



~~Electromagnetic compatibility
and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM);
ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC)
standard for radio equipment and services;
Part 4: Specific conditions for fixed radio links
and ancillary equipment~~

ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC)
standard for radio equipment and services;
Part 4: Specific conditions for fixed radio links
and ancillary equipment;

Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements
of article 3.1(b) of Directive 2014/53/EU

Reference

REN/ERM-EMC-~~325340~~

Keywords

EMC, FWA, harmonised standard, point-to-point,
radio, regulation, RLL, WLL

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Foreword

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

The present document has been ~~produced by ETSI in response to mandate M/284 issued from the European Commission prepared under Directive 98/34/EC~~the Commission's standardisation request C(2015) 5376 final [i.1]~~as amended by Directive 98/48/EC [] 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.1].~~

~~The title and reference to~~Once the present document ~~are intended to be included in the publication~~is cited in the Official Journal of the European Union ~~of titles 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 references of Harmonized Standard under the Directive 1999/5/EC [i.1]~~associated EFTA regulations.

The present document is part 4 of a multi-part deliverable. Full details of the entire series can be found in part 1 [1].

National transposition dates	
Date of adoption of this EN:	19 May 2015 <u>23 January 2017</u>
Date of latest announcement of this EN (doa):	31 August 2015 <u>30 April 2017</u>
Date of latest publication of new National Standard or endorsement of this EN (dop/e):	29 February 2016 <u>31 October 2017</u>
Date of withdrawal of any conflicting National Standard (dow):	28 February 2017 <u>31 October 2018</u>

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.

Introduction

The present document is part of a set of standards developed by ETSI and is designed to fit in a modular structure to cover all radio and telecommunications terminal equipment within the scope of the R&TTE Directive [i.1]. The modular structure is shown in ETSI EG 201 399 [i.10].

1 Scope

The present document, ~~together with ETSI EN 301 489-1 [1], covers the assessment~~ specifies technical characteristics and methods of measurement for Analogue and Digital Fixed Radio Links, and operating as fixed Point-to-Point, and Point-to-Multipoint systems as defined in annex B, including the associated ancillary equipment in respect of ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC).

NOTE: Technical specifications related to the antenna port of the radio equipment are not included in the present document. Such technical specifications are found in the relevant product standards for the effective use of the radio spectrum.

~~The present document specifies the applicable test conditions, performance assessment and performance criteria for Analogue and Digital Fixed Radio Links operating as fixed Point to Point, and Point to Multipoint systems as defined in annex A, including the associated ancillary equipment.~~

~~Examples of Fixed Radio Links are given in annex A.~~

In case of differences (for instance concerning special conditions, definitions, abbreviations) between the present document and ETSI EN 301 489-1 [1], the provisions of the present document take precedence.

The processing and protection switch, (de)modulator, transmitter, receiver, RF filters, branching networks, feeders are covered by the present document. The multiplexing and/or de-multiplexing elements are covered if they form part of the transmitter, receiver and/or transceiver.

The environmental classification and the emission and immunity requirements used in the present document are as stated in ETSI EN 301 489-1 [1], except for any special conditions included in the present document.

The present document covers the essential requirements of article 3.1(b) of Directive 2014/53/EU under the conditions identified in annex A.

2 References

2.1 Normative references

References are specific, identified by date of publication and/or edition number or version number. Only the cited version applies.

Referenced documents which are not found to be publicly available in the expected location might be found at <http://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 301 489-1 (V1.9.2) (09-2011): ~~"Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); V2.1.1) (02-2017): "ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC) standard for radio equipment and services; Part 1: Common technical requirements; Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.1(b) of Directive 2014/53/EU and the essential requirements of article 6 of Directive 2014/30/EU".~~

