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### PROPOSAL TO REVISE REPORT ITU-R SM.2256

#### Spectrum occupancy measurement and evaluation

##### Introductory remarks

In its contribution Document [1C/83](#) of 12 February 2014, the Russian Federation proposed changes to the text of Recommendation ITU-R SM.1880, on spectrum occupancy measurement, in order to provide greater clarity in this rather complex area. The WP 1C meeting in June 2014, in anticipation of further contributions on this subject, decided to publish this material, on behalf of WP 1C, in Annex 1 to Document [1C/119](#) of 23 June 2014, with a view to returning to discussion of the subject at the next WP 1C meeting in June 2015.

During the discussion of Document 1C/83 at the WP 1C meeting in June 2014, it was suggested, *inter alia*, that the material presented was too long and detailed for the relatively short text of Recommendation ITU-R [SM.1880](#). It was proposed to reflect on the possibility of splitting it into two parts, incorporating fundamental provisions in Recommendation ITU-R SM.1880 and placing the remaining explanations in Report ITU-R [SM.2256](#), on spectrum occupancy measurements and evaluation.

To this end, if at its meeting in June 2015 WP 1C agrees to splitting the material in this way, this contribution sets out the part to be included in Report ITU-R SM.2256. The part proposed for incorporation in Recommendation ITU-R SM.1880 is set out in Document [1C/139](#). A number of other amendments to Report ITU-R SM.2256 are also proposed, which are related in some way to the aspects put forward in Annex 1 to Document [1C/119](#).

##### Proposal

The proposed draft revision of Report ITU-R SM.2256 is set out in the attachment.

# ATTACHMENT

## REPORT ITU-R SM.2256-1

### Spectrum occupancy measurements and evaluation

(2012)

#### Summary

Spectrum occupancy measurements and evaluation in modern RF environments with increasing density of digital systems and frequency bands shared by different radio services become a more and more complex and challenging task for Monitoring Services. Based on Recommendations ITU-R SM.1880, ITU-R SM.1809, and information provided in the 2011 Edition of the ITU Handbook on Spectrum Monitoring, this draft new Report provides a far more detailed discussion on different approaches to spectrum occupancy measurements, possible issues related to them and their solutions.

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### From “Introduction” to section A2 “Concept of spectrum occupancy” of Annex 1 to the report (inclusive)

No change.

## A3 Measuring procedures

### A3.1 Recommendations for measuring occupancy with lock-in measuring systems

#### A3.1.1 Data collection

To measure occupancy, one must at the very least determine for each integration time the number  $J_o$  of occupied channel state samples.

Where there are predominantly lengthy signals in the channel, in order to ensure measurement confidence, information is also required on the signal flow rate  $\lambda$ . When such information is lacking, it is worthwhile to track the grouping of occupied and free states so as to determine a quantity  $V_r$  of signals detected in the channel in the  $r$ -th integration time. The number of signals detected  $V_r$  is considered to be equal to the number of changeovers from free to occupied state and vice versa.

#### A3.1.2 Occupancy measurement rule

The rule for the measurement of occupancy was already discussed earlier in § A2.2, and takes the form:

$$SOCR = J_o / J_I \quad (A7)$$

where:

$SOCR$  : spectrum occupancy calculation result

$J_o$  : number of occupied channel states detected during the integration time

$J_I$  : total number of channel state samples throughout of the integration time.

#### A3.1.3 Selecting the number of samples [when measuring occupancy on radio channels with lengthy signals](#)

Requirements for measuring equipment and for relevant data handling processes of occupancy calculations will be different for channels with lengthy and pulsed signals. For channels with

lengthy signals, it is determined first of all by the quantity of signals within the integration time. For channels occupied by pulsed signals, confidence depends on the value of radio channel occupancy itself (see § A3.3 below).

For radio channels with lengthy signals, the number of samples required to achieve a confidence  $P_{SOC}$  with a permissible absolute measurement error tolerance  $\Delta_{SO}$  may be calculated as follows:

$$J_{I \min} = \frac{x_p}{\Delta_{SO}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{V_{avr}} \cdot (1.06 + \delta T^2)}{2} \quad (A8)$$

where:

- $J_{I \min}$ : ~~recommended~~ required (minimum necessary) number of samples
- $\Delta_{SO}$ : maximum permissible absolute measurement error, corresponding to half of the confidence interval
- $\delta T$ : relative instability of revisit time
- $V_{avr}$ : average number of signals expected within the occupancy integration time
- $x_p$ : percentage point of the probability integral, corresponding to the required confidence value  $P_{SOC}$ , for the calculation of which the following approximation can be recommended.

$$x_p = y - \frac{2.30753 + y \cdot 0.27061}{1 + y \cdot (0.99229 + y \cdot 0.04481)} \quad (A9)$$

where:

$$y = \sqrt{2 \cdot \ln\left(\frac{2}{1 - P_{SOC}}\right)} \quad (A10)$$

The average number  $V_{avr}$  of signals expected within the integration time used in (A8) can be predicted as:

$$V_{avr} = \lambda \cdot T_I \quad (A11)$$

where:

- $\lambda$ : signal flow rate in the channel (see § A2.4.1)
- $T_I$ : duration of the occupancy integration time.

