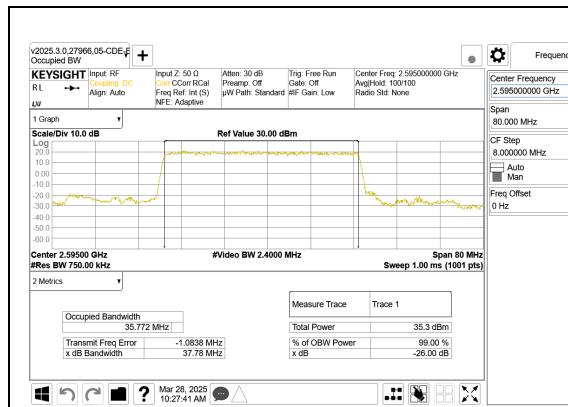
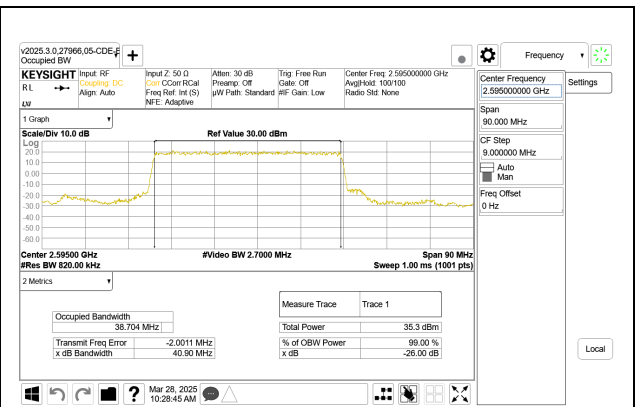


9.1.8. 5G NR n41 (IC)

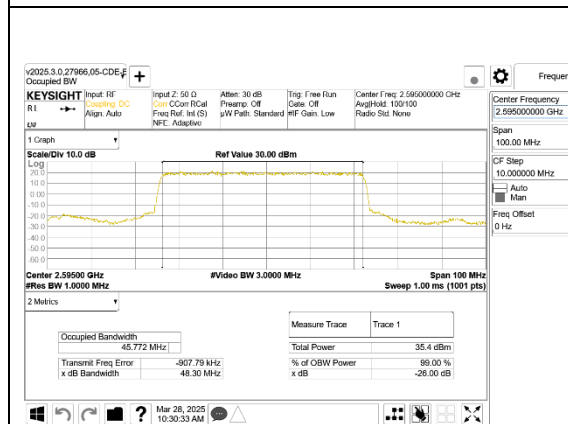




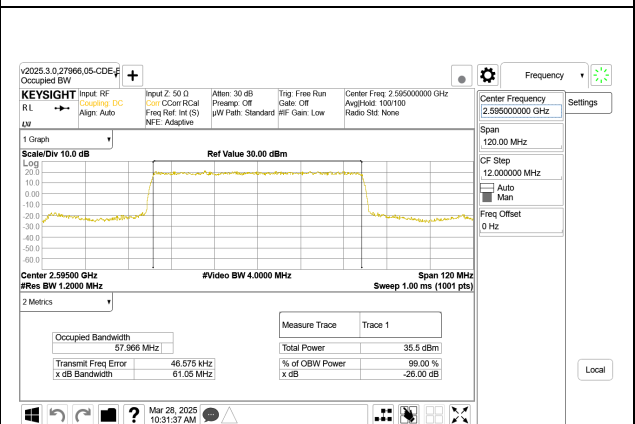
5G NR n41 40MHz BPSK Middle Channel RB100-0



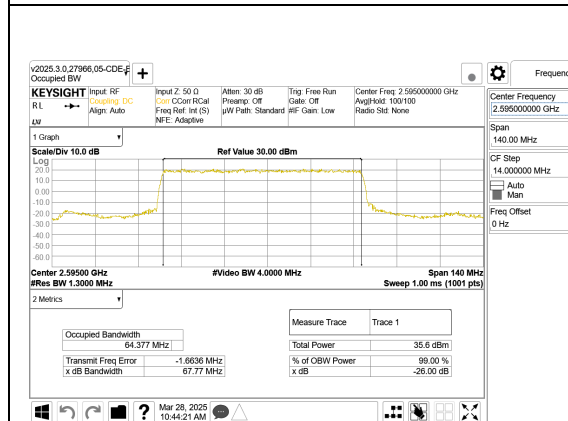
5G NR n41 45MHz BPSK Middle Channel RB108-0



