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| **Radiocommunication Study Groups** |  |
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| Source: Document 5A/TEMP/253 | **Annex 16 toDocument 5A/650-E** |
| **17 November 2017** |
| **English only** |
| Working Party 5A |
| WORKING DOCUMENT TOWARDS A PRELIMINARY DRAFT NEW REPORT ITU-R M.[CDLMR] |
| Conventional digital land mobile radio systems |

# 1 Scope

This Report deals with the technical and operational characteristics of conventional digital land mobile radio (CDLMR) systems that provide capabilities required for specific user groups/applications, such as governmental, mining, health, hospitality, transportations, disaster relief, industrial, manufacturing, construction, etc. This report also includes information on approaches to frequency assignments for CDLMR.

Digital Land Mobile Systems for specific applications, such as PPDR and trunked systems, are addressed in other ITU documents.

*Editor´s note:*

– Invite inputs for the next meeting WP5 A to bring information to the section 7 in line with this scope. Part of this discussion will be the level of detail that this document should contain, and whether there is a need to develop a separate report.

# 2 Related Recommendations and Reports

Issues relating to PPDR are covered in Report [ITU-R M.2009](http://www.itu.int/pub/R-REP-M.2009), Report [ITU-R M.2377](http://www.itu.int/pub/R-REP-M.2377) and Recommendation [ITU-R M.2015](http://www.itu.int/rec/R-REC-M.2015/en).

Issues relating to Trunked Digital land mobile Radio systems/ for Dispatch are addressed in Report [ITU-R M.2014](http://www.itu.int/pub/R-REP-M.2014-3-2016/es).

*Editor notes:*

*– Keep in mind to make appropriate references to other specific docs related to PPDR and Machine to Machine communications.*

*– It should be discussed further where the frequency bands and channel arrangements would be included, either in this PDNR or in a separate report.*

*– Make clear in the body of this PDNR that IMT is covered in other documents.*

– *Review and make reference to documents related to disaster relief*

Acronyms

LMR Land Mobile Radio

PPDR Public Protection and Disaster Relief

PLMR Private Land Mobile Radio

CTCSS Continuous Tone-Coded Squelch System

DCS Digital Code Squelch

LBT Listen before talk

CDLMR Conventional Digital Land Mobile Radio

CLMR Conventional Land Mobile Radio

**Private Land Mobile Radios (PLMR)**: Radiocommunications land mobile stations that are utilized by closed groups of users to meet their own specific radiocommunication requirements.

NOTE 1: PLMR systems could be either conventional or trunked.

NOTE 2: Both conventional and trunked PLMR could be either analogue or digital.

**Conventional Land Mobile Radio System (CLMR System):** Radiocommunication system where two or more radio terminals communicate on pre-determined frequency (ies).

NOTE 1: In some cases conventional radios incorporate multiple predetermined frequencies in the same terminal but the radio transmits only on one selected frequency at a time.

NOTE 2: Conventional repeaters, which are also part of conventional LMR systems, receive on one frequency and transmit on the same or another frequency.

NOTE 3: Conventional LMR does not use any central control station to assign the frequencies automatically in real time.

NOTE 4: Conventional radios can be analogue or digital.

**Conventional Digital Land Mobile Radio System (CDLMR System):** CLMR systems that use digital modulation techniques

# 3 Introduction

Private land mobile radios have been providing two way communications for many industries for decades and continue to empower millions of businesses and industries around the world. From schools to seaports, construction sites to convention halls, factories to delivery services, they are synonymous with reliability, durability and convenience.

Conventional Land Mobile Radio (CLMR) —sometimes called Private / Professional Mobile Radio (PMR)— is a mobile system that serves a closed user group and that is normally owned and operated by the same organization as its users. CLMR was developed for business users who need to keep in contact over relatively short distances with a central base station, also called a dispatcher. A typical example is a taxi company. CLMR is also widely used by emergency services. CLMR systems consist of one or more base stations and a number of mobile terminals.

CLMR systems sometimes called Private / Professional Mobile Radio (PMR), generally provide facilities for closed user groups, group call and push-to-talk, and have call set-up times which are generally for short distances compared with cellular systems. Many PMR systems allow Direct Mode Operation (DMO) in which terminals can communicate with another directly when they are out of the coverage area of a system. CLMR is also widely used by emergency services. CLMR systems. CLMR systems consist of one or more base stations and a number of mobile terminal

From their early designs, CLMR systems have developed into 'trunked' systems, trunking is a technique where the resources of the communications systems are shared. Typically, a communication channel is allocated for the duration of a call and then automatically released to allow it to be used by another user. The technique also enables multiple base stations to be connected and to provide coverage across a wider area than with a single base station. The Report ITU-R M.2014 provides the technical and operational characteristics for spectrum efficient digital trunking systems and also provides details of systems being introduced throughout the world.

Digital land mobile radio (DLMR) technologies are more spectrum efficient than analog radios and can accommodate two completely separate “traffic channels” in one physical 12.5 kHz channel. Digital land mobile radios therefore can double the capacity of existing 12.5 kHz channel and enable many more people to communicate in the same spectrum. With the availability of digital LMR radio systems, it was considered appropriate to expand the use of LMR systems so that users could take advantage of the technology in available in the VHF and UHF LMR bands.

While supporting the introduction of DLMR, consideration also needed to be given to the impact on the large number of existing users employing analogue technology.

A conventional PLMR system can be as basic and simple as a group of users using an assigned frequency (or frequencies) to communicate as show in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1

Basic conventional PLMR system

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| – There is no automated processing of the calls.– Users simply ‘push-to-talk’ (PTT) on the channel (frequency) they have selected on their mobile terminals.– They have immediate access to the selected channel at any time and must listen for a clear channel before transmitting to avoid causing interference to another user in the group. |  |

The range of the basic conventional PLMR system is limited by the range of the mobile terminals. A fixed base transmitter or repeater is used to increase the range over which users can communicate.

A common conventional PLMR system is the single site conventional PLMR shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2

Single site conventional PLMR system

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| – A single-site system is defined as one site with a fixed base transmitter(s)/repeater(s)– There no automated processing of calls.– Two frequencies (one pair) are required per repeater.  |  |

Many administrations around the world have mandated that PLMR applicants use DLMR systems when applying for new authorizing or renewing existing ones.

In addition, digital private land mobile radios offer many advantages over analog, including improved voice quality with greater coverage, better privacy, better battery life and more. In a normal analog radio, every sound that’s picked up by the microphone is transmitted. If there’s a lot of background noise, it can be very difficult to understand the message. Digital technology uses software that focuses purely on voice or data, paying no attention to the machine clatter or the crowd noise around the users. The result is exceptional voice clarity. Radio interference creates static on an analog radio and makes the conversation less intelligible. Voice gets garbled and the message must be repeated. Because a digital radio has automatic error correction, it rebuilds voice sounds and maintains the clarity of the voice, even if a signal is badly corrupted. And since speech is digitally-encoded, the users benefit from smarter capabilities, such as advanced software algorithms that can deliver clear voice in the most extreme conditions. See Figure 3 below.

