

ICG Workshop on GNSS Spectrum Protection and
Interference Detection and Mitigation, Changsha,
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Updates of IDM situation

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1. Background
2. Comparison between Beidou RNSS frequency and ITU allocation rules
3. Our work in GNSS interference



1: Background

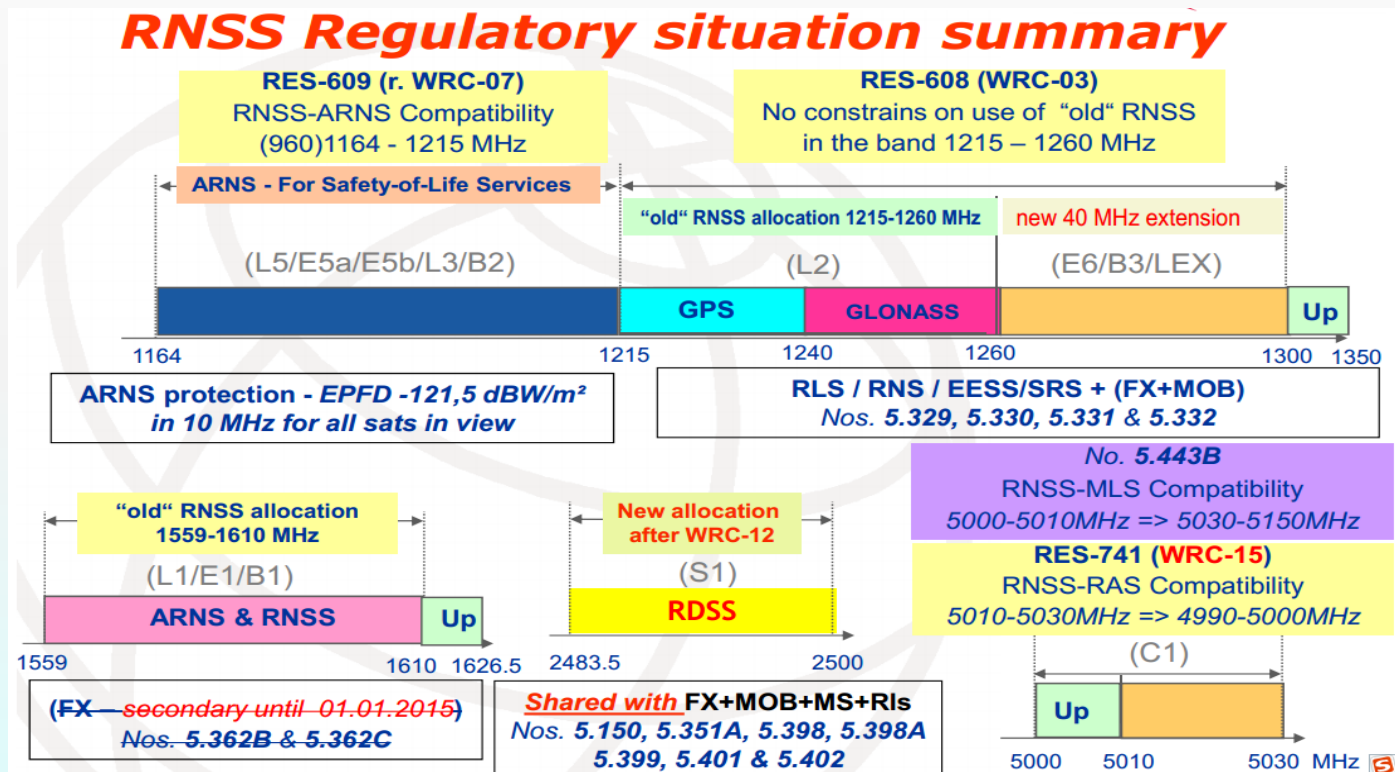
---UN COPUOS agenda item on spectrum protection and IDM (Recommendation 10A.2)

- UN COPUOS, based on a presentation to the Science & Technology Subcommittee (STSC), should establish a multi-year agenda item focused on National Efforts to protect RNSS Spectrum, and pursue GNSS Interference Detection and Mitigation in member states.
- Under this agenda item, Member States will be asked to report on:
 - National RNSS Spectrum Allocations and consistency with ITU Allocations
 - Regulations regarding Non-licensed emission limits from RF emitters and non emitters
 - Planned or existing Laws and Regulations related to the **manufacture, sale, export, import, purchase, ownership, and use** of GNSS jammers
 - Domestic efforts to detect and mitigate GNSS interference



