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| **U.S. Radiocommunications Sector**  **Fact Sheet** | |
| **Working Party:** ITU-R WP-5B | **Document No:** USWP5B36-XX |
| **Ref:** Annex 1.6 to Document 5B/435-E | **Date:** 19 February 2026 |
| **Document Title:** **PRELIMINARY DRAFT NEW RECOMMENDATION ITU-R M.[15.4-15.7\_GHz\_ARNS]** - Characteristics of and protection criteria for radars operating in the aeronautical radionavigation service in the frequency band 15.4-15.7 GHz. | |
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| **Purpose/Objective:** The purpose of this contribution is to develop a new recommendation for aeronautical radionavigation systems, including unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) Detect and Avoid (DAA) radar systems, in the 15.4-15.7 GHz band. This contribution will update and/or address comments on the technical parameters of DAA radars in Table A1-1 and landing system in Table A1-2 as applicable. Due to the stability of the technical characteristics data for the airborne and ground based DAA system, this contribution proposes to upgrade the Working Document into Preliminary Draft New Recommendation. This contribution will be an update to the new report found in Annex 1.6 of Document 5B/435-E. | |
| **Abstract:** This contribution is a new recommendation for UAS Detect and Avoid (DAA) systems that operate in the 15.4-15.7 GHz Aeronautical Radionavigation Service allocation. This contribution contains characteristics and protection criteria for UAS DAA radar that can be used both on airborne and ground platforms. | |

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| **Radiocommunication Study Groups** |  |
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| Source: Document 5B/435 (Annex 1.6) | Document 5B/XX-E |
| XX May 2026 |
| English only |
| United States of America | |
| WORKING DOCUMENT TOWARDS A PRELIMINARY DRAFT NEW RECOMMENDATION ITU-R M.[15.4-15.7\_GHZ\_ARNS] | |
| Characteristics of and protection criteria for [airborne] detect and avoid radars and aircraft landing systems operating in the aeronautical radionavigation service in the frequency band 15.4-15.7 GHz | |

Introduction

TBD

Proposal

TBD

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| WORKING DOCUMENT TOWARDS A PRELIMINARY DRAFT NEW RECOMMENDATION ITU-R M.[15.4-15.7\_GHZ\_ARNS] |
| Characteristics of and protection criteria for detect and avoid radars and aircraft landing systems operating in the aeronautical radionavigation service in the frequency band 15.4-15.7 GHz |

(202X)

Scope

This Recommendation specifies the characteristics and protection criteria of [airborne] detect and avoid radars and landing systems operating in the aeronautical radionavigation service (ARNS) in the frequency band 15.4-15.7 GHz.

Keywords

15.4-15.7 GHz, radar, characteristics, protection.

Abbreviations/Glossary

ARNS Aeronautical radionavigation service

DAA Detect and avoid

ESA Electronically scanned array

FMCW Frequency-modulated continuous wave

[]

RCS Radar cross-section

RR Radio Regulations

SNR Signal-to-noise power ratio

UA Unmanned aircraft

UAS Unmanned aircraft system

Related ITU Recommendations and Reports

*Recommendations*

[ITU-R M.1372](https://www.itu.int/rec/R-REC-M.1372/en) *Efficient use of the radio spectrum by radar stations in the radiodetermination service*

[ITU-R M.1730](https://www.itu.int/rec/R-REC-M.1730/en) *Characteristics of and protection criteria for the radiolocation service in the frequency band 15.4-17.3 GHz*

[ITU-R S.1340](https://www.itu.int/rec/R-REC-S.1340/en) *Sharing between feeder links for the mobile-satellite service and the aeronautical radionavigation service in the Earth-to-space direction in the band 15.4‑15.7 GHz*

*Report*

[ITU-R M.2204](https://www.itu.int/pub/R-REP-M.2204) Characteristics and spectrum considerations for sense and avoid systems use on Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS)

The ITU Radiocommunication Assembly,

considering

*a)* that the technical characteristics of detect and avoid radars operating in the aeronautical radionavigation service (ARNS) are driven by the performance requirement and depend on the frequency band,

recognizing

*a)* that the frequency band 15.4-15.7 GHz is allocated on a primary basis to aeronautical radionavigation, and radiolocation services, and that the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) is also allocated on a primary basis in the frequency band 15.43-15.63 GHz;

*c)* that the aeronautical radionavigation service is a safety service as specified by No. **4.10** of the Radio Regulations (RR);

*d)* that some interference suppression techniques between radars are contained in Recommendation ITU-R M.1372, “Efficient use of the radio spectrum by radar stations in the radiodetermination service”;

