# Report on Meteorological Aids Activities

### Transition of NOAA (USA) Radiosonde Operations from 1675-1683 MHz to 400.15-406 MHz

1. As part of the required actions in response to the AWS-3 auction (1695-1710 MHz) within the USA, NOAA will be moving radiosonde operations from 1675-1683 MHz to the 400.15-406 MHz frequency band over the next 6 years. This move is required to avoid interference from radiosondes into the stations receiving the GOES-R Rebroadcast (GRB) downlink. The GRB downlink frequency range was chosen so that it operated fully below 1695 MHz to avoid potential interference from AWS-3 operations above 1695 MHz. This change to GRB then necessitated the move of radiosonde operations to prevent GRB operating co-channel with existing NOAA radiosonde systems.

## WRC Agenda Item 1.7

1. WRC-19 Agenda Item 1.7 has the potential to impact radiosonde operations in the 400.15-406 MHz frequency band. Preliminary studies show that the aggregate power from a small number of (potentially as low as one) co-channel NGSO satellites could cause interference to radiosonde ground station receiver operations. The USA is preparing a sharing and compatibility study with the intention of submitting it to the April 2017 Working Party 7B and 7C meetings.

## Revisions to Recommendations ITU-R RS.1165 and RS.1263

1. The USA is undertaking the effort to update the Recommendations ITU-R RS.1165 and RS.1263. These two recommendations are out of date and lack the technical characteristics of the modern radiosonde systems being deployed. These revisions are important to ensure that the correct radiosonde system parameters are used in the studies under WRC-19 Agenda Item 1.7.

## References

None

## Recommended Text

The USA has reported that their radiosonde operations will be moving from the 1670-1700 MHz frequency band to the 400.15-406 MHz frequency band over the next 6 years.

WRC-19 Agenda Item 1.7 has the potential to impact global radiosonde operations in the 400.15-406 MHz frequency band. Members should take an active role in ensuring their radiosonde operations are taken into account during the ITU-R studies and during the WRC-19 decision process

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