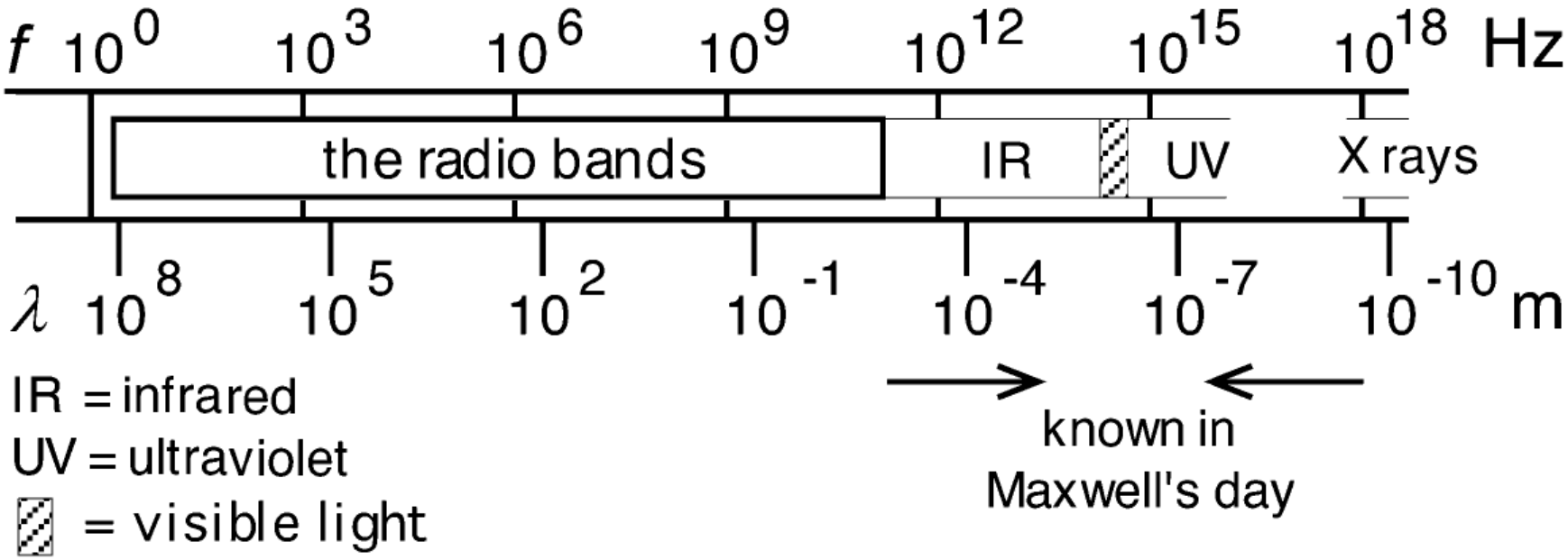
ECS 455 Chapter 1

Introduction & Review

1.4 Spectrum Allocation

Office Hours:
BKD 3601-7
Monday 9:20-10:20
Wednesday 9:20-10:20

Electromagnetic Spectrum



[Gosling , 1999, Fig 1.1]

