

Draft **ETSI EN 301 406-2** V3.0.1 (2023-04)



**Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT);
Harmonised Standard for access to radio spectrum;
Part 2: DECT-2020 NR**

[ETSI EN 301 406-2 V3.0.1 \(2023-04\)](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/2c0b8095-ac49-4fe4-8801-a79bda0cb011/etsi-en-301-406-2-v3-0-1-2023-04)

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Reference

DEN/DECT-00359-2

KeywordsDECT, DECT-2020, radio, radio parameters,
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Contents

7	Intellectual Property Rights	8
	Foreword.....	8
	Modal verbs terminology.....	9
1	Scope	10
2	References	10
2.1	Normative references	10
2.2	Informative references.....	10
3	Definition of terms, symbols and abbreviations.....	11
3.1	Terms.....	11
3.2	Symbols.....	12
3.3	Abbreviations	12
4	Technical requirements specifications	13
4.1	Environmental profile.....	13
4.2	General requirements	13
4.3	Conformance requirements for transmitter.....	14
4.3.1	Transmitter RF Output Power.....	14
4.3.1.1	Definition	14
4.3.1.2	Limit.....	14
4.3.1.3	Conformance.....	14
4.3.2	Nominal Centre Frequencies.....	14
4.3.2.1	General	14
4.3.2.2	Definitions.....	14
4.3.2.3	Limit.....	15
4.3.2.4	Conformance.....	15
4.3.3	Nominal Channel Bandwidth.....	15
4.3.3.1	Definitions.....	15
4.3.3.2	Limit.....	15
4.3.3.3	Conformance.....	16
4.3.4	Transmitter unwanted emissions.....	16
4.3.4.1	Transmitter unwanted emissions in the spurious domain.....	16
4.3.4.1.1	Definition.....	16
4.3.4.1.2	Limits	16
4.3.4.1.3	Conformance	16
4.3.4.2	Transmitter unwanted emissions in the out of band domain.....	16
4.3.4.2.1	Definition.....	16
4.3.4.2.2	Limits	17
4.3.4.2.3	Conformance	17
4.4	Conformance requirements for receiver.....	17
4.4.1	Receiver Minimum Performance Criterion.....	17
4.4.2	Receiver Sensitivity	18
4.4.2.1	Definition	18
4.4.2.2	Limit.....	18
4.4.2.3	Conformance.....	18
4.4.3	Adjacent Channel Selectivity.....	18
4.4.3.1	Definition	18
4.4.3.2	Limit.....	18
4.4.3.3	Conformance.....	19
4.4.4	Receiver out of band blocking.....	19
4.4.4.1	Definition	19
4.4.4.2	Limit.....	20
4.4.4.3	Conformance.....	20
4.4.5	Spurious response	20
4.4.5.1	Definition	20
4.4.5.2	Limit.....	20

4.4.5.3	Conformance.....	21
4.4.6	Receiver Intermodulation	21
4.4.6.1	Definition	21
4.4.6.2	Limit.....	21
4.4.6.3	Conformance.....	21
4.4.7	Receiver unwanted emissions in the spurious domain.....	21
4.4.7.1	Definition	21
4.4.7.2	Limit.....	21
4.4.7.3	Conformance.....	22
4.5	Conformance requirements on Channel Access.....	22
4.5.1	General.....	22
4.5.1.1	Requirements	22
4.5.1.2	Conformance.....	22
4.5.2	Channel Access of a Radio Device in FT mode	22
4.5.2.1	Definition	22
4.5.2.2	Requirements	23
4.5.2.3	Conformance.....	23
4.5.3	Channel Access of a Radio Device in PT mode and Random Access	23
4.5.3.1	Definition	23
4.5.3.2	Requirements	23
4.5.3.3	Conformance.....	23
4.5.4	Channel Access of Radio Device in FT mode for Scheduled Access.....	23
4.5.4.1	Definition	23
4.5.4.2	Requirements	24
4.5.4.3	Conformance.....	24
4.5.5	Channel Access of Radio Device in PT mode for Scheduled Access.....	24
4.5.5.1	Definition	24
4.5.5.2	Requirements	24
4.5.5.3	Conformance.....	24
4.5.6	Maximum Transmission Time of a Radio Device	25
4.5.6.1	Definition	25
4.5.6.2	Requirements	25
4.5.6.3	Conformance.....	25
5	Testing for compliance with technical requirements.....	25
5.1	Environmental conditions for testing	25
5.1.1	General.....	25
5.1.2	Normal test conditions.....	25
5.1.2.1	Normal temperature and humidity	25
5.1.2.2	Normal power source	25
5.1.3	Extreme test conditions.....	26
5.2	Interpretation of the measurement results	26
5.3	Definition of other test conditions.....	26
5.3.1	Product information for testing.....	26
5.3.2	Test signals	27
5.3.2.1	Overview.....	27
5.3.2.2	Interfering signal for receiver performance tests.....	28
5.3.2.3	AWGN Interference signal used for Channel Access Tests.....	28
5.3.3	Test operational modes	29
5.3.3.1	Device under representative test signal.....	29
5.3.4	Antennas	29
5.3.4.1	Integrated and dedicated antennas.....	29
5.3.5	Tests of the receiver performance criterion	30
5.3.5.1	General.....	30
5.3.5.2	Receiver statistical testing.....	30
5.3.5.3	Receiver no loss of the wireless transmission function testing	30
5.3.6	Presentation of equipment	30
5.3.7	Conducted measurements, radiated measurements, relative measurements	30
5.4	Method of measurement for transmitters.....	30
5.4.1	Transmitter RF Output Power.....	30
5.4.1.1	Test conditions	30
5.4.1.2	Test method.....	31

