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SIST EN 302 977 V1.1.2:2010

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Satelitske zemeljske postaje in sistemi (SES) - Harmonizirani EN za zemeljske postaje na vozilih (VMES), delujoče v frekvenčnih pasovih 14/12 GHz, ki zajema bistvene zahteve člena 3.2 direktive R&TTE

Satellite Earth Stations and Systems (SES) - Harmonized EN for Vehicle-Mounted Earth Stations (VMES) operating in the 14/12 GHz frequency bands covering essential requirements under article 3.2 of the R&TTE directive

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ETSI EN 302 977 V1.1.2 (2010-02)

Harmonized European Standard (Telecommunications series)

**Satellite Earth Stations and Systems (SES);
Harmonized EN for Vehicle-Mounted Earth Stations (VMES)
operating in the 14/12 GHz frequency bands
covering the essential requirements
of article 3.2 of the R&TTE directive**

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Foreword

This Harmonized European Standard (Telecommunications series) has been produced by ETSI Technical Committee Satellite Earth Stations and Systems (SES).

The present document has been produced by ETSI in response to a mandate from the European Commission issued under Directive 98/34/EC [i.1] (as amended) laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations.

The present document is intended to become a Harmonized Standard, the reference of which will be published in the Official Journal of the European Communities referencing the Directive 1999/5/EC [1] 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 ("the R&TTE Directive").

Technical specifications relevant to Directive 1999/5/EC [1] are given in annex A.

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National transition dates

Date of adoption of this EN:	2 December 2009
Date of latest announcement of this EN (doa):	31 March 2010
Date of latest publication of new National Standard or endorsement of this EN (dop/e):	30 September 2010
Date of withdrawal of any conflicting National Standard (dow):	30 September 2011

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 [1]. The modular structure is shown in EG 201 399 [i.2].

1 Scope

The present document applies to Earth Stations located on board Vehicles, which have the following characteristics.

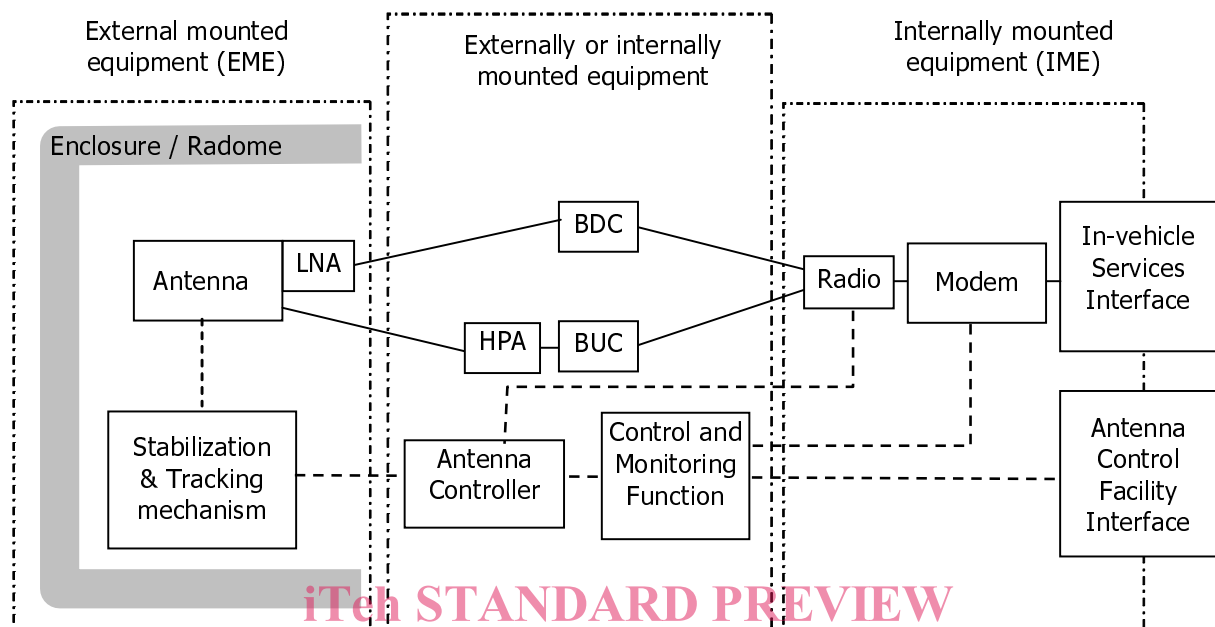


Figure 1: VMES System Overview

- The VMES may transmit and receive data when the vehicle is in motion and also when the vehicle is stationary.
- The VMES operates on wheeled or tracked vehicles and, therefore, may be subject to occasional disturbances and interruptions in the satellite link.
- The VMES is operating as part of a satellite network (e.g. star, mesh or point-to-point) used for the distribution and/or exchange of information.
- The VMES is comprised of all the equipment, electrical and mechanical, from the antenna itself to the interface with other communications equipment on a vehicle (usually referred to as the terrestrial interface).
- The VMES transmits on single carrier in the frequency range 14,00 GHz to 14,50 GHz, which is a band allocated to the Fixed Satellite Services (FSS) (Earth-to-space) among other services. However, operation of the VMES is intended to be restricted to the lower half of the band in and near those countries that have allocated Fixed Service (FS) to the upper half. Local regulation may permit operation in the upper half of the band.

