CEPT/ERC RECOMMENDATION 62-02 E (Tromsø 1997)

**HARMONISED FREQUENCY BAND FOR CIVIL AND MILITARY
AIRBORNE TELEMETRY APPLICATIONS**

Recommendation adopted by the Working Group "Frequency Management" (WGFM):

"The European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations,

Introduction

The frequency band 1452-1492 MHz was allocated to the broadcasting-satellite service and on a complementary basis to the broadcasting service dedicated to digital audio broadcasting (DAB) by the WARC (Geneva, 1992). The effective date of this allocation for Region 1 was brought forward to 1 January 1997 by the WRC (Geneva, 1995). The lower sub-band of this frequency band was allotted by the T-DAB Planning Meeting, Wiesbaden, 1995, for terrestrial DAB applications. The frequency band 1474-1481.5 MHz has been used for some time in a number of countries for telemetry applications for the transmission of data between ground stations and aircraft (ground - air - ground) and therefore with long ranges.

A new frequency band needs to be found in the medium and long term for these airborne telemetry applications. Owing to the specific nature of these applications, this frequency band should be harmonised as far as possible on a pan-European basis but should not be subject for an ERC Decision.

"The European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations,

considering

a) that civil and military airborne telemetry applications are currently operated in a number of CEPT countries in the frequency band 1474-1481.5 MHz;

b) that the frequency band 1452- 1467.5 MHz has been allotted for terrestrial digital audio broadcasting (T-DAB) and that the possibility of an extension above 1467.5 MHz in the medium term is not excluded;

c) that T-DAB emissions and telemetry emissions in the same frequency band and on band edges of adjacent frequency bands are not compatible with each other;

d) that a new frequency band needs to be designated for airborne telemetry applications in a number of CEPT countries for this reason;

e) that based on technical development (higher data rates) the spectrum demand for these civil and military airborne radio applications increased;

f) that similar civil and military airborne radio applications as operated in the frequency band 1474-1481.5 MHz are currently operated in some other countries in the frequency bands around 2.3 GHz;

g) that in some CEPT countries fixed links operating in the bands 2100-2400 MHz will cease operation around or shortly after the year 2000 whereas in other countries fixed links will continue to operate;

h) that the ERC Report 25 states in the major utilisation column for the frequency band 2300-2400 MHz that parts of the band are used for aeronautical telemetry on a national basis;

i) that it is in the interest of some CEPT countries to harmonise in the medium and long term the frequency bands for these telemetry applications as far as possible;

j) that in a few CEPT countries the frequency band 2290-2300 MHz is used by deep space applications which needs to be protected from unwanted emissions of airborne telemetry applications;

k)   that the CEPT/ERC Recommendation 25-10 (Bonn 1995) includes:

I)   in its Annex 2 the band 2300-2600 MHz as a harmonised frequency tuning range for future equipment of terrestrial ENG/OB video links;

II) in its Annex 1 (table of national allocations for ENG/OB) the band 2300-2400 MHz as part of the respective bands in certain CEPT countries;

noting

that in accordance with ERC Report 25 parts of the band 2300 - 2400 MHz are foreseen for the use by airborne telemetry applications;

recommends

1.   that for future airborne telemetry applications the tuning range of equipment should primarily be in the frequency range 2300 - 2400 MHz;

2.   that the frequency band 2300 - 2330 MHz should primarily be used as a core band for airborne telemetry applications and that the band 2330 MHz - 2400 MHz should be used as an extension band where required;

3.   that channels to be used in border areas be co-ordinated between the individual Administrations;