

ETSI EN 301 682 V1.1.2 (2001-01)

European Standard (Telecommunications series)

**Satellite Personal Communications Networks (S-PCN);
Network Control Facilities (NCF) for
Mobile Earth Stations (MESs),
including handheld earth stations,
for S-PCN in the 1,5/1,6 GHz bands,
providing voice and/or data communications
under the Mobile Satellite Service (MSS)**



Reference

DEN/SES-00036

KeywordsNCF, S-PCN, mobile, satellite, service, MSS,
earth station, MES**ETSI**

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Foreword

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

National transposition dates	
Date of adoption of this EN:	26 January 2001
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1 Scope

The present document provides specifications for the standardization of the characteristics of a minimum set of Network Control Facilities (NCF) for Mobile Earth Stations (MESs) with both transmit and receive capabilities.

NCFs are specified in order to protect other users of the frequency spectrum from unacceptable interference, by ensuring that the network operator is able to suppress and enable the transmissions from the MESs. In particular, these facilities will allow certain interference situations, resulting from the emissions from interfering MESs, to be terminated.

The present document defines specifications for the control facilities in an S-PCN network in which MESs as defined in EN 301 681 [1] operate.

2 References

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of the present document.

- References are either specific (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.) or non-specific.
- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.
- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies.
- A non-specific reference to an ETS shall also be taken to refer to later versions published as an EN with the same number.

[1] ETSI EN 301 681: "Satellite Earth Stations and Systems (SES); Harmonized EN for Mobile Earth Stations (MESs) of Geostationary mobile satellite systems, including handheld earth stations, for Satellite Personal Communications Networks (S-PCN) in the 1,5/1,6 GHz bands under the Mobile Satellite Service (MSS) covering essential requirements under Article 3.2 of the R&TTE Directive".

[2] European Union Council Resolution COM 96/C329/01 of 17 January 1995 on the Lawful Interception of Telecommunications.

3 Definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the following definition applies:

carrier-on time (initial bursts): carrier-on time is the period when an MES is transmitting a signal. For MESs that transmit in a non-continuous mode, the carrier-on time only includes the times when the MES is transmitting a signal

3.2 Abbreviations

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

MES	Mobile Earth Station
MSS	Mobile Satellite Service
NCF	Network Control Facilities
S-PCN	Satellite Personal Communications Networks

4 Test report

The test report shall contain the results of the test.

5 Suppression of MES transmissions

Purpose:

To inhibit the transmissions from any MES when found necessary, with the Network Control Facilities (NCF).

Specification:

It shall be possible to suppress the transmissions from any MES in a network by entering the appropriate command at the NCF.

Once the command to inhibit an MES is entered into the NCF the necessary mechanism shall be invoked so that the selected MES receives a transmission disable command, suppresses its transmission (carrier-off) within 30 seconds, until the MES transmissions are re-enabled. For systems where no transmission disable command is expected when MES are not transmitting (carrier-off) the MES may only transmit initial bursts until it receives a transmission enable command.

Verification:

By documentary evidence and demonstration. Verification of transmission suppression shall be performed after commanding inhibition under the three following test conditions:

- when the MES is in idle mode;
- during a period of transmission;
- before an intended period of transmission.

6 Re-enabling of MES transmissions

Purpose:

To re-enable transmissions from an MES or MESs whose transmissions have previously been suppressed.

Specification:

At the NCF, provided a link is available, it shall be possible to re-enable transmissions of the MES whose transmissions have previously been suppressed.

Verification:

By documentary evidence and demonstration.

7 Lawful interception

Purpose:

To ensure that lawful interception of users' communications is possible.

To protect "access to interception functions" and "interception data" from abuse.

Specification:

Provisions shall be made so that lawful interception of users' communications is possible. This concerns the real-time communications consisting of "call content" and "call associated data".

The NCF shall provide a real-time and full-time monitoring capability for the lawful interception of users' communications.

The access to the interception functions shall be protected. In order to trace misuse of lawful interception, all data relating to any interception or interception attempt, authorized or unauthorized, shall be recorded and protected. In addition, all data acquired through interception shall be protected.

NOTE 1: Access to the lawful interception functions of the NCF should be made available to the national law enforcement agencies, according to national laws.

NOTE 2: Recording of the data acquired through interception depends on each of the national laws.

NOTE 3: Some countries may require information regarding the location of the intercepted MESs.

NOTE 4: Additional requirements according to national laws may be applicable.

NOTE 5: General information contained in European Union Council Resolution COM 96/C329/01 [2].

NOTE 6: To date, no generic standard on technical interception requirements has been published by ETSI.

Verification:

By documentary evidence and demonstration.

History

Document history			
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