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Change No. 3

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RTCA/DO-210D

MINIMUM OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR GEOSYNCHRONOUS ORBIT AERONAUTICAL MOBILE SATELLITE SERVICES (AMSS) AVIONICS

September 19, 2006

Copies of this document may be obtained from

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1. Page 7, replace Section 1.3 Operational Applications in its entirety with the following text. Retain sections 1.3.1, 1.3.2, 1.3.3 and related subsections without change.

1.3 Operational Applications

Many applications for AMSS are potentially available; however, cost or other factors may limit users' access to all such applications (e.g., voice as well as data). While applications for service categories will evolve with time, this document defines standards to support minimum implementations of all currently foreseen applications for ATS and AOC.

Safety services operating with channel types other than those specified in this document are expected to be specified by DO-262 and DO-270.

Since the original publication of this document in 1995, satellite communication technology has advanced to the point where a number of services use channel types other than those specified in this document. This document specifically does not apply to new channel types except for the situations in which those channel types share the transmitter capabilities of the "classic" aeronautical channels specified in this document (i.e., B, B-, and C channels). In the condition where transmitter facilities are shared between new channel types and classic aeronautical channels, the emissions requirements of this document apply to both sets of channel types.

2. Page 19, replace the 3rd and 4th paragraphs of Section 2.2.2 with the following text:

The Transceiver Subsystem is defined to include the transmitter and receiver. It includes a radio frequency interface at the antenna port, where it connects to the interconnecting cable, and baseband interfaces with other on-board avionics equipment. If a diplexer/LNA is used, the transmit filter portion of the diplexer is considered to be part of the transmitter, while the receive filter portion of the diplexer and the LNA are considered to be parts of the receiver. The receiver and transmitter are further defined in Sections 2.2.4.1 and 2.2.4.2, with their respective requirements stated in those sections and their subsections.

3. Page 35, replace Section 2.2.4.2.5 in its entirety with the following text including the two sub-sections:

2.2.4.2.5 Harmonics, Discrete Spurious and Noise Density

Transceivers shall meet the Harmonics, Discrete Spurious and Noise Density requirements in either Section 2.2.4.2.5.1 or 2.2.4.2.5.2.

2.2.4.2.5.1 Harmonics, Discrete Spurious and Noise Density for Equipment Utilizing Intermodulation Frequency Control per Section 2.2.4.2.6.1

For transceivers that meet the requirements in Section 2.2.4.2.6.1 regarding frequency selection to control the generation of fifth-order intermodulation products, while transmitting a single modulated signal at the maximum-rated average output power at any frequency per Section 2.2.4.2.10, the composite harmonic, discrete spurious and noise density (including phase noise) at the transmitter output shall not exceed the following: