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| **Radiocommunication Study Groups** |  |
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| **4 June 2014** |
| **English only** |
| Annex 17 to Working Party 5A Chairman’s Report | |
| PRELIMINARY DRAFT REVISION OF RECOMMENDATION ITU-R M.1824[[1]](#footnote-1)\* | |
| System characteristics of television outside broadcast, electronic news gathering and electronic field production in the mobile service for use in sharing studies | |

(Questions ITU-R 1/8 and ITU-R 7/8)

(2007)

Summary of the revision

– Editorial updates in the light of the results of RA-12 and WRC-12.

– Added information on operational and technical characteristics that should be used for sharing studies between mobile broadband networks used for ENG applications in the mobile service and other services.

Scope

This Recommendation, dealing with system characteristics of television outside broadcast (TVOB), electronic news gathering (ENG) and electronic field production (EFP) in the mobile service to assist sharing studies, contains the typical operational and technical characteristics of broadcast auxiliary services (BAS)[[2]](#footnote-2), which are required for sharing studies both between the BAS in the mobile service and other radiocommunication services and between mobile broadband networks used for ENG applications in the mobile service and other radiocommunication services.

The ITU Radiocommunication Assembly,

considering

*a)* that some administrations operate extensive terrestrial broadcast auxiliary services (BAS) under mobile service allocations;

*b)* that some administrations are migrating from analogue to digital terrestrial BAS under mobile allocations;

*c)* that many administrations are likely to operate BAS including both terrestrial analogue and digital electronic news gathering (ENG) and television outside broadcast (TVOB) equipment in the mobile allocations for a reasonable amount of time;

*d)* that the frequency bands used for these BAS including TVOB, ENG and electronic field production (EFP) are, in many cases, shared by the mobile service and other services;

*e)* that the technical and operational characteristics of terrestrial BAS deployed under the mobile service are different from those systems deployed under the fixed service;

*f)* that several types of antennas are used by the BAS operated in various vehicles, and those antennas are controlled in elevation and azimuth during their operation to establish reliable links to the studio;

*g)* that it is desirable to identify the system parameters and operational characteristics to facilitate sharing with other services,

recognizing

*a)* that Recommendation ITU-R F.1777 provides system characteristics of television outside broadcast (TVOB), electronic news gathering (ENG) and electronic field production (EFP) in the fixed service for use in sharing studies;

*b)* that Report ITU-R BT.2069 addresses spectrum usage and operational characteristics of terrestrial electronic news gathering (ENG), television outside broadcast (TVOB) and electronic field production (EFP) systems;

*c)* that [Resolution ITU-R 59](http://www.itu.int/pub/R-RES-R.59) (2012) resolves to carry out studies on availability of frequency bands and/or tuning ranges for worldwide and/or regional harmonization and conditions for their use by terrestrial electronic news gathering systems”,

noting

that mobile broadband networks can be used for ENG applications when it is advantageous to do so,

recommends

1 that the operational and technical characteristics described in Annex 1 should be used for sharing studies between BAS deployed in the mobile service and other services;

2 that the operational and technical characteristics provided in Annex 2 should be used for sharing studies between mobile broadband networks used for ENG applications in the mobile service and other services.

Annex 1

Operational and technical characteristics of BAS systems deployed in the mobile service

# 1 Operational characteristics of BAS systems in the mobile service

Broadcasters use several frequency bands and several types of antennas depending on the situation where terrestrial crews send and receive live images. Figures 1 and 2 are examples of link situations. These systems are used for reporting the events of national disasters, contents production outside studio, etc. noting that the timing and location of national disaster events cannot be predicted.

Moreover, since broadcasters need to send the live video of national disasters and the contents which are needed in programme production; the geographical relation between the ENG equipments and collecting station or relay station installed on the helicopter or vehicular cannot be predicted. As a consequence, the antennas of ENG equipment need to point to any azimuth and elevation angle.

Figure 1 shows the example operation for transmitting live video to the collecting station, in order to broadcast the events which occur at the suburban area. In this case, the terrestrial video engineer who controls the microwave equipment points the antenna to the relay station installed on helicopter to avoid terrestrial obstacles. The relay station on the helicopter relays the live video to the collecting station which sends it to the broadcasting studio. The return link is also necessary to allow the terrestrial video engineers to collect information from the broadcasting studio.

Figure 2 shows the example of operation for transmitting live video to the collecting station, in order to broadcast the events which occur at the urban area. In this case, there are several ways to make a microwave link to the collecting station. The camera crew riding on the motorcycle takes the live video, and transmits it to the relay station installed on the vehicle which is also running in front of the motorcycle. In some cases, the relay station installed on the helicopter picks up the video which is transmitted by the camera crew riding on the motorcycle. A low gain antenna is usually used in these cases. The relay station installed on the vehicle also transmits live video to the helicopter which relays it to the collecting station, or directly transmits it to the collecting station by using a high gain antenna.

Broadcasters choose the antenna and frequency band depending on circumstances where the microwave links are to be established.

Figure 1

Example of operation for transmitting video to the collecting stations via helicopter



Figure 2

Example of operation for transmitting live video to the collecting stations via vehicles



# 2 Technical characteristics of BAS systems deployed in the mobile service[[3]](#footnote-3)

Table 1 summarizes the technical parameters of BAS video link systems.

Table 2 summarizes the technical parameters of BAS talkback and walkie-talkie[[4]](#footnote-4) systems.

Table 3 summarizes the technical parameters of BAS audio link systems[[5]](#footnote-5).

TABLE 1

Parameters of BAS video link systems operated in the mobile service

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Frequency allocation(1) | 770-806 MHz (r2, R3, 5.293)  790-862 MHz (5.314, 5.316) | 5 850-5 925 MHz (R1, R2, R3)  6 425-6 570 MHz (R1, R2, R3)  6 870-7 125 MHz (R1, R2, R3) | | 10.25-10.45 GHz (R1, R3, 5.480)  10.55-10.68 GHz (R1, R2, R3)  12.95-13.25 GHz (R1, R2, R3) | | 41.55-41.95 GHz (r1, r2, r3, 5.551F) | | Note |
| Antenna type and gain | Helix (10-13 dBi) | Parabolic (22-35 dBi) Helix (10-13 dBi) | | | | Parabolic (38-41 dBi) | | H, V or circular polarization |
| YAGI (12-19 dBi) | Horn (5-20 dBi) | | | | N/A | | Circular polarization |
| Co-linear (5-6 dBi) Non-directional (2 dBi) | Horn (15-20 dBi) Non-directional (2 dBi) | | | | Horn (19 dBi) | | H and V polarization |
| Tracking method | Automatic or Manual | | | | | | |  |
| Modulation | QPSK-OFDM 16-QAM-OFDM 32-QAM-OFDM | QPSK-OFDM 16-QAM-OFDM 32-QAM-OFDM 64-QAM-OFDM | | | | N/A | | 16-QAM-OFDM is normally adopted |
| FM | FM | | | | FM | |  |
| Maximum capacity (Mbit/s) | 16 | 30 | 60 | 30 | 60 | N/A | N/A |  |
| Channel spacing (MHz) | 9 | 9 | 18 | 9 | 18 | N/A | N/A | For the digital system |
| 9 | N/A | 18 | N/A | 18 | 33 | 100 | For the FM system |
| Feeder/multiplexer loss (typical) (dB) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | For both transmitter and receiver |

TABLE 1 (*end*)

