

# Spectrum Management and 6G Midband Technology

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Shima Mashhadi

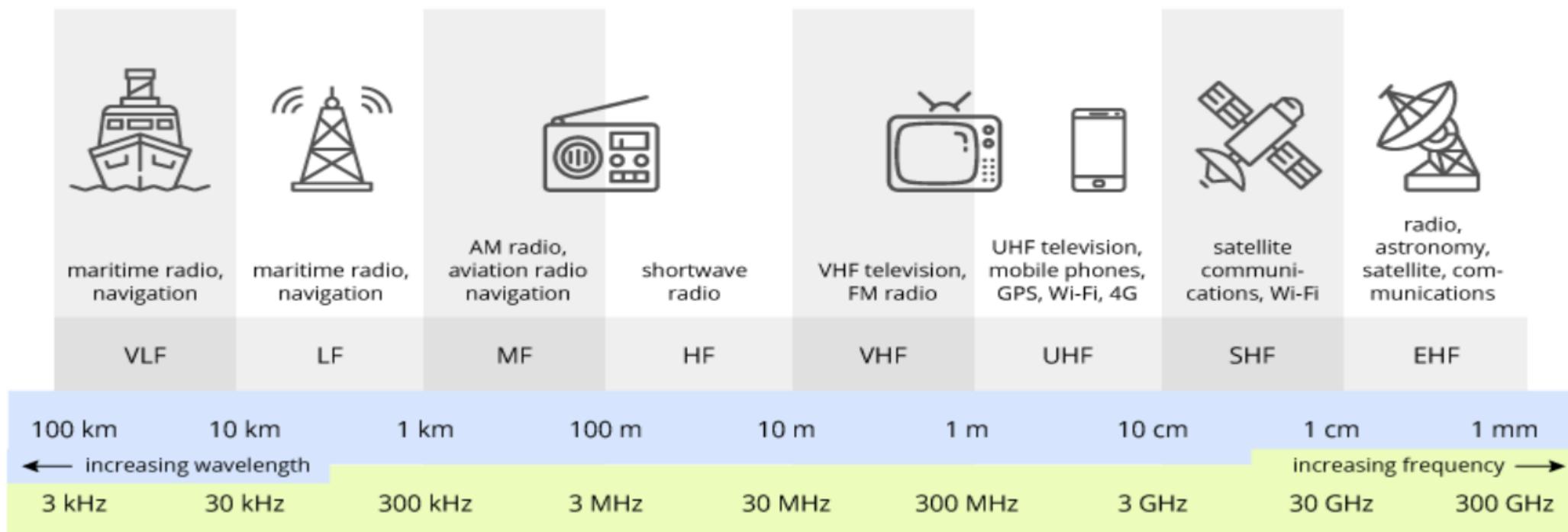
Jan 2025

# Topics To Covers

- Spectrum Management
- International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
  - ITU-D
  - ITU-T
  - ITU-R
- U.S. Spectrum Management
  - NTFA
  - NFAC
- 6G Technology
  - 6G usage and capabilities
  - 6G spectrum

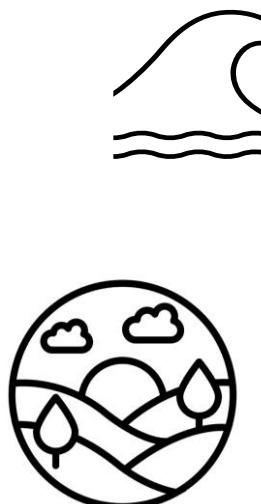
# Spectrum management

- **Spectrum management** is the process of regulating the use of radio frequencies.
- frequency range from **10 kHz to 300 GHz**.



# Spectrum management

- Spectrum is **reusable but finite resource**.
- The purpose of spectrum management is to mitigate radio **spectrum pollution**, and maximize the benefit of usable radio spectrum.
- Governments around the world regulate who can use what part of the spectrum in what locations.



Water



Electromagnetic Spectrum



Natural Resource



Mineral



Gas



# International Telecommunication Union (ITU)



[About ITU](#)

# International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

Who They  
are

- ITU is the United Nations specialized agency for information and communication technologies (ICTs).
- ITU is the oldest agency in the UN family.

What they  
do

- They allocate global radio spectrum and satellite orbits, develop the technical standards that ensure networks and technologies connect seamlessly.

Why they  
matter

- Networks and devices everywhere rely on ITU's work.

# International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

## Formation

The ITU was established in **1865** by the name of International Telegraph Union.

In **1934**, it adopted its current name.

## Headquarters

The headquarters of the ITU is situated in **Geneva, Switzerland**.