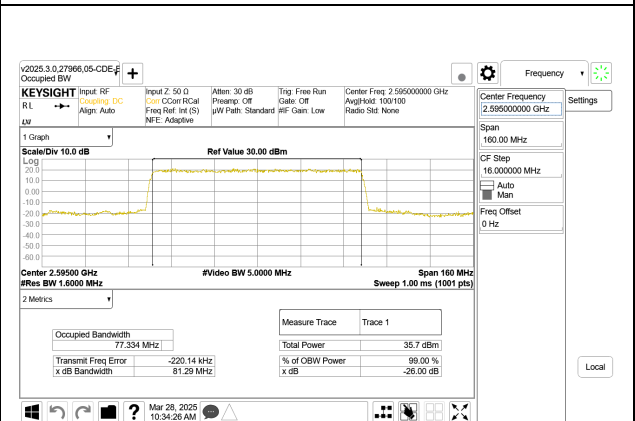
5G NR n41 50MHz BPSK Middle Channel RB128-0



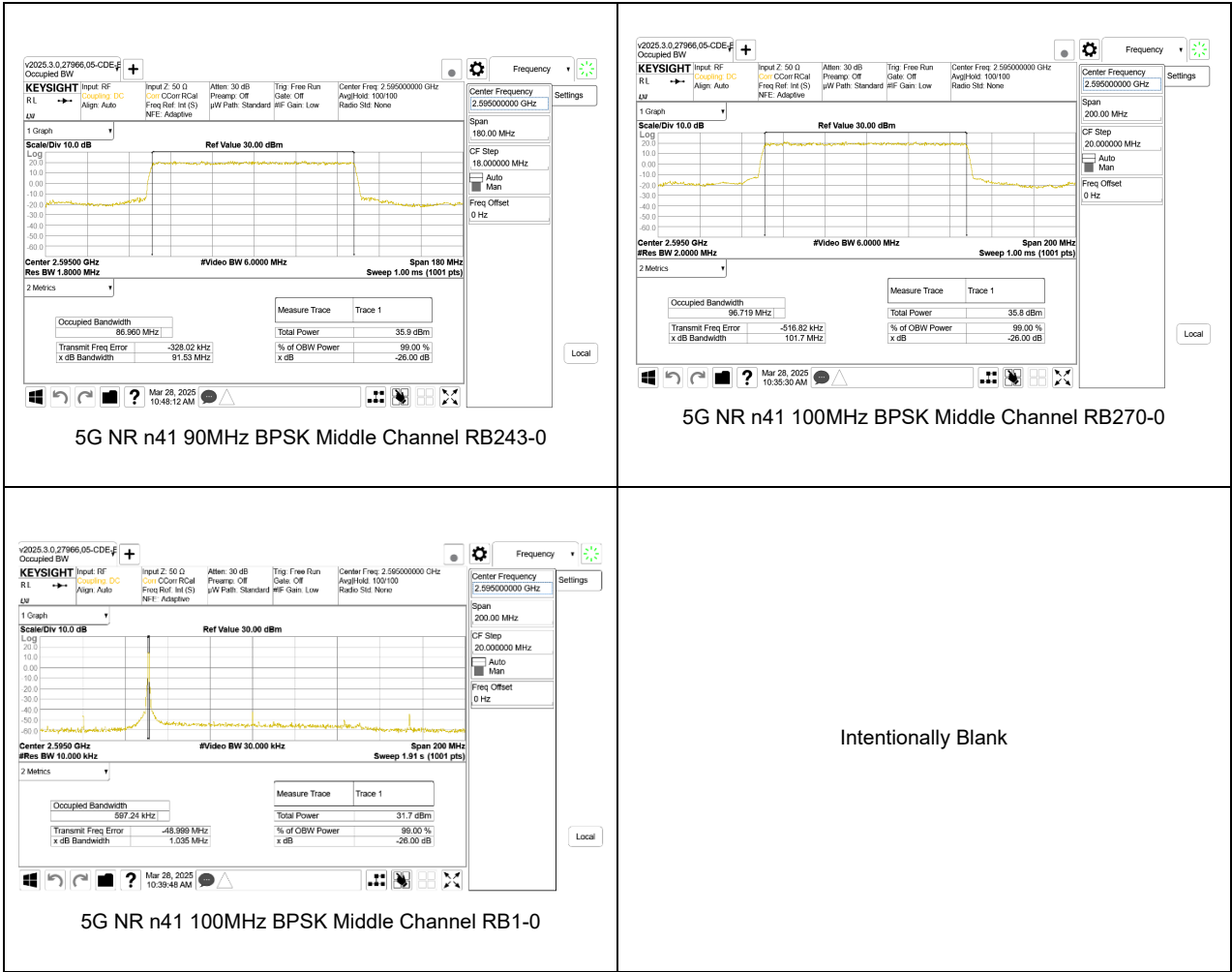
5G NR n41 60MHz BPSK Middle Channel RB162-0