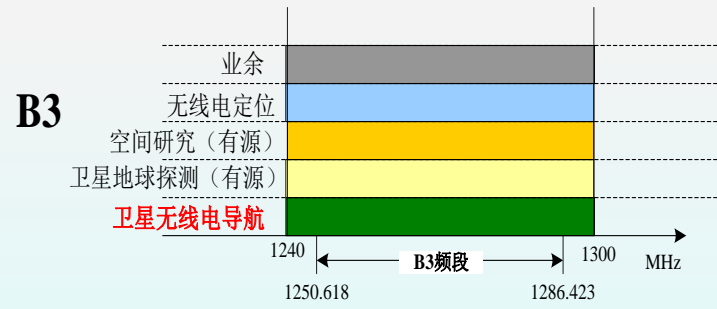
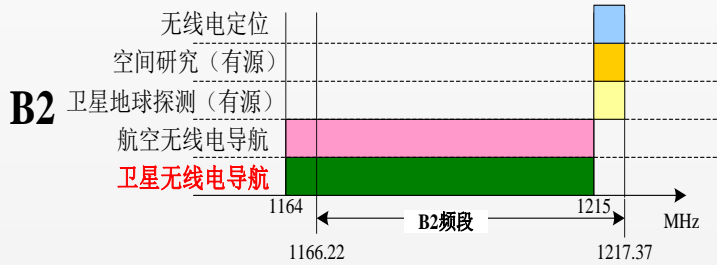
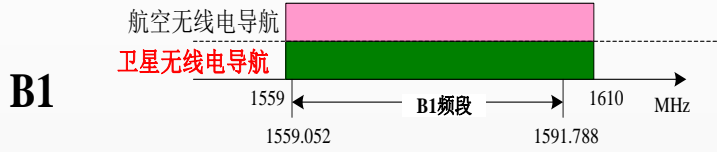
2. Comparison between Beidou RNSS frequency and ITU allocation regulations

ITU-Radio rules(RNSS frequency band)

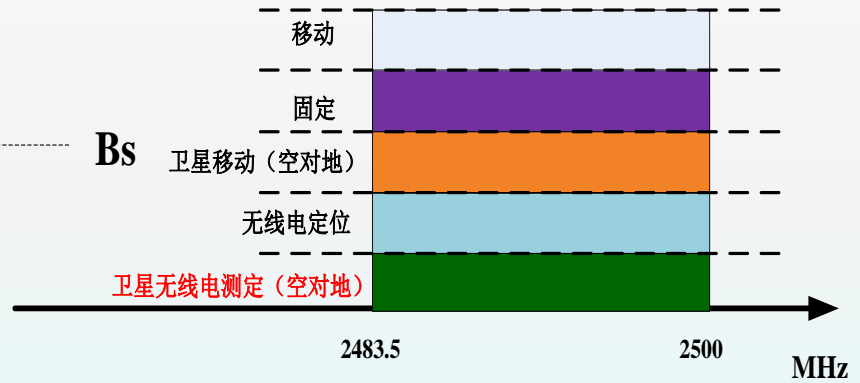


ITU spectrum allocation, cited from Attila Matas <Radio Navigation Satellite Service and the ITU Radio Regulations>.

Radio frequency allocation regulations of PRC (Beidou frequency):



RNSS下行导航链路



RDSS下行卫星至用户链路

RNSS frequency allocation of Beidou



(1) Comparison between Beidou RNSS frequency and ITU allocation regulations

Frequency Band of Beidou	Frequency allocation of P.R.C.	Frequency allocation of ITU
B1 Frequency Band	RNSS and ARNS	RNSS and ARNS
B2 Frequency Band	RNSS、 ARNS、 RLS、 EESS and SRS	RNSS、 ARNS、 RLS、 EESS and SRS
B3 Frequency Band	RNSS、 RLS、 EESS and SRS	RNSS、 RLS、 EESS and SRS
Bs Frequency Band	RDSS、 FX、 MOB、 MS and RLS	RDSS、 FX、 MOB、 MS and RLS

Inside the Beidou frequency band, the frequency allocation in China and the ITU regulations are exactly the same.

