

Australian/New Zealand Standard

**Maritime survivor locating systems
(MSLS)**

**Part 4: Maritime low power personal
locating devices employing Automatic
Identification System (AIS)**

*This standard is an identical adoption of ETSI EN 303 098-1:2014.
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AS/NZS 4869.4:2015

This Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard was prepared by Joint Technical Committee RC-004, Radiocommunications Equipment—Maritime and Safety of Life. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 30 October 2015 and on behalf of the Council of Standards New Zealand on 4 November 2015. This Standard was published on 23 December 2015.

The following are represented on Committee RC-004:

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 - Australian Industry Group
 - Australian Maritime Safety Authority
 - Australian Volunteer Coast Guard Association
 - Civil Aviation Safety Authority
 - Department of Defence (Australian Government)
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Australian/New Zealand Standard™

Maritime survivor locating systems (MSLS)

Part 4: Maritime low power personal locating devices employing Automatic Identification System (AIS)

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PREFACE

A1 | This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee RC-004, Radiocommunications Equipment—Maritime and Safety of Life.

This Standard incorporates Amendment No. 1 (April 2016). The changes required by the Amendment are indicated in the text by a marginal bar and amendment number against the clause, note, table, figure or part thereof affected.

The objective of this Standard is to provide the essential requirements for maritime survivor locating devices (MSLD) that use automatic identification system (AIS) frequencies of 161.975 MHz and 162.025 MHz, which are described in the adopted standard.

This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from ETSI EN 302 090-1:2014, *Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Maritime low power personal locating devices employing AIS; Part 1: Technical characteristics and methods of measurement*.

As this Standard is reproduced from a European Standard, a full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

None of the normative references in the source document have been adopted as Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards.

The terms ‘normative’ and ‘informative’ have been used in this Standard to define the application of the annex to which they apply. A ‘normative’ annex is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an ‘informative’ annex is only for information and guidance.

CONTENTS

1	Scope	8
2	References	8
2.1	Normative references	8
2.2	Informative references	9
3	Definitions, symbols and abbreviations	9
3.1	Definitions	9
3.2	Symbols	9
3.3	Abbreviations	9
4	General requirements	10
4.1	Construction	10
4.1.1	Categories of equipment	11
4.2	Controls	11
4.3	Indicators	11
4.4	Identifier (user ID)	11
4.5	Labelling	12
4.5.1	Labelling Requirements	12
4.6	Instructions	12
4.7	Power source	12
4.7.1	Battery requirements	12
4.7.2	Battery capacity	13
4.7.3	Safety precautions	13
5	Technical requirements	13
5.1	General	13
5.2	AIS transmission characteristics	13
5.2.1	AIS messages	13
5.2.1.1	Active mode	14
5.2.1.2	Test mode	14
5.2.2	Synchronization	14
5.2.2.1	Active mode	14
5.2.2.2	Test mode	14
5.2.3	GNSS position source	14
5.2.3.1	UTC	15
5.2.3.2	UTC parameters storage	15
5.2.4	Required settings	15
5.2.5	Minimum transmitter performance characteristics	16
5.2.6	VHF Data Link (VDL) Access	16
5.2.6.1	Active mode	16
5.2.6.2	Test mode	17
6	General conditions of measurement	17
6.1	Conformity testing	17
6.2	Test Frequencies	17
6.3	Identifier (user ID)	17
6.4	Artificial Antenna	17
6.5	Test signals	18
6.5.1	Standard test signal number 1	18
6.5.2	Standard test signal number 2	18
6.5.3	Standard test signal number 3	18
6.5.4	Reference timing signal	18
6.6	Measurement uncertainty and interpretation of the measured results	18