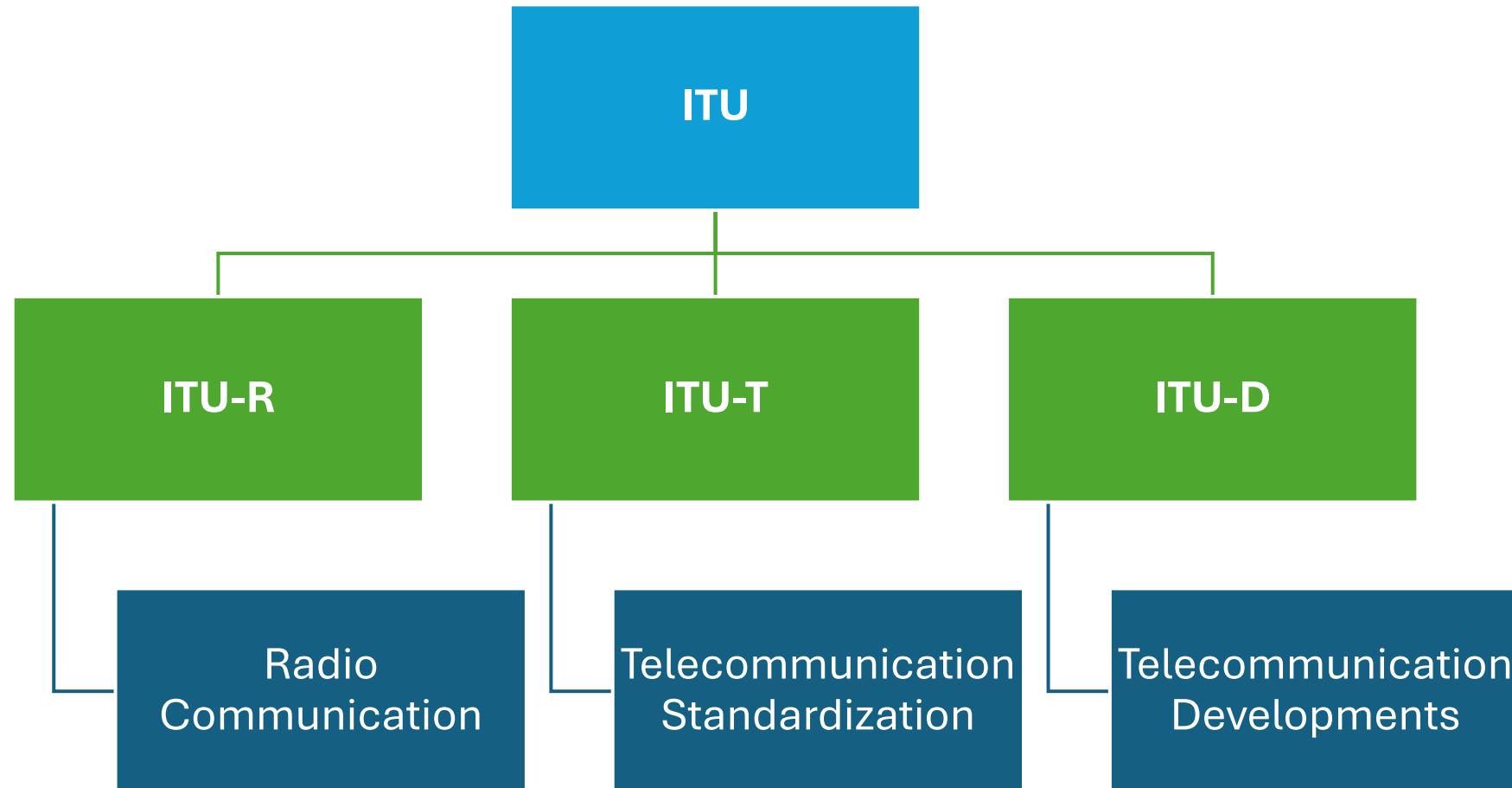
## Members

**The ITU has 194 member states, including all the member states of the United Nations.**



[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:International\\_Telecommunication\\_Union\\_Headquarters](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:International_Telecommunication_Union_Headquarters)

# International Telecommunication Union (ITU)



# ITU-D Telecommunication Development

- Equitable, sustainable and **affordable** access to information and communication technologies (ICT).
- Creating **policies, regulation** and providing **training programs** and **financial strategies** in developing countries.
- The ITU-D hosts the **World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC)** every four years.
- Two Study Groups: Enabling Environment for Meaningful connectivity, Digital Transformation.



<https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Pages/About.aspx>

<https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Study-Groups/2022-2025/Pages/default.aspx>

<https://www.gp-digital.org/the-itu-a-brief-explainer/>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ITU-D>

# ITU-T Telecommunication Standardization

- It is responsible for coordinating standards for telecommunication and ICT, Known as ITU-Recommendations.
- The ITU-D host the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly.
- The technical work, the development of Recommendations, of ITU-T is managed by Study Groups (SGs). There are currently **11 SGs**.
  - [SG11 - Protocols, testing & combating counterfeiting](#)
  - [SG12 - Performance, QoS & QoE](#)
  - [SG13 - Future networks](#)
  - [SG17 - Security](#)



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ITU-T#cite\\_note-4](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ITU-T#cite_note-4)

<https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/about/Pages/default.aspx>

<https://www.itu.int/wtsa/2024/>

<https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/studygroups/2025-2028/Pages/default.aspx>

# ITU-R Radio Communication

- ITU-R defines and manages the international regulatory framework for the **use of spectrum and satellite orbits**.
- Develop standards for **radiocommunication systems**.(ITU-R recommendations)
- Each member country submits its proposal of spectrum allocation to ITU. After deliberate discussions on the received proposal in the meeting of all country members, decision are taken for opening of bands.
- 6 Study groups:
  - **SG1: Spectrum management**
  - **SG4: Satellite Services**
  - **SG5: Terrestrial Services**



<https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-R/Pages/default.aspx>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ITU-R>

Radiocommunication Study Groups

# World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC)

- The WRC is organized by ITU-R and held typically every 3 to 4 years in Geneva.
- It allocates frequency bands to different applications, including mobile cellular communication (the business of 3GPP), which is called **International Mobile Telecommunication (IMT)** by ITU.
- The **Radio Regulations (RR)** incorporate the decisions of the WRCs.



