

ETSI EN 302 480 V1.1.2 (2008-04)

Harmonized European Standard (Telecommunications series)

**Electromagnetic compatibility
and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM);
Harmonized EN for the GSM onboard aircraft system
covering the essential requirements
of Article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive**



ReferenceDEN/ERM-GSMOBA-001

KeywordsGSM

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Sous-Préfecture de Grasse (06) N° 7803/88

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Contents

Intellectual Property Rights	6
Foreword.....	6
Introduction	6
1 Scope	7
2 References	8
2.1 Normative references	8
2.2 Informative references.....	9
3 Definitions and abbreviations.....	9
3.1 Definitions.....	9
3.2 Abbreviations	9
4 Technical requirements specifications	10
4.1 General	10
4.1.1 Environmental profile	10
4.1.2 GSMOBA system states	11
4.2 Conformance requirements	12
4.2.1 OBTS Transmitter Performance	12
4.2.1.1 OBTS maximum output power	12
4.2.1.1.1 Definition.....	12
4.2.1.1.2 Limits	12
4.2.1.2 OBTS Output RF spectrum.....	12
4.2.1.2.1 Spectrum due to modulation and wideband noise	12
4.2.1.2.2 Spectrum due to switching transients	12
4.2.1.3 OBTS Radio Frequency Tolerance	13
4.2.1.3.1 Definition.....	13
4.2.1.3.2 Limits	13
4.2.1.4 OBTS controlled MS RF power.....	13
4.2.1.4.1 Definition.....	13
4.2.1.4.2 Limits	13
4.2.2 OBTS Receiver Performance.....	13
4.2.2.1 OBTS Reference Sensitivity Level	13
4.2.2.1.1 Definition.....	13
4.2.2.1.2 Limits	13
4.2.2.2 Unwanted emissions in the spurious domain	14
4.2.2.2.1 Definition.....	14
4.2.2.2.2 Limits	14
4.2.3 NCU Transmitter Performance.....	14
4.2.3.1 NCU maximum mean power spectral density.....	14
4.2.3.1.1 Definition.....	14
4.2.3.1.2 Limits	14
4.2.3.2 NCU power flatness	14
4.2.3.2.1 Definition.....	14
4.2.3.2.2 Limits	14
4.2.4 GSMOBA Transmitter Performance	14
4.2.4.1 Unwanted emissions in the out-of-band domain	14
4.2.4.1.1 Definition.....	14
4.2.4.1.2 Limits	15
4.2.4.2 Unwanted emissions in the spurious domain	15
4.2.4.2.1 Definition.....	15
4.2.4.2.2 Limits	15
4.2.4.3 Cessation of emissions	15
4.2.4.3.1 Definition.....	15
4.2.4.3.2 Specification.....	15
5 Testing for compliance with technical requirements.....	16

5.1	Interpretation of results and measurement uncertainty	16
5.1.1	Environmental conditions for testing	16
5.1.2	Interpretation of the measurement results	16
5.1.3	Measurement options	17
5.2	Essential radio test suites	17
5.2.1	OBTS Transmitter Performance	17
5.2.1.1	OBTS Output power	17
5.2.1.1.1	Test purpose	17
5.2.1.1.2	Test case	17
5.2.1.2	OBTS RF spectrum	17
5.2.1.2.1	Spectrum due to modulation and wideband noise	17
5.2.1.2.2	Spectrum due to switching transients	18
5.2.1.3	OBTS Radio Frequency Tolerance	18
5.2.1.3.1	Test purpose	18
5.2.1.3.2	Test case	18
5.2.1.4	OBTS controlled MS RF power	18
5.2.1.4.1	Test purpose	18
5.2.1.4.2	Methods of measurement	18
5.2.2	OBTS Receiver Performance	19
5.2.2.1	OBTS Reference Sensitivity Level	19
5.2.2.1.1	Test Purpose	19
5.2.2.1.2	Test Case	20
5.2.2.2	Unwanted emissions in the spurious domain	20
5.2.2.2.1	Test Purpose	20
5.2.2.2.2	Test Case	20
5.2.3	NCU Transmitter Performance	20
5.2.3.1	NCU maximum mean power spectral density	20
5.2.3.1.1	Test purpose	20
5.2.3.1.2	Methods of measurement	20
5.2.3.2	NCU power flatness	21
5.2.3.2.1	Test purpose	21
5.2.3.2.2	Methods of measurement	21
5.2.4	GSMOBA Transmitter Performance	22
5.2.4.1	Unwanted emissions in the out-of band domain	22
5.2.4.1.1	Test purpose	22
5.2.4.1.2	Methods of measurement	22
5.2.4.1.2.1	Unwanted emissions in the out-of-band domain when OBTS is in standby state	22
5.2.4.1.2.2	Unwanted emissions in the out-of-band domain when OBTS is in active state	23
5.2.4.2	Unwanted emissions in the spurious domain	23
5.2.4.2.1	Test purpose	23
5.2.4.2.2	Methods of measurement	23
5.2.4.2.2.1	Unwanted emissions in the spurious domain when system is in standby state	24
5.2.4.2.2.2	Unwanted emissions in the spurious domain when system is in active state	24
5.2.4.3	Cessation of emissions	24
5.2.4.3.1	Test purpose	24
5.2.4.3.2	Methods of measurement	25
Annex A (normative):	HS Requirements and conformance Test specifications Table (HS-RTT)	26
Annex B (normative):	Environmental conditions	28
B.1	General	28
B.2	Environmental conformance requirements	28
B.3	Environmental test conditions	28
Annex C (informative):	System Description	29
C.1	High level System Description	29
C.2	OBTS	30

C.3	RF Screening	30
C.4	Dedicated antenna system	30
C.5	Dedicated antenna installation.....	31
Annex D (informative):	The EN title in the official languages	32
Annex E (informative):	Bibliography	33
History		34

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Foreword

This Harmonized European Standard (Telecommunications series) 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 a mandate from the European Commission issued under Council Directive 98/34/EC [12] (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 [11] 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 [11] are given in annex A.

National transposition dates	
Date of adoption of this EN:	11 April 2008
Date of latest announcement of this EN (doa):	31 July 2008
Date of latest publication of new National Standard or endorsement of this EN (dop/e):	31 January 2009
Date of withdrawal of any conflicting National Standard (dow):	31 January 2010

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. The modular structure is shown in EG 201 399 [13].

1 Scope

The present document applies to a system comprising the following radio equipment types:

- 1) an Onboard GSM Base Transceiver System (OBTS) supporting the GSM 1800 functions with specific protocols for power constraints;
- 2) a Network Control Unit (NCU) preventing direct connection of the onboard mobile terminals with mobile networks on the ground by raising the noise floor in the cabin.

These radio equipment types are capable of operating in all or any part of the frequency bands given below:

Table 1: Radiocommunications service frequency bands

	Radiocommunications service frequency bands
Transmit 1 (OBTS)	1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz
Receive 1 (OBTS)	1 710 MHz to 1 785 MHz
Transmit 2 (NCU)	460 MHz to 470 MHz
Transmit 2 (NCU)	921 MHz to 960 MHz
Transmit 2 (NCU)	1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz
Transmit 2 (NCU)	2 110 MHz to 2 170 MHz

It applies to equipment for continuous and discontinuous transmission of data and digital speech.

The present document applies only to radio equipment using a dedicated transmitting antenna that is designed as an indispensable part of the system for usage on board an aircraft.

The system covered by the present document operates in accordance with the operational requirements as outlined in the Decision CEPT/ECC/DEC/(06)07 [14].

The present document covers the provisions of Directive 1999/5/EC (the 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".

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 R&TTE Directive may apply to equipment within the scope of the present document.

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

The present document does not cover equipment compliance with relevant civil aviation regulations. In this respect, a GSM/BA system, for its installation and operation on board an aircraft is subject to additional national or international civil aviation airworthiness certification requirements, for example to EUROCAE ED-14E [10].

