

# ETSI EN 303 883-2 V2.1.1 (2024-08)



**Short Range Devices (SRD) and  
Ultra Wide Band (UWB);  
Part 2: Measurement techniques  
for receiver requirements**

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# Contents

Intellectual Property Rights .....	6
Foreword.....	6
Modal verbs terminology.....	7
Introduction .....	7
1 Scope .....	8
2 References .....	8
2.1 Normative references .....	8
2.2 Informative references.....	8
3 Definition of terms, symbols and abbreviations.....	9
3.1 Terms.....	9
3.2 Symbols.....	10
3.3 Abbreviations .....	11
4 General .....	11
5 Receiver Requirements.....	12
5.1 General Guidance on RX measurement .....	12
5.2 Receiver Spurious Emissions .....	12
5.2.1 Description.....	12
5.2.2 Limits.....	12
5.2.3 Conformance.....	13
5.2.3.1 General .....	13
5.2.3.2 Step 1: Measurement with Peak Detector .....	13
5.2.3.3 Step 2: Measurement with Peak Detector and calculation RMS Value .....	14
5.3 Use-Case Specific Input Parameters for Receiver Baseline Requirements .....	14
5.3.1 Introduction.....	14
5.3.2 Wanted Technical Performance Criteria.....	15
5.3.3 Examples of Use-Case Specific Input Parameter for Receiver Tests .....	15
5.3.3.1 Communication/Location Tracking Device .....	15
5.3.3.2 Radio Determination Device (non-contact based) .....	16
5.3.3.3 Material contact-based radio determination device.....	18
5.4 Receiver Baseline Sensitivity (RBS).....	20
5.4.1 Description.....	20
5.4.2 Limits.....	20
5.4.3 Conformance.....	21
5.4.3.1 General .....	21
5.4.3.2 Conducted measurements for radio communication devices .....	21
5.4.3.2.0 General .....	21
5.4.3.2.1 Step 1: Wanted Technical Performance Criteria .....	21
5.4.3.2.2 Step 2: Sensitivity Requirement (Power) .....	21
5.4.3.2.3 Step 3: Measurement Procedure .....	21
5.4.3.2.4 Step 4: Wanted Technical Performance Criteria Assessment.....	23
5.4.3.3 Radiated Measurements for Radio Communication Devices with Power Limit.....	23
5.4.3.3.0 General .....	23
5.4.3.3.1 Step 1: Wanted Technical Performance Criteria .....	23
5.4.3.3.2 Step 2: Sensitivity Requirement (Power) .....	23
5.4.3.3.3 Step 3: Measurement Procedure .....	23
5.4.3.3.4 Step 4: Wanted Technical Performance Criteria Assessment.....	25
5.4.3.4 Radiated measurements for radio communication devices with distance limit.....	25
5.4.3.4.0 General .....	25
5.4.3.4.1 Step 1: Wanted Technical Performance Criteria .....	25
5.4.3.4.2 Step 2: Sensitivity Requirement (Distance).....	25
5.4.3.4.3 Step 3: Measurement Procedure .....	25
5.4.3.4.4 Step 4: Technical Wanted Performance Criteria Assessment.....	26
5.4.3.5 Radiated Measurements for Radiodetermination Applications with Distance Limit .....	26

