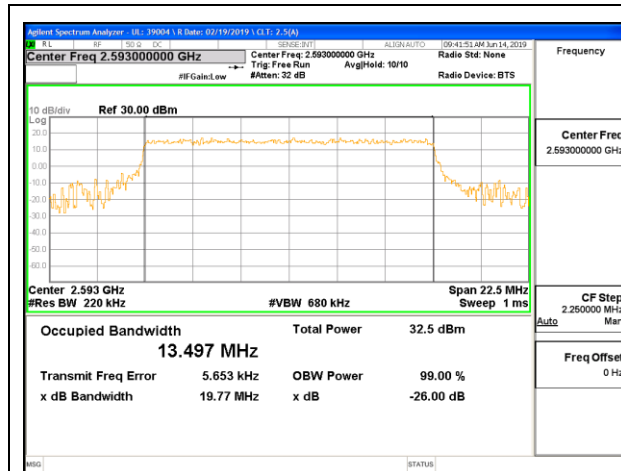
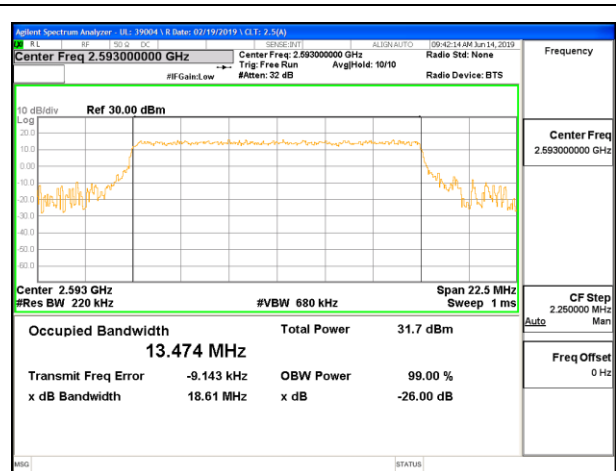


8.1.11. LTE BAND 41

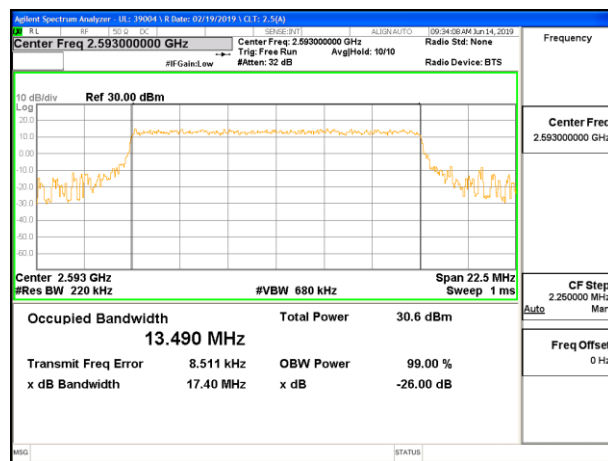




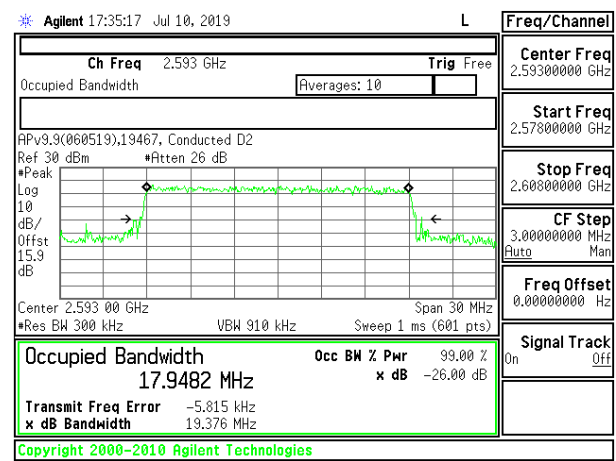
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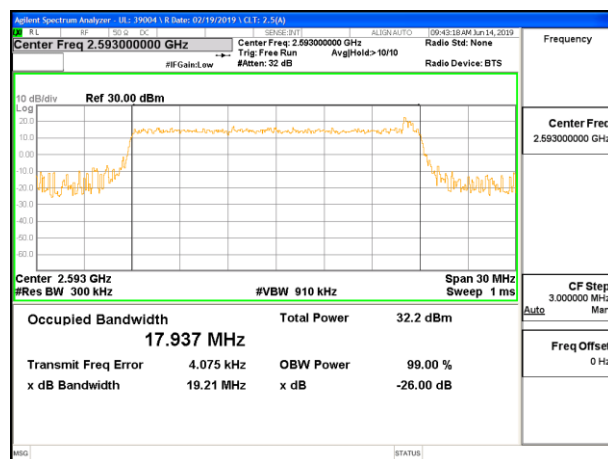
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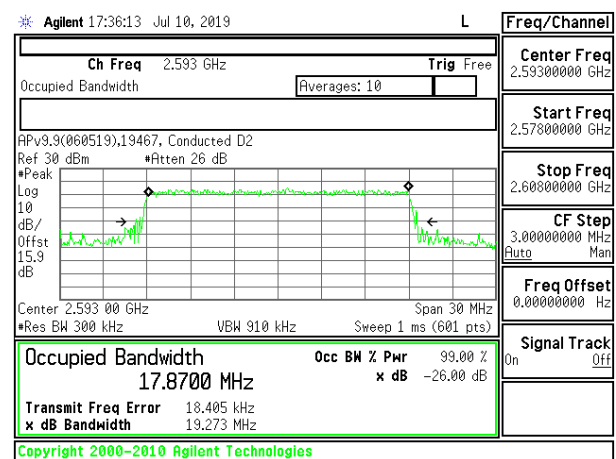
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LTE B41 20MHz QPSK Middle Channel RB100-0

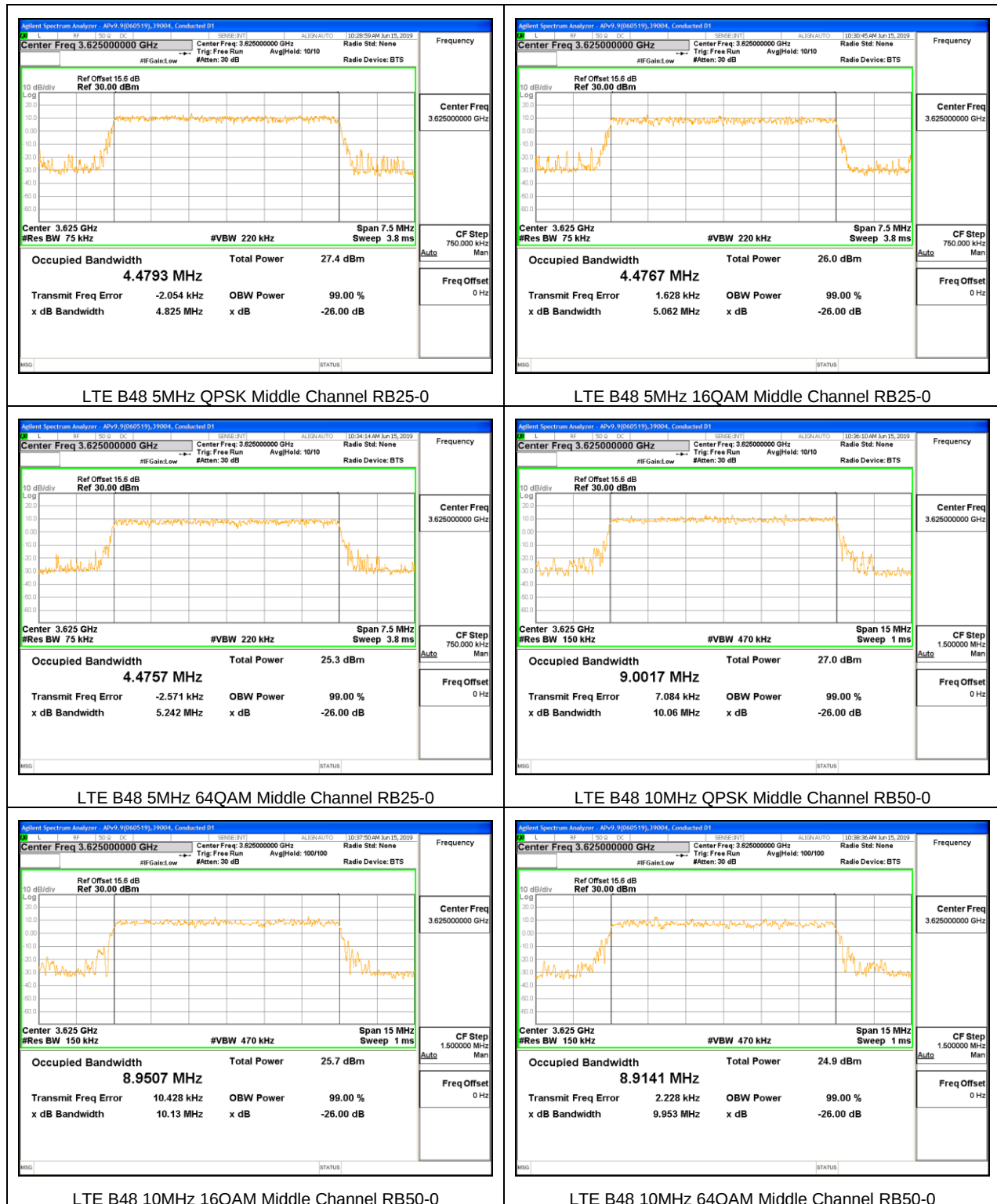


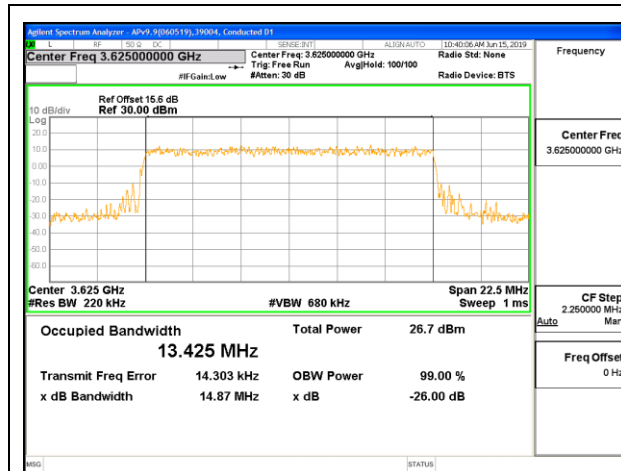
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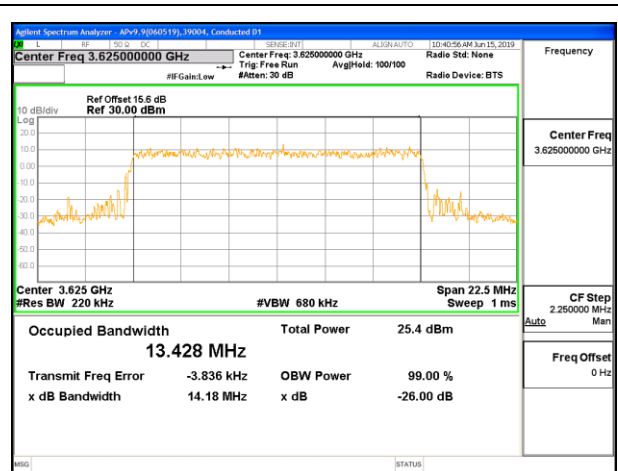
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8.1.12. LTE BAND 48