*e)* that RR No. 5.511A states that the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) operating in the frequency band 15.43‑15.63 GHz is limited to feeder links of non-geostationary systems in the mobile-satellite service and is subject to coordination under RR No. **9.11A**;

*f)* that the limit of effective isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p) of stations operating in the aeronautical radionavigation and fixed satellite services is provided in Recommendation ITU-R S.1340;

;

*g)* that the frequency band 15.4-15.7 GHz is allocated worldwide on a primary basis to the aeronautical radionavigation service;

*h)* that the frequency band 15.4-15.7 GHz is also allocated worldwide on a primary basis to the radiolocation service and RR No. **5.511E** states that stations operating in the radiolocation service shall not cause harmful interference to, or claim protection from, stations operating in the aeronautical radionavigation service;

*i)* that the frequency range 15.4-15.7 GHz is also allocated on a secondary basis to the aeronautical mobile (OR) service by RR Nos. **5.511G** and **5.511H**,

recommends

1 that the technical and operational characteristics of the detect and avoid radars, in particular for remotely piloted aircraft, and landing systems operating in the ARNS described in the annex should be considered in studies of sharing and compatibility with systems in other services;

[2 that the criterion of interfering signal power to receiver noise power level, *I/N* of −6 dB[[1]](#footnote-1) should be considers to protect the detect and avoid radars and landing systems,

and that this represents the aggregate protection level if multiple interferers are present.

Annex 1  
  
Technical and operational characteristics of detect and avoid radarsand aircraft landing systems operating in the aeronautical radionavigation service in the frequency band 15.4-15.7 GHz

# A1 Introduction

This Annex presents the technical and operational characteristics of representative ARNS radars operating in the 15.4-15.7 GHz frequency band for detect and avoid (DAA) systems used for collision avoidance during all phases of flight, and for landing aids.

## A1-1 Characteristics of detect and avoid radars, in particular for remotely piloted aircraft

The technical parameters are provided in Table A1-1.

TABLE A1-1

Representative technical parameters of radionavigation radar for airborne detect and avoid radars, in particular for remotely piloted aircraft

