

© Copyright SEK. Reproduction in any form without permission is prohibited.

Marin nавигаcиoнs- och kommunikationsutrustning – System för automatisk identifiering (AIS) – Utrustning i klass B för fartyg – Del 1: CSTDMA

*Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems –
Class B shipborne equipment of the automatic identification system (AIS) –
Part 1: Carrier-sense time division multiple access (CSTDMA) techniques*

Som svensk standard gäller europastandarden EN 62287-1:2011. Den svenska standarden innehåller den officiella engelska språkversionen av EN 62287-1:2011.

Nationellt förord

Europastandarden EN 62287-1:2011

består av:

- **europastandardens ikraftsättningsdokument**, utarbetat inom CENELEC
- **IEC 62287-1, Second edition, 2010 - Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems - Class B shipborne equipment of the automatic identification system (AIS) - Part 1: Carrier-sense time division multiple access (CSTDMA) techniques**

utarbetad inom International Electrotechnical Commission, IEC.

Tidigare fastställd svensk standard SS-EN 62287-1, utgåva 1, 2006, gäller ej fr o m 2014-01-01.

ICS 47.020.70

Standarder underlättar utvecklingen och höjer elsäkerheten

Det finns många fördelar med att ha gemensamma tekniska regler för bl a säkerhet, prestanda, dokumentation, utförande och skötsel av elprodukter, elanläggningar och metoder. Genom att utforma sådana standarder blir säkerhetskraven tydliga och utvecklingskostnaderna rimliga samtidigt som marknadens acceptans för produkten eller tjänsten ökar.

Många standarder inom elområdet beskriver tekniska lösningar och metoder som åstadkommer den elsäkerhet som föreskrivs av svenska myndigheter och av EU.

SEK är Sveriges röst i standardiseringssarbetet inom elområdet

SEK Svensk Elstandard svarar för standardiseringen inom elområdet i Sverige och samordnar svensk medverkan i internationell och europeisk standardisering. SEK är en ideell organisation med frivilligt deltagande från svenska myndigheter, företag och organisationer som vill medverka till och påverka utformningen av tekniska regler inom elektrotekniken.

SEK samordnar svenska intressenters medverkan i SEKs tekniska kommittéer och stödjer svenska experters medverkan i internationella och europeiska projekt.

Stora delar av arbetet sker internationellt

Utdriften av standarder sker i allt väsentligt i internationellt och europeiskt samarbete. SEK är svensk nationalkommitté av International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) och Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique (CENELEC).

Standardiseringssarbetet inom SEK är organiserat i referensgrupper bestående av ett antal tekniska kommittéer som speglar hur arbetet inom IEC och CENELEC är organiserat.

Arbetet i de tekniska kommittéerna är öppet för alla svenska organisationer, företag, institutioner, myndigheter och statliga verk. Den årliga avgiften för deltagandet och intäkter från försäljning finansierar SEKs standardiseringssverksamhet och medlemsavgift till IEC och CENELEC.

Var med och påverka!

Den som deltar i SEKs tekniska kommittéarbete har möjlighet att påverka framtidens standarder och får tidig tillgång till information och dokumentation om utvecklingen inom sitt teknikområde. Arbetet och kontakterna med kollegor, kunder och konkurrenter kan gynnsamt påverka enskilda företags affärsutveckling och bidrar till deltagarnas egen kompetensutveckling.

Du som vill dra nytta av dessa möjligheter är välkommen att kontakta SEKs kansli för mer information.