Parameters of BAS video link systems operated in the mobile service

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Frequency allocation(1)** | **770-806 MHz (r2, R3, 5.293)**  **790-862 MHz (5.314, 5.316)** | **5 850-5 925 MHz (R1, R2, R3)**  **6 425-6 570 MHz (R1, R2, R3)**  **6 870-7 125 MHz (R1, R2, R3)** | | **10.25-10.45 GHz (R1, R3, 5.480)**  **10.55-10.68 GHz (R1, R2, R3)**  **12.95-13.25 GHz (R1, R2, R3)** | | **41.55-41.95 GHz (r1, r2, r3, 5.551F)** | | **Note** |
| Maximum antenna input power (dBW) | 7 | 4 | 7 | 4\* | 7\*\* | 0 | 0 | \*–6 dBW in 10.60-10.68 GHz  by the transmitter power.  \*\* –3 dBW in 10.60-10.68 GHz  by the transmitter power. |
| e.i.r.p. (maximum) (dBW) | 25 | 38 | 41 | 38\* | 41\*\* | 40 | 40 | \* 29 dBW in 10.60-10.68 GHz. \*\* 32 dBW in 10.60-10.68 GHz. |
| Receiver IF bandwidth (MHz) | 9 | 9 | 18 | 9 | 18 | 27 | 80 |  |
| Receiver noise figure (dB) | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 6 |  |
| Receiver thermal noise (dBW) | –130.5 | –130.5 | –127.4 | –130.5 | –127.4 | –123.7 | –119.0 |  |
| Normal Rx input level (dBW) | –88 | –88 | –85 | –88 | –85 | –82 | –77 |  |
| Rx input level for 1 × 10–3 BER (dBW) | –120 –113 –110.7 – | –120 –113 –110.7 –108.2 | –116.9 –109.9 –107.6 –105.1 | –120 –113 –110.7 –108.2 | –116.9 –109.9 –107.6 –105.1 | N/A | N/A | QPSK-OFDM 16-QAM-OFDM 32-QAM-OFDM 64-QAM-OFDM |
| Rx input level for CNR = 27 (dB) | –103.5 | N/A | –100.4 | N/A | –100.4 | –96.7 | –92.0 | For FM system |
| Nominal long term interference (dBW) | –140.5 | –140.5 | –137.4 | –140.5 | –137.4 | –133.7 | –129.0 |  |
| Spectral density (dB(W/MHz)) | –150.0 | –150.0 | –150.0 | –150.0 | –150.0 | –148 | –148 |  |
| (1) Each table contains the letters “R1”, “R2” and “R3”, “r1”, “r2”, “r3”, and the reference to footnote 5.xxx. The letters “R1”, “R2” and “R3” stand for the ITU-R Region which has a primary mobile allocation to the specified frequency band, the letters “r1”, “r2” and “r3” stand for the ITU-R Region which has a secondary mobile allocation to the specified frequency band, and the reference to footnote 5.xxx refers to the country footnote in the table of frequency allocations. | | | | | | | | |

TABLE 2

Parameters of BAS talkback/walkie-talkie\* systems operated in the mobile service

| Frequency allocation(1) | | 26.574 MHz (R1, R2, R3) | | | 143-144 MHz (5.211, 5.212, R2, R3) 146-148 MHz (R1, 5.217, R3) 148-149.9 MHz (R1, R2, R3) 149.9-150.05 MHz (5.223) 150-156.7625 MHz (R1, R2, R3) 156.8375-174 MHz (R1, R2, R3) | | 166.5-166.9 MHz (R1, R2, R3)  168.5-168.9 MHz (R1, R2, R3) | | 459.5125-460 MHz (R1, R2, R3)  469.5-470 MHz (R1, R2, R3) | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Antenna type and gain | | Co-linear, 8 dBi for base station (BS), non-directional, 2 dBi for mobile station (MS) | | | | | | |
| Modulation | | SSB | FM | | RZ-SSB | | FM | |
| Channel spacing (kHz) | |  | 20 | | 6.25 | | 25 | |
| Feeder/multiplexer loss (typical) (dB) | | Tx: 1.5 (BS), 0 (MS) Rx: 1.5 (BS), 1 (MS) | Tx: 1 (BS), 0 (MS) Rx: 1 | | Tx: 4 (BS), 0 (MS) Rx: 1 | | Tx: 1 (BS), 0 (MS) Rx: 1 | |
| Maximum antenna input power (dBW) | | 17 (BS), 14 (MS) | 17 | | 17 | | 13 | |
| e.i.r.p. (maximum) (dBW) | | 17.5 (BS), 16 (MS) | 24 (BS), 19 (MS) | | 21(BS), 19 (MS) | | 20 (BS), 15 (MS) | |
| Receiver IF bandwidth (kHz) | | 3 | 12/ 16 | | 3.4 /5.8 | | 12/16 | |
| Receiver noise figure (dB) | | 4 | 4 | | 4 | | 4 | |
| Receiver thermal noise (dBW) | | –165.0 | –159.0/–157.7 | | –164.5/–162.2 | | –159.0/–157.7 | |
| Minimum Rx input level (dBW) | | –147 | –147.1/–145.9 | | –146.5/–144.2 | | –147.1/–145.9 | |
| Nominal long term interference (dBW) | | –175.0 | –169.0/–167.8 | | –174.5/–172.2 | | –169.0/–167.8 | |
| Spectral density (dB(W/kHz)) | | –179.8 | –179.8 | | –179.8 | | –179.8 | |
| Audio frequency range | | 300 Hz-3 000 Hz | 300 Hz-3 400 Hz | | 300 Hz-3 400 Hz | | 300 Hz-3 400 Hz | |
| \* These systems are used as the BAS audio link application in absence of alternative measures to establish the audio link.  (1) Each table contains the letters “R1”, “R2” and “R3”, “r1”, “r2”, “r3”, and the reference to footnote 5.xxx. The letters “R1”, “R2” and “R3” stand for the ITU-R Region which has a primary mobile allocation to the specified frequency band, the letters “r1”, “r2” and “r3” stand for the ITU-R Region which has a secondary mobile allocation to the specified frequency band, and the reference to footnote 5.xxx refers to the country footnote in the table of frequency allocations.  NOTE 1 – Antenna height and altitude above sea level of base stations will be required for sharing studies. For example, the antenna height more than 20 m and the altitude above sea level more than 1 000 m are used in some cases. | | | | | | | | |