*Editor´s note: To be enhanced and Complemented*

Figure 3

Conceptual diagram showing improvements in audio quality with digital PLMR



# 4 General technical and operational considerations

In cases where existing analog PLMR systems are upgraded to digital PLMR using existing channel arrangements the technical and operational considerations for digital PLMR are similar to that for analog PLMR. The same channel assignment plan may be used as the frequency separation[[1]](#footnote-1) for multiple transmitters located at a site is the same.[[2]](#footnote-2)

A more efficient usage of the existing PLMR spectrums could be achieved with the systematic utilization of 12.5 kHz and 6.25 kHz channel spacing together with digital modulation. The use of 12.5 or 6.25 kHz channels with digital technologies can provide up to 4 times the capacity compared with traditional 25 kHz system. With the same infrastructure, digital PLMR can work as robustly and stable as analogue PLMR systems but provides additional useful features as well as better communication quality. Interference between analogue systems is the same situation as between analogue and digital system. It means that the coexistence issue is not different among analogue vs analogue, analogue vs digital and digital vs digital systems. In addition, CTCSS, DCS and listen before talk (LBT) functions could be ways to mitigate the congestion of CDLMR spectrum.

Technical safeguards (such as CTCSS and channel sensing) can allow coexistence between digital and analogue LMR systems in shared simplex channels. In addition, the DLMR Access Number system can further increase the effectiveness of protection safeguards.

*Editor´s note: To be enhanced and complemented*

# 5 Systems technical characteristics and operational features and standards

## 5.1 Systems technical characteristics and operational features

Operation of CDLMR radio equipment is based on such standards as [APCO 25](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Project_25), dPMR and [DMR](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_mobile_radio) which are designed for dedicated use by specific organizations, or standards such as [NXDN](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NXDN) intended for general commercial use. Typical examples are the radio systems used by [police](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Police) forces and [fire brigades](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fire_brigade). Key features of CLMR systems can include:

– Point to multi-point communications, group communications (as opposed to cell phones which are point to point communications)

– [Push-to-talk](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Push-to-talk), release to listen — a single button press opens communication on a radio frequency channel

– Large coverage areas

– Closed user groups

– Use of [VHF](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/VHF) or [UHF](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UHF) frequency bands.

When CLMR first started the systems simply consisted of a single base station with a number of mobiles that could communicate with this single base station. These systems are still in widespread use today with taxi firms and many others using them for communication. Now facilities such as [DTMF](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DTMF) and [CTCSS](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CTCSS) provide additional calling selection. Because the base station’ [antenna](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antenna_%28radio%29) may be mounted on a high tower, coverage may extend up to distances of fifty kilometers. This is helpful especially when there is no signal in a public cellular mobile phone. Licenses are allocated for operation on a particular channel or channels. The user can then have use of these channels to contact the mobile stations in their fleet.

Many systems operate with the remote or mobile stations being able to hear all the calls being made. This may not always be satisfactory and a system of selective calling may be required. There are several ways of achieving this, including Dual Tone Multiple Frequency (DTMF) signalling and Continuous Tone Coded Squelch System (CTCSS).

In general narrow band frequency [modulation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modulation) is the chosen form of modulation, although airport services use [amplitude modulation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amplitude_modulation). Typically a deviation of 2.5 kHz is used for FM and this enables a channel spacing of 12.5 kHz to be implemented.

## 5.2 Standards

The worldwide adoption of open standards optimises economies of scale in equipment supply for many countries. Also, open standards provide increased technical robustness, as they are periodically reviewed by industry.

In general, DLMR systems using open standards helps to ensure backwards compatibility with analogue LMR.

There are a number of standards and technologies that support conventional digital PLMR applications. A short summary of three main DLMR standards are described below:

### 5.2.1 Project 25 (P25 or APCO-25)

P25 may be used in "talk around" mode without any intervening equipment between two or more radios, in conventional mode where two or more radios communicate through a repeater or base station without trunking or in a trunked mode where traffic is automatically assigned to one or more voice channels by a Repeater or Base Station.

P25 is a suite of standards for digital radio communications. P25 was established to address the need for common digital public safety radio communications standards for first-responders and homeland security/emergency response professionals. The P25 suite of standards involves digital Land Mobile Radio (PLMR) services for local, state/provincial and national public safety organizations and agencies. Although developed primarily for North American public safety services, P25 technology and products are not limited to public safety alone and have also been selected and deployed in other private system application, worldwide. P25-compliant systems are being increasingly adopted and deployed in many countries. Radios can communicate in analog mode with legacy radios, and in either digital or analog mode with other P25 radios. Additionally, the deployment of P25-compliant systems will allow for a high degree of equipment interoperability and compatibility. P25 standards use the proprietary Improved Multi-Band Excitation (IMBE) and Advanced Multi-Band Excitation (AMBE+2) voice codecs which were designed by Digital Voice Systems, Inc. to encode/decode the analog audio signals. The protocol supports the use of Data Encryption Standard (DES) encryption (56 bit), 2-key Triple-DES encryption, three-key Triple‑DES encryption, Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) encryption at up to 256 bits keylength, RC4 (40 bits, sold by Motorola as Advanced Digital Privacy), or no encryption.

### 5.2.2 DMR

Digital mobile radio (DMR) is an open digital mobile radio standard defined in the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI) Standard and used in commercial products around the world. DMR, along with P25 and TETRA are the main PLMR technologies in achieving 6.25 kHz equivalent spectrum efficiency. DMR was designed with three tiers. DMR tiers I and II (conventional) were first published in 2005, and DMR III (trunked) was published in 2012, with manufacturers producing products within a few years of each publication. The primary goal of the standard is to specify a digital system with low complexity, low cost and interoperability across brands, so radio communications purchasers are not locked into a proprietary solution. In practice, many brands have not adhered to this open standard and have introduced proprietary features that make their product offerings non-interoperable.

The DMR standard operates within the existing 12.5 kHz channel spacing used in land mobile frequency bands globally and it achieves two voice channels through two-slot TDMA technology. The standard is still under development with revisions being made regularly as more systems are deployed and discover improvements that can be made. It is very likely that further refinements will be made to the standard, which will necessitate firmware upgrades to terminals and infrastructure in the future to take advantage of these new improvements, with potential incompatibility issues arising if this is not done. DMR covers the RF range 30 MHz to 1 GHz.