5.4.3.5.0	General .....	26
5.4.3.5.1	Step 1: Technical Performance Criteria.....	26
5.4.3.5.2	Step 2: Sensitivity Requirement (Distance).....	27
5.4.3.5.3	Step 3: Measurement Procedure .....	27
5.4.3.5.4	Step 4: Wanted Technical Performance Criteria Assessment.....	28
5.4.3.6	Conducted measurements for radio determination devices .....	28
5.4.3.6.0	General .....	28
5.4.3.6.1	Step 1: Wanted Technical Performance Criteria .....	28
5.4.3.6.2	Step 2: Sensitivity Requirement (Power) .....	28
5.4.3.6.3	Step 3: Measurement Procedure .....	29
5.4.3.6.4	Step 4: Wanted Technical Performance Criteria Assessment.....	30
5.5	Receiver Baseline Resilience (RBR) .....	30
5.5.1	Description.....	30
5.5.2	RBR Requirements .....	30
5.5.2.1	Interferer test signal.....	30
5.5.2.2	RBR wanted performance criteria.....	30
5.5.3	Conformance.....	31
5.5.3.1	General .....	31
5.5.3.2	Conducted Measurements for Radio Communication Devices.....	31
5.5.3.2.1	Step 1: Start with the RBS Setup.....	31
5.5.3.2.2	Step 2: Adding Interfering Signal Source.....	31
5.5.3.2.3	Step 3: Degradation of Sensitivity Requirement .....	31
5.5.3.2.4	Step 4: Test of Wanted Technical Performance Criteria .....	31
5.5.3.2.5	Step 5: Measurement Assessment .....	32
5.5.3.2.6	Step 6: Repetition of steps 4 and 5 .....	32
5.5.3.3	Radiated Measurements for Radio Communication Devices with Power Limit.....	32
5.5.3.3.1	Step 1: Start with the RBS Setup.....	32
5.5.3.3.2	Step 2: Adding Interfering Signal Source.....	32
5.5.3.3.3	Step 3: Degradation of Sensitivity Requirement .....	33
5.5.3.3.4	Step 4: Test of Wanted Technical Performance Criteria .....	33
5.5.3.3.5	Step 5: Measurement Assessment .....	33
5.5.3.3.6	Step 6: Repetition of steps 4 and 5 .....	33
5.5.3.4	Radiated Measurements for Radio Communication Devices with Distance Limit .....	34
5.5.3.4.1	Step 1: Start with the RBS setup.....	34
5.5.3.4.2	Step 2: Adding interfering signal source .....	34
5.5.3.4.3	Step 3: Degradation of Sensitivity Requirement .....	35
5.5.3.4.4	Step 4: Test of Wanted Technical Performance Criteria .....	35
5.5.3.4.5	Step 5: Measurement Assessment .....	35
5.5.3.4.6	Step 6: Repetition of steps 4 and 5 .....	35
5.5.3.5	Radiated Measurements for Radiodetermination Applications with Distance Limit .....	35
5.5.3.5.1	Step 1: Start with the RBS Setup.....	35
5.5.3.5.2	Step 2: Adding interfering signal source .....	35
5.5.3.5.3	Step 3: Degradation of Sensitivity Requirement .....	37
5.5.3.5.4	Step 4: Test of Wanted Technical Performance Criteria .....	37
5.5.3.5.5	Step 5: Measurement Assessment .....	37
5.5.3.5.6	Step 6: Repetition of steps 4 and 5 .....	37
5.5.3.6	Conducted Measurements for Radio Determination Devices .....	37
5.5.3.6.1	Step 1: Start with the RBS Setup.....	37
5.5.3.6.2	Step 2: Adding Interfering Signal Source.....	37
5.5.3.6.3	Step 3: Degradation of Sensitivity Requirement .....	38
5.5.3.6.4	Step 4: Test of Wanted Technical Performance Criteria .....	38
5.5.3.6.5	Step 5: Measurement Assessment .....	38
5.5.3.6.6	Step 6: Repetition of steps 4 and 5 .....	38
<b>Annex A (normative):</b>	<b>Choose interferer for RBR.....</b>	<b>39</b>
A.1	Introduction .....	39
A.2	Limits for the Interfering Signals .....	40
A.2.1	Interferer within OFR .....	40
A.2.1.0	Introduction.....	40
A.2.1.1	Option 1 .....	40
A.2.1.2	Option 2 .....	40