For a confidence level  $P_{SOC} = 95\%$  with a permissible absolute measurement error tolerance  $\Delta_{SO} = 0.5\%$  equation (A8) for lock-in systems can be represented as:

$$J_{I \min} = 194.2 \cdot \sqrt{V_{avr}} \cdot (1.06 + \delta T^2) \quad (A12)$$

Examples of the application of equation (A12) to radio channels with different signal flow rates are shown in Table A1.

TABLE A1

**Recommended-Number of samples for a channel with lengthy signals required to achieve an absolute occupancy measurement error tolerance  $\Delta_{SO}$  of no more than  $\pm 0.5\%$  with a confidence of  $P_{SOC} = 95\%$  for measurements with a relative instability of revisit time  $\delta T \leq 0.5$**

Signal flow rate in the channel $\lambda$ (average number of signals observed in the occupancy integration time), not exceeding:	<del>Recommended</del> Required number of samples
10	703
30	1 217
50	1 572
100	2 223
300	3 850
500	4 970

NOTE – The data in the right-hand column of the table are given under the assumption of usage of equation (A7) for lock-in measuring systems, or equation (A19A17) for lock-out measurements.

According to the data in Table A1, for channels with lengthy signals and a low occupancy (hence, also a low signal flow rate  $\lambda$ ), statistically reliable measurement results are obtained with a number of samples  $J_I < 10^3$ , which diverges from the information given in [Table 4.10-1 of the ITU Handbook on Spectrum Monitoring \[A.4\], \[A.5\]<sup>1</sup>](#). The discrepancies are explained by the fact that, in Table A1 shown here, the data were obtained with a limitation not on the relative but on the absolute measurement error, which does not assume any narrowing of the confidence interval for cases of low radio channel occupancy (see § A2.3). ~~Occupancy measurement~~ When measuring occupancy on channels with lengthy signals, the source of error arises from the lack of accurate data information on the instants when the radio channel changes over from occupied to free state and vice versa [A.3]. Thus, the more such changeovers there are during the integration time, the greater the potential measurement error. It is precisely for this reason that, in order to achieve statistical confidence in the results, it is necessary in equation (A7) to increase the number of samples not as the occupancy value increases but as the average number of signals expected in the channel over the integration time increases. In this way, by setting the permissible absolute error tolerance  $\Delta_{SO}$  for both channels with low occupancy and channels with high occupancy but not many changes in state (such as those occupied by broadcasting stations), it is sufficient to carry out only between 632 and 703 revisits. Only for channels displaying a large number of changes in state over the integration time does the required number of samples become significant.

If the signal flow rate  $\lambda$  over the occupancy integration time is not previously known, then it is recommended to stipulate a value selected with some margin. To adjust the signal flow rate in the course of the measurements, it is recommended to use the equation:

$$\lambda_{(r+1)} = (w\lambda_r + V_r)/(w+1) \quad (\text{A13})$$

where:

$\lambda_{(r+1)}$ : flow rate expected in the next integration time

$\lambda_r$ : flow rate for the current (elapsed) integration time

<sup>1</sup> [The reference to \[A5\] has to be deleted if the changes to Recommendation ITU-R SM.1880 set out in Annex 1 to Document 1C/119 or Document 1C/139 are adopted.](#)

- $V_r$  : number of signals that has been determined in the current integration time
- $w$  : weighting coefficient determining the response time of the adaptation procedure, usually selected within the range  $5 \leq w < 20$ .

To start the evolution according to equation (A13) an initial value  $\lambda_0$  is needed which is usually unknown *a priori*. It is advisable to choose a maximum among all values expected within the given frequency range, which corresponds to the worse case.

~~For channels with pulsed signals, calculation (A7) also gives an unbiased occupancy measurement but it requires significantly more samples to achieve a confidence  $P_{SOC}$  with a permissible absolute measurement error tolerance  $\Delta_{SO}$ . We can calculate the necessary number of samples  $J_{I\min}$  as:~~

~~$$J_{I\min} = SO \cdot (1 - SO) \cdot \left( \frac{x_p}{\Delta_{SO}} \right)^2 \quad (A14)$$~~

~~where:~~

- ~~$J_{I\min}$  : recommended (minimum necessary) number of samples~~
- ~~$SO$  : radio channel occupancy for the channel with pulse signals~~
- ~~$x_p$  : percentage point of the probability integral (see (A9))~~
- ~~$\Delta_{SO}$  : maximum permissible absolute measurement error, corresponding to half of the confidence interval.~~

~~For a confidence level  $P_{SOC} = 95\%$  and a maximum permissible absolute measurement error  $\Delta_{SO} = 0.5\%$  equation (A14) can be expressed as follows:~~

~~$$J_{I\min} = 153664 \cdot SO \cdot (1 - SO) \quad (A15)$$~~

~~With pulse-type signals, the confidence of the calculation (A7) is determined by the occupancy value itself and is practically independent of instability of samples placement along the time axis and also of whether the measurements involved are of the lock-in or lock-out variety. The application of equation (A15) to radio channels with different occupancies is illustrated in Table A2.~~

#### ~~A3.1.4 Effect of incorrect choice of number of samples on the confidence level of the occupancy measurement~~

~~Reducing the number of samples  $J_f$  by a factor of  $K$  in relation to what is recommended in Tables A1 and A2 will reduce reliability, or widen the confidence interval proportionally with  $K$ .~~

