

# White Spaces in the United States: Evolution and the Impact of Regulatory Policy

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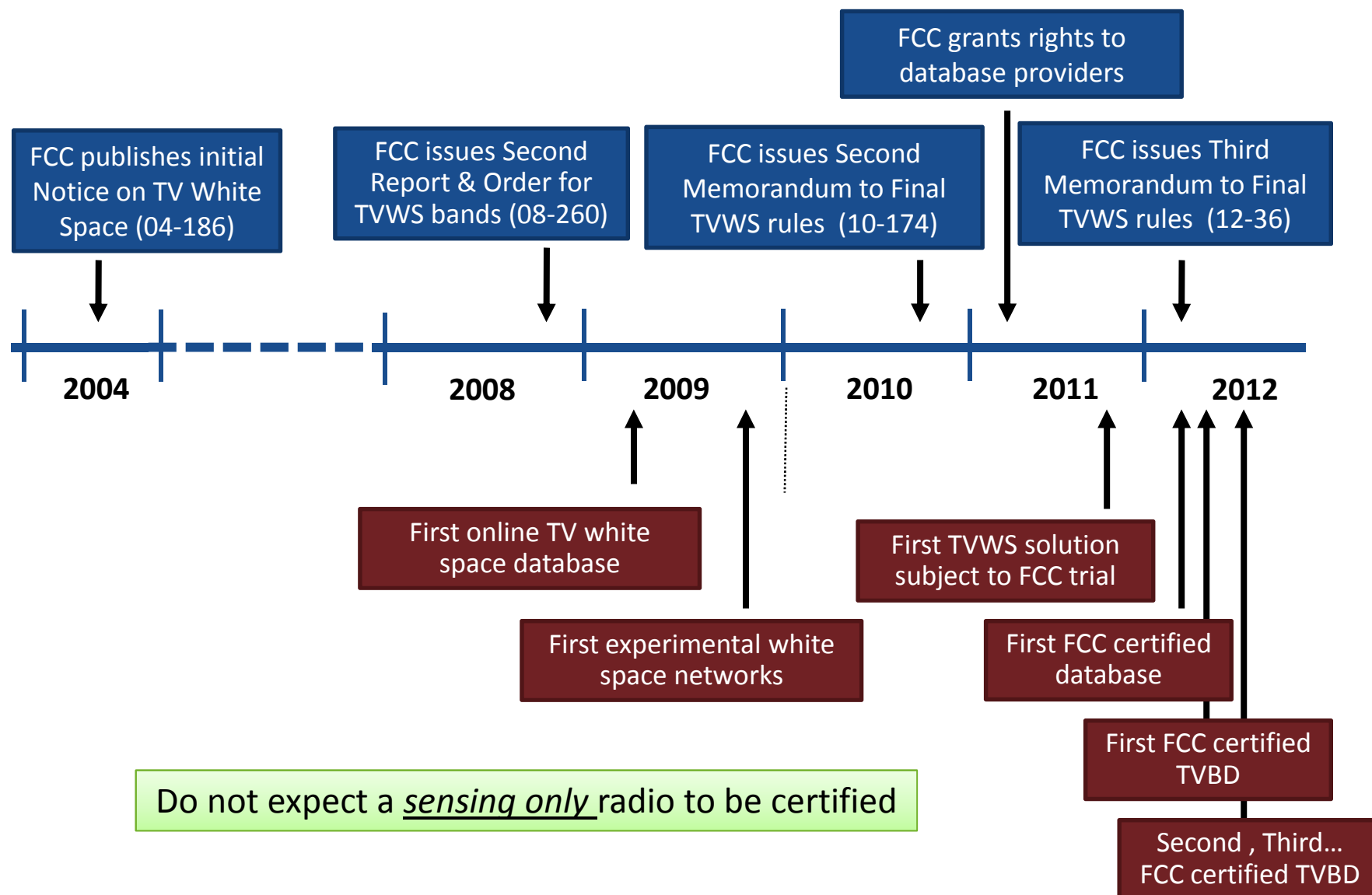
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