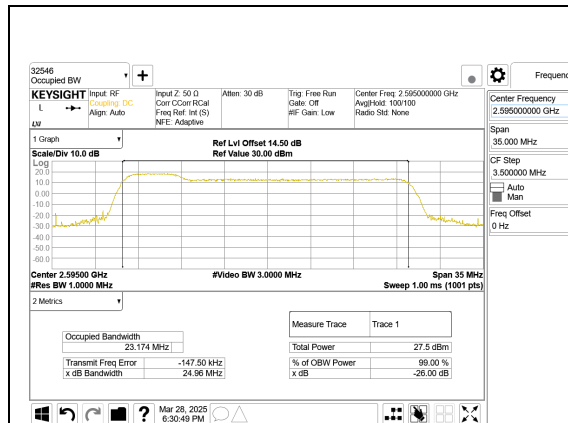
5G NR n41 70MHz BPSK Middle Channel RB180-0



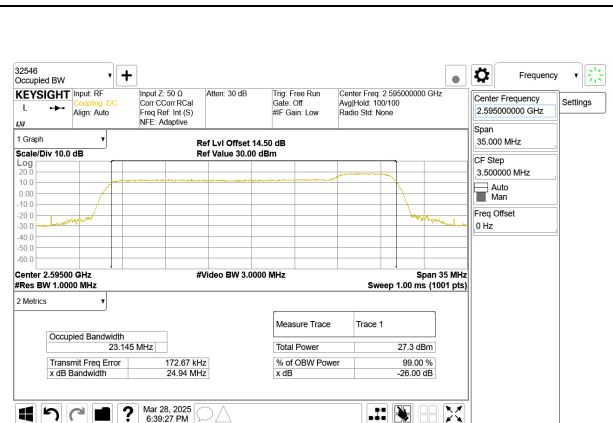
5G NR n41 80MHz BPSK Middle Channel RB216-0



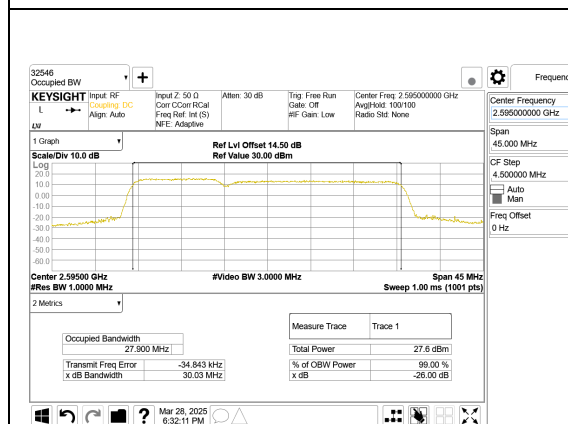
9.1.9. ULCA LTE BAND 41 (IC)



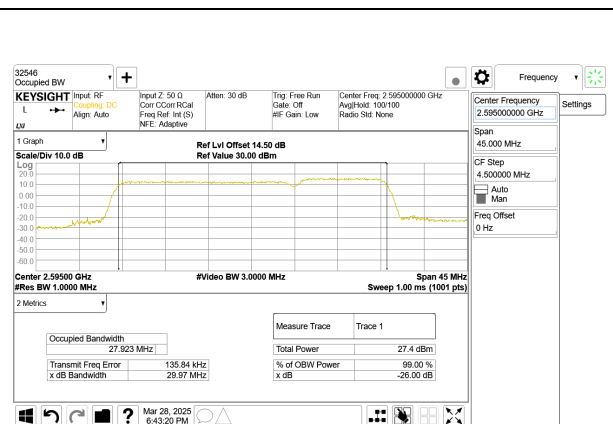
ULCA LTE B41 5MHz + 20MHz QPSK RB25-0 + RB100-0



