



**Satellite Earth Stations and Systems (SES);
Aircraft Earth Stations (AESs)
operating in the 11/12/14 GHz frequency bands;
Harmonised Standard for access to radio spectrum**

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Contents

Intellectual Property Rights	7
Foreword.....	7
Modal verbs terminology.....	8
1 Scope	9
2 References	10
2.1 Normative references	10
2.2 Informative references.....	11
3 Definition of terms, symbols and abbreviations.....	11
3.1 Terms.....	11
3.2 Symbols.....	15
3.3 Abbreviations	15
4 Technical requirement specifications.....	16
4.1 General	16
4.1.0 Introduction.....	16
4.1.1 Environmental profile	16
4.2 Conformance requirements	17
4.2.1 General.....	17
4.2.2 Off-axis spurious radiation	17
4.2.2.1 Justification	17
4.2.2.2 Specification.....	17
4.2.2.3 Conformance tests	18
4.2.3 On-axis spurious radiation	19
4.2.3.1 Justification	19
4.2.3.2 Specification.....	19
4.2.3.2.1 "Carrier-on" state.....	19
4.2.3.2.2 "Carrier-off" state and "transmission disabled" state.....	19
4.2.3.3 Conformance tests.....	19
4.2.4 Off-axis EIRP emissions density in the nominated bandwidth for 14 GHz AES and the power flux-density resulting from the 13 GHz AES towards any location in the geostationary-satellite orbit.....	20
4.2.4.1 Justification	20
4.2.4.2 Specification.....	20
4.2.4.2.1 14 GHz AES	20
4.2.4.2.2 13 GHz AES	21
4.2.4.3 Conformance tests.....	21
4.2.5 Control and Monitoring Functions (CMFs)	21
4.2.5.0 General	21
4.2.5.1 Processor monitoring	22
4.2.5.1.1 Justification	22
4.2.5.1.2 Specification.....	22
4.2.5.1.3 Conformance tests	22
4.2.5.2 Transmit subsystem monitoring.....	23
4.2.5.2.1 Justification	23
4.2.5.2.2 Specification.....	23
4.2.5.2.3 Conformance tests	23
4.2.5.3 Power-on/Reset	23
4.2.5.3.1 Justification	23
4.2.5.3.2 Specification.....	23
4.2.5.3.3 Conformance tests	23
4.2.5.4 Control Channel (CC) reception	23
4.2.5.4.1 Justification	23
4.2.5.4.2 Specification.....	23
4.2.5.4.3 Conformance tests	23
4.2.5.5 Capacity of AES to receive and process Network control commands	24
4.2.5.5.1 Justification	24