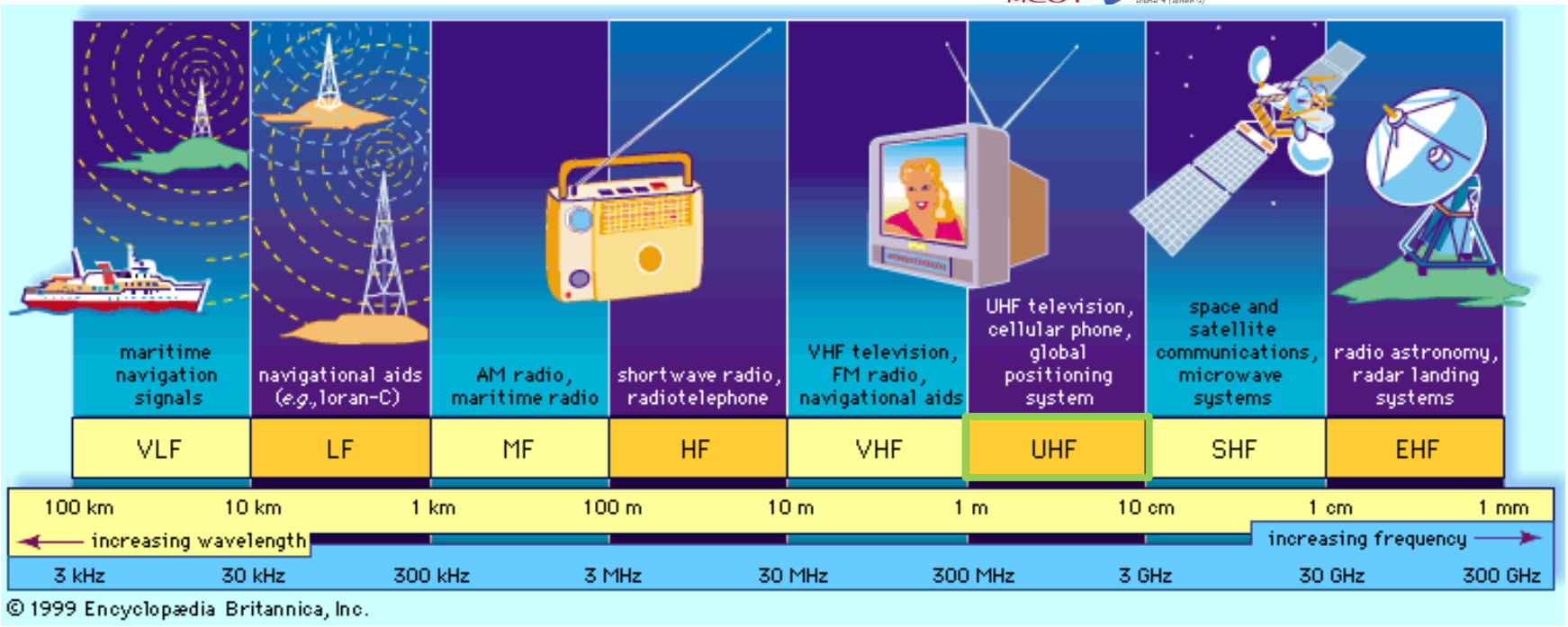
$$c = f\lambda$$

3×10^8 m/s — Frequency — Wavelength

[http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic-art/585825/3697/Commercially-exploited-bands-of-the-radio-frequency-spectrum]

Radio-frequency spectrum

- Commercially exploited bands



$$c = f\lambda$$

3×10^{8} m/s

Wavelength

Frequency

Note that the freq. bands are given in decades; the VHF band has 10 times as much frequency space as the HF band.

Cellular Bands

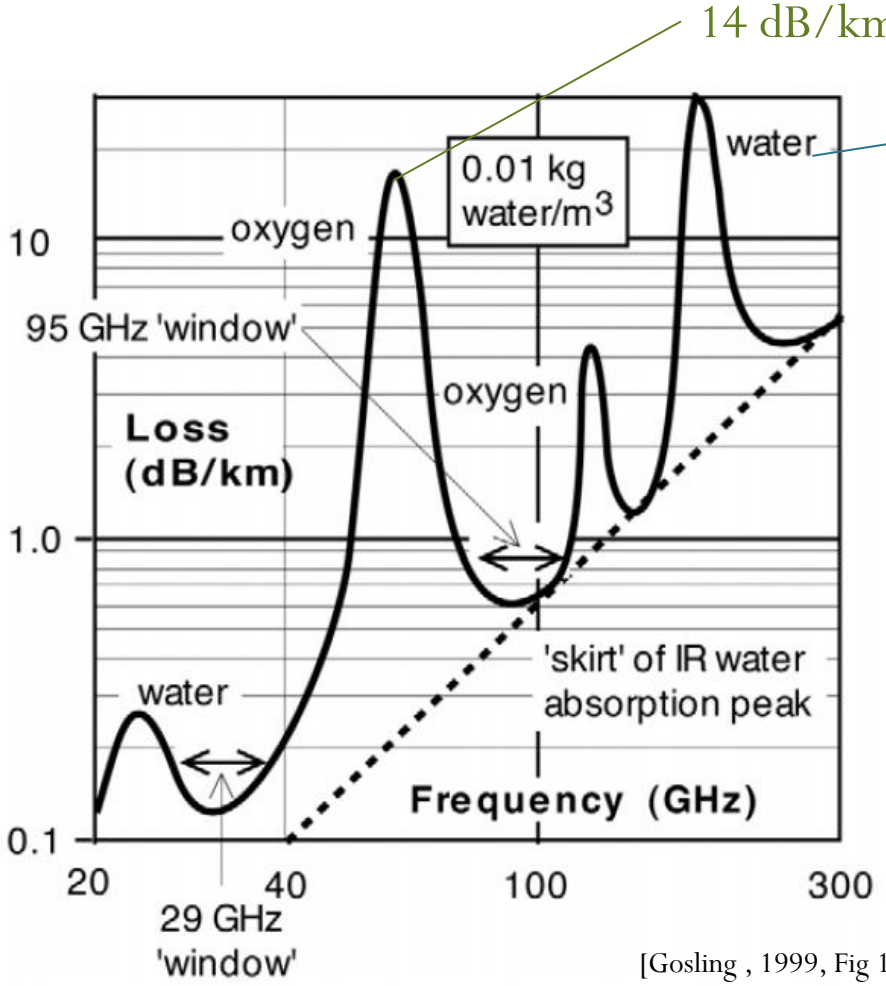
- All cellular phone networks worldwide use a portion of the radio frequency spectrum designated as **ultra high frequency (UHF)** (300 MHz to 3 GHz)
  - The UHF band is also used for television, Wi-Fi and Bluetooth transmission.
  - Due to historical reasons, radio frequencies used for cellular networks differ in the Americas, Europe, and Asia.
- Frequency bands recommended by ITU-R (in June 2003) for terrestrial Mobile telecommunication IMT-2000:
  - 806-960 MHz
  - 1710-2025 MHz
  - 2110-2200 MHz
  - 2500-2690 MHz