5.4.1.2.1	Conducted measurement.....	31
5.4.1.2.2	Radiated measurement.....	32
5.4.2	Nominal Centre Frequencies.....	33
5.4.2.1	Test Conditions	33
5.4.2.2	Test Method	33
5.4.2.2.1	Conducted measurement.....	33
5.4.2.2.2	Radiated measurement.....	34
5.4.3	Transmitter unwanted emissions.....	34
5.4.3.1	Transmitter unwanted emissions in the spurious domain.....	34
5.4.3.1.1	Test Conditions.....	34
5.4.3.1.2	Test Method.....	34
5.4.3.2	Transmitter unwanted emissions in the out of band domain.....	36
5.4.3.2.1	Test Conditions.....	36
5.4.3.2.2	Test Method.....	37
5.5	Method of measurement for receiver.....	38
5.5.1	Receiver Sensitivity	38
5.5.1.1	Test Conditions	38
5.5.1.2	Test Method	38
5.5.1.2.1	Conducted measurement.....	38
5.5.1.2.2	Radiated measurement.....	39
5.5.2	Adjacent Channel Selectivity.....	39
5.5.2.1	Test Conditions	39
5.5.2.2	Test Method	40
5.5.2.2.1	Conducted measurement.....	40
5.5.2.2.2	Radiated measurement.....	41
5.5.3	Receiver out of band blocking.....	41
5.5.3.1	Test Conditions	41
5.5.3.2	Test Method	41
5.5.3.2.1	Conducted measurement.....	41
5.5.3.2.2	Radiated measurement.....	42
5.5.4	Receiver spurious response.....	43
5.5.4.1	Test Conditions	43
5.5.4.2	Test Method	43
5.5.4.2.1	Conducted measurement.....	43
5.5.4.2.2	Radiated measurement.....	44
5.5.5	Receiver Intermodulation	44
5.5.5.1	Test Conditions	44
5.5.5.2	Test Method	44
5.5.5.2.1	Conducted measurement.....	44
5.5.5.2.2	Radiated measurement.....	46
5.5.6	Receiver unwanted emissions in the spurious domain.....	46
5.5.6.1	Purpose.....	46
5.5.6.2	Test Conditions	46
5.5.6.3	Test Method	46
5.5.6.3.1	Conducted measurement.....	46
5.5.6.3.2	Radiated measurement.....	48
5.6	Test methods for Channel Access	48
5.6.1	Generic Test procedure for measuring channel or frequency use.....	48
5.6.1.1	Purpose.....	48
5.6.1.2	Test Conditions	48
5.6.1.3	Test Method	49
5.6.1.3.1	Conducted measurement.....	49
5.6.1.3.2	Radiated measurement.....	50
5.6.2	Channel Access of a Radio Device in FT mode.....	50
5.6.2.1	Purpose.....	50
5.6.2.2	Test Conditions	50
5.6.2.3	Test Method	50
5.6.2.3.1	Conducted measurement.....	50
5.6.2.3.2	Radiated measurement.....	51
5.6.3	Channel Access of a Radio Device in PT mode and Random Access.....	51
5.6.3.1	Purpose.....	51
5.6.3.2	Test Conditions	51