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>.

For online referenced documents, information sufficient to identify and locate the source shall be provided. Preferably, the primary source of the referenced document should be cited, in order to ensure traceability. Furthermore, the reference should, as far as possible, remain valid for the expected life of the document. The reference shall include the method of access to the referenced document and the full network address, with the same punctuation and use of upper case and lower case letters.

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] ETSI TS 145 005: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Radio transmission and reception (3GPP TS 45.005 version 6.14.0 Release 6)".
- [2] ETSI TS 145 010: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Radio subsystem synchronization (3GPP TS 45.010 version 6.6.0 Release 6)".
- [3] ETSI TS 145 008: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Radio subsystem link control (3GPP TS 45.008 version 6.19.0 Release 6)".
- [4] 3GPP2 C.S0011-C (V2.0): "Recommended Minimum Performance Standards for cdma2000 Spread Spectrum Mobile Stations".

NOTE: http://www.3gpp2.org/Public_html/specs/C.S0011-C_v2.0_060315.pdf

- [5] ETSI TS 125 104: "Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); Base Station (BS) radio transmission and reception (FDD) (3GPP TS 25.104 version 6.16.0 Release 6)".
- [6] ETSI TR 100 028 (all parts) (V1.4.1): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Uncertainties in the measurement of mobile radio equipment characteristics".
- [7] ETSI TS 151 021: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Base Station System (BSS) equipment specification; Radio aspects (3GPP TS 51.021 version 6.3.0 Release 6)".
- [8] ETSI TS 145 004: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Modulation (3GPP TS 45.004 version 6.0.0 Release 6)".
- [9] CISPR 16-2-1 (2005): "Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods - Part 2-1: Methods of measurement of disturbances and immunity - Conducted disturbance measurements".

- [10] EUROCAE ED-14E (2005) (Equivalent to RTCA DO-160E): "Environmental Conditions and Test Procedures for Airborne Equipment".

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.

- [11] 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).
- [12] 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.
- [13] ETSI EG 201 399 (V2.1.1): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); A guide to the production of candidate Harmonized Standards for application under the R&TTE Directive".
- [14] CEPT/ECC/DEC/(06)07: "ECC Decision of 1 December 2006 on the harmonized use of airborne GSM systems in the frequency bands 1710-1785 and 1805-1880 MHz".
- [15] CEPT/ERC/REC 74-01 (2005) (equivalent to ITU-R Recommendation SM.329-10): "Unwanted emissions in the spurious domain".

3 Definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions apply:

Base Station System Test Equipment (BSSTE): functional tool for the purpose of acceptance testing of GSM Base Station Systems

NOTE: The BSSTE functionally carries out all tests described in the OBTS specification.

environmental profile: range of environmental conditions under which equipment within the scope of the present document is required to comply with the provisions of the present document

GSM onboard aircraft system: system comprising the functions provided by the NCU and the OBTS

Network Control Unit (NCU): component of the GSM onboard aircraft system preventing direct connection of the onboard mobile terminals with mobile networks on the ground by raising the noise floor in the cabin

Onboard Base Transceiver Station (OBTS): component of the GSM onboard aircraft system responsible for radio transmission and reception to or from the onboard mobile terminals

3.2 Abbreviations

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

ACU	Antenna Coupler Unit
AGL	Above Ground Level
BER	Bit Error Rate
BCCH	Broadcast Control CHannel
BLER	Block Error Rate
BSSTE	Base Station System Test Equipment
BTS	Base Transceiver Station

dB	decibel
dBm	decibel relative to 1 mW
DTM	Dual Transfer Mode
e.i.r.p.	equivalent isotropically radiated power
ECC	Electronic Communications Committee
FER	Frame Error Rate
GGW	Ground GateWay
GPRS	General Packet Radio Service
GSM	Global System for Mobile communications
GSMOBA	GSM OnBoard Aircraft
MS	Mobile Station
MSC	Mobile Switching Centre
NCU	Network Control Unit
OBTS	Onboard Base Transceiver Station
PBCCH	Packet Broadcast Control CHannel
R&TTE	Radio and Telecommunications Terminal Equipment
RACH	Random Access CHannel
RBER	Residual BER
RBW	Resolution BandWidth
RF	Radio Frequency
rms	root mean square
SGSN	Serving GPRS Support Node
STE	Special Test Equipment
TCH	Traffic CHannel
VBW	Video BandWidth

4 Technical requirements specifications

4.1 General

4.1.1 Environmental profile

The technical requirements of the present document apply under the environmental profile for operation of the equipment, which shall be declared by the supplier. The equipment shall comply with all the technical requirements of the present document at all times when operating within the boundary limits of the declared operational environmental profile and for the environmental conditions (as specified in clause B.3).

4.1.2 GSMOBA system states

Figure 1 represents the state diagram of the GSMOBA system.

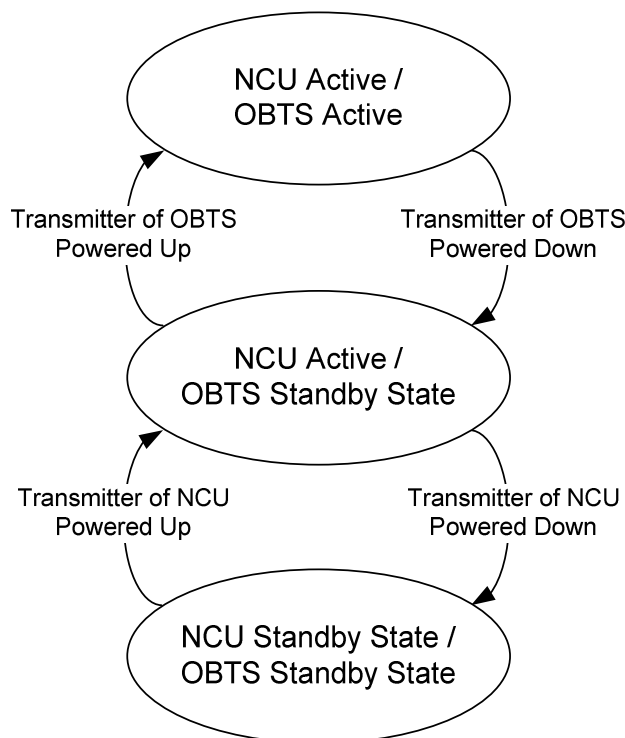


Figure 1: State diagram of GSMOBA system

When the NCU function of the GSMOBA system is in NCU Active state the Transmitter of the NCU is powered up, whereas when the NCU function of the GSMOBA system is in NCU Standby state the Transmitter of the NCU is powered down.

When the OBTS function of the GSMOBA system is in OBTS Active state the Transmitter of the OBTS is powered up, whereas when the OBTS function of the GSMOBA system is in OBTS Standby state the Transmitter of the OBTS is powered down.

When the GSMOBA system is in Active state, both the OBTS and the NCU are in Active state, whereas when the GSMOBA system is in Standby state, both OBTS and NCU are in Standby state.

The NCU function for the relevant frequency band(s) of the GSMOBA system is allowed to enter the "Active" state after take-off or to remain in the "Active" state during the flight only when the regulatory conditions for the service operation as authorized by the regulatory administration of the country passed over are satisfied.

The OBTS function of the GSMOBA system is allowed to enter the "Active" state after the take-off or to remain in the "Active" state during the flight only when the regulatory condition for the service operation as authorized by the regulatory administration of the country passed over are satisfied and proper NCU initialization has been reached. The OBTS function is not allowed to be in the "Active" state unless the NCU function is also in the "Active" state.

The OBTS function of the GSMOBA system enters the "Standby" state:

- when the aircraft reaches during the descend phase the regulatory condition as authorized by the regulatory administration of the country/countries passed over when approaching the airport, or
- before the aircraft enters into the airspace of a country whose regulatory administration does not allow the use of GSMOBA services in the airspace above its territory.