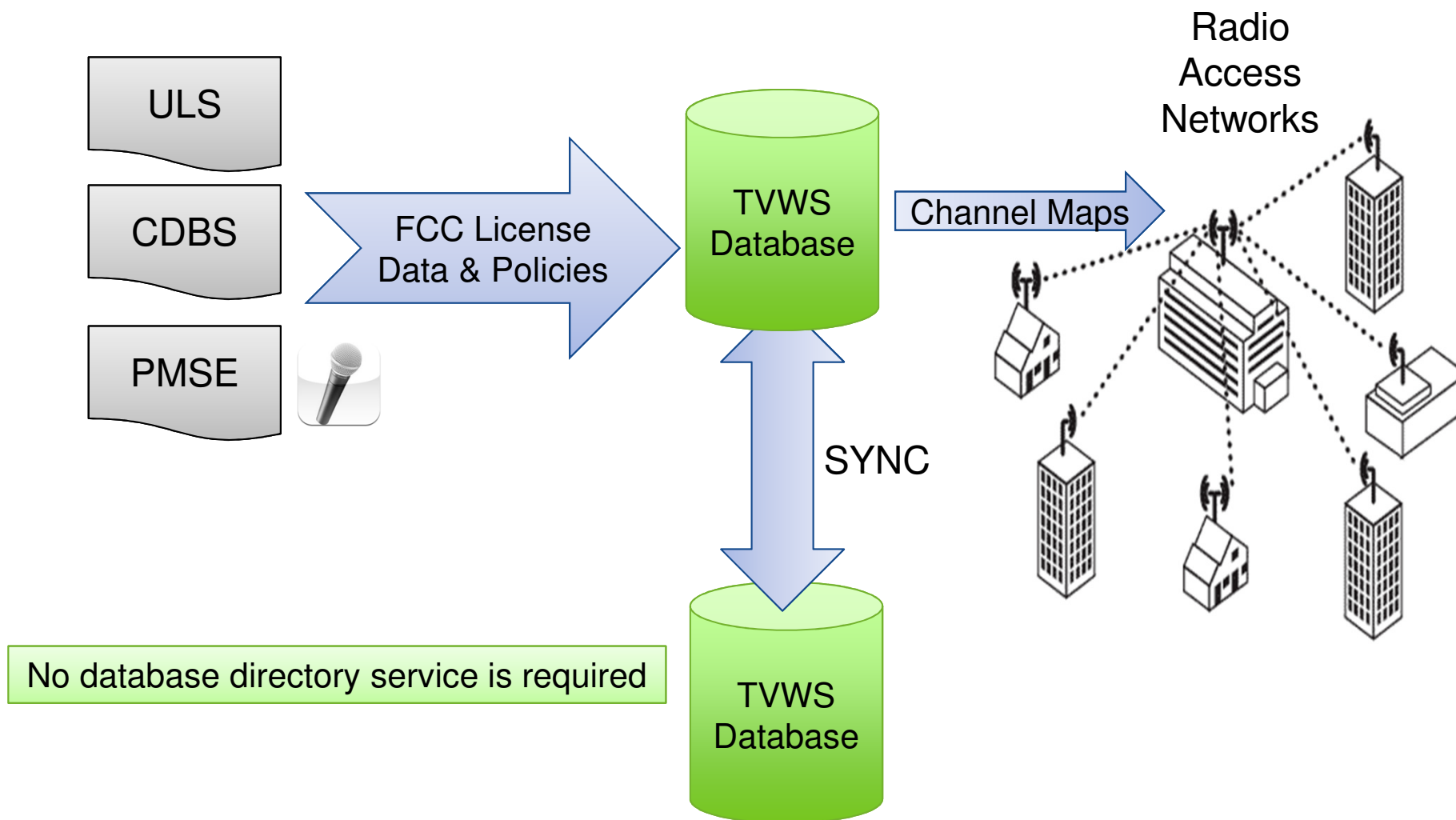
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**Workshop on Cognitive Radio and Software  
Defined Radio: Policy and Regulations,  
Organized jointly by ECC and COST-TERRA**