Forward error correction can achieve a higher quality of voice when the receive signal is still relatively high. In practice, however, digital modulation protocols are much more susceptible to multipath interference and fail to provide service in areas where analogue FM would otherwise provide degraded but audible voice service. At a higher quality of voice, DMR outperforms analogue FM by about 11 dB. Where digital signal processing has been used to enhance the analogue FM audio quality then analogue FM generally outperforms DMR in all situations, with a typical 2-3 dB improvement for "high quality" voice and around 5 dB improvement for "lower quality" voice.[citation needed] Where digital signal processing is used to enhance analog FM audio, the overall "delivered audio quality" is also considerably better than DMR.[citation needed] However DSP processing of analog FM audio does not remove the 12.5 kHz requirement so DMR is still more spectrally efficient.

DMR Tier I products are for licence-free use in the 446 MHz band in many countries in Europe and Asia. Tier I products are specified for non-infrastructure use only without the use of repeaters. This part of the standard provides for consumer applications and low-power commercial applications, using a maximum of 0.5 watt RF power.

DMR Tier II covers licensed conventional radio systems, mobiles and hand portables operating in PMR frequency bands up to 960 MHz. The ETSI DMR Tier II standard is targeted at those users who need spectral efficiency, advanced voice features and integrated IP data services in licensed bands for high-power communications. A number of manufacturers have DMR Tier II compliant products on the market. ETSI DMR specifies two slot TDMA in 12.5 kHz channels for Tier II and III.

DMR Tier III covers trunking operation in frequency bands up to 960 MHz. Tier III supports voice and short messaging handling similar to TETRA with built-in 128 character status messaging and short messaging with up to 288 bits of data in a variety of formats. It also supports packet data service in a variety of formats, including support for IPv4 and IPv6. Tier III compliant products were launched in 2012.

### 5.2.3 dPMR

dPMR or digital private mobile radio, is a Common Air Interface (CAI) for digital mobile communications. dPMR is an open, non-proprietary standard that was developed by the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI) and published under the reference ETSI TS 102 658. A simplified version of the dPMR protocol intended for licence-free applications was also published by ETSI under the reference TS 102 490.

dPMR major specification:

– Access method: FDMA

– Transmission rate: 4,800 bit/s

– Modulation: four-level FSK.

What is significant is that dPMR achieves all this in a 6.25 kHz channel.

Because the emission mask is so tight, two 6.25 kHz dPMR signals can be used next to each other within a 12.5 kHz channel without causing interference to each other or adjacent channels. Compliance with EN301 166 at 6.25 kHz for current equipment is one measure of guarantee that interference issues are no different from at 12.5 kHz or 25 kHz. Frequency co-coordinators in the USA have even made recommendations to the FCC about setting up new 6.25 kHz systems adjacent to existing systems, outlining parameters to avoid harmful interference.

dPMR equipment complies with the relevant European standard ETSI EN 301 166 as well as the FCC emission mask applicable for operation in the US.

dPMR supports several voice coding algorithms. Class A equipment is based on AMBE+2 vocoder, Class R uses RALCWI (Robust Advanced Low Complexity Waveform Interpolation) vocoder, and Class M equipment uses manufacturer specific algorithm; equipment from different classes is not interoperable in digital mode and must revert to analog FM mode.

dPMR446 radios are licence-free products for use in the 446.1–446.2 MHz band within Europe.These are fully digital versions of PMR446 radios. dPMR446 radios comply with the ETSI TS 102 490 open standard and are limited to 500 mW RF power with fixed antennas per ECC Decision (05)12. They are ideally suited to recreational and professional users who do not need wide area coverage with base stations and repeaters. dPMR446 equipment is capable of voice, data and voice+data modes of operation. This means that dPMR446 can provide voice calls, text messaging (SMS), status and embedded data such as GPS position etc.

dPMR Mode 1 is the peer to peer mode of dPMR (without repeaters or infrastructure) but without the limitations of the licence-free counterpart. It can operate all typical licensed PMR frequency bands and without the RF power limits of dPMR446. As well as offering voice and data, dPMR446 Mode 1 also supports combined voice+data so it is possible to embed data into a voice call or automatically append it at the end of a call.

dPMR Mode 2 operations include repeaters and other infrastructure. This brings extra functionality such as analogue or digital system interfaces which can be IP based. Inclusion of repeaters and base stations means that wide area coverage is possible even more so when multiple repeaters are used. Such multiple repeaters can be managed by dynamic channel selection or they can be part of a co‑channel wide area system.

dPMR Mode 3 can offer multichannel, multisite trunked radio systems. This ensures optimum use of spectrum and optimum density of radio traffic.Management of the radio system starts from the authentication of radios that wish to connect. Calls are set up by the infrastructure when both parties have responded to the call request ensuring optimum use of the radio resource. Calls may be diverted to other radios, landline numbers or even IP addresses. The infrastructure managing these beacon channels would be capable of placing a call to another radio whether that radio is using the same site or another site within the system.

**5.3 Summary of Conventional DLMR systems features**

|  | TETRA | Project 25 Phase 2 | DMR |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Standardisation Body | ETSI | TIA | ETSI |
| Trunked system | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Conventional system | No | Yes | Yes |
| Conventional – Single Frequency Repeater mode | No | No | Yes |
| Direct Mode (Walkie Talkie) | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Simulcast capability | No | Yes | Yes |
| Channel access | TDMA (4-slot) | TDMA (2-slot) | TDMA (2-slot) |
| Channel width | 25 kHz | 12.5 kHz | 12.5 kHz |
| Effective (equivalent) traffic channel bandwidth | 6.25 kHz | 6.25 kHz | 6.25 kHz |
| Frequency range (MHz) | 350-450 | 136-800 | 70-900 |

# 6 Frequency bands [and channelization]

## 6.1 Frequency bands

PLMR utilizes various frequency bands across regions in the mobile service, subject to provisions in the Radio Regulations, regional harmonization measures and national conditions.

**In some countries the frequency bands used for CLMR are 136 to 144 MHz, 146 to 174 MHz, 350 to 470 MHz, 806 to 869 MHz.**

## 6.2 [Channel spacings and center frequencies

Channel raster or channel spacing for CLMR may be 25 kHz, 20 kHz, 12.5 kHz, 10 kHz and 6.25 kHz.

For every sub-band of above frequency bands, center frequency be calculated:

 *Fn* = *F*1 + (*n*-1) × Channel spacing

where:

 *Fn*: Center frequency of channel n;

 *F*1: Center frequency of first channel;

 Channel spacing: frequency difference between 2 adjacent channels;

 *n*: channel number; *n* = 1, 2, … and n < (*Fhigher*-*edge* – *Flower*-*edge*) / Channel spacing.