The NCU function of the GSM OBA system enters the "Standby" state after the OBTS has entered the "Standby" state and:

- when the aircraft reaches during the descend phase the regulatory condition as authorized by the regulatory administration of the country/countries passed over when approaching the airport; or
- before the aircraft enters into the airspace of a country whose regulatory administration does not allow the use of GSM OBA services in the airspace above its territory.

4.2 Conformance requirements

4.2.1 OBTS Transmitter Performance

4.2.1.1 OBTS maximum output power

4.2.1.1.1 Definition

Output power refers to the measure of the power when averaged over the useful part of the burst (see clause 4.1.2 of TS 145 005 [1]).

4.2.1.1.2 Limits

The limit for the OBTS maximum output power shall conform to the maximum limit in clause 4.1.2 of TS 145 005 [1] for the DCS 1800 BTS power class P1 (pico BTS).

NOTE: Conformance to the power limits in clause 4.1.2 of TS 145 005 [1] for the BTS power class P1 should not be interpreted as conformance of e.i.r.p. authorization limits as defined in the CEPT/ECC/DEC/(06)07 [14].

4.2.1.2 OBTS Output RF spectrum

4.2.1.2.1 Spectrum due to modulation and wideband noise

4.2.1.2.1.1 Definition

The spectrum due to modulation and wideband noise is the spectral spread caused by the modulation process in the transmitter.

4.2.1.2.1.2 Limits

The limit for the OBTS output RF modulation spectrum shall conform to the limits in clause 4.2.1 of TS 145 005 [1] for the applicable DCS 1800 BTS power class P1 (pico BTS).

4.2.1.2.2 Spectrum due to switching transients

4.2.1.2.2.1 Definition

The spectrum due to switching transients is the undesirable spectrum components in the transmission if the RF power is ramped too quickly.

4.2.1.2.2.2 Limits

The limit for the OBTS RF switching transients spectrum shall conform to the limits in clause 4.2.2 of TS 145 005 [1] for the applicable DCS 1800 BTS.

4.2.1.3 OBTS Radio Frequency Tolerance

4.2.1.3.1 Definition

The radio frequency tolerance of the transmitter is the difference between the unmodulated carrier frequency and the nominal frequency selected for the test.

4.2.1.3.2 Limits

The limit for the radio frequency tolerance shall conform to the limits in clause 5.1 of TS 145 010 [2] for the applicable DCS 1800 BTS power class P1 (pico BTS).

4.2.1.4 OBTS controlled MS RF power

4.2.1.4.1 Definition

When an MS is switched on, it first scans its RF environment, then selects one GSM cell to camp on and then decodes the System Information transmitted on the BCCH channel of that cell. One of the parameters (MS_TXPWR_MAX_CCH) contained in the System Information (SI3) indicates to MS the maximum transmit power level that can be used by an MS during the initial access.

4.2.1.4.2 Limits

The following parameters shall be set to the power control level 15 i.e. 0 dBm as stated for DCS 1800 MS (TS 145 005 [1], clause 4.1.1):

- MS_TXPWR_MAX_CCH;
- POWER_LEVEL; and
- GPRS_MS_TXPWR_MAX_CCH (if PBCCH is implemented).

POWER OFFSET shall be set to the value "0" i.e. 0 dB (TS 145 008 [3], clause 9 only applicable for class 3 DCS1800 MS).

4.2.2 OBTS Receiver Performance

4.2.2.1 OBTS Reference Sensitivity Level

4.2.2.1.1 Definition

The static reference sensitivity level of the receiver is the level of signal at the receiver input with a standard test signal at which the receiver will produce after demodulation and channel decoding data with a Frame Erasure Ratio (FER), Residual Bit Error Ratio (RBER) Bit Error Ratio (BER) or Block Error Ratio (BLER) better than or equal to that specified for a specific logical channel type under static propagation conditions.

4.2.2.1.2 Limits

The limit for the OBTS reference sensitivity level shall conform to the limits in clause 6.2 of TS 145 005 [1] for the applicable DCS 1800 BTS power class P1 (pico BTS).

4.2.2.2 Unwanted emissions in the spurious domain

4.2.2.2.1 Definition

Unwanted emissions in the spurious domain are emissions at frequencies, other than those of the transmitter carrier and sidebands associated with normal modulation at the adjacent frequencies.

4.2.2.2.2 Limits

The limit for the spurious emissions for the OBTS Receiver shall conform to the limits in clause 5.4 of TS 145 005 [1].

4.2.3 NCU Transmitter Performance

4.2.3.1 NCU maximum mean power spectral density

4.2.3.1.1 Definition

The mean power spectral density for a given reference bandwidth represents the ratio of the mean value of the measured power over the reference bandwidth and the reference bandwidth itself.

4.2.3.1.2 Limits

The maximum mean power spectral density shall not exceed the value contained in table 2.

Table 2: Power spectral density limit

Frequency band (MHz)	460 to 470	921 to 960	1 805 to 1 880	2 110 to 2 170
Reference bandwidth	1,25 MHz	200 kHz	200 kHz	3,84 MHz
Power (dBm within reference bandwidth)	25	20	23	24

NOTE 1: The values for frequency bands 900 MHz (20 dBm) and 1 800 MHz (23 dBm) have been taken from the upper limit of the power class P1 (see TS 145 005 [1], clause 4.1.2), for the 450 MHz (25 dBm) in C.S0011-C [4] and for the 2 110 MHz (24 dBm) in TS 125 104 [5].

NOTE 2: Conformance to the power limits shown in table 2 should not be interpreted as conformance of e.i.r.p. authorization limits as defined in the CEPT/ECC/DEC/(06)07 [14].

4.2.3.2 NCU power flatness

4.2.3.2.1 Definition

The power flatness is the variation of the power over each operating frequency band.

4.2.3.2.2 Limits

The power flatness shall be within ± 3 dB over each operating frequency band.

4.2.4 GSMOBA Transmitter Performance

4.2.4.1 Unwanted emissions in the out-of-band domain

4.2.4.1.1 Definition

Unwanted emissions in the out-of-band domain are defined as the unwanted emissions outside the channel bandwidth resulting from the modulation process and non-linearity of the power amplifier in the transmitter and exclude the spurious emissions.

4.2.4.1.2 Limits

Out-of-band emission power spectral density measured in 100 kHz bandwidth shall be attenuated relative to the maximum power spectral density in each operating frequency band by the minimum attenuation values and for the frequency bands in table 3.

Table 3: Frequency parameters

		6 dB minimum attenuation		25 dB minimum attenuation		45 dB minimum attenuation	
Lower band limit f1 (MHz)	Upper band limit f2 (MHz)	Lower band limit fc- Bw*58 % (MHz)	Upper band limit fc+ Bw*58 % (MHz)	Lower band limit fc- Bw*75 % (MHz)	Upper band limit fc+ Bw*75 % (MHz)	Lower band limit fc- Bw*250 % (MHz)	Upper band limit fc+ Bw*250 % (MHz)
460	470	459,2	470,8	457,5	472,5	440	490
921	960	917,88	963,12	911,25	969,75	843	1 038
1 805	1 880	1 799,0	1 886,0	1 786,25	1 898,75	1 665	2 030
2 110	2 170	2 105,2	2 174,8	2 095	2 185	1 990	2 290

4.2.4.2 Unwanted emissions in the spurious domain

4.2.4.2.1 Definition

Unwanted emissions in the spurious domain are emissions at frequencies, other than those of the transmitter carrier and sidebands associated with normal modulation at the adjacent frequencies.

4.2.4.2.2 Limits

The maximum power shall not exceed:

- 1) when the system is in standby state:
 - -57 dBm for $30 \text{ MHz} \leq f \leq 1 \text{ GHz}$ in 100 kHz bandwidth;
 - -47 dBm for $1 \text{ GHz} < f \leq 12,75 \text{ GHz}$ in 1 MHz bandwidth;
- 2) when the system is in active state:
 - -36 dBm for $30 \text{ MHz} \leq f \leq 1 \text{ GHz}$ in 100 kHz bandwidth;
 - -30 dBm for $1 \text{ GHz} < f \leq 12,75 \text{ GHz}$ in 1 MHz bandwidth.