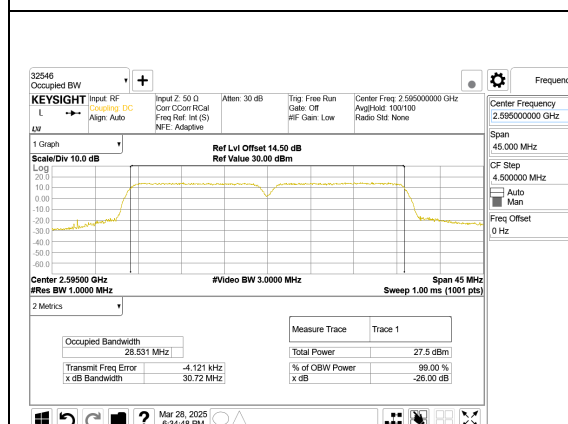
ULCA LTE B41 20MHz + 5MHz QPSK RB100-0 + RB25-0



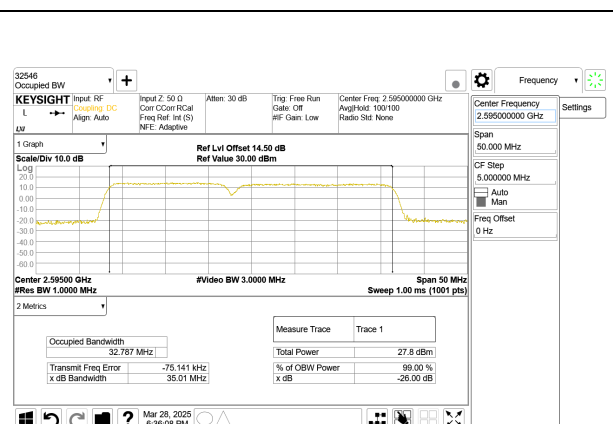
ULCA LTE B41 10MHz + 20MHz QPSK RB50-0 + RB100-0



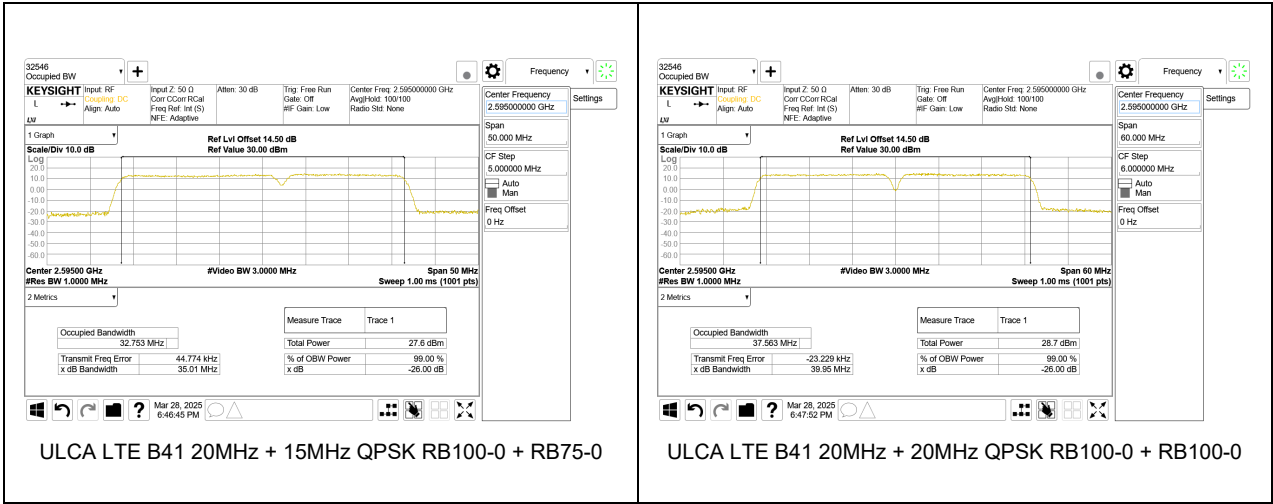
ULCA LTE B41 20MHz + 10MHz QPSK RB100-0 + RB50-0