| Parameter | Units | Radar 1 | Radar 2 | Radar 3 | Radar 4 | Radar 5 | Radar 6 | Radar 7 | Radar 8 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Platform |  | Airborne (Note 1) | Airborne (Note 1) | Airborne (Note 1) | Airborne | Airborne | Airborne (Note 1) | Airborne | Airborne |
| Platform height | km | Up to 3 | Up to 3 | Up to 12 | Up to 15 | Up to 15 | Up to 3 | Up to 12 (TBC) | Up to 12 (TBC) |
| Radar type |  | FMCW | FMCW | Pulse-Doppler | Pulse Modulation | Pulse Modulation | FMCW | Pulse Modulation | FMCW |
| Operating range [(Note 2)] | km | 2.0 | 4.5 | 9 | 5 | 10 | 13 | 13 | 5 |
| [Maximum number of DAA systems within the same operating area] |  | [10] | [10] | [3 to 12] | [Up to 10] | [Up to 20] | [10] | [Up to 20] | [10] |
| Ground relative speed | km/h | 50-100 | 50-100 | Up to 195 | Up to 800 | Up to 800 | 50-100 | 500 | Up to 330 |
| **Transmitter** | | | | | | |  |  |  |
| Frequency range | GHz | 15.4-15.7 | 15.4-15.7 | 15.4-15.7 | 15.4-15.7 | 15.4-15.7 | 15.4-15.7 | 15.4-15.7 | 15.4-15.7 |
| Channel selection method between radars |  | Pre-programmed and channel selectable | Pre-programmed and channel selectable | SW selectable (Note 5) | SW selectable (Note 5) | SW selectable (Note 5) | Pre-programmed and channel selectable | SW selectable (Note 5) | Pre-programmed and channel selectable |
| Pulse width (1 meter range resolution) | ms | 239 | 239 | 0.25 to 20  (Note 6) | 1 to 20 | 1 to 20 | 239 | 1 to 5 | 58 |
| Pulse rise and fall times | ms | 5/5 | 0.5/0.5 | 0.025/1.5 | < 0.1 | < 0.1 | 0.5/0.5 | <0.05 | − |
| RF emission bandwidth   −3 dB  −20 dB  −40 dB | MHz | 176  184  201 | 152  164  269 | (Band 1-MHz)  25  80  155 | 80  90  110 | 80  90  110 | 152  164  269 | 10 TBD TBD | 176  TBD  TBD |
| Pulse repetition frequency | Hz | 4 000 | 4 000 | 5 000-200 000  (Note 7) | − | − | 4 000 | 20,000 – 60,000 | 17 241 |
| Pulse repetition interval | ms | 250 | 250 | 14.30-114.03  (Note 7) | 30 to 80 | 30 to 80 | 250 | 17 – 50 | 58 |
| Average transmitter power (conducted) during emission time *[Editor’s Note: Clarify in future version what exactly is meant here. Pulse envelop power?]* | W | 2 | 10 | 30 | 70 | 100 | 20 | 120 | 25 |
| Out-of-band emission characteristics | dBc | 60 | 63 | 75 (through 3rd harmonic) | - | - | 63 | roll off 30 dB/dec | roll off 30 dB/dec |
| Spurious emission characteristics (conducted) | dBc | −72 | −87 | −60 | SM.329 | SM.329- | −87 | Rec ITU-R -SM.329-13  Chapter 4.2 Table 2 | Rec ITU-R -SM.329-13  Chapter 4.2 Table 2 |
| **Receiver** | | | | | | |  |  |  |
| Receiver IF bandwidth  −3 dB  −20 dB  −60 dB | MHz | 15  32  58 | 15  32  58 | 53  70  114 | 20  40  80 | 20  40  80 | 15  32  58 | TBD | 5  TBD  TBD |
| Sensitivity (MDS) (at RX input. SNR = 12 dB) | dBm | −147 | −141 | −121 | / | / | −141 | −148 | −136 |
| Receiver noise figure | dB | 1.5 | 1.5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1.5 | 4 | 1.7 |
| **Antenna** | | | | | | |  |  |  |
| Antenna type |  | AESA (Note 9) | AESA (Note 9) | AESA (Note 9) | MIMO | MIMO | AESA  (Note 9) | AESA | MIMO  AESA |
| Antenna pattern | N.A. | TBD | N/A | N/A | See Annex 2 | See Annex 2 |  | Pencil Beam | TBD |
| Maximum antenna gain | dBi | 14 | 15 | 27 | 9 | 9 | 15 | 32 | 18.5 |
| Antenna pointing | TBD | [N/A] | [N/A] | [N/A] | Front  See annex 2 | Front  See annex 2 | [N/A] | yes | Yes (Tx) |
| First antenna sidelobe | dBi | −17 at 50° | −15 at 50° | 25 at 8° (Vertical)  −25 at 14° (Horizontal) | see Annex 2 | see Annex 2 | −15 at 50° | −13 at 8 deg vert / 5.0 deg horz | −19 at 52° |
| Horizontal beamwidth | degrees | 40 | 32 | 4 | 80 (Note 10) | 80 (Note 10) | 32 | 3 (Tx) | 40 (Tx) |
| Vertical beamwidth | degrees | Doc 5B/186 40 | Deletes this row 28 | 2 | 80 (Note 10) | 80 (Note 10) | 28 | 6 (Tx) | 25 (Tx) |
| Polarization |  | Vertical | Horizontal | Horizontal | Vertical | Vertical | Horizontal | Horizontal | Horizontal |
| Field of Regard | degrees | (Note 11) | (Note 11) | +/−65°az +50°/−40° el | +/−110° to +/−180° | +/−110° to +/−180° | Note 11 | +/−110° az +/−25° el | +/−60° az +/−45° el  (Note 11) |
| Horizontal Antenna scan (from boresight) | degrees | ±60 | ±60 | ±65 | Not applicable | Not applicable | ±60 | ±60 deg | ±60 deg |
| Vertical Antenna scan (from boresight) | degrees | ±20 | ±60 | −40, +50 | Not applicable | Not applicable | ±60 | ± 25 deg | ± 45 deg |
| Notes:  1 These radars can also be deployed on the ground, recognizing the need to give priority to [onboard] airborne detect and avoid radars for remotely piloted aircraft expected to be operated on a worldwide basis.  [2 These radars have similar detection range on the same aircraft, even if it flies at a different speed as long as the radar tracking software is expecting and designed for the correct aircraft speeds. What matters is radar cross section (RCS, i.e. “size”) of the target.]  3 Channel selection is purely SW-defined and can be changed on-the-fly. Some settings may allow radar to self-configure based on detected spectrum-conflict.  6 Waveform is software-defined on a CPI-by-CPI basis, and optimized for targets, and spectral environments.  7 Based on the PRI, 8,769-69,917 pulses per second for PRR are more accurate. However, these radars are dynamic/cognitive radar and the PRI/PRR can be dynamically changed based on a number of characteristics (terrain, target, etc.) hence 5,000-200,000 PRR are listed.  8  9 For Radar 1, 2, and 6: Each radar has one TX array and one RX array integrated into their design. For radar 3: High T/R ESA RF beamforming on both transmit and receive.  10 For one panel at ‒3 dB. See Annex 2 for the field of regard.  11 These radars do not have multiple panel capability. Each radar has only one TX array and one RX array integrated into their design. Field or Regard (FOR) is programmable for each individual radar. For an individual radar, FOR can be programmed as wide as ±60°. However, four of these radars can be set up orthogonally to each other to achieve a FOR of 360°.] | | | | | | | | | |