NOTE: The frequency boundary and the detailed transitions of the limits between the requirement for out band emissions and spectrum emissions are based on CEPT/ERC/REC 74-01 [15].

4.2.4.3 Cessation of emissions

4.2.4.3.1 Definition

When the GSMOMA system is in the active state and a condition to the altitude and the geographical position of the aircraft requiring cessation of emissions occurs, the GSMOMA system shall automatically cease transmissions and enter into the standby state.

4.2.4.3.2 Specification

When in the active state a condition to the altitude and the geographical position of the aircraft requiring cessation of emissions occurs, the GSMOMA system shall cease transmissions as described in figure 1 contained in clause 4.1.2 and enters the standby state.

5 Testing for compliance with technical requirements

5.1 Interpretation of results and measurement uncertainty

5.1.1 Environmental conditions for testing

Tests defined in the present document shall be carried out at representative points within the boundary limits of the declared operational environmental profile (see clause B.3).

Where the technical performance varies subject to environmental conditions, tests shall be carried out under a sufficient variety of environmental conditions (within the boundary limits of the declared operational environmental profile) to give confidence of compliance to the associated technical requirements.

5.1.2 Interpretation of the measurement results

The interpretation of the measurement results recorded in a test report for the compliance testing described in the present document shall be as follows:

- the measured value related to the corresponding limit shall be used to decide whether an equipment meets the requirements of the present document;
- the value of the measurement uncertainty for the measurement of each parameter shall be included in the test report;
- the recorded value of the measurement uncertainty shall be, for each measurement, equal to or better than the figures in table 4.

For the test methods, according to the present document, the measurement uncertainty figures shall be calculated in accordance with TR 100 028-1 [6] and shall correspond to an expansion factor (coverage factor) $k = 1,96$ or $k = 2$ (which provide confidence levels of respectively 95 % and 95,45 % in the case where the distributions characterizing the actual measurement uncertainties are normal (Gaussian)). Table 4 is based on such expansion factors.

Table 4: Maximum measurement uncertainty

Parameter	Maximum measurement uncertainty
Temperature	± 1 K
Humidity	± 5 %
Radio Frequency tolerance	$\pm 1 \times 10^{-7}$
Conducted power	$\pm 0,75$ dB
OBTS output power	± 2 dB
OBTS spectrum due to modulation and wideband noise	± 2 dB
OBTS spectrum due to switching transients	$\pm 1,5$ dB
OBTS reference sensitivity level	± 3 dB
OBTS spurious emissions from the receiver antenna connector	± 3 dB
NCU mean power spectral density	± 3 dB
NCU power flatness	± 3 dB
GSMOBA out-of-band emissions	± 3 dB
GSMOBA transmitter spurious emissions	± 3 dB

5.1.3 Measurement options

Unless explicitly stated, the tests below can be performed either at the GSMOBA reference point (port 3 in figure 2) or at NCU and OBTS reference points (1 and 2 in figure 2). Testing at unit reference points (1 and 2) may be applied to all tests in clause 5 except spurious emissions (clause 5.2.4.2) and out-of-band emissions (clause 5.2.4.1). If the testing is performed at reference point 1 and 2, losses in combiner, cables and other passive components, inserted between these test points and System reference point, need to be considered.

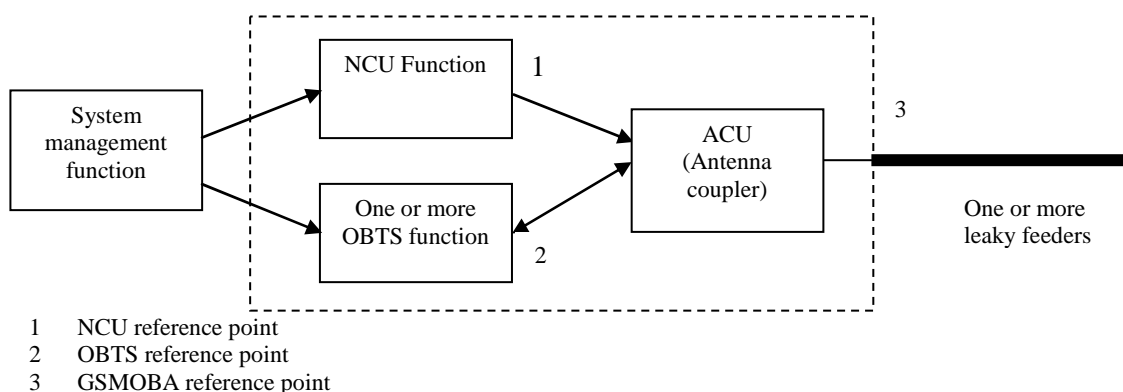


Figure 2: System reference point

5.2 Essential radio test suites

5.2.1 OBTS Transmitter Performance

5.2.1.1 OBTS Output power

5.2.1.1.1 Test purpose

To verify the accuracy of the mean transmitted RF carrier power across the frequency range.

5.2.1.1.2 Test case

The test procedure specified in clause 6.3.2 of TS 151 021 [7] shall be carried out.

For the purpose of the present document, all references contained in the clause 6.3.2 of ETSI TS 151 021 [7] to 3GPP TS 45.010 shall be interpreted as references to version 6.6.0 of ETSI TS 145 010 [2], references to 3GPP TS 45.004 shall be interpreted as references to version 6.0.0 of ETSI TS 145 004 [8].

5.2.1.2 OBTS RF spectrum

5.2.1.2.1 Spectrum due to modulation and wideband noise

5.2.1.2.1.1 Test purpose

To verify that the output RF spectrum due to modulation and wideband noise does not exceed the specified levels for an individual transceiver.

5.2.1.2.1.2 Test case

The test procedure specified in clause 6.5.1.2 of TS 151 021 [7] shall be carried out for the DCS 1800 BTS power class P1 (pico BTS).

5.2.1.2.2 Spectrum due to switching transients

5.2.1.2.2.1 Test purpose

To verify that the output RF spectrum due to switching transients does not exceed the specified limits.

5.2.1.2.2.2 Test case

The test procedure specified in clause 6.5.2.2 of TS 151 021 [7] shall be carried out for the DCS 1800 BTS.

5.2.1.3 OBTS Radio Frequency Tolerance

5.2.1.3.1 Test purpose

- 1) To verify the correct implementation of the pulse shaping filtering.
- 2) To verify that the phase error during the active part of the time slot does not exceed the specified limits under normal and extreme test conditions and when subjected to vibration.
- 3) To verify that the frequency error during the active part of the time slot does not exceed the specified limits under normal and extreme test conditions and when subjected to vibration.

5.2.1.3.2 Test case

The test procedure specified in clause 6.2.2 of TS 151 021 [7] shall be carried out.

For the purpose of the present document, all references contained in clause 6.2.2 of ETSI TS 151 021 [7] to 3GPP TS 45.005 shall be interpreted as references to version 6.14.0 of ETSI TS 145 005 [1], references to 3GPP TS 45.004 shall be interpreted as references to version 6.0.0 of ETSI TS 145 004 [8] and references to 3GPP TS 45.010 shall be interpreted as references to version 6.6.0 of ETSI TS 145 010 [2].

5.2.1.4 OBTS controlled MS RF power

5.2.1.4.1 Test purpose

To verify that the OBTS send the right command to the MS connected to the GSM OBA system in order to the MS to set its RF output power for initial access at the lowest nominal power and to maintain this in dedicated mode.

5.2.1.4.2 Methods of measurement

The measurement must cover the following modes:

- access burst on the RACH;
- speech burst on a TCH;
- GPRS data burst;
- DTM with combined TCH and GPRS.