6.6.1	Measurement uncertainty.....	18
6.6.2	Interpretation of the measurement results.....	19
6.7	Test conditions power sources and ambient temperatures.....	19
6.7.1	Normal and extreme test conditions.....	19
6.7.2	Test power source.....	19
6.8	Normal test conditions.....	19
6.8.1	Normal temperature and humidity.....	19
6.8.2	Normal test voltage.....	19
6.9	Extreme test conditions.....	19
6.9.1	Extreme temperatures.....	19
6.9.1.1	Procedure for tests at extreme temperatures.....	20
6.9.2	Extreme test voltages.....	20
6.9.2.1	Upper extreme test voltage.....	20
6.9.2.2	Lower extreme test voltage.....	20
7	Environmental tests.....	20
7.1	Introduction.....	20
7.2	Procedure.....	20
7.3	Performance check.....	20
7.4	Drop test.....	20
7.4.1	Definition.....	20
7.4.2	Test conditions.....	21
7.4.3	Method of measurement.....	21
7.4.4	Requirements.....	21
7.5	Temperature tests.....	21
7.5.1	Definition.....	21
7.5.2	Dry heat test.....	21
7.5.2.1	Method of measurement.....	21
7.5.2.2	Requirements.....	22
7.5.3	Damp heat test.....	22
7.5.3.1	Method of measurement.....	22
7.5.3.2	Requirements.....	22
7.5.4	Low temperature test.....	22
7.5.4.1	Method of measurement.....	22
7.5.4.2	Requirements.....	22
7.5.5	Low temperature battery endurance test.....	23
7.5.5.1	Method of measurement.....	23
7.5.5.2	Requirements.....	23
7.6	Vibration test.....	23
7.6.1	Definition.....	23
7.6.2	Method of measurement.....	23
7.6.3	Requirement.....	24
7.7	Corrosion test.....	24
7.7.1	Definition.....	24
7.7.2	Method of measurement.....	24
7.7.3	Requirements.....	24
7.8	Thermal shock test.....	25
7.8.1	Definition.....	25
7.8.2	Method of measurement.....	25
7.8.3	Requirements.....	25
7.9	Balancing test.....	25
7.9.1	Definition.....	25
7.9.2	Method of measurement.....	25
7.9.3	Requirements.....	25
7.10	Compass safe distance test.....	26
7.10.1	Definition.....	26
7.10.2	Method of measurement.....	26
7.10.3	Requirements.....	26
7.11	Solar radiation test.....	27
7.11.1	Definition.....	27
7.11.2	Method of measurement.....	27
7.11.3	Requirements.....	27

7.12	Oil resistance test.....	27
7.12.1	Definition.....	27
7.12.2	Method of measurement	27
7.12.3	Requirements	28
7.13	Protection of the transmitter	28
7.13.1	Definition.....	28
7.13.2	Method of measurement	28
7.13.3	Requirement.....	28
8	Tests on the AIS transmitter	28
8.1	Frequency error	28
8.1.1	Definition.....	28
8.1.2	Method of measurement	28
8.1.3	Limit	29
8.2	Conducted Power	29
8.2.1	Definition.....	29
8.2.2	Method of measurement under normal test conditions	29
8.2.3	Limit	29
8.3	Maximum Effective Radiated Power (ERP).....	29
8.3.1	Definition.....	29
8.3.2	Method of measurement	29
8.3.3	Limits.....	30
8.4	Transmitter spectrum mask	30
8.4.1	Definition.....	30
8.4.2	Method of measurement	30
8.4.3	Limit	31
8.5	Transmitter transient behaviour (output power).....	31
8.5.1	Definition.....	31
8.5.2	Method of measurement	32
8.5.3	Limit	33
8.6	Transmitter Transient Behaviour (frequency deviation).....	33
8.6.1	Definition.....	33
8.6.2	Method of measurement	33
8.6.3	Limit	34
8.7	Synchronization accuracy.....	34
8.7.1	Definition.....	34
8.7.2	Method of measurement	34
8.7.3	Limit	35
8.8	Spurious emissions	36
8.8.1	Definition.....	36
8.8.2	Method of measurement	36
8.8.3	Limit	36
9	VDL Link layer tests	36
9.1	Active mode tests	36
9.1.1	Method of measurement	36
9.1.2	Initialization period - Required results.....	37
9.1.3	Message content of Message 1 - Required results	37
9.1.4	Message content of Message 14 - Required results	37
9.1.5	Transmission schedule for Message 1 - Required results	37
9.1.6	Communication state of Message 1 - Required results	38
9.1.7	Transmission schedule of Message 14 - Required results.....	38
9.1.8	Transmission with lost GNSS - Required results.....	38
9.2	Test mode tests with GNSS data available	39
9.2.1	Method of measurement	39
9.2.2	Required results	39
9.3	Test mode tests without GNSS data available.....	39
9.3.1	Method of measurement	39
9.3.2	Required results	39
Annex A (normative): Radiated measurements		40
A.1	Test sites and general arrangements for measurements involving the use of radiated fields.....	40