Lower limits on radio use

- **Efficiency** of an antenna in radiating radio energy is dependent on its length expressed as a fraction of **wavelength**.
  - Too low frequency = too large antenna
- Ex. The "Sanguine" submarine communication system
  - 30 Hz (10,000 km wavelength)
  - Designed (but never built) for the US Navy
  - Base antenna: 24 km square mesh of wires.
  - 10MW RF input
    - Radiate only 147 W
    - All the remainder of the power dissipates as heat.

[Gosling, 1999, p 11]

Upper limits on radio use

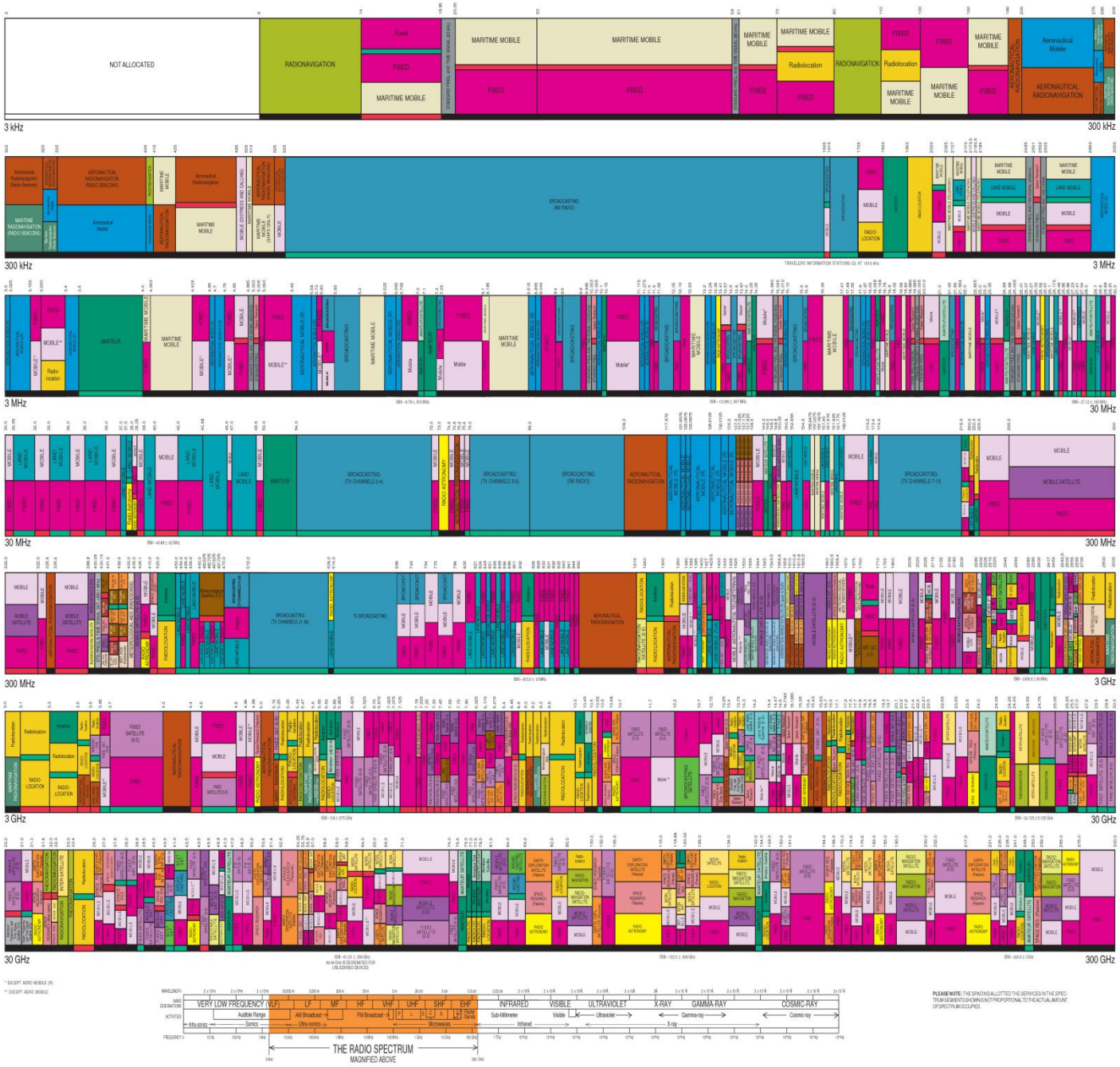


[Gosling , 1999, Fig 1.1]