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] ~~Directive 1999/5/EC~~ Directive 2014/53/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of ~~9 March 1999~~ 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 telecommunications terminal equipment and the mutual recognition of their conformity (R&TTE repealing Directive); 1999/5/EC.
- [i.2] ~~Directive 98/34/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 June 1998 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations.~~
-] ~~Void.~~
- [i.3] Recommendation ITU-R F.1191-1: "Bandwidths and unwanted emissions of digital radio-relay systems".
- [i.4] Recommendation ITU-R F.746-3: "Radio-frequency channel arrangements for radio-relay systems".
- [i.5] ETSI EN 302 217-2-2: "Fixed Radio Systems; Characteristics and requirements for point-to-point equipment and antennas; Part 2-2: Digital systems operating in frequency bands ~~where frequency co-ordination is applied; Harmonized EN from 1,3 GHz to 86 GHz; Harmonised Standard~~ covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of ~~the R&TTE Directive~~ 2014/53/EU".
- [i.6] ~~ETSI EN 302 217 3: "Fixed Radio Systems; Characteristics and requirements for point to point equipment and antennas; Part 3: Equipment operating in frequency bands where both frequency coordinated or uncoordinated deployment might be applied; Harmonized EN covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive".~~
-] ~~Void.~~
- [i.7] ETSI EN 302 326-2: "Fixed Radio Systems; Multipoint Equipment and Antennas; Part 2: Harmonized EN covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive for Digital Multipoint Radio Equipment".
- [i.8] ~~ETSI EN 301 460 1: "Fixed Radio Systems; Point to multipoint equipment; Part 1: Point to multipoint digital radio systems below 1 GHz – Common parameters".~~
-] ~~Void.~~
- [i.9] ~~ETSI EN 301 997 1: "Transmission and Multiplexing (TM); Multipoint equipment; Radio Equipment for use in Multimedia Wireless Systems (MWS) in the frequency band 40,5 GHz to 43,5 GHz; Part 1: General requirements".~~
-] ~~Void.~~
- [i.10] ~~ETSI EG 201 399: "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); A guide to the production of Harmonized Standards for application under the R&TTE Directive".~~
-] ~~Void.~~

[i.11] ~~Directive 98/48/EC 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 of 20 July 1998 amending Directive 98/34/EC laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations.~~

3 Definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the terms and definitions given in ETSI EN 301 489-1 [1], ~~clause 3~~ and the following apply:

Base Station (BS): alternative name for Central Station

Central Station (CS): which can be subdivided into two units:

- the exchange unit, also called Central Controller Station (CCS) - (interface to the local switch); and
- the radio unit, also called Central Radio Station (CRS) - (central base band/radio transceiver)

NOTE: In some deployments the term Base Station is also used in place of Central Station. For the purposes of the present standard either terms are assumed and are completely interchangeable.

CHannel Separation (CHS): CHannel Separation (CHS) is taken as $XS/2$ for alternated frequency channel arrangements according to Recommendation ITU-R F.1191-1 [i.3] and XS for co-channel and interleaved frequency channel arrangements as defined by Recommendation ITU-R F.746-3 [i.4], XS is the radio-frequency separation between the centre frequencies of adjacent radio-frequency channels on the same polarization and in the same direction of transmission.

operating frequency range: range(s) of radio frequencies covered by the Equipment Under Test (EUT) without any change of units

Repeater Station (RS): radio repeater outstations with or without subscriber interfaces

Terminal station (TS): outstations with subscriber interfaces

3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the ~~following abbreviations~~ abbreviations given in ETSI EN 301 489-1 [1] and the following apply:

AC	Alternating Current
BER	Bit Error Ratio
BS	Base Station
CCS	Central Controller Station
CHS	Channel CHannel Separation
CR	Continuous phenomena applied to Receivers
CRS	Central Radio Station
CS	Central Station
CT	Continuous Continuous phenomena applied to Transmitters
DC	Direct Current
EM	ElectroMagnetic
EMC	ElectroMagnetic Compatibility
EUT	Equipment Under Test
RF	Radio Frequency
RS	Repeater Station
TR	Transient phenomena applied to Receivers
TS	Terminal Station

4 Test conditions

4.1 General

4.1.1 Introduction

For the purposes of the present document, the test conditions of ETSI EN 301 489-1 [1], clause 4, apply as appropriate. Further product related test conditions for fixed radio links are specified in the present document.

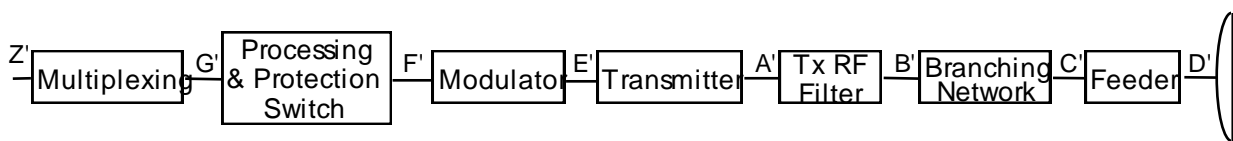
4.1 General

For emission and immunity tests the test modulation, test arrangements, etc., as specified in the present document, clauses 4.1.42 to 4.3.2, shall apply.