~~Let us assume, for example, that we need to measure the occupancy of a radio channel with a signal flow rate of no more than 50 signals within the integration time. From the last column in Table A1, we see that the recommendation in this case is to sample the channel state 1 572 times. Complying with this recommendation, the occupancy calculation (A7) will deviate by no more than  $\Delta_{SO} = 0.5\%$  from the real value, with a confidence level of  $P_{SOC} = 95\%$ . If we now assume, on the other hand, that the system is actually capable of taking only 393 channel state samples over the integration time, i.e. four times less than the recommended number, then on average the occupancy will as before be measured accurately, but the range within which the real occupancy value will occur with a confidence level of 95% is increased fourfold to  $\pm 2\%$  either side of the measurement result.~~



~~An inadequate number of samples  $J_i$  may also be observed when data collection for the occupancy calculation is curtailed prematurely. In such cases, the occupancy calculation (A7) remains unbiased but the confidence level of the results is diminished similarly to the example discussed above.~~

~~TABLE A2~~

~~Recommended number of samples for a channel with pulse signals, required to achieve an absolute occupancy measurement error tolerance  $\Delta_{SO}$  of no greater than  $\pm 0.5\%$  with a confidence of  $P_{SO} = 95\%$~~

Radio channel occupancy $SO$ (%)	Recommended number of samples, $J_i$	Recommended revisit time, $T_R$ (ms)	
		for $T_i = 5$ minutes	for $T_i = 15$ minutes
5	7 300	41.1	123.2
10	13 830	21.7	65.0
20	24 586	12.2	36.6
35	34 960	8.6	25.7
50	38 416	7.8	23.4

~~NOTE—The required number of samples for channels with an occupancy  $SO^* > 50\%$  coincides with the number of samples for an occupancy  $SO = 1 - SO^*$ . In other words, for instance, to achieve statistically confident measurements in a channel with an occupancy of 80% it is necessary to select  $J_i = 24 586$ , as in the case of occupancy  $SO = 1 - 0.80 = 20\%$ .~~

### A3.2 Recommendations for measuring occupancy with lock-out measuring systems

Relationship (A7) may be used to calculate occupancy in lock-out systems too, but the statistical confidence of the occupancy calculation in such systems deteriorates noticeably as the relative instability  $\delta T$  increases. Calculation quality can be improved by accurately determining the moments in time at which the radio channel state is tested. Broadly speaking, the measurements should not verify the number of occurrences of occupied and free states in the channel, but rather the length of time the channel spends in occupied or free state.

#### A3.2.1 Data collection

To calculate occupancy, it is necessary as a minimum, in each integration time, to record the actual integration time  $T_{AI}$  and the aggregate length of time spent by the channel in occupied state  $T_O$ .

At the start of the measurements, one should set  $T_{AI} = 0$  and  $T_O = 0$  and determine the channel state corresponding to time  $t_0$ . After each subsequent observation, the value  $T_{AI}$  should be increased up to the duration of the revisit time  $t_{Rj}$  determined by equation (A4):

$$T_{AI}(j) = T_{AI}(j-1) + T_{Rj} \quad (\text{A16A14})$$

If the channel state was occupied at both sampling points  $t_{j-1}$  and  $t_j$ , then  $T_O$  should be also increased up to the same increment:

$$T_O(j) = T_O(j-1) + T_{Rj} \quad (\text{A17A15})$$

If within the interval  $T_{Rj}$  a change in channel state is observed then only a half of the revisit time should be included as an occupied state duration:

$$T_o(j) = T_o(j-1) + T_{Rj} / 2 \quad (\text{A18A16})$$

And if the channel is observed to be in passive state at both sampling points the occupied state length  $T_o$  should be left unchanged.

In order to verify-determine the confidence level of the measurements, as it was done with lock-in systems, one should record the quantity of signals observed over the occupancy integration time (see §§ A3.1.1 and A3.1.3).

### A3.2.2 Occupancy calculation rule

The rule for calculating occupancy takes the form:

$$SOCR = T_o / T_{AI} \quad (\text{A19A17})$$

where:

$SOCR$  : spectrum occupancy calculation result

$T_o$  : aggregate length of time spent by the channel in occupied state

$T_{AI}$  : length of the actual integration time.

### A3.2.3 Selecting the number of samples when measuring occupancy on radio channels with lengthy signals

Determining the length of time during which occupied state is observed in the channel prevents the accumulation of error which is typical for lock-out measurements. As a result, the statistical characteristics of equation-rule (A19A17) for lock-out measuring systems coincide with the quality obtained in equation (A7) for lock-in systems. This means that the number of samples required to achieve a confidence level  $P_{SOC} = 95\%$  may be calculated using rules-relationships (A7A8) and (A19A12) ~~above~~ or read off from Tables A1 ~~and~~ A2.

Using equation-rule (A7) for lock-out measurements is in principle acceptable, but the quantity of samples required to achieve measurement confidence rises sharply as the relative instability of the revisit time increases.