5.6.3.3	Test Method	51
5.6.3.3.1	Conducted measurement.....	51
5.6.3.3.2	Radiated measurement.....	52
5.6.4	Channel Access of a Radio Device in FT mode for Scheduled Access	52
5.6.4.1	Purpose.....	52
5.6.4.2	Test Conditions	52
5.6.4.3	Test Method	53
5.6.4.3.1	Conducted measurement.....	53
5.6.4.3.2	Radiated measurement.....	53
5.6.5	Channel Access of a Radio Device in PT mode for Scheduled Access	53
5.6.5.1	Purpose.....	53
5.6.5.2	Test Conditions	53
5.6.5.3	Test Method	53
5.6.5.3.1	Conducted measurement.....	53
5.6.5.3.2	Radiated measurement.....	54
5.6.6	Maximum Transmission Time of a Radio Device	55
5.6.6.1	Purpose.....	55
5.6.6.2	Test Conditions	55
5.6.6.3	Test Method	55
5.6.6.3.1	Conducted measurement.....	55
5.6.6.3.2	Radiated measurement.....	56
Annex A (informative):	Relationship between the present document and the essential requirements of Directive 2014/53/EU	57
Annex B (informative):	Maximum measurement uncertainty	59
Annex C (informative):	Physical layer measurement channel configuration	60
Annex D (normative):	Test sites and arrangements for radiated measurements.....	61
D.1	Introduction	61
D.2	Radiation test sites.....	61
D.2.1	Open Area Test Site (OATS)	61
D.2.2	Semi Anechoic Room (SAR)	62
D.2.3	Fully Anechoic Room (FAR)	63
D.2.4	Measurement Distance	64
D.3	Antennas.....	65
D.3.1	Introduction	65
D.3.2	Measurement antenna.....	65
D.3.3	Substitution antenna	65
D.4	Test fixture	65
D.4.1	Introduction	65
D.4.2	Description of the test fixture.....	66
D.4.3	Using the test fixture for relative measurements	66
D.5	Guidance on the use of radiation test sites	66
D.5.1	Introduction	66
D.5.2	Power supplies for the battery powered EUT.....	66
D.5.3	Site preparation	67
D.6	Coupling of signals.....	67
D.6.1	General	67
D.6.2	Data Signals.....	67
Annex E (normative):	Procedures for radiated measurements	68
E.1	Introduction	68
E.2	Radiated measurements in an OATS or SAR.....	68
E.3	Radiated measurements in a FAR	69

E.4	Substitution measurement	69
Annex F (normative):	Receiver Testing.....	70
F.1	Statistical testing of receiver characteristics.....	70
F.1.1	Description	70
F.1.2	Mapping the throughput to error ratio	70
F.1.2.1	Defining throughput and bitrate.....	70
F.1.2.2	Mapping the ACK/NACK to error ratio	70
F.1.2.3	Mapping the received packet count to error ratio	71
F.1.3	Design of the test.....	71
F.1.4	Numerical definition of the pass-fail limits	71
F.1.5	Pass-Fail decision rules	72
F.2	No loss of transmission testing of receiver characteristics.....	73
F.2.1	Description	73
F.2.2	Pass-Fail decision rules	73
Annex G (informative):	Checklist	74
Annex H (informative):	Change history	75
History		76

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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.1] 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.2].

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 2 of a multi-part deliverable. Full details of the entire series can be found in part 1 [i.15].

The present document covers DECT-2020 NR (New Radio) as defined by the multi-part technical specification ETSI TS 103 636 (see [i.12] for an overview).

Proposed national transposition dates	
Date of latest announcement of this EN (doa):	3 months after ETSI publication
Date of latest publication of new National Standard or endorsement of this EN (dop/e):	6 months after doa
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Modal verbs terminology

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1 Scope

The present document specifies technical characteristics and methods of measurements for equipment employing DECT-2020 NR (New Radio) as specified in by the multi-part technical specification ETSI TS 103 636, see [i.12] for an overview.

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

National regulation can allow additional frequency bands. The limits and test procedures included in the present document are applicable for DECT-2020 NR use in frequency ranges below 6 GHz.

NOTE: The relationship between the present document and essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU [i.2] 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.

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

- [1] [ETSI TS 103 636-4 \(V1.4.1\)](#): "DECT-2020 New Radio (NR); Part 4: MAC layer; Release 1".

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] [M/536 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.2] [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.3] Void.