4.1.42 Test conditions and configurations

This clause defines the test conditions and configurations for the emission and immunity tests as follows:

- a transmitter shall, as a minimum, comprise the element between E' and A' of figure 1. Additionally the transmitter may comprise any of the other elements from the transmitter chain shown in figure 1. If these additional elements are part of the transmitter or system they shall also meet the requirements of the present document;

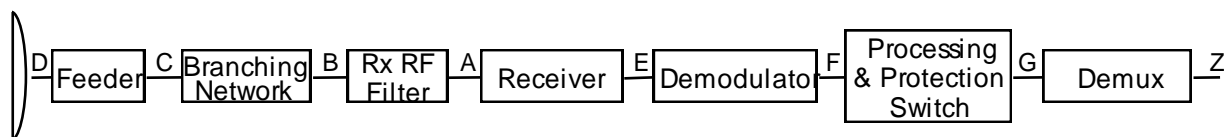


NOTE 1: For the purposes of defining the reference points, the branching network (B' to C') does not include a hybrid.

NOTE 2: Points B' and C' may coincide, dependent on the equipment configuration.

Figure 1: Elements of a transmitter

- a receiver shall, as a minimum, comprise the element between A and E of figure 2. Additionally the receiver may comprise any of the other elements from the receiver chain shown in figure 2. If these additional elements are part of the receiver or system they shall also meet the requirements of the present document;



NOTE 1: For the purposes of defining the reference points, the branching network (B to C) does not include a hybrid.

NOTE 2: Points B and C may coincide, dependent on the equipment configuration.

Figure 2: Elements of a receiver

- a transceiver shall comprise as a minimum the elements E' to A' and A to E shown in figures 1 and 2, and additionally it may comprise any combinations of the other elements. If these additional elements are part of the transceiver they shall also meet the requirements of the present document;

- the equipment shall be tested under conditions which are within the manufacturer's declared range of humidity, temperature and supply voltage;
- the test configuration shall be as close to normal intended use as possible;
- if the equipment is part of a system, or can be connected to ancillary equipment, then it shall be acceptable to test the equipment while connected to the minimum configuration of ancillary equipment necessary to exercise the ports;
- ports which in normal operation are connected to ancillary or other equipment shall be either connected to such equipment, or to a representative termination to simulate the input/output characteristics of the ancillary or other equipment. Radio Frequency (RF) input/output ports shall be correctly terminated;
- if the equipment has a large number of ports, then a sufficient number shall be selected to simulate actual operation conditions and to ensure that all the different types of termination are tested;
- ports which are not connected to cables during normal intended operation, e.g. service connectors, programming connectors, temporary connectors etc. shall not be connected to any cables for the purpose of ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC) testing. Where cables have to be connected to these ports, or interconnecting cables have to be extended in length in order to exercise the EUT, precautions shall be taken to ensure that the evaluation of the EUT is not affected by the addition or extension of these cables;
- the test conditions, test configuration and mode of operation shall be recorded in the test report.

4.1.23 Emission tests

The provisions ETSI EN 301 489-1 [1], clause 8 shall apply with the following modification.

For Point-to-Multipoint systems a communications link shall be established, which shall comprise of the Central Station and a minimum of one Terminal Station. These stations are tested separately.

4.1.34 Immunity tests

The provisions of ETSI EN 301 489-1 [1], clause 9.1 shall apply with the following modifications.

The test configuration shall for transmitters be in accordance with the principle of figure 3, and for receivers it shall be in accordance with the principle of figure 4, and for transceiver shall be in accordance with the principle of figure 5.

The measuring equipment shall be located outside the test environment. Adequate measures shall be taken to avoid any effects of the unwanted signals on the measuring equipment.

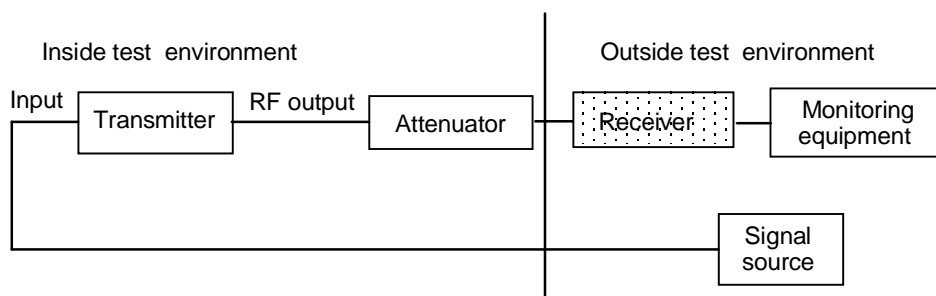


Figure 3: Test configuration for transmitters

During immunity tests the transmitter shall be operated at its rated output power. The input to the transmitter shall be in accordance with clause 4.2.1 (see figure 3). A communication link shall be established at the start of the test and be maintained during the test.