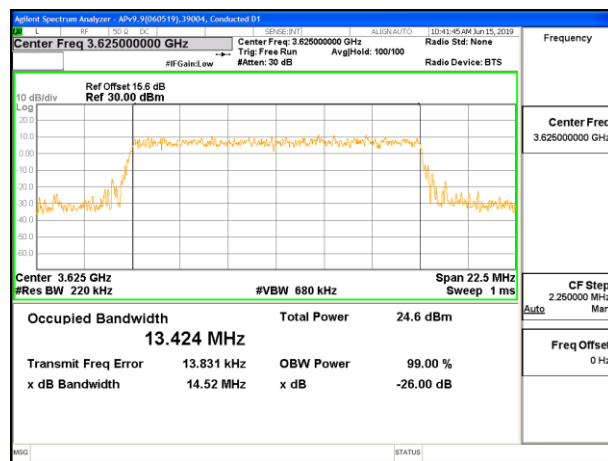




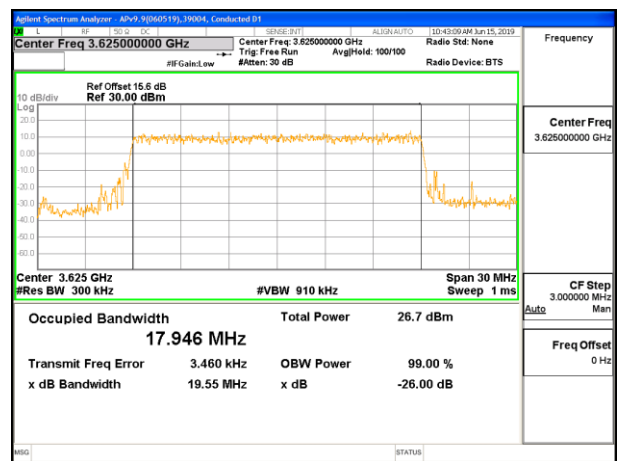
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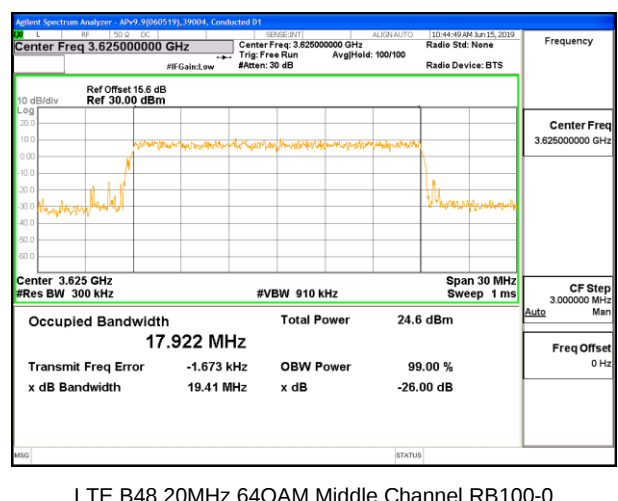
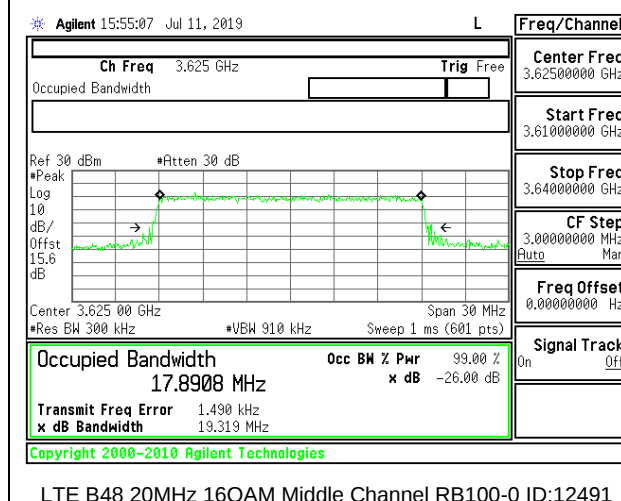
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LTE B48 15MHz 64QAM Middle Channel RB75-0

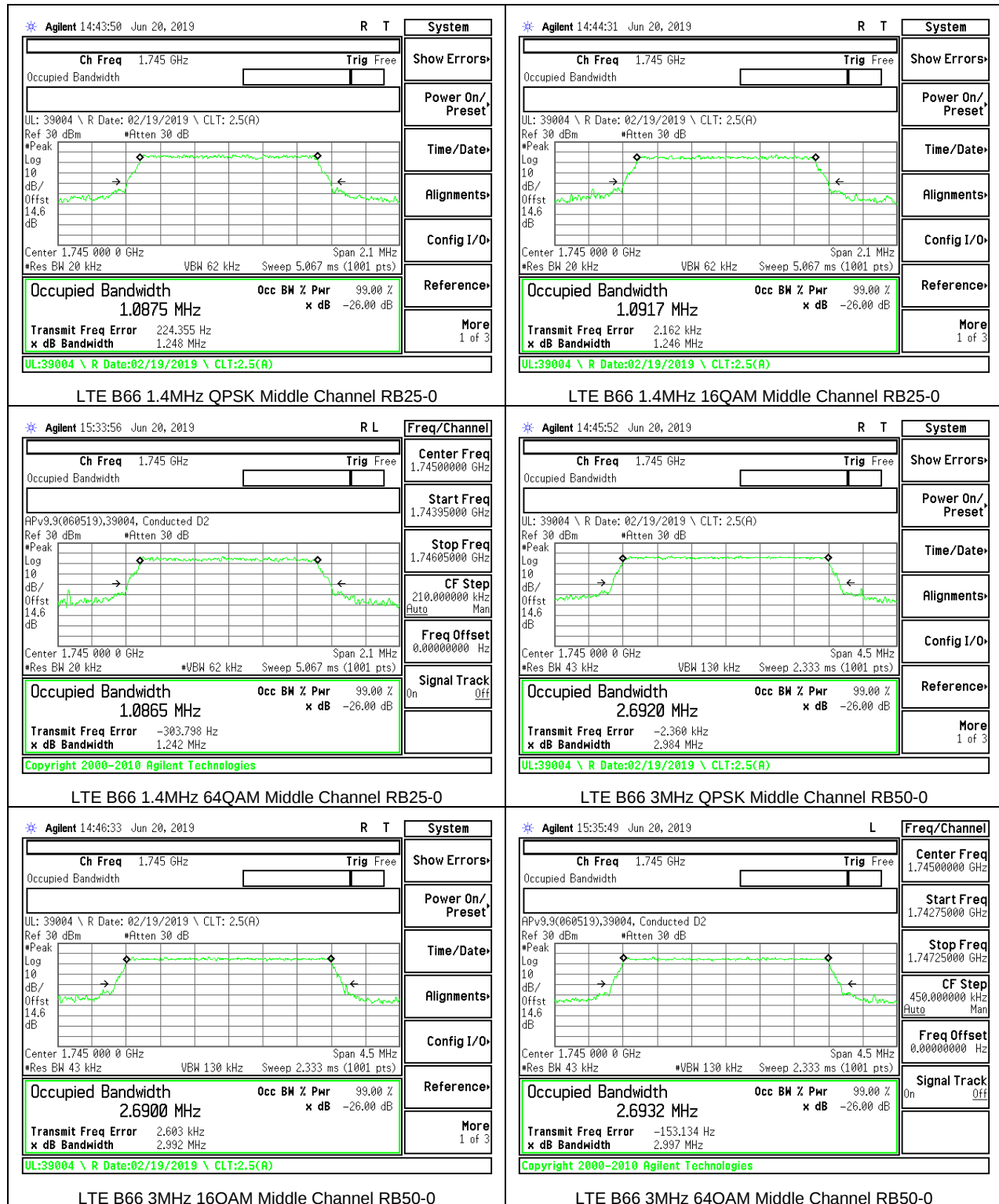


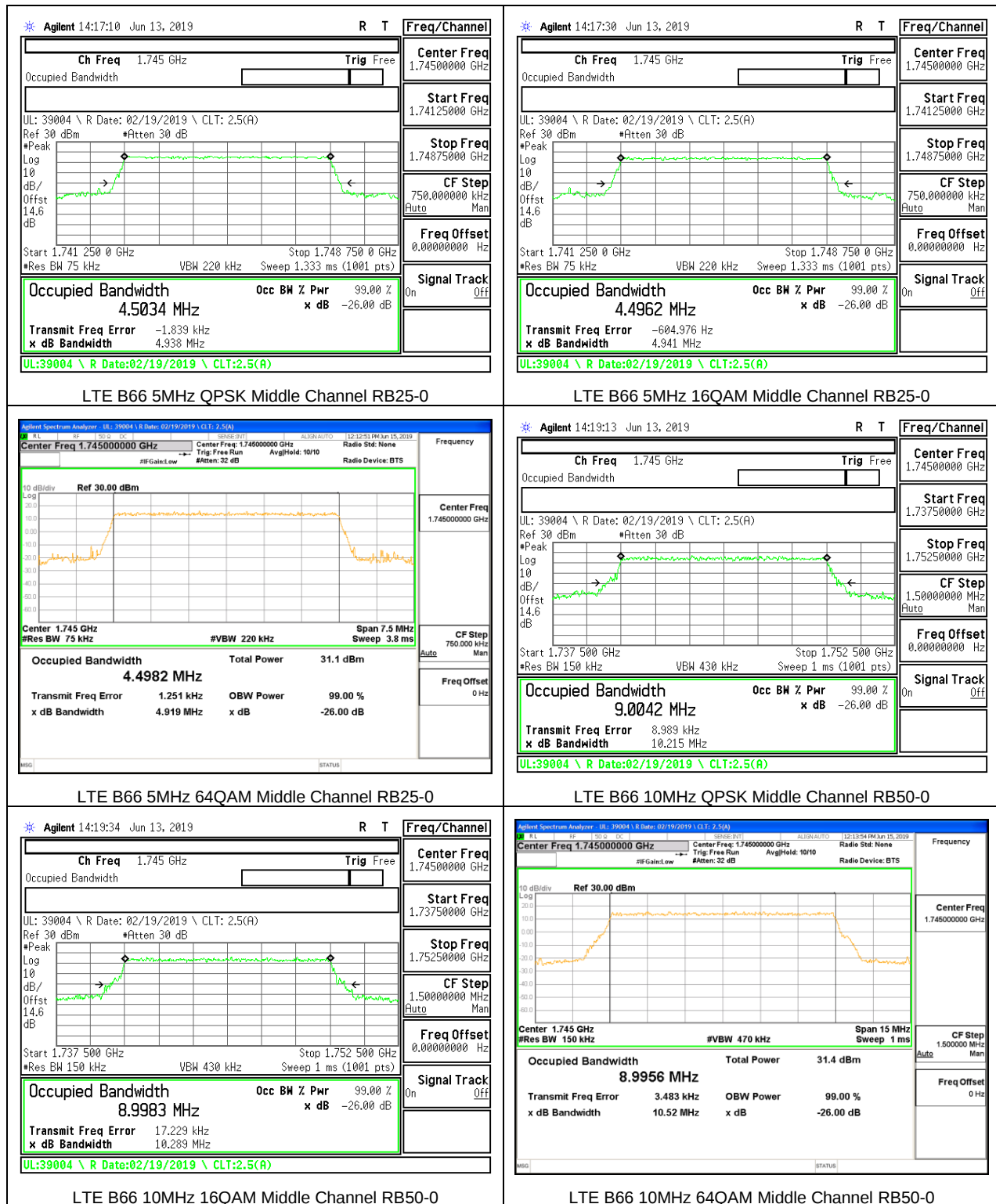
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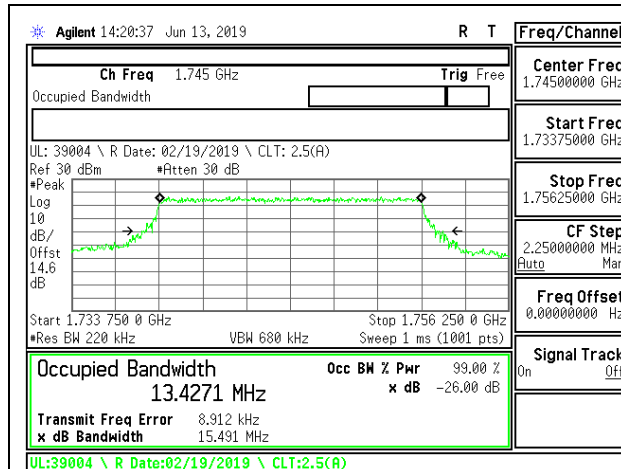