A.2.2	Interferer outside OFR.....	41
A.3	Guidance to Setup the Power Level of the Interfering Signals @ EUT for RBR tests .....	41
A.3.1	Radiated tests.....	41
A.3.2	Conducted tests .....	43
<b>Annex B (informative): Guidance on Scaling Receiver Sensitivity.....</b>		<b>44</b>
B.1	General .....	44
B.2	Scaling of power at the EUT .....	44
B.3	Scaling distance.....	44
<b>Annex C (informative): Justification of receiver requirements from ETSI EG 203 336 .....</b>		<b>46</b>
C.1	General .....	46
C.2	Justification .....	46
C.3	Summary for the RBR requirement.....	48
C.4	Justification RBS-requirement for radio determination devices .....	49
<b>Annex D (informative): Object and Radar Cross Section .....</b>		<b>51</b>
D.1	Wanted objects .....	51
D.2	Direct Object Reflectors.....	51
D.3	Delay Line Object Reflectors .....	51
D.4	Electronic Object Reflectors .....	52
D.5	Test Setup with Conventional RCS in a FAR .....	52
D.6	Test Setup with Radar Object Generator.....	53
<b>Annex E (normative): Assessment procedure to find direction of the highest sensitivity .....</b>		<b>54</b>
E.1	General .....	54
E.2	Assessment for communication devices.....	54
E.3	Assessment for radiodetermination devices .....	55
<b>Annex F (informative): Parameter and Specification in related Standards .....</b>		<b>56</b>
<b>Annex G (informative): Change history .....</b>		<b>58</b>
History .....		59

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## Foreword

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

The present document is part 2 of a multi-part deliverable covering Short Range Devices (SRD) and Ultra Wide Band (UWB), as identified below:

**Part 1:** "Measurement techniques for transmitter requirements";

**Part 2:** "**Measurement techniques for receiver requirements**".

National transposition dates	
Date of adoption of this EN:	12 August 2024
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Date of withdrawal of any conflicting National Standard (dow):	31 May 2025

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## Introduction

The present document provides measurement procedures for receiver requirements to address the spectrum efficiency requirements set out in article 3.2 of the RED [i.7].

The basis for this RX concept was developed by ETSI during two Special Task Forces.

**First Special Task Force:** ETSI STF 494; Update of the UWB related Harmonised Standards covering the essential requirements set out in article 3.2 of the RED [i.7].

The STF 494:

- Started: 2015-05-25
- Ended: 2016-03-31

Outcome:

- ETSI TS 103 361 [i.4]

**The second Special Task Force:** ETSI STF 541; Signal interferer handling, a new RX requirement to cover the essential requirements set out in article 3.2 of the RED [i.7], was a continuation to implement and consider comments received after the publication of the ETSI TS 103 361 [i.4].

The STF 541:

- Started: 2017-10-06
- Ended: 2019-05-31

Outcome:

- ETSI TR 103 566 [i.2]
- ETSI TS 103 567 [i.3]

There is no specification of receiver parameter values within the present document. These values will be derived from technical specification defined by the responsible ETSI Technical Committees and/or the findings of regulatory studies conducted by the relevant bodies like CEPT/ECC WG SE. The limits/values for the baseline RX-conformance requirements will be specified in the related standard.

In addition to two receiver baseline requirements, it can be necessary that the RX spurious emission requirement could be a further RX requirement in the related standard. This could be necessary if the EUT has a receive only mode or if it is not co-located to the transmitter. The present document specifies the receiver spurious emission requirement and the corresponding test and measurement procedure in clause 5.2.

The present document provides practical information and guidance for the compliance receiver tests of UWB and Short Range technology and related devices.

It is recommended that, in drafting the related standards, a thorough analysis is conducted on all possible applicable receiver parameters (see annex C), selecting the most appropriate RX-requirements and having a robust reasoning for those that are disregarded.



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# 1 Scope

The present document provides measurement procedures for receiver requirements to address the spectrum efficiency requirements set out in article 3.2 of the RED [i.7].

The baseline receiver concept is a set of two parameters given in clause 5 of the present document providing guidance for HS development, which can be further refined by the responsible TB.

Baseline receiver concept comprises the following parameters:

- Receiver Baseline Sensitivity (RBS); and
- Receiver Baseline Resilience (RBR).

The Baseline receiver concept is a further development of the signal interferer handling concept, see ETSI TS 103 361 [i.4].

---

## 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 303 883-1 \(V2.1.1\)](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/etsi/etsi-en-303-883-2-v2-1-1-2024-08): "Short Range Devices (SRD) and Ultra Wide Band (UWB); Part 1: Measurement techniques for transmitter requirements".