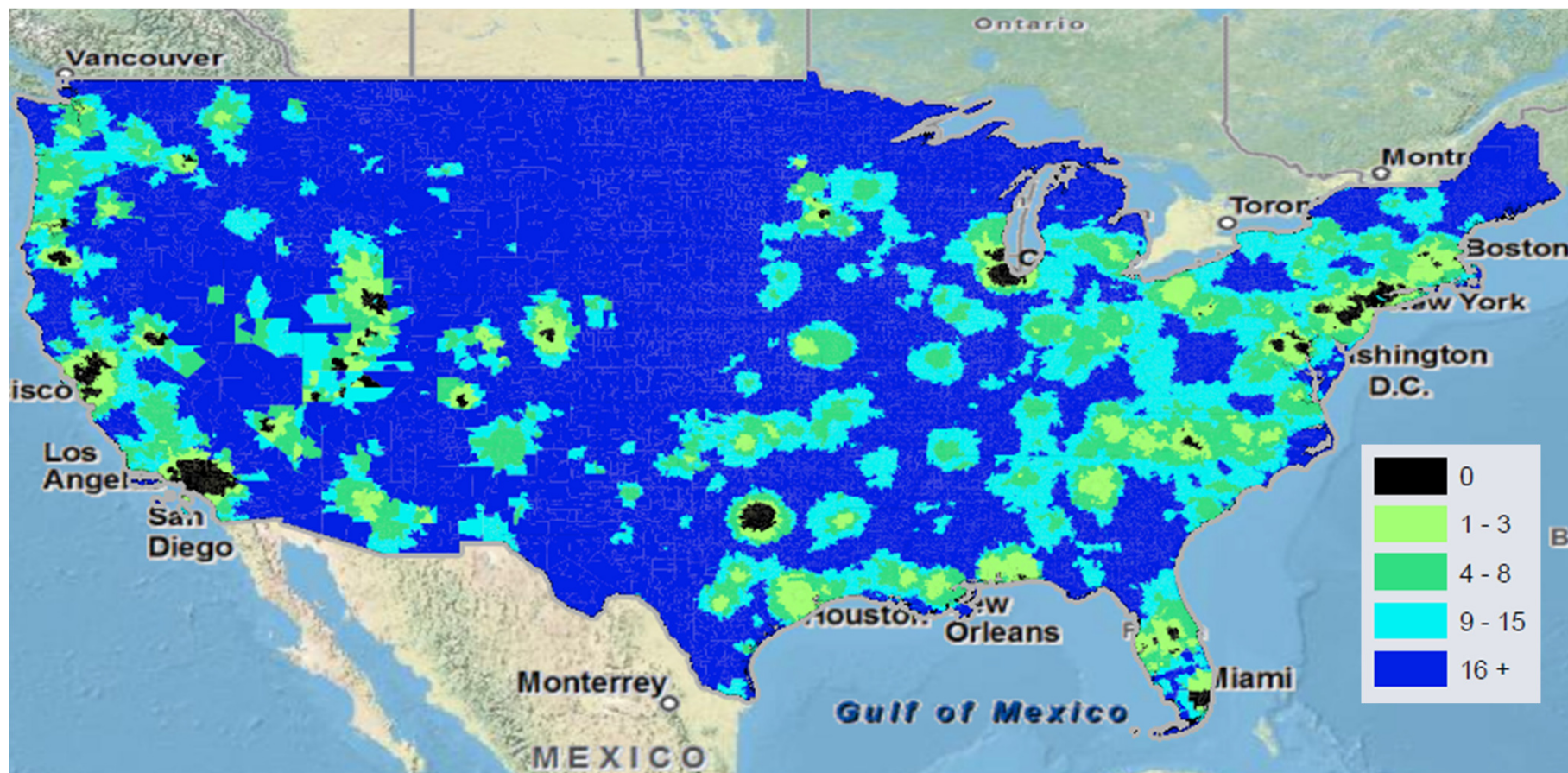
# Evolution







# TV White Space in The USA



**Fixed Device (4W) Channel Availability, 10 meter antenna height**

- The US rules are defined by the FCC, and agreed to by Primary Users
- The Database Administrator is “authorized” by the regulator to protect incumbent operations, e.g. TV
  - Enables other opportunities
- The Radio equipment and the Database are validated/certified to comply with the rules and avoid interference with the incumbent operations
- Database Administrators are not *enforcers*
- Database Administrators can offer and integrate other services

## Device Types:

### Fixed

- 4W maximum EIRP (1W conducted)
- Professionally installed
- “Master” or “Hub” - can provide channel maps to other device types
- Can’t use channels adjacent to protected channels
- Contact Verification Signal



### Personal/Portable Mode2

- Geo-location capability (+/- 50 meter accuracy)
- “Master” or “Hub” - can provide channel maps to P/P Mode 1 devices



### Personal/Portable Mode 1

- No location capability
- “Slave” or “Spoke” – uses same channel map as “Master”
- Tethered to Fixed or Mode 2, i.e. no multi-hopping



### Personal Portable Power Limits -

- 40mW EIRP – CAN use channels adjacent to protected channels
- 100mW EIRP – CAN’T use channels adjacent to protected channels

# Height Above Average Terrain Limit increased from 76 metres to 250 meters

| Antenna HAAT      | Required separation (km) from a protected contour |                       |
|-------------------|---|-----------------------|
|                   | Co-channel (km)                                   | Adjacent channel (km) |
| < 3 meters        | 4.0   | 0.4                   |
| 3 to 10 meters    | 7.3   | 0.7                   |
| 10 to 30 meters   | 11.1  | 1.2                   |
| 30 to 50 meters   | 14.3  | 1.8                   |
| 50 to 75 meters   | 18.0  | 2.0                   |
| 75 to 100 meters  | 21.1  | 2.1                   |
| 100 to 150 meters | 25.3  | 2.2                   |
| 150 to 200 meters | 28.5  | 2.3                   |
| 200 to 250 meters | 31.2  | 2.4                   |

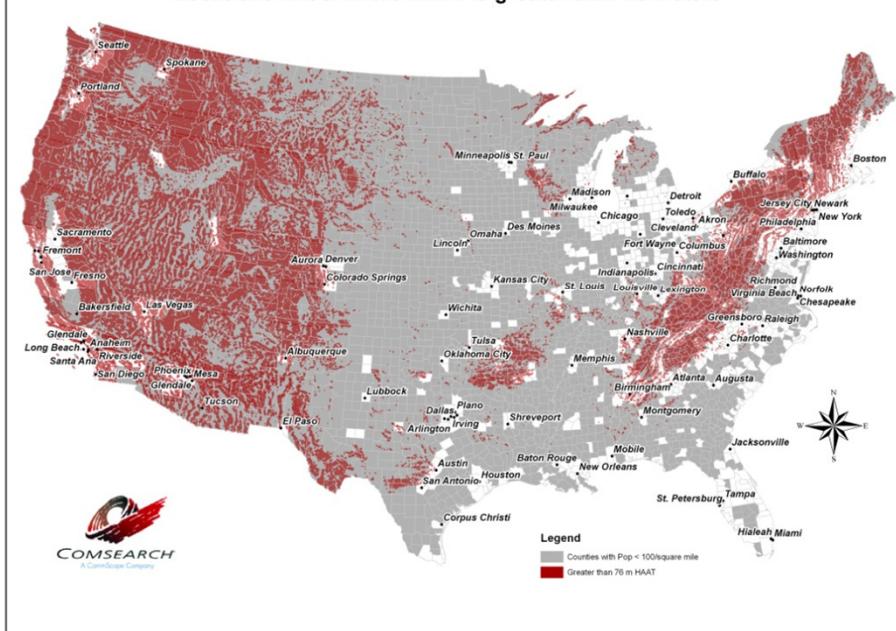
1. The antenna height above ground for a fixed TVBD may not exceed 30 meters.
2. Distances determined using the FCC's TM-91-1 model, similar to the HATA suburban.