4.2.5.5.2	Specification	24
4.2.5.5.3	Conformance tests	24
4.2.5.6	Initial burst transmission	24
4.2.5.6.1	General	24
4.2.5.6.2	Specification	24
4.2.5.6.3	Conformance tests	25
4.2.6	Power Flux Density at the surface of the earth	25
4.2.6.0	General	25
4.2.6.1	14 GHz AES.....	25
4.2.6.1.1	Power flux density limits in the 14,00 GHz to 14,50 GHz frequency band	25
4.2.6.2	13 GHz AES.....	27
4.2.6.2.0	General	27
4.2.6.2.1	Justification	27
4.2.6.2.2	Specification.....	28
4.2.6.2.3	Conformance tests	28
4.2.7	Receive antenna off-axis gain pattern.....	28
4.2.7.1	Justification	28
4.2.7.2	Specification.....	28
4.2.7.3	Conformance tests.....	28
4.2.8	Blocking performance.....	28
4.2.8.1	Justification	28
4.2.8.2	Specification.....	29
4.2.8.3	Conformance tests.....	29
4.2.9	Adjacent signal selectivity	29
4.2.9.1	Justification	29
4.2.9.2	Specification.....	29
4.2.9.3	Conformance tests.....	29
4.2.10	Image frequency rejection	29
4.2.10.1	Justification	29
4.2.10.2	Specification.....	30
4.2.10.3	Conformance tests.....	30
5	Testing for compliance with technical requirements.....	30
5.1	Environmental conditions for testing	30
6	Testing methods	30
6.0	General	30
6.1	Off-axis spurious radiation	31
6.1.1	Test method	31
6.1.1.0	Introduction.....	31
6.1.1.1	Void.....	31
6.1.1.2	Above 1 000 MHz (see clause 4.2.2.2, tables 3 and 4)	31
6.1.1.2.0	General	31
6.1.1.2.1	Identification of the significant frequencies of spurious radiation	31
6.1.1.2.2	Measurement of radiated power levels of identified spurious radiation	32
6.2	On-axis spurious radiation.....	33
6.2.1	Test method	33
6.2.1.1	General	33
6.2.1.2	Method of measurement.....	33
6.2.1.2.1	General	33
6.2.1.2.2	Method of measurement at the antenna flange	34
6.2.1.2.3	Method of measurement with a test antenna	35
6.3	Off-axis EIRP emissions density in the nominated bandwidth for 14 GHz AES and the power flux-density resulting from the 13 GHz AES towards any location in the geostationary-satellite orbit	36
6.3.1	14 GHz AES	36
6.3.1.1	General	36
6.3.1.2	rms antenna pointing accuracy	36
6.3.1.2.1	Method of measurement	36
6.3.1.3	Measurement of the off-axis EIRP without the antenna.....	37
6.3.1.3.1	Transmitter output power density	37
6.3.1.3.2	Antenna transmit gain.....	38
6.3.1.3.3	Antenna transmit radiation patterns.....	39

6.3.1.3.4	Computation of results	41
6.3.1.4	Measurement of the off-axis EIRP with the antenna.....	41
6.3.1.4.1	General	41
6.3.1.4.2	Maximum EIRP density per 40 kHz ratio relative to the EIRP	41
6.3.1.4.3	Maximum on-axis EIRP	41
6.3.1.4.4	Antenna transmit radiation patterns.....	43
6.3.1.4.5	Computation of results	45
6.3.2	13 GHz AES	45
6.3.2.1	General	45
6.4	Power Flux Density Test	45
6.4.1	14 GHz AES	45
6.4.1.1	General	45
6.4.1.2	Verification of specification 1: Mode of PFD limitation	46
6.4.1.3	Verification of specification 2: Location where to limit the PFD	46
6.4.1.4	Verification of specification 3: PFD limitation.....	46
6.4.1.4.1	Measurement of the antenna radiation pattern below the aircraft fuselage	46
6.4.1.4.2	Measurement of on-axis EIRP as a function of altitude	48
6.4.1.4.3	Computation of the power flux density at the surface of the Earth	49
6.4.1.5	Verification of specification 4: Fault conditions	49
6.4.1.5.1	Test Arrangement	49
6.4.1.5.2	Test method	49
6.4.2	13 GHz AES	50
6.4.2.1	Test Method	50
6.5	Control and monitoring	50
6.5.0	General.....	50
6.5.1	Test arrangement	51
6.5.2	Processor monitoring	51
6.5.2.1	Test method.....	51
6.5.3	Transmit subsystem monitoring.....	52
6.5.3.1	Test method.....	52
6.5.4	Power-on/Reset.....	52
6.5.4.1	Test method.....	52
6.5.5	Control Channel (CC) reception	52
6.5.5.1	Test method.....	52
6.5.6	Network control commands.....	54
6.5.6.1	Test method.....	54
6.5.7	Initial burst transmission.....	55
6.5.7.1	Test method.....	55
6.6	Receive antenna off-axis gain pattern	55
6.6.1	Test method	55
6.6.1.1	Test site	55
6.6.1.2	Method of measurement.....	55
6.6.1.3	Computation.....	56
6.7	Blocking performance	56
6.7.1	General.....	56
6.7.2	Test method	56
6.8	Adjacent signal selectivity.....	57
6.8.0	General.....	57
6.8.1	Test method	57