# Master International Frequency Register (MIFR)

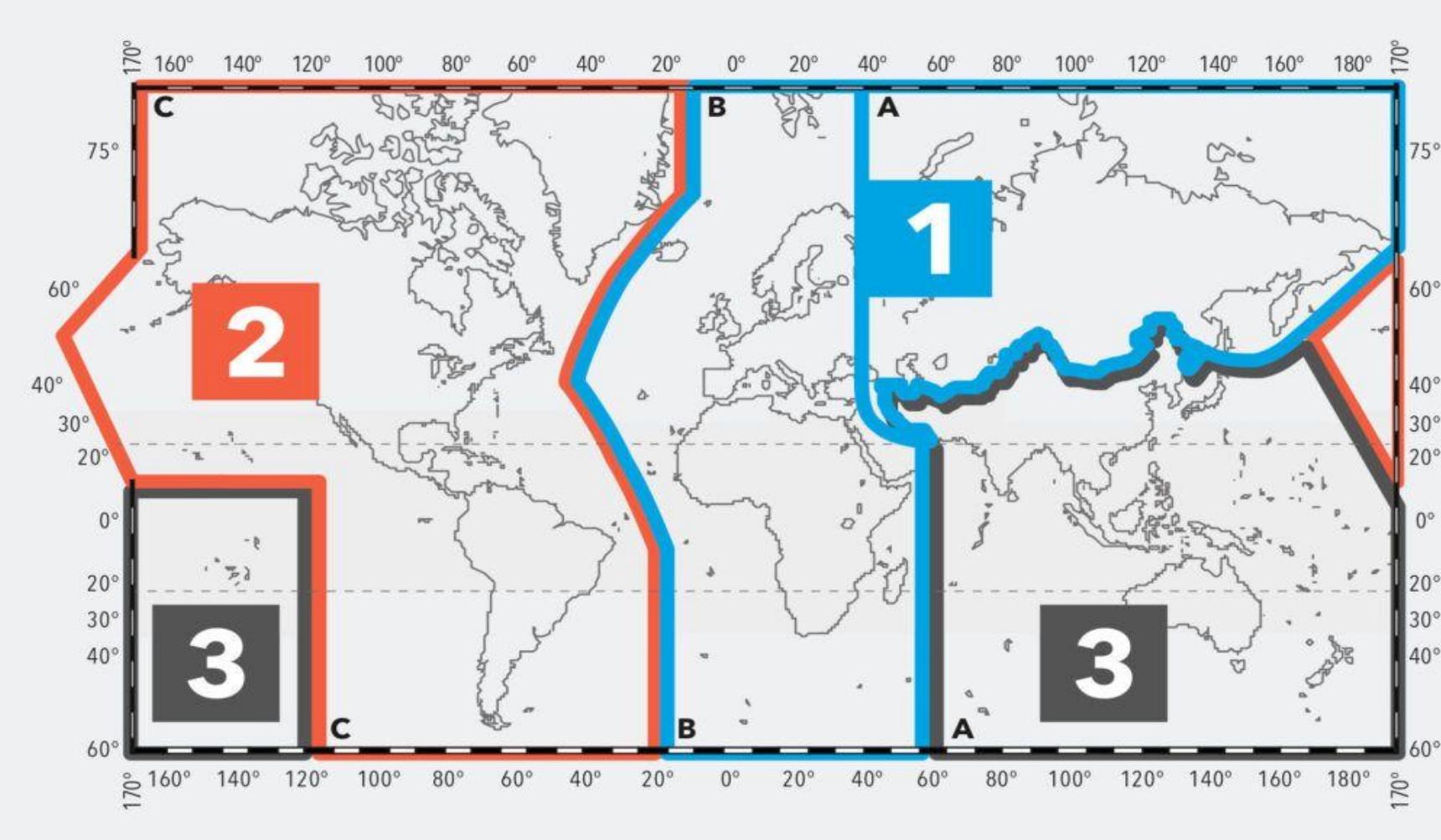
- Containing all **registered frequency assignments**.
- Contains database of **satellite and terrestrial** frequency assignments.
- Recording in the MIFR is the final stage of the frequency coordination process.
- Confers international recognition and **protection from interference**.



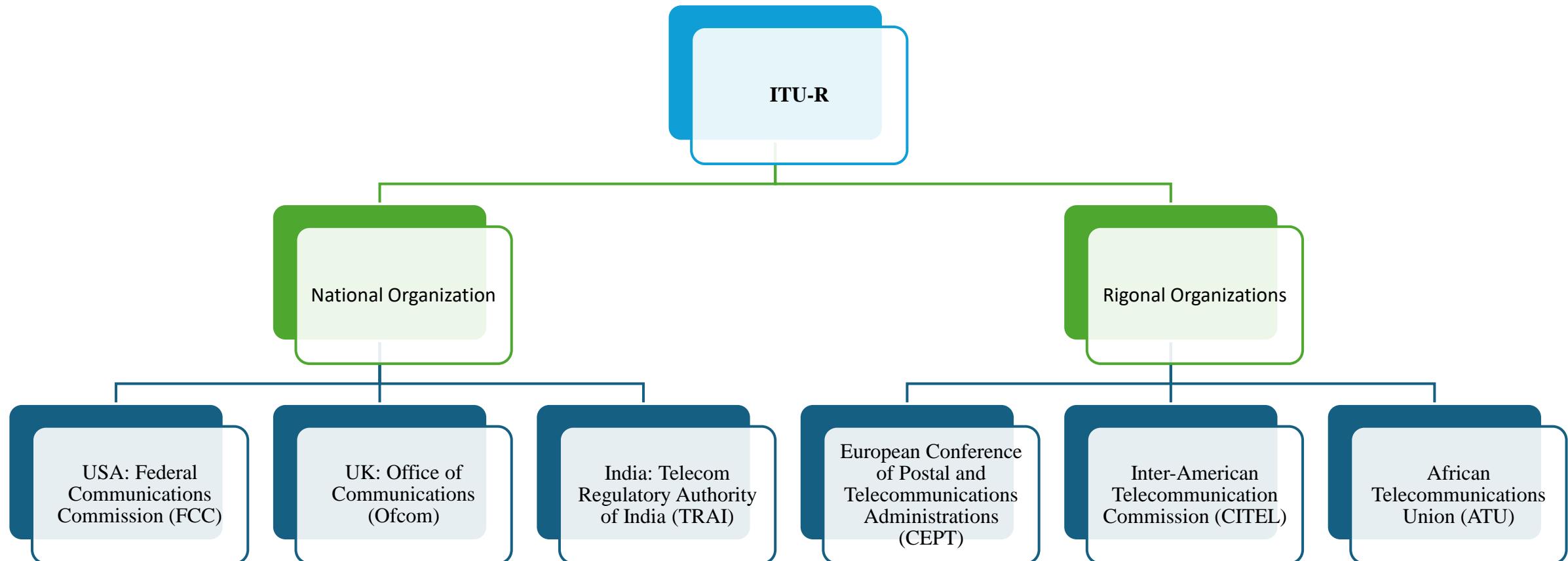
<https://www.itu.int/hub/2023/07/keeping-interference-in-check-seven-decades-of-itus-radio-frequency-circular/>

# ITU-R Regions

- The Radio Regulations, divides the world into three **ITU regions** for the purposes of managing the global radio spectrum.



# ITU-R Radio Communication



# U.S. Spectrum Management

- NTIA and FCC Jointly Manage Radio Spectrum in the U.S.