- Atmospheric absorption
- Quasi-optical propagation
  - Short wavelength = Deep shadows behind obscuring objects = Unreliable coverage.
- Increased absorption by building and structural materials

UNITED STATES FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS

THE RADIO SPECTRUM



RADIO SERVICES COLOR LEGEND

- AERONAUTICAL MOBILE
- AERONAUTICAL MOBILE SATELLITE
- AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION
- AMATEUR
- AMATEUR SATELLITE
- BROADCASTING
- BROADCASTING SATELLITE
- EARTH EXPLORATION SATELLITE
- FIXED
- FIXED SATELLITE
- INTER-SATELLITE
- LAND MOBILE
- LAND MOBILE SATELLITE
- MARITIME MOBILE
- MARITIME MOBILE SATELLITE
- MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION
- METEOROLOGICAL AIDS
- METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITE
- MOBILE
- MOBILE SATELLITE
- RADIO ASTRONOMY
- RADIODETERMINATION SATELLITE
- RADIOLOCATION
- RADIOLOCATION SATELLITE
- RADIONAVIGATION
- RADIONAVIGATION SATELLITE
- METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITE
- SPACE OPERATION
- SPACE RESEARCH
- STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL
- STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL SATELLITE

ACTIVITY CODE

- GOVERNMENT EXCLUSIVE
- GOVERNMENT/NON-GOVERNMENT SHARED
- NON-GOVERNMENT EXCLUSIVE

ALLOCATION USAGE DESIGNATION

SERVICE	EXAMPLE	DESCRIPTION
Primary	FIXED	Capital Letters
Secondary	Mobile	1st Capital with lower case letters

This chart is a graphic single-point-in-time portrayal of the Table of Frequency Allocations used by the [illegible] NTIA. As such, it does not completely reflect all aspects, i.e., footnotes and recent changes to the Table of Frequency Allocations. Therefore, for complete information, users should consult the [illegible] the current status of U.S. allocations.

PLEASE NOTE: THE SPACING ALLOTTED THE SERVICES IN THE SPECTRUM SEGMENTS SHOWN IS NOT PROPORTIONAL TO THE ACTUAL AMOUNT OF SPECTRUM OCCUPIED.

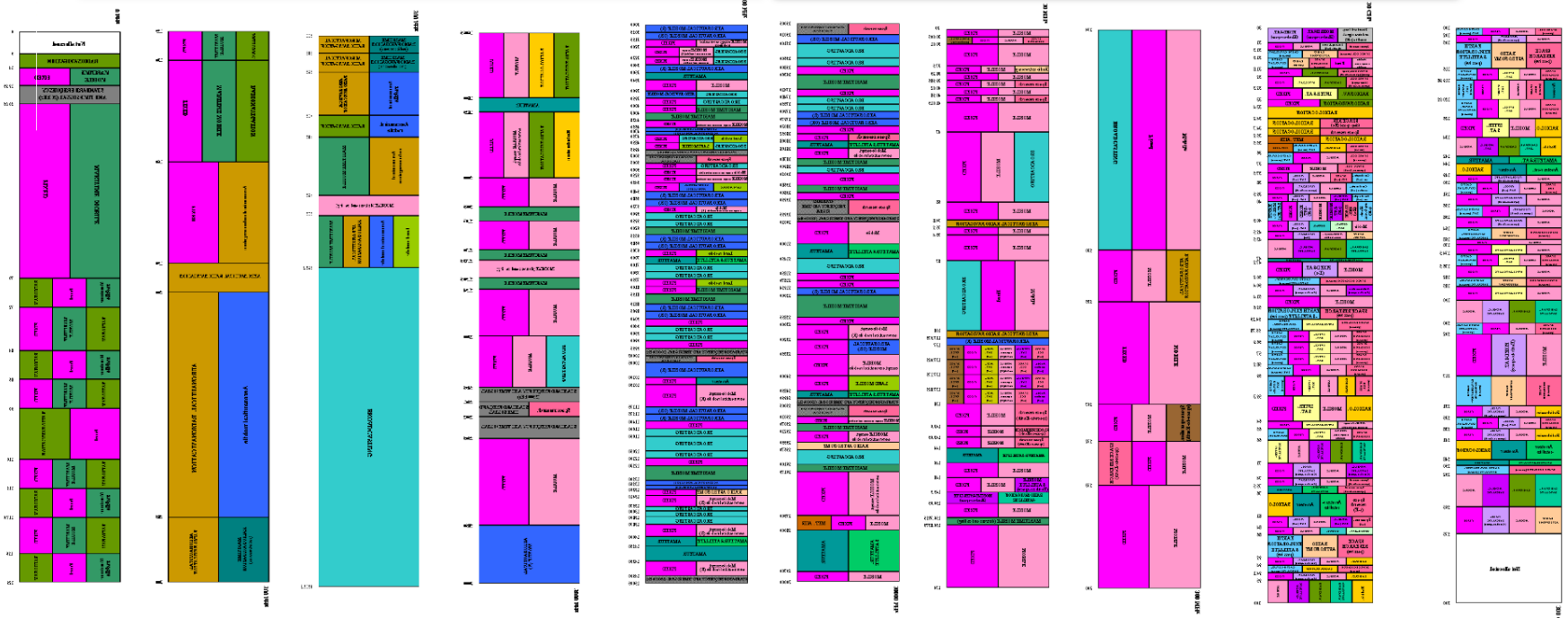
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Telecommunications and Information Administration
Office of Spectrum Management