LTE B48 20MHz 64QAM Middle Channel RB100-0

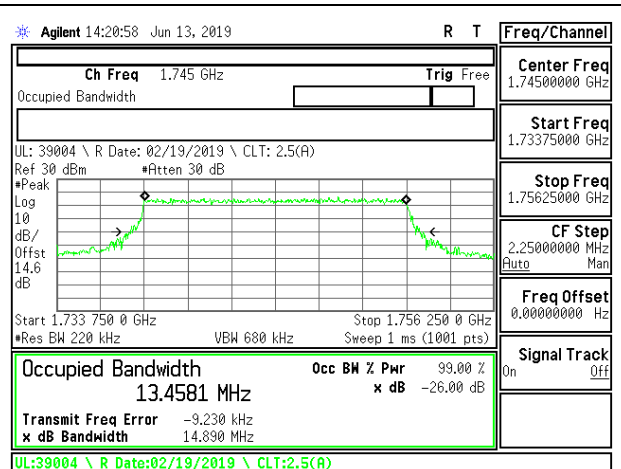
8.1.13. LTE BAND 66



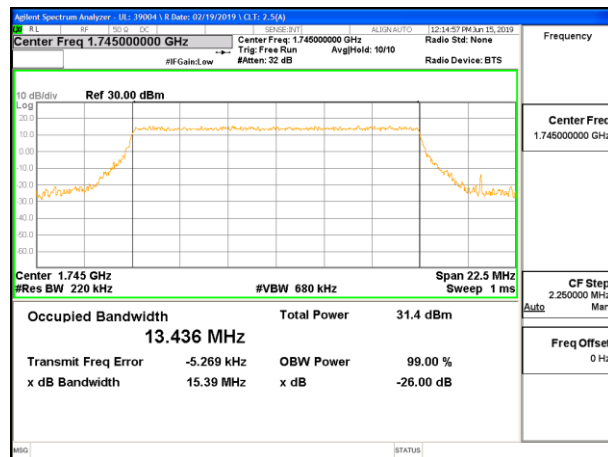




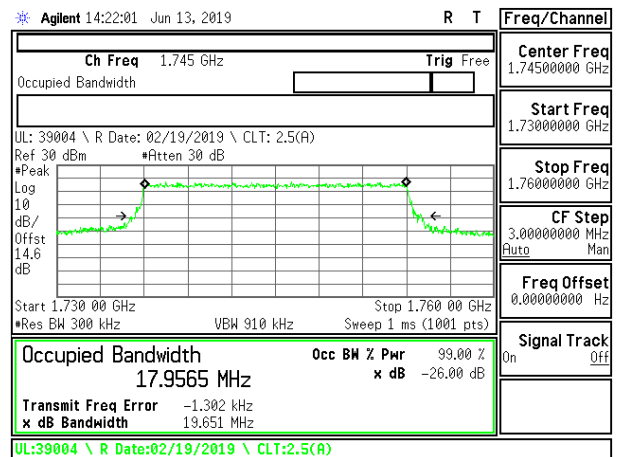
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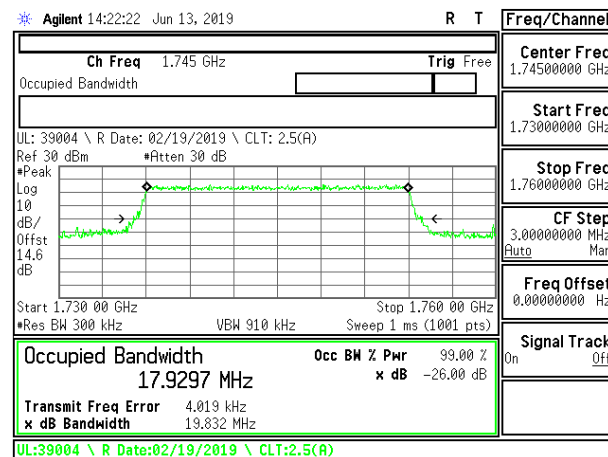
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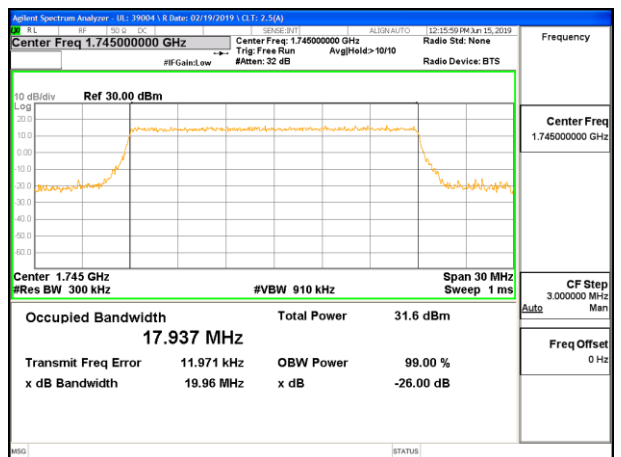
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LTE B66 20MHz QPSK Middle Channel RB100-0

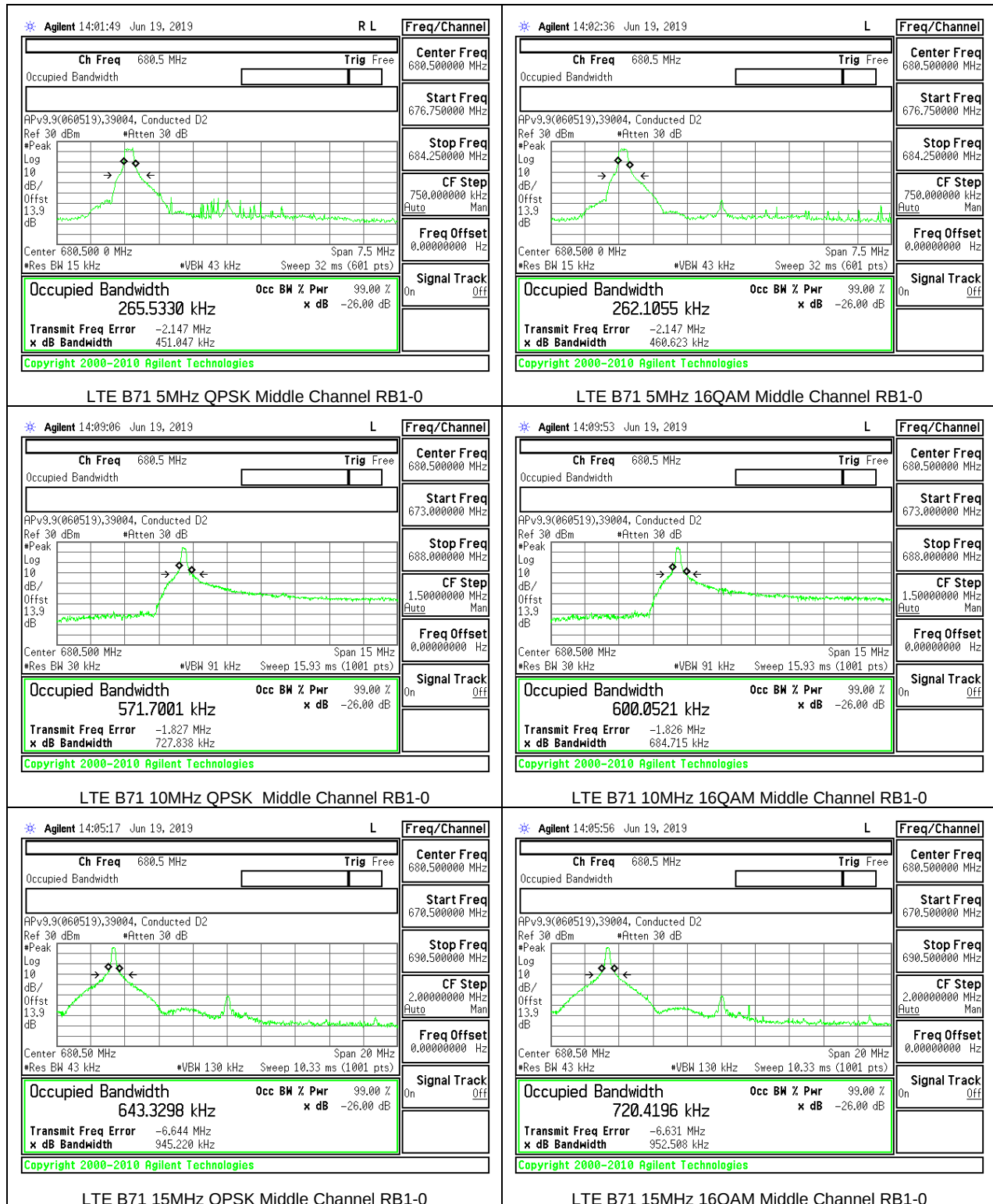


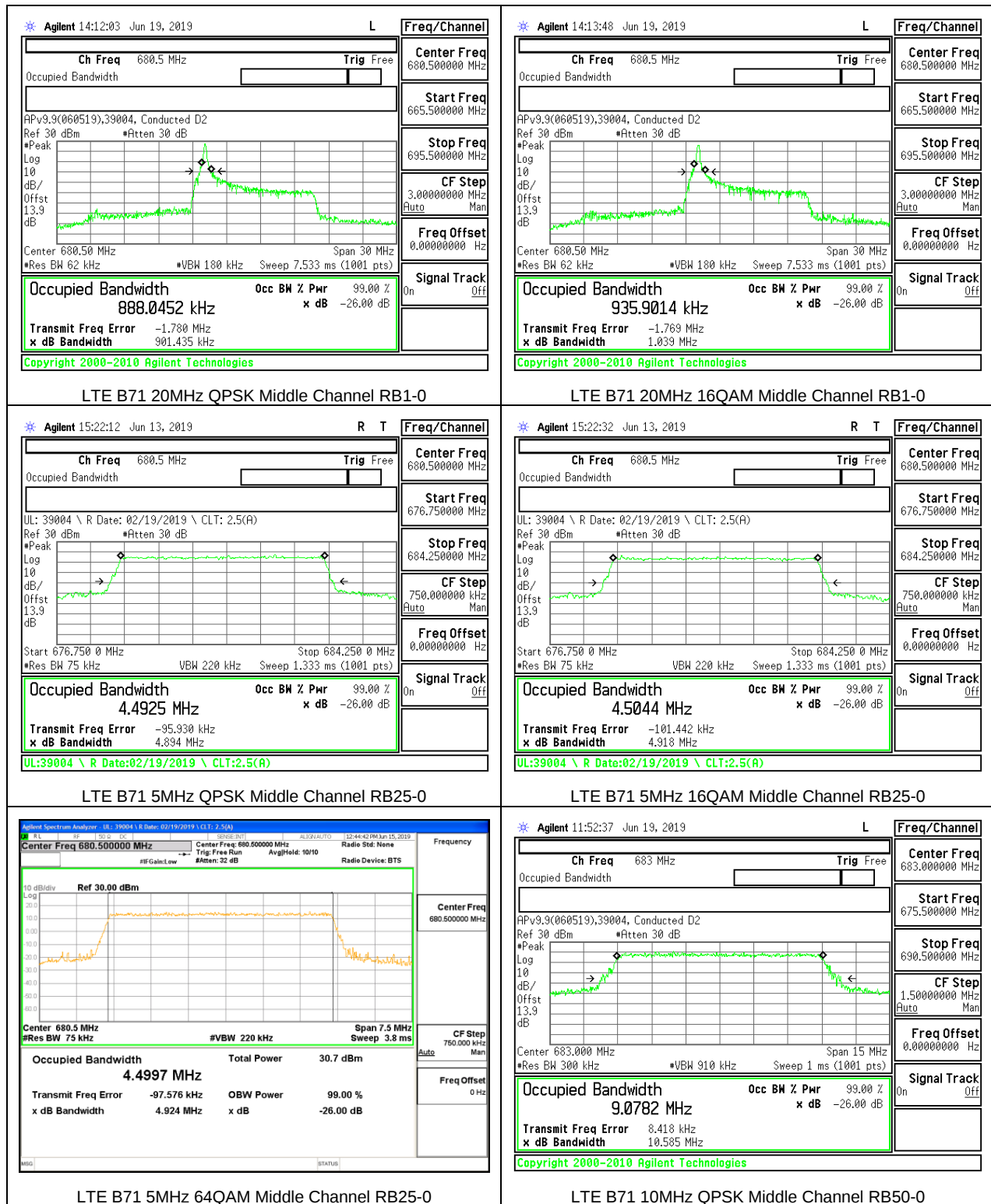
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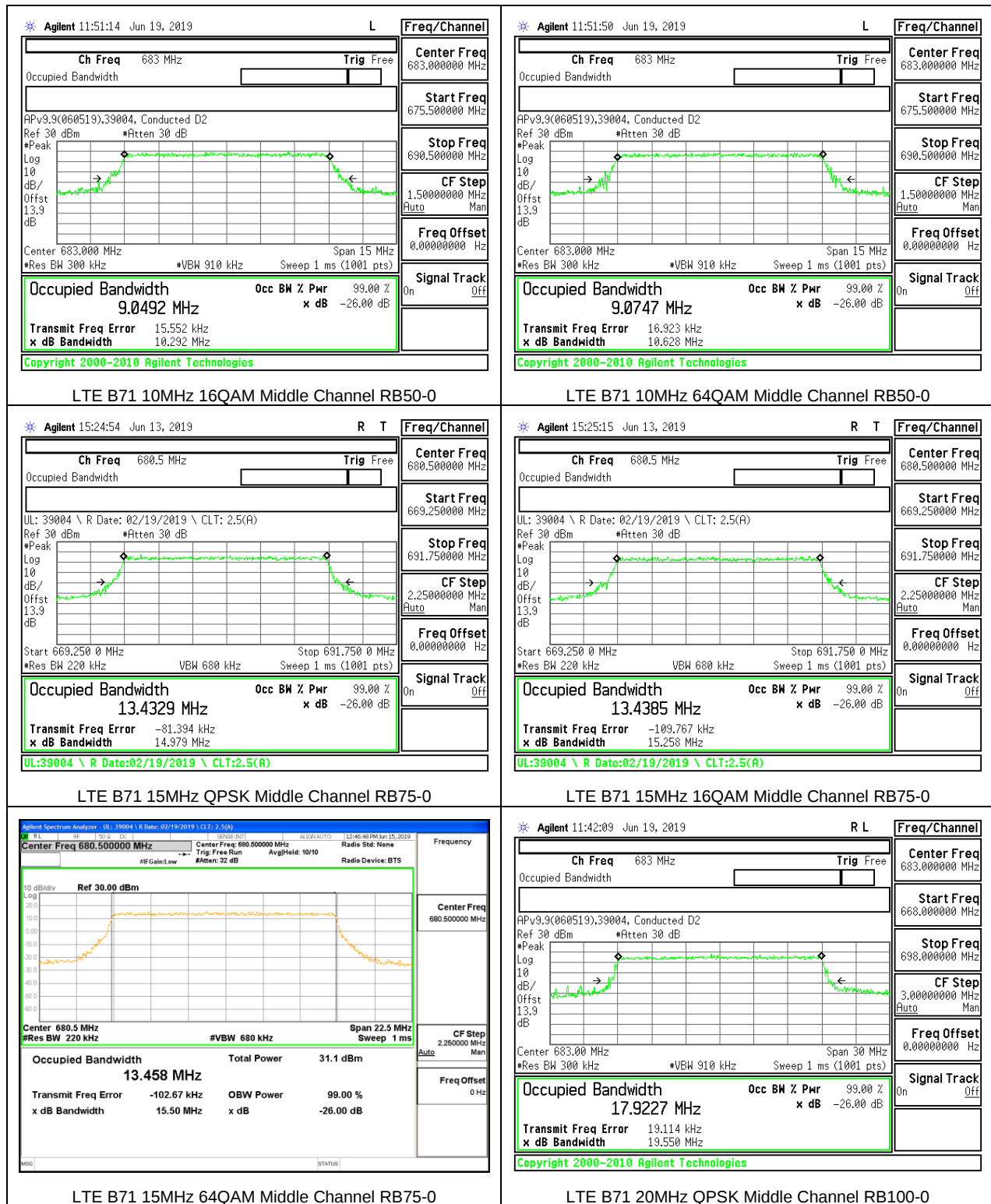