## A1-2 Characteristics of landing system

This system is an electronic landing aid that provides flight path data to an approaching aircraft as the aircraft flies into range of the landing system. There are two separate surface transmitters, one for azimuth and one for elevation, as well as a receiver installed on the aircraft. The system utilizes a one-way transmission where the angular information is displayed on a cross-point indicator, allowing the aircraft to align itself with the runway.

The technical parameters are provided in Table A1-2.

TABLE A1-2

Technical parameters of landing system

| Parameter | Units | Transmitter | Receiver |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Platform |  | Land/Ship | Aircraft |
| Platform height | km | Land: 0.01 Ship: 0.015-0.024 | Maximum: 2 |
| Relative to Ground speed | m/s | Land: 0 Ship: < 14 | 98 |
| Number of aircraft per landing system |  | 1 | 1 |
| Transmitter | | | |
| Frequency tuning range | GHz | 15.4-15.7 | 15.4-15.7 |
| Emission type |  | Pulse | Not applicable |
| Pulse width | ms | 0.3 | Not applicable |
| Pulse rise and fall times | ns | Rise Time: 25-50;  Fall Time: 25-200 | Not applicable |
| RF emission bandwidth at   −3 dB  −20 dB  −40 dB | MHz | 4.8  18.5  65 | Not applicable |
| Pulse repetition frequency | pps | 15 000 | Not applicable |
| Out-of-band emission characteristics | dBc | < 43 | Not applicable |
| Spurious emission characteristics | dBc | 65 | Not applicable |
| Average transmitter power | W | Peak: 2 500;  Average: 7 | Not applicable |
| Receiver | | | |
| Receiver IF bandwidth  −3 dB  −20 dB  −60 dB | MHz | Not applicable | 12  17  24  *[Editor’s note: this may not be an efficient selectivity mask: to confirm]* |
| Sensitivity | dBm | Not applicable | −72 |
| Receiver noise figure | dB | Not applicable | 11.5 |
| Calculated conducted Rx noise power | dBW | Not applicable | −121.7 |
| Image rejection | dB | Not applicable | 60 |
| Spurious rejection | dB | Not applicable | SM.329 |
| Antenna | | | |
| Antenna type |  | Slotted waveguide | Horn |
| Antenna placement |  | [Ground/Surface/Ship] | Bottom of aircraft |
| Antenna gain[[2]](#footnote-3) | dBi | Azimuth: 32;  Elevation: 26 | 6 |
| Antenna pattern First antenna side-lobe | N/A | TBD | TBD |
| Antenna pointing | N/A | TBD | TBD |
| Antenna azimuth beamwidth | degrees | Horizontal: 40;  Vertical: 1.3 | 70 |
| Antenna elevation Vertical beamwidth | degrees | Horizontal: 2; Vertical: 6 | 36 |
| Polarization |  | Vertical | Vertical |
| Antenna scan | degrees | Sector Scan | Fixed |

Annex 2

## A2-1 Antenna characteristics

Airborne detect and avoid radars Nos. 4 and 5 use antennas with MIMO (Multiple Input Multiple Output) fix panel. Therefore, these characteristics are complemented to obtain the complete radiation pattern for one panel. One panel does not allow to obtain the requested Field of Regard (FoR). The FoR of the radar refers to the area that has to be covered by the radar and is defined by the azimuth and elevation angles in regard to the platform coordinates. To obtain the requested FoR, it is necessary to use several panels. Typical FoR for DAA is ±110°, and is obtained by the use of 3 panels (each one covering 80°).

Figure

Typical Field of Regard

A pie chart with a circle and a circle with a circle and a circle with a circle with a circle and a circle with a circle with a circle with a circle with a circle with a circle

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

]

Single Antenna Pattern in azimuth

A graph showing the antenna diagram

Description automatically generated

Single Antenna Pattern in elevation

1. This criterion does not include a safety margin. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. There are two transmit antenna systems one for azimuth and one for elevation. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)