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Fixed Radio Systems; Conformance testing; Part 3-2: Point-to-Multipoint antennas - Definitions, general requirements and test procedures

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Contents

Intelle	ectual Property Rights	5
Forew	vord	5
1	Scope	6
2	References	6
3 3.1 3.2 3.3	Definitions, symbols and abbreviations Definitions Symbols Abbreviations	7 7 9 9
4 4.1 4.2	Requirements related to antennas conformance test General requirements Implementation under test (IUT)	
$5 \\ 5.1 \\ 5.1.1 \\ 5.1.2 \\ 5.1.3 \\ 5.1.4 \\ 5.1.5 \\ 5.1.6 \\ 5.1.7 \\ 5.1.8 \\ 5.1.9 $	Supplier's declaration General characteristics Frequency range Frequency Band Class of antenna RPE Sector Angle Gain Environmental characteristics Antenna stability Antenna input connector(standards.itch.ai) RL/VSWR Inter-port isolation	11 11 11 11 11 12 12 12 12 12
6 6.1 6.2 6.3 6.3.1	Test procedures for essential requirementsg/standards/sist/dfc66ee5-a6ac-485b-a9e4- Radiation pattern envelopel(RPE):69abd/sist-en-301-126-3-2-x1-1-1-2003 Antenna gain Other antenna characteristics Passive intermodulation, VSWR and inter-port isolation	
Anne:	Supplier's Declaration	17 17
A.2 A.2.1 A.2.1. A.2.1. A.2.2 A.2.3 A.2.4 A.2.5	 Supplier's Declaration against the Complementary/Optional Parameters Environmental characteristics 1 Temperature range 2 Wind survival Antenna stability Antenna input connectors RL / VSWR Inter-port isolation 	18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 19 19
A.3	Supplementary information (if applicable)	19
Anne	x B (normative): Test report	20
B.1 B.1.1 B.1.2 B.1.3 B.1.3. B.1.3. B.1.3.	Test results Summary of tests General information about the tests Test result forms 1 Radiation Pattern Envelope (RPE) 1.1 Azimuth co-polar radiation patterns 1.2 Azimuth cross-polar radiation patterns	20 20 20 21 21 21 21 22
B.1.3.	1.3 Elevation co-polar radiation patterns	

ETSI EN 301 126-3-2 V1.1.1 (2001-03)

B.1.3.1	.4 Elevation cross-polar ra	adiation patterns	
B.1.3.2	Antenna gain	-	
B.1.3.3	Environmental conditions	during the test	
B.1.4	Measurement Accuracy	-	
B.1.4.1	Gain measurement accurac	y	
B.1.4.2	Co-polar and cross-polar ra	adiation patterns measurement accuracy	
	C (informativa). Tost si	to deconintion	26
Annex	C (Informative): 1 est s		
C.1 '	Test equipment used for tests		
C.2	Supplementary information (if	applicable)	
Annex	a D (informative): Biblio	graphy	
History	У		

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<u>SIST EN 301 126-3-2 V1.1.1:2003</u> https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/dfc66ee5-a6ac-485b-a9e4abb236c69abd/sist-en-301-126-3-2-v1-1-12003

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Foreword

This European Standard (Telecommunications series) has been produced by ETSI Technical Committee Environmental Engineering (EE).

The present document defines the type approval testing requirements for the antenna specific parameters, required directly by the relevant radio relay or antenna standard. Harmonized test methods and test report format, for these parameters, are also contained, herein.

In addition to the main body of the present document there are two annexes, namely the Supplier's Declaration (annex A) and the Test Report (annex B). The parameters in the two annexes are according to the main body of the present document.

The present document is part 3-2 of a multi-part deliverable covering the Fixed Radio System; Conformance testing, as identified below:

Part 1: "Point-to-point equipment - Definitions, general requirements and test procedures";

- Part 2-1: "Point-to-Multipoint equipment; Definitions and general requirements";
- Part 2-2: "Point-to-Multipoint equipment; Test procedures for FDMA systems";

Part 2-3: "Point-to-Multipoint equipment; Test procedures for TDMA systems";

Part 2-4: "Point-to-Multipoint equipment; Test procedures for FH-CDMA systems";

Part 2-5: "Point-to-Multipoint equipment; Test procedures for DS-CDMA systems";

Part 3-1: "Point-to-Point antennas; Definitions, general requirements and test procedures";

Part 3-2: "Point-to-Multipoint antennas - Definitions, general requirements and test procedures".