FCC = Federal Communications Commission

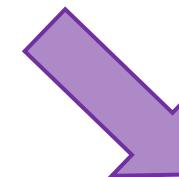
NTIA = National Telecommunications and Information Administration

## National Spectrum Management

### Communication ACT OF 1934



The Congress



#### FCC

Non-Federal Users

Business

State & Local Government

Commercial and Entertainment

Private

Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee (IRAC)

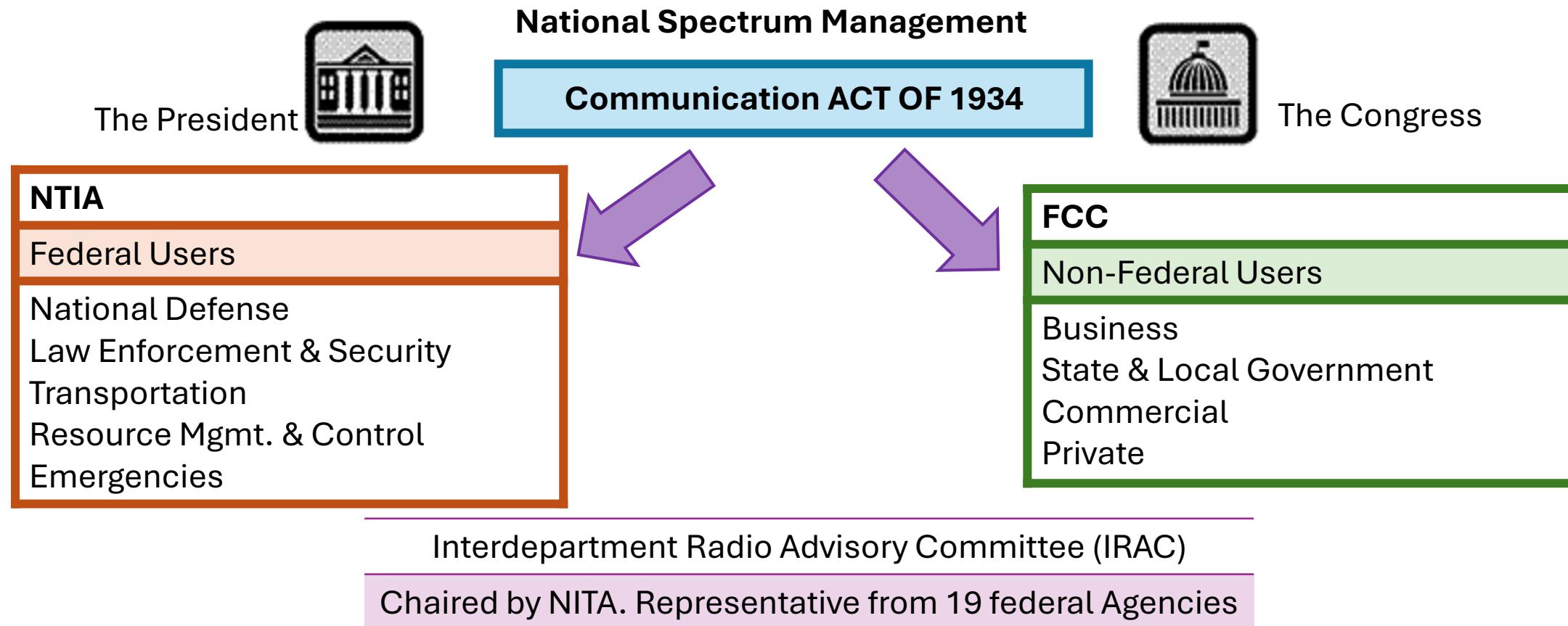
Chaired by NTIA. Representative from 19 federal Agencies

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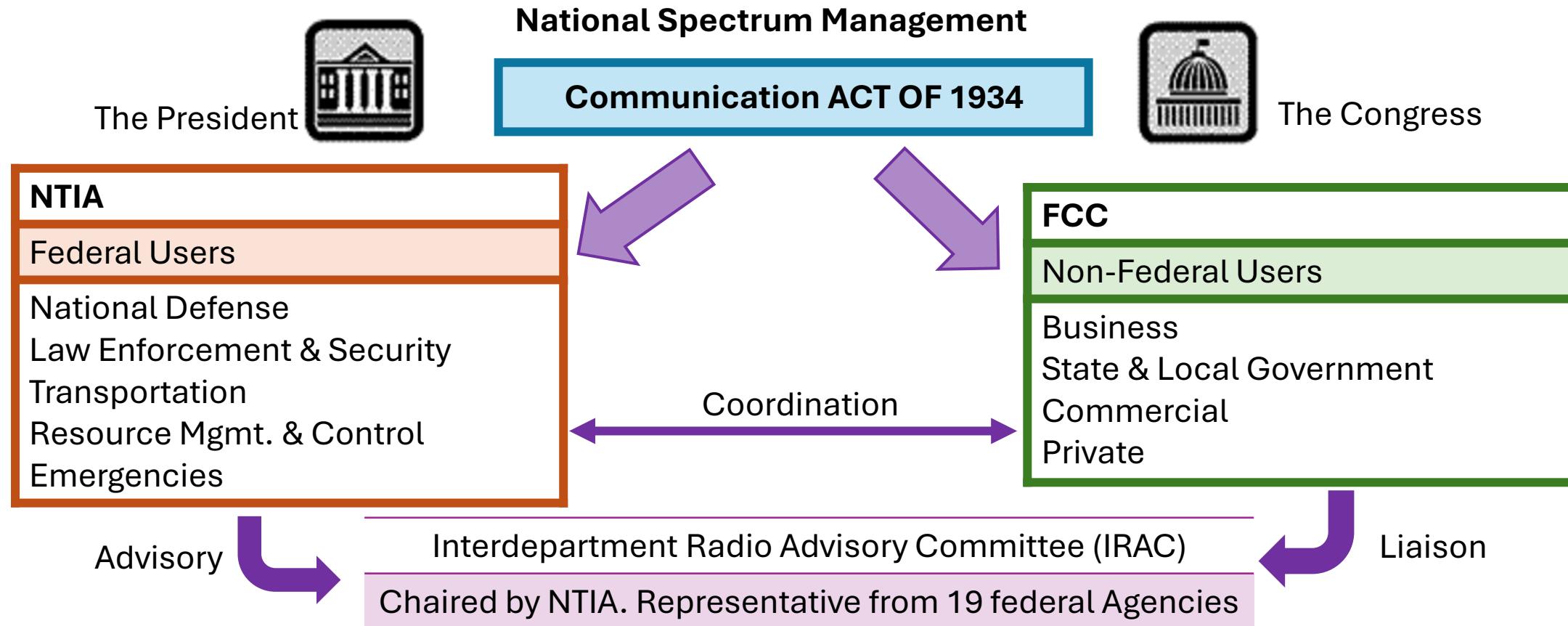


