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AS/NZS IEC 62287.2:2014

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

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

Part 2: Self-organising time division multiple access (SOTDMA) techniques

STANDARDS Australia

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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 31 October 2014 and on behalf of the Council of Standards New Zealand on 31 October 2014. This Standard was published on 28 November 2014.

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Australian Communications and Media Authority
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Australian Maritime Safety Authority
Australian Radio Communications Industry Association
Australian Volunteer Coast Guard Association
Civil Aviation Safety Authority
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PREFACE

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

The objective of this Standard is to provide specifications for a type of automatic ship identification system (AIS) equipment used on vessels that are not covered by the mandatory carriage requirement of AIS under SOLAS Chapter V.

This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from IEC 62287-2:2013, *Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems—Class B shipborne equipment of the automatic identification system (AIS)*, Part 2: *Self-organising time division multiple access (SOTDMA) techniques*.

As this Standard is reproduced from an International Standard, the following applies:

(a) In the source text ‘this part of IEC 62287’ should read ‘Australian/New Zealand Standard’.

(b) 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 term ‘normative’ has been used in this Standard to define the application of the annex to which it applies. A ‘normative’ annex is an integral part of a Standard.

CONTENTS

Page

Page

Page

Page

NOTES

AUSTRALIAN/NEW ZEALAND STANDARD

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

Part 2:
Self-organising time division multiple access (SOTDMA) techniques

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62287 specifies operational and performance requirements, methods of testing and required test results for Class B “SO” shipborne AIS equipment using Self-organised TDMA (SOTDMA) techniques as described in Recommendation ITU-R M.1371. This standard takes into account other associated IEC International Standards and existing national standards, as applicable.

The main differences between Class B “CS” (IEC 62287-1) and Class B “SO” units are that the Class B “SO”:

- covers all 25 kHz channels listed in Recommendation ITU-R M.1084-5;
- only uses the internal GNSS, no position sensor input is allowed;
- requires use of VDL Message 17 for correction of the internal GNSS;
- has a presentation interface;
- has additional reporting intervals, down to 5 s;
- has two power settings, with a high level of 5 W;
- has the capability to transmit binary messages.

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

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. 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 radio communication equipment and systems – Global navigation satellite systems (GNSS)*

IEC 61108-4, *Maritime navigation and radio communication equipment and systems – Global navigation satellite systems (GNSS) – Part 4: Shipborne DGPS and DGLONASS maritime radio beacon receiver equipment – Performance requirements, methods of testing and required test results*

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