### A3.3 Selecting the number of samples when measuring occupancy in radio channels with pulsed signals

When measuring occupancy on channels with pulsed signals, significantly more samples are required to achieve a confidence  $P_{SOC}$  with a permissible absolute measurement error tolerance  $\Delta_{SO}$  than with lengthy signals. We can calculate the necessary number of samples  $J_{IT}$  as:

$$J_{Imin} = SO \cdot (1 - SO) \cdot \left( \frac{x_p}{\Delta_{SO}} \right)^2 \quad (\text{A18})$$

where:

$J_{Imin}$  : required (minimum necessary) number of samples

$SO$  : radio channel occupancy for the channel with pulse signals

$x_p$  : percentage point of the probability integral (see (A9))

$\Delta_{SO}$  : maximum permissible absolute measurement error, corresponding to half of the confidence interval.

For a confidence level  $P_{SOC} = 95\%$  and a maximum permissible absolute measurement error  $\Delta_{SO} = 0.5\%$  equation (A18) can be expressed as follows:

$$J_{I \min} = 153664 \cdot SO \cdot (1 - SO) \quad (\text{A19})$$

With pulse-type signals, the confidence of the calculation (A7) is determined by the occupancy value itself and is practically independent of instability of samples placement along the time axis and also of whether the measurements involved are of the lock-in or lock-out variety. The application of equation (A19) to radio channels with different occupancies is illustrated in Table A2.

TABLE A2

**Number of samples for a channel with pulse signals, required to achieve an absolute occupancy measurement error tolerance  $\Delta_{SO}$  of no more than  $\pm 0.5\%$  with a confidence of  $P_{SO} = 95\%$**

Radio channel occupancy $SO$ (%)	Required number of samples, $J_I$	Maximum acceptable revisit time, $T_R$ (ms)	
		for $T_I = 5$ minutes	for $T_I = 15$ minutes
5	7 300	41.1	123.2
10	13 830	21.7	65.0
20	24 586	12.2	36.6
35	34 960	8.6	25.7
50	38 416	7.8	23.4

NOTE – The required number of samples for channels with an occupancy  $SO^* > 50\%$  coincides with the number of samples for an occupancy  $SO = 1 - SO^*$ . In other words, for instance, to achieve statistically confident measurements in a channel with an occupancy of 80% it is necessary to select  $J_I = 24 586$ , as in the case of occupancy  $SO = 1 - 0.80 = 20\%$ .

In order to obtain practically applicable recommendations for selecting the numbers of samples, it is also useful to analyse the differences in relationships  $J_{I \min}(SO)$  brought about by limiting the permissible absolute ( $\Delta_{SO}$ ) and relative ( $\delta_{SO}$ ) evaluation errors.

Table 1 in Recommendation ITU-R SM.1880-1 [A5]<sup>2</sup> (which, for convenience, is reproduced below as Table A3) sets out the results of calculations of the number of samples required to achieve a maximum 10% relative error or a 1% absolute error depending on channel occupancy.

As can be seen from the table, a fixed (10%) limitation of the relative error for small occupancy values (lower than 5%) will lead to a significant increase in the required number of samples owing to the fact that, in this case, the resulting absolute error is very small. At the same time, ensuring a comparable degree of accuracy for large (over 30%) occupancy values calls for a very small number of samples. In contrast, a fixed (1%) limitation of the absolute error will lead to an increase in the required number of samples for large (greater than 20%) occupancy values, since in this case the resulting relative error displays low values. At the same time, ensuring such a degree of accuracy for an occupancy of less than 3% calls for a small number of samples.

<sup>2</sup> Amended as proposed in Annex 1 to Document 1C/119 or Document 1C/139.

In order to reduce the required number of samples over the entire range of occupancy variations, a possible solution is to make an estimate while, for large occupancy values, customarily limiting the permissible relative error, and, for small values, limiting the permissible absolute error [A6]. If the transition from one type of limitation to the other is effected at the 10% occupancy level, the required number of samples will be determined by the values shown in bold type in Table A3, which is entirely acceptable from the practical standpoint.

TABLE A3

**Number of samples required to achieve a maximum 10% relative error  $\delta_{SO}$   
or a 1% absolute error  $\Delta_{SO}$  with a 95% confidence level**

<u>Channel occupancy, %</u>	<u>Required relative error <math>\delta_{SO} = 10\%</math></u>		<u>Required absolute error <math>\Delta_{SO} = 1\%</math></u>	
	<u>Resulting magnitude of absolute error, %</u>	<u>Required number of independent samples</u>	<u>Resulting magnitude of relative error, %</u>	<u>Required number of independent samples</u>
<u>1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>38 047</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<b><u>380</u></b>
<u>2</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>18 832</u>	<u>50.0</u>	<b><u>753</u></b>
<u>3</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>12 426</u>	<u>33.3</u>	<b><u>1 118</u></b>
<u>4</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>9 224</u>	<u>25.0</u>	<b><u>1 476</u></b>
<u>5</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>7 302</u>	<u>20.0</u>	<b><u>1 826</u></b>
<b><u>10</u></b>	<b><u>1.0</u></b>	<b><u>3 461</u></b>	<u>10.0</u>	<b><u>3 461</u></b>
<u>15</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<b><u>2 117</u></b>	<u>6.7</u>	<u>4 900</u>
<u>20</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<b><u>1 535</u></b>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>6 149</u>
<u>30</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<b><u>849</u></b>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>8 071</u>
<u>40</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<b><u>573</u></b>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>9 224</u>
<u>50</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<b><u>381</u></b>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>9 608</u>
<u>60</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<b><u>253</u></b>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>9 224</u>
<u>70</u>	<u>7.0</u>	<b><u>162</u></b>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>8 071</u>
<u>80</u>	<u>8.0</u>	<b><u>96</u></b>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>6 149</u>
<u>90</u>	<u>9.0</u>	<b><u>43</u></b>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>3 459</u>

With this approach, the relative evaluation error increases for small occupancy values; however, from the practical standpoint, this can be entirely acceptable since the absolute evaluation error will then be small. Thus, for a 2% occupancy, the boundaries of the confidence interval at 1% and 3% corresponding to a 50% relative evaluation error nevertheless characterize an extremely low channel occupancy, making it hardly worthwhile to expend considerable additional computing resources to confirm this obvious fact with an additional accuracy amounting to no more than a few tenths of a per cent.

