

STN	Pomocné meteorologické prostriedky. Rádiosondy určené pre frekvenčný rozsah od 1668,4 MHz do 1690 MHz. Časť 1: Technické charakteristiky a skúšobné metódy.	STN EN 302 454-1 V1.2.1 87 2454
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Meteorological Aids (Met Aids); Radiosondes to be used in the 1 668,4 MHz to 1 690 MHz frequency range; Part 1: Technical characteristics and test methods

Táto norma obsahuje anglickú verziu európskej normy.
This standard includes the English version of the European Standard.

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**Meteorological Aids (Met Aids);
Radiosondes to be used in the
1 668,4 MHz to 1 690 MHz frequency range;
Part 1: Technical characteristics and test methods**

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Contents

Intellectual Property Rights	5
Foreword.....	5
Modal verbs terminology.....	5
Introduction	6
1 Scope	7
2 References	7
2.1 Normative references	7
2.2 Informative references.....	7
3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations	7
3.1 Definitions	7
3.2 Symbols.....	8
3.3 Abbreviations	8
4 Technical requirement specifications.....	8
4.1 Presentation of equipment for testing purposes.....	8
4.1.1 General Considerations.....	8
4.1.2 Choice of model for testing	8
4.1.3 Testing of equipment with alternative power levels	9
4.1.4 Testing of equipment that does not have an external 50 Ω RF connector (integral antenna equipment).....	9
4.1.4.1 Equipment with an internal permanent or temporary antenna connector.....	9
4.1.4.2 Equipment with an internal permanent antenna	9
4.2 Mechanical and electrical design.....	9
4.2.1 Marking (equipment identification).....	9
4.2.1.1 Equipment identification	9
4.2.1.2 Marking.....	9
4.2.2 Auxiliary test equipment.....	9
5 Test conditions, power sources and ambient temperatures	9
5.1 Normal and extreme test conditions	9
5.2 Test power source.....	10
5.2.1 External test power source.....	10
5.2.2 Internal test power source	10
5.3 Normal test conditions.....	10
5.3.1 Normal temperature and humidity	10
5.3.2 Normal test power source	10
5.4 Extreme test conditions	10
5.4.1 General.....	10
5.4.2 Procedure for tests at extreme conditions	11
5.4.3 Special Radiosondes	11
5.4.4 Extreme test source voltages.....	11
5.4.4.1 Power sources using batteries	11
5.4.4.2 Other power sources.....	11
6 General conditions.....	12
6.1 Test signals and modulation	12
6.2 Artificial antenna.....	12
6.3 Test fixture	12
6.4 Test sites and general arrangements for radiated measurements	12
6.5 Modes of operation of the transmitter	12
6.6 Measuring receiver	13
7 Methods of measurement and limits for transmitter parameters	13
7.1 General	13
7.2 Frequency error	13
7.2.1 Definitions	13

7.2.2	Method of measurement	13
7.2.3	Limit	13
7.3	Carrier power (conducted).....	13
7.3.1	Definition.....	13
7.3.2	Method of measurement	14
7.3.3	Limits.....	14
7.4	Effective radiated power	14
7.4.1	Definition.....	14
7.4.2	Methods of measurement.....	14
7.4.3	Limit	15
7.5	Modulation bandwidth	15
7.5.1	Definition.....	15
7.5.2	Method of measurement	15
7.5.3	Limits.....	16
7.6	Spurious emissions	16
7.6.1	Definition.....	16
7.6.2	Methods of measurement.....	16
7.6.2.1	Method of measuring the power level in a specified load, clause 7.6.2 a) i).....	16
7.6.2.2	Method of measuring the effective radiated power, clause 7.6.2 a) ii)	17
7.6.2.3	Method of measuring the effective radiated power, clause 7.6.2 b).....	17
7.6.3	Limits.....	18
7.7	Frequency stability under low voltage conditions	18
7.7.1	Definition.....	18
7.7.2	Method of measurement	18
7.7.3	Limits.....	18
	History	19

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Foreword

This European Standard (EN) has been produced by ETSI Technical Committee Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM).

For non-EU countries the present document may be used for regulatory (Type Approval) purposes.

The present document is part 1 of a multi-part deliverable covering digitally modulated Radiosonde transmitters in the Meteorological Aids frequency band from 1 668,4 MHz to 1 690 MHz, as identified below:

Part 1: "Technical characteristics and test methods";

Part 2: "Harmonised Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of the Directive 2014/53/EU".

National transposition dates	
Date of adoption of this EN:	22 October 2015
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Date of latest publication of new National Standard or endorsement of this EN (dop/e):	31 July 2016
Date of withdrawal of any conflicting National Standard (dow):	31 July 2017

Modal verbs terminology

In the present document "**shall**", "**shall not**", "**should**", "**should not**", "**may**", "**need not**", "**will**", "**will not**", "**can**" and "**cannot**" are to be interpreted as described in clause 3.2 of the [ETSI Drafting Rules](#) (Verbal forms for the expression of provisions).

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Introduction

Meteorological aids, Radiosondes, are light weight, disposable precision measurement instruments mainly used for *in situ* upper air measurements of meteorological variables (pressure, temperature, relative humidity, wind speed and direction) in the atmosphere up to an altitude of 36 km. The measurements are vital to international weather forecasting capability (and hence severe weather warning services for the public involving protection of life and property). The Radiosonde systems provide simultaneous measurements of the vertical profile of temperature, relative humidity as well as wind speed and direction. The variation of these meteorological variables in the vertical contains the majority of the critical information for weather forecasting. These systems are the only meteorological observing systems able to regularly provide the vertical resolution that meteorologists need for all five variables.

Typically the Radiosonde observations are produced by Radiosondes measuring atmosphere for approximately 2 hours and carried by ascending balloons launched from land stations or ships. Radiosonde observations are carried out routinely by almost all countries, two to four times a day. The observation data is then circulated immediately to all other countries within a few hours via the WMO (World Meteorological Organization) Global Telecommunications System (GTS). The observing systems and data dissemination are all organized under the framework of the World Weather Watch Programme of WMO.

The observation stations are required, worldwide, at a horizontal spacing of less than or equal to 250 km, during the first decade of the twenty-first century, with a frequency of observation of from one to four times per day.

Remotely sensed measurements from satellites do not have the vertical resolution available from Radiosondes. Successful derivation of vertical temperature structure from these satellite measurements usually requires a computation initialized either directly from Radiosonde statistics or from the numerical weather forecast itself. In the latter case, the Radiosonde measurements ensure that the vertical structure in these forecasts remains accurate and stable with time. In addition, the Radiosonde measurements are used to calibrate satellite observations by a variety of techniques.

Radiosonde observations are thus seen to remain absolutely necessary for meteorological operations for the foreseeable future.

Other applications, independent of the main civilian meteorological organizations include environmental pollution, hydrology, radioactivity in the free atmosphere, significant weather phenomena (e.g. winter storms, thunderstorms, etc.) and investigation of a range of physical and chemical properties of the atmosphere.

About 150 000 Radiosondes are annually used in Europe, about 10 % of them are in 1 680 MHz band. This use is not decreasing with time, since with modern automation it is now much easier to successfully operate systems without highly skilled operators and a large amount of supporting equipment.

The Radiosondes use unidirectional transmission on two frequency bands: 403 MHz band covers primary and co-primary allocations from 400,15 MHz to 406 MHz and 1 680 MHz band from 1 668,4 MHz to 1 690 MHz. The 403 MHz Radiosonde technology applies GNSS (Global Navigation Satellite Systems) for wind measurement, whereas the 1 680 MHz systems may base the wind measurement on balloon tracking with a Radio Direction Finding antenna. Because the 403 MHz wind measurement depends on the availability of the GNSS signals, many operators do not consider this technology secure enough for critical applications (e.g. defence and national security), and consequently prefer 1 680 MHz systems.

According to Recommendation ITU-R SA.1745 [i.1] the Mobile Satellite Service (MSS) is allocated in the band from 1 670 MHz to 1 675 MHz, and the sub band from 1 683 MHz to 1 690 MHz is used for meteorological satellite. Thus all administrations should strive to implement MetAids systems that limit their operations to the band 1 675 - 1 683 MHz for Radiosondes.

National regulatory conditions may apply regarding the, channel/frequency separations, and the inclusion of an automatic transmitter shut-off feature as a condition of an individual or general license, or, as a condition of use under license exemption. The automatic transmitter shut-off facility of the Radiosonde may be based on elapsed time from the beginning of the sounding, or atmospheric pressure or height measured by the Radiosonde.

1 Scope

The present document defines the technical requirements for transmitters used in Radiosondes operating in the range from 1 668,4 MHz to 1 690 MHz.

2 References

2.1 Normative 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 referenced 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>.

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The following referenced documents are necessary for the application of the present document.

- [1] CISPR 16-1-1: "Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods - Part 1-1: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus - Measuring apparatus".
- [2] ETSI TS 103 052 (V1.1.1) (03-2011): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Radiated measurement methods and general arrangements for test sites up to 100 GHz".
- [3] ETSI EN 300 440-1 (V1.6.1) (08-2010): "Electromagnetic compatibility and Radio spectrum Matters (ERM); Short range devices; Radio equipment to be used in the 1 GHz to 40 GHz frequency range; Part 1: Technical characteristics and test methods".

2.2 Informative references

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The following referenced documents are not necessary for the application of the present document but they assist the user with regard to a particular subject area.

- [i.1] Recommendation ITU-R SA.1745: "Use of the band 1 668.4-1 710 MHz by the meteorological aids service and meteorological-satellite service (space-to-Earth)".

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