Annex A (informative):	Relationship between the present document and the essential requirements of Directive 2014/53/EU	59
Annex B (normative):	Environmental conditions	62
B.1	General	62
B.2	Environmental conformance	62
Annex C (informative):	Maximum measurement uncertainty	63
Annex D (informative):	Bibliography.....	64

Annex E (informative):	Change history	65
History		66

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Foreword

This draft Harmonised European Standard (EN) has been produced by ETSI Technical Committee Satellite Earth Stations and Systems (SES), and is now submitted for the combined Public Enquiry and Vote phase of the ETSI Standardisation Request deliverable Approval Procedure (SRdAP).

The present document has been prepared under the Commission's standardisation request C(2015) 5376 final [i.2] 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.7].

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.

Proposed national transposition dates	
Date of latest announcement of this EN (doa):	3 months after ETSI publication
Date of latest publication of new National Standard or endorsement of this EN (dop/e):	6 months after doa
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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).

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1 Scope

The present document specifies technical characteristics and methods of measurements for Aircraft Earth Station (AES) with both transmit and receive capabilities for provision of aeronautical mobile satellite service, in the frequency bands given in Table 1.

Table 1: Frequency bands for the AES equipment specified in the present document

Mode of Operation	Frequency Band
AES transmit	14,00 GHz to 14,50 GHz
AES transmit	12,75 GHz to 13,25 GHz
AES receive	10,70 GHz to 12,75 GHz

The AES has the following characteristics:

- These AESs are equipment for installation on aircraft.
- The AESs transmit in the 14,00 GHz to 14,50 GHz band, receive within the range from 10,70 GHz to 12,75 GHz , referred to as "14 GHz AES" in the present document, are operating in one or more frequency ranges of the Fixed-Satellite Service and Aeronautical Mobile-Satellite Service.
- The AESs transmit in the 12,75 GHz to 13,25 GHz band and receive within the range from 10,70 GHz to 12,75 GHz , referred to as "13 GHz AES" in the present document, are operating in one or more frequency ranges of the Fixed-Satellite Service.

NOTE 1: When the term "AES" used in the present document without stating 13 GHz AES or 14 GHz AES, it is a reference to both 14 GHz AES and 13 GHz AES. When referring to AES in the 13 GHz band, the AES acronym in this case is taken as equivalent to Earth Station In Motion, as referred to in the Radio Regulations (RR) No. 5.496A (ESIM).

- The AES can consist of a number of modules from the antenna subsystem to the user interfaces.
- The AES uses linear polarization.
- The AES system uses digital modulation.
- The 14 GHz AES operates through a GSO satellite at least 3° away from any other geostationary satellite operating in the same frequency band and covering the same area.
- The 13 GHz AES operates with a GSO satellite network whose frequency assignments are from the List of Appendix 30B of the Radio Regulations.
- The antenna of the AES is directional, with means of tracking the satellites, which can be achieved by using either an active phase array or reflective type configuration consistent with the AES to be brought to the market.
- These AESs are operating as part of a satellite network used for the distribution and/or exchange of information between users.
- These AESs are controlled and monitored by a Network Control Facility (NCF). The NCF is outside the scope of the present document.
- When on the ground, the 14 GHz AES does not transmit at elevation angles below 7° with respect to the local horizontal plane, except at locations where transmissions below 7° are permitted by the local Administration; (the minimum elevation angle is also limited as per clause 4.2).

The technical requirements in the present document are in two major categories:

- **emission limits:** to protect other radio services and systems from harmful interference generated by the AES in normal use;

- **AES Control and Monitoring Functions (CMFs):** to protect other radio services and systems from unwanted transmissions from the AES. The CMF in each AES is capable of answering to commands from the Network Control Facility (NCF) for its supporting satellite network.

The present document applies to the AESs with their ancillary equipment and its various ports, and when operated within the boundary limits of the operational environmental profile defined for its intended AES use as to be brought to the market.

