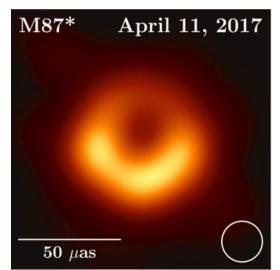
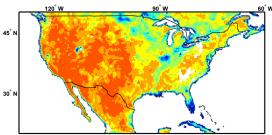


### Protecting Scientific Use of the Radio Spectrum





NATIONAL Sciences Engineering Medicine

- CORF addresses the needs for, and protection of, the scientific *passive* radio *services*.
- The Radio Astronomy Service (RAS): origins and evolution of the Universe; chemistry and formation of stars and solar systems; matter in extreme environments; gravitational radiation; solar activity
- The Earth Exploration Satellite Service (EESS): critical measurements of the atmosphere, ocean, land, and cryosphere for weather, climate, and global change
- In contrast with active services, these passive services typically perform calibrated measurements of tiny changes in weak, noise-like natural signals.
- Together, these activities represent billions of dollars in federal investment and have significant economic and cultural impact.

Upper image: EHT image of M87 black hole at 230 GHz. Lower image: Soil moisture (1–10 July 2013) at 1.41 GHz.

### CORF in detail

- CORF\* represents the interests of U.S. users of the radio spectrum for astronomy and Earth science, both basic and applied
- CORF coordinates the views of U.S. scientists and acts as a channel to represent their interests
- We recommend requirements and limits necessary to protect scientific use of the radio spectrum from interference
- This is largely through filing comments in public proceedings of Federal Communications Commission (FCC)
- Comments are drafted by CORF and its legal counsel, then reviewed per standard NAS
  protocols and approved and signed by the NAS President
- CORF also meets twice a year in person, maintains a Handbook, and conducts various forms of outreach to scientists and industry
- CORF is funded by NSF and NASA

## CORF membership and staff

### **Current Committee**

- Scott Paine, CfA (Chair) RAS
- Hector Arce, Yale RAS
- Nancy Baker, NRL EESS
- Reyhan Baktur, Utah State EESS
- Laura Chomiuk, Michigan State RAS
- Kshitija Deshpande, Embry Riddle EESS
- Dara Entekhabi (NAE), MIT EESS
- Phil Erickson, Haystack Observatory EESS
- Tomas Gergely, NSF, retd. RAS
- Kelsey Johnson, U. Virginia RAS
- Christopher Kidd, GSFC/UMD EESS
- Karen Masters, Haverford RAS
- Sidharth Misra, JPL EESS
- Bang Nhan, NRAO RAS
- Jeffery Puschell, Northrop Grumman EESS

### Committee members through July 2024

- Nathaniel Livesey, JPL (Chair) EESS
- Mahta Moghaddam (NAE), USC EESS

#### Past CORF consultant

Darrel Emerson, retd. – RAS

### Legal Counsel

Paul Feldman, Esq., Fletcher, Heald and Hildreth

#### National Academies

- Colleen Hartman, Director, Aeronautics, Physics, and Space Science
- Christopher Jones, Senior Program Officer
- Gaybrielle Holbert, Senior Program Assistant

## CORF's work is being driven by two major trends

- Growth in ubiquitous (often unlicensed) wireless devices
  - For Earth remote sensing, aggregate out-of-band emissions from thousands to millions of devices can lead to data loss or insidious interference
- Non-terrestrial networks supported by large satellite constellations
  - Collides with long trend in radio astronomy of wide band observing outside protected bands, to increase sensitivity and to accommodate cosmological redshift
  - This observing has been enabled by remote location
  - Nowhere is remote anymore

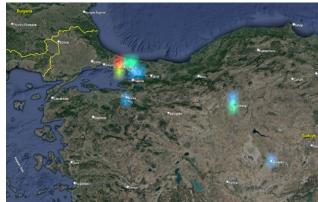


## CORF filings in recent FCC proceedings

- New emission limits in the 24 GHz band (February 27, 2024)
- II. Rules for unlicensed "very low power" (VLP) devices in the 6 GHz band (March 27, 2024)
- III. Bands to support in-space servicing, assembly, and manufacturing (ISAM) (May 28, 2024)
- IV. Supplemental Coverage from Space (SCS) (May 30, 2024)
- V. Sharing in the lower 37 GHz band (September 30, 2024)

### I. New emission limits in the 24 GHz band

- 23.6 24.0 GHz is a critical protected band for EESS observations of atmospheric moisture, using 22 GHz water line wing emission.
- In 2017, the FCC auctioned mobile broadband licenses in the nearby 24.25 24.45 GHz and 24.75 25.25 GHz bands, with insufficient limits on out-of-band emissions (OOBE).
- In 2019, the ITU adopted more stringent rules. Better, but still marginally protective.
- In response to filings by CORF and others, and attention from congress, the FCC subsequently moved towards adoption of the ITU rules.
- The FCC issued a related Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) in December 2023
- CORF filed comments welcoming the new OOBE limits while noting that they may not fully address interference issues already observed in dense urban environments.
- CORF also addressed technical questions posed by the FCC regarding device compliance testing.



Color indicates non-physical (Tb > 310 K) brightness temperature observed in the 23.8 GHz V-pol. channel of the NOAA Advanced Microwave Sounding Radiometer 2 (AMSR2).

## II. Rules for unlicensed "very low power" (VLP) devices in the 6 GHz band

In November 2023, the FCC issued an NPRM seeking comment on rules for VLP devices in the U-NII-5

 U-NII-8 bands spanning 5125 – 7125 MHz.