Equipment required:

- base station system test equipment (BSSTE);
- Duplexer;
- Step attenuator.

Initial state:

The attenuator is set to 0 dBm.

The GSMOBA system is on standby state.

Measurement procedure:

Step 1: Connect the equipment as shown in figure 3.

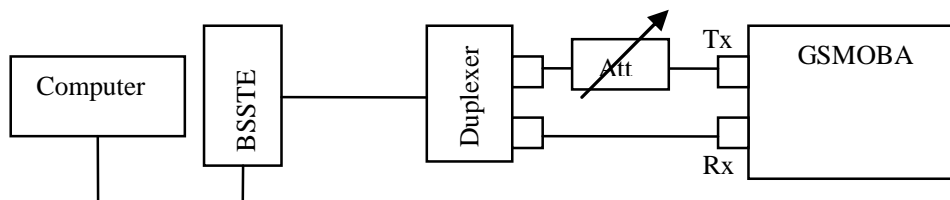


Figure 3: Measurement setup

- Step 2: Set the GSMOBA system into the active state.
- Step 3: Initiate the procedure to attach the BSSTE to the GSMOBA system; apply the appropriate procedure to assure that all received power commands can be monitored.
- Step 4: Record the value of the MS_TXPWR_MAX_CCH given by the BSSTE; If PBCCH is implemented, record the value of GPRS_MS_TXPWR_MAX_CCH as well.
- Step 5: Initiate a call.
- Step 6: Record the POWER LEVEL used by the BSSTE at initial access.
- Step 7: Increase the attenuation by one step (i.e. 6 dB).
- Step 8: Record the POWER LEVEL given by the BSSTE.
- Step 9: Repeat step 8 and step 9 until the connection is lost.
- Step 10: If GSMOBA system supports more than one simultaneous RF channel, step 12 to 16 are performed.
- Step 11: During a call set the attenuator to 10 dB.
- Step 12: Activate a second carrier with 10 dB higher output power than the used channel and initiate an intra-BSC handover.
- Step 13: Record the MS_TXPWR_MAX_CCH and POWER LEVEL given by the BSSTE.
- Step 14: Switch-off the second carrier and increase the attenuation to the highest value in step 10 with the call maintained.
- Step 15: Repeat step 13 and step 14.
- Step 16: Check that the recorded parameters are set in all cases to the values as defined in clause 4.2.1.4.

5.2.2 OBTS Receiver Performance

5.2.2.1 OBTS Reference Sensitivity Level

5.2.2.1.1 Test Purpose

To verify that the OBTS receiver can receive, demodulate and decode at very low-level signal.

5.2.2.1.2 Test Case

The test procedure specified in clause 7.3.2 of TS 151 021 [7] shall be carried out for the DCS 1800 BTS power class P1 (pico BTS).

5.2.2.2 Unwanted emissions in the spurious domain

5.2.2.2.1 Test Purpose

To verify that the spurious emissions from the OBTS receiver antenna connector do not exceed the defined limits.

5.2.2.2.2 Test Case

The test procedure specified in clause 7.9.2 of TS 151 021 [7] shall be carried out.

5.2.3 NCU Transmitter Performance

5.2.3.1 NCU maximum mean power spectral density

5.2.3.1.1 Test purpose

To verify that the power spectral density is set to a specific range according the operating frequency band while the OBTS function is in standby state.

5.2.3.1.2 Methods of measurement

Equipment required:

- Spectrum analyzer;
- 50 Ω power attenuator.

Initial state:

The NCU shall be in standby state.

Measurement procedure:

The NCU function of the GSM OBA system shall be active in all the supported frequency bands while the OBTS function is in standby state.

- Step 1: Connect the spectrum analyzer to the NCU output port via through a 50 Ω power attenuator.
- Step 2: Set the NCU output power for each operating frequency band to the maximum output declared by the manufacturer.
- Step 3: Select one of the operating frequency bands of the NCU function to be measured (see table 5).
- Step 4: Set the "center" frequency of the spectrum analyzer to the centre frequency of the selected operating frequency band (see table 5).
- Step 5: Set the frequency span of the spectrum analyzer according to the bandwidth of the selected operating frequency band (see table 5).
- Step 6: Set the resolution bandwidth to 100 kHz.
Set the video bandwidth to 1 MHz or greater the value of the resolution bandwidth.
- Step 7: Activate the "rms" detector.
- Step 8: Measure the power spectral density.

- Step 9: Repeat step 3 to 8 for all frequency bands.
- Step 10: Check that the maximum mean power spectral density measurements do not exceed the limit contained in clause 4.2.3.1.2 in all cases by applying the following conversion factors:
- 10,7 dB for a reference bandwidth of 1,25 MHz;
 - 3 dB for a reference bandwidth of 200 kHz; and
 - 15,8 dB for a reference bandwidth of 3,84 MHz.

Table 5: Frequency Parameters

Frequency band (MHz)	Centre frequency (MHz)	Frequency span (MHz)
460 to 470	465	10
921 to 960	940,50	39
1 805 to 1 880	1 842,50	75
2 110 to 2 170	2 140	60

5.2.3.2 NCU power flatness

5.2.3.2.1 Test purpose

To verify that the NCU power flatness of the GSMOBA system is maintained within a specified limit for each NCU frequency band while the OBTS function is in standby state.

5.2.3.2.2 Methods of measurement

Equipment required:

- Spectrum analyzer;
- 50 Ω power attenuator.

Initial state:

The NCU shall be in standby state.

Measurement procedure:

The NCU functions of the GSMOBA system shall be active in all the supported frequency bands while the OBTS function is in standby state. The output power of the NCU for each operating frequency shall be set to the maximum output power.

- Step 1: Connect the spectrum analyzer to the NCU output port through a 50 Ω power attenuation.
- Step 2: Select one of the NCU operating frequency bands to be measured (see table 6).
- Step 3: Set the "center" frequency of the spectrum analyzer to the centre frequency of the selected frequency band (see table 6).
- Step 4: Set the frequency span of the spectrum analyzer according to the bandwidth of the selected frequency band (see table 6).
- Step 5: Set the resolution bandwidth to 100 kHz.
Set the video bandwidth to 1 MHz or greater.
- Step 6: Measure the minimum value within the selected frequency band.
- Step 7: Measure the maximum value within the selected frequency band.
- Step 8: Calculate the difference between the minimum and maximum value.

Step 9: Repeat step 2 to 6 for the other frequency bands.

Step 10: Check that the power flatness requirement (clause 4.2.3.2.2) is satisfied in all cases.

Table 6: Frequency Parameters

Frequency band (MHz)	Centre frequency (MHz)	Frequency span (MHz)
460 to 470	465	10
921 to 960	940,50	39
1 805 to 1 880	1 842,50	75
2 110 to 2 170	2 140	60

5.2.4 GSMOBA Transmitter Performance

5.2.4.1 Unwanted emissions in the out-of band domain

5.2.4.1.1 Test purpose

To verify that the out-of-band emissions are below a certain limit when the output power of the NCU function is set to its maximum value.

5.2.4.1.2 Methods of measurement

Equipment required:

- Spectrum analyzer;
- 50 Ω power attenuator.

Initial state:

The GSMOBA system shall be in standby state.

5.2.4.1.2.1 Unwanted emissions in the out-of-band domain when OBTS is in standby state

Measurement procedure:

- Step 1: Connect the GSMOBA antenna output port to the spectrum analyser through a 50 Ω power attenuator.
- Step 2: Select one of the operating frequency bands of the NCU (see table 7): the NCU shall be active in the selected band, while the NCU should be in standby state for all other operating frequency bands.
- Step 3: Set the Resolution bandwidth (RBW) to 100 kHz.
Set the Video bandwidth (VBW) to 1 MHz or greater.
- Step 4: The measurements shall be made from F_c (centre frequency) - 50 % of the frequency bandwidth to F_c (centre frequency) - 250 % of the frequency bandwidth and from $F_c + 50$ % of the frequency bandwidth to $F_c + 250$ % of the frequency bandwidth (see table 7).
- Step 5: Measure the power by activating the "rms" detector.
- Step 6: Repeat step 2 to 6 for all other frequency bands.
- Step 7: Check that the out-of-band emissions requirement (clause 4.2.4.1.2) is satisfied in all cases.