### 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 EG 203 336 (V1.2.1) (05-2020): "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".
- [i.2] ETSI TR 103 566 (V1.1.1) (10-2018): "Evaluation status on receiver requirement on Signal interferer handling".
- [i.3] ETSI TS 103 567 (V1.1.1) (09-2019): "Requirements on signal interferer handling".
- [i.4] ETSI TS 103 361 (V1.1.1) (03-2016): "Short Range Devices (SRD) using Ultra Wide Band technology (UWB); Receiver technical requirements, parameters and measurement procedures to fulfil the requirements of the Directive 2014/53/EU".



- [i.5] [ERC/REC 74-01](#): "Unwanted emissions in the spurious domain", approved 1998, corrected May 2022.
- [i.6] ETSI TR 103 181-2 (V1.1.1) (06-2014): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Short Range Devices (SRD) using Ultra Wide Band (UWB); Transmission characteristics Part 2: UWB mitigation techniques".
- [i.7] [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 (RED).
- [i.8] European Communications Office: "[EFIS: ECO Frequency Information System](#)".
- [i.9] ETSI TR 103 181-1 (V1.1.1) (07-2015): "Short Range Devices (SRD) using Ultra Wide Band (UWB); Technical Report Part 1: UWB signal characteristics and overview CEPT/ECC and EC regulation".
- [i.10] ETSI TS 103 788 (V1.1.1) (09-2022): "Short Range Devices (SRD) and Ultra Wide Band (UWB); Measurement techniques and specification for RX conformance tests with target simulator".
- [i.11] ETSI TS 103 789 (V1.1.1) (05-2023): "Short Range Devices (SRD) and Ultra Wide Band (UWB); Radar related parameters and physical test setup for object detection, identification and RCS measurement".
- [i.12] ETSI TS 103 941 (V1.1.1): "Short Range Devices (SRD) and Ultra Wide Band (UWB); Measurement setups and specifications for testing under full environmental profile (normal and extreme environmental conditions)".

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## 3 Definition of terms, symbols and abbreviations

### 3.1 Terms

For the purposes of the present document, the terms given in ETSI EN 303 883-1 [1] and the following apply:

**event failure rate:** ratio of failed tests compared to total number of tests

**interfering transmit antenna:** antenna which radiates the interfering signal to EUT during the RBR test

**received power at the EUT ( $P_{@EUT}$ ):** received signal with a specified power level the EUT is able to detect

NOTE 1:  $P_{@EUT}$  is similar to the specified sensitivity level for the EUT as specified in the related standard (kind of power (e.g. dBm or dBm/MHz) and limit, see note 2).

NOTE 2:  $Sensitivity @ EUT = P_{@EUT}$ .

**Receiver Baseline Resilience (RBR):** capability to maintain a pre-determined minimum acceptable level of performance in the presence of unwanted signals over the frequency band of operation, applicable adjacent and remote frequency bands

**Receiver Baseline Sensitivity (RBS):** capability to receive a wanted signal at application related defined input signal levels while providing a pre-determined minimum acceptable level of technical performance

NOTE 1: The pre-determined minimum acceptable level of technical performance is the basis for all other receiver parameters.

NOTE 2: The purpose of the sensitivity requirement is to assure a basic measure of efficient use of spectrum that strikes balance between sensitivity and the need to avoid being sensitive to interference.

**Wanted Technical Performance Criteria (WTPC):** specified technical behaviour of the EUT (e.g. information via use-interface) or specified measurable specified output signal to demonstrate that the EUT operates as intended

NOTE: The wanted technical performance will be specified in the rates standard and the requirement is closely linked with the use-case of the EUT.