(2) Regulations of the unintentional interference threshold



Taking the CISPR (international special commission on radio interference) 11 as reference, a National standard of China has been made - 《Industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) radio-frequency equipment - Disturbance characteristics - Limits and methods of measurement》

表7 工作频率在 400 MHz 以上，
产生波动连续骚扰的 2 组 B 类工科医设备的电磁辐射骚扰峰值限值

<i>frequency</i>	频段/GHz	场强/dB/($\mu\text{V}/\text{m}$), 测量距离 3 m
	1~2.3	92
	2.3~2.4	110
	2.5~5.725	92
	5.875~11.7	92
	11.7~12.7	73
	12.7~18	92

field strength

注 1: 为了保护无线电业务, 国家有关部门可能要求满足更低的限值。
注 2: 峰值测量采用 1 MHz 分辨率带宽和不少于 1 MHz 的视频信号带宽。
注 3: 本表限值已考虑到波动骚扰源, 如磁控管驱动的微波炉。

The relationship between power and field strength can be defined as:

$$\frac{PG}{4\pi D^2} = \frac{E^2}{120\pi}$$

P: transmitting power in Watts
D: measuring distance in meters
E: field strength in Volts/meter
G: the numerical gain of transmitting antenna

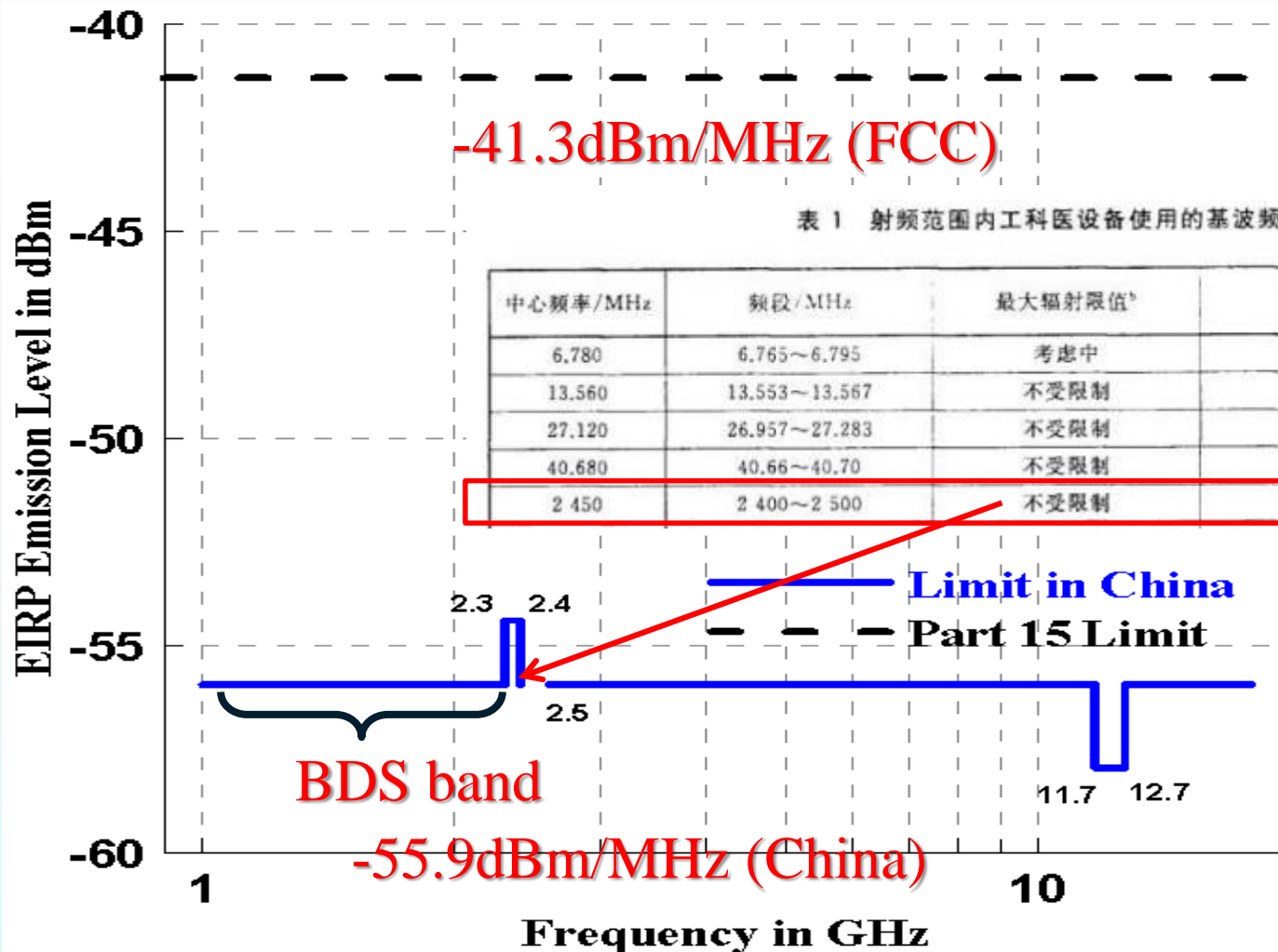


表 1 射频范围内工科医设备使用的基波频率*

中心频率/MHz	频段/MHz	最大辐射限值 ^b	对 ITU 无线电规则的指配 频率表作出的脚注编号
6.780	6.765~6.795	考虑中	5.138
13.560	13.553~13.567	不受限制	5.150
27.120	26.957~27.283	不受限制	5.150
40.680	40.66~40.70	不受限制	5.150
2 450	2 400~2 500	不受限制	5.150

Emission limits of ISM equipment in each band

Conclusion:

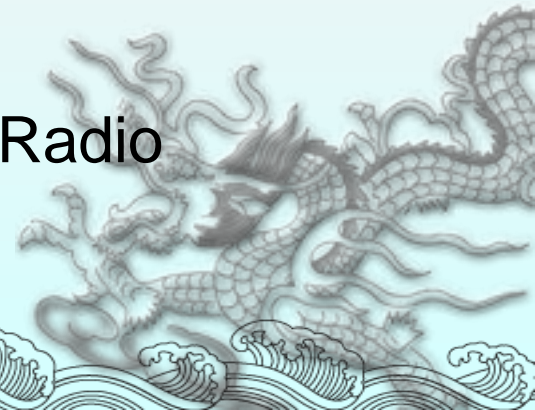
- ***Unlicensed equipment are not allowed to operate in RNSS band.***
- ***The transmitting limits of ISM equipment was -55.9dBm/MHz up to 2.3 GHz which is much more strict than FCC part 15.***
- ***There is no transmitting limits in the band of 2.4~2.5 GHz.***



(3) Laws and regulations on GNSS jammer

Main regulations related with GNSS jammer in China:

- Radio Regulations of the PRC
- Prevention of interference to BSS, RNSS, MSS by Micro-Power (Short-Range) Radio Equipment
- Criminal Law of the PRC
- Law of the PRC on Penalties for Administration of Public Security