5.2.4.1.2.2 Unwanted emissions in the out-of-band domain when OBTS is in active state

Measurement procedure:

- Step 1: Connect the GSMOBA antenna output port to the spectrum analyser through a 50 Ω power attenuator.
- Step 2: Activate all the operating frequency bands of the NCU (see table 7).
- Step 3: Activate the OBTS at lowest configurable GSM channel transmitting at maximum output power.
- Step 4: Set the Resolution bandwidth (RBW) to 100 kHz.
Set the Video bandwidth (VBW) to 1 MHz or greater.
- Step 5: The measurements shall be made from F_c (centre frequency) - 50 % of the frequency bandwidth to F_c (centre frequency) - 250 % of the frequency bandwidth and from F_c + 50 % of the frequency bandwidth to F_c + 250 % of the frequency bandwidth (see table 7).
- Step 6: Measure the power by activating the "rms" detector.
- Step 7: Check that the out of band emissions requirement (clause 4.2.4.1.2) is satisfied in all cases.
- Step 8: Activate the OBTS on the highest configurable GSM channel transmitting at maximum output power.
- Step 9: Repeat step 3 to 7.

Table 7: Frequency Parameters

Frequency band (MHz)	Lower frequency band (MHz)		Upper Frequency band (MHz)	
	F_c - 50 % of BW	F_c - 250 % of BW	F_c + 50 % of BW	F_c + 250 % of BW
460 to 470	460	440	470	490
921 to 960	921	843	960	1 038
1 805 to 1 880	1 805	1 655	1 880	2 030
2 110 to 2 170	2 110	1 990	2 170	2 290

5.2.4.2 Unwanted emissions in the spurious domain

5.2.4.2.1 Test purpose

To verify that the GSMOBA system does not cause spurious emissions above defined limits in both standby and active states.

5.2.4.2.2 Methods of measurement

Equipment required:

- Spectrum analyzer;
- 50 Ω power attenuator;
- Variable filter (optional).

Initial state:

The GSMOBA system shall be in standby state.

5.2.4.2.2.1 Unwanted emissions in the spurious domain when system is in standby state

Measurement procedure:

- Step 1: Connect the GSMOBA antenna output port to the spectrum analyzer through a 50 Ω power attenuator.
- Step 2: Enable transmitting with its maximum output power.
- Step 3: Set the GSMOBA system to standby state.
- Step 4: Check that the GSMOBA system does not transmit in any of the operating frequency bands.
- Step 5: Set the Resolution bandwidth (RBW) to 100 kHz for frequencies below 1 GHz otherwise set the Resolution bandwidth (RBW) to 1 MHz.
Set the Video bandwidth (VBW) to 1 MHz or greater.
- Step 6: Measure the spurious emissions by activating the quasi peak detector for frequencies below 1 GHz, and the peak detector for frequencies above 1 GHz (as defined in CISPR 16).
- Step 7: Check that the spurious emissions requirements (clause 4.2.4.2.2) are satisfied for the frequency range in question.

5.2.4.2.2.2 Unwanted emissions in the spurious domain when system is in active state

Measurement procedure:

- Step 1: Connect the GSMOBA antenna output port to the measuring receiver input through to a 50 Ω power attenuator and if necessary, an appropriate filter to avoid overloading of the spectrum analyzer.
- Step 2: Activate all the GSMOBA operating frequency bands.
- Step 3: The detecting device shall be configured as defined in the table 8. The video bandwidth shall be configured to 1 MHz or greater.
- Step 4: Measure the power by activating the quasi peak detector below 1 GHz and the peak detector above 1 GHz (CISPR 16-2-1 [9]).
- Step 5: Check that the spurious emissions requirement (clause 4.2.4.2.2) is satisfied in all cases.

Table 8: Spurious emissions measurements outside the GSMOBA transmit bands

From frequency	To frequency	Resolution bandwidth
30 MHz	440 MHz	100 kHz
490 MHz	843 MHz	100 kHz
1 038 MHz	1 655 MHz	1 MHz
2 290 MHz	12,75 GHz	1 MHz

5.2.4.3 Cessation of emissions

5.2.4.3.1 Test purpose

To verify that the GSMOBA system ceases emissions as described in figure 1 contained in clause 4.1.2 and enters into the standby state when a condition requiring cessation of emissions occurs. The tests shall confirm that transmission cease:

- i) when a GSMOBA system is in a geographical position where emissions are prohibited, and both OBTS and NCU enter automatically the standby state;
- ii) when a GSMOBA system is at an altitude (Above Ground Level, AGL) where emissions are prohibited, and both OBTS and NCU enter automatically the standby state.

5.2.4.3.2 Methods of measurement

Equipment required:

- spectrum analyser;
- 50 Ω power attenuator;
- STE.

Initial state:

The GSMOBA system shall be on standby state.

Measurement procedure:

Geographical position where to cease emissions:

- Step 1: Connect the GSMOBA antenna output port to the spectrum analyser through the 50 Ω power attenuator.
- Step 2: Connect the STE to the GSMOBA system via a suitable interface.
- Step 3: Set the GSMOBA system into the transmission state.
- Step 4: Initiate a condition requiring cessation of emissions by the STE, which simulates the geographical location of the aircraft.
- Step 5: Check that the GSMOBA system enters into the standby state in a controlled manner as represented in the state diagram in figure 1 contained in clause 4.1.2.

Altitude (AGL) where to cease emissions:

- Step 1: Connect the GSMOBA antenna output port to the spectrum analyser through the 50 Ω power attenuator.
- Step 2: Connect the STE to the GSMOBA system via a suitable interface.
- Step 3: Set the GSMOBA system into the transmission state.
- Step 4: Initiate a condition requiring cessation of emission by the STE, which simulates the altitude of the aircraft.
- Step 5: Check that the GSMOBA system enters into the standby state in a controlled manner as represented in the state diagram in figure 1 contained in clause 4.1.2.

Annex A (normative): HS Requirements and conformance Test specifications Table (HS-RTT)

The HS Requirements and conformance Test specifications Table (HS-RTT) in table A.1 serves a number of purposes, as follows:

- it provides a statement of all the essential requirements in words and by cross reference to (a) specific clause(s) in the present document or to (a) specific clause(s) in (a) specific referenced document(s);
- it provides a statement of all the test procedures corresponding to those essential requirements by cross reference to (a) specific clause(s) in the present document or to (a) specific clause(s) in (a) specific referenced document(s);
- it qualifies each requirement to be either:
 - Unconditional: meaning that the requirement applies in all circumstances; or
 - Conditional: meaning that the requirement is dependent on the manufacturer having chosen to support optional functionality defined within the schedule;
- in the case of Conditional requirements, it associates the requirement with the particular optional service or functionality;
- it qualifies each test procedure to be either:
 - Essential: meaning that it is included with the Essential Radio Test Suite and therefore the requirement shall be demonstrated to be met in accordance with the referenced procedures;
 - Other: meaning that the test procedure is illustrative but other means of demonstrating compliance with the requirement are permitted.