The technical requirements for the 14 GHz AES in regard to the Power Flux Density (PFD) limits to protect Fixed Service (FS) and Radio Astronomy Service (RAS) are based on annexes B and C of Recommendation ITU-R M.1643 [5] and ECC Report 26 [i.4]. Furthermore, in relation to the protection of the Fixed Satellite Service (FSS) the technical requirements of the AES take into account annex A of Recommendation ITU-R M.1643 [5].

The technical requirements for the 13 GHz AES in regards to the PFD limits on earth for the protection of FS are based on the ECC Decision (19)04 [i.12].

NOTE 2: The relationship between the present document and essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU [i.7] is given in annex A.

The present document does not cover equipment compliance with relevant civil aviation regulations. In this respect, an AES, for its installation and operation on board an aircraft is subject to additional national or international civil aviation airworthiness certification requirements.

2 References

2.1 Normative 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.

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- | | |
|-----|--|
| [1] | Void. |
| [2] | CISPR 16-1-1:2019 : "Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods - Part 1-1: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus - Measuring apparatus". |
| [3] | Void. |
| [4] | Void. |
| [5] | Recommendation ITU-R M.1643 (06-2003) : "Technical and operational requirements for aircraft earth stations of aeronautical mobile-satellite service including those using fixed-satellite service network transponders in the band 14-14.5 GHz (Earth-to-space)". |
| [6] | Void. |
| [7] | ETSI ETS 300 457 (Edition 1) (11-1995) : "Satellite Earth Stations and Systems (SES); Test methods for Television Receive Only (TVRO) operating in the 11/12 GHz frequency bands". |

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.

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- [i.1] Void.
- [i.2] [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.
- [i.3] Recommendation ITU-R S.524-9: "Maximum permissible levels of off-axis e.i.r.p. density from earth stations in geostationary-satellite orbit networks operating in the fixed-satellite service transmitting in the 6 GHz, 13 GHz, 14 GHz and 30 GHz frequency bands".
- [i.4] ECC Report 26 (02-2003): "The compatibility & sharing of the aeronautical mobile satellite service with existing services in the band 14,00 to 14,50 GHz Molde".
- [i.5] ITU Radio Regulations (edition 2024).
- [i.6] Void.
- [i.7] [Directive 2014/53/EU](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 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 repealing Directive 1999/5/EC (RE Directive).
- [i.8] Recommendation ITU-R S.728-1: "Maximum permissible level of off-axis e.i.r.p. density from very small aperture terminals (VSATs)".
- [i.9] ETSI EG 203 336 (V1.2.1): "Guide for the selection of technical parameters for the production of Harmonised Standards covering article 3.1(b) and article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU".
- [i.10] Void.
- [i.11] EUROCAE ED-14 (2015) (Equivalent to RTCA DO-160D): "Environmental Conditions and Test Procedures for Airborne Equipment".
- [i.12] ECC Decision (19)04 (03-2020): "The harmonised use of spectrum, free circulation and use of earth stations on-board aircraft operating with GSO FSS networks and NGSO FSS systems in the frequency bands 12.75-13.25 GHz (Earth-to-space) and 10.7-12.75 GHz (space-to-Earth)".
- [i.13] ERC/REC 74-01: "Unwanted emissions in the spurious domain".

3 Definition of terms, symbols and abbreviations

3.1 Terms

For the purposes of the present document, the terms given in Directive 2014/53/EU [i.7] and the following apply:

AMSS network: network which comprises the 14 GHz AESs, geostationary satellite, LES and NCF

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

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

antenna plane: plane orthogonal to the main beam axis direction, for a passive antenna

NOTE 1: For a phased array antenna, the antenna plane is the phase array plane.

NOTE 2: See Figure 1b.

beam Az angle: angle between an arbitrary reference direction (specified by the manufacturer) within the ground plane and the orthogonal projection of the main beam axis within that plane

NOTE 1: See Figure 1b and Figure 1c.

NOTE 2: In case of a rectangular phased array antenna such reference direction may be taken, for example, as the direction parallel to the longer of the two sides.