## 3.2 Symbols

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

$\sigma$	Radar Cross Section
$\Delta D$	degradation of the distance from RBR test
$\Delta f$	additional frequency range to increase the range ( $ORF_{RBR}$ ) for the RBR interferer assessment
A	size of the antenna aperture
$A_{eff}$	effective area of the antenna [m <sup>2</sup> ]
att	attenuation of the "Variable Attenuator" in [dB]
c	the velocity of light [m/s]
ca	cable attenuation
cf	coupling factor of the coupler in [dB]
$d_g$	degradation of the sensitivity in [dB]
dB	decibel
dB <sub>i</sub>	gain in decibels relative to an isotropic antenna
dB <sub>m</sub>	gain in decibels relative to one milliwatt
dl	attenuation of the "Delay Line" in [dB]
D	measurement distance
$D_{int}$	distance between interfering antenna and EUT
$D_{min}$	minimum distance from EUT to a specified object the EUT is able to detect
$D_{real}$	real distance between EUT and target simulator in [m]
$D_{sens}$	minimum range from an ideal/companion source to the EUT (RX) value in [m]
$D_{scal}$	scaled distance for the RBS tests
$D_{sim}$	simulated target distance within target simulator in [m]
f	test frequency in [GHz]
$f_c$	centre frequency of the EUT OFR
$f_{LOWER}$	lowest frequency of receiver spurious emission test
$f_{UPPER}$	highest frequency of receiver spurious emission test
$g_{measure}$	measurement antenna gain in [dBi] at test frequency f
$g_t$	measurement test antenna gain in [dBi] at test frequency f
$g_e$	EUT antenna gain in [dBi]
$g_{rt}$	measurement receiving test antenna gain in [dBi] at test frequency f
$G_{int}$	interfering transmit antenna
$g_{int}$	antenna gain of test antenna to transmit interfering signal [dBi]
$G_{RX}$	gain of the receiving antenna
$G_{TX}$	gain of the transmitting antenna
il	insertion loss of the coupler in [dB]
$IP_{@EUT}$	interfering Power@EUT
$IP_{out}$	output power of the interference signal source (generator)
$ORF_{RBR}$	Frequency range for the RBR interferer assessment
$P_{@EUT}$	Sensitivity @ EUT
$P_{EUT}$	measured transmitted power of the EUT [e.g. dBm/MHz] or in [W]
$P_{meas}$	measured received power with the spectrum analyser
$P_{out}$	output power of the signal generator A
$P_{reg}$	maximum regulated radiated emission for ideal TX/companion device
$P_{RX}$	power received back from the object by the EUT [W]
$P_{trans}$	measured transmitted power from the EUT in [dB]
$P_{TX}$	transmitter power [W]
$RBR_{in-band}$	frequency range for the RBR interferer assessment ( $ORF_{RBR} + 2\Delta f$ )
$RX_{ref}$	sensitivity limit at antenna port
$RX_{refsense}$	scaled sensitivity limit for the RBS test
SCP	Scaling factor (absolute value)
$X_{VALUE}$	symbol for a value/limit specified in the related standard

### 3.3 Abbreviations

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

ACS	Adjacent Channel Selectivity
ADM	Accuracy in Distance Measurement
BER	Bit Error Rate
CEPT	European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications administrations
CW	Continuous Wave
DAA	Detect And Avoid
ECC	Electronic Communications Committee
ECO	European Communications Office
EFIS	ECO Frequency Information System
EFR	Event Failure Ratio
EN	European Norm
ENAP	EN Approval Process
ERM	Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters
EUT	Equipment Under Test
EUT-RX	Receiver of the Equipment Under Test
FAR	Fully Anechoic Room
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
LAES	Location tracking Applications for Emergency Services
LBT	Listen Before Talk
LT1	Location Tracking type 1
LT2	Location Tracking type 2
NA	Not Applicable
ODP	Object Detection Probability
OFR	Operating Frequency Range
OOB	Out Of Band
PER	Packet Error Rate
RBR	Receiver Baseline Resilience
RBS	Receiver Baseline Sensitivity
RBW	Resolution BandWidth
RCS	Radar Cross Section
RED	Radio Equipment Directive
RF	Radio Frequency
RMS	Root Mean of Squares
RP	Radiated Power
RX	Receiver
SAC	Semi Anechoic Chamber
SE	Spectrum Engineering
SRD	Short Range Device
STF	Special Task Force of ETSI
TB	Technical Body
TPC	Total Power Control
TX	Transmitter
UWB	Ultra Wide Band
VBW	Video BandWidth
WG	Working Group
WTPC	Wanted Technical Performance Criteria

---

## 4 General

The present document provides practical information and guidance for the compliance receiver tests of UWB and Short Range technology and devices.

The baseline receiver requirements were developed based on the findings of ETSI TR 103 566 [i.2] and ETSI TS 103 567 [i.3], where the signal interferer handling concept from ETSI TS 103 361 [i.4] has been analysed on its applicability for the RED [i.7].