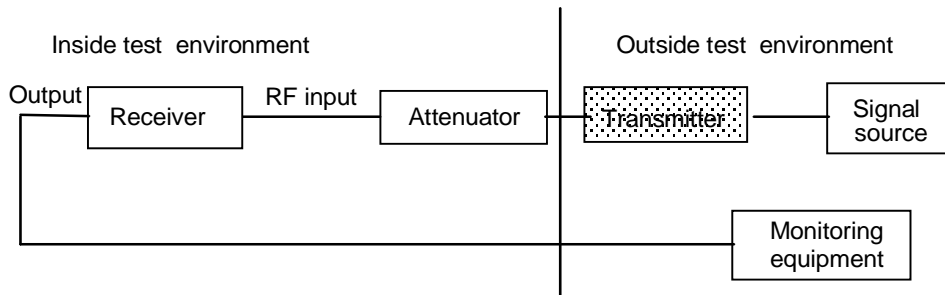


Figure 4: Test configuration for receivers

During immunity tests for receivers, the wanted RF input signal, coupled to the receiver, shall be in accordance with clause 4.2.3 (see figure 4). A communication link shall be established at the start of the test and be maintained during the test.

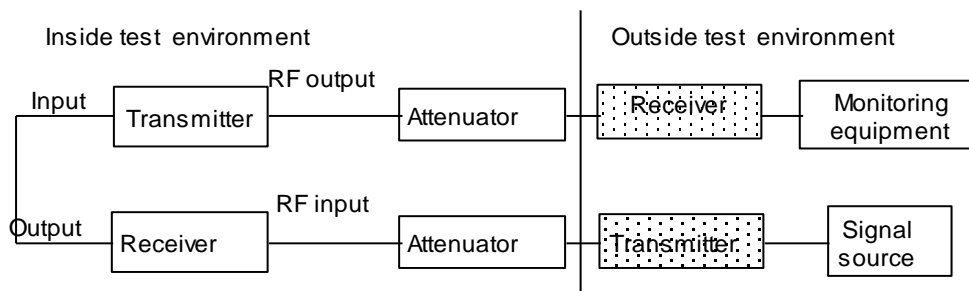


Figure 5: Test configuration of transceivers

In the case of duplex transceivers where the transmitter and receiver cannot operate at the same radio frequency, the wanted input signal, coupled to the receiver, shall be in accordance with clause 4.2.3. The transmitter shall be operated at its rated output power, and with its input coupled to the output of the receiver (repeater mode) (see figure 5).

The same test configuration also applies where the transmitters and receivers operate at the same radio frequency.

The measurement shall be made in the mode of operation as required in this clause.

A communication link shall be established at the start of the test and be maintained during the test.

For the immunity tests of ancillary equipment without a separate pass/fail criteria, the receiver, transmitter or transceiver coupled to the ancillary equipment, shall be used to judge whether the ancillary equipment passes or fails.

For Point-to-Multipoint systems the minimum configuration shall comprise of one Central Station and one terminal station, unless more terminal stations are required to establish a representative test configuration.

A communication link shall be established at the start of the test and maintained during the test, between the Central Station and a Terminal Station(s).

These stations are tested separately.

4.2 Arrangements for test signals

4.2.0 General

The provisions of ETSI EN 301 489-1 [1], clause 4.2 shall apply.

4.2.1 Arrangements for test signals at the input of the transmitter

The provisions of ETSI EN 301 489-1 [1], clause 4.2.1 shall apply with the following modifications.

The input of the transmitter shall be coupled via the normal input connector to the signal source shown in figures 3 and 5.

The wanted signal(s) shall be (a) representative baseband input signal(s) corresponding to normal operation.

4.2.2 Arrangements for test signals at the output of the transmitter

The provisions of ETSI EN 301 489-1 [1], clause 4.2.2 shall apply with the following modifications.