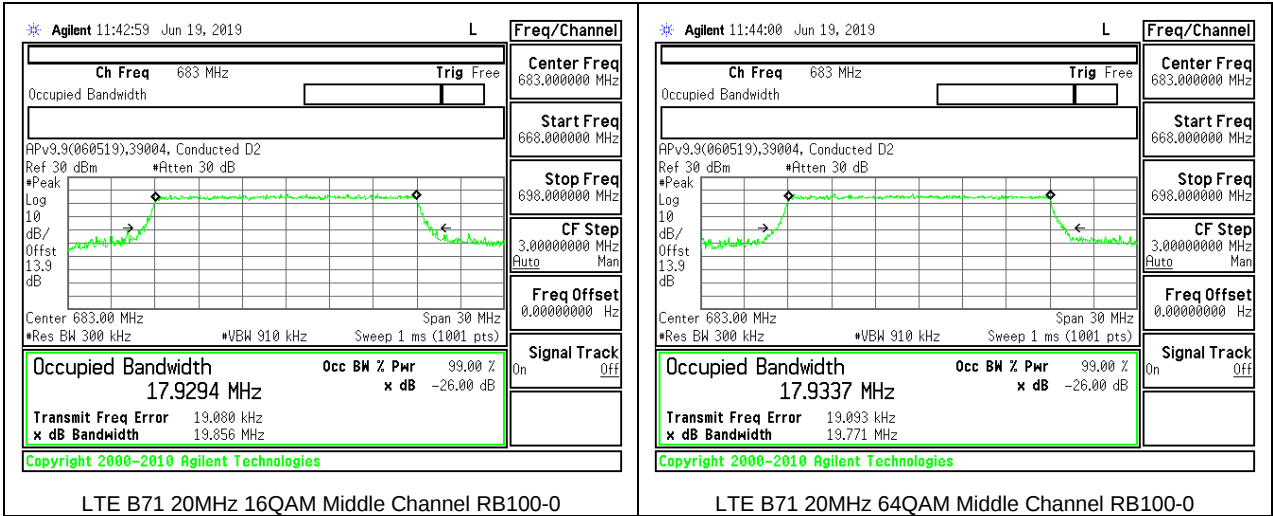
LTE B66 20MHz 64QAM Middle Channel RB100-0

8.1.14. LTE BAND 71









8.2. BAND EDGE AND EMISSION MASK

RULE PART(S)

FCC: §2.1051, §22.917, §24.238, §27.53, §90.691 §90.543 and §96.41

LIMITS

FCC: §22.917, §24.238, §27.53(h)

The power of any emission outside of the authorized operating frequency ranges must be attenuated below the transmitting power (P) by a factor of at least $43 + 10 \log (P)$ dB.

FCC: §90.691 Emission mask requirements for EA-based systems.

(a) Out-of-band emission requirement shall apply only to the “outer” channels included in an EA license and to spectrum adjacent to interior channels used by incumbent licensees. The emission limits are as follows:

(1) For any frequency removed from the EA licensee's frequency block by up to and including 37.5 kHz, the power of any emission shall be attenuated below the transmitter power (P) in watts by at least $116 \log_{10}(f/6.1)$ decibels or $50 + 10 \log_{10}(P)$ decibels or 80 decibels, whichever is the lesser attenuation, where f is the frequency removed from the center of the outer channel in the block in kilohertz and where f is greater than 12.5 kHz.

(2) For any frequency removed from the EA licensee's frequency block greater than 37.5 kHz, the power of any emission shall be attenuated below the transmitter power (P) in watts by at least $43 + 10 \log_{10}(P)$ decibels or 80 decibels, whichever is the lesser attenuation, where f is the frequency removed from the center of the outer channel in the block in kilohertz and where f is greater than 37.5 kHz.

FCC: §90.543 Emission Limitations. (Band 14)

(e) For operations in the 758-768 MHz and the 788-798 MHz bands, the power of any emission outside the licensee's frequency band(s) of operation shall be attenuated below the transmitter power (P) within the licensed band(s) of operation, measured in watts, in accordance with the following:

(2) On all frequencies between 769-775 MHz and 799-805 MHz, by a factor not less than $65 + 10 \log (P)$ dB in a 6.25 kHz band segment, for mobile and portable stations.

(3) On any frequency between 775-788 MHz, above 805 MHz, and below 758 MHz, by at least $43 + 10 \log (P)$ dB.

(4) Compliance with the provisions of paragraphs (e)(1) and (2) of this section is based on the use of measurement instrumentation such that the reading taken with any resolution bandwidth setting should be adjusted to indicate spectral energy in a 6.25 kHz segment.

(5) Compliance with the provisions of paragraph (e)(3) of this section is based on the use of measurement instrumentation employing a resolution bandwidth of 100 kHz or greater. However, in the 100 kHz bands immediately outside and adjacent to the frequency block, a resolution bandwidth of 30 kHz may be employed.

(f) For operations in the 758-775 MHz and 788-805 MHz bands, all emissions including harmonics in the band 1559-1610 MHz shall be limited to -70 dBW/MHz equivalent isotropically radiated power (EIRP) for wideband signals, and -80 dBW EIRP for discrete emissions of less than 700 Hz bandwidth. For the purpose of equipment authorization, a transmitter shall be tested with an antenna that is representative of the type that will be used with the equipment in normal operation.

FCC: §27.53 (Band 30)

(a) For operations in the 2305-2320 MHz band and the 2345-2360 MHz band, the power of any emission outside a licensee's frequency band(s) of operation shall be attenuated below the transmitter power P (with averaging performed only during periods of transmission) within the licensed band(s) of operation, in watts, by the following amounts:

(4) For mobile and portable stations operating in the 2305-2315 MHz and 2350-2360 MHz bands:

(i) By a factor of not less than: $43 + 10 \log (P)$ dB on all frequencies between 2305 and 2320 MHz and on all frequencies between 2345 and 2360 MHz that are outside the licensed band(s) of operation, not less than $55 + 10 \log (P)$ dB on all frequencies between 2320 and 2324 MHz and on all frequencies between 2341 and 2345 MHz, not less than $61 + 10 \log (P)$ dB on all frequencies between 2324 and 2328 MHz and on all frequencies between 2337 and 2341 MHz, and not less than $67 + 10 \log (P)$ dB on all frequencies between 2328 and 2337 MHz;

(ii) By a factor of not less than $43 + 10 \log (P)$ dB on all frequencies between 2300 and 2305 MHz, $55 + 10 \log (P)$ dB on all frequencies between 2296 and 2300 MHz, $61 + 10 \log (P)$ dB on all frequencies between 2292 and 2296 MHz, $67 + 10 \log (P)$ dB on all frequencies between 2288 and 2292 MHz, and $70 + 10 \log (P)$ dB below 2288 MHz;

(iii) By a factor of not less than $43 + 10 \log (P)$ dB on all frequencies between 2360 and 2365 MHz, and not less than $70 + 10 \log (P)$ dB above 2365 MHz.

FCC: §27.53 (Band 13)

(c) For operations in the 746-758 MHz band and the 776-788 MHz band, the power of any emission outside the licensee's frequency band(s) of operation shall be attenuated below the transmitter power (P) within the licensed band(s) of operation, measured in watts, in accordance with the following:

(2) On any frequency outside the 776-788 MHz band, the power of any emission shall be attenuated outside the band below the transmitter power (P) by at least $43 + 10 \log (P)$ dB;

(4) On all frequencies between 763-775 MHz and 793-805 MHz, by a factor not less than $65 + 10 \log (P)$ dB in a 6.25 kHz band segment, for mobile and portable stations;

(5) Compliance with the provisions of paragraphs (c)(2) of this section is based on the use of measurement instrumentation employing a resolution bandwidth of 100 kHz or greater. However, in the 100 kHz bands immediately outside and adjacent to the frequency block, a resolution bandwidth of at least 30 kHz may be employed;

(6) Compliance with the provisions of paragraphs (c)(4) of this section is based on the use of measurement instrumentation such that the reading taken with any resolution bandwidth setting should be adjusted to indicate spectral energy in a 6.25 kHz segment.

(f) Emissions in the band 1559-1610 MHz shall be limited to -70 dBW/MHz equivalent isotropically radiated power (EIRP) for wideband signals. (-70 dBW/MHz = -40 dBm/MHz).

FCC: §27.53 (Band 12, 17, 71)

(g) For operations in the 600 MHz band and the 698-746 MHz band, the power of any emission outside a licensee's frequency band(s) of operation shall be attenuated below the transmitter power (P) within the licensed band(s) of operation, measured in watts, by at least $43 + 10 \log (P)$ dB. Compliance with this provision is based on the use of measurement instrumentation employing a resolution bandwidth of 100 kilohertz or greater. However, in the 100 kilohertz bands immediately outside and adjacent to a licensee's frequency block, a resolution bandwidth of at least 30 kHz may be employed.

FCC: §27.53 (Band 7, 41)

(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.

FCC: §96.41

(e) 3.5 GHz Emissions and Interference Limits—(1) General protection levels. Except as otherwise specified in paragraph (e)(2) of this section, for channel and frequency assignments made by the SAS to CBSDs, the conducted power of any emission outside the fundamental emission (whether in or outside of the authorized band) shall not exceed -13 dBm/MHz within 0-10 megahertz above the upper SAS-assigned channel edge and within 0-10 megahertz below the lower SAS-assigned channel edge. At all frequencies greater than 10 megahertz above the upper SAS assigned channel edge and less than 10 MHz below the lower SAS assigned channel edge, the conducted power of any emission shall not exceed -25 dBm/MHz. The upper and lower SAS assigned channel edges are the upper and lower limits of any channel assigned to a CBSD by an SAS, or in the case of multiple contiguous channels, the upper and lower limits of the combined contiguous channels.

(2) Additional protection levels. Notwithstanding paragraph (d)(1) of this section, the conducted power of any emissions below 3530 MHz or above 3720 MHz shall not exceed -40 dBm/MHz.

TEST PROCEDURE

The transmitter output was connected to a CMW500 Test Set 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 -13 dBm
4. Set resolution bandwidth to at least 1% of emission bandwidth.

TEST PROCEDURE (FCC LTE BAND 14)

(b) ACP measurement procedure. The following are the procedures for making the transmitter ACP measurements. For all measurements modulate the transmitter as it would be modulated in normal operating conditions. For time division multiple access (TDMA) systems, the measurements are to be made under TDMA operation only during time slots when the transmitter is active. All measurements are made at the transmitter's output port. If a transmitter has an integral antenna, a suitable power coupling device shall be used to couple the RF signal to the measurement instrument. The coupling device shall substantially maintain the proper transmitter load impedance. The ACP measurements may be made with a spectrum analyzer capable of making direct ACP measurements. "Measurement bandwidth", as used for non-swept measurements, implies an instrument that measures the power in many narrow bandwidths equal to the nominal resolution bandwidth and integrates these powers to determine the total power in the specified measurement bandwidth.

