

## SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN 300 198 V1.4.1:2005

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Fixed Radio Systems; Point-to-point equipment; Parameters for radio systems for the transmission of digital signals operating at 23 GHz

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# ETSI EN 300 198 V1.4.1 (2001-02)

European Standard (Telecommunications series)

Fixed Radio Systems;
Point-to-point equipment;
Parameters for radio systems for the transmission
of digital signals operating at 23 GHz

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### **Foreword**

This European Standard (Telecommunications series) has been produced by ETSI Technical Committee Transmission and Multiplexing (TM).

The present document specifies the minimum performance parameters for radio equipment operating in the frequency ranges as detailed in clause 4.1.1.

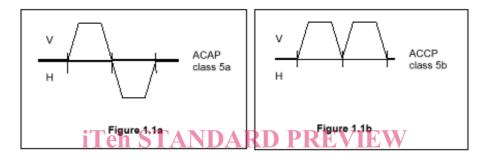
The former title of the present document was "Transmission and Multiplexing (TM); Digital Radio Relay Systems (DRRS); Parameters for DRRS for the transmission of digital signals and analogue video signals operating at 23 GHz".

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW National transposition dates					
Date of adoption of this EN: (standards.iteh.ai)	16 February 2001				
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#### 1 Scope

The present document specifies the minimum performance parameters for terrestrial digital fixed service radio communications equipments operating in the 23 GHz frequency band and contains a complete revision in the areas of:

- additional systems with higher spectrum efficiency in the new class 4 systems;
- introduction of unique system type codes for regulatory reference to the various system types detailed in the present document, refer to new annex C and related categories of equipment classes of spectral efficiency;
- change of spectrum mask and adjacent channel selectivity of STM-0 systems in 28 MHz channel spacing to align to EN 300 639 [32];
- introduction of new spectrum efficiency class 5 for STM-1 capacity for 28 MHz Adjacent Channel Alternate-Polarization (ACAP as class 5a) and Adjacent Channel Co-Polarization (ACCP as class 5b), see examples of the spectrum usage in figures 1.1a and 1.1b;



technical specifications relevant to the EMC Directive, detailed in annex B.

In EN 300 198 (V1.2.2) there was provision for V1.4.1:2005 NOTE:

- https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/c65a2b18-8ffd-4bf5-b6e4-parameters for wideband analogue systems: (d8d1f06/200/sist-en-300-198-v1-4-1-2005
- further options for digital radio systems (there referred as Grade A systems);
- specific antenna radiation patterns (now superseded by EN 300 833 [3]).

These options are not reprinted in this version as they are considered to be no longer of interest for ETSI members. However, for regulatory purposes, they may still be referenced from EN 300 198 (V1.2.2).

Digital systems are intended to be used for point-to-point connections in local and regional networks at data rates between 2 Mbit/s and Synchronous Transport Module, level 1 (STM-1).

The parameters to be specified fall into two categories:

- a) those that are required to provide compatibility between channels from different sources of equipment on the same route, connected either:
  - to separate antennas; or
  - to separate polarizations of the same antenna;
- b) parameters defining the transmission quality of the proposed system.

The present document deals with Radio Frequency (RF) and baseband characteristics relevant to low, medium and high capacity Plesiochronous Digital Hierarchy (PDH) transmission systems, STM-0 and STM-1 Synchronous Digital Hierarchy (SDH) transmission systems. Antenna/feeder system requirements are covered in EN 300 833 [3].

The present document does not contain aspects related to test procedures and test conditions however they are to be found in EN 301 126-1 [2].

As the maximum transmission rate in a given bandwidth depends on system spectral efficiency, different equipment classes are defined:

- class 2: equipment spectral efficiency based on typically 4-states modulation scheme (e.g. 4-FSK, 4-QAM, or equivalent);
- class 3: equipment spectral efficiency based on typically 8-states modulation scheme (e.g. 8 PSK, or equivalent);
- class 4: equipment spectral efficiency based on typically 16 or 32-states modulation scheme (e.g. 16-QAM, 32-QAM, or equivalent);
- class 5: equipment spectral efficiency based on typically 64-states or 128-states modulation scheme (e.g. 64-QAM, 128-QAM, or equivalent).

The above classes are indicative only and do not imply any constraint to the actual modulation format, provided that all the requirements in the present document are met.

Safety aspects are outside the mandate of ETSI and they will not be considered in the present document. However compliance to EN 60950 [33] will be required to comply with Directive 1999/5/EC [34] (R&TTE).

Technical background for most of the parameters and requirements referred in the present document may be found in TR 101 036-1 [29].

## 2 References

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, edition number, version number, etc.) or non-specific.