- Provision concerning punishment for Radio Administration



Relevant Laws and Regulations

1) State Administration of Science, Technology and Industry (SASTIP) Regulations of the People's Republic of China

Article 23: The PRC shall protect the radio frequency spectrum and protect the radio law from harmful interference.

Article 24: In the site approval, the state radio administration shall:

- a) establish and approve;
- b) develop, manage and use radio frequency equipment in accordance with the state radio administration's (hereinafter referred to as "the state radio administration") procedure on radio transmission; and
- c) carry out the confiscation and revenue of radio frequency equipment.

2014 Radio Frequency Spectrum Management Regulations of the People's Republic of China

Article 23: The PRC shall protect the radio frequency spectrum and protect the radio law from harmful interference.

Article 24: In the site approval, the state radio administration shall:

- a) establish and approve;
- b) develop, manage and use radio frequency equipment in accordance with the state radio administration's (hereinafter referred to as "the state radio administration") procedure on radio transmission; and
- c) carry out the confiscation and revenue of radio frequency equipment.

2) MIIT: Prevention of Interference to RNSS, MSS and Radio Frequency Spectrum

Article 23: The PRC shall protect the radio frequency spectrum and protect the radio law from harmful interference.

Article 24: In the site approval, the state radio administration shall:

- a) establish and approve;
- b) develop, manage and use radio frequency equipment in accordance with the state radio administration's (hereinafter referred to as "the state radio administration") procedure on radio transmission; and
- c) carry out the confiscation and revenue of radio frequency equipment.