NOTE 3: When the ground plane axis is vertical and the reference direction oriented towards the north or the south, then the beam Az angle is the main beam azimuth angle.

beam El angle: angle between the ground plane and the main beam axis

NOTE: See Figure 1b and Figure 1c.

beam Zn angle: angle between the ground plane axis and the antenna main beam axis

NOTE: See Figure 1b and Figure 1c.

carrier-off state: state in which AES is when either it is authorized by the Network Control Facility (NCF) to transmit but when it does not transmit any signal, or when it is not authorized by the NCF to transmit

carrier-on state: state in which AES is when it is authorized by the NCF to transmit and when it transmits a signal

Control Channel (CC): channel or channels by which AES receive control information from the NCF of their network

NOTE: The CCs are not necessarily on separate RF channels from the RF channels carrying the user data streams.

EIRP_{max}: maximum EIRP capability of the AES operating to the GSO Satellite Network

environmental profile: range of environmental conditions

Externally Mounted Equipment (EME): those of the modules of the Installable Equipment (IE) which are intended to be mounted externally to the aircraft as stated by the manufacturer

FSS network: comprises the 13 GHz AESs, geostationary satellite, LES and NCF

ground plane: the plane over which the antenna is mounted, for a passive antenna

NOTE: This plane can be specified by the manufacturer. For a phased array antenna, the ground plane is the phase array plane (see Figure 1b).

ground plane axis: direction orthogonal to the ground plane

NOTE: See Figure 1b and Figure 1c.

GSO Satellite Network: the GSO satellite network the AES is designed to operate with

Installable Equipment (IE): equipment which is intended to be fitted to an aircraft

NOTE: An IE may consist of one or several interconnected modules.

integral antenna: antenna integrated into the AES which may not be removed during the tests

Internally Mounted Equipment (IME): modules of the IE which are not specified by the manufacturer as EME

Land Earth Station (LES): earth station in the FSS or, in some cases, in the MSS, located at a specified fixed point or within a specified area on land to provide a feeder-link for the MSS

NOTE: In the present document, this definition applies to the full range of frequencies as defined in the Scope clause.

main beam axis: direction where the antenna gain is maximum

NOTE: See Figure 1b and Figure 1c.

nominal antenna diameter: diameter of the antenna (in meters) for the intended use of the AES

NOTE 1: An antenna with a nominal antenna diameter D has the same technical characteristics as a circular aperture antenna of diameter D . For non circular aperture antenna, the nominal antenna diameter is defined for the intended use of the AES.

NOTE 2: Network operators might request antennas of a certain diameter. Then an antenna that is compliant with the requirement for nominal antenna diameter equal to the requested antenna diameter can be used.

nominated Bandwidth (Bn): bandwidth of the AES radio frequency transmission nominated for the intended use of the AES

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): width of the signal spectrum 10 dB below the maximum in-band density, for a digital modulation scheme

phased array plane: plane containing the radiating elements, if it exists, otherwise it is the closest plane to the radiating elements, for a phased array antenna

NOTE: This plane can be specified for the intended use of the AES (see Figure 1c).

removable antenna: antenna which may be removed from the AES during the tests

Response Channel (RC): channel by which AES transmit monitoring information to the NCF

rms value of N measured values X_i : square root of the sum of the square of the values X_i divided by N :

$$rms\ value = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i^2}$$

spurious radiation: any radiation outside the nominated bandwidth

transmission disabled state: state in which AES is when it is not authorized to transmit by the NCF

transmission enabled state: state in which AES is when it is authorized to transmit by the NCF