(1) Setting reference level. Set transmitter to maximum output power. Using a spectrum analyzer capable of ACP measurements, set the measurement bandwidth to the channel size. For example, for a 6.25 kHz transmitter set the measurement bandwidth to 6.25 kHz. Set the frequency offset of the measurement bandwidth to zero and adjust the center frequency of the instrument to the assigned center frequency to measure the average power level of the transmitter. Record this power level in dBm as the "reference power level."

(2) Non-swept power measurement. Using a spectrum analyzer capable of ACP measurements, set the measurement bandwidth and frequency offset from the assigned center frequency as shown in the tables in §90.543 (a) above. Any value of resolution bandwidth may be used as long as it does not exceed 2 percent of the specified measurement bandwidth. Measure the power level in dBm. These measurements should be made at maximum power. Calculate ACP by subtracting the reference power level measured in (b)(1) from the measurements made in this step. The absolute value of the calculated ACP must be greater than or equal to the absolute value of the ACP given in the table for each condition above.

(3) Swept power measurement. Set a spectrum analyzer to 30 kHz resolution bandwidth, 1 MHz video bandwidth and average, sample, or RMS detection. Set the reference level of the spectrum analyzer to the RMS value of the transmitter

power. Sweep above and below the carrier frequency to the limits defined in the tables. Calculate ACP by subtracting the reference power level measured in (b)(1) from the measurements made in this step. The absolute value of the calculated ACP must be greater than or equal to the absolute value of the ACP given in the table for each condition above.

TEST PROCEDURE (FCC LTE BAND 7, 41)

(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 (FCC LTE BAND 30)

(5) Measurement procedure. Compliance with these rules is based on the use of measurement instrumentation employing a resolution bandwidth of 1 MHz or greater. However, in the 1 MHz bands immediately outside and adjacent to the channel blocks at 2305, 2310, 2315, 2320, 2345, 2350, 2355, and 2360 MHz, a resolution bandwidth of at least 1 percent of the emission bandwidth of the fundamental emission of the transmitter 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 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.

TEST PROCEDURE (FCC LTE BAND 48)

(i) Compliance with this provision is based on the use of measurement instrumentation employing a resolution bandwidth of 1 megahertz or greater. However, in the 1 megahertz bands immediately outside and adjacent to the licensee's authorized frequency channel, a resolution bandwidth of no less than one percent of the fundamental emission bandwidth 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 reference bandwidth (i.e., 1 MHz or 1 percent of emission bandwidth, as specified). 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.

(ii) When measuring unwanted emissions to demonstrate compliance with the limits, the CBSD and End User Device nominal carrier frequency/channel shall be adjusted as close to the licensee's authorized frequency block edges, both upper and lower, as the design permits.

(iii) Compliance with emission limits shall be demonstrated using either average (RMS)-detected or peak-detected power measurement techniques.

Notes:

Band 12

1.4MHz BW: For emissions within 100kHz of the band edge the value measured in 13kHz, after correction of $10\log(13/30)$, 3.6dB, to account for reference bandwidth of 30kHz and measurement bandwidth of 13 kHz, are below -13dBm. For emissions more than 100kHz from the band edge the value measured in 13kHz, after correction

of $10\log(13/100)$, 8.9dB, to account for reference bandwidth of 100kHz and measurement bandwidth of 30 kHz, are below -13dBm.

3MHz BW: For emissions more than 100kHz from the band edge the value measured in 30kHz, after correction of $10\log(30/100)$, 5.2dB, to account for reference bandwidth of 100kHz and measurement bandwidth of 30 kHz, are below -13dBm.

5MHz BW: For emissions more than 100kHz from the band edge the value measured in 51kHz, after correction of $10\log(51/100)$, 2.9dB, to account for reference bandwidth of 100kHz and measurement bandwidth of 51 kHz, are below -13dBm.

Band 17

For emissions more than 100kHz from the band edge the value measured in 51kHz, after correction of $10\log(51/100)$, 2.9dB, to account for reference bandwidth of 100kHz and measurement bandwidth of 51 kHz, are below -13dBm.

Band 48

The worst case ACLR is determined through the following calculations:

The Channel Power is noted as $P_{\text{fundamental}}$.

The Bandwidth of the adjacent channel is noted as BW_{adj} . It is restricted to multiples of 10MHz, and it is the least bandwidth needed to be equal or greater than the signal bandwidth.

The highest measured power in a reference bandwidth in the Adjacent Channel is noted as $P_{\text{reference}}$.

The bandwidth of the reference bandwidth used is noted as $BW_{\text{reference}}$.

The Adjacent Channel Power, P_{adj} , is then extrapolated with the equation: $P_{\text{adj}} = P_{\text{reference}} + 10\log(BW_{\text{adj}}/BW_{\text{reference}})$.

The ACLR is then: $\text{ACLR} = P_{\text{adj}} - P_{\text{fundamental}}$.

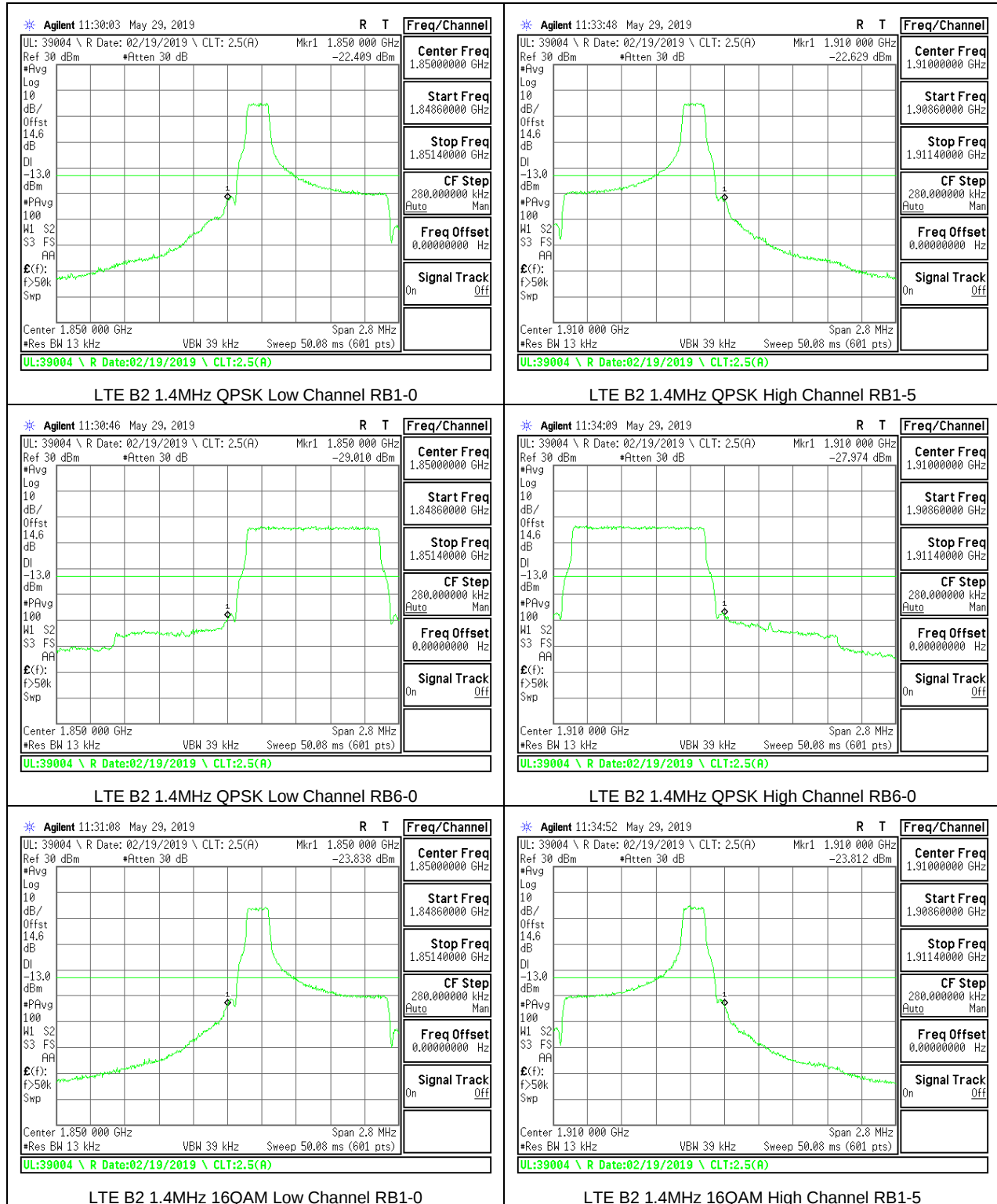
This calculation was run for every plot, and the one with the highest (worst case) ACLR is displayed for each bandwidth at the end of section 8.2.12 of this report.