To establish a communication link the wanted output signal shall be delivered from the transmitter RF output via suitable attenuation through a coaxial cable or waveguide. Adequate measures shall be taken to minimize the effects of unwanted currents on the external conductor of the coaxial cable or waveguide at the point of entry to the EUT. Mismatch errors may be avoided by placing the attenuators close to the EUT.

If the transmitter RF output cannot be recovered via connection another antenna of the same type may be used to retrieve the wanted output signal from the transmitter.

4.2.3 Arrangements for test signals at the input of the receiver

The provisions of ETSI EN 301 489-1 [1], clause 4.2.3 shall apply with the following modifications.

The wanted signal shall be a representative modulated RF input signal corresponding to normal operation.

To establish a communication link the wanted input signal shall be applied to the RF input of the receiver via a coaxial cable or waveguide. Adequate measures shall be taken to minimize the effects of unwanted currents on the external conductor of the coaxial cable or waveguide at the point of entry to the EUT. Mismatch errors may be avoided by placing the attenuators close to the EUT.

If the receiver RF input cannot be applied via connection another antenna of the same type may be used to apply the wanted input signal to the receiver. The source of the wanted input signal shall be located outside of the test environment.

For digital equipment, including Point-to-Multipoint equipment, the input signal level shall be at a nominal value of 15 dB above the receiver input level for a Bit Error Ratio (BER) of 1×10^{-5} .

The input signal level for analogue equipment shall be set to 15 dB above the input signal level that produces the reference signal to noise ratio. If the reference signal to noise ratio is not specified in the appropriate product standard, the level specified by the manufacturer shall be used.

These levels are close to normal operation and sufficient to avoid the broadband noise from the power amplifiers, which generate the disturbing EM phenomena, from influencing the measurement.

4.2.4 Arrangements for test signals at the output of the receiver

The provisions of ETSI EN 301 489-1 [1], clause 4.2.4 shall apply.

4.3 Exclusion bands

4.3.0 General

The provisions of ETSI EN 301 489-1 [1], clause 4.3 shall apply as detailed below.

4.3.1 Exclusion bands for receivers

~~The~~ For the lower edge for the exclusion band:

$$EXband(lower) = Band_{RX}(lower) - nChW_{RX}$$

and for the upper edge of the exclusion band:

$$EXband(upper) = Band_{RX}(upper) + nChW_{RX}$$

~~Where $n=1$ and ChW_{RX} is the relevant operating frequency band, extended at each end by the widest channel size supported by $\pm 5\%$ of the centre frequency EUT.~~

4.3.2 Exclusion bands for transmitters

~~Exclusion bands shall not be applied when measuring transmitters in standby mode.~~

~~For the purpose of the present document, the exclusion band shall extend over the frequencies above and below the fundamental transmitting frequency, but separated from the centre frequency of the emission by 250 % of the relevant Channel Separation (CHS) of the radio frequency channel arrangement where the system is to be placed. When the CHS is not defined the exclusion band shall extend over the frequencies above and below the fundamental transmitting frequency but separated from the centre frequency of the emission by 250 % of the necessary bandwidth.~~

~~The provisions of ETSI EN 301 489-1 [1], clause 4.3.2 shall apply.~~

5 Performance assessment

5.1 General

The provision of ETSI EN 301 489-1 [1], clause 5.1 shall apply.

5.2 Equipment which can provide a communications link

The test arrangement and signals given in clause 4 apply to radio equipment or a combination of a radio equipment and ancillary equipment which permits the establishment of a communications link.

5.3 Equipment which does not provide a communications link

If the equipment is of a specialized nature (see clause 6) which does not permit a communications link to be established, such as protection switching equipment, or ancillary equipment tested in isolation, (i.e. not connected to radio equipment), the manufacturer shall define the method of test to determine the acceptable level of performance or degradation of performance during and/or after the test. The manufacturer shall provide the method of observing the degradation of performance of the equipment.

The performance assessment carried out shall be simple, but at the same time give adequate proof that the primary functions of the equipment are operational.

5.4 Ancillary equipment

The provision of ETSI EN 301 489-1 [1], clause 5.4 shall apply.

5.5 Equipment classification

Radio link equipment covered by the present document is only intended for fixed use and powered either by AC mains or DC power supply.

Therefore, for emission and immunity tests only the requirements for radio and ancillary equipment for fixed used shall apply (see ETSI EN 301 489-1 [1], clauses 7.1 and 7.2, table 1 and table 2 respectively).