TABLE 3

Parameters of BAS audio link systems operated in the mobile service

| Frequency allocation(1) | 38.96 MHz (R1, R2, R3) | | 164-167 MHz (R1, R2, R3) | 462-465 MHz (R1, R2, R3) | 3 405-3 423 MHz (r1, r2, r3, 5.432) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Antenna type and gain | Non-directional (2 dBi) | Yagi (13 dBi) Non-directional (2 dBi) | | Yagi (13 dBi) Non-directional (2 dBi) | Parabolic (22-26 dBi) |
| Modulation | FM AM | FM | | | |
| Channel spacing (kHz) | – | 240 | | 240 | 1 000 |
| Feeder/multiplexer loss (typical) (dB) | Tx: 0 Rx: 1 | Tx: 0 Rx: 1 | | Tx: 0 Rx: 1 | Tx: 1 Rx: 1 |
| Maximum antenna input power (dBW) | 17 | 17 | | 13 | 0 |
| e.i.r.p. (maximum) (dBW) | 19 | 30 | | 26 | 25 |
| Receiver IF bandwidth (kHz) | 16/30 | 100 | | 100 | 400 |
| Receiver noise figure (dB) | 4 | 4 | | 4 | 4 |
| Receiver thermal noise (dBW) | –157.8/–155.1 | –149.8 | | –149.8 | –139.8 |
| Minimum Rx input level (dBW) | –125.7/–123 | –123 | | –123 | –95 |
| Nominal long term interference (dBW) | –167.8/–165.1 | –159.8 | | –159.8 | –149.8 |
| Spectral density (dB(W/kHz)) | –179.9 | –179.9 | | –179.9 | –179.9 |
| Audio frequency range | 7 kHz | 10 kHz | | 10 kHz | 17 kHz |
| (1) Each table contains the letters “R1”, “R2” and “R3”, “r1”, “r2”, “r3”, and the reference to footnote 5.xxx. The letters “R1”, “R2” and “R3” stand for the ITU-R Region which has a primary mobile allocation to the specified frequency band, the letters “r1”, “r2” and “r3” stand for the ITU-R Region which has a secondary mobile allocation to the specified frequency band, and the reference to footnote 5.xxx refers to the country footnote in the table of frequency allocations.  NOTE 1 – Antenna height and altitude above sea level of collecting radio stations will be required for sharing studies. For example, the antenna height more than 20 m and the altitude above sea level more than 1 000 m are used in some case. | | | | | |

Annex 2

Operational and technical characteristics of mobile   
broadband networks for ENG applications

# 1 Operational characteristics of mobile broadband networks used for ENG applications in the mobile service

Until recently, ENG applications used specialized systems. However, with recent advances in technology and consumer take up of mobile broadband, commercial systems have evolved and now are also able to fulfill the requirements of ENG, so they can be used when it is advantageous   
to do so[[6]](#footnote-6).