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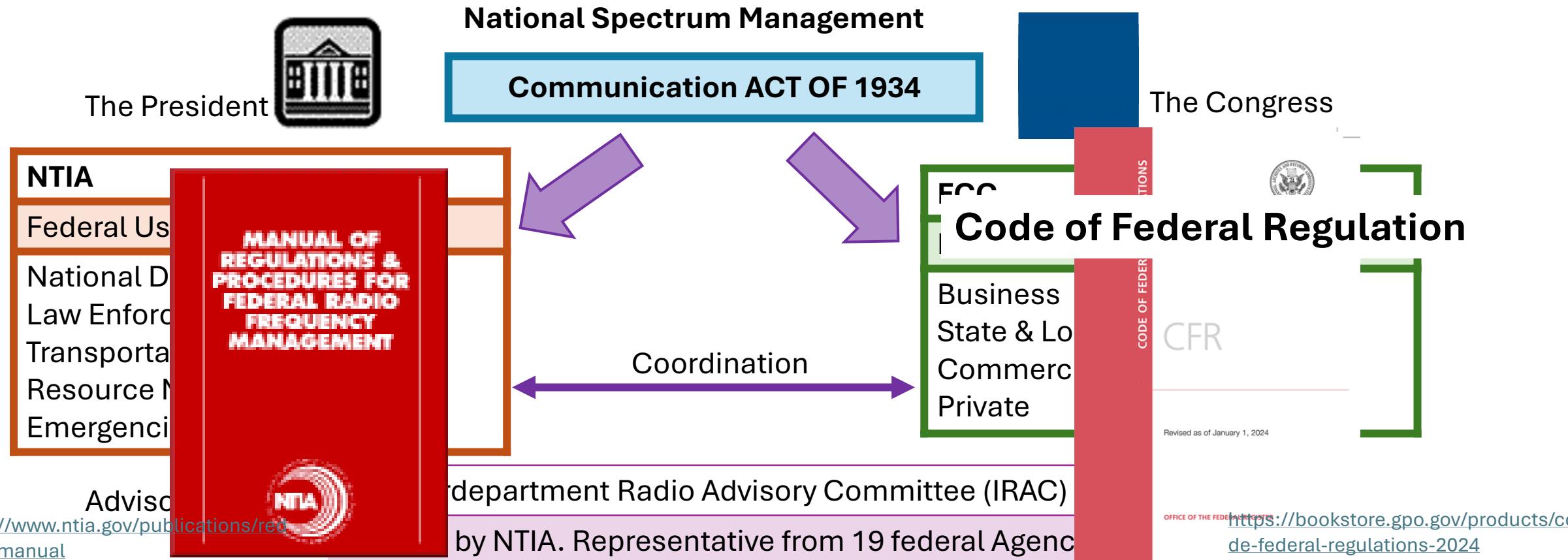


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# National Table of Frequency Allocations (NTFA)

Table of Frequency Allocations			941-1525 MHz (UHF)		Page 31
International Table			United States Table		FCC Rule Part(s)
Region 1 Table (See previous page)	Region 2 Table (See previous page)	Region 3 Table (See previous page)	Federal Table	Non-Federal Table	
942-960 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile 5.317A BROADCASTING 5.322	942-960 FIXED MOBILE 5.317A	942-960 FIXED MOBILE 5.317A BROADCASTING	941-944 FIXED US268 US301 G2	941-944 FIXED US268 US301 NG30 NG120	Public Mobile (22) Aural Broadcast Auxiliary (74E) Fixed Microwave (101)
5.323		5.320	944-960	944-960 FIXED NG120	Public Mobile (22) Aural Broadcast Auxiliary (74E) Low Power Auxiliary (74H) Fixed Microwave (101)
960-1164 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R) 5.327A AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION 5.328			960-1164 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION 5.328 US224 US400		Aviation (87)
1164-1215 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION 5.328 RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) (space-to-space) 5.328B			1164-1215 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION 5.328 RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) (space-to-space)		
5.328A			5.328A US224		
1215-1240 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) (space-to-space) 5.328B 5.329 5.329A SPACE RESEARCH (active)			1215-1240 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION G56 RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) (space-to-space) G132 SPACE RESEARCH (active)	1215-1240 Earth exploration-satellite (active) Space research (active)	
5.330 5.331 5.332			5.332		
1240-1300 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) (space-to-space) 5.328B 5.329 5.329A SPACE RESEARCH (active) Amateur			1240-1300 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION G56 SPACE RESEARCH (active) AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION	1240-1300 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION Amateur Earth exploration-satellite (active) Space research (active)	Amateur Radio (97)
5.282 5.330 5.331 5.332 5.335 5.335A			5.332 5.335	5.282	
1300-1350 RADIOLOCATION AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION 5.337 RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space)			1300-1350 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION 5.337 Radiolocation G2	1300-1350 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION 5.337	Aviation (87)
5.149 5.337A			US342	US342	
1350-1400 FIXED MOBILE RADIOLOCATION	1350-1400 RADIOLOCATION 5.338A		1350-1390 FIXED MOBILE RADIOLOCATION G2	1350-1390	
			5.334 5.339 US342 US385 G27 G114	5.334 5.339 US342 US385	<a href="https://transition.fcc.gov/oet/spectrum/table/fccitable.pdf">https://transition.fcc.gov/oet/spectrum/table/fccitable.pdf</a>