6 Performance criteria

6.0 Introduction

The equipment shall meet the minimum performance criteria as specified in clauses 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3, as appropriate.

6.1 Performance criterion for Continuous phenomena applied to Transmitters (CT) and Receivers (CR)

The provision of ETSI EN 301 489-1 [1], clause 6.1 shall apply with the following modifications.

The communication link shall be maintained during and after the test.

The specific performance criteria of clause 6.3, for continuous phenomena, shall additionally apply.

6.2 Performance criterion for Transient phenomena applied to Transmitters (TT) and Receivers (TR)

The provision of ETSI EN 301 489-1 [1], clause 6.2 shall apply with the following modifications.

The communication link shall be maintained after the test.

The specific performance criteria of clause 6.3, for transient phenomena, shall additionally apply.

6.3 Specific performance criteria

6.3.1 Digital signal ports

6.3.1.0 Introduction

The performance of the equipment shall be verified for digital signal ports:

- by measuring the number of induced bit errors on the main signal port during all exposures;
- by testing the functionality of the main signal port and the other signal ports after the exposure;
- by verifying that corruption of software and data held in memory has not occurred.

To allow for background errors which may occur at any time, the test can be repeated up to three times to determine any correlation between eventual errors and the EMC phenomena.

6.3.1.1 Performance criterion for continuous phenomena

The number of bit errors at each individual exposure shall not exceed the maximum number of errors stated by the manufacturer for intended operation.

The number of errors is calculated as:

$$(\text{the maximum bit error ratio specified by the manufacturer}) \times (\text{bit rate}) \times (\text{test time}).$$

The test time is taken to be the dwell time at each frequency of the exposure.

6.3.1.2 Performance criterion for transient phenomena

Loss of frame alignment or loss of synchronization is not allowed during each individual exposure. No alarms shall be generated as a result of the electromagnetic stress.

The above does not apply to surge testing where some loss of frame alignment may be expected. For this test, the EUT shall operate as intended following the cessation of the exposure.

6.3.2 Analogue voice frequency signal ports

6.3.2.0 Introduction

The performance of the equipment shall be verified for analogue voice frequency signal ports:

- by measuring the audio signal break-through (demodulated 1 kHz) on the signal port during continuous exposures in both signal path directions covering both analogue to digital conversion and digital to analogue conversion;
- by testing the functionality of the main signal port and the other signal ports after the transient exposures;
- by verifying that corruption of software and data held in memory has not occurred.

6.3.2.1 Performance criterion for continuous phenomena

- The noise signal level received from the EUT measured in an impedance of 600 Ω shall not be greater than -40 dBm.

6.3.2.2 Performance criterion for transient phenomena

- The EUT shall return automatically to normal performance after the cessation of the exposure.

6.3.3 Ethernet and packet-data interfaces

6.3.3.0 Introduction

To interfaces operating in packet mode the criteria below apply.

6.3.3.1 Performance criterion for continuous phenomena

For interfaces which are intended for the transmission of third party data traffic, a selected port shall be connected to test equipment (e.g. a data communications analyser) as a single point-to-point data link. This will avoid excessive failed transmission attempts caused by data collisions and bus contention problems.

The interface shall be suitably exercised and monitored throughout the test period for errored frames.

No more than 5 % additional errored frames above the quiescent level shall be permitted during the exposure.

6.3.3.2 Performance criterion for transient phenomena

The data link connection shall be maintained.

6.3.4 Service and maintenance interfaces

This type of ports is not intended to be permanently connected, and therefore is not subjected to immunity tests. After the conclusion of immunity tests it shall be verified that the performance of these ports meets the manufacturer's specifications.

6.3.5 Synchronization interfaces

6.3.5.0 Introduction

The performance of slave clock ports shall be checked with the equipment synchronized with an external source.

6.3.5.1 Performance criterion for continuous phenomena

During the exposure, synchronization shall not be lost.

6.3.5.2 Performance criteria for transient phenomena

No alarm indications shall persist after the exposure.

The functional performance according to the manufacturer's specification shall be verified following cessation of the exposure.

6.3.6 Remote alarm interfaces

6.3.6.0 Introduction

These interfaces are defined by the manufacturer.

6.3.6.1 Performance criterion for continuous phenomena

No false alarms shall occur during continuous exposures.

6.3.6.2 Performance criterion for transient phenomena

No false alarm indications shall persist after the exposure.