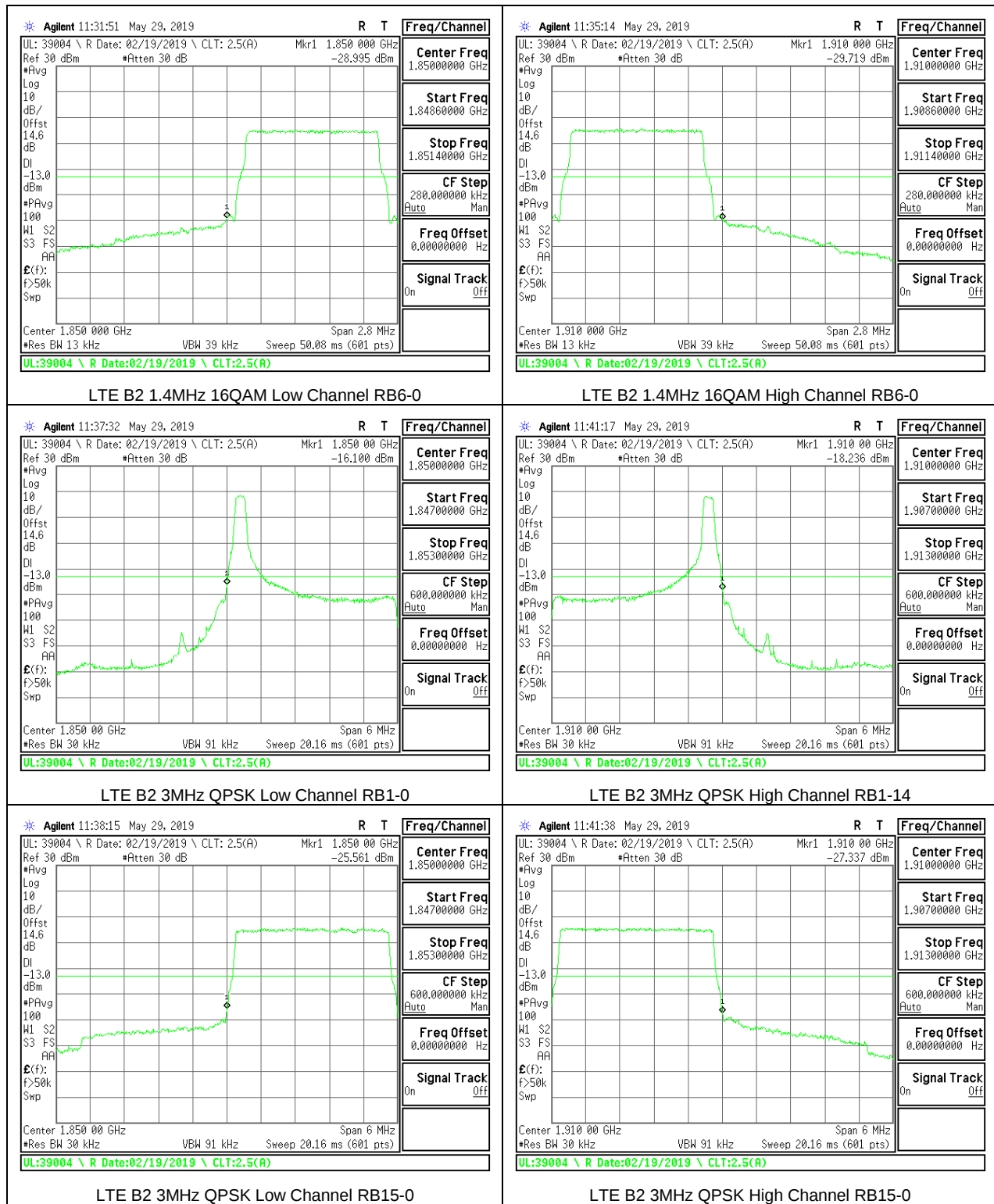
MODES TESTED

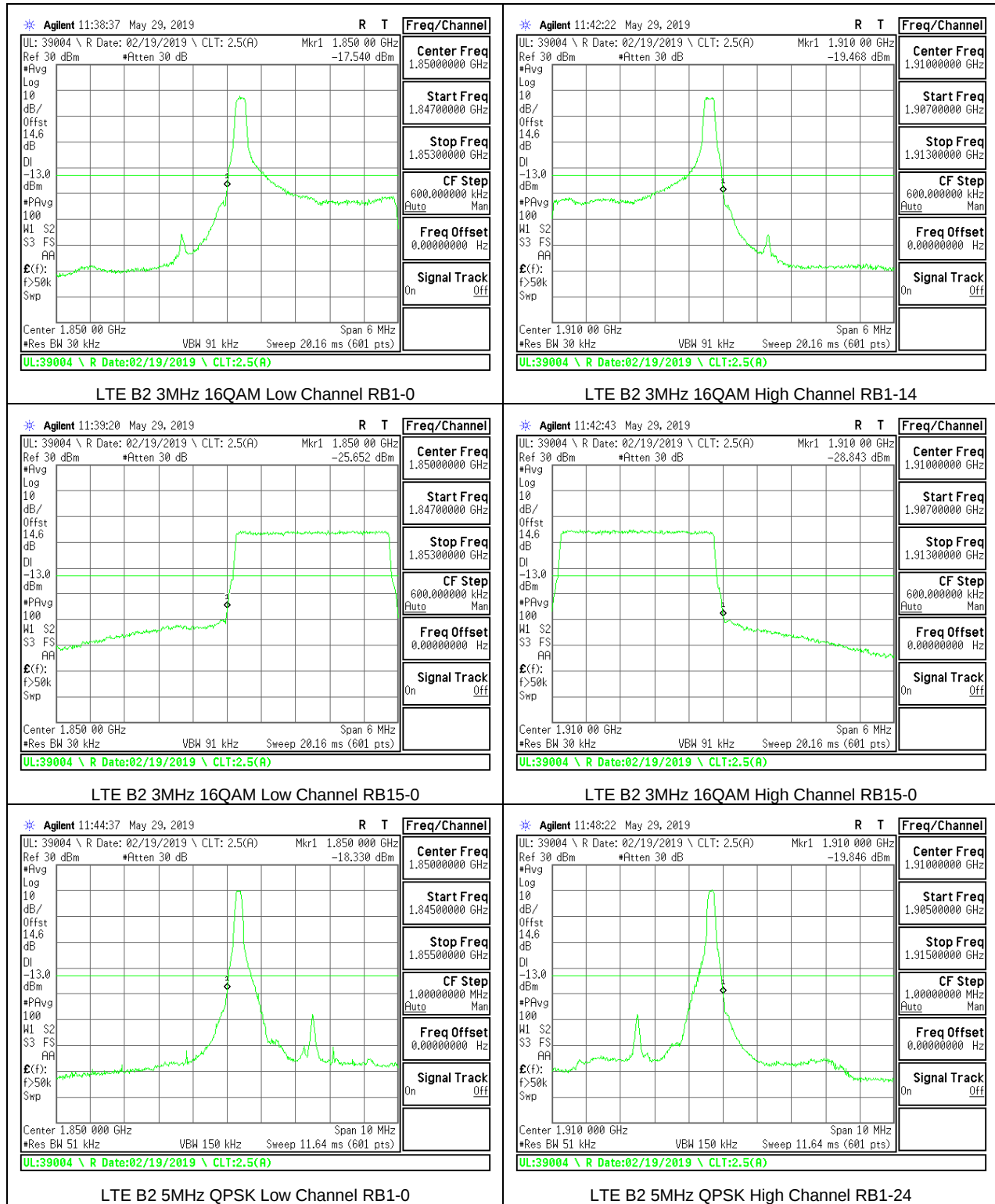
- LTE Band 2
- LTE Band 5
- LTE Band 7
- LTE Band 12
- LTE Band 13
- LTE Band 14
- LTE Band 17
- LTE Band 25
- LTE Band 26
- LTE Band 30
- LTE Band 41
- LTE Band 48
- LTE Band 66
- LTE Band 71