***Caution ! Diminishing returns with higher antenna sites***

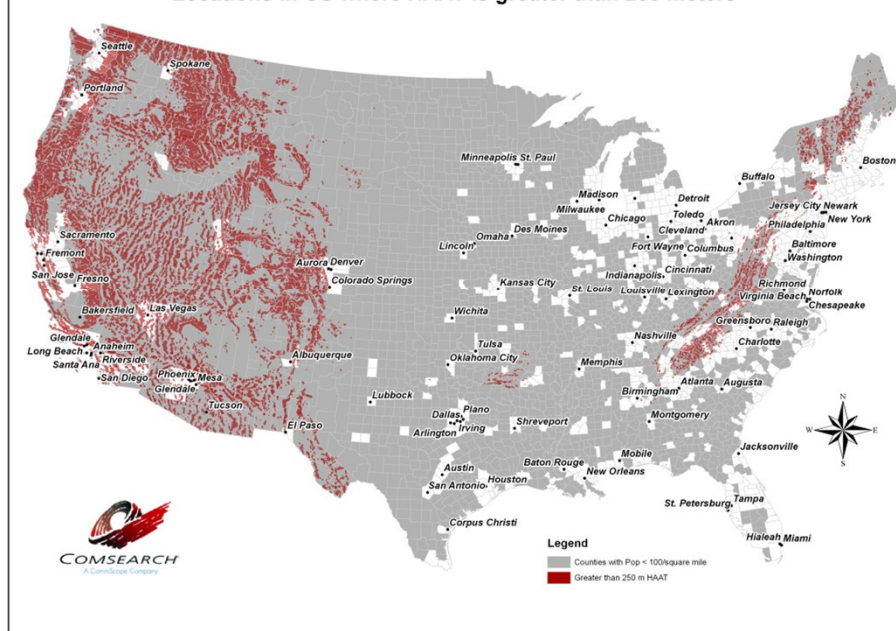


# Recent Improvements - HAAT

Locations in US where HAAT is greater than 76 meters



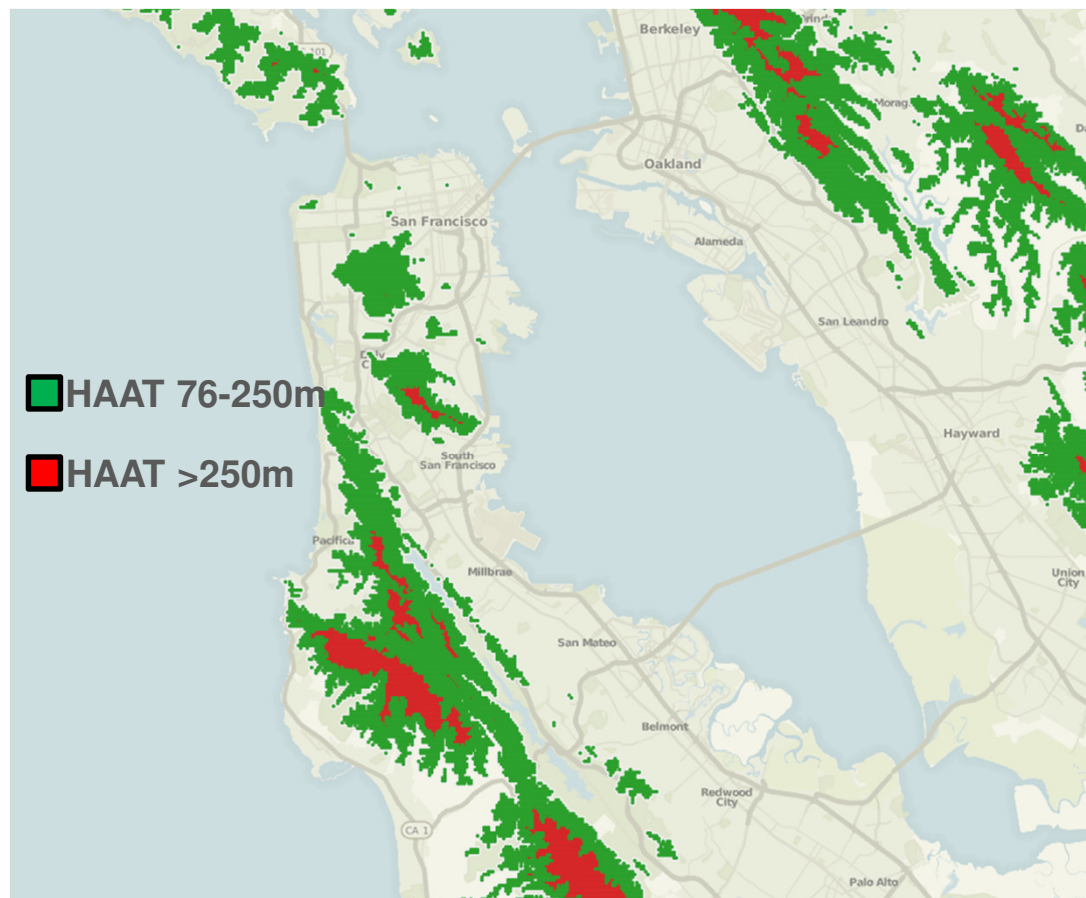
Locations in US where HAAT is greater than 250 meters



**Significant Improvement - reduced prohibited areas by <75% and allows use of many more strategic tower sites.**



## Recent Improvements - HAAT



***San Francisco, CA and surrounding areas are more usable***

- Now absolute (fixed), NOT relative to in-band power
- Equivalent to the old limits for devices operating at max power
- Simplifies compliance measurements - can be measured directly

| Type of TV bands device          | Power limit (6 MHz) | PSD limit (100 kHz) | Adjacent channel limit (100 kHz) |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| Fixed                            | 30 dBm (1 Watt)     | 12.6 dBm            | -42.8 dBm                        |
| Personal/portable (adj. channel) | 16 dBm (40 mW)      | -1.4 dBm            | -56.8 dBm                        |
| Sensing only                     | 17 dBm (50 mW)      | -0.4 dBm            | -55.8 dBm                        |
| All other personal/portable      | 20 dBm (100 mW)     | 2.6 dBm             | -52.8 dBm                        |

***OBE in adjacent channel must still be suppressed by -55db - eliminates some technologies and extremely challenging for others, e.g. OFDM.***

***Although quite different, the flexibility in emissions limits afforded by ECC Report 159 is quite appealing.***

- Out of Band emissions requirements
- *Certainty* in the future availability of white space
- Critical mass of white space spectrum in populated areas
- Avoid unnecessarily complex rules
- Can TV White Space model be used for other bands ?

FCC requirements do not specify the use of a protocol standard or specific technology

- Support for IETF PAWS protocol is growing
- 802.19 has practical value - expect more alignment and possible adoption as WS ecosystem(s) mature
- 802.11af and 802.22 focus on MAC/PHY - FCC rules are technology agnostic
- SE43 ECC Report 159 is influential



Thank You

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