- [i.4] [ERC Recommendation 74-01](#): "Unwanted emissions in the spurious domain", Edition May 2019.
- [i.5] Void.
- [i.6] 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.7] 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.8] 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.9] 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.10] 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.11] 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".
- [i.12] ETSI TS 103 636 (all parts): "DECT-2020 New Radio (NR)".
- [i.13] ETSI TS 103 636-2: "DECT-2020 New Radio (NR); Part 2: Radio reception and transmission requirements; Release 1".
- [i.14] ETSI TS 103 636-3: "DECT-2020 New Radio (NR); Part 3: Physical layer; Release 1".
- [i.15] ETSI EN 301 406-1: "Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications (DECT); Harmonised Standard for access to radio spectrum; Part 1: DECT, DECT Evolution and DECT ULE".
- [i.16] 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 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 techniques.

burst: one or multiple subslot(s) as defined in ETSI TS 103 636-3 [i.14], clause 4.4

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

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

Fixed Termination (FT): operational mode of RD where RD initiates coordinates local radio resources, provides information how other RDs may connect and communicate with it

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.

nominal transmit power: mean transmitter output power at the antenna connector measured over the transmission bandwidth to deliver to a load with resistance equal to the nominal load impedance of the transmitter

operating channel: single continuous part of radio spectrum with a defined bandwidth where RDs transmit and/or receive

Portable Termination (PT): operational mode of RD where RD selects another RD, which is in FT mode, for association

Radio Device (RD): equipment with radio transmission and reception capability, which can operate in FT and/or PT mode

receive chain: receiver circuit with an associated antenna, which may be shared with a transmit chain

resource: variable length time unit defined in subslot(s) in single operating channel that RD is using for transmission or reception of physical layer packet

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.

transmission bandwidth: maximum bandwidth of active subcarriers of the transmitted signal

NOTE: As defined in ETSI TS 103 636-2 [i.13], clause 5.3.2.

transmit chain: transmitter circuit with an associated antenna, which may be shared with a receive chain

3.2 Symbols

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

B	Nominal Channel Bandwidth
B_{occupied}	Occupied Channel Bandwidth
dB _i	dB(isotropic) - the forward gain of an antenna compared with the hypothetical isotropic antenna, which uniformly distributes energy in all directions
dBm	Absolute power level relative to 1 milliwatt, expressed in dB
f_c	Nominal Centre Frequency
$f_{c,a}$	Actual Centre Frequency
f_n	Nominal Centre Frequencies of the operating channel with absolute channel number n as defined in ETSI TS 103 636-2 [i.13]
log()	logarithm to base 10

3.3 Abbreviations

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

ACK	Acknowledgement
ACS	Adjacent Channel Selectivity
AWGN	Additive White Gaussian Noise
BPSK	Binary Phase Shift Keying
BW	Bandwidth
CRC	Cyclic Redundancy Check

CW	Continuous Wave
e.i.r.p.	effective isotropic radiated power
e.r.p.	effective radiated power
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EUT	Equipment Under Test
FAR	Fully Anechoic Room
FT	Fixed Termination
HARQ	Hybrid Automatic Repeat Request
LPDA	Logarithmic Periodic Dipole Antennas
NF	Noise Figure
NR	New Radio
OATS	Open Area Test Site
OOB	Out Of Band
PER	Packet Error Rate
PT	Portable Termination
QPSK	Quadrature Phase-Shift Keying
RBW	Resolution Bandwidth
RD	Radio Device
RF	Radio Frequency
RMS	Root Mean Square
RSSI-1	Radio Signal Strength Indicator 1
SAR	Semi Anechoic Room
SNR	Signal to Noise Ratio
VBW	Video Bandwidth
VSWR	Voltage Standing Wave Ratio

4 Technical requirements specifications

4.1 Environmental profile

The technical requirements of the present document apply under the environmental profile for operation of the equipment, which shall be in accordance with its intended use. The equipment shall comply with all the technical requirements of the present document at all times when operating within the boundary limits of the operational environmental profile defined by its intended use.

4.2 General requirements

The equipment shall be designed, constructed and manufactured in accordance with good engineering practice and with the aim of minimizing harmful interference to other equipment and services.

The equipment supplied for testing shall be market conform.

Equipment submitted for testing shall support operation with at least one Nominal Channel Bandwidth B as defined in clause 4.3.3.

Equipment submitted for testing, where applicable, shall fulfil the requirements of the present document on all frequencies over which it is intended to operate.

NOTE: Equipment operating on multiple RF channels concurrently (e.g. multi-transceiver operation) is handled like multiple, co-located equipment, where each have to assess the RF channel and operate on it independently from each other.

4.3 Conformance requirements for transmitter

4.3.1 Transmitter RF Output Power

4.3.1.1 Definition

The *Transmitter RF Output Power* is the effective isotropic radiated power (e.i.r.p.) including any additional gain by antenna, additional (beamforming) gain in smart antenna systems (devices with multiple transmit chains), and/or supporting circuitry.