October 2003

Thailand Freq. Allocations Chart

RADIO SERVICES COLOR LEGEND	
Aeronautical mobile	Meteorological aids
Aeronautical radionavigation	Meteorological-satellite
Amateur	Mobile
Amateur-satellite	Mobile-satellite
Broadcasting	Radio astronomy
Broadcasting-satellite	Radiodetermination-satellite
Earth exploration- satellite	Radiolocation

Fixed	Radionavigation
Fixed-satellite	Radionavigation- satellite
Inter-satellite	Space operation
Land mobile	Space research
Maritime mobile	Standard frequency and time signal
Maritime radionavigation	Standard frequency and time signal-satellite



http://www.ntc.or.th/uploadfiles/freq_chart_thai.htm

Spectrum Allocation

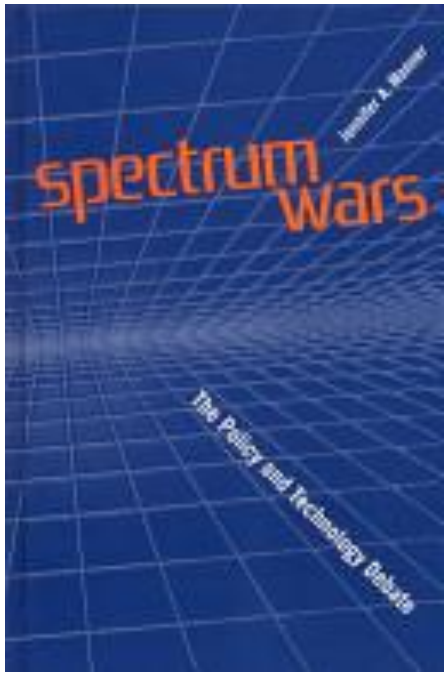
- Spectral resource is limited.
- Most countries have government agencies responsible for allocating and controlling the use of the radio spectrum.
- Commercial spectral allocation is governed
  - **globally** by the International Telecommunications Union (**ITU**)
    - ITU Radiocommunication Sector (**ITU-R**) is responsible for radio communication.
  - in the U.S. by the Federal Communications Commission (**FCC**)
  - in Europe by the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI)
  - in Thailand by the National Broadcasting and Telecommunications Commission (**NBTC**; คณะกรรมการกิจการกระจายเสียง กิจการโทรทัศน์และกิจการโทรคมนาคมแห่งชาติ ; กสทช.)

- Blocks of spectrum are now commonly assigned through **spectral auctions** to the highest bidder.

Interesting Book

- Spectrum Wars: The Policy and Technology Debate

"Designed to help you ensure that your company **wins the battle for the spectrum**, this text maps out the strategies required for structuring entry and operations in the spectrum. It offers advice on how to master the lobbying, technical, regulatory, legal and political tools needed for success."



[Manner, 2003]

Unlicensed bands

- Frequency bands that are **free to use**
  - according to a specific set of **etiquette rules**.
- The purpose of these unlicensed bands is to encourage **innovation** and **low-cost** implementation.
- Many extremely successful wireless systems operate in unlicensed bands, including **wireless LANs, Bluetooth, and cordless phones**.
- Major difficulty:
  - If many unlicensed devices in the same band are used in close proximity, they generate much **interference** to each other, which can make the band unusable.

Unlicensed bands (2)

- Unlicensed spectrum is allocated by the governing body within a given country.
- Often countries try to match their frequency allocation for unlicensed use so that technology developed for that spectrum is compatible worldwide.
- The following table shows the unlicensed spectrum allocations in the U.S.

