



Report ITU-R SM.2179
(09/2010)

Short-range radiocommunication devices measurements

SM Series
Spectrum management



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Foreword

The role of the Radiocommunication Sector is to ensure the rational, equitable, efficient and economical use of the radio-frequency spectrum by all radiocommunication services, including satellite services, and carry out studies without limit of frequency range on the basis of which Recommendations are adopted.

The regulatory and policy functions of the Radiocommunication Sector are performed by World and Regional Radiocommunication Conferences and Radiocommunication Assemblies supported by Study Groups.

Policy on Intellectual Property Right (IPR)

ITU-R policy on IPR is described in the Common Patent Policy for ITU-T/ITU-R/ISO/IEC referenced in Annex 1 of Resolution ITU-R 1. Forms to be used for the submission of patent statements and licensing declarations by patent holders are available from <http://www.itu.int/ITU-R/go/patents/en> where the Guidelines for Implementation of the Common Patent Policy for ITU-T/ITU-R/ISO/IEC and the ITU-R patent information database can also be found.

Series of ITU-R Reports

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SM	Spectrum management

***Note:** This ITU-R Report was approved in English by the Study Group under the procedure detailed in Resolution ITU-R 1.*

Electronic Publication
Geneva, 2010

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

1	Introduction	2
2	The reasons for SRD measurements.....	2
3	Selection of a measurement method.....	3
	Annex 1 – Standards containing measurement methods within CEPT	4
1	Regulation of short range devices in CEPT countries.....	4
2	Measurement procedures for short range devices in CEPT countries.....	4
	Annex 2 – USA (FCC) SRD regulation containing accepted measurement methods.....	6
1	Regulation of short range devices in the United States of America.....	6
2	Measurement procedures for SRDs in the United States of America	6
	Annex 3 – Canadian standards containing measurement methods.....	9
	Annex 4 – Standards containing measurement methods used within IEC/ISO	10

.....

1 Introduction

Short-range device (SRD) applications and their associated frequency bands are described in Report ITU-R SM.2153 (former Recommendation ITU-R SM.1538).

Some SRD applications also could benefit from true worldwide harmonization.

Monitoring methods for SRD are described in Report ITU-R SM.2154.

This Report is meant to complete the set of Recommendations and Reports by documenting the measurement methods available for SRDs.

2 The reasons for SRD measurements

Technical SRD measurements performed in test laboratories and performing type approval procedures in addition to and/or supporting spectrum monitoring tasks can be performed for the following reasons:

– Type approval

Type approval is a condition granted to a product when a minimum set of regulatory, technical and/or safety requirements are met. The process of approval is performed on a specific item of a specific manufacturer using one or a set of standards and/or one or more national regulatory frameworks. Type approval is usually performed by governmental institutions and lost much of its popularity due to conformity/compliance testing against technical standards. Usually a product specific labelling and coding method is used to indicate that a product is approved.

– Conformance/Compliance testing

Conformance/Compliance testing are two words for the same process comparable with type approval but with some specific differences. Testing is performed against technical standards that can be relevant in more than a single country. Testing against such a standard may grant a product “approved” in more than a single country. Conformance/Compliance testing is frequently performed by independent institutes operating under a regime agreed by regulators and standardisation institutes. These institutes are called notified bodies. Usually a generic label is used for compliant products.

NOTE 1 – In Europe under the R&TTE Directive there is no requirement to use a notified body to demonstrate compliance.

The main reason for these tests is putting products on the market.

– Enforcement purposes

Enforcement performs measurements for other reasons than putting a product on the market. The most important reason for enforcement measurements is to determine if the product is constructed according the standards for type approval or conformance/compliance. This is usually done when the product is already on the market. The standard for the particular product should guarantee conformance with the regulation if its procedures and limits are followed. It is therefore logical that enforcement uses the same measurement methods as described in the standards. On the other hand enforcement functions often as a feedback between the regulatory body and the standardisation institute to guarantee that the standards fulfil the regulatory requirements. Alternative measurements could be recommended by the enforcement body.