

ITU-R M.2164

Summarising the technical conditions recommended as guidance to allow operation of the amateur and amateur satellite services whilst minimising the potential for interference to RNSS in the 23cm band.

23rd Nov 2023



ITU-R M.2164 – Key elements

Guidance on technical and operational measures for the use of the frequency band 1 240-1 300 MHz by the amateur and amateur-satellite service in order to protect the radionavigation-satellite service (space-to-Earth).

Scope

• This Recommendation provides guidance on technical and operational measures for administrations authorizing stations operating in the amateur and amateur-satellite services to protect the radionavigation-satellite service (space-to-Earth) in the frequency band 1 240-1 300 MHz.

Recommends

 that administrations wishing to allow operations or continue the operation of the amateur and amateur-satellite services across their territory in all or part of the frequency band 1 240-1 300 MHz, should use as guidance the technical and operational measures described in the Annex in order to protect RNSS (space to Earth).



ITU-R M.2164 – Annex 1

- Identifies power restrictions in specific parts of the band for narrow band (<150kHz) and broadband (>150kHz) amateur and amateur satellite usage.
- In some cases the restrictions closely follow the sharing study results (ITU-R M.2513)
 - i.e. below 1255.76 MHz driven by the Russian Federation
- In other cases they are also based on negotiation and compromise:
 - i.e. 1255.76 to 1258 MHz negotiated with China and Russian Federation.
 - And 1260 1262 MHz for ASS negotiated with China.
 - And 1296 1300 MHz negotiated with France and European Commission.
- In large parts of the band very low power levels effectively suppress amateur service operation.



Power levels for narrow band

- 1296 1298 MHz = 50W pep into antenna (IARU proposed 150W).
 - all narrow band modes
- 1298 1300 MHz = 150W pep into antenna (IARU proposed 200W).
 - all narrow band modes
- 1298 1300 MHz = 500w pep into antenna (IARU proposed 500W).
 - for eme at >15degree elevation + high gain >30dBi ant.
- 1255.76-1256.52 MHz (760 kHz) = 24 dBW eirp / 250W eirp
 - Amounts to 4W into typical beam antenna or 60W into 6dBi mobile ant.
- 1 256.52-1 258 MHz (1.48 MHz) = 21 dBW eirp / 125W eirp
 - Amounts to 2W into typical beam antenna or 30W into 6dBi mobile ant.

Typical beam antenna gain = 18dBi



Power levels for broadband

- 1255.76-1256.52 MHz (760 kHz) = 24 dBW eirp / 150 kHz eirp
 - Amounts to 26W into typical beam antenna for 1MHz DATV signal.
- 1 256.52-1 258 MHz (1.48 MHz) = 21 dBW eirp / 150 kHz eirp
 - Amounts to 13W into typical beam antenna for 1MHz DATV signal.
- The IARU had proposed a 4MHz wide block between 1256 and 1260 MHz at 100W.

Typical beam antenna gain = 18dBi



Power levels for narrow band satellite

- 1260 1262 MHz for all narrow band modes (<150 kHz):
 - Maximum value of e.i.r.p. =

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• -3 dBW for 0° to 15°
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17 dBW for 15° to 55°

• 26.8 dBW for 55° to 90°

17 dBW eirp corresponds to 5W to a 10 dBi antenna



Suppressing power levels

- 1 258-1 296 MHz: Maximum value of e.i.r.p. −17 dBW =20mW.
 - No viable narrow band or broadband operation.
- 1 240-1 255.76 MHz: -39.0 dBW in (150 kHz) = 1.26mW/150 kHz.
 - 21dB more stringent at high elevation angles.
 - No viable narrow band or broadband operation.
- Other Measures:
- Out-of-band emissions below 1 255.76 MHz, should be as defined above; i.e. −39.0 dBW in (150 kHz).
 - E.g. a 150kHz wide emission would seem to need to be 63dB down.
- Additional aeronautical considerations 1240-1256 MHz.



ITU-R M.2164 Technical Annex