The baseline receiver concept is a set of two parameters given in clause 5 of the present document providing guidance for harmonised standard development, which can be further refined by the responsible TB.

Baseline receiver concept comprises the following parameters:

- Receiver Baseline Sensitivity (RBS); see clause 5.4; and
- Receiver Baseline Resilience (RBR); see clause 5.5.

The baseline receiver concept is a further development of the signal interferer handling concept, see ETSI TS 103 361 [i.4].

In annex C these two parameters are put in relation to existing receiver parameters given in ETSI EG 203 336 [i.1] and the assessments prepared by ETSI STF 494 and 541. Annex C additionally provides the summary assessment/justification for this new baseline receiver concept described in the present document.

## 5 Receiver Requirements

### 5.1 General Guidance on RX measurement

Complementary information to the conformance tests in the clauses below are provided in annex A and B of ETSI EN 303 883-1 [1], for example:

- test conditions, power supply and ambient temperatures (see clause A.5 of ETSI EN 303 883-1 [1]);
- measurement uncertainty and the interpretation of the measurement results (see clause A.8 of ETSI EN 303 883-1 [1]);
- test setups and radiated measurements (see annex B of ETSI EN 303 883-1 [1]).

### 5.2 Receiver Spurious Emissions

#### 5.2.1 Description

The RX spurious emissions shall be measured within the frequency range defined in table 2.

The receiver spurious emission requirement is applicable for communication and tracking EUT if the EUT is a receive only device (TX not implemented) or for EUT which has a receive only mode (TX off, standby, idle).

For radiodetermination and sensor applications (e.g. radar sensor) the receiver spurious emission requirement is applicable for EUT if it is a receive only device (receiver is separated from the transmitter within a separate housing) or for EUT which has a receive only mode (TX off, standby, idle). The receive only mode shall be specified in the related standard based on the intended-use and the EUT device categories. For EUT without a receive only mode than the spurious emissions are covered by provisions of clause 5.5 of ETSI EN 303 883-1 [1] on TX unwanted emissions.

#### 5.2.2 Limits

The limit for RX spurious emissions could be provided in the applicable related standard.

If no limits for RX spurious emissions are provided in the related standard, then the limits in table 1 shall apply.

**Table 1: Receiver spurious emission limits in line with ERC/REC 74-01 [i.5]**

Frequency range	Limit values
$F_{\text{LOWER}} \leq f \leq 1\,000\text{ MHz}$ (see note)	-57 dBm
$1\,000\text{ MHz} < f \leq F_{\text{UPPER}}$ (see note)	-47 dBm
NOTE: $F_{\text{UPPER}}$ and $F_{\text{LOWER}}$ are linked with the OFR of the EUT, see table 2.	

**Table 2: Frequency range for the RX spurious emission test, linked with EUT OFR in line with ERC/REC 74-01 [i.5]**

Fundamental frequency range defined by $f_L$ and $f_H$ (see note 2)	Frequency range for measurements	
	Lower frequency ( $F_{LOWER}$ ) (see note 3)	Upper frequency ( $F_{UPPER}$ )
$300 \text{ MHz} \leq f < 600 \text{ MHz}$	30 MHz	3 GHz
$600 \text{ MHz} \leq f < 5,2 \text{ GHz}$	30 MHz	5 <sup>th</sup> harmonic (see note 1)
$5,2 \text{ GHz} \leq f < 13 \text{ GHz}$	30 MHz	26 GHz
$13 \text{ GHz} \leq f < 150 \text{ GHz}$	30 MHz	2 <sup>nd</sup> harmonic (see note 1)
$150 \text{ GHz} \leq f < 300 \text{ GHz}$	30 MHz	300 GHz

NOTE 1:  $F_{UPPER}$  is the stated harmonic of  $f_H$  (the upper edge of the OFR, which is measured in ETSI EN 303 883-1 [1], clause 5.2).

NOTE 2:  $F_{LOWER}$  has to be selected based on  $f_L$  and  $F_{UPPER}$  based on  $f_H$  ( $f_L$  and  $f_H$  can be measured according to ETSI EN 303 883-1 [1], clause 5.2); for receive only devices  $f_H$  and  $f_L$  of the related EUT/companion device shall be used.