## 6.3 Channel arrangements

There are two type of arrangements between two channel spacing, i.e. between 25 kHz and 12.5 kHz channels or 12.5 kHz and 6.25 kHz channels, as illustrate below:

a) Narrow channel locate in the center and the edge of wider channel

 

b) Two narrow channel locate inside one wider channel

 

Figure 4

Interleaved channel plan



]

*Editor´s note:* *Part of this discussion will be the level of detail that this section 6 should contain, and whether there is a need to develop a separate report.*

[Channel raster should be compatible with existing channelization and must be technology inclusive. Example of national channelization could be provide in Annex to this Report].

Channel raster should be compatible with existing channelization and must be technology inclusive to accommodate both TDMA and FDMA technologies, and legacy analog radios (which have not yet upgraded to digital); and have a well-defined structure for channel frequency spacing. Under this the center of the channel should remain on the same repeat pattern or “on center” in the spectrum whether a licensee holds licenses with 25 kHz, 12.5 kHz, or 6.25 kHz channel bandwidths. *Figure* 5 below shows how 25 kHz licenses, 12.5 kHz licenses and 6.25 kHz licenses fit into this general channel structure.

FIGURE 5

Channel structure for LMR bands showing unified channel center spacing



Example of national channelization are provided in Annex 1 to this Report.

# 7 [Frequency authorisation regime]

[This section aims to deal with frequency assignment for systems operating in intra-Land Mobile Radio Service scenario: methodology, criteria, practice.

E.g. Frequency assignment criteria: when a new DPLMR system will share the frequency with existing PLMR systems; when existing DPLMR require additional channels; do the interference analysis between PLMR system with *C/I* or *I/N*]

## 7.1 Assignment method and criteria

The traditional method of authorizing the use of frequencies by PLMR systems is through an administrative method, also known as apparatus assignment.

Apparatus assignments are typically issued on a first-come-first-served basis and it usually includes licensing conditions. The fees payable in apparatus assignments usually consists of two components: [

a) Licence fee for a fixed term. The duration of the licence term varies with administrations. It ranges from one to five years.

b) Spectrum fee or spectrum management fee. The spectrum fee component usually depends on the frequency channel bandwidth and can also depend on the frequency band. Like the licence fee component the duration of the spectrum fee varies with administrations; 1 to 5 years.

Annex 1 contain examples of frequency assignment and licensing criteria/conditions.]

To operate digital LMRs, users apply for a 12.5 KHz license from spectrum authorities which issues licenses in a first-come-first-served basis. Holders of old 25 kHz licenses that wish to migrate to 12.5 kHz, will have to get the license amended to designate a new 12.5 kHz channel on the center frequency of the old higher bandwidth channel. (This is illustrated in *Figure 6A* below). The license modification issued will then reflect the new 12.5 kHz emission designator.

For the licensee, a two for one channel capacity increase is gained using TDMA technology, and possible interference issues are reduced (in contrast to the increased potential for interference resulting from splitting a 25 kHz license into three adjacent 6.25 kHz channels).

FIGURE 6

Effect of using TDMA technology in an existing 12.5 KHz and 25 KHz channel



As a general practice, licensees do not require to apply for a new license to achieve 6.25 kHz spectrum efficiency or a doubling of capacity in a 12.5 kHz channel. This is true whether the licensee converts a current 25 kHz channel to a 12.5 kHz channel, or currently uses an existing 12.5 kHz channel. For example, DMR works within the existing 12.5 kHz channel mask and achieves doubling of channel capacity by the use of TDMA with only one repeater required per two virtual channels. This is illustrated in *Figure 6B* above.

Licenses may be issued by regulators on shared used or exclusive use basis. Spectrum fees calculations varies from country to country, some prefer calculations based on the area of coverage, others prefers calculations based on the number of repeaters and channels assigned (regardless the number of mobile and portable radios).

As with other radiocommunications services, CLMR systems can be issued an authorisation under one of several regimes. In the VHF and UHF bands, whose allocation is under the National Regulator responsibility, users must be granted an authorisation by National Regulator. Under this individual licensing system, there are four distinct schemes for spectrum use, adapted to PMR system' different needs.

## 7.2 Individual authorisation by allotment

An authorisation is granted for the use of a block of frequencies in a given geographical area, without specifying the location of the user base stations. The authorisation carries a protection guarantee against harmful interference. This type of authorisation does not specify in any detail how the authorised system is engineered, which the user is free to alter within the limits set by the authorisation provisions.

## 7.3 Individual authorisation by assignment

An authorisation is granted for the use of a frequency in a given location and under technical terms and conditions that are detailed specifically in the authorisation, which implies prior frequency coordination, site by site. The authorisation carries a protection guarantee against harmful interference. If the user wants to modify the location of the sites or the technical terms and conditions attached to its licence, the user must request permission from Regulator to make these changes.

Traditionally, CLMR systems have usually been based on some popular technical standards for the equipment, but operated under assignment and subject to National frequency management plans.

As the demands for CLMR are high, it is necessary to make effective use of the channels available. This is achieved by re-using the frequencies in different areas. Base stations must be located sufficiently far apart so that interference is not experienced, and also selective calling techniques such as CTCSS and DTMF are used to ensure that as many mobiles as possible can use a given channel.

## 7.4 Individual licences for shared use, with no guarantee of protection

The licence is issued for the use of frequencies on an individual, but non-exclusive basis, with no guarantee of protection from other users.

## 7.5 Class authorization (individual Licence-exempt)

In some channels of the identified frequency bands, which pre-allocated, a PMR system does not require a prior authorisation from National Regulator to operate: these sub-bands are subject to a system of Licence-exempt. Users can therefore employ these frequencies for free, provided they comply with the technical terms and conditions set out, which may include restrictions on the type of equipment, system or technology that can be employed in the frequency band.

CLMR licences control who can transmit where, and on what frequency, to make sure that different users do not cause interference to each other. This is especially important regarding "official" radio users such as governmental, air traffic control, emergency services, disaster relief, mining, health, hospitality, transportations, industrial, manufacturing, construction, etc. In other way, "licence free" or “licence-exempt” radios will be fine for many walkie-talkie simple users, they share limited number of frequency channels with low transmit power subjected to not causing harmful interference and cannot claim protection from harmful interference caused by the other users (e.g. licence-exempt frequencies for CLMR devices around the world, e.g. PMR446, FRS, GMRS).

# 8 Analog to digital transition

When planning to introduce digital PLMR for the first time, considerations for both data and voice applications, channeling plans, type approval and regulatory requirements need to be considered and to ensure the operation of digital radio in existing (or planned) LMR frequency bands.