(ISM = Industrial, Scientific, and Medical)

900 MHz	ISM Band I (Cordless phones, 1G WLANs)	902-928 MHz
2.4 GHz	ISM Band II (Bluetooth, 802.11b WLANs)	2.4-2.4835 GHz
5.8 GHz	ISM Band III (Wireless PBX)	5.725-5.85 GHz
5 GHz	NII Band I (Indoor systems, 802.11a WLANs)	5.15-5.25 GHz
5 GHz	NII Band II (short outdoor and campus applications)	5.25-5.35 GHz
5.8 GHz	NII Band III (long outdoor and point-to-point links)	5.725-5.825 GHz

(U-NII = Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure)

[Tse Viswanath, 2005, Section 4.1]

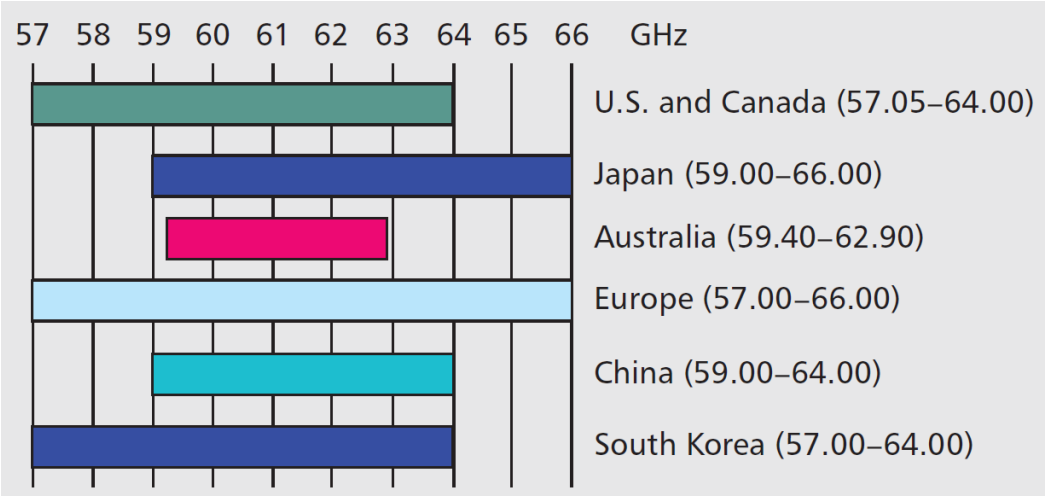
Licensed vs. Unlicensed Spectra

Licensed	Unlicensed
Typically nationwide. Over a period of a few years. From the spectrum regulatory agency.	For experimental systems and to aid development of new wireless technologies.
Bandwidth is very expensive.	Very cheap to transmit on.
No hard constraints on the power transmitted within the licensed spectrum but the power is expected to decay rapidly outside.	There is a maximum power constraint over the entire spectrum.
Provide immunity from any kind of interference outside of the system itself.	Have to deal with interference.