National transposition dates									
Date of adoption of this EN:	9 March 2001								
Date of latest announcement of this EN (doa):	30 June 2001								
Date of latest publication of new National Standard or endorsement of this EN (dop/e):	31 December 2001								
Date of withdrawal of any conflicting National Standard (dow):	31 December 2001								

5

1 Scope

The present document details standardized procedures for conformance testing of antennas for point-to-multipoint radio relay systems [1], [2], and [3] in order to achieve the approval by the Type Approval Authority.

The procedure for dealing with established products is outside the scope of the present document.

Standardized procedures are required in order to fulfil CEPT/ERC/DEC/(97)10 [4] on the mutual recognition, within CEPT, of conformance test of antennas carried out in individual CEPT Countries.

The present document is intended to be applied in conjunction with the individual antenna standards and will enable commonality in the presentation of test results, irrespective of the Suppliers/accredited laboratory carrying out the test.

NOTE: The recent draft Directive by the EEC [97-149 (COD)] and parallel work within CEPT ERC on mutual recognition, proposes that type approval against essential requirements can be carried out at manufacturers' or third party premises. The level of accreditation required needs to be clarified by CEPT.

The conformance tests described in the present document are related to antenna specific parameters required directly by the relevant antenna standards [1], [2], and [3].

The present document applies to both those antennas that are separate and those that are in some manner partially or fully integrated with the outdoor equipment. In all cases, whilst facilitating access to the appropriate antenna port, testing shall preserve the electro-magnetic environment i.e. be representative of the outdoor unit enclosure / electronics used in the typical (manufacturers' recommended) configuration. This need to maintain consistency with the manufacturer's recommended configuration is particularly important for less directional antennas (commonly with less than 25 dBi gain, although this value will depend on the specific ETS/EN parameters for that class, type etc).

It is noted that antennas intended for point-to-point (P-P) use are similarly the subjects of separate standards covering their characteristics and conformance testing [5], [6], and [7]. In some cases, particularly for the higher gains and frequencies, such P-P antennas may be appropriate for P-MP usage at the discretion of the regulatory authority. In such cases the regulatory authority will also define the applicable antenna and conformance-testing standard.

SIST EN 301 126-3-2 V1.1.1:2003

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2

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

- References are either specific (identified by date of publication and/or edition number or version number) or non-specific.
- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.
- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies.
- ETSI EN 301 525 (V1.1.1): "Fixed Radio Systems; Point-to-Multipoint Antennas; Antennas for [1] Point-to-Multipoint fixed radio systems in the 1 GHz to 3 GHz band".
- [2] ETSI EN 302 085 (V1.1.1): "Fixed Radio Systems; Point-to-Multipoint Antennas; Antennas for point-to-multipoint fixed radio systems in the 3 GHz to 11 GHz band".
- [3] ETSI EN 301 215: "Fixed Radio Systems; Point to Multipoint Antennas; Antennas for point-to-multipoint fixed radio systems in the 11 GHz to 60 GHz band".
- CEPT/ERC/DEC/(97)10: "ERC Decision of 30 June 1997 on the mutual recognition of conformity [4] assessment procedures including marking of radio equipment and radio terminal equipment".
- [5] ETSI EN 300 631 (V1.2.1): "Fixed Radio Systems; Point-to-Point Antennas; Antennas for point-to-point fixed radio systems in the 1 GHz to 3 GHz band".
- [6] ETSI EN 300 833 (V1.2.1): "Fixed Radio Systems; Point-to-point Antennas; Antennas for point-to-point fixed radio systems operating in the frequency band 3 GHz to 60 GHz".

- [7] ETSI EN 301 126-3-1 (V1.1.1): "Fixed radio systems; Conformance testing; Part 3-1: Point-to-Point antennas; Definitions, general requirements and test procedures".
- [8] ISO Guide 25, 28: "General requirements for the competence of calibration and testing laboratories and General rules for a model third-party certification system for product".
- [9] EN 45001: "General criteria for the operation of testing laboratories".
- [10] EN 45002: "General criteria for the assessment of testing laboratories".
- [11] ISO 9001 (1994): "Quality systems Model for quality assurance in design, development, production, installation and servicing".
- [12] IEC 60835-2-2 (1994-05): "Methods of measurement for equipment used in digital microwave transmission systems Part 2: Measurements on terrestrial radio-relay systems Section 2: Antenna".
- [13] ISO/IEC 15485 (1997): "Information technology Data interchange on 120 mm optical disk cartridges using phase change PD format Capacity: 650 Mbytes per cartridge".
- [14] IEC 60169: "Radio-frequency connectors".
- [15] Council Directive 91/263/EEC of 29 April 1991 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning telecommunications terminal equipment, including the mutual recognition of their conformity.
- [16] Directive 98/13/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 1998 relating to telecommunications terminal equipment and satellite earth station equipment, including the mutual recognition of their conformity. DARD PREVIEW

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3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations

SIST EN 301 126-3-2 V1.1.1:2003

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3.1 Definitions abb236c69abd/sist-en-301-126-3-2-v1-1-1-2003

For the purpose of the present document, the following terms and definitions apply:

accreditation: Formal recognition that a testing laboratory is competent to carry out specific tests or specific types of test.

accreditation body: Body that conducts and administers a laboratory accreditation system and grants accreditation.

accreditation system: System that has its own rules of procedure and management for carrying out laboratory accreditation.

accredited laboratory: Testing laboratory which accreditation has been granted in accordance with the ISO guides 25 and 28 [8] or EN 45001 [9] and EN 45002 [10].

antennas: That part of the transmitting or receiving system that is designed to radiate and/or receive electromagnetic waves.

approval testing: Approval testing is required for approval of the Implementation Under Test (IUT) by the appropriate authority for regulatory purposes. In this context approval implies that the IUT has met the essential requirements of the ETS/EN against which it has been tested.

complementary requirements: In an ETS/EN all those requirements not part of the essential requirements are complementary requirements.

conformance testing: Conformance testing is the type testing process to verify to what extent the IUT conforms to the ETS/EN.

essential requirements: Basic set of parameters and functions which are necessary to meet any regulatory obligations imposed for radio frequency co-ordination.

full conformance: Full conformance is the status of the IUT when it has successfully passed all the requirements of the conformance testing process and therefore meets all the mandatory requirements of the ETS/EN.

8

Implementation Under Test: Representative sample of the equipment to be tested.

mandatory requirements: A mandatory requirement is defined as one which the IUT (implementation under test) shall meet. To achieve full conformance all ETS/EN requirements are mandatory.

optional requirements: The term "optional" is used in ETS/EN with two different meanings:

- Optional in the sense that the parameter or function itself is mandatory but there is more than one possible value or configuration which may be chosen (e.g. class of Antenna RPE, frequency band(s), etc.). Once an option is selected it becomes mandatory;
- Optional in the sense that the feature is not mandatory (e.g. antenna input connector etc.). However, once such an option has been implemented it becomes mandatory that it conforms to the requirements of the ETS/EN.

supplier: Organization requesting the approval.

supplier's declaration: Procedure by which a supplier gives written assurance that a parameter or function conforms to the ETS/EN.

type approval authority: National Regulatory/Licensing Authority.

type approval testing: Type approval testing is the process of type testing for approval. A type test is to be carried out successfully in order to achieve approval.

type testing: Type testing is where a representative sample of the equipment is tested. The test result is considered to be applicable and representative for all subsequent units of the same type. Any changes that could potentially affect the three essential requirements shall be notified to the Type Approval Authority.

antenna: That part of the transmitting or receiving system that is designed to transmit or receive electromagnetic radiation.

boresight: The axis of the main beam in a directional antenna, which is the bibbe of the bibbe o

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central station: Base station which communicates each way with many terminal stations and, in many cases, repeater stations.

co-polar pattern: Diagram representing the radiation pattern of a test antenna when the reference antenna is similarly polarized, scaled in dBi or dB relative to the measured antenna gain.

cross-polar pattern: Diagram representing the radiation pattern of a test antenna when the reference antenna is orthogonally polarized, scaled in dBi, or dB relative to the measured antenna gain.

fixed beam: The radiation pattern in use is fixed relative to a defined mechanical reference plane.

gain: Ratio of the radiation intensity in a given direction to the radiation intensity that would be obtained if the power accepted by the antenna were radiated isotropically.

half power beamwidth: Angle, relative to the main beam axis, between the two directions at which the measured co-polar pattern is 3dB below the value on the main beam axis.

inter-port isolation: Ratio in dB of the power level applied to one port of a multi-port antenna to the power level received in any other port of the same antenna as a function of frequency.

isotropic radiator: Hypothetical, lossless antenna having equal radiation intensity in all directions.

input port(s): Flange(s) or connector(s) through which access to the antenna is provided.

main beam axis: Direction for which the radiation intensity is a maximum.

main beam: Radiation lobe containing the direction of maximum radiation.

mechanical tilt: Fixed angular shift in elevation of the antenna main beam axis by a change to the physical mounting.

radiation pattern: Envelope within which the radiation pattern shall fit.

envelope (RPE): Envelope below which the RADIATION PATTERN shall fit.

radiation pattern: Diagram relating power flux density at a constant distance from the antenna to the direction relative to the notional antenna main beam axis. Specifically referenced in the present document to the zero degree reference direction.

radome: Cover, of dielectric material, intended for protecting an antenna from the effects of its physical environment.

repeater station: Radio station providing the connection via the air to both the central station and the terminal station(s). The remote station may also provide the interfaces to the subscriber equipment, if applicable.

sector angle: Declared angle of coverage in azimuth of a sectored antenna, defined as 2α in the present document.

terminal station: Remote (out) station which communicates with a central station.

tilt: Fixed, angular shift of the antenna main beam axis (boresight) in the elevation plane by either electrical, electronic or mechanical means.

zero degree: Declared direction as referenced to the antenna.

reference direction: Mechanical characteristics, used as reference for the RPE.

integrated antenna: The antenna is considered to be integral to the product if either the antenna forms a component of the enclosure or the antenna is contained within the overall enclosure of the product.

Some of the definitions do not necessarily correspond precisely to those used in referenced documents from other bodies.

3.2 Symbols iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

For the purposes of the present document, the following symbols apply. ai)

dBi	decibel relative to an isotropic radiator $3-2$ V1 1 1.2003
dBm	decibel relative to milli-Watt alog/standards/sist/dfc66ee5-a6ac-485b-a9e4
dB	decibel abb236c69abd/sist-en-301-126-3-2-v1-1-1-2003
2α	sector angle, (twice alpha)
GHz	Gigahertz
MHz	Megahertz

3.3 Abbreviations

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

CR	Complementary Requirement
ER	Essential Requirement
Ext	Extreme conditions
IUT	Implementation Under Test
OR	Optional Requirement
Ref	Reference Conditions
SD	Supplier's Declaration
TR	Test Required
RPE	Radiation Pattern Envelope
CS	Central Station
TS	Terminal Station
RL	Return Loss
RS	Repeater Station
P-MP	Point-to-MultiPoint
VSWR	Voltage Standing Wave Ratio

4 Requirements related to antennas conformance test

P-MP antennas may be designed for Central Station (CS), Repeater Station (RS) or Terminal Station (TS) use, and may be categorized in the corresponding standard by means of Type, Class and Range, as required [1], [2] and [3].

Some P-MP antennas require definition of the antenna zero degree reference, which is defined as the declared direction as referenced to the antenna mechanical characteristics, and this is used as reference for the RPE.

Although the RPE limits for TS and some RS antennas are generally identical for azimuth and elevation, the actual patterns should not be assumed to be symmetric.

4.1 General requirements

In Table 1 the generic clauses and parameters are classified, for conformance test purposes, in terms of the various categories. The table also provides for defining the climatic conditions applicable during testing of the parameters.

Function or Parameter Description	Status for conformance			Requirement for conformance test			Power supply conditions		Climatic conditions for test		Limiting values	Test methods	
	ER	CR	OR	SD (see note 1)	TR	SD + TR	Ref	Ref + Ext	Ref (see note 2)	Ref + Ext	7	Clause Ref.	IEC 835 [12] or other references.(see note 3)
Frequency range		Х	X				JAr		rke	VIR	. VV		
Frequency band(s)		Х	Х	X	512		aru	5.100					
Class of antenna RPE		X ht	X tps://st	X Indards.i	<u>SIST</u> teh.ai/	EN 30 catalog) <u>1 126-3</u> /standar	<u>-2 V1.</u> ds/sist/d	<u>1.1:2003</u> fc66ee5-a	16ac-48	5b-a9e4-		
Radiation pattern envelope (RPE)	Х		Х	abb23	6c69a	bdXsist	-en-301	-126-3-	2-v X 1-1	-2003	Х		IEC 835-2-2 [12]
Sector angle (see note 4) (2α)		х	Х	Х									
Antenna gain	Х		Х			Х			Х		Х		IEC 835-2-2 [12]
Environmental characteristics		Х	Х	Х									
Antenna stability		Х	Х	Х									
Antenna input connectors		Х	Х	Х									
Return loss / VSWR		Х		Х									IEC 835-2-2 [12]
Inter-port isolation		Х		Х									IEC 835-2-2 [12]
ER = essential requirement SD = supplier's declaration													
CR = complementary req. TR = test required													
OR = optional req													
NOTE 1: SD is intended for proper selection among provided options or for information necessary to carry out the Test.													
NOTE 2: The environmental conditions at the time of test would be recorded in the Test Report. This declaration will also guarantee													
that the essential requirements shall be met for the environmental conditions given in Clause 5.1.5 and Clause 5.1.6.													
NOTE 3. Alternative test methods may be agreed prior to testing.													
INUTE 4: US ONIY.													

Table 1: "Generic requirements" classification