6.4 Performance criteria for ancillary equipment tested on a stand alone basis

The provision of ETSI EN 301 489-1 [1], clause 6.4 shall apply.

7 Applicability overview tables

7.1 Emission

7.1.1 General

~~The table~~ Table 1 in ETSI EN 301 489-1 [1], contains the applicability of EMC emission measurements to the relevant ports of radio and/or associated ancillary equipment.

For fixed radio link equipment, only the part of table 1 which specifies the requirements for radio and ancillary equipment for fixed use shall apply.

7.1.2 Special conditions

The following special conditions set out in table 1 relate to the EMC emission measurements and limits used in ETSI EN 301 489-1 [1], clause 8.

Table 1: Special conditions for EMC emission tests

Reference to clauses in ETSI EN 301 489-1 [1]	Special product-related conditions, additional to or modifying the test conditions in ETSI EN 301 489-1 [1], clause 8
8.2.3: Limits; Enclosure of ancillary equipment measured on a stand alone basis	NOTE 1: The radiated emissions from the enclosure of the radio equipment shall meet the same requirements as stated for the enclosure of ancillary equipment in ETSI EN 301 489-1 [1], clause 8.2.
8.3.3: Limits; DC power input/output port	NOTE 2: The emission limits for DC power ports given in table 6 of ETSI EN_301 489-1 [1] shall apply.

7.2 Immunity

7.2.1 General

The table Table 2 in ETSI EN 301 489-1 [1], contains the applicability of EMC immunity measurements to the relevant ports of radio and/or associated ancillary equipment.

For fixed radio link equipment, only the part of table 2 of ETSI EN 301 489-1 [1] which specifies the requirements for radio and ancillary equipment for fixed use shall apply.

7.2.2 Special conditions

The following special conditions set out in table 2 relate to the immunity test methods and performance criteria used in ETSI EN 301 489-1 [1], clause 9.

Table 2: Special conditions for EMC immunity tests

Reference to clauses in ETSI EN 301 489-1 [1]	Special product-related conditions, additional to or modifying the test conditions in ETSI EN 301 489-1 [1], clause 9
9.2.2: Test method; Radio frequency electromagnetic field (80 MHz to 6 000 MHz)	Test level: For the frequency range 80 MHz to 690 MHz, test level shall be 3 V/m. For the frequency range 690 MHz to 6 000 MHz test level shall be 10 V/m.
9.7.3:—_Performance criteria; Voltage dips and interruptions	Voltage interruptions: For voltage interruptions, temporary loss of function is allowed, provided the function is self-recoverable or can be restored by the operation of the controls.

Annex A (informative): Relationship between the present document and the essential requirements of Directive 2014/53/EU

The present document has been prepared under the Commission's standardisation request C(2015) 5376 final [i.11] 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.1].

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.

Table A.1: Relationship between the present document and the essential requirements of Directive 2014/53/EU

Harmonised Standard ETSI EN 301 489-4				
Requirement			Requirement Conditionality	
No	Description	Reference: Clause No	U/C	Condition
1	Enclosure port	7.1.2	U	
2	DC power input/output ports	8.3 of ETSI EN 301 489-1 [1]	C	Only where equipment has DC power input and/or output ports with a cable length greater than 3 m or from a vehicle power supply
3	AC mains power input/output ports	8.4 of ETSI EN 301 489-1 [1]	C	Only where equipment has AC mains power input and/or output ports
4	Harmonic current emission (AC mains input port)	8.5 of ETSI EN 301 489-1 [1]	C	Only where equipment has AC mains power input ports
5	Voltage fluctuations and flicker (AC mains input ports)	8.6 of ETSI EN 301 489-1 [1]	C	Only where equipment has AC mains power input ports
6	Wired network ports	8.7 of ETSI EN 301 489-1 [1]	C	Only where equipment has wired network ports
7	Radio frequency electromagnetic field (80 MHz to 6 000 MHz)	7.2.2	U	
8	Electrostatic discharge	9.3 of ETSI EN 301 489-1 [1]	U	
9	Fast transients common mode	9.4 of ETSI EN 301 489-1 [1]	U	
10	Radio frequency common mode	9.5 of ETSI EN 301 489-1 [1]	U	
11	Transients and surges in the vehicular environment	9.6 of ETSI EN 301 489-1 [1]	C	Only where equipment is fitted to a vehicle power supply
12	Voltage dips and interruptions	7.2.2	C	Only where equipment has AC mains power input ports
13	Surges, line to line and line to ground	9.8 of ETSI EN 301 489-1 [1]	C	Only where equipment has AC mains power input ports and/or wired network ports

Key to columns:

Requirement:

No A unique identifier for one row of the table which may be used to identify a requirement.