The meaning of the required number of samples as shown in bold type in Table A3 can be explained as follows. Where a channel for which there is no prior occupancy information is evaluated on the basis of 1 000 samples, the measurement accuracy for occupancy values in the order of 27% and 3% will be approximately as shown in Table A3, i.e. an approximate 10% relative error for 27% occupancy and an approximate 1% absolute error for 3% occupancy. Occupancy values greater than 27% will be measured with a relative error of less than 10%, while occupancy values lower than 3% will be measured with an absolute error of less than 1%. For radio channels with an occupancy from 3% to 27%, measurements will be characterized by a relative error exceeding 10% and an absolute error exceeding 1%.

Thus, adopting an approach to evaluating spectrum occupancy measurement quality for small occupancy values based on permissible absolute error simply implies accepting the possibility of increased relative measurement error for such small occupancy values, recognizing that the absolute error values remain small.

By analysing the dependencies, shown in Table A3, between the required number of samples and channel occupancy, it is easy to observe that among the values shown in bold type the most significant (3 461) corresponds to an occupancy of 10%. This means that by selecting, to be on the safe side, a somewhat higher value, for example 3 600 samples (corresponding to a sampling rate of four times per second over a period of 15 minutes), this can be used as the single universal number of samples for the entire range of occupancy variation from 1% (and below) to 100%.

The measurement error will then be lower than 10% of the relative error for channels with an occupancy exceeding 10%, and lower than 1% of the absolute error for channels with an occupancy of less than 10%. A decrease in occupancy (from 10%) will be accompanied by a consequential decrease in the absolute estimation error, while an increase in occupancy (relative to 10%) will be accompanied by a consequential decrease in the relative error. Specific calculated values for the resulting errors are shown in bold type on the left-hand side of Table A4.

TABLE A4

**Occupancy measurement errors corresponding to a 95% confidence level, achievable when estimating occupancy with exactly 3 600 and 1 800 data samples**

<u>Occupancy, %</u>	<u>Number of samples: 3 600</u>		<u>Number of samples: 1 800</u>	
	<u>Resulted absolute error, %</u>	<u>Resulted relative error, %</u>	<u>Resulted absolute error, %</u>	<u>Resulted relative error, %</u>
<u>1</u>	<b><u>0.33</u></b>	<u>32.5</u>	<b><u>0.46</u></b>	<u>46.0</u>
<u>2</u>	<b><u>0.46</u></b>	<u>22.9</u>	<b><u>0.65</u></b>	<u>32.3</u>
<u>3</u>	<b><u>0.56</u></b>	<u>18.6</u>	<b><u>0.79</u></b>	<u>26.3</u>
<u>4</u>	<b><u>0.64</u></b>	<u>16.0</u>	<b><u>0.91</u></b>	<u>22.6</u>
<u>5</u>	<b><u>0.71</u></b>	<u>14.2</u>	<b><u>1.01</u></b>	<u>20.1</u>
<b><u>10</u></b>	<b><u>0.98</u></b>	<b><u>9.8</u></b>	<b><u>1.39</u></b>	<b><u>13.9</u></b>
<u>15</u>	<u>1.17</u>	<b><u>7.8</u></b>	<u>1.65</u>	<b><u>11.0</u></b>
<u>20</u>	<u>1.31</u>	<b><u>6.5</u></b>	<u>1.85</u>	<b><u>9.2</u></b>
<u>30</u>	<u>1.50</u>	<b><u>5.0</u></b>	<u>2.12</u>	<b><u>7.1</u></b>
<u>40</u>	<u>1.60</u>	<b><u>4.0</u></b>	<u>2.26</u>	<b><u>5.7</u></b>
<u>50</u>	<u>1.63</u>	<b><u>3.3</u></b>	<u>2.31</u>	<b><u>4.6</u></b>
<u>60</u>	<u>1.60</u>	<b><u>2.7</u></b>	<u>2.26</u>	<b><u>3.8</u></b>
<u>70</u>	<u>1.50</u>	<b><u>2.1</u></b>	<u>2.12</u>	<b><u>3.0</u></b>
<u>80</u>	<u>1.31</u>	<b><u>1.6</u></b>	<u>1.85</u>	<b><u>2.3</u></b>
<u>90</u>	<u>0.98</u>	<b><u>1.1</u></b>	<u>1.39</u>	<b><u>1.5</u></b>

In the vast majority of cases, it is entirely possible to use half the number of samples, i.e. 1 800 samples, as a single universal number, corresponding to a sampling rate of twice per second over a period of 15 minutes, thereby allowing for the use of slower equipment. The calculated values of the resulting errors for 1 800 samples are shown on the right-hand side of Table A4.