The maximum output power is measured as the mean power over a transmission burst. A transmission burst consists of one or multiple subslot(s) as defined in ETSI TS 103 636-3 [i.14], clause 4.4. The transmission signal bandwidth is the maximum bandwidth of active subcarriers of the transmitted signal as defined in ETSI TS 103 636-2 [i.13], clause 5.3.2.

4.3.1.2 Limit

The maximum allowed transmitter RF output power for equipment operating on a single *Nominal Channel Bandwidth* is up to:

- 26 dBm e.i.r.p. for use with omni-directional antennas;
- 30 dBm e.i.r.p. for use with directional antennas, with a maximum nominal transmit power of 24 dBm.

NOTE 1: National regulation can define a different maximum transmitter RF output power limit, which might be dependent on frequency range.

NOTE 2: Individual licensing might allow a higher maximum transmitter RF output power.

For equipment employing multiple transmit antennas, the total transmitter RF output power of the multi-antenna assembly is limited as a total by the maximum transmitter RF output power limit. The use of transmit beamforming is considered as directional antenna.

For equipment operating on multiple radio channels independently (e.g. multi-transceiver operation), the maximum transmitter RF output power limit applies to each of the radio channels independently.

4.3.1.3 Conformance

Conformance tests as defined in clause 5.4.1 shall be carried out.

4.3.2 Nominal Centre Frequencies

4.3.2.1 General

The equipment operates with a channel plan consisting of nominal channels with bandwidth B and nominal centre frequencies f_n .

4.3.2.2 Definitions

The *Nominal Centre Frequency* is the centre of the *Nominal Channel* with bandwidth B .

The *Measured Centre Frequency* is the centre of the *Operating Channel*.

The transmitter frequency error is determined by the difference between the *Nominal Centre Frequency* and the *Measured Centre Frequency* of the device.

4.3.2.3 Limit

In general, the Nominal Centre Frequencies f_n are given by equation:

$$f_n = f_{0,1} + n \times 0,864 \text{ MHz, below 3 GHz for } n = 1 \dots 2\,951$$

$$f_n = f_{0,2} + (n-2\,952) \times 1,728 \text{ MHz, above 3 GHz for } n = 2\,952 \dots 8\,192$$

where:

$$f_{0,1} = 450,144 \text{ MHz and } f_{0,2} = 3\,000,596 \text{ MHz}$$

Equipment operating in the frequency band 1 880 MHz to 1 900 MHz shall be capable of working on the channel number ranges listed in Table 2.

Equipment operating in the frequency band 1 880 MHz to 1 900 MHz and operating with a nominal channel bandwidth $B = 1,728$ MHz shall be restricted to the specific absolute channel numbers as given in Table 2.

NOTE: Equipment is allowed to support one or more nominal channel bandwidth(s) B .

Table 2: Applicable Channel Number Ranges for 1 880 MHz to 1 900 MHz

Nominal channel Bandwidth B	Absolute channel number range	Operation restricted to the following specific absolute channel numbers
1,728 MHz	1 657 to 1 677	1 657, 1 659, 1 661, 1 663, 1 665, 1 667, 1 669, 1 671, 1 673, 1 675 and 1 677
3,456 MHz	1 658 to 1 676	1 658, 1 660, 1 662, 1 664, 1 666, 1 668, 1 670, 1 672, 1 674, 1 676
6,912 MHz	1 660 to 1 674	1 660, 1 662, 1 664, 1 666, 1 668, 1 670, 1 672, 1 674

The measured transmitter centre frequency shall be within ± 15 ppm of the Nominal Centre Frequency.

4.3.2.4 Conformance

Conformance tests as defined in clause 5.4.2 shall be carried out.

4.3.3 Nominal Channel Bandwidth

4.3.3.1 Definitions

The *Nominal Channel Bandwidth* B is the widest band of frequencies, including guard bands, assigned to a transmission signal.

4.3.3.2 Limit

In general, the Nominal Channel Bandwidth B shall be $1,728 \text{ MHz} \times 2^N$, where N is an integer value, e.g. 0, 1, 2, ..., N .

Table 3 provides examples.

Table 3: Examples of Nominal Channel Bandwidth B

N	B
0	1,728 MHz
1	3,456 MHz
2	6,912 MHz

If the equipment supports multiple Nominal Channel Bandwidths B , the equipment may change it during the operation.

If the equipment supports multiple transmitter chains, each of transmitter chains shall meet this requirement.