# National Table of Frequency Allocations (NTFA)

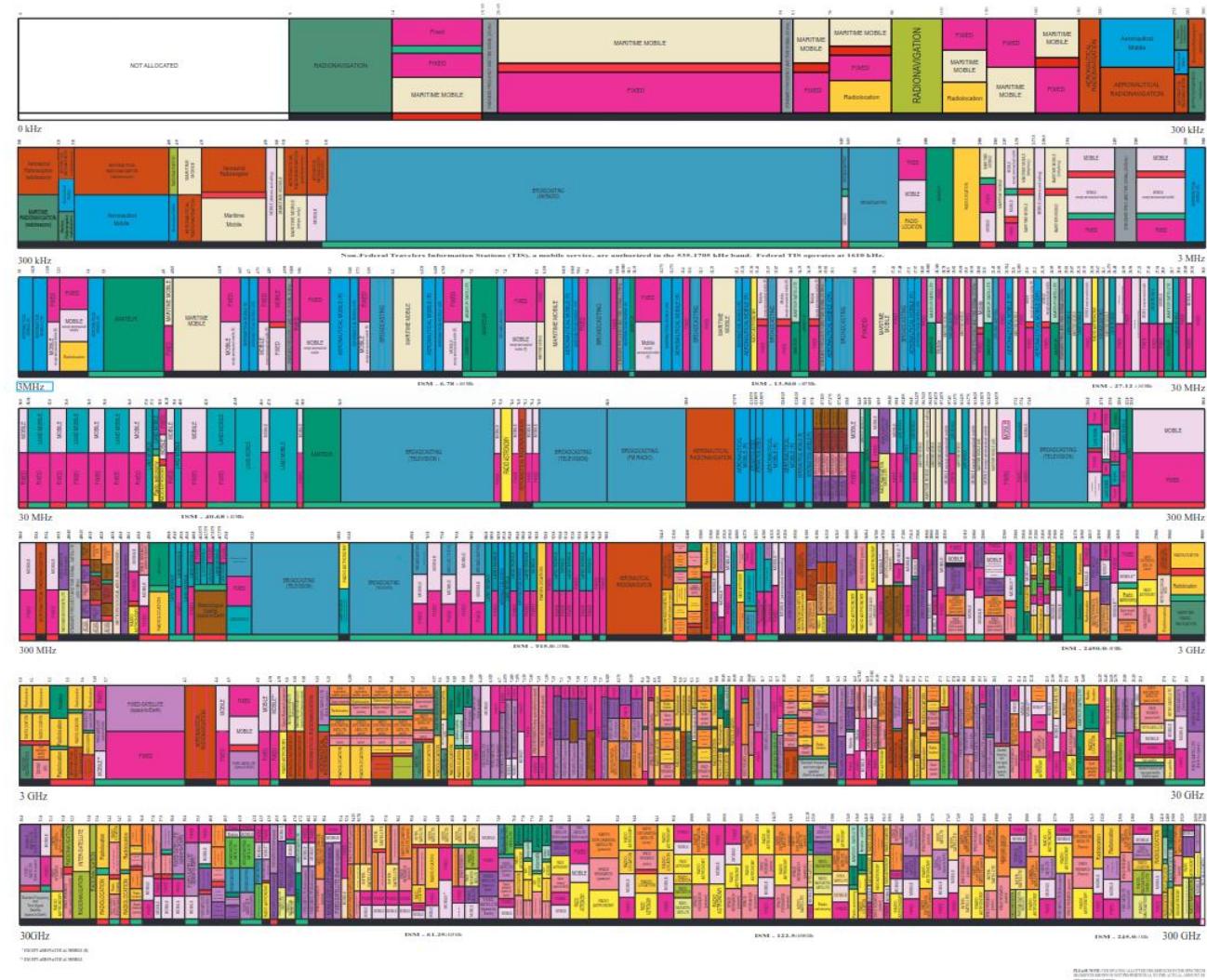
- National tables should be updated within the same cycle as WRC.
- They are key for spectrum management at the national level and should be updated regularly to align with the latest version of the Radio Regulations.
- includes frequency allocations at global and regional levels