A.1.1	Anechoic chamber	40
A.1.2	Anechoic chamber with a ground plane	41
A.1.3	OATS	42
A.1.4	Test antenna.....	43
A.1.5	Substitution antenna	43
A.1.6	Measuring antenna	44
A.2	Guidance on the use of radiation test sites	44
A.2.1	Verification of the test site	44
A.2.2	Preparation of the EUT.....	44
A.2.3	Power supplies to the EUT.....	44
A.2.4	Volume control setting for analogue speech tests	44
A.2.5	Range length.....	45
A.2.6	Site preparation	45
A.3	Coupling of signals.....	46
A.3.1	General	46
A.3.2	Data signals	46
A.4	Standard position.....	46
A.4.1	Artificial human support	46
A.4.2	Float-free support	47
Annex B (normative):	Locating device message bursts.....	48
B.1	Active mode	48
B.2	Test mode	49
B.3	Default message field values.....	50
Annex C (informative):	Bibliography.....	51
History		52

NOTES

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AUSTRALIAN/NEW ZEALAND/NEW ZEALAND STANDARD

Maritime survivor locating systems (MSLS)

Part 4:

Maritime low power personal locating devices employing Automatic Identification System (AIS)

1 Scope

The present document lays down the minimum requirements for low power maritime personal locating devices employing AIS and an integrated GNSS receiver to provide the locating function. The present document incorporates the relevant provisions of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) radio regulations [i.3] included in Recommendation ITU-R M.1371-5 [1].

For this application, both the radiated power and the length of time of operation are limited to enable the equipment to be sufficiently small and light to be worn comfortably at all times and to limit the operating range to a local area.

2 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 reference document (including any amendments) applies.

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 necessary for the application of the present document.

- [1] Recommendation ITU-R M.1371-5 (02/2014): "Technical characteristics for an automatic identification system using time-division multiple access in the VHF maritime mobile band".
- [2] ETSI TR 100 28 (all parts) (V1.4.1): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Uncertainties in the measurement of mobile radio equipment characteristics".
- [3] ETSI TR 102 273-7 (2001): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Improvement on Radiated Methods of Measurement (using test site) and evaluation of the corresponding measurement uncertainties; Part 7: Artificial human beings".
- [4] CENELEC EN 61108-1 (2003): "Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems - Global navigation satellite systems (GNSS) - Part 1: Global positioning system (GPS) - Receiver equipment - Performance standards, methods of testing and required test results".
- [5] CENELEC EN 61108-2 (1998): "Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems - Global navigation satellite systems (GNSS) - Part 2: Global navigation satellite system (GLONASS) - Receiver equipment - Performance standards, methods of testing and required test results".
- [6] CENELEC EN 61108-3 (2010): "Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems - Global navigation satellite systems (GNSS) - Part 3: Galileo receiver equipment - Performance requirements, methods of testing and required test results".
- [7] Recommendation ITU-T O.153 (10/1992): "Basic parameters for the measurement of error performance at bit rates below the primary rate".
- [8] IMO ANNEX 11 - RESOLUTION MSC.149(77) - (adopted on 3 June 2003): "Adoption of the revised performance standards for survival craft portable two-way VHF radiotelephone apparatus".