## 8.1 Digital Voice and Data

Digital PLMR systems support both voice and data services, in time or in frequency domain. Data applications in PLMR are becoming an important aspect of PLMR applications. In scenarios where analog only radio interface are included in the national PLMR requirements, PLMR systems that support both data and voice or improved voice channel will have to wait for changes to benefit from the improved channel usage or to benefit from both data and voice capabilities.

## 8.2 Spectrum

The transition of a PLMR frequency band from analog to digital is straightforward if the existing arrangements (transmit power, channel assignment plan, channel raster, etc.) remain unchanged.

Some administration may wish to re-band an existing PLMR frequency band to use a narrower channel spacing. For example, from existing 25 kHz channel spacing to 12.5 kHz channel space. In this case the transition will include the additional step of re-banding.

### 8.2.1 Analog to digital transition in PLMR bands with existing channel arrangements

Digital PLMR equipment that use 25 kHz or 12.5 kHz channel can operate in existing PLMR frequency bands using existing 25 kHz or 12.5 kHz channel arrangements (transmit power, channel assignment plan, channel raster, etc.) In this transition scenario the probability of interference is no worse than for analog radio.

Below table provides a summary of which category of digital PLMR radio than can migrate in existing PLMR bands.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Existing PLMR band with | Category of digital PLMR radio that can migrate into existing PLMR band |
| 12.5 kHz channel arrangements | 12.5 kHz digital PLMR |
| 25 kHz channel arrangements | 25 kHz digital PLMR |

As this transition only involve the upgrade of analog systems to digital PLMR systems using the same frequencies, much of the existing site infrastructure (e.g. combiner, cabling, etc.) can be re-used.

### 8.2.2 Analog to digital transition with re-banding from 25 kHz to 12.5 kHz channel spacing

In this transition scenario a frequency band with 25 kHz channel spacing for analog PLMR is re‑banded to 12.5 kHz channel spacing for digital PLMR.

This type of transition usually implemented in phases. The following transition method consists of two phases. The first phase involves the migration of existing 25 kHz analog PLMR systems to 12.5 kHz digital PLMR systems using their existing frequency assignments. The second phase involve the retrieving of new 12.5 kHz channels with the completion 25 kHz to 12.5 kHz migration. The migration may take some time before the new channels can be retrieved and reassigned. However it provides a smooth migration without affecting systems that had upgraded to digital PLMR in the first phase.

The figure below illustrates the different phases of the transition.

**9 Interleaved and Offset Channelling Arrangements**

Bands with interleaved channel plans are often suitable for the immediate introduction of DLMR systems, while bands with offset channel plans may require segmentation or transition plans.

**9.1 Interleaved Channel Plans**

Interleaved channel plans can provide for the introduction of digital services designed to operate in 12.5 kHz and 6.25 kHz channels without the need for band migrations, provided the selected technology standards are compatible with existing analogue land mobile equipment.

Figure 7

Interleaved channel plan



**9.2 Offset Channel Plans**

Analogue emissions tend to concentrate their power closer to the centre frequency and within a narrower bandwidth than the channel space assigned in the band (i.e. the effective emission bandwidth in a 25 kHz analogue LMR channel only occupies approximately 16 kHz). Since analogue LMR channels do not spread their power across the entire allocated channel space, it is possible to license narrower 12.5 kHz analogue channels (which also concentrate their power in the same way) in the offset gap between 25 kHz analogue channels, without causing harmful interference (as shown in Figure 2).

Unlike analogue emissions, digital emissions tend to spread their power across the entire channel, and therefore mixing digital and analogue emissions in offset bands can cause adjacent channel interference (from digital into analogue). Therefore, offset bands require either band segmentation or migration plans to be implemented to protect existing analogue services.

Figure 8

Offset channel plan



The use of transition plans is seen as an appropriate approach for offset channel plans.

ANNEX [N]

[Example of Assignment Method and Criteria for CLMR systems

# 1 Introduction

Traditionally, CLMR systems have usually been based on some popular technical standards for the equipment, but operated under assignment and subject to National frequency management plans.

As the demands for CLMR are high, it is necessary to make effective use of the channels available. This is achieved by re-using the frequencies in different areas. Base stations must be located sufficiently far apart so that interference is not experienced, and also selective calling techniques such as CTCSS and DTMF are used to ensure that as many mobiles as possible can use a given channel.

Assignment of a frequency channel to a CLMR system means to find a frequency channel that one DPLMR system can be used without interfere and/or be interfered with existing DPLMR systems.

One of efficient/popular method in assigning frequency channel to CLMR systems is Frequency and distance separations (call F-D) method or F-D constrain. Apply the F-D constraints to assess the potential for interference between the proposed assignment and the existing systems. Intermodulation issue also be taken into consideration when assigning a frequency channel to CLMR system.

Assignment will be made to the proposed network on the channel that satisfies the F-D constraints, consistent with meeting this network’s operating frequency requirements as far as practicable.

# 2 Frequency bands and channeling

The frequency band 138-174 MHz in the VHF range and 406-470 MHz in UHF range are widely use around the world for CLMR. Channel spacing in those bands are 25 / 20 / 12.5 / 10 / 6.25 kHz. An example of channelization of CLMR frequency as below

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Band (MHz) | Center frequency (MHz) | Channel number (N) | Channel spacing(kHz) |
| VHF range |
| 1 | 138-144 | 138 + 0.025 x N | 0 to 240 | 25 |
| 138 + 0.0125 x N | 0 to 480 | 12.5 |
| 138 + 0.00625 x N | 0 to 960 | 6.25 |
| 2 | 146-149.9 | 146 + 0.025 x N | 0 to 155 | 25 |
| 146 + 0.0125 x N | 0 to 310 | 12.5 |
| 146 + 0.00625 x N | 0 to 620 | 6.25 |
| 3 | 150.05-156.4875 | 150.05 + 0.025 x N | 0 to 257 | 25 |
| 150.05 + 0.0125 x N | 0 to 514 | 12.5 |
| 150.05 + 0.00625 x N | 0 to 1028 | 6.25 |
| 4 | 156.8375-174 | 156.850 + 0.025 x N | 0 to 686 | 25 |
| 156.850 + 0.0125 x N | 0 to 1372 | 12.5 |
| 156.850 + 0.00625 x N | 0 to 2744 | 6.25 |
| UHF range |
| 5 | 406-430 | 406 + 0.025 x N | 0 to 960 | 25 |
| 406 + 0.0125 x N | 0 to 1920 | 12.5 |
| 406 + 0.00625 x N | 0 to 3840 | 6.25 |
| 6 | 440-470 | 440 + 0.025 x N | 0 to 1200 | 25 |
| 440 + 0.0125 x N | 0 to 2400 | 12.5 |
| 440 + 0.00625 x N | 0 to 4800 | 6.25 |