NOTE 1: For the purposes of the present specification, OFDM modulation is considered as a single carrier.

- The VMES receives in one or more frequencies within the range from 10,70 GHz to 12,75 GHz in bands allocated to the Fixed Satellite Services (FSS) (space-to-Earth) or the Broadcast Satellite Service (BSS) (space-to-Earth), depending on the ITU Region where the VMES is located.
- The VMES uses linear or circular polarization.
- The VMES is designed to operate through a geostationary satellite (or a cluster of co-located geostationary satellites) that is at least 3 ° away from any other geostationary satellite operating in the same frequencies and over the same coverage area.

NOTE 2: Satellites may be spaced closer than 3 °. In such cases, the satellite operator will inform the VMES client of the requirements of the system coordination agreements.

- The VMES transmits at elevations greater than or equal to 7 ° relative to the local horizon.
- The VMES is designed for unattended operation.
- The VMES is designed for both mobile and stationary operation. In the case of stationary operation, the VMES must not be accessible to the general public and operated safely.
- The VMES is controlled and monitored by an Antenna Control Facility (ACF). This function may be performed centrally (e.g. for a network of VMESs with a central hub) or it could be performed within the VMES for autonomous control. The ACF is outside the scope of the present document.

The present document applies to the VMES with its ancillary equipment and its various telecommunication ports, and when operated within the boundary limits of the operational environmental profile as declared by the applicant and when installed as required by the applicant's declaration or in the user documentation.

The present document is intended to cover the provisions of Directive 1999/5/EC [1] (R&TTE Directive) article 3.2, which states that "... radio equipment shall be so constructed that it effectively uses the spectrum allocated to terrestrial/space radio communications and orbital resources so as to avoid harmful interference".

NOTE 3: Operational requirements are defined by national administrations and by relevant ECC Decisions.

In addition to the present document, other ENs that specify technical requirements in respect of essential requirements under other parts of article 3 of the Directive 1999/5/EC [1] (R&TTE Directive) may apply to equipment within the scope of the present document.

NOTE 4: A list of such ENs is included on the web site <http://www.newapproach.org/>.

2 References

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.
- Non-specific reference may be made only to a complete document or a part thereof and only in the following cases:
 - if it is accepted that it will be possible to use all future changes of the referenced document for the purposes of the referring document;
 - for informative references.

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.

2.1 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of the present document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For non-specific references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

- [1] 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 (R&TTE Directive).
- [2] CISPR 16-1-1 Ed. 2.2 (2007): "Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods - Part 1-1: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus - Measuring apparatus".

- [3] CISPR 16-1-5 (2003): "Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods; Part 1-5: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus - Antenna calibration test sites for 30 MHz to 1 000 MHz".
- [4] CENELEC EN 60529 (1991): "Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP code)".
- [5] CENELEC EN 60068-2-6 (2008): "Environmental testing - Part 2-6: Tests - Test Fc: Vibration (sinusoidal)".
- [6] CENELEC EN 60068-2-11 (1999): "Environmental testing - Part 2-11: Tests - Test Ka: Salt mist".
- [7] CENELEC EN 60068-2-27 (2007): "Environmental testing - Part 2-27: Tests - Test Ea and guidance: Shock".
- [8] MIL STD 810F (2000): "DOD Test Method Standard for Environmental Engineering Considerations and Laboratory Tests".

2.2 Informative references

The following referenced documents are not essential to the use of the present document but they assist the user with regard to a particular subject area. For non-specific references, the latest version of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

- [i.1] 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.
- [i.2] ETSI EG 201 399: "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); A guide to the production of candidate Harmonized Standards for application under the R&TTE Directive".
- [i.3] ETSI TR 102 375: "Satellite Earth Stations and Systems (SES); Guidelines for determining the parts of satellite earth station antenna radiation patterns concerned by the geostationary satellite orbit protection".
- [i.4] ETSI TR 102 215: "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Recommended approach, and possible limits for measurement uncertainty for the measurement of radiated electromagnetic fields above 1 GHz".

3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the terms and definitions given in Directive 1999/5/EC [1] and the following apply:

ancillary equipment: equipment used in connection with a VMES is considered as ancillary if the three following conditions are met:

- the equipment is intended for use in conjunction with the VMES to provide additional operational and/or control features (e.g. to extend control to another position or location); and
- the equipment cannot be used on a stand alone basis, to provide user functions independently of the VMES; and
- the absence of the equipment does not inhibit the operation of the VMES.

Antenna Control Facility (ACF): set of functional entities that, at system level, monitor and control the correct operation of the VMES and, if appropriate, all of the VMESs in a network

antenna controller: equipment used to maintain antenna stabilization and tracking accuracy based on inputs from the Control and Monitoring Function

applicant: manufacturer or his authorized representative within the European Community or the person responsible for placing the apparatus on the market

carrier-off radio state: radio state in which the VMES may transmit and does not transmit any carrier

NOTE 1: The phrase "the VMES may transmit" means that all the conditions for transmission are satisfied (e.g. in a state where transmissions are permitted, no failure detected, and the VMES is correctly pointed towards the satellite).

