

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

A UN SPECIALIZED AGENCY

Overview of Aeronautical Spectrum Usage

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World wide consistent growth of air traffic Doubles every 15 years

- → In 2019 over 4.5 billion scheduled passengers
- Air transport now carries 35% of world trade, by value

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→ Between 2019 and 2038, 4.6 % expected growth of no. of airline passengers (pre-Covid-19 numbers)

Aeronautical Frequency Spectrum Management (Aviation: One of users of Radio Frequency Spectrum)

About 100 000 flights take off to the sky and land every day without any incidents.

□Safe aircraft operation on such a scale is highly dependent upon the availability of sufficient, suitably protected Radio Frequency Spectrum that can support the high integrity and availability requirement associated with aeronautical safety systems.





Communications, Navigation and Surveillance Systems – Prerequisite for aircraft operation

An average size commercial aircraft is fitted with **over 30 antennas**.

A large number of Communications, Navigations and Surveillance systems, which uses those antennas, are necessary to provide functions critical to the safe flight of aircraft.



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Over 1 GHz of frequency spectrum in global allocations to aeronautical safety services



Frequency bands

Frequency bands for aeronautical radio services

Band	Service	Aviation Use	Band	Service	Aviation Use
90 – 110 kHz	RNS	Long range navigation	1 545 - 1 559 MHz 1 646.5 - 1 660.5 MHz	AMS(R)S	Satellite communication
190 - 535 kHz	ARNS	NDB	1 544 - 1 545 MHz 1 645.5 - 1 646.5 MHz	MSS	Search and rescue
1 800 - 2 000 kHz	RNS	Short range navigation	1 559 - 1 610 MHz	RNSS	GNSS
2 850 - 22 000 kHz	AM(R)S	Air/ground communications	1 610 - 1 626.5 MHz	ARNS	GNSS
3 023 and 5 680 kHz	AM(R)S	Search and rescue	2 700 - 3 100 MHz	ARNS/RNS	Surveillance radar
74.8 - 75.2 MHz	ARNS	ILS marker	4 200 - 4 400 MHz	ARNS	Radio altimeter
108 - 117.975 MHz	ARNS	VOR/ILS	5 000 - 5 250 MHz	ARNS	MLS
117.975 - 137 MHz	AM(R)S	Air/ground communications	5 350 - 5 470 MHz	ARNS	Airborne weather radar
121.5, 123.1, 243 MHz	AM(R)S	Emergency frequencies	8 750 - 8 850 MHz	ABNS/BLS	Precision approach rada
328.6 - 335.4 MHz	ARNS	ILS glide path	9 000 - 9 500 MHz	ARNS/RLS	Precision approach rada
406 - 406.1 MHz	MSS	Search and rescue	13 25 - 13 4 GHz	ARNS	Airborne doppler radar
960 - 1 215 MHz	ARNS	DME	15.4 - 16.6 GHz	ARNS	ASDE/other systems
1 030 and 1 090 MHz	ARNS	SSR/ACAS	24.25 - 24.65.047	PNS	ASDEJOINELS
1 215 — 1 260 MHz	RLS/RNSS	GNSS	24.23 - 24.03 GHZ	DNC/DI C	AGDE
1 215 - 1 400 MHz	ARNS/RNS	Surveillance radar	31.0 - 35.2 GHz	HNS/ALS	ASDE

Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service: An aeronautical mobile service reserved for communications relating to safety of flight , primarily along national or international civil air routes.

Aeronautical mobile (OR)Service : An aeronautical mobile service intended for communication, including those relating to flight coordination ,primarily outside national or international civil air route (ITU

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Performance of Air Traffic Management

Availability and access to frequency spectrum is completely <u>dependent</u> on an outside program:

The **ITU World Radiocommunication Conferences**; and the WRC preparatory process in the ITU and the Regional Telecommunication Organizations



Scarce natural resource with finite capacity limits and constantly increasing demands



Congestion imposes the need for efficient frequency spectrum management

SPECTRUM MANAGEMENT

Combination of administrative and technical procedures



SPECTRUM MANAGEMENT

necessary to ensure interference free and efficient operation of radio services (e.g. Air/Ground Communications and Radionavigation)



- ✤ National position is developed and coordinated by the National Frequency Spectrum authority
- \rightarrow Aviation is but one of many users that lobby for attention



- ✤ National telecommunications authorities co-ordinate their position through regional organizations
- → Aviation representatives may not be allowed to speak up as the National Frequency Spectrum Authority has only "one official position"
- → ICAO is allowed to participate



- ✤ National telecommunications authorities co-ordinate their position through the ITU-R Study Groups
- → National delegation has only "one official position"
- ✤ States look to ICAO for guidance on aviation matters

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Regional Level



ICAO Position and WRC preparations



ICAO position established after WRC agenda established



FSMP is the focal point on all aspects related to development of ICAO's position Reviewed by ANC, State Letter process, Approved by Council



The Position presents ICAO views on all WRC agenda items of interest to international civil aviation, with particular regard to safety and regularity of flight

ITU WRC Agenda established



Proper co-ordination with the 7 ICAO Regional Offices

ICAO Position and WRC preparations



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WRC-27 WRC-27 Agenda Item 1.7:

Study on IMT Use in the frequency bands 4400-4800 MHz



WRC-27 Agenda Item 1.9:

Update Appendix 26 in support of aeronautical mobile (OR) high frequency modernization

WRC-27 Agenda Item 1.17: **Space Weather Sensors**

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WRC-27 Agenda Item 1.19: Primary allocations to the EESS passive in the bands 4200-4400

WRC-27 Agenda Item 6:

Urgent action by Study groups in prep for the next WRC beyond-line-of-sight C2-link for RPAS

More information: Frequency Spectrum Management Panel (FSMP) https://www.icao.int/safety/FSMP