FPs

NOTE: An FP may be split in the control part (CCFP) and the Radio part (RFP). A CCFP may control one or more RFPs.

conducted measurements: measurements which are made using a direct connection to the equipment under test

Cordless Terminal Adapter (CTA): physical grouping that contains a DECT portable termination and a line interface

DECT Distributed communications: communication capability of a DECT Local Network that allows a number of DECT terminals (a FP and number of PPs) to co-exist and directly communicate one with another

DECT-like carrier: modulated RF DECT carrier used for interference testing which conforms to the requirements in ETSI EN 300 175-2 [1] in terms of frequency and timing and uses a pseudo-random sequence for modulation

double slot: 1/12th of a Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA) frame which is used to support one high capacity physical channel

duplex bearer: use of two simplex bearers operating in opposite directions on two physical channels

NOTE: These pairs of channels always use the same RF carrier and always use evenly spaced slots (i.e. separated by 0,5 TDMA frame).

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

Equipment Under Test (EUT): equipment submitted to the test laboratory for type examination

Fixed Part (DECT Fixed Part (FP)): physical grouping that contains all of the elements in the DECT network between the local network and the DECT air interface

NOTE: A DECT FP contains the logical elements of at least one Fixed radio Termination (FT), plus additional implementation specific elements.

Fixed radio Termination (FT): logical group of functions that contains all of the DECT processes and procedures on the fixed side of the DECT air interface

NOTE: A FT only includes elements that are defined in the DECT CI standard. This includes radio transmission elements (layer 1) together with a selection of layer 2 and layer 3 elements.

full slot: 1/24th of a TDMA frame which is used to support one physical channel

half slot: 1/48th of a TDMA frame which is used to support one physical channel

handover: process of switching a call in progress from one physical channel to another physical channel

NOTE: These processes can be internal or external. There are two physical forms of handover: intra-cell handover and inter-cell handover. Intra-cell handover is always internal. Inter-cell handover can be internal or external.

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

Hybrid Part (HyP): DECT terminal that provides FT as well as PT capabilities being capable of communicating directly with FT or PT

inter-cell handover: switching of a call in progress from one cell to another cell

NOTE: This only defines the form of handover, it does not define a specific process.

intra-cell handover: switching of a call in progress from one physical channel of one cell to another physical channel of the same cell

NOTE: This only defines the form of handover, it does not define a specific process.

long slot: name given to the variable capacity slot when $j = 640$ or $j = 672$. The long slot has an intermediate size between the full slot and the double slot

Lower Tester (LT): logical grouping that contains the test equipment, a functionally equivalent DECT PT, a functionally equivalent DECT FT and a test controller

multiframe: repeating sequence of 16 successive TDMA frames, that allows low rate or sporadic information to be multiplexed (e.g. basic system information or paging)

nominal transceiver: electronic system or part of a system, able to transmit and receive radio signals in the frequency interval equivalent to a single DECT radio channel

peak frequency deviation: difference between the minimum and maximum extent of a frequency modulated signal, and the nominal centre or carrier frequency

physical channel: simplex channel that is created by transmitting in one particular slot on one particular RF channel in successive TDMA frames (see also simplex bearer)

NOTE: One physical channel provides a simplex service. Two physical channels are required to provide a duplex service.

physical packet: all the bits transmitted by the DECT REP in one slot time

Portable HandSet (PHS): single physical grouping that contains all of the portable elements that are needed to provide a teleservice to the user

NOTE: PHS is a subset of all possible PPs. This subset includes all physical groupings that combine one PT plus at least one portable application in a single physical box.