Unlicensed 60 GHz Frequency Band

- A lot of bandwidth available

Worldwide spectrum availability

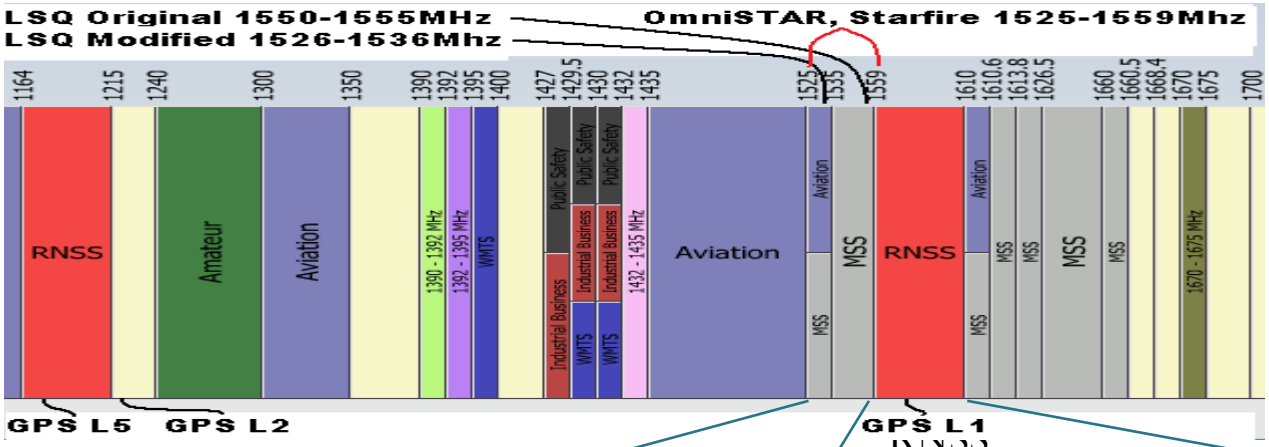


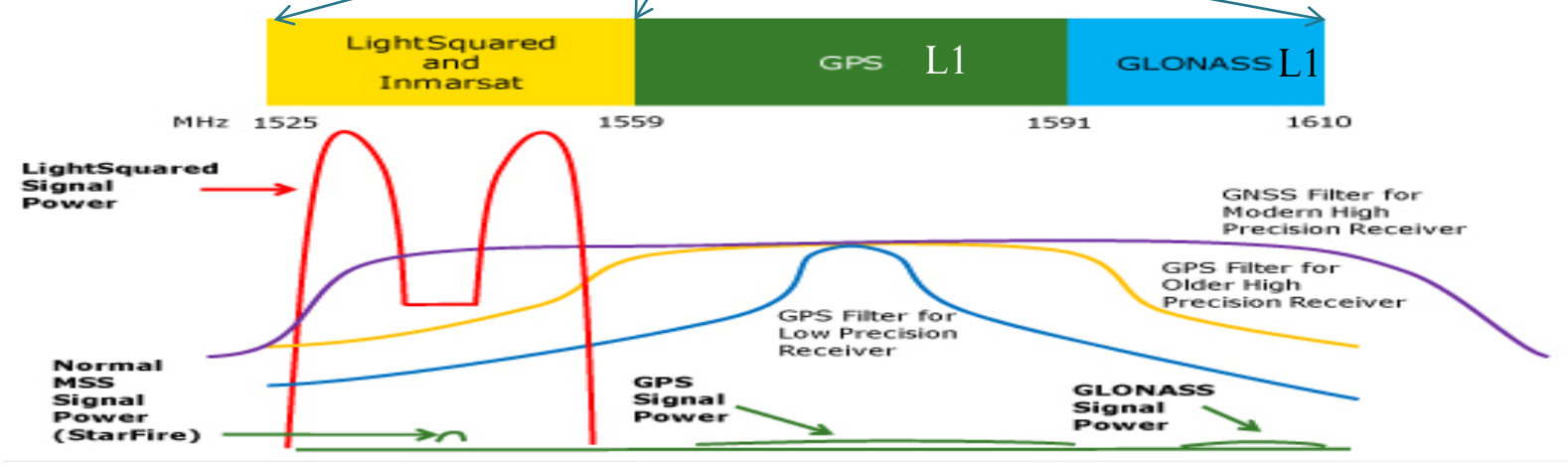
- Even for the smallest allocation, there is more than 3 GHz of bandwidth available, and most regions allow use of at least **7 GHz**.
  - In comparison, the 5 GHz unlicensed band has about 500 MHz of total usable bandwidth.
  - The 2.4 GHz band has less than 85 MHz of bandwidth in most regions.

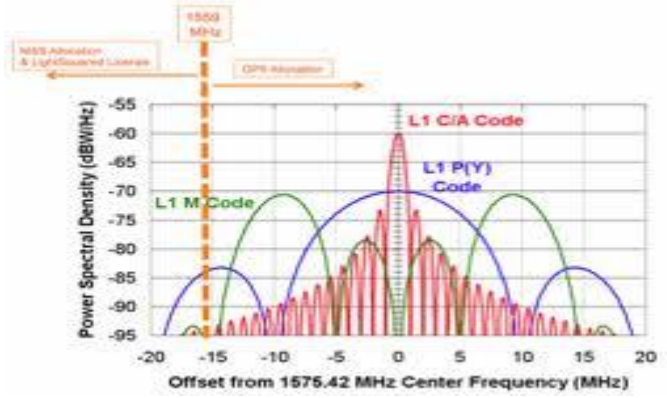
News: LightSquared vs. GPS industry

- The FCC recently (Jan 2011) granted a conditional waiver to **LightSquared** allowing the expansion of terrestrial use (for launching a new **LTE** network) of the **mobile satellite spectrum (MSS)** immediately neighboring that of the **GPS**
  - As its name suggested, MSS has been reserved for satellite services
  - Earlier, FCC permitted "ancillary" terrestrial uses intended to "fill in" locations where satellite coverage was problematic.
  - The new order allows a high powered nationwide terrestrial broadband network.
- Extremely high-powered ground-based transmissions could potentially cause severe interference to GPS receivers.
- LightSquared bought the spectrum right next door to GPS cheaply, hoping to change the rules and make the spectrum more valuable.