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5.323		5.320		

# National Frequency Allocation Chart (NFAC)

UNITED  
STATES  
FREQUENCY  
ALLOCATIONS  
THE RADIO SPECTRUM

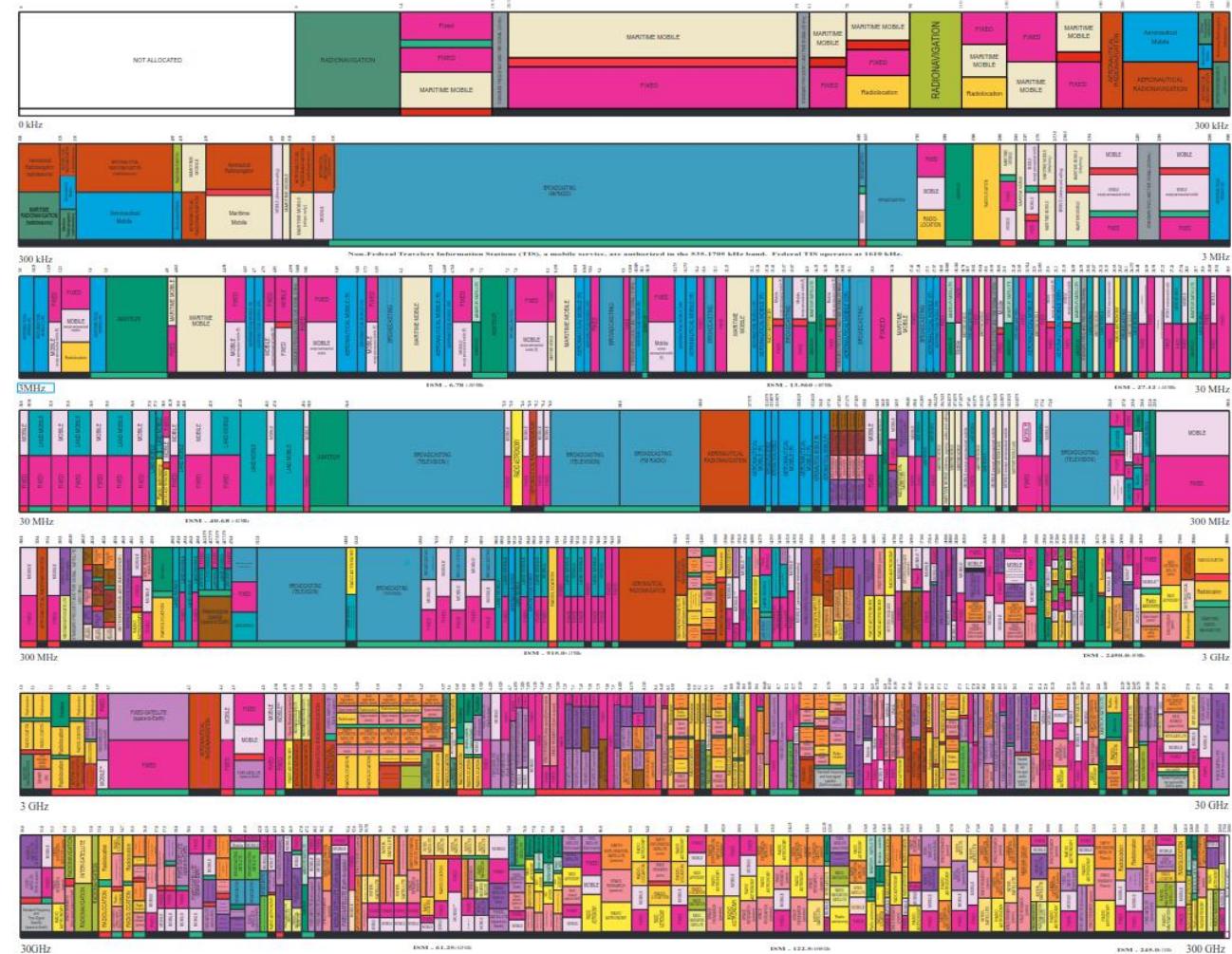
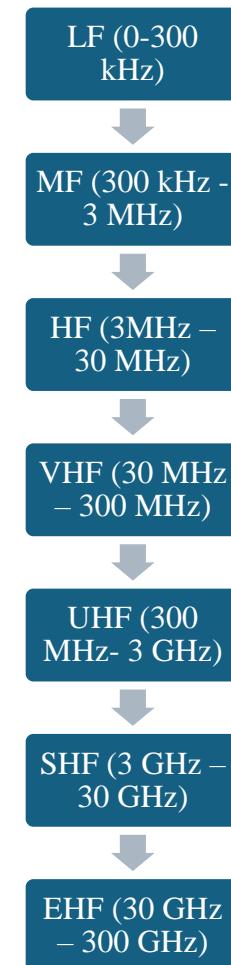
## THE RADIO SPECTRUM



<https://www.ntia.gov/page/unit-d-states-frequency-allocation-chart>

# National Frequency Allocation Chart (NFAC)

- Frequency Bands:** The chart divides the radio spectrum into frequency bands, typically ranging from a few kilohertz (kHz) to terahertz (THz).



# National Frequency Allocation Chart (NFAC)

- Allocated Services:** Each frequency band is assigned to specific services or applications.

## ACTIVITY CODE

	FEDERAL EXCLUSIVE		FEDERAL/NON-FEDERAL SHARED
	NON-FEDERAL EXCLUSIVE		

## ALLOCATION USAGE DESIGNATION

SERVICE	EXAMPLE	DESCRIPTION
Primary	FIXED	Capital Letters
Secondary	Mobile	1st Capital with lower case letters

## RADIO SERVICES COLOR LEGEND

	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE		INTER-SATELLITE		RADIO ASTRONOMY
	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE SATELLITE		LAND MOBILE		RADIODETERMINATION SATELLITE
	AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION		LAND MOBILE SATELLITE		RADIOLOCATION
	AMATEUR		MARITIME MOBILE		RADIOLOCATION SATELLITE
	AMATEUR SATELLITE		MARITIME MOBILE SATELLITE		RADIONAVIGATION
	BROADCASTING		MARITIME RADIONAVIGATION		RADIONAVIGATION SATELLITE
	BROADCASTING SATELLITE		METEOROLOGICAL		SPACE OPERATION
	EARTH EXPLORATION SATELLITE		METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITE		SPACE RESEARCH
	FIXED		MOBILE		STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL
	FIXED SATELLITE		MOBILE SATELLITE		STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL SATELLITE