Where 1 800 samples are used instead of 3 600, the absolute estimation errors increase by a factor of  $\sqrt{2} \approx 1.41$ , while exceeding by a relative error of 10% for small occupancy values begins not at

10% but at 14%. Nevertheless, with 1 800 samples, the corresponding absolute error values remain relatively small, differing from the 3 600 case only by tenths of a per cent, this being altogether acceptable for practical purposes. Besides, as can be seen from Fig. 1 in Recommendation ITU-R SM.1880-1 [A5]<sup>3</sup>, the resulting relative error values for 1 800 samples do not lie within the no-go area, confirming their acceptability.

As already mentioned above, the values shown in Table A4 correspond to the occupancy measurement of channels with pulsed signals. For channels with lengthy signals, the absolute estimation errors are inversely proportional to the number of processed samples and, as can be seen in Fig. A3, can be significantly smaller than for pulsed signals. Where it is a known fact that precisely such signals are occurring within the channel, the number of samples can be reduced to 600, as can be seen from the data in Table A5, which presents the calculated values of the relative and absolute errors according to channel occupancy and the ratio  $\tau_s / T_I$ , where  $\tau_s$  is the duration of each lengthy signal, which are considered to be equal in the model used, and  $T_I$  is the integration time. From Table A5 it can be seen that the measurement errors diminish considerably as the relative duration of lengthy signals increases.

TABLE A5

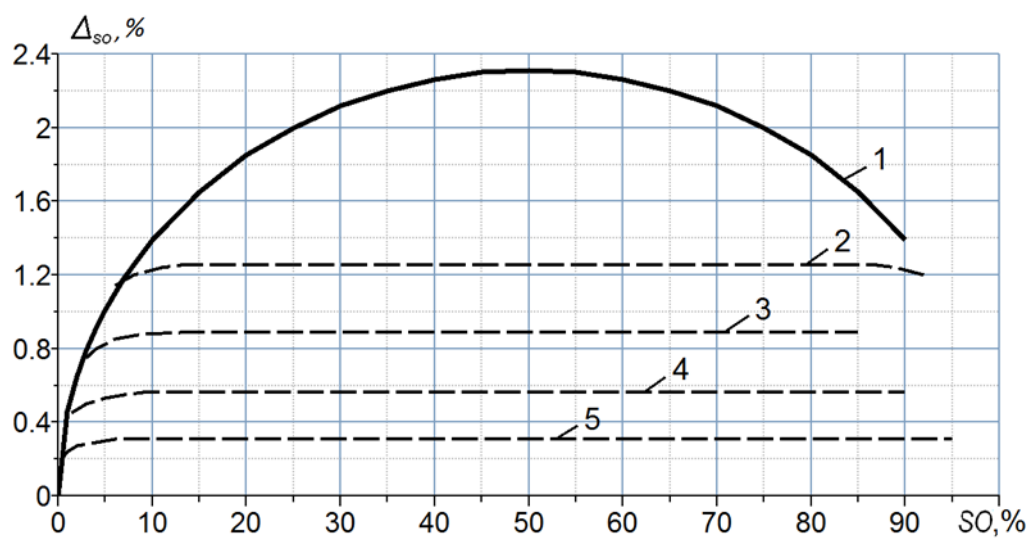
**Error corresponding to the confidence level of 95% observed when estimating occupancy in a channel with lengthy signals of a duration not less than the specified value of the ratio  $\tau_s / T_I$  for 600 data samples**

Channel occupancy, %	$\tau_s / T_I = 0.0025$		$\tau_s / T_I = 0.01$	
	Resulted absolute error, %	Resulted relative error, %	Resulted absolute error, %	Resulted relative error, %
1	<b>0.34</b>	33.64	<b>0.17</b>	16.82
2	<b>0.48</b>	23.79	<b>0.24</b>	11.89
3	<b>0.58</b>	19.42	<b>0.29</b>	9.71
4	<b>0.67</b>	16.82	<b>0.34</b>	8.41
5	<b>0.75</b>	15.04	<b>0.38</b>	7.52
10	<b>1.06</b>	<b>10.64</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>5.32</b>
15	1.30	<b>8.69</b>	0.65	<b>4.34</b>
20	1.50	<b>7.52</b>	0.75	<b>3.76</b>
30	1.84	<b>6.14</b>	0.92	<b>3.07</b>
40	2.13	<b>5.32</b>	1.06	<b>2.66</b>
50	2.38	<b>4.76</b>	1.19	<b>2.38</b>
60	2.61	<b>4.34</b>	1.30	<b>2.17</b>
70	2.81	<b>4.02</b>	1.41	<b>2.01</b>
80	3.01	<b>3.76</b>	1.50	<b>1.88</b>
90	3.19	<b>3.55</b>	1.60	<b>1.77</b>

<sup>3</sup> Amended as proposed in Annex 1 to Document 1C/119 or Document 1C/139.