Table A.1: HS Requirements and conformance Test specifications Table (HS-RTT)

Harmonized Standard EN 302 480						
The following essential requirements and test specifications are relevant to the presumption of conformity under the article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive						
Essential Requirement			Requirement Conditionality		Test Specification	
No	Description	Reference: Clause No	U/C	Condition	E/O	Reference: Clause No
1	OBTS maximum output power	4.2.1.1	C	Applies to OBTS	E	5.2.1.1
2	OBTS output RF spectrum - spectrum due to modulation and wideband noise	4.2.1.2.1	C	Applies to OBTS	E	5.2.1.2.1
3	OBTS RF output spectrum - switching transients spectrum	4.2.1.2.2	C	Applies to OBTS	E	5.2.1.2.2
4	OBTS radio frequency tolerance	4.2.1.3	C	Applies to OBTS	E	5.2.1.3
5	OBTS controlled MS power	4.2.1.4	C	Applies to OBTS	E	5.2.1.4
6	OBTS reference sensitivity level	4.2.2.1	C	Applies to OBTS	E	5.2.2.1
7	OBTS Receiver Spurious emissions	4.2.2.2	C	Applies to OBTS	E	5.2.2.2
8	NCU maximum meanpower spectral density	4.2.3.1	C	Applies to NCU	E	5.2.3.1

Harmonized Standard EN 302 480						
The following essential requirements and test specifications are relevant to the presumption of conformity under the article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive						
Essential Requirement			Requirement Conditionality		Test Specification	
No	Description	Reference: Clause No	U/C	Condition	E/O	Reference: Clause No
9	NCU power flatness	4.2.3.2	C	Applies to NCU	E	5.2.3.2
10	GSMOBA out-of-band emissions	4.2.4.1	U		E	5.2.4.1
11	GSMOBA spurious emissions	4.2.4.2	U		E	5.2.4.2
12	Cessation of GSMOBA emissions	4.2.4.3	U		E	5.2.4.3

Key to columns:**Essential Requirement:**

- No** A unique identifier for one row of the table which may be used to identify a requirement or its test specification.
- 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 to be *unconditionally* applicable (U) or is *conditional* upon the manufacturers claimed functionality of the equipment (C).
- Condition** Explains the conditions when the requirement shall or shall not be applicable for a technical requirement which is classified "conditional".

Test Specification:

- E/O** Indicates whether the test specification forms part of the Essential Radio Test Suite (E) or whether it is one of the Other Test Suite (O).

NOTE: All tests whether "E" or "O" are relevant to the requirements. Rows designated "E" collectively make up the Essential Radio Test Suite; those designated "O" make up the Other Test Suite; for those designated "X" there is no test specified corresponding to the requirement. The completion of all tests classified "E" as specified with satisfactory outcomes is a necessary condition for a presumption of conformity. Compliance with requirements associated with tests classified "O" or "X" is a necessary condition for presumption of conformity, although conformance with the requirement may be claimed by an equivalent test or by manufacturer's assertion supported by appropriate entries in the technical construction file.

- Clause Number** Identification of clause(s) defining the test specification in the present document unless another document is referenced explicitly Where no test is specified (that is, where the previous field is "X") this field remains blank.

Annex B (normative): Environmental conditions

B.1 General

This annex specifies the environmental conditions under which the relevant requirements of the present document shall be fulfilled.

B.2 Environmental conformance requirements

Testing under aircraft specific environmental and EMC conditions will be undertaken by manufacturers according to the requirements of EUROCAE ED-14E/RTCA DO-160E [10], and need not be repeated as it is not a requirement of the present document.

B.3 Environmental test conditions

The GSMOBA equipment may be subject to different environmental and EMC conditions and is required to maintain its performance in accordance with the present document under all environmental circumstances for the Equipment Categories applicable to them as defined in EUROCAE ED-14E [10]. Tests specified in the present document shall be maintained within the following range of environmental conditions (or otherwise as specified by the manufacturer):

temperature:	+15 °C to +35 °C;
relative humidity:	≤ 85 %;
pressure:	840 hPa to 1 070 hPa (equivalent to +1 525 m to -460 m altitude).

Tests made at environmental conditions other than ambient as specified above shall be conducted subject to the following tolerances:

Temperature:	±3 °C;
Pressure:	±5 %.

The power supply shall be in accordance with EUROCAE ED-14E/RTCA DO-160E [10] Normal Operating Conditions (nominal), for the Equipment Category applicable to the GSMOBA system.

Annex C (informative): System Description

C.1 High level System Description

The GSMOBA system comprises of an onboard BTS (OBTS) and an Network Control Unit (NCU). These are connected to a dedicated antenna system. The whole system is then connected to the ground network via a satellite link. Figure C.1 represents the high level system description.

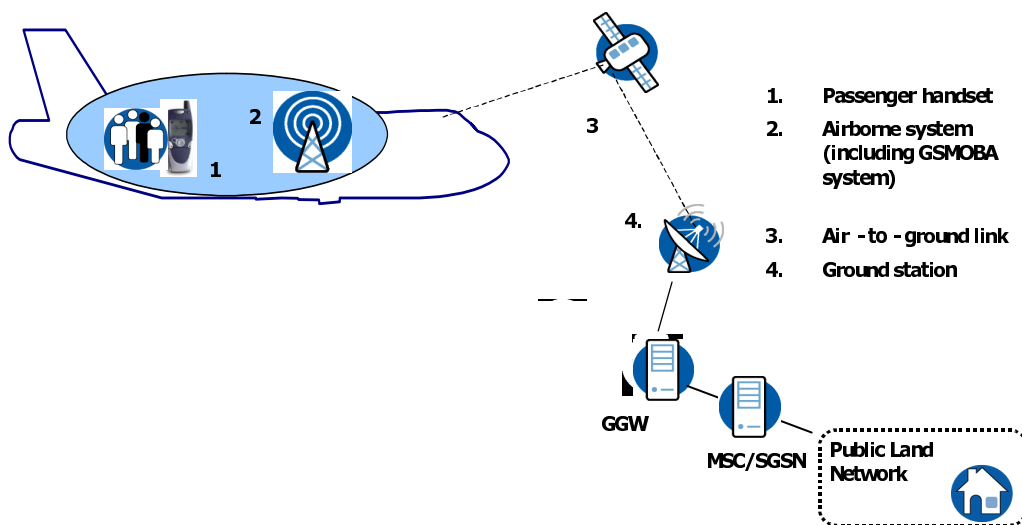


Figure C.1: Overview of the GSMOBA system and associated transmission components

The scope of the present document covers the onboard elements; OBTS, NCU and the transmission antenna only.

Figure C.2 represents the functional organization of the GSMOBA system, which is limited by the dotted box. This system may comprise one or more NCUs, one or more BTS functions and antenna coupling units (ACU).

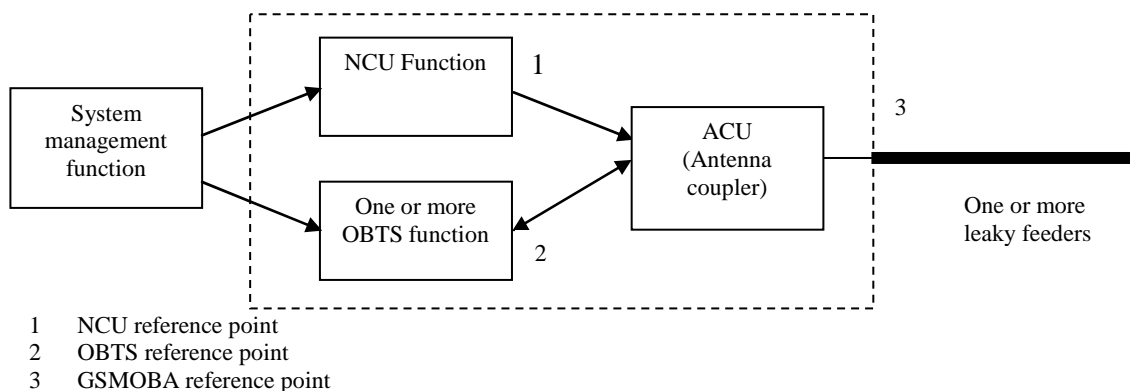


Figure C.2: System description

C.2 OBTS

The OBTS establishes the communication access to the MS in the aircraft and supports all necessary system features such as radio access and radio resource management.

The OBTS has the following characteristics:

- Support of GSM services.
- Operates in the 1 800 MHz frequency band.
- Operates at a sufficient margin (at least 9 dB) over the NCU level.
- Ensures that an MS communicating with the OBTS transmits at the nominal minimum power level (0 dBm).

C.3 RF Screening

Onboard aircraft mobile terminals must be prevented from attempting to access networks on the ground. This could be done:

- By passive means e.g. through RF shielding of the aircraft fuselage to further attenuate the signal entering and leaving the fuselage.
- By the inclusion of a Network Control Unit (NCU), which raises the noise floor inside the cabin in mobile receive bands by transmitting a broadband signal within those operating frequency bands.

These methods can be combined to minimize the active NCU power level.

The RF Screening will cover the appropriate frequency ranges, the frequency bands of which are as listed in table C.1.

Table C.1: Frequency bands

Frequency bands
460 MHz to 470 MHz
921 MHz to 960 MHz
1 805 MHz to 1 880 MHz
2 110 MHz to 2 170 MHz

NOTE: Any NCU will only be operational above the minimum height above the ground at which the system is permitted to be operated.

C.4 Dedicated antenna system

Transmission of the signals is distributed in the cabin by a leaky cable antenna system. This leaky cable is specially designed for use onboard aircraft. The leaky cable RF characteristics can be defined by the following parameters:

- Method of transmission.
- Insertion loss.
- Coupling loss.

C.5 Dedicated antenna installation

Transmission of the signals distributed in the cabin may be affected by the type of installation used. The characteristics for the dedicated installation type are defined by the following parameters:

- Number of leaky cables in use.
- Length of cable(s).
- Required radial coverage.
- Placement of the installation.
- Additional characteristics of installation.

Annex D (informative): The EN title in the official languages

Language	EN title
Bulgarian	Електромагнитна съвместимост и въпроси на радиоспектъра (ERM). Хармонизиран европейски стандарт (EN) за система за GSM на борда на самолети, покриващ съществените изисквания на член 3.2 от Директивата за радиосъоръжения и крайни далекосъобщителни устройства (R&TTED)
Czech	Elektromagnetická kompatibilita a rádiové spektrum (ERM) – Harmonizovaná EN pro palubní letecký systém GSM pokrývající základní požadavky článku 3.2 Směrnice R&TTE
Danish	Elektromagnetisk kompatibilitet og Radiospektrumanliggender (ERM); Harmoniseret EN for GSM systemer ombord i fly, der dækker de væsentlige krav i R&TTE direktivets artikel 3.2
Dutch	Elektromagnetische compatibiliteit en radiospectrumaangelegenheden (ERM); Geharmoniseerde EN voor het gsm boordsysteem in de luchtvaart welke invulling geeft aan de essentiële eisen van artikel 3.2 van de R&TTE richtlijn
English	Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Harmonized EN for the GSM onboard aircraft system covering the essential requirements of Article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive
Estonian	Elektromagnetilise ühilduvuse ja raadiospektri küsimused (ERM); Õhusõiduki pardal oleva GSM süsteemi harmoneeritud EN R&TTE direktiivi artikli 3.2 põhinõuete alusel
Finnish	Sähkömagneettinen yhteensopivuus ja radiospektriasiat (ERM); Yhdenmukaistettu standardi (EN) ilma-aluksissa käytettävälle GSM-järjestelmälle, joka kattaa R&TTE-direktiivin artiklan 3.2 mukaiset olennaiset vaatimukset
French	Télécommunications - CEM et spectre radioélectrique (ERM) - Norme harmonisée pour les systèmes GSM embarqués à bord des avions et couvrant les exigences essentielles de l'article 3.2 de la Directive R&TTE
German	Elektromagnetische Verträglichkeit und Funkspektrumanliegenheiten (ERM) - Harmonisierte EN für das System GSM an Bord von Flugzeugen, die wesentliche Anforderungen nach Artikel 3.2 der R&TTE-Richtlinie enthält
Greek	Ηλεκτρομαγνητική Συμβατότητα και Θέματα Ραδιοφάσματος (ERM) – Εναρμονισμένο EN για το σύστημα GSM επί αεροσκάφους για την κάλυψη των ουσιαστών απαιτήσεων του άρθρου 3.2 της Οδηγίας R&TTE
Hungarian	Elektromágneses összeférhetőségi és rádióspektrumügyek (ERM). A repülőgépek fedélzetén működő GSM-rendszerre vonatkozó, az R&TTE-irányelv 3. cikke (2) bekezdésének alapvető követelményeit tartalmazó, harmonizált európai szabvány
Icelandic	
Italian	Compatibilità elettromagnetica e Questioni relative allo spettro delle radiofrequenze (ERM); Norma armonizzata per Sistema GSM a bordo di aeromobile relativa ai requisiti essenziali dell'articolo 3.2 della direttiva R&TTE
Latvian	Elektromagnētiskā saderība un radiofrekvenču spektra jautājumi (ERM); Harmonizēts Eiropas standarts (EN) GSM sistēmai gaisakuģī, kas atbilst R&TTE direktīvas 3.2. punkta būtiskām prasībām
Lithuanian	Elektromagnetinio suderinamumo ir radijo dažnių spektro dalykai; Darnasis Europos standartas, GSM sistemai orlaiviuose, apimantis esminius reikalavimus pagal 1999/5/EC direktyvos 3.2 straipsnį
Maltese	Kompatibilità elettromanjetika u materji relatati ma' spettru radjofoniku (ERM);); EN armonizzata għal sistemi abbord ajruplani li jkopri rekwiżiti essenzjali taħt l-artiklu 3.2 tad-Direttiva R&TTE
Norwegian	Elektromagnetisk kompatibilitet og radiospektrumsprosmål (ERM); Harmonisert for EN GSM system for bruk ombord i fly som dekker de grunnleggende krav i R&TTE-direktivets artikkel 3.2
Polish	Kompatybilność elektromagnetyczna i zagadnienia widma radiowego (ERM) - Zharmonizowana EN dla systemu GSM na pokładzie samolotu zapewniająca spełnienie zasadniczych wymagań zgodnie z artykułem 3.2 dyrektywy R&TTE
Portuguese	Assuntos de Espectro Radioelétrico e Compatibilidade Electromagnética (ERM); EN harmonizada para o sistema GSM a bordo de aeronaves cobrindo os requisitos essenciais no âmbito do Artigo 3.2 da Directiva R&TTE
Romanian	Compatibilitate electromagnetica si probleme de spectru radio; Norme europene armonizate pentru sistemele GSM de la bordul aeronavelor, ce indeplinesc cerintele esentiale din Articolul 3.2 al directivei R&TTE
Slovak	Elektromagnetická kompatibilita a záležitosti rádiového spektra (ERM). Harmonizovaná EN na systém GSM na palube lietadla vzťahujúca sa na základné požiadavky podľa článku 3.2 smernice R&TTE
Slovenian	Elektromagnetna združljivost in zadeve v zvezi z radijskim spektrom (ERM) – Harmonizirani EN za sisteme GSM na letalih, ki zajema bistvene zahteve člena 3.2 direktive R
Spanish	Cuestiones de compatibilidad electromagnética y Espectro de Radiofrecuencia (ERM). Norma Europea (EN) armonizada para el sistema GSM a bordo de aeronaves, cubriendo los requisitos esenciales según el artículo 3.2 de la Directiva R&TTE
Swedish	Elektromagnetisk kompatibilitet och radiospektrumfrågor (ERM); Harmoniserad EN för GSM ombord flygplan omfattande väsentliga krav enligt artikel 3.2 i R&TTE-direktivet

Annex E (informative): Bibliography

CEPT/ECC REPORT 93: "Report on the compatibility between GSM equipment onboard aircraft and terrestrial networks".

History

Document history		
V1.1.1	July 2007	Public Enquiry PE 20071116: 2007-07-18 to 2007-11-16
V1.1.2	February 2008	Vote V 20080411: 2008-02-11 to 2008-04-11
V1.1.2	April 2008	Publication