# 3 Frequency – Distance Criteria

## 3.1 Deployment model

There are 3 popular types of CLMR deployment:

a) Type A:

– Only handheld transceivers

– Low output power: typical maximum 5W to 10 W

– Single frequency, simplex: transmit and receive in same frequency

b) Type B:

– With base station(s) and mobile stations

– Hight output power: typical maximum 25W to 50 W

– Single frequency, simplex: transmit and receive in same frequency

c) Type C:

– With base stations or repeater stations and mobile stations

– Hight output power: typical maximum 25W to 50 W

– Two frequency, semi-duplex: transmit and receive in difference frequencies

## 3.2 Minimum distance separation between two CLMR system type A

a) For VHF range

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Δf betweennew 6.25 kHz and existing | Distance separation (km) |
| Existing6.25 kHz | Existing 12.5 kHz | Existing 25 kHz |
| 0 kHz | **10** | **10** | **10** |
| **6.25 kHz** | **1.9** | 10 | 10 |
| 12.5 kHz | 0.3 | **0.5** | 10 |
| 18.75 kHz | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.8 |
| 25 kHz | 0.3 | 0 | **0.4** |
| 31.25 kHz | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 37.5 kHz | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 43.75 kHz | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 50 kHz | 0 | 0 | 0 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Δf betweennew 12.5 kHz and existing | Distance separation (km) |
| Existing6.25 kHz | Existing 12.5 kHz | Existing 25 kHz |
| 0 kHz | **10** | **10** | **10** |
| 6.25 kHz | **10** | 10 | 10 |
| **12.5 kHz** | 0.5 | **1.2** | 10 |
| 18.75 kHz | 0.3 | 0 | 1.2 |
| 25 kHz | 0 | 0 | **0.4** |
| 31.25 kHz | 0 | 0 | 0.3 |
| 37.5 kHz | 0 | 0 | 0.3 |
| 43.75 kHz | 0 | 0 | 0.3 |
| 50 kHz | 0 | 0 | 0.3 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Δf betweennew 25 kHz and existing | Distance separation (km) |
| Existing6.25 kHz | Existing 12.5 kHz | Existing 25 kHz |
| 0 kHz | **10** | **10** | **10** |
| 6.25 kHz | **10** | 10 | 10 |
| 12.5 kHz | 10 | **10** | 10 |
| 18.75 kHz | 0.8 | 1.2 | 10 |
| **25 kHz** | 0.4 | 0.4 | **0.6** |
| 31.25 kHz | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| 37.5 kHz | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| 43.75 kHz | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| 50 kHz | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 |

b) For UHF range

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Δf betweennew 6.25 kHzand existing | Distance separation (km) |
| Existing6.25 kHz | Existing 12.5 kHz | Existing 25 kHz |
| 0 kHz | **10** | **10** | **10** |
| **6.25 kHz** | **1.9** | 10 | 10 |
| 12.5 kHz | 0.3 | **0.5** | 10 |
| 18.75 kHz | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.8 |
| 25 kHz | 0.3 | 0 | **0.4** |
| 31.25 kHz | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 37.5 kHz | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 43.75 kHz | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 50 kHz | 0 | 0 | 0 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Δf betweennew 12.5 kHz and existing | Distance separation (km) |
| Existing6.25 kHz | Existing 12.5 kHz | Existing 25 kHz |
| 0 kHz | **10** | **10** | **10** |
| 6.25 kHz | **10** | 10 | 10 |
| **12.5 kHz** | 0.5 | **1.2** | 10 |
| 18.75 kHz | 0.3 | 0 | 1.2 |
| 25 kHz | 0 | 0 | **0.4** |
| 31.25 kHz | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 37.5 kHz | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 43.75 kHz | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 50 kHz | 0 | 0 | 0 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Δf betweennew 25 kHz and existing | Distance separation (km) |
| Existing6.25 kHz | Existing 12.5 kHz | Existing 25 kHz |
| 0 kHz | **10** | **10** | **10** |
| 6.25 kHz | **10** | 10 | 10 |
| 12.5 kHz | 10 | **10** | 10 |
| 18.75 kHz | 0.8 | 1.2 | 10 |
| **25 kHz** | 0.4 | 0.4 | **0.5** |
| 31.25 kHz | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 37.5 kHz | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 43.75 kHz | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 50 kHz | 0 | 0 | 0 |

## 3.3 Minimum distance separation between two CLMR system type B

a) For VHF range

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Δf betweennew 6.25 kHz and existing | Distance separation (km) |
| Existing6.25 kHz | Existing 12.5 kHz | Existing 25 kHz |
| 0 kHz | **140** | **140** | **140** |
| **6.25 kHz** | **90** | 130 | 136 |
| 12.5 kHz | 33 | **51** | 106 |
| 18.75 kHz | 33 | 30 | 64 |
| 25 kHz | 26 | 23 | **48** |
| 31.25 kHz | 17 | 15 | 47 |
| 37.5 kHz | 17 | 15 | 47 |
| 43.75 kHz | 17 | 15 | 47 |
| 50 kHz | 17 | 15 | 47 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Δf betweennew 12.5 kHz and existing | Distance separation (km) |
| Existing6.25 kHz | Existing 12.5 kHz | Existing 25 kHz |
| 0 kHz | **140** | **140** | **140** |
| 6.25 kHz | **130** | 130 | 135 |
| **12.5 kHz** | 51 | **76** | 118 |
| 18.75 kHz | 30 | 22 | 76 |
| 25 kHz | 23 | 16 | **48** |
| 31.25 kHz | 15 | 8.6 | 46 |
| 37.5 kHz | 15 | 8.6 | 46 |
| 43.75 kHz | 15 | 8.6 | 46 |
| 50 kHz | 15 | 8.6 | 46 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Δf betweennew 25 kHz and existing | Distance separation (km) |
| Existing6.25 kHz | Existing 12.5 kHz | Existing 25 kHz |
| 0 kHz | **140** | **140** | **140** |
| 6.25 kHz | **136** | 135 | 135 |
| 12.5 kHz | 106 | **118** | 118 |
| 18.75 kHz | 64 | 76 | 82 |
| **25 kHz** | 48 | 48 | **56** |
| 31.25 kHz | 47 | 46 | 51 |
| 37.5 kHz | 47 | 46 | 51 |
| 43.75 kHz | 47 | 46 | 51 |
| 50 kHz | 47 | 46 | 51 |