Figure 1a: Void

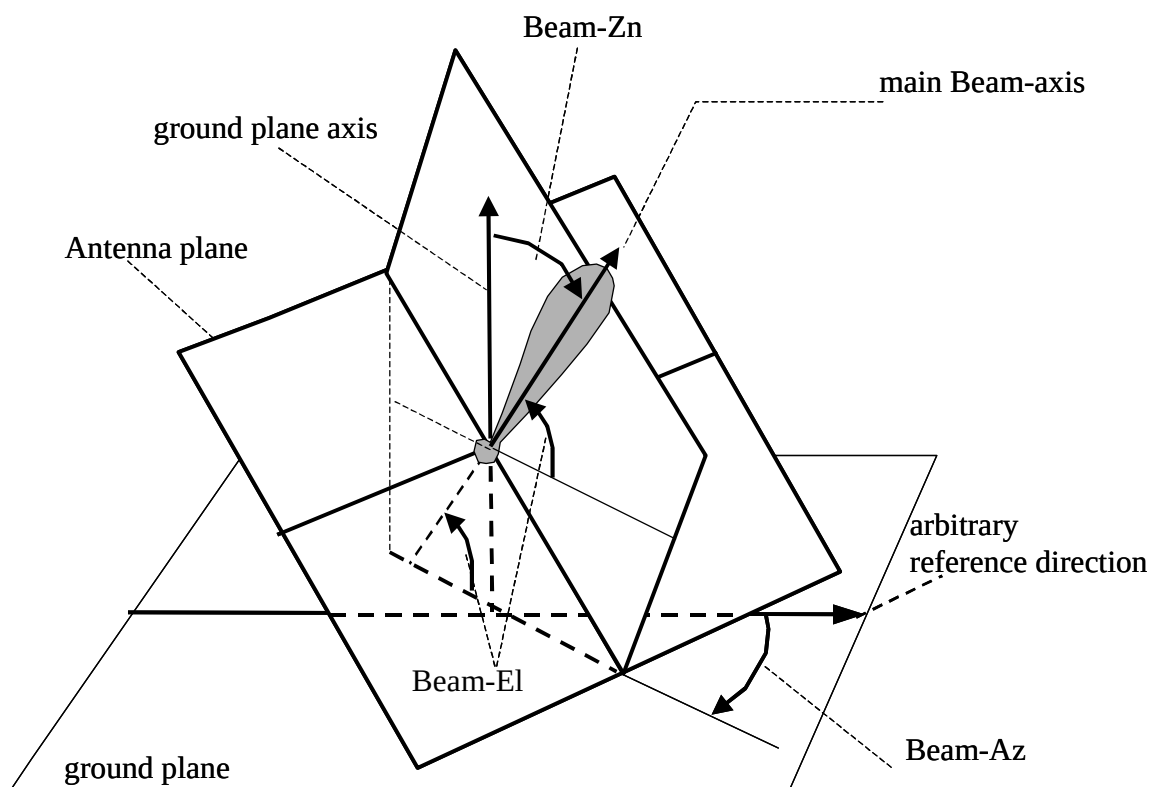


Figure 1b: Reference angles and planes for a passive (e.g. reflector) antenna

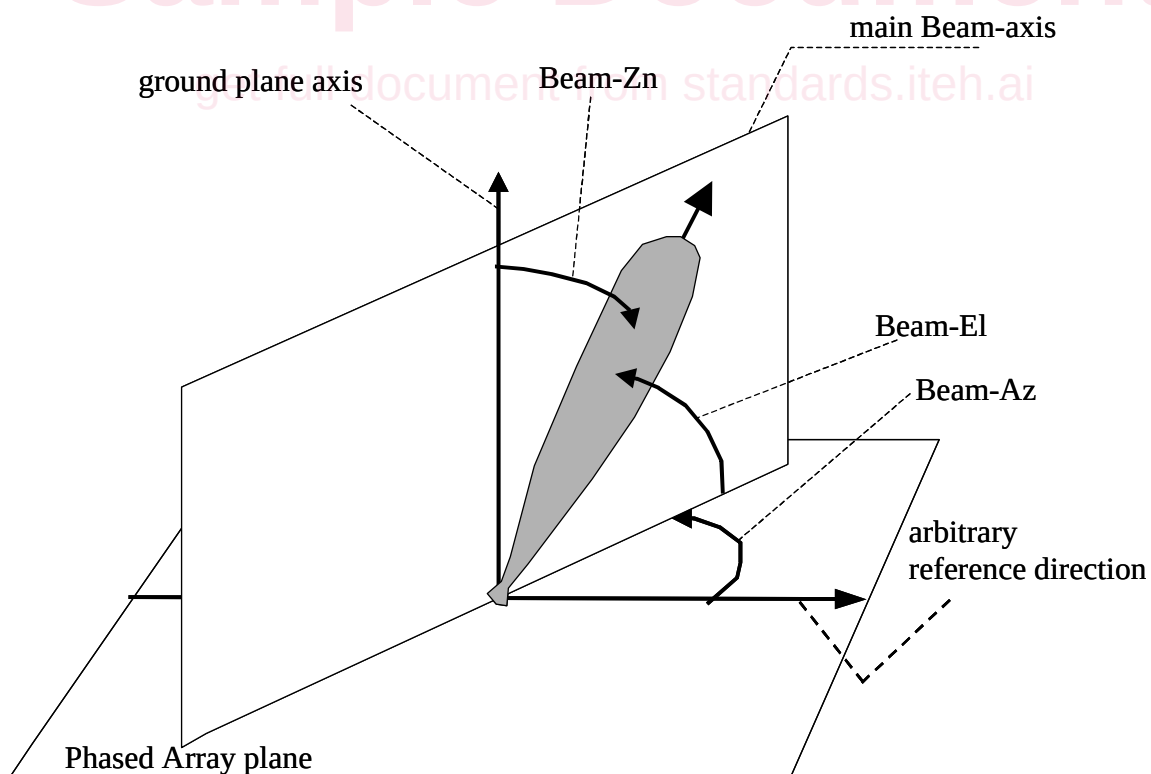


Figure 1c: Reference angles and planes for an active (e.g. phased array) antenna

3.2 Symbols

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

dBc	ratio expressed in decibel relative to the absolute carrier EIRP
dBi	ratio of an antenna gain to the gain of an isotropic antenna, expressed in decibel
dBW	ratio of a power to 1 watt, expressed in decibel
dBpW	ratio of a power to 1 pico watt, expressed in decibel
dB μ V/m	square of the ratio of an electric field to 1 μ V/m, expressed in decibel 20 log (electric field /1 μ V/m)
$\theta_{\min}$	minimum off-axis angle as defined in clause 4.2.2.2

3.3 Abbreviations

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

AES	Aircraft Earth Station
AMSS	Aeronautical Mobile Satellite Service
Bn	nominated Bandwidth
Bo	occupied Bandwidth
CC	Control Channel
CCF	Control Channel reception Failure
CCR	Control Channel correctly Received
CEPT	European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications administrations
CISPR	International Special Committee on Radio Interference
CMF	Control and Monitoring Function
EC	European Community
ECC	Electronic Communications Committee (of CEPT)
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EIRP	Equivalent Isotropically Radiated Power
EIRPsd	EIRP spectral density
EMC	ElectroMagnetic Compatibility
EME	Externally Mounted Equipment
EN	European Norm
ESIM	Earth station in Motion
ESV	Earth station on Vessel
EUROCAE	EUROpean Organization for Civil Aeronautical Electronics
EUT	Equipment Under Test
FEC	Forward Error Correction
FS	Fixed Service
FSS	Fixed-Satellite Service
GSO	Geostationary Satellite Orbit
HPA	High Power Amplifier
HS	Harmonised Standard
IE	Installable Equipment
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers
IME	Internally Mounted Equipment
ITU-R	International Telecommunication Union - Radiocommunication sector
LES	Land Earth Station
LNA/D	Low Noise Amplifier/Diplexer
LNB	Low Noise Block
LO	Local Oscillator
LRU	Line Replaceable Unit
LV	Low Voltage
MES	Mobile Earth station
MSS	Mobile Satellite Service
NCF	Network Control Facility
NGSO	None GSO
OATS	Open Area Test Site
PFD	Power Flux Density