In addition to meeting the demands of media consumers, mobile broadband networks can also support wireless feeds for news gathering applications for program development in the domain of Electronic News Gathering/Outside Broadcasting services (ENG/OB). This mobile broadband application provides real time feeds for broadcasting; the users could be professionals (e.g., camera people on a motorcycle following an event and transmitting the feed using LTE) or the general public (e.g., people with mobile broadband devices sending videos to newspapers and broadcasters). Suitably configured LTE networks enable the transmission of high-definition (HD) video streams from live cameras with the low latency and high quality required for studio feeds. This has been demonstrated in several events (see footnote).

Compared to using alternative dedicated/transportable links for ENG/OB, LTE networks can be more readily setup with less overhead. The LTE quality of service framework can ensure priority for the ENG/OB services above other types of traffic in the LTE network, thereby providing carrier‑grade performance.

The applicable Recommendations for mobile broadband standards include:

[Recommendation ITU-R M.1457](http://www.itu.int/rec/R-REC-M.1457/en), “Detailed specifications of the terrestrial radio interfaces of International Mobile Telecommunications-2000 (IMT-2000)”

[Recommendation ITU-R M.1801](http://www.itu.int/rec/R-REC-M.1801/en), “Radio interface standards for broadband wireless access systems, including mobile and nomadic applications, in the mobile service operating below 6 GHz”

[Recommendation ITU-R M.2012](http://www.itu.int/rec/R-REC-M.2012/en), “Detailed specifications of the terrestrial radio interfaces of International Mobile Telecommunications Advanced (IMT-Advanced)”

# 2 Technical characteristics of mobile broadband networks used for ENG applications in the mobile service

*[Editor’s note: It could be sufficient to specify certain modes and parameters which should applied (used) by IMT systems (networks) for operate ENG applications taking into the account specific of this systems(applications), e.g. requirements for QoS, The limitation of possible parameters and modes could reduce the number of considered scenarios and accordingly calculations for sharing and compatibility studies.]*

The technical characteristics to be used in sharing studies are found in the following Recommendations and Report:

[Report ITU-R M.2039](http://www.itu.int/pub/R-REP-M.2039) “Characteristics of terrestrial IMT-2000 systems for frequency sharing/interference analyses”

[Report ITU-R M.2116](http://www.itu.int/pub/R-REP-M.2116) “Characteristics of broadband wireless access systems operating in the land mobile service for use in sharing studies”

Report ITU-R M.2292 “Characteristics of terrestrial IMT-Advanced systems for frequency sharing/interference analyses”

1. \* This Recommendation should be brought to the attention of Radiocommunication Study   
   Group 6. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. The term “BAS”, also known as services ancillary to broadcasting (SAB), is defined in   
   Report ITU-R BT.2069. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. The radio microphone systems, which are currently operated in the bands 40.68 MHz to 47.27 MHz and 779.125 MHz to 805.875 MHz on a licensed basis in Japan, are not included in this Recommendation. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. These systems are used as the BAS audio link application in absence of alternative measures to establish the audio link. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. The terminologies of video link, talkback and audio link systems are defined in the Report ITU-R BT.2069. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. This has been demonstrated in several events, including:

   – Swedish Crown Princess Royal Wedding in 2010, where Swedish TV companies broadcasted live from the celebrations in Stockholm, as well as being available live from the official website of the wedding (http://www.teliasonera.com/en/innovation/entertainment/2011/4/teliasonera-official-love-operator/ and <http://www.kungahuset.se/royalcourt/wedding.4.396160511584257f21800060315.html>, retrieved September 2012);

   – Japanese Nippon TV reporting from the Nobel press conference in Stockholm 2010 (<http://www.teliasonera.com/innovation/entertainment/2011/4/nobel-prize-awards-live-tv-4g-broadcast-stockholm-tokyo>, retrieved September 2012);

   – YouTube streamed the entire wedding event of Prince William and the Duchess of Cambridge live from The Royal Channel, which was built specifically for wedding. BBC provided full streaming of the event at BBC News' dedicated wedding site. It was possible to watch the entire event live on a smartphone or other Internet devices such as tablets (<http://www.pcmag.com/article2/0,2817,2384533,00.asp>). [↑](#footnote-ref-6)