b) For UHF range

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Δf betweennew 6.25 kHzand existing | Distance separation (km) |
| Existing6.25 kHz | Existing 12.5 kHz | Existing 25 kHz |
| 0 kHz | **120** | **120** | **120** |
| **6.25 kHz** | **70** | 110 | 116 |
| 12.5 kHz | 8.1 | **19** | 86 |
| 18.75 kHz | 8.1 | 7.5 | 44 |
| 25 kHz | 6.4 | 5.7 | **12** |
| 31.25 kHz | 4.1 | 3.6 | 5.1 |
| 37.5 kHz | 4.1 | 3.6 | 4.7 |
| 43.75 kHz | 4.1 | 3.6 | 4.7 |
| 50 kHz | 4.1 | 3.6 | 4.7 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Δf betweennew 12.5 kHzand existing | Distance separation (km) |
| Existing6.25 kHz | Existing 12.5 kHz | Existing 25 kHz |
| 0 kHz | **120** | **120** | **120** |
| 6.25 kHz | **110** | 110 | 115 |
| **12.5 kHz** | 19 | **57** | 98 |
| 18.75 kHz | 7.5 | 5.4 | 56 |
| 25 kHz | 5.7 | 4.1 | **13** |
| 31.25 kHz | 3.6 | 2.1 | 4.6 |
| 37.5 kHz | 3.6 | 2.1 | 3.6 |
| 43.75 kHz | 3.6 | 2.1 | 2.4 |
| 50 kHz | 3.6 | 2.1 | 2.4 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Δf betweennew 25 kHz and existing | Distance separation (km) |
| Existing6.25 kHz | Existing 12.5 kHz | Existing 25 kHz |
| 0 kHz | **120** | **120** | **120** |
| 6.25 kHz | **116** | 115 | 115 |
| 12.5 kHz | 86 | **98** | 98 |
| 18.75 kHz | 44 | 56 | 62 |
| **25 kHz** | 12 | 13 | **23** |
| 31.25 kHz | 5.1 | 4.6 | 7.9 |
| 37.5 kHz | 4.7 | 3.6 | 4.6 |
| 43.75 kHz | 4.7 | 2.4 | 2.8 |
| 50 kHz | 4.7 | 2.4 | 2.4 |

## 3.4 Minimum distance separation between two CLMR system type C

a) For VHF range

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Δf betweennew 6.25 kHz and existing | Distance separation (km) |
| Existing6.25 kHz | Existing 12.5 kHz | Existing 25 kHz |
| 0 kHz | **100** | **100** | **100** |
| **6.25 kHz** | **52\*** | 86 | 94 |
| 12.5 kHz | 0 | **0** | 63 |
| 18.75 kHz | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25 kHz | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 31.25 kHz | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 37.5 kHz | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 43.75 kHz | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 50 kHz | 0 | 0 | 0 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Δf betweennew 12.5 kHz and existing | Distance separation (km) |
| Existing6.25 kHz | Existing 12.5 kHz | Existing 25 kHz |
| 0 kHz | **100** | **100** | **100** |
| 6.25 kHz | **86** | 87 | 94 |
| **12.5 kHz** | 0 | **0** | 74 |
| 18.75 kHz | 0 | 0 | 47 |
| 25 kHz | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 31.25 kHz | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 37.5 kHz | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 43.75 kHz | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 50 kHz | 0 | 0 | 0 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Δf betweennew 25 kHz and existing | Distance separation (km) |
| Existing6.25 kHz | Existing 12.5 kHz | Existing 25 kHz |
| 0 kHz | **100** | **100** | **100** |
| 6.25 kHz | **94** | 94 | 94 |
| 12.5 kHz | 63 | **74** | 74 |
| 18.75 kHz | 0 | 47 | 48 |
| **25 kHz** | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 31.25 kHz | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 37.5 kHz | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 43.75 kHz | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 50 kHz | 0 | 0 | 0 |

b) For UHF range

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Δf betweennew 6.25 kHzand existing | Distance separation (km) |
| Existing6.25 kHz | Existing 12.5 kHz | Existing 25 kHz |
| 0 kHz | **100** | **100** | **100** |
| **6.25 kHz** | **54\*** | 87 | 95 |
| 12.5 kHz | 0 | **0** | 65 |
| 18.75 kHz | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25 kHz | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 31.25 kHz | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 37.5 kHz | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 43.75 kHz | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 50 kHz | 0 | 0 | 0 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Δf betweenNew 12.5 kHz and existing | Distance separation (km) |
| Existing6.25 kHz | Existing 12.5 kHz | Existing 25 kHz |
| 0 kHz | **100** | **100** | **100** |
| 6.25 kHz | **87** | 88 | 94 |
| **12.5 kHz** | 0 | **0** | 75 |
| 18.75 kHz | 0 | 0 | 47 |
| 25 kHz | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 31.25 kHz | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 37.5 kHz | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 43.75 kHz | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 50 kHz | 0 | 0 | 0 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Δf betweennew 25 kHz and existing | Distance separation (km) |
| Existing6.25 kHz | Existing 12.5 kHz | Existing 25 kHz |
| 0 kHz | **100** | **100** | **100** |
| 6.25 kHz | **95** | 94 | 94 |
| 12.5 kHz | 65 | **75** | 75 |
| 18.75 kHz | 0 | 47 | 49 |
| **25 kHz** | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 31.25 kHz | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 37.5 kHz | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 43.75 kHz | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 50 kHz | 0 | 0 | 0 |

## 3.5 Minimum distance separation between a CLMR system type A and type B

a) For VHF range

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Δf betweennew 6.25 kHz and existing | Distance separation (km) |
| Existing6.25 kHz | Existing 12.5 kHz | Existing 25 kHz |
| 0 kHz | **116** | **111** | **111** |
| **6.25 kHz** | **35** | 91 | 103 |
| 12.5 kHz | 4.5 | **8** | 54 |
| 18.75 kHz | 4.5 | 4.3 | 14 |
| 25 kHz | 3.9 | 3.5 | **7** |
| 31.25 kHz | 2.9 | 2.6 | 6.7 |
| 37.5 kHz | 2.9 | 2.6 | 6.7 |
| 43.75 kHz | 2.9 | 2.6 | 6.7 |
| 50 kHz | 2.9 | 2.6 | 6.7 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Δf betweennew 12.5 kHzand existing | Distance separation (km) |
| Existing6.25 kHz | Existing 12.5 kHz | Existing 25 kHz |
| 0 kHz | **111** | **105** | **111** |
| 6.25 kHz | **91** | 92 | 102 |
| **12.5 kHz** | 8 | **23** | 70 |
| 18.75 kHz | 4.3 | 3.4 | 23 |
| 25 kHz | 3.5 | 2.8 | **7** |
| 31.25 kHz | 2.6 | 1.8 | 6.4 |
| 37.5 kHz | 2.6 | 1.8 | 5.2 |
| 43.75 kHz | 2.6 | 1.8 | 5.2 |
| 50 kHz | 2.6 | 1.8 | 5.2 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Δf betweennew 25 kHz and existing | Distance separation (km) |
| Existing6.25 kHz | Existing 12.5 kHz | Existing 25 kHz |
| 0 kHz | **111** | **111** | **111** |
| 6.25 kHz | **103** | 102 | 102 |
| 12.5 kHz | 54 | **70** | 71 |
| 18.75 kHz | 14 | 23 | 27 |
| **25 kHz** | 7 | 7 | **10** |
| 31.25 kHz | 6.7 | 6.4 | 7.9 |
| 37.5 kHz | 6.7 | 6.4 | 7.8 |
| 43.75 kHz | 6.7 | 6.4 | 7.8 |
| 50 kHz | 6.7 | 6.4 | 7.8 |

