



Reconfigurable Radio Systems (RRS); Use Cases for Operation in White Space Frequency Bands

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ETSI

650 Route des Lucioles
F-06921 Sophia Antipolis Cedex - FRANCE

Tel.: +33 4 92 94 42 00 Fax: +33 4 93 65 47 16

Siret N° 348 623 562 00017 - NAF 742 C
Association à but non lucratif enregistrée à la
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Foreword

This Technical Report (TR) has been produced by ETSI Technical Committee Reconfigurable Radio Systems (RRS).

Introduction

The present document describes how radio networks can operate, on a secondary basis, in frequency bands assigned/licensed to one (or several) incumbent user(s).

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1 Scope

The present document describes Use Cases for the Operation of Reconfigurable Radio Systems within White Spaces in the UHF 470 MHz to 790 MHz frequency band and gives an overview on methods for protecting the primary/incumbent users like TV broadcasts and wireless microphones.

2 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 reference document (including any amendments) applies.

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2.1 Normative references

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

Not applicable.

2.2 Informative references

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] CEPT Report 24: "A preliminary assessment of the feasibility of fitting new/future applications/services into non-harmonised spectrum of the digital dividend (namely the so-called 'white spaces' between allotments)", July 2008.
 - [i.2] CEPT ECC Report 159: "Technical and operational requirements for the possible operation of cognitive radio systems in the 'White spaces' of the frequency band 470-790 MHz", January 2011.
 - [i.3] FCC Report 10-174: "Second memorandum opinion and order - in the matter of unlicensed operation in the TV Broadcast bands - additional spectrum for unlicensed devices below 900 MHz and in the 3 GHz band", 23. Sept. 2010.
 - [i.4] FCC Erratum: "Corrections to FCC Report 10-174", DOC-302279A1, 19. Oct. 2010.
- NOTE: See http://hraunfoss.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/DOC-302279A1.pdf.
- [i.5] "Implementing Geolocation", Ofcom UK, 9. Nov. 2010.
- NOTE: See <http://stakeholders.ofcom.org.uk/consultations/geolocation/>.
- [i.6] "Combination of Centralized & Decentralized Database and Terminal-based Spectrum Sensing for Secondary Spectrum Access, Markus Mueck, Marco Di Renzo, Mérouane Debbah and Tobias Renk", IEEE International Conference on Wireless Information Technology and Systems (ICWITS), Hawaii, USA, 2010.
 - [i.7] "Opportunistic relaying for Cognitive Radio enhanced cellular networks: Infrastructure and initial results", Mueck, Markus Dominik; Di Renzo, Marco; Debbah, Merouane; Wireless Pervasive Computing (ISWPC), 2010 5th IEEE International Symposium on, 2010, Page(s): 556 - 561.
 - [i.8] IEEE 802: "Standard for Local and Metropolitan Area Networks: overview and architecture".

3 Definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions apply:

cognitive radio: radio, which has the following capabilities:

- to obtain the knowledge of radio operational environment and established policies and to monitor usage patterns and users' needs;
- to dynamically and autonomously adjust its operational parameters and protocols according to this knowledge in order to achieve predefined objectives, e.g. more efficient utilization of spectrum; and
- to learn from the results of its actions in order to further improve its performance.

incumbent radio service: radio service authorized for operation on a given frequency band with a regulatory priority

NOTE: In the frequency band 470 MHz to 790 MHz, the following radio services are considered as incumbent radio services:

- Terrestrial Broadcasting Service (BS) including DVB-T in particular.
- Program Making and Special Event (PMSE) services including radio microphones in particular.
- Radio Astronomy Service (RAS) in the 608 MHz to 614 MHz band.
- Aeronautical Radio Navigation Service (ARNS) in the 645 MHz to 790 MHz band.

Program Making and Special Events: general term to describe equipment used in program making

NOTE: Within the 470 MHz to 790 MHz band the use is mainly Radio microphones, In Ear Monitors (IEM) and Audio links. Radio microphones may be single channel or in excess of 100 channels, IEM are fixed transmitters (at the audio desk) and a receiver carried by the artist or presenter and will move around the site, they are stereo transmissions, there can be up to 30 IEM in some productions ranging up to many hundreds for events such as the Olympics. Audio links can be considered higher power radio microphones but often using a stereo mode.

radio system: system capable to communicate some user information by using electromagnetic waves

NOTE: Radio system is typically designed to use certain radio frequency band(s) and it includes agreed schemes for multiple access, modulation, channel and data coding as well as control protocols for all radio layers needed to maintain user data links between adjacent radio devices.

reconfigurable radio systems: generic term for radio systems encompassing Software Defined and/or Cognitive Radio Systems

use case: description of a system's behaviour as it responds to a request that originates from outside of that system

NOTE: In other words, a use case describes "who" can do "what" with the system in question. The use case technique is used to capture a system's behavioural requirements by detailing scenario-driven threads through the functional requirements.

White Space (WS): part of the spectrum, which is available for a radiocommunication application (service, system) at a given time in a given geographical area on a non-interfering/nonprotected basis with regard to primary services and other services with a higher priority on a national basis