  SIST EN 300 198 V1.4.1:2005
- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not applyst/c65a2b18-8ffd-4bf5-b6e4-0d8d1f667266/sist-en-300-198-v1-4-1-2005
- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies.
- [1] CEPT Recommendation T/R 13-02: "Preferred channel arrangements for fixed services in the range 22,0 GHz to 29,5 GHz".
- [2] ETSI EN 301 126-1: "Fixed Radio Systems; Conformance testing; Part 1: Point-to-point equipment Definitions, general requirements and test procedures".
- [3] ETSI EN 300 833: "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".
- [4] ETSI EN 300 645: "Telecommunications Management Network (TMN); Synchronous Digital Hierarchy (SDH) radio relay equipment; Information model for use on Q interfaces".
- [5] ETSI ETS 300 019 (all parts): "Equipment Engineering (EE); Environmental conditions and environmental tests for telecommunications equipment".
- [6] ETSI ETS 300 132-1: "Equipment Engineering (EE); Power supply interface at the input to telecommunications equipment; Part 1: Operated by alternating current (ac) derived from direct current (dc) sources".
- [7] ETSI ETS 300 132-2: "Equipment Engineering (EE); Power supply interface at the input to telecommunications equipment; Part 2: Operated by direct current (dc)".
- [8] ETSI EN 300 385: "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC) standard for fixed radio links and ancillary equipment".
- [9] ETSI ETS 300 635: "Transmission and Multiplexing (TM); Synchronous Digital Hierarchy (SDH); Radio specific functional blocks for transmission of M x STM-N".

[10]	ETSI ETS 300 785: "Transmission and Multiplexing (TM); Synchronous Digital Hierarchy (SDH); Radio specific functional blocks for transmission of M x sub-STM-1".
[11]	ITU-R Recommendation F.750-3: "Architectures and functional aspects of radio-relay systems for Synchronous Digital Hierarchy SDH-based networks".
[12]	ITU-R Recommendation F.751-2: "Transmission characteristics and performance requirements of radio-relay systems for SDH-based networks".
[13]	ITU-R Recommendation F.1102: "Characteristics of radio-relay systems operating in frequency bands above about 17 GHz".
[14]	ITU-R Recommendation F.1189-1: "Error performance objectives for constant bit rate digital paths at or above the primary rate carried by digital radio-relay systems which may form part or all of the national portion of a 27 500 km hypothetical reference path".
[15]	ITU-R Recommendation F.1191-1: "Bandwidths and unwanted emissions of digital radio-relay systems".
[16]	ITU-R Recommendation P.530-6: "Propagation data and prediction methods required for the design of terrestrial line-of-sight systems".
[17]	ITU-T Recommendation G.703 (1991): "Physical/electrical characteristics of hierarchical digital interfaces".
[18]	ITU-T Recommendation G.707 (1996): "Network node interface for the Synchronous Digital Hierarchy (SDH)".
[19]	ITU-T Recommendation G.773 (1993): "Protocol suites for Q-interfaces for management of transmission systems".
[20]	ITU-T Recommendation 6.708: "Sub STM-0 network node interface for the Synchronous Digital Hierarchy (SDH)".
[21]	IEC 60154-2: "Flanges for waveguides, Part 2: Relevant specifications for flanges for ordinary rectangular waveguides" 667266/sist-en-300-198-v1-4-1-2005
[22]	ITU-T Recommendation G.783 (1994): "Characteristics of Synchronous Digital Hierarchy (SDH) equipment functional blocks".
[23]	ITU-T Recommendation G.784 (1994): "Synchronous Digital Hierarchy (SDH) management".
[24]	ITU T Recommendation G.826 (1993): "Error performance parameters and objectives for international, constant bit rate digital paths at or above the primary rate".
[25]	ITU-T Recommendation G.861 (1996): "Principles and guidelines for the integration of satellite and radio systems in SDH transport networks".
[26]	ITU-T Recommendation G.957 (1995): "Optical interfaces for equipments and systems relating to the synchronous digital hierarchy".
[27]	ITU-T Recommendation O.151 (1992): "Error performance measuring equipment operating at the primary rate and above".
[28]	ITU-T Recommendation O.181 (1996): "Equipment to assess error performance on STM-N interfaces".
[29]	ETSI TR 101 036-1 (V1.1.2): "Transmission and Multiplexing (TM); Digital Radio Relay Systems (DRRS); Generic wordings for standards on DRRS characteristics; Part 1: General aspects and point-to-point equipment parameters".
[30]	CEPT/ERC Recommendation 74-01: "Spurious Emissions".
[31]	ETSI TR 101 035 (V1.1.3): "Transmission and Multiplexing (TM); Synchronous Digital Hierarchy (SDH) aspects regarding Digital Radio Relay Systems (DRRS)".