b) For UHF range

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Δf betweennew 6.25 kHzand existing | Distance separation (km) |
| Existing6.25 kHz | Existing 12.5 kHz | Existing 25 kHz |
| 0 kHz | **107** | **103** | **103** |
| **6.25 kHz** | **34** | 85 | 96 |
| 12.5 kHz | 4.5 | **8** | 52 |
| 18.75 kHz | 4.5 | 4.3 | 14 |
| 25 kHz | 3.9 | 3.5 | **6** |
| 31.25 kHz | 2.9 | 2.6 | 3.3 |
| 37.5 kHz | 2.9 | 2.6 | 3.1 |
| 43.75 kHz | 2.9 | 2.6 | 3.1 |
| 50 kHz | 2.9 | 2.6 | 3.1 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Δf betweennew 12.5 kHz and existing | Distance separation (km) |
| Existing6.25 kHz | Existing 12.5 kHz | Existing 25 kHz |
| 0 kHz | **103** | **97** | **103** |
| 6.25 kHz | **85** | 86 | 95 |
| **12.5 kHz** | 8 | **23** | 67 |
| 18.75 kHz | 4.3 | 3.4 | 23 |
| 25 kHz | 3.5 | 2.8 | **6.1** |
| 31.25 kHz | 2.6 | 1.8 | 3.1 |
| 37.5 kHz | 2.6 | 1.8 | 2.6 |
| 43.75 kHz | 2.6 | 1.8 | 2 |
| 50 kHz | 2.6 | 1.8 | 2 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Δf betweennew 25 kHzand existing | Distance separation (km) |
| Existing6.25 kHz | Existing 12.5 kHz | Existing 25 kHz |
| 0 kHz | **103** | **103** | **103** |
| 6.25 kHz | **96** | 95 | 95 |
| 12.5 kHz | 52 | **67** | 68 |
| 18.75 kHz | 14 | 23 | 27 |
| **25 kHz** | 6 | 6.1 | **9.2** |
| 31.25 kHz | 3.3 | 3.1 | 4.4 |
| 37.5 kHz | 3.1 | 2.6 | 3.1 |
| 43.75 kHz | 3.1 | 2 | 2.2 |
| 50 kHz | 3.1 | 2 | 2 |

]

[ANNEX 1]

# 1 Assignment criteria based on number of mobile/portable terminals.

In some administrations the utilization and licensing of frequencies for PLMR is broadly divided into two categories: shared use; and exclusive use. The licence fees and conditions, and spectrum fees are dependent on whether the frequencies are for shared use or exclusive use. For example the licence application for exclusive frequencies may include the criteria of minimum number of mobile terminals per frequency or frequency-pair and may also include justification for using a private network. Tables 1a and 1b below provide an example of an assignment criteria based on the number of mobile/portable terminals and the annual spectrum fees.

Table 1a

Assignment criteria based on number of mobile/portable terminals.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Type of PLMR system | Minimum number of portable radios | Maximum permitted transmit power | Type of frequency assignment |
| Single Frequency | 5 | 1 Watt ERP | Shared frequency |
| Single Frequency | 30 | 5 Watts ERP | Shared frequency |
| Two Frequency  | 50 | 25 Watts ERP | Exclusive frequency |

Table 1b

Spectrum fee for Private PLMR

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Category of frequency usage | Frequency band | Occupied bandwidth per frequency | Fee per frequency per year. |
| Frequency used on an exclusive basis | All PLMR frequency bands | ≤ 25 kHz | 400 units[[3]](#footnote-3) |
| Frequency used on a shared basis | All PLMR frequency bands | ≤ 25 kHz | 300 units |

# 2 Assignment criteria based on light regulation for shared frequencies and based on area of coverage and popularity of frequency band for exclusive frequencies.

In this example, the licensing of shared frequencies is lightly regulated. It consists of two types:

a) Simple licence: 15 frequencies are shared by licensees using hand-portable radios only.

b) Simple site licence: The operation of a base station is permitted and a pool of frequencies is shared among licensees.

A summary of the above simple licensing is given in Table 2a.

Table 2a

Simple licence using shared frequencies

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Type of PLMR system | Frequencies | Maximum transmit power of devices | Licence criteria | Licence fee |
| Simple licence | 15 shared  | 5 Watts ERP | Licensee must self-coordinate with other Simple licences. Base station use not permitted | 75 units for 5 years |
| Simple Site | A pool of frequencies | 2 Watts ERP for mobile station and base station | Licensee must self-coordinate with other Simple Site licences. | 75 units for 5 years |

The licence criteria for exclusive frequencies is based on area of coverage and popularity of frequency band. The area of coverage can be a fixed area (e.g. 50 km square block), sub-regional (a town or city), regional (northern, southern regions) or nationwide. The licence fees are calculated using a combination of frequency width, frequency band and region/area covered. Table 2b provides an example for comparison of licence fees based on popularity of frequency bands and area of coverage.

Table 2b

Licence fees for two 12.5 kHz frequencies based on frequency band and area covered.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Area | Fee for highly popular bands | Fee for medium popular bands | Fee for less popular bands |
| Nationwide | 9 900 | 8 250 | 3 300 |
| 50 km block within high population area | 1 185 | 990 | 395 |
| 50 km block within medium population area | 150 | 125 | 50 |
| 50 km block within low population area | 14 | 12 | 5 |

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Typically, 250 kHz separation for transmit-to-transmit for collocated transmitters in UHF band. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. To mitigate intermodulation and near-far interference issues. Refer Recommendation ITU-R [SM.337](https://www.itu.int/rec/R-REC-SM.377-4-200702-I/en), Report ITU-R [M.901-2](https://www.itu.int/pub/R-REP-M.901). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. The spectrum fee is displayed in unnamed currency units to provide comparison between frequencies for exclusive and shared use. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)