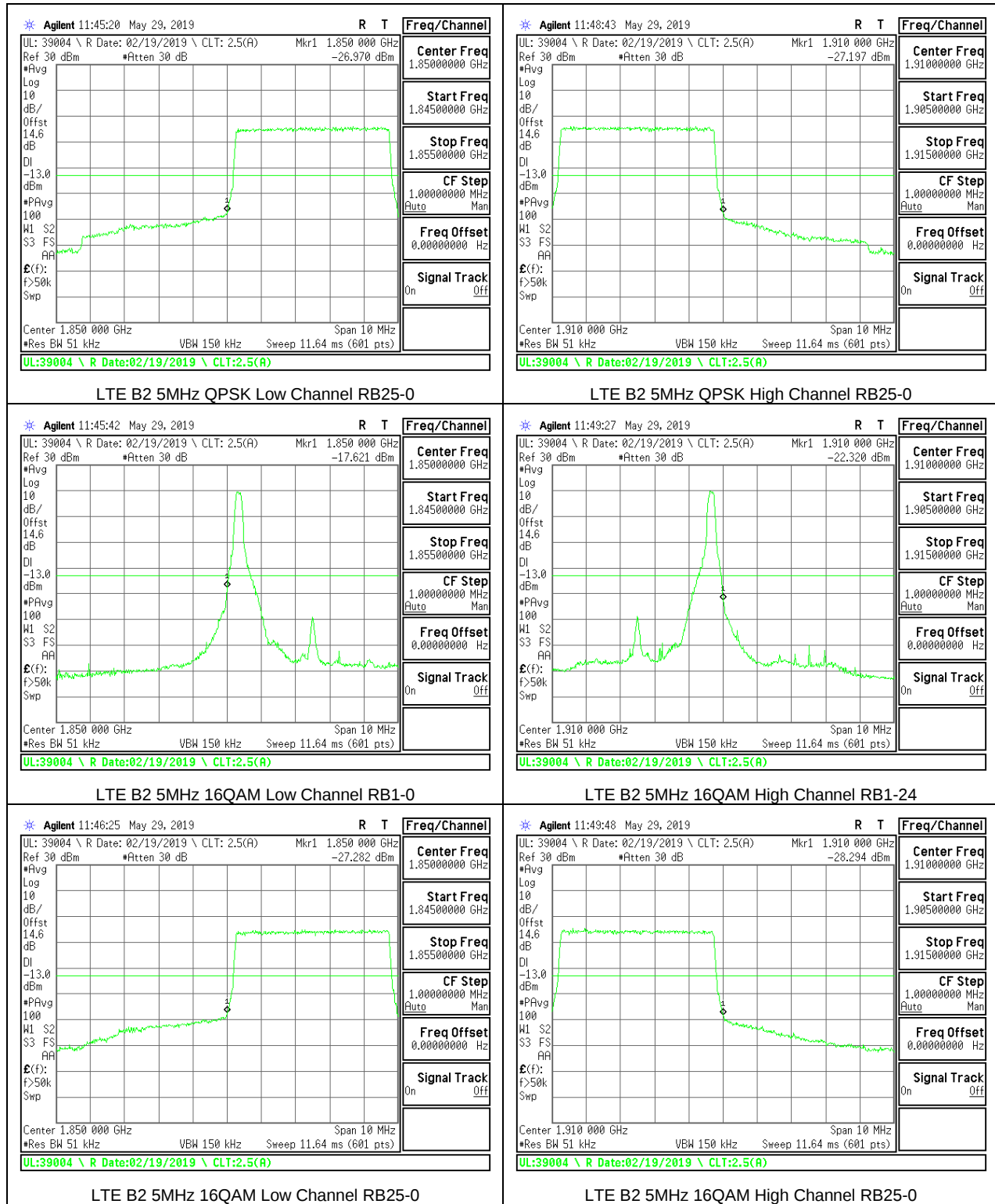
RESULTS

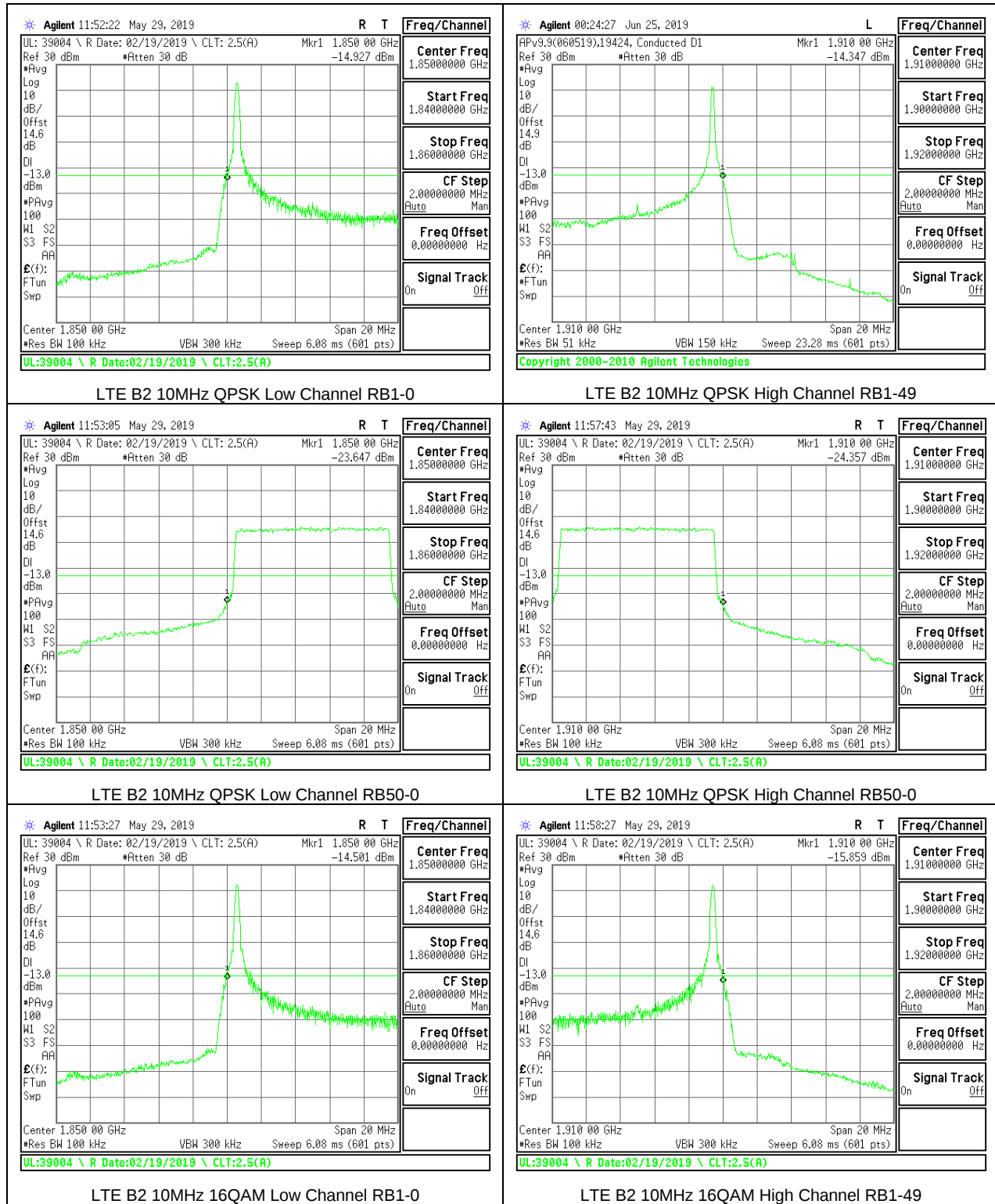
8.2.1. LTE BAND 2 BANDEDGE

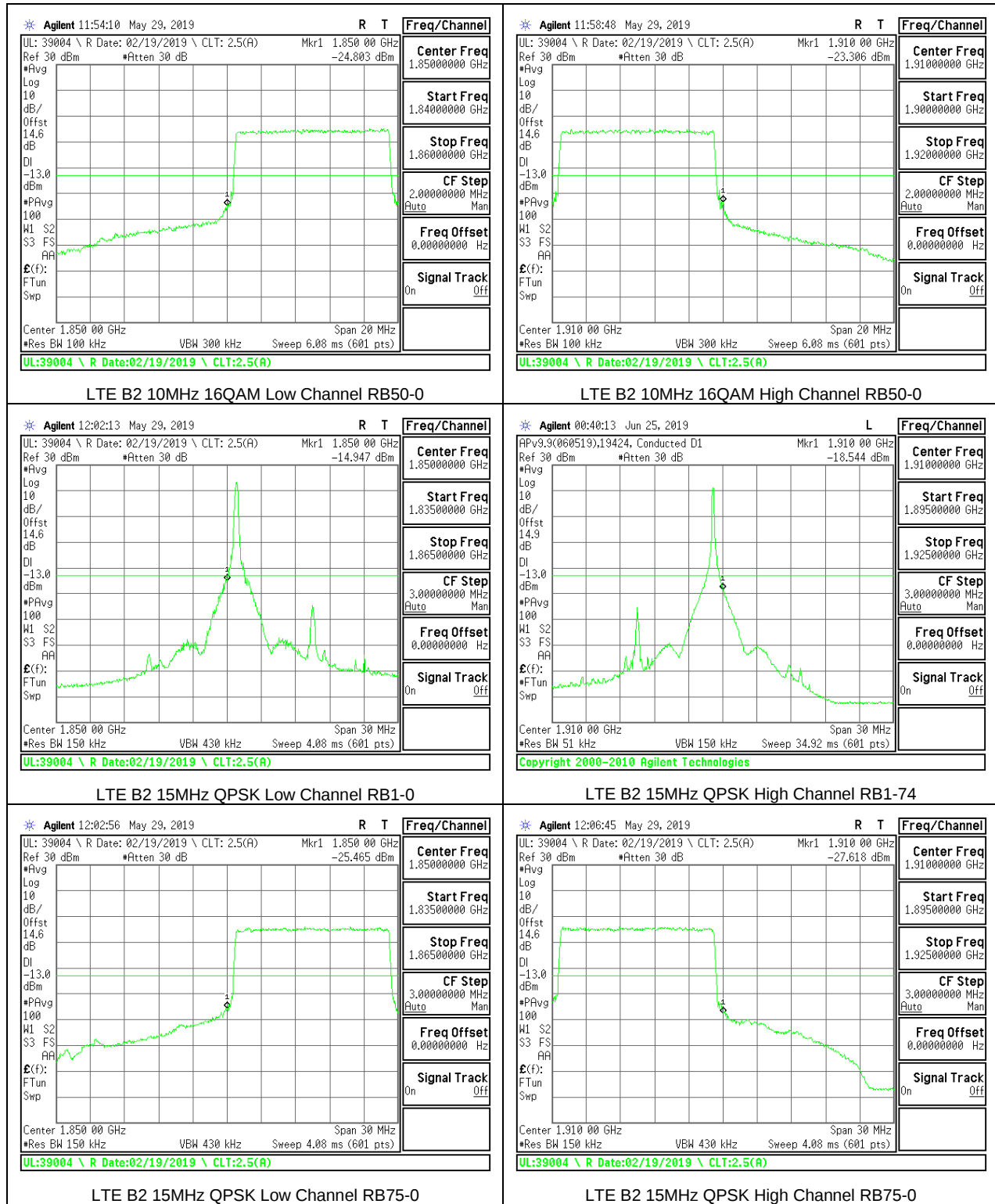


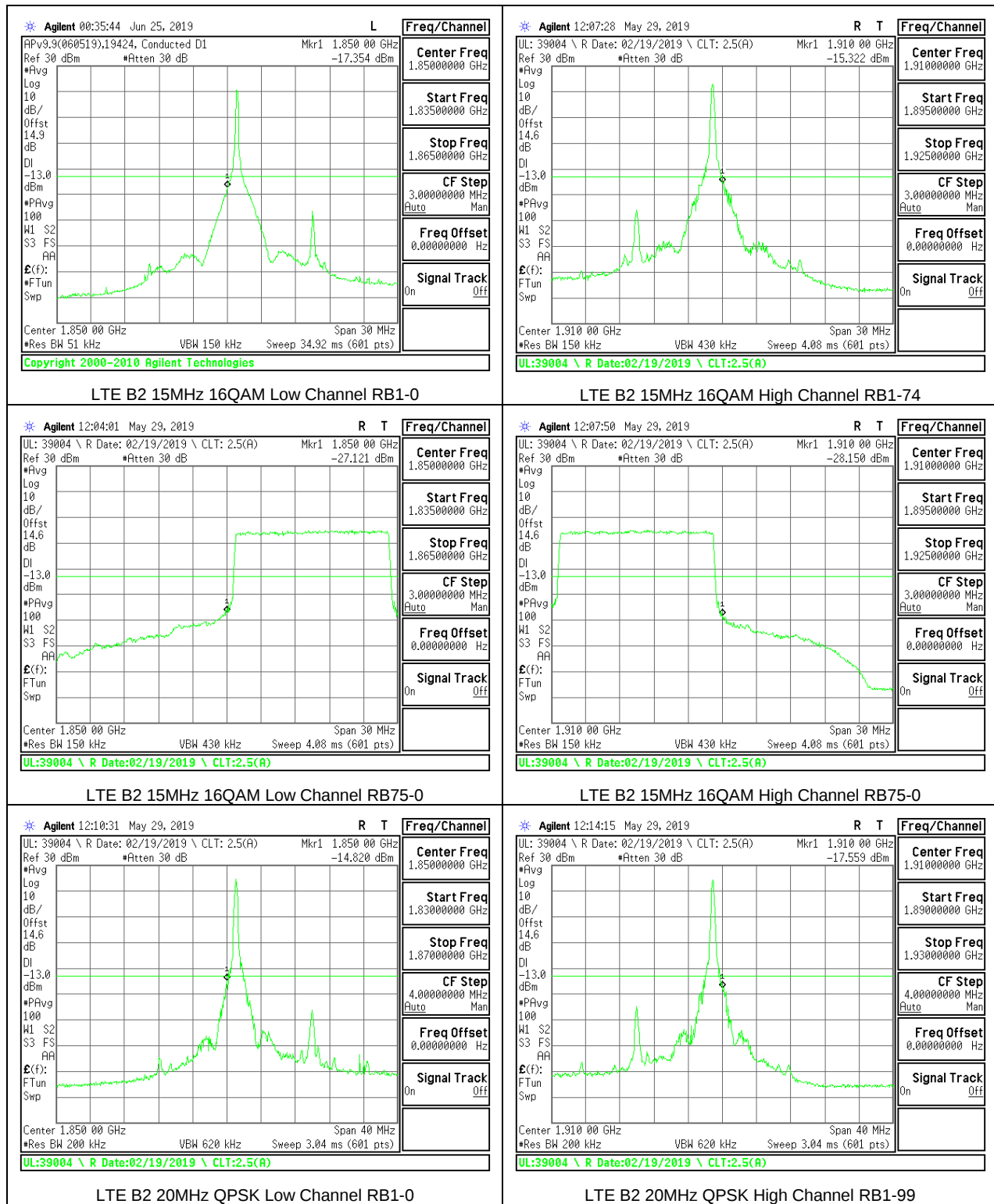