ULCA LTE B41 15MHz + 15MHz QPSK RB75-0 + RB75-0



ULCA LTE B41 15MHz + 20MHz QPSK RB75-0 + RB100-0



9.2. EMISSION MASK AND ADJACENT CHANNEL POWER

LIMITS

FCC: §27.53

(m)(4) For mobile digital stations, the attenuation factor shall be not less than $40 + 10 \log (P)$ dB on all frequencies between the channel edge and 5 megahertz from the channel edge, $43 + 10 \log (P)$ dB on all frequencies between 5 megahertz and X megahertz from the channel edge, and $55 + 10 \log (P)$ dB on all frequencies more than X megahertz from the channel edge, where X is the greater of 6 megahertz or the actual emission bandwidth as defined in paragraph (m)(6) of this section. In addition, the attenuation factor shall not be less than $43 + 10 \log (P)$ dB on all frequencies between 2490.5 MHz and 2496 MHz and $55 + 10 \log (P)$ dB at or below 2490.5 MHz. Mobile Satellite Service licensees operating on frequencies below 2495 MHz may also submit a documented interference complaint against BRS licensees operating on channel BRS Channel 1 on the same terms and conditions as adjacent channel BRS or EBS licensees.

ISED: RSS199§5.6

For all equipment, the TRP or total conducted power (sum of conducted power across all antenna connectors), where applicable, of the unwanted emissions outside the frequency block or frequency block group shall not exceed the limits shown in the tables below.

Table 5: Unwanted emission limits for subscriber equipment other than fixed subscriber equipment	
Offset from the edge of the frequency block or frequency block group (MHz)	Unwanted emission limits
0-1	-10 dBm/(2% of OB*)
1-5	-10 dBm/MHz
5-X**	-13 dBm/MHz
$\geq X$	-25 dBm/MHz

*OB is the occupied bandwidth

** X is 6 MHz or the equipment occupied bandwidth, whichever is greater.

In addition to complying with the limits in table 5, subscriber equipment other than fixed subscriber equipment shall not exceed -13 dBm/MHz on all frequencies between 2490.5 MHz and 2496 MHz, and -25 dBm/MHz at or below 2490.5 MHz

TEST PROCEDURE

For Spectrum Emission Mask plots, the spectrum analyzer is configured to sweep with a moving integration window, the width of which can be adjusted to different sizes across the sweep. The window width is configured to be greater than or equal to the required reference bandwidth. The center frequencies of the integration window for the different integration windows was set such that the upper and lower edges of the windows are aligned with the transition points in the reference bandwidths. This is achieved by setting the start / stop frequencies of the window with an offset equal to the reference bandwidth / 2 from the transition point.

The transmitter output was connected to a base station simulator and configured to operate at maximum power. The band edge emissions were measured at the required operating frequencies in each band on the Spectrum Analyzer.

For each band edge measurement:

1. Set the spectrum analyzer span to include the block edge frequency.
2. Set a marker to point the corresponding band edge frequency in each test case.
3. Set display line at -X dBm
4. Set resolution bandwidth to at least 1% of emission bandwidth.

TEST PROCEDURE FOR FCC PART 27

(m)(6) Measurement procedure. Compliance with these rules is based on the use of measurement instrumentation employing a resolution bandwidth of 1 megahertz or greater. However, in the 1 MHz bands immediately outside and adjacent to the frequency block a resolution bandwidth of at least one percent of the emission bandwidth of the fundamental emission of the transmitter may be employed; for mobile digital stations, in the 1 megahertz bands immediately outside and adjacent to the frequency block a resolution bandwidth of at least two percent may be employed, except when the 1 megahertz band is 2495-2496 MHz, in which case a resolution bandwidth of at least one percent may be employed. A narrower resolution bandwidth is permitted in all cases to improve measurement accuracy provided the measured power is integrated over the full required measurement bandwidth (i.e. 1 megahertz or 1 percent of emission bandwidth, as specified; or 1 megahertz or 2 percent for mobile digital stations, except in the band 2495-2496 MHz). The emission bandwidth is defined as the width of the signal between two points, one below the carrier center frequency and one above the carrier center frequency, outside of which all emissions are attenuated at least 26 dB below the transmitter power. With respect to television operations, measurements must be made of the separate visual and aural operating powers at sufficiently frequent intervals to ensure compliance with the rules.

TEST PROCEDURE FOR RSS-199

In the 1 MHz band immediately outside and adjacent to the frequency block group, the power shall be measured with a resolution bandwidth of at least 1% of the occupied bandwidth for fixed stations, base stations, and fixed subscriber equipment, and 2% for subscriber equipment other than fixed subscriber equipment. Beyond this 1 MHz band, a resolution bandwidth of 1 MHz shall be used. A narrower resolution bandwidth can be used, provided that the measured power is integrated over the full required measurement bandwidth of 1 MHz, or 1% or 2% of the occupied bandwidth, as applicable.

RESULTS

9.2.1. LTE BAND 7