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- CORF responded with recommendations to use device geofencing to protect RAS observations in a band covering a key methanol maser line at 6.67 GHz, and EESS passive sensing bands used over oceans and large inland bodies of water.
- These passive bands are not protected by frequency allocations but are instead covered by footnotes to the international and US frequency allocation tables noting passive use and calling for protection.

# III. Bands to support in-space servicing, assembly, and manufacturing (ISAM)

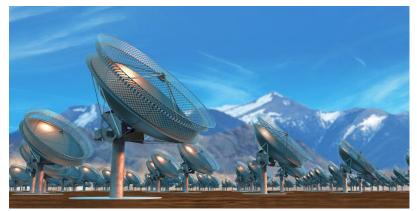
- In February 2024, the FCC issued an NPRM "proposing a framework for licensing space stations engaged in in-space servicing, assembly, and manufacturing."
- The FCC proposed "not to limit service allocation designations that might be possible for ISAM operations so long as the requested operations can justifiably fit within the service allocation definitions."
- This could be interpreted as supporting use of passive allocations in some cases, particularly if the ISAM operation involved EESS platforms.
- CORF argued against this interpretation.
- CORF further urged careful avoidance of out-of-band emissions from ISAM bands into EESS (passive) bands exceeding ITU interference limits.

### IV. Supplemental Coverage from Space (SCS)

- SCS, also known as "Direct to Cell" (DTC) is the provision of wireless service to ordinary smartphones from space, using terrestrial UHF cellular bands from 600 MHz 2 GHz.
- This is a major threat to radio astronomy at UHF frequencies, particularly cutting-edge wide-band, wide-field observations targeting recently-discovered phenomena such as Fast Radio Bursts (FRBs) or exploiting new techniques such as high redshift line intensity mapping and pulsar timing arrays.



Credit: CHIME (https://chime-experiment.ca/)



Credit: DSA-2000 project (https://www.deepsynoptic.org)

## IV. Supplemental Coverage from Space (SCS) cont'd

- In March 2024, the FCC issued a Report and Order (R&O) defining SCS service rules, and a further NPRM requesting additional comments on measures to protect radio astronomy, citing earlier comments by CORF and others, and a comprehensive NSF study.
- The R&O avoided setting specific rules to protect RAS, instead proposing that the licensing process would provide "..an opportunity for addressing concerns from federal and non-federal stakeholders related to the protection of radio astronomy."
- CORF endorsed iterative coordination as a licensing requirement, but towards ultimate development of uniform service rules whenever possible.
- As in its 2023 comments on SCS, CORF emphasized the value of spatial over temporal or spectral coordination to protect advances in time-domain astrophysics
- CORF advocated for formally extending radio quiet zone protections to include spacebased transmitters.
- CORF additionally provided a briefing on SCS impacts to staff of the Space and Aeronautics Subcommittee of the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

## V. Sharing in the lower 37 GHz band

- In August 2024, the FCC issued a Public Notice seeking comment to "further develop the record for the 37.0-37.6 GHz band (Lower 37 GHz band) with the goal of informing the forthcoming report mandated by the National Spectrum Strategy (NSS) Implementation Plan."
- Use of this band is not fully defined, but likely to involve point-to-point, base station, and portable device applications.
- Citing evolving US and ITU OOBE standards for this band, the FCC sought "input on whether additional measures are needed to protect spaceborne remote passive sensors in the 36-37 GHz band." This band is an important "window channel" for Earth remote sensing.
- CORF filed comments including an analysis demonstrating that current OOBE limits are
  just sufficient to prevent exceeding interference limits in the case of a *single* active
  device in view of a typical EESS radiometer, and recommended setting stricter OOBE
  limits based on expected deployment density and duty cycle.

### Takeaways

### Summary

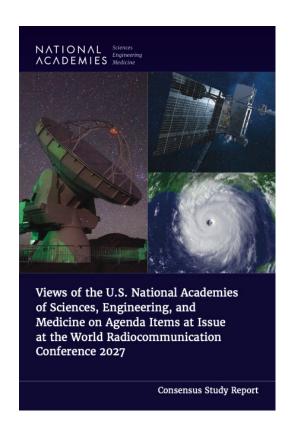
- Rapid growth of ubiquitous wireless devices and non-terrestrial networks poses a serious challenge to scientific use of the radio spectrum.
- Vigilance and engagement by the scientific community is extremely important to preserve existing capability and to enable continued scientific advances.
- CORF plays a major role here and has had impact.

### Cross-cutting issues to consider

- Science funding: Growing spectrum coordination and interference mitigation work is an added and often unfunded cost to scientific missions.
- Environment: New satellite constellations impact the environment as well as the radio spectrum.

### Coming Soon...

- The International Telecommunication Union (ITU), a UN agency, oversees the Radio Regulations, a treaty governing use of the radio spectrum
- Periodically, the ITU convenes a World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC) to consider changes to the Radio Regulations
- This work is organized around agenda items agreed at the prior WRC
- The Committee on the Views on the World Radiocommunication Conference 2027 (separately constituted but closely related to the CORF) will soon release a report representing the National Academies views on the WRC-2027 agenda items



## Welcoming your questions!

Visit the CORF webpage for more information:

https://www.nationalacademies.org/our-work/committee-on-radio-frequencies

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https://www.nationalacademies.org/bpa/board-on-physics-and-astronomy

https://www.nationalacademies.org/ssb/space-studies-board