NOTE 2: The existence of a "Carrier-off" radio state depends on the system of transmission used. For VMESs designed for continuous transmission mode there may be no "Carrier-off" state.

carrier-on radio state: radio state in which the VMES may transmit and transmits a carrier

Control Channel (CC): channel or channels by which VMESs receive control information from the ACF

EIRP_{max}: maximum e.i.r.p. capability of the VMES as declared by the applicant

emissions-disabled radio state: radio state in which the VMES must not emit

NOTE: Examples of cases where the VMES is in this radio state: before system monitoring pass, before the control channel is received, when a failure is detected, when a VMES is commanded to disable, and when the VMES is in a location requiring cessation of emissions.

external control channel: control channel which is either:

- (i) carried by the VMES network via the same or another satellite, but not within the internal protocol of the VMES system; or
- (ii) carried by any other radio communication system.

Externally Mounted Equipment (EME): that part of the VMES intended to be installed on the outside of the vehicle (usually the roof), as declared by the applicant, or as indicated in the user documentation

NOTE 1: The EME unit is usually comprised of the following main parts:

- a) The antenna sub-system which converts the incident radiation field into a guided wave and vice versa.
- b) The Low Noise Amplifier (LNA) which is a device that amplifies, with very low internal noise, the received signals in the Radio Frequency (RF) band.
- c) The stabilization and tracking mechanics that ensure pointing of the antenna main beam towards the satellite within the required accuracy.
- d) The radome for protecting the antenna subsystem, if required for normal operation.

NOTE 2: The LNA could be replaced by an LNB, which includes the block down converter. Optionally, the EME may include the following elements (otherwise they will be part of the IME):

- a) A Block Up Converter (BUC) and High Power Amplifier (HPA) which convert from the intermediate frequency to RF and amplify the low level RF signals for transmission through the antenna subsystem.
- b) The Antenna Controller Processor.
- c) The Control and Monitoring Function.

NOTE 3: The installation equipment (means of attachment) is outside the scope of the present document. However, the antenna structures and other components directly mounted on the antenna and forming an integral part of it, are subject to the specifications of the present document.

NOTE 4: Certain configurations may include more than one EME per VMES. As for example, the VMES may have separate transmit and receive antennas or it may have redundant transmit/receive antenna units.

external response channel: response channel which is either:

- (i) carried by the VMES network via the same or another satellite, but not within the internal protocol of the VMES system; or
- (ii) carried by any other radio communication system.

integral antenna: antenna which may not be removed during the tests according to the applicant's statement

internal control channel: control channel which is carried by the VMES network via the same satellite as used for transmission of user data and within the internal protocol structure of the VMES system

Internally Mounted Equipment (IME): part of the VMES equipment which is installed inside the vehicle and its connection cables with the EME

NOTE: The IME is usually comprised of:

- a) the modem and the IF radio equipment;
- b) the interfaces to equipment and services onboard the vehicle.

Optionally the IME may include the following elements (otherwise they will be included in the EME):

- c) a Block Down Converter (BDC), which converts the RF signals to intermediate frequencies;
- d) a Block Up Converter (BUC) and High Power Amplifier (HPA) which convert from the intermediate frequency to RF and amplify the low level RF signals for transmission through the antenna subsystem;
- e) the Antenna Controller Processor;
- f) the Control and Monitoring Function.

internal response channel: response channel which is carried by the VMES network via the same satellite as used for transmission of user data and within the internal protocol structure of the VMES system

maximum relative wind speed: addition of the magnitudes of the maximum wind speed and the maximum vehicle velocity

nominated bandwidth: bandwidth of the VMES radio frequency transmission nominated by the applicant

NOTE 1: The nominated bandwidth is centred on the transmit frequency and does not exceed 5 times the occupied bandwidth.

NOTE 2: The nominated bandwidth is wide enough to encompass all spectral elements of the transmission which have a level greater than the specified spurious radiation limits. The nominated bandwidth is wide enough to take account of the transmit carrier frequency stability. This definition is chosen to allow flexibility regarding adjacent channel interference levels which will be taken into account by operational procedures depending on the exact transponder carrier assignment situation.

occupied Bandwidth (Bo):

- for a digital modulation scheme: the width of the signal spectrum 10 dB below the maximum in-band density;
- for an analogue modulation scheme: the width of a frequency band such that, below the lower and above the upper frequency limits, the mean power emitted is equal to 0,5 % of the total mean power of the emission.

off-axis angle: angle between the direction of the axis of the antenna main beam and the considered direction

removable antenna: antenna which may be removed during the tests according to the applicant's statement

Response Channel (RC): channel by which VMES transmit monitoring information to the ACF

spurious radiation: any radiation outside the nominated bandwidth

transmission-disabled state: VMES is in this state when it is not authorized by the ACF to transmit