# National Frequency Allocation Chart (NFAC)

## ACTIVITY CODE

FEDERAL EXCLUSIVE

FEDERAL/NON-FEDERAL SHARED

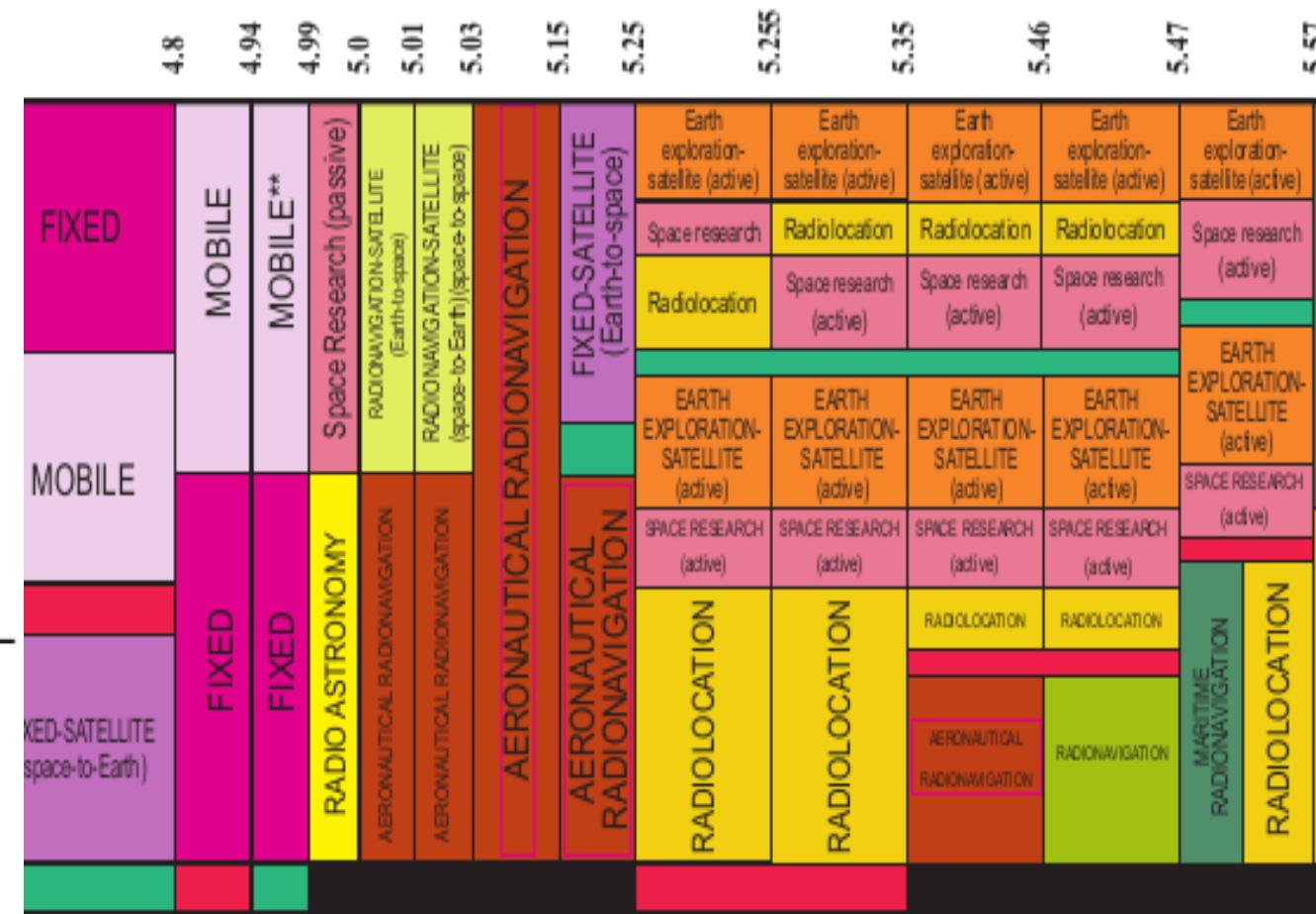
NON-FEDERAL EXCLUSIVE

## ALLOCATION USAGE DESIGNATION

### SERVICE      EXAMPLE      DESCRIPTION

Primary      FIXED      Capital Letters

Secondary      Mobile      1st Capital with lower case letters



# Licensed and unlicensed band

Aspect	Licensed Spectrum	Unlicensed Spectrum
Access	Exclusive access granted to specific users	Open for anyone to use
Cost	Requires a fee for rights	No licensing fee, but usage rules apply
Usage Examples	Cellular networks, TV and radio broadcasting	Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, IoT devices
Interference Management	Well-managed with minimal interference	Shared usage, potential for interference

# 6G 6 Generation Technology

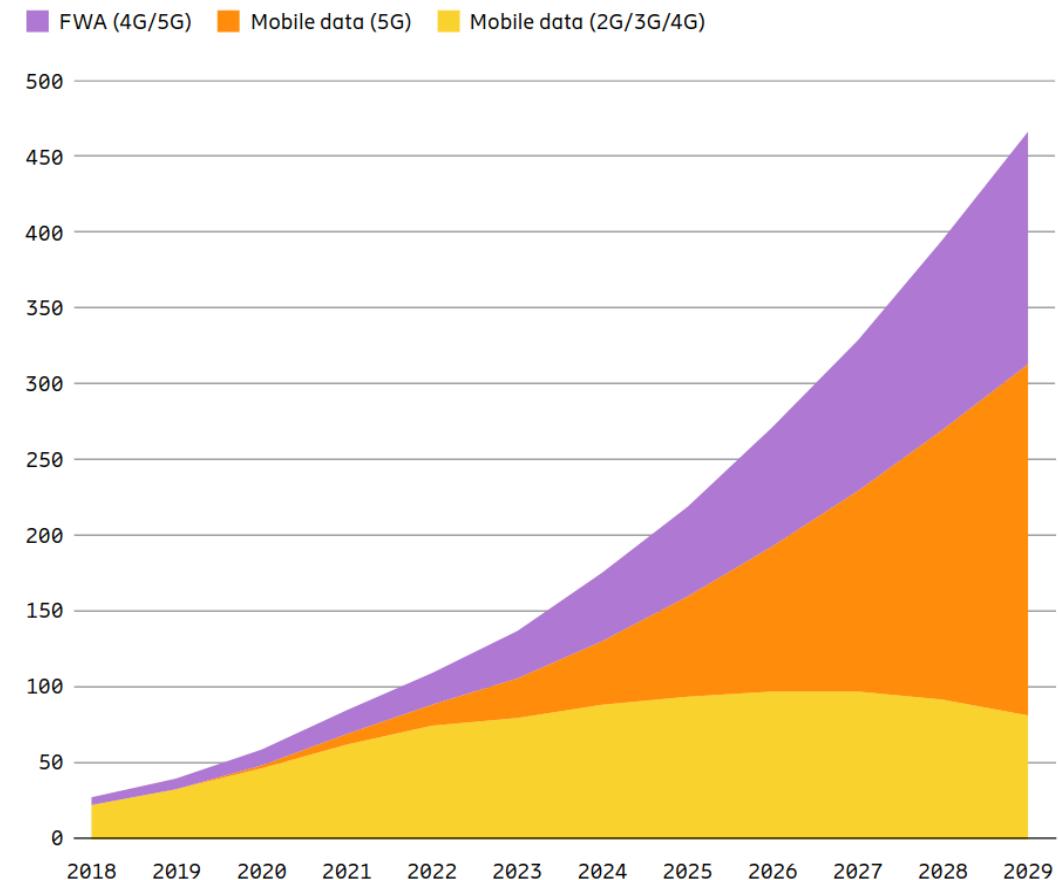


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# The need for 6G: Network Capacity Growth

- From the latest Ericsson Mobility Report (EMR):
  - Monthly data traffic per smartphone in North America increased: 13Gb to 20Gb (+54%) from 2021 to 2022 and is expected to triple (to 58Gb) by 2028.
  - In those same periods, total monthly mobile traffic (all device types) increased from 4.6 to 6.7 Exabytes (EB) (+46%) and will increase to 21EB (21% CAGR)

Figure 6: Global mobile network data traffic (EB per month)



Ericsson Mobility Report, 2024