NOTE 3: For EUT operating below 300 MHz the spurious emissions limits below 30 MHz shall be specified in the related standard.

## 5.2.3 Conformance

### 5.2.3.1 General

The following conformance test shall be used for RX unwanted emissions (OOB and spurious emissions) if not otherwise specified in the related standard.

In case of integral antenna equipment with no antenna connector the measurement shall be radiated, otherwise equipment with antenna connectors, the measurement shall be at the antenna port (conducted). Therefore, the related standard need to specify the test setup (see for guidance ETSI EN 303 883-1 [1], clause B.1 for radiated or annex B.3 for conducted). The conformance test for TX unwanted emission need to be used to measure/asses the emission in each direction around the EUT as specified in the related standard (see for guidance ETSI EN 303 883-1 [1], clause B.1 and clause B.4 for radiated or clause B.3 for conducted).

The conformance test shall be performed in two steps:

- step 1: pre-scan with peak detector (see clause 5.2.3.2);
- step 2: if necessary, measurement with peak detector and calculate the RMS over 1 s, if not otherwise specified in the related standard (see clause 5.2.3.3).

NOTE: The split in two steps is done because: a complete scan with RMS could take a long time. The measurement with peak detector is an "overestimation" of the emission and is only to find the frequencies with the highest emissions that will be verified in step 2.

### 5.2.3.2 Step 1: Measurement with Peak Detector

The following spectrum analyser settings shall be used:

- Start frequency:  $F_{LOWER}$
- Stop frequency:  $F_{UPPER}$

NOTE 1: There could be a need to split the measurement into different frequency ranges depending on the measurement set-up (e.g. external mixers, bandwidth of antennas and waveguides, RBW).

- Resolution BandWidth (RBW):
  - $\geq 100 \text{ kHz}$  between 30 MHz and 1 GHz
  - $\geq 1 \text{ MHz}$  above 1 GHz
- Video BandWidth (VBW):  $\geq \text{RBW}$
- Detector mode: peak

- Trace mode: max hold
- Sweep time: wait until the reading in the display is stable

Number of measurement points: At least equal to frequency span divided by RBW.

NOTE 2: The peak detector is sensitive to corruption by events occurring only once or for a very small amount of time and/or caused by different devices than the EUT.

NOTE 3: If the signal repetition of the EUT is known the measurement time per measurement point is equal or larger of the signal repetition time.

**Assessment of step 1:** Compare the measurement results with the limit (see related standard and table 1) and record the frequencies and direction of the emission (for radiated measurement) where the limit is exceeded. For these frequencies go to step 2 (clause 5.2.3.3).

### 5.2.3.3 Step 2: Measurement with Peak Detector and calculation RMS Value

- Set the spectrum analyser to zero span mode
- Resolution BandWidth (RBW):
  - 100 kHz between 30 MHz and 1 GHz
  - 1 MHz above 1 GHz
- Video BandWidth (VBW):  $\geq$  RBW
- Detector mode: peak
- Trace mode: clear write
- Sweep time: 1 s; if not otherwise specified in the related standard:
  - Set the spectrum analyser to the first recorded frequency (and direction) from step 1 (clause 5.2.3.2).
  - Measure and record the spurious emission value over the sweep time.
  - Calculate the RMS value over the sweep time, using the post processing capability function of the spectrum analyser.
  - Record the calculated RMS value and compare it against the limit (see related standard and table 1).
  - Repeat b) - d) for all frequencies from step 1.

## 5.3 Use-Case Specific Input Parameters for Receiver Baseline Requirements

### 5.3.1 Introduction

A meaningful test of receiver requirements is only possible with knowledge of the intended use (use cases) of the EUT. Therefore, the related standard (which is mostly use case specific) needs to provide all required use case specific input parameters for the receiver tests, such as:

- Wanted technical performance criteria to quantify the EUT output (e.g. BER in [%], PER in [%], false alarm rate, detection probability in [%], distance degradation).
- Sensitivity or distance limit for a radio communication application and/or a radiodetermination application.
- The RCS and the movement/velocity of the reference target for a radiodetermination application.

More information on possible parameters to be made available in related standards are offered in clauses 5.3.2 and 5.3.3.