FIGURE A3

Absolute error  $\Delta_{SO}$  of a spectrum occupancy estimate with a 95% confidence level, in the case of 1 800 samples for pulsed signals in channel (1), or 500 (2), 250 (3), 100 (4) or 30 (5) lengthy signals in the channel over the integration time



#### A3.4 Effect of incorrect choice of reduced number of samples on the confidence level of the occupancy measurement

Reducing the number of samples  $J_I$  by a factor of  $K$  in relation to what is recommended in Tables A1 to A3 will reduce reliability, or widen the confidence interval proportionally with  $K$ .

Let us assume, for example, that we need to measure the occupancy of a radio channel with a signal flow rate of no more than 50 signals within the integration time. From the last column in Table A1, we see that the recommendation in this case is to sample the channel state 1 572 times. Complying with this recommendation, the occupancy calculation (A7) will deviate by no more than  $\Delta_{SO} = 0.5\%$  from the real value, with a confidence level of  $P_{SOC} = 95\%$ . If we now assume, on the other hand, that the system is actually capable of taking only 393 channel state samples over the integration time, i.e. four times less than the recommended number, then on average the occupancy will as before be measured accurately, but the range within which the real occupancy value will occur with a confidence level of 95% is increased fourfold to  $\pm 2\%$  either side of the measurement result.

A reduced number of samples  $J_I$  may also be observed when data collection for the occupancy calculation is curtailed prematurely. In such cases, the occupancy calculation (A7) remains unbiased but the confidence level of the results is diminished similarly to the example discussed above.

#### **A4 Typical examples of the impact of signal flow rate in the radio channel on the confidence level of spectrum occupancy calculations**

Next examples testify the importance of tracking signal flow rate in radio channels where the aim is to obtain occupancy measurements with a high degree of accuracy and statistical confidence. Occupancy calculations are analysed for cases of radio channels with a significantly different number of signals (communication sessions) over the integration time. In all the cases compared, the real occupancy value remains the same, namely  $SO = 5\%$ . The accuracy requirements imposed entail a permissible absolute measurement error of  $\Delta_{SO} = 0.5\%$ , which for  $SO = 5\%$  corresponds to a relative error  $\delta_{SO} = 10\%$ .

#### A4.1 Case A: One single signal present in the integration time

Let us assume that, during the occupancy integration time  $T_I$ , only one signal may be observed in the channel with a duration  $T_s = 0.05 \cdot T_I$ , which corresponds to an occupancy  $SO = 5\%$ . We will satisfy ourselves that, to achieve a confidence level  $P_{SOC} = 100\%$  with an even placement of channel state samples on the time axis, it is sufficient to carry out  $J_I \geq 200$  samples.

In reality, with a revisit period  $T_R$  determined from (A5), during the period of signal activity  $T_s$  there will be either:

$$J_{o\min} = \text{int}[T_s \cdot J_I / T_I] = \text{int}[0.05 \cdot J_I] \quad (\text{A20})$$

where  $\text{int}[\cdot]$  is the operation of returning the integer portion of the argument, or  $(J_{o\min} + 1)$  samples. Taking into account rule (A7), we obtain an occupancy measurement error of:

$$(SO_{CR} - SO)_r \leq \max(|SO_{CR} - SO|) \leq \max\left(0.05 - \frac{J_{o\min}}{J_I}; \frac{J_{o\min} + 1}{J_I} - 0.05\right) \quad (\text{A21})$$

For  $J_I \geq 200$ , the maximum absolute error actually achievable in accordance with (A21) is  $\max(|SO_{CR} - SO|) = 0.005$ , which corresponds to a relative error of 10%. We also note that, for  $J_I \geq 600$ , from equation (A21) we obtain  $\max(|SO_{CR} - SO|) = 0.00167$ , which, (for  $SO = 5\%$ ) corresponds to a relative error less than 3.5% (for a 100% confidence level).

#### A4.2 Case B: Twelve signals during the integration time

Let us now assume that in the integration time  $T_I$  there are 12 pulses of equal duration  $T_s = 0.00417 \cdot T_I$ , which again corresponds to an occupancy of  $SO = 5\%$ . With the number of samples within the range  $485 \leq J_I < 715$ , the pulse length remains higher than the revisit time  $T_R$ , and so each pulse will, depending on its position in relation to the “grid” of samples, be represented by either two  $J_{o\min} = T_s / T_R \max = \text{int}[0.00417 \cdot J_{I\min}] = 2$  or three  $J_{o\max} = \text{int}[0.00417 \cdot J_{I\max}] + 1 = 3$  occupied states. For  $J_I \approx 500$ , it will be pairs of points with occupied channel states that will occur more often, whereas with  $J_I \approx 700$  occupied states will more often be grouped in threes.

Let us look in more detail at the case  $J_I = 600$ , in which both scenarios of sample groupings will be equally probable. The total number of occurrences of activity registered  $J_O$  may in this situation be lying from  $J_{O\min} = 12 \cdot 2 = 24$  to  $J_{O\max} = 12 \cdot 3 = 36$ . In measurement instances where the value  $J_O$  falls in the range from 27 to 33, the occupancy obtained from equation (A7) will diminish within the limits of  $\pm 10\%$  of the relative error. The probability of  $24 \leq J_O \leq 26$  or  $34 \leq J_O \leq 36$  may be calculated from the rule:

$$P_{error} = 0.5^{12} \cdot (C_{12}^0 + C_{12}^1 + C_{12}^2 + C_{12}^{10} + C_{12}^{11} + C_{12}^{12}) = \frac{2 \cdot (1 + 12 + 66)}{4096} \approx 3.86\% \quad (\text{A22})$$

Here,  $C_{12}^k$  corresponds to  $k$  determinations of pairs of occupied states when observing the next of 12 pulses.

Thus, for the same occupancy  $SO = 5\%$  as in case A, and with the same number of samples  $J_I = 600$ , although the occupancy calculation  $SO_{CR}$  satisfies the requirements in [A.4,A.5], there is an almost 4% probability that it may deviate from the real value  $SO$  with a relative error exceeding  $\pm 10\%$ .



### A4.3 Case C: Several dozen signals within the integration time

Finally, let us assume that within the integration time  $T_I$  there are 80 pulses of equal length  $T_s = 6.25 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot T_I$ , which again gives  $SO = 5\%$ . For  $J_I = 600$ , the revisit time will be  $T_R \approx 1.67 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot T_I$ . Here, any of the pulses will be represented as being not greater than the single occupied state, and with a probability  $P_{miss} = 1 - T_s/T_R \approx 62.5\%$  will simply be missed! Does this mean that it is now impossible to perform an occupancy calculation?

Disregarding the probability of pulse overlapping and treating cases of pulse “detection” as independent, for the expectation of the number of occupied states  $J_O$  it can be obtained:

$$m_1 \{J_O\} = 80 \cdot (1 - P_{miss}) = 80 \cdot 0.375 = 30 \quad (\text{A23})$$

And, hence:

$$m_1 \{SOCR\} = 30/600 = 0.05 \quad (\text{A24})$$

In this way, the average occupancy value remains unbiased. This is explained by the fact that, even though some of the pulses may actually be missed, the remainder will in essence be accounted for not as being of length  $T_s$  but as lasting for a duration  $T_R$ , which compensates for the previous effect.

For analysing the quality of occupancy calculations under new conditions, we shall take it that the results corresponding to a relative error within  $\pm 10\%$  will be obtained only for a number of detected signals lying within the range from 27 to 33. The real number of detected signals will be a random value following a binomial distribution.

Taking into account, however, that with a sufficiently large overall number of detected pulses  $n = 80$  this distribution may be approximated to normal, we obtain the following expression for the confidence level of the measurement:

$$P_{SOC} = F_{st} \left( \frac{33 - 30}{4.33} \right) - F_{st} \left( \frac{27 - 30}{4.33} \right) \approx F_{st} (0.7) - F_{st} (-0.7) \approx 52\% \quad (\text{A25})$$

where  $F_{st}(z)$  is a function of the probability distribution of the standard normal random value:

$$F_{st}(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \int_{-\infty}^z \exp\left(-\frac{t^2}{2}\right) dt \quad (\text{A26})$$

and  $\sigma = \sqrt{n \cdot (1 - P_{miss}) \cdot P_{miss}} = \sqrt{80 \cdot 0.375 \cdot 0.625} \approx 4.33$  is the standard deviation of the measurement  $SOCR$ .

Thus, with a large number of short pulses within the integration time, the occupancy values obtained will on average be close to the real values, but the confidence level of the measurement will be low (in this case  $P_{SOC} = 52\%$ ).

The above examples show that for radio channels containing lengthy signals, the confidence level of the occupancy measurement depends primarily not on the occupancy value itself, but on the number of changes of state taking place in the channel in question during the integration time. Where there are infrequent changes of state in the radio channel, even a small number of samples will ensure a relatively accurate and reliable occupancy measurement. Where there are frequent changes of state in the radio channel, accurate and reliable occupancy measurement can be ensured only by significantly increasing the number of samples within the integration time.

## REFERENCE TO ANNEX A

- [A.1] Measurement procedure qualification certificate No. 206/000265/2011 on “Measurement of radio-electronic equipment emission properties with [ARGAMAK-I](#), [ARGAMAK-IM](#) and [ARGAMAK-IS](#) Digital Measuring Radio Receivers”, including those with [ARC-KNV4](#) Remote Controlled Frequency Down-Converter. <http://www.ircos.ru/en/news.html>.
- [A.2] SPAULDING, A.D., HAGN, G.H. [August 1977] – On the definition and estimation of spectrum occupancy. IEEE Trans. In EMC, Vol. EMC-19, No. 3, p. 269-280.
- [A.3] KOZMIN, V.A., TOKAREV, A.B. – A method of estimating the occupancy of the frequency spectrum of an automated radio-control server in the following paginated issue of Measurement Techniques: Volume 52, Issue 12 (2009), Page 1336. <http://www.springerlink.com/openurl.asp?genre=article&id=doi:10.1007/s11018-010-9442-9>.
- [A.4] Handbook on Spectrum Monitoring, ITU, 2011.
- [A.5] Recommendation ITU-R SM.1880-1 – Spectrum occupancy measurement [and evaluation](#)<sup>4</sup>.
- [A6] [KOZMIN, V.A, PAVLYUK, A.P., TOKAREV, A.B. – Optimization of requirements to the accuracy of radio-frequency spectrum occupancy evaluation. Electrosvyaz, 2014 – No. 6 \(in Russian – the article translated into English is available at the website: <http://www.ircos.ru/en/articles.html>\).](#)

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<sup>4</sup> [Amended as proposed in Annex 1 to Document 1C/119 or Document 1C/139.](#)