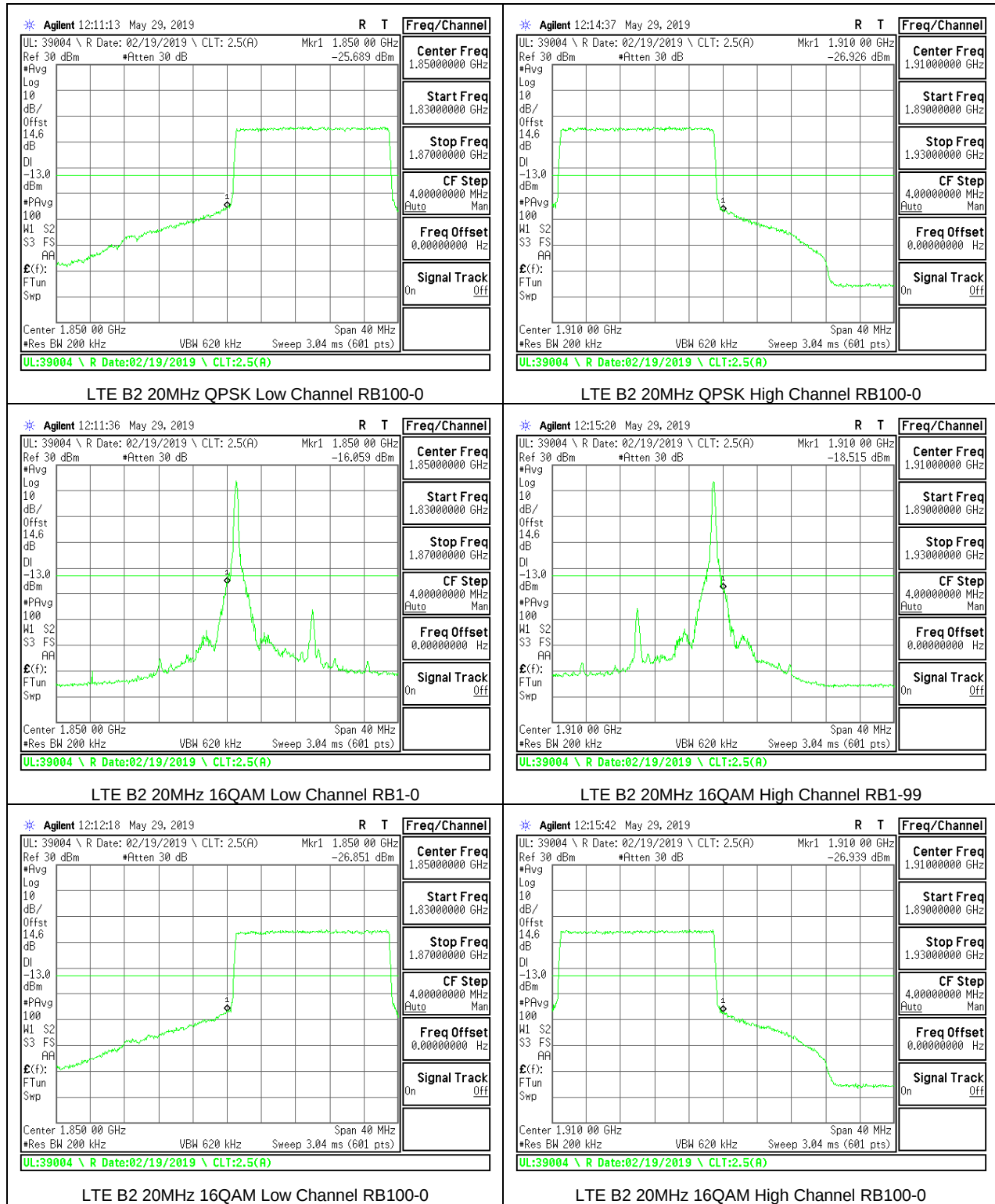




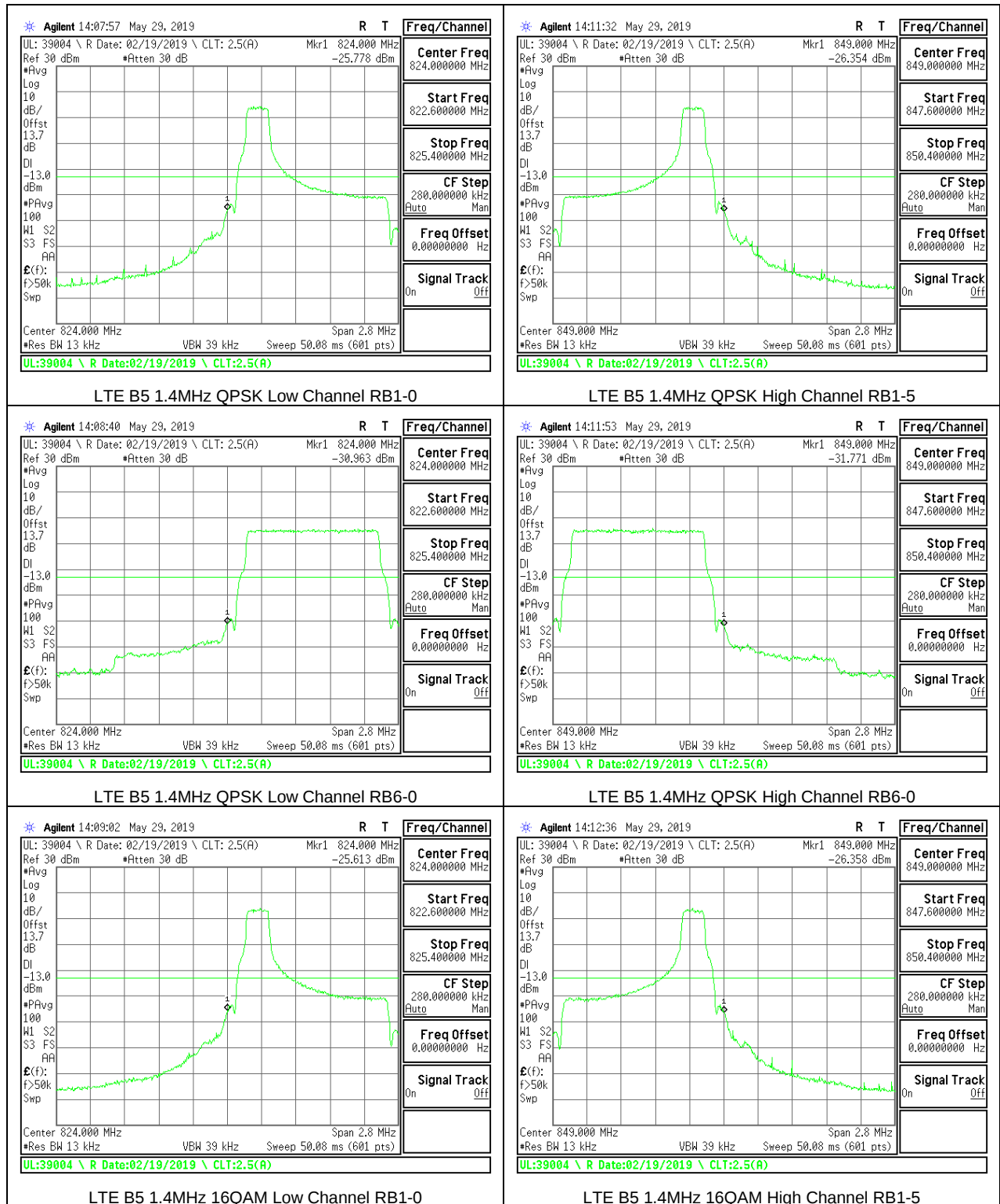


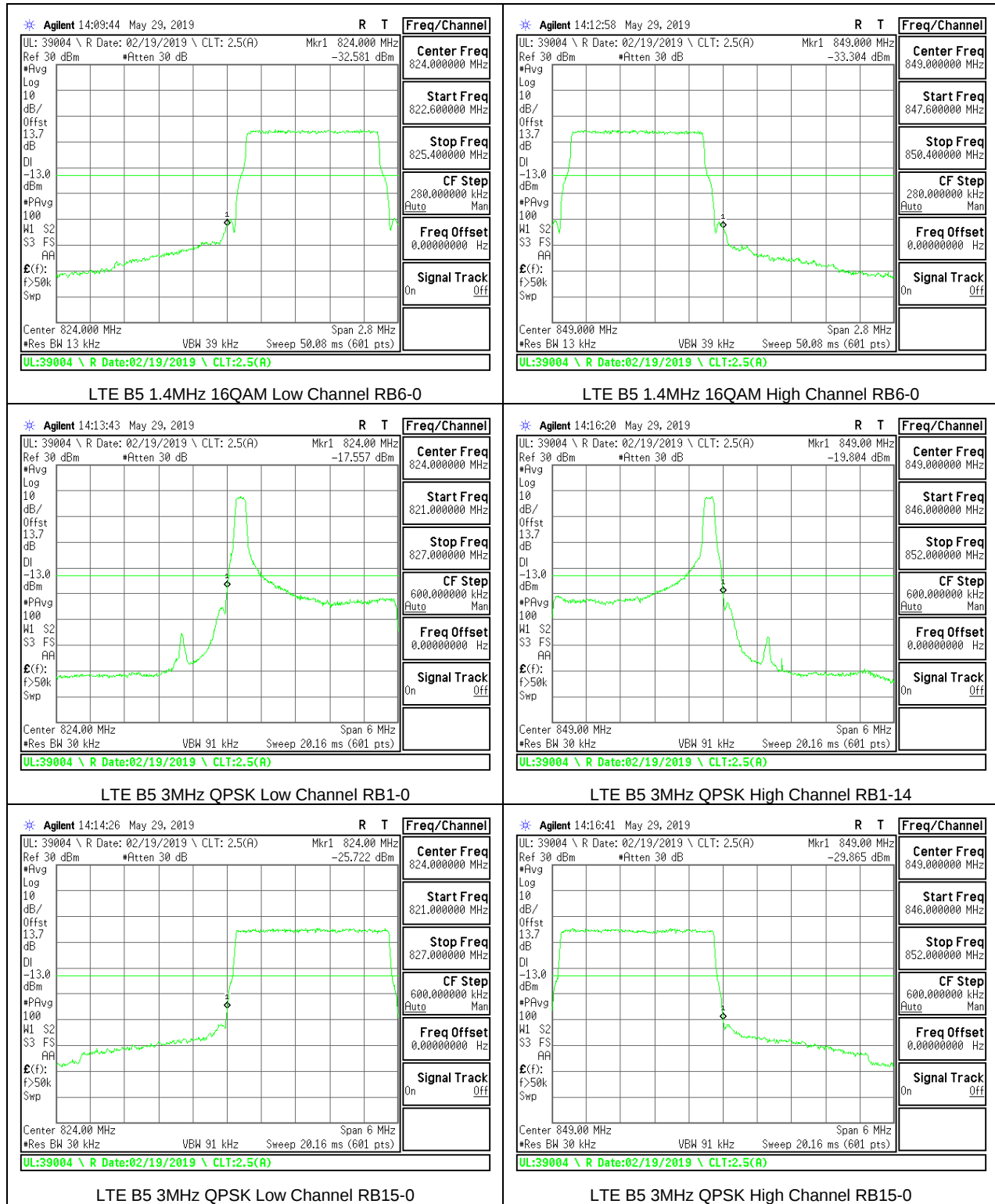


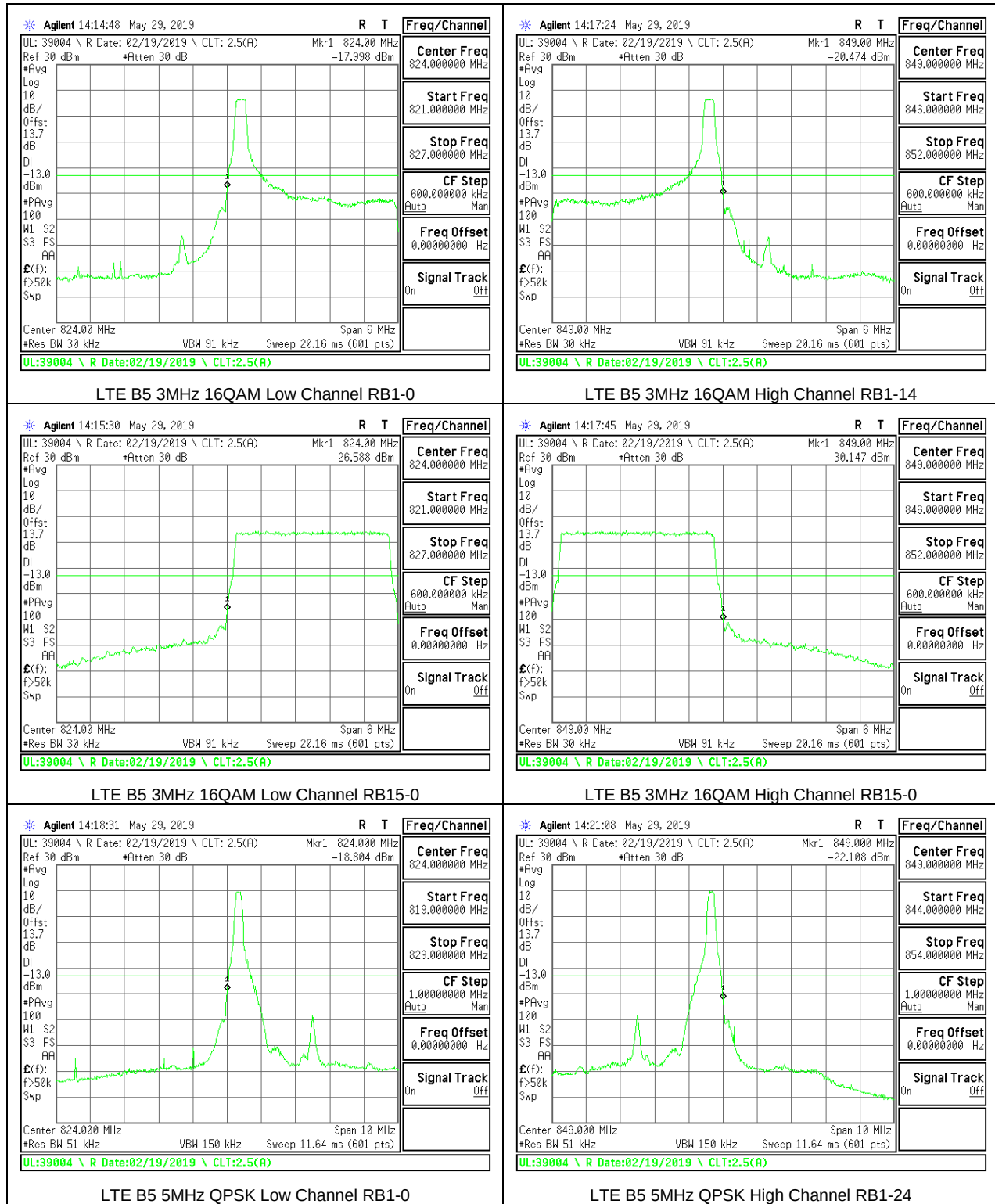


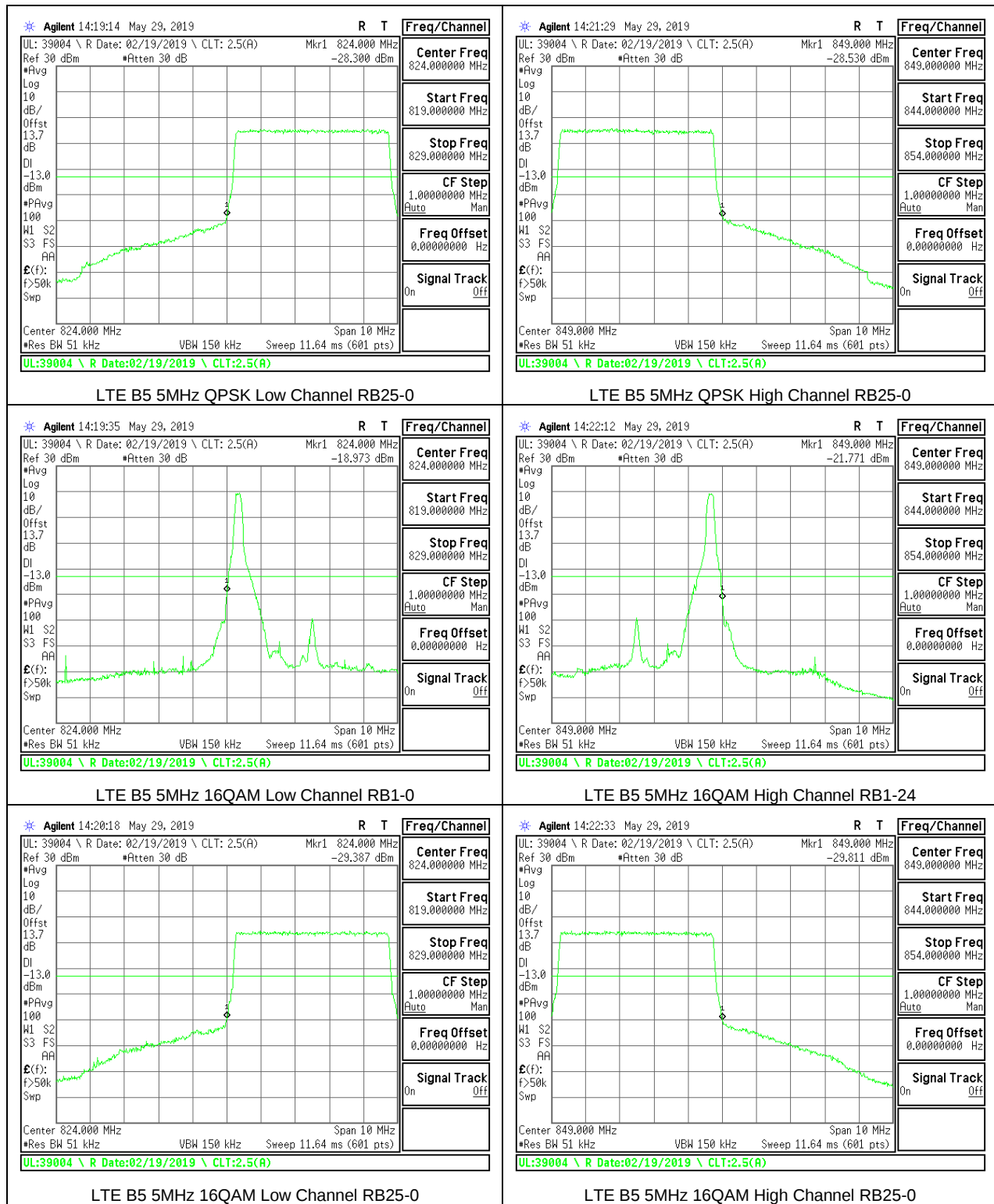


