Un-approved DRAFT 12, January 2013

Contact:

Shuang Yu, Senior Manager, Solutions Marketing

+1 732 981 3424; shuang.yu@ieee.org

 IEEE LAUNCHES 802.22.1TM-2010 REVISION PROJECT ON ADVANCED
BEACONING TO ENABLE SPECTRUM SHARING AND FACILITATE OPENING UP
OF NEW 2 GHz – 4 GHz SPECTRUM FOR FIXED AND MOBILE WIRELESS
BROADBAND APPLICATIONS

IEEE LAUNCHES NEW IEEE 802.22.1[™]-2010 REVISION PROJECT ON ADVANCED BEACONING TO ENABLE SPECTRUM SHARING IN THE 2 GHz to 4 GHz BAND AND OPEN UP NEW SPECTRUM TO SUPPORT WIDE VARIETY OF APPLICATIONS

 PISCATAWAY, N.J., USA, XX March 2013 – IEEE, the world's largest professional organization advancing technology for humanity, today announced that it has authorized the revision project to add advanced beaconing capabilities to the IEEE <u>Std.</u> 802.22.1[™]-2010 to enable spectrum sharing in the 2 GHz to 4GHz band and facilitate opening up of new spectrum to support a wide variety of wireless applications.

"Such a standardized advanced beacon is an innovative way to enable spectrum sharing in many bands and for many innovative applications," said Dr. Apurva N. Mody, chairman of the IEEE 802.22™ Standards Working Group.

This revision project was introduced to support the United States President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST) report promoting the sharing and more efficient use of spectrum through new cognitive radio technologies and interference mitigation techniques to make 500 megahertz of new spectrum available for fixed and mobile wireless broadband.

 Currently, a database service approach has been proposed to communicate information about, exclusion zones to protect U.S. Navy coastal operations and other Department of Defense (DOD) test and training areas. Such an approach may deprive significant US population from enjoying this newly available spectrum.

However, beaconing approaches, such as the one developed in IEEE Std. 802.22.1-2010 originally designed for interference protection of licensed wireless microphones may be used for these bands. Such an advanced beacon will-could be transmitted by the primary users in these bands to enable semi real time and dynamic spectrum sharing and make this spectrum available nationwide, and especially in the significantly populated coastal areas.

42 popula 43 with e

with existing radars and fixed satellite earth stations. This revision project was introduced to support the United States President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST) report promoting the sharing and more efficient use of spectrum through new cognitive radio technologies and interference mitigation techniques.

"Such a standardized advanced beacon is an innovative way to enable spectrum sharing in many bands and for many innovative applications," said Dr. Apurva N. Mody, chairman of the IEEE 802.22™ Standards Working Group.

In June 2010, the President of the United States signed a memorandum calling for the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), in collaboration with the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), to make 500 megahertz of spectrum available for fixed and mobile wireless broadband.

One of the portions of the spectrum identified to achieve this goal is the S-Band (2000-3700 MHz) where radars have been deployed. The current plan is to use database service driven operation, which will enforce large exclusion zones along the United States coastline to protect U.S. Navy coastal operations and other Department of Defense (DOD) test and training areas. Such large exclusion zones will not allow the majority of the large American cities along the coast to gain benefits from this spectrum.

However, advanced beaconing approaches, such as the one developed in IEEE 802.22.1-2010 originally designed for interference protection of licensed wireless microphones may be used for these bands. Such an advanced beacon will be transmitted by the primary users of these bands to enable real and semi-real time spectrum sharing and make 100 MHz of spectrum (3550 MHz — 3650 MHz) available nationwide, and especially in the significantly populated coastal areas. Such a beaconing approach allows spectrum sharing operation dynamically, which otherwise could not be supported through any other means easily.

The IEEE 802.22 Working Group (WG), recipient of the IEEE Standards Association (IEEE-SA) Emerging Technology Award, has completed and published the IEEE <u>Std.</u> 802.22-2011™ <u>Standard</u> on cognitive radio based Wireless Regional Area Networks that provides broadband access to wide regional areas globally and bring reliable and secure high-speed communications to under-served and un-served rural communities.

The IEEE P802.22.1 Task Group is accepting calls for contribution from interested participants for the development of this standard. Work on this project will begin following the March 2013 IEEE 802[®] plenary session in Orlando, Florida.

Additional information on the standard can be found at the IEEE-SA standards page. To purchase IEEE 802.22 Standards, visit the <u>IEEE Standards Store</u>.

To learn more about IEEE-SA, visit us on Facebook at http://www.facebook.com/ieeesa, follow us on Twitter at http://www.twitter.com/ieeesa or connect with us on the Standards Insight Blog at http://www.standardsinsight.com.

About the IEEE Standards Association

- The IEEE Standards Association, a globally recognized standards-setting body within
- 45 IEEE, develops consensus standards through an open process that engages industry

and brings together a broad stakeholder community. IEEE standards set specifications and best practices based on current scientific and technological knowledge. The IEEE-SA has a portfolio of over 900 active standards and more than 500 standards under development. For more information visit http://standards.ieee.org/.

2 3

About IEEE

IEEE, a large, global technical professional organization, is dedicated to advancing technology for the benefit of humanity. Through its highly cited publications, conferences, technology standards, and professional and educational activities, IEEE is the trusted voice on a wide variety of areas ranging from aerospace systems, computers and telecommunications to biomedical engineering, electric power and consumer electronics. Learn more at http://www.ieee.org.