3) Criminal Law of the PRC on China

Article 288: Without authorization, a person who intentionally interferes with the normal operation of a radio station, or who refuses to stop interfering, shall, if serious, be sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or a fine, or both. If the circumstances are particularly serious, the person shall be sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of more than three years but not more than seven years.

4) Law of the PRC on the Administration of Import of Unauthorized Transmitters

Article 28: A person who intentionally interferes with the normal operation of a radio station, or who refuses to stop interfering, shall, if serious, be sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or a fine, or both. If the circumstances are particularly serious, the person shall be sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment of more than three years but not more than seven years.

5) Provision concerning punishment for Radio Frequency Spectrum Administration

Chapter 6: Penalty for use, development, production, import of unauthorized transmitter.



On the ICG-9 meeting, the conclusion on GNSS jammer has been made.

GNSS Jammers – National Legal Status

Jammers	US	RU	China	EU
manufacture	illegal	illegal	illegal	Nation-by-nation
sell	illegal	illegal	illegal	illegal
export	illegal	illegal	illegal	Nation-by-nation
purchase	Undefined(consumer import illegal)	illegal	illegal	illegal
own	legal	no restrictions	undefined	legal
use	illegal	illegal	illegal	Illegal

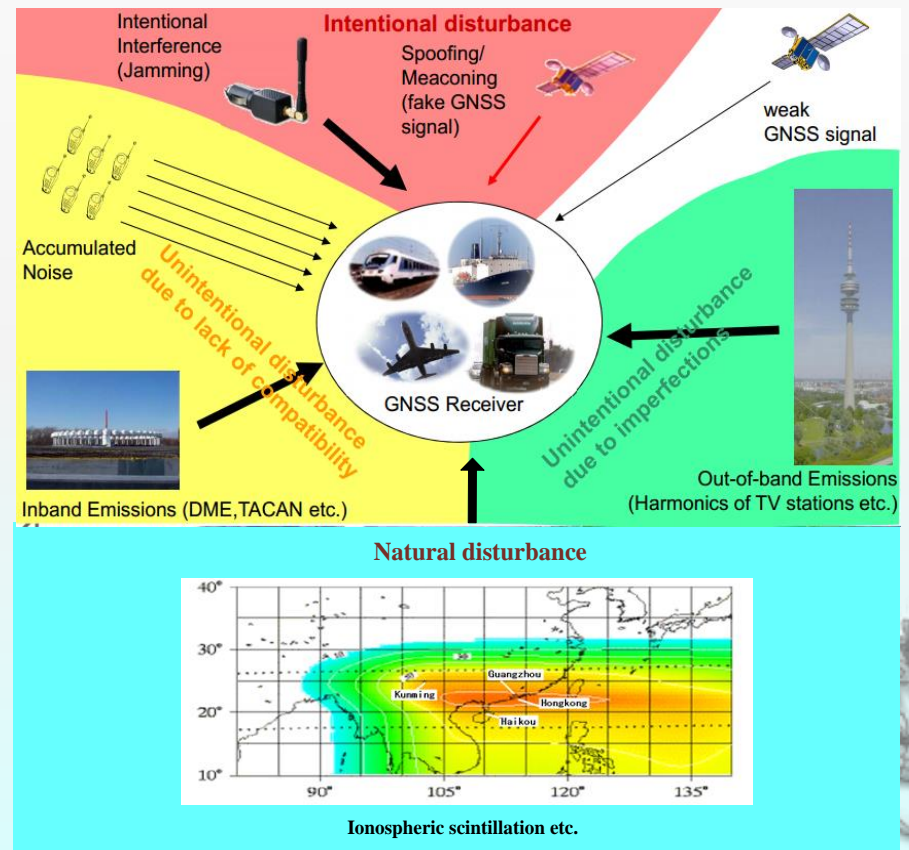
Import illegal also!

3. Our work in GNSS interference

(1) The effect analysis of interference (including the ionospheric scintillation) to infrastructure sectors.

◆ Mainly in the following area

- Transportation sector
- Communication sector
- Electricity sector
- Precision agriculture sector



(2) Ideas in IDM system construction and research in interference detection technique

- ◆ System construction
 - IDM system structure and function
 - Work procedure of IDM data center design
- ◆ Interference detection technique
 - Study of kinds of RF interference detection technique
 - Crowd sourcing technique
 - Develop the ionospheric scintillation monitoring equipment



Thank you!