SEK Svensk Elstandard

Box 1284
164 29 Kista
Tel 08-444 14 00
www.elstandard.se

English version

**Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems -
Class B shipborne equipment of the automatic
identification system (AIS) -**

**Part 1: Carrier-sense time division multiple access (CSTDMA) techniques
(IEC 62287-1:2010)**

Matériels et systèmes de navigation et de
radiocommunications maritimes -
Transpondeur embarqué du système
d'identification automatique (AIS) de
classe B -
Partie 1: Technique d'accès multiple par
répartition dans le temps avec écoute de
porteuse (CSTDMA)
(CEI 62287-1:2010)

Navigations- und
Funkkommunikationsgeräte und -systeme
für die Seeschifffahrt -
Geräte der Klasse B des automatischen
Identifikationssystems (AIS) für Schiffe -
Teil 1: Zeitmultiplex-
Vielfachzugriffstechniken mit
Aktivitätserkennung (CSTDMA)
(IEC 62287-1:2010)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2011-01-01. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CENELEC member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CENELEC members are the national electrotechnical committees of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

CENELEC

European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B - 1000 Brussels

Foreword

The text of document 80/605/FDIS, future edition 2 of IEC 62287-1, prepared by IEC TC 80, Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems, was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and was approved by CENELEC as EN 62287-1 on 2011-01-01.

This European Standard supersedes EN 62287-1:2006.

The major technical changes with respect to EN 62287-1:2006 are the following. The reference to the relevant recommendation of the ITU has been updated from M.1371-1 to M.1371-4 with some consequential small changes. A previous option of providing short safety-related messages in 6.5.1.5 has been removed on advice from the IMO. A new requirement for a default MMSI has been added in 6.4 and a further new requirement for protection from invalid control commands has been added in 6.8. Some test methods have been updated and, in particular, small revisions have been made to the frequencies used for testing in some of the test methods. The introduction has been deleted since it is only of historic interest.

Some editorial rearrangement has been made.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN and CENELEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

The following dates were fixed:

- latest date by which the EN has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement (dop) 2011-10-01
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the EN have to be withdrawn (dow) 2014-01-01

Annex ZA has been added by CENELEC.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 62287-1:2010 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

In the official version, for Bibliography, the following note has to be added for the standard indicated:

ISO 9000 NOTE Harmonized as EN ISO 9000.

Annex ZA

(normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

NOTE When an international publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 60945	2002	Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems - General requirements - Methods of testing and required test results	EN 60945	2002
IEC 61108	Series	Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems - Global navigation satellite systems (GNSS)	EN 61108	Series
IEC 61162	Series	Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems - Digital interfaces	EN 61162-1	Series
IEC 61993-2	-	Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems - Automatic Identification Systems (AIS) - Part 2: Class A shipborne equipment of the universal automatic identification system (AIS) - Operational and performance requirements, methods of test and required test results	EN 61993-2	-
IEC 62320-1	-	Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems - Automatic Identification Systems (AIS) - Part 1: AIS Base Stations - Minimum operational and performance requirements, methods of testing and required test results	EN 62320-1	-
IMO MSC.140(76)	-	Recommendation for the protection of the AIS - VHF data link	-	-
ITU-R Recommendation M.493-13	-	Digital selective-calling system for use in the maritime mobile service	-	-
ITU-R Recommendation M.825-3	-	Characteristics of a transponder system using digital selective calling techniques for use with vessel traffic services and ship-to-ship identification	-	-
ITU-R Recommendation M.1084-4	-	Interim solutions for improved efficiency in the use of the band 156-174 MHz by stations in the maritime mobile service	-	-
ITU-R Recommendation M.1371-4	-	Technical characteristics for an automatic identification system using time-division multiple access in the VHF maritime mobile band	-	-

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
ITU Radio Regulations, Appendix 18	-	Table of transmitting frequencies in the VHF maritime mobile band	-	-