Description A textual reference to the requirement.

Clause Number Identification of clause(s) defining the requirement in the present document unless another document is referenced explicitly.

Requirement Conditionality:

U/C Indicates whether the requirement is unconditionally applicable (U) or is conditional upon the manufacturer's claimed functionality of the equipment (C).

Condition Explains the conditions when the requirement is or is not applicable for a requirement which is classified "conditional".

Presumption of conformity stays valid only as long as a reference to the present document is maintained in the list published in the Official Journal of the European Union. Users of the present document should consult frequently the latest list published in the Official Journal of the European Union.

Other Union legislation may be applicable to the product(s) falling within the scope of the present document.

Annex B (informative):

Examples of Fixed Radio Link equipment within the scope of the present document

The following clauses provide examples of the types of equipment covered by the present document.

AB.1 Fixed Radio Systems; Point-to-point equipment; intended for operation in the frequency bands from 1,3 GHz to 86 GHz

The present document applies to Fixed radio link. Definitions of such Fixed Radio Link equipment and associated ancillary equipment are found in the following functional radio standards:

- ~~ETSI EN 302 217-2-2 [i.5]: "Fixed Radio Systems; Characteristics and requirements for point to point equipment and antennas; Part 2-2: Digital systems operating in frequency bands where frequency co-ordination is applied; Harmonized EN covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive".~~
- ~~ETSI EN 302 217-3 [i.6]: "Fixed Radio Systems; Characteristics and requirements for point to point equipment and antennas; Part 3: Equipment operating in frequency bands where both frequency coordinated or uncoordinated deployment might be applied; Harmonized EN covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive".~~
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B.2 Fixed Radio Systems; Point-to-Multipoint equipment; intended for operation in the frequency band below 1 GHz and in frequency bands from 1 GHz to 40 GHz

The present document applies to Fixed radio link. Definitions of such Fixed Radio Link equipment and associated ancillary equipment are found in the following functional radio standards:

- ~~ETSI EN 302 326-2 [i.7]: "Fixed Radio Systems; Multipoint Equipment and Antennas; Part 2: Harmonized EN covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive for Digital Multipoint Radio Equipment".~~
- ~~ETSI EN 301 460-1 [i.8]: "Fixed Radio Systems; Point to multipoint equipment; Part 1: Point to multipoint digital radio systems below 1 GHz – Common parameters".~~

~~A.3 Fixed Radio Systems; Point-to-Multipoint equipment; intended for operation in the 40,5 GHz to 43,5 GHz frequency band~~

~~The present document applies to Fixed radio link. Definitions of such Fixed Radio Link equipment and associated ancillary equipment are found in the following functional radio standard:~~

- ~~• ETSI EN 301 997 1 [i.9]: "Transmission and Multiplexing (TM); Multipoint equipment; Radio Equipment for use in Multimedia Wireless Systems (MWS) in the frequency band 40,5 GHz to 43,5 GHz; Part 1: General requirements".~~

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Annex ~~B~~C (informative): ~~Void~~Change history

<u>Version</u>	<u>Information about changes</u>
<u>3.1.1</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Radiated immunity testing to a continuous sweep between 690 MHz and 6 000 MHz at 10 V/m, as opposed to the previous frequency range of 80 MHz to 1 000 MHz and 1 400 MHz to 2 700 MHz in earlier editions.</u>• <u>New derivations of exclusion bands more closely linked to the operational characteristics of the radio link(s) in the EUT.</u>

History

Document history		
V1.2.1	August 2000	Publication
V1.3.1	August 2002	Publication
V1.4.1	May 2009	Publication
V2.1.1	November 2012	Publication
V2.2.0	January 2015	EN Approval Procedure AP 20150519: 2015-01-19 to 2015-05-19
V2.2.1	May 2015	Publication
<u>V3.1.0</u>	<u>April 2016</u>	<u>EN Approval Procedure AP 20160712: 2016-04-13 to 2016-07-12</u>
<u>V3.1.1</u>	<u>November 2016</u>	<u>Vote V 20170122: 2016-11-23 to 2017-01-23</u>
<u>V3.1.1</u>	<u>February 2017</u>	<u>Publication</u>