[GPS World, December 2011]

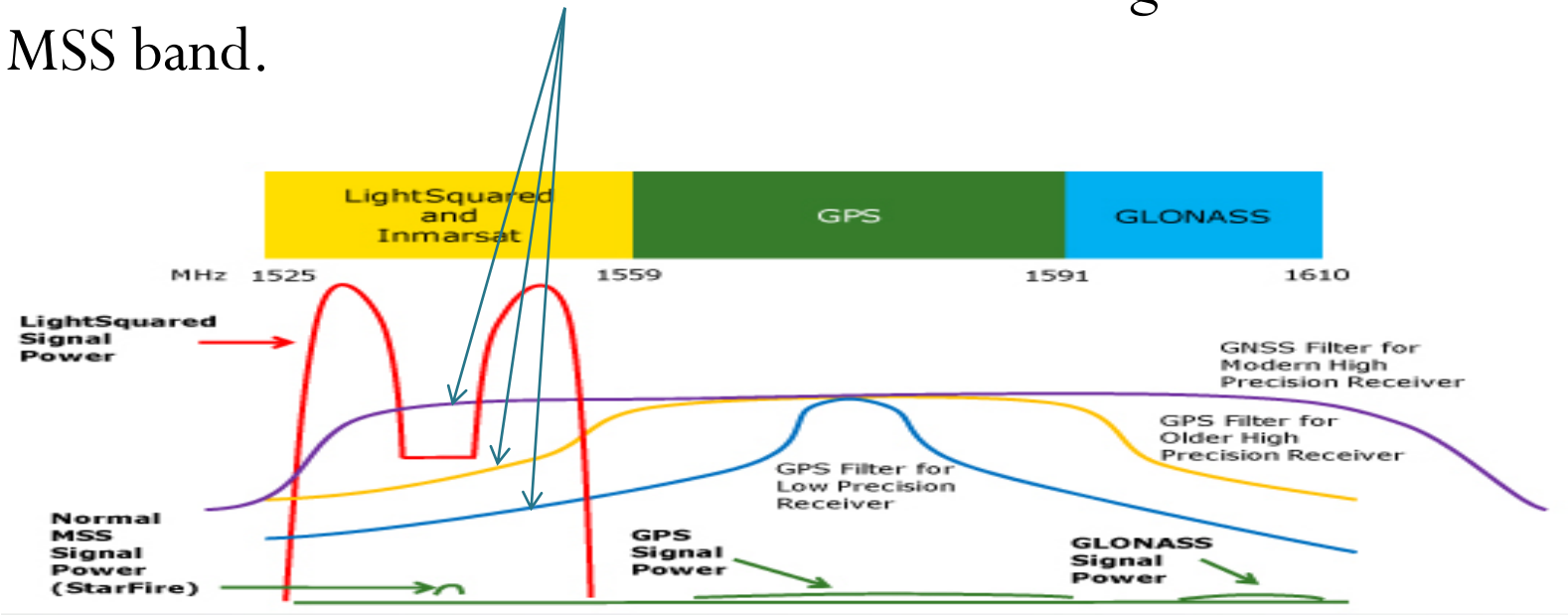

LSQ Original 1550-1555MHz
LSQ Modified 1526-1536Mhz
OmniSTAR, Starfire 1525-1559Mhz
1164
1215
1240
1300
1350
1390
1392
1395
1400
1427
1429.5
1430
1432
1435
1525
1535
1559
1610
1610.6
1613.8
1626.5
1660
1660.5
1668.4
1670
1675
1700
RNSS
Amateur
Aviation
1390 - 1392 MHz
1392 - 1395 MHz
WMTS
Public Safety
Industrial Business
WMTS
Public Safety
Industrial Business
WMTS
1432 - 1435 MHz
Aviation
Aviation
MSS
MSS
RNSS
Aviation
MSS
MSS
MSS
MSS
1670 - 1675 MHz
GPS L5
GPS L2
GPS L1
RNSS


LightSquared and Inmarsat
GPS L1
GLONASS L1
MHz
1525
1559
1591
1610
LightSquared Signal Power
GNSS Filter for Modern High Precision Receiver
GPS Filter for Older High Precision Receiver
GPS Filter for Low Precision Receiver
Normal MSS Signal Power (StarFire)
GPS Signal Power
GLONASS Signal Power


1559 MHz
L1 C/A Code
L1 P(Y) Code
L1 M Code
Power Spectral Density (dBW/Hz)
-55
-60
-65
-70
-75
-80
-85
-90
-95
-20
-15
-10
-5
0
5
10
15
20
Offset from 1575.42 MHz Center Frequency (MHz)

Completely Separated?

- GPS receivers have filters that do not block signals from the MSS band.



- These filters has enabled both low-cost and high-precision GPS receivers.
- Assumption: Signals in MSS band were low-power.

http://www.saveourgps.org/

Spectrum Allocation (Final Words)

- Spectrum is a scarce resource.
- Spectrum is allocated in "chunks" in **frequency** domain.
  - "Chunks" are licensed to (cellular/wireless) operators.
- Within a single cellular operator, the chunk is further divided into many **channels**.
  - Each channel has its own band of frequency.
- Mobile networks based on different standards may use the same "frequency chunk".
  - For example, AMPS, D-AMPS, N-AMPS and IS-95 all use the 800 MHz "frequency chunk".
  - This is achieved by the use of **different channels**.