CONTENTS

1	Scope.....	9
2	Normative references.....	9
3	Abbreviations	10
4	General requirements	11
4.1	General.....	11
4.1.1	Capabilities of the Class B“CS” AIS.....	11
4.1.2	Quality assurance	12
4.1.3	Safety of operation.....	12
4.1.4	Additional features	12
4.1.5	Modes of operation.....	12
4.2	Manuals	13
4.3	Marking and identification	13
5	Environmental, power supply, interference and safety requirements.....	13
6	Performance requirements.....	14
6.1	Composition	14
6.2	Operating frequency channels	14
6.3	GNSS receiver for position reporting.....	14
6.4	Identification.....	15
6.5	AIS information.....	15
6.5.1	Information content	15
6.5.2	Information reporting intervals	16
6.5.3	Permissible initialisation period.....	17
6.6	Alarms and indications, fall-back arrangements.....	17
6.6.1	Integrity and protection	17
6.6.2	Transmitter shutdown procedure.....	17
6.6.3	Position sensor fallback conditions.....	17
6.6.4	SOG/COG sensor fallback conditions.....	19
6.7	User interface.....	19
6.7.1	Indicators and display.....	19
6.7.2	Static data input.....	19
6.7.3	External interfaces	19
6.8	Protection from invalid control commands.....	19
7	Technical requirements	20
7.1	General.....	20
7.2	Physical layer	20
7.2.1	General.....	20
7.2.2	Transceiver characteristics.....	21
7.2.3	Transmitter requirements	22
7.2.4	Receiver requirements.....	22
7.3	Link layer	23
7.3.1	General.....	23
7.3.2	Link sublayer 1: Medium access control (MAC)	23
7.3.3	Link sublayer 2: Data Link Service (DLS).....	26
7.3.4	Link sublayer 3: Link management entity (LME).....	30

7.4	Network layer	39
7.4.1	General.....	39
7.4.2	Dual channel operation.....	39
7.4.3	Channel management.....	40
7.4.4	Distribution of transmission packets.....	40
7.4.5	Data link congestion resolution.....	40
7.5	Transport layer	40
7.5.1	General.....	40
7.5.2	Transmission packets.....	41
7.5.3	Sequencing of data packets	41
7.6	Digital selective calling (DSC)	41
8	Test conditions.....	41
8.1	General.....	41
8.2	Normal and extreme test conditions	41
8.2.1	Normal test conditions	41
8.2.2	Extreme test conditions.....	41
8.3	Test signals.....	41
8.3.1	Standard test signal number 1	42
8.3.2	Standard test signal number 2	42
8.3.3	Standard test signal number 3	42
8.3.4	Standard test signal number 4	42
8.3.5	Standard test signal number 5	42
8.4	Test arrangements	43
8.4.1	Standard test environment	43
8.4.2	Modes of operation of the transmitter	44
8.4.3	Common test conditions for protection from invalid controls.....	44
8.4.4	Measurement uncertainties	44
9	Power supply, environmental and EMC tests	45
9.1	Test summary.....	45
9.2	Vibration/shock	46
9.2.1	Vibration	46
9.2.2	Shock	46
9.3	Performance tests/checks	46
9.4	Undervoltage test (brown out)	47
9.4.1	Purpose	47
9.4.2	Method of test.....	47
9.4.3	Required result	47
10	Operational tests	47
10.1	General.....	47
10.1.1	Quality assurance	47
10.1.2	Safety of operation	47
10.1.3	Additional features	47
10.2	Modes of operation	48
10.2.1	Autonomous mode	48
10.2.2	Assigned mode	49
10.2.3	Polled mode/interrogation response	50
10.3	Messages extending one time period	51
10.3.1	Method of measurement	51
10.3.2	Required results.....	51

10.4	Channel selection	51
10.4.1	Valid channels	51
10.4.2	Invalid channels	51
10.5	Internal GNSS receiver	51
10.6	AIS information	52
10.6.1	Information content	52
10.6.2	Information update rates	53
10.7	Initialisation period	54
10.7.1	Method of measurement	54
10.7.2	Required results	54
10.8	Alarms and indications, fall-back arrangements	54
10.8.1	Built-in integrity test	55
10.8.2	Transceiver protection	55
10.8.3	Transmitter shutdown procedure	55
10.8.4	Position sensor fallback conditions	55
10.8.5	Speed sensors	56
10.9	User interface	56
10.9.1	Display	56
10.9.2	Message display	56
10.9.3	Static data input	57
10.9.4	External interfaces	57
11	Physical tests	57
11.1	TDMA transmitter	57
11.1.1	Frequency error	57
11.1.2	Carrier power	58
11.1.3	Transmission spectrum	59
11.1.4	Modulation accuracy	60
11.1.5	Transmitter output power versus time function	61
11.2	TDMA receivers	62
11.2.1	Sensitivity	62
11.2.2	Error behaviour at high input levels	62
11.2.3	Co-channel rejection	63
11.2.4	Adjacent channel selectivity	64
11.2.5	Spurious response rejection	64
11.2.6	Intermodulation response rejection	67
11.2.7	Blocking or desensitisation	68
11.3	Conducted spurious emissions	69
11.3.1	Spurious emissions from the receiver	69
11.3.2	Spurious emissions from the transmitter	69
12	Specific tests of link layer	70
12.1	TDMA synchronisation	70
12.1.1	Synchronisation test sync mode 1	70
12.1.2	Synchronisation test sync mode 2	71
12.1.3	Synchronisation test with UTC	71
12.2	Carrier-sense tests	71
12.2.1	Threshold level	71
12.2.2	Carrier-sense timing	73
12.3	VDL state/reservations	74
12.3.1	Method of measurement	74

12.3.2 Required results.....	74
12.4 Data encoding (bit stuffing).....	74
12.4.1 Method of measurement	74
12.4.2 Required results.....	74
12.5 Frame check sequence.....	74
12.5.1 Method of measurement	74
12.5.2 Required results.....	74
12.6 Slot allocation (channel access protocol).....	74
12.6.1 Autonomous mode allocation.....	74
12.6.2 DSC listening periods	75
12.7 Assigned operation	75
12.7.1 Assignment priority.....	75
12.7.2 Entering rate assignment	75
12.7.3 Reverting from rate assignment	76
12.7.4 Reverting from quiet mode	76
12.7.5 Retry of interrogation response.....	76
12.8 Message formats.....	76
12.8.1 Received messages	76
12.8.2 Transmitted messages.....	77
13 Specific tests of network layer.....	77
13.1 Regional area designation by VDL message	77
13.1.1 Method of measurement	77
13.1.2 Required results.....	78
13.2 Regional area designation by serial message or manually	78
13.2.1 Method of measurement	78
13.2.2 Required result	78
13.3 Management of received regional operating settings.....	78
13.3.1 Replacement or erasure of dated or remote regional operating settings	78
13.3.2 Channel management by addressed Message 22	79
13.3.3 Invalid regional operating areas.....	79
13.3.4 Continuation of autonomous mode reporting rate.....	80
13.3.5 Other conditions.....	80
Annex A (informative) Results of computer simulations and testing of CSTDMA technology	81
Annex B (informative) Description of the system	84
Annex C (normative) DSC channel management.....	85
Annex D (informative) Channel management regions	92
Bibliography.....	93
Figure 1 – OSI layer model.....	20
Figure 2 – Carrier-Sense timing	24
Figure 3 – Power versus time mask.....	25
Figure 4 – Transmission packet	26
Figure 5 – Training sequence	28
Figure 6 – Transmission timing	30
Figure 7 – Example for CSTDMA access.....	31
Figure 8 – Format for repeating four-packet cluster.....	42

Figure 9 – Measurement arrangement for carrier power.....	58
Figure 10 – Emission mask.....	59
Figure 11 – Measurement arrangement for modulation accuracy	60
Figure 12 – Measurement arrangement.....	62
Figure 13 – Measurement arrangement with two generators.....	63
Figure 14 – SINAD or PER/BER measuring equipment.....	65
Figure 15 – Measurement arrangement for intermodulation.....	67
Figure 16 – Configuration for carrier-sense threshold test.....	72
Figure 17 – Regional area scenario	77
Figure A.1 – Effect on Class A AIS messages of Class B messages	81
Figure A.2 – Reception of messages by Class A AIS.....	82
Figure A.3 – Reception of messages by Class B AIS.....	82
Figure A.4 – Range achieved by a Class A AIS from Class B AIS	83
Figure D.1 – Channel management regions used for test given in 13.3.1.....	92
 Table 1 – Position sensor fallback conditions	18
Table 2 – Use of accuracy (PA) flag	18
Table 3 – Transceiver characteristics	21
Table 4 – Transmitter parameters	22
Table 5 – Receiver parameters	23
Table 6 – Definition of timings for Figure 3	25
Table 7 – Start-buffer.....	27
Table 8 – Summary of the transmission packet.....	29
Table 9 – Transmission timing	29
Table 10 – Access parameters.....	31
Table 11 – Use of VDL messages by a Class B "CS" AIS.....	34
Table 12 – Number of data bits for use with Message 14	35
Table 13 – Contents of Message 18	36
Table 14 – Message 24 Part A	37
Table 15 – Message 24 Part B	37
Table 16 – Contents of Message 23	38
Table 17 – Reporting Interval Settings for use with Message 23	39
Table 18 – Channel management.....	40
Table 19 – Content of first two packets	42
Table 20 – Fixed PRS data derived from ITU-T.O.153	43
Table 21 – Test summary	45
Table 22 – Peak frequency deviation versus time.....	61
Table 23 – Frequencies for inter-modulation test	68
Table 24 – Required threshold test results	73
Table 25 – Required carrier-sense timing results	73
Table 26 – Required channels in use.....	78
Table C.1 – DSC monitoring times.....	86

**MARITIME NAVIGATION AND RADIOTRANSFER
EQUIPMENT AND SYSTEMS –
CLASS B SHIPBORNE EQUIPMENT OF
THE AUTOMATIC IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (AIS) –**

**Part 1: Carrier-sense time division multiple access
(CSTDMA) techniques**

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62287 specifies the minimum operational and performance requirements, methods of testing and required test results for Class B shipborne AIS equipment using CSTDMA techniques. This standard takes into account other associated IEC International Standards and existing national standards, as applicable.

It is applicable for AIS equipment used on craft that are not covered by the mandatory carriage requirement of AIS under SOLAS Chapter V.

An AIS station intended to operate in receive-only mode is not considered a Class B shipborne mobile AIS station.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60945:2002, *Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems – General requirements – Methods of testing and required test results*

IEC 61108 (all parts), *Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems – Global navigation satellite systems (GNSS)*

IEC 61162 (all parts), *Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems – Digital interfaces*

IEC 61993-2, *Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems – Automatic identification systems (AIS) – Part 2: Class A shipborne equipment of the universal automatic identification system (AIS) – Operational and performance requirements, methods of test and required test results*

IEC 62320-1, *Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems – Automatic identification systems (AIS) – Part 1: AIS Base Stations – Minimum operational and performance requirements, methods of testing and required test results*

IMO MSC.140(76), *Recommendation for the protection of the AIS VHF data link*

ITU-R Recommendation M.493-13, *Digital selective-calling system for use in the maritime mobile service*

ITU-R Recommendation M.825-3, *Characteristics of a transponder system using digital selective calling techniques for use with vessel traffic services and ship-to-ship identification*

ITU-R Recommendation M.1084-4, *Interim solutions for improved efficiency in the use of the band 156-174 MHz by stations in the maritime mobile service*

ITU-R Recommendation M.1371-4, *Technical characteristics for a universal shipborne automatic identification system using time division multiple access in the VHF maritime mobile band*

ITU Radio Regulations, Appendix 18, <http://www.itu.int/publ/R-REG-RR/en>