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[32] ETSI EN 300 639: "Fixed Radio Systems; Point-to-point equipment; Sub-STM-1 digital radio systems operating in the 13 GHz, 15 GHz and 18 GHz frequency bands with about 28 MHz co-polar and 14 MHz cross-polar channel spacing".
 [33] EN 60950: "Safety of Information Technology Equipment Including Electrical Business Equipment".
 [34] Directive 1999/5/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 1999 on radio equipment and telecommunications terminal equipment and the mutual recognition of their conformity.
 [35] Council Directive 89/336/EEC of 3 May 1989 on the approximation of the laws of the Member

States relating to electromagnetic compatibility.

## 3 Symbols and abbreviations

## 3.1 Symbols

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

 $\begin{array}{cc} \Omega & \quad \text{Ohm} \\ \text{dB} & \quad \text{decibel} \end{array}$ 

dBm decibel relative to 1 mW

GHz GigaHertz

kHz
Mbit/s

kiloHertz Teh STANDARD PREVIEW
Mega-bits per second

MHz MegaHertz mW (standards.iteh.ai)

ns nanosecond

ppm parts per million <u>SIST EN 300 198 V1.4.1:2005</u>

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0d8d1f667266/sist-en-300-198-v1-4-1-2005

#### 3.2 Abbreviations

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

ac alternating current

ACAP Adjacent Channel Alternate Polarization
ACCP Adjacent Channel Co-Polarization
ATPC Automatic Transmit Power Control

AU Administrative Unit

BB Base Band

BBER Background Block Error Ratio

BER Bit Error Ratio

C/I Carrier to Interference ratio CMI Coded Mark Inversion

CSmin minimum practical Channel Separation (for a given radio-frequency channel arrangement)

CW Continuous Wave dc direct current

DRRS Digital Radio Relay Systems

EIRP Equivalent Isotropically Radiated Power

EMC ElectroMagnetic Compatibility

ESR Errored Second Ratio

FSK Frequency-Shift Keying (modulation)

IF Intermediate Frequency
IPI Inter-Port Isolation
LO Local Oscillator

PDH Plesiochronous Digital Hierarchy
PRBS Pseudo Random Binary Sequence
QAM Quadrature Amplitude Modulation

RBER Residual BER RF Radio Frequency

RFC Remote Frequency Control RSL Receive Signal Level

RTPC Remote Transmit Power Control SDH Synchronous Digital Hierarchy

SOH Section OverHead

STM-0 medium capacity SDH radio transport module (51,840 Mbit/s AU-3 equivalent, also referred as

STM-0 by ITU-T Recommendation G.861 [25])

STM-N Synchronous Transport Module, level N

sub-STM-0 low capacity SDH radio transport module (n times VC-12 or VC2 equivalent)

TMN Telecommunications Management Network

XPD cross-Polar Discrimination

### 4 General characteristics

## 4.1 Frequency bands and channel arrangements

### 4.1.1 Channel arrangements

The frequency range shall be 22 GHz to 22,6 GHz paired with 23 GHz to 23,6 GHz. The channel arrangements shall be in accordance with CEPT Recommendation T/R 13-02 [1].

For reader convenience, the basic parameters of the CEPT Recommendation are shown in annex A.

## 4.1.2 Channel spacing for systems operating on the same route

System bit rates and their relevant channel spacing lin/the present Idodument are reported in table 1 (for the precise payload bit rates, see clauset 1)/standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/c65a2b18-8ffd-4bf5-b6e4-0d8d1f667266/sist-en-300-198-v1-4-1-2005

NOTE: According to systems characteristics the equipment can be connected either to separate antennas or on a separate polarization to the same antenna.

Table 1: Digital systems channel spacings for various bit rates

	Payload Bit Rate [Mbit/s]⇒	2	2 × 2	8	2 × 8	34	51	140 and 155
Channel	Class 2 equipments	3,5	3,5	7	14	28	56	
Spacings [MHz]	Class 4 equipments			3,5	7	14	14/28	56
	Class 5 equipments							28

NOTE:  $n \times 2$  Mbit/s and  $n \times 34$  Mbit/s bit rates may be used where appropriate.

n x 2 Mbit/s mapped into SDH VC12 transport bit rates (sub-STM-0 defined by

ITU-T Recommendation G.708 [20]) may be used where appropriate (e.g. three or four times VC12 into an 8 Mbit/s channel spacing).

The class 2, 2 Mbit/s in 3,5 MHz and the class 4 in 28 MHz reflects equipment more typical to a class 1 (2 Mbit/s) and class 3 (STM-0) system and as a result the adjacent channel interference parameters are more stringent.

For regulatory purposes in national procedures for licensing radio equipment according to the present document, the above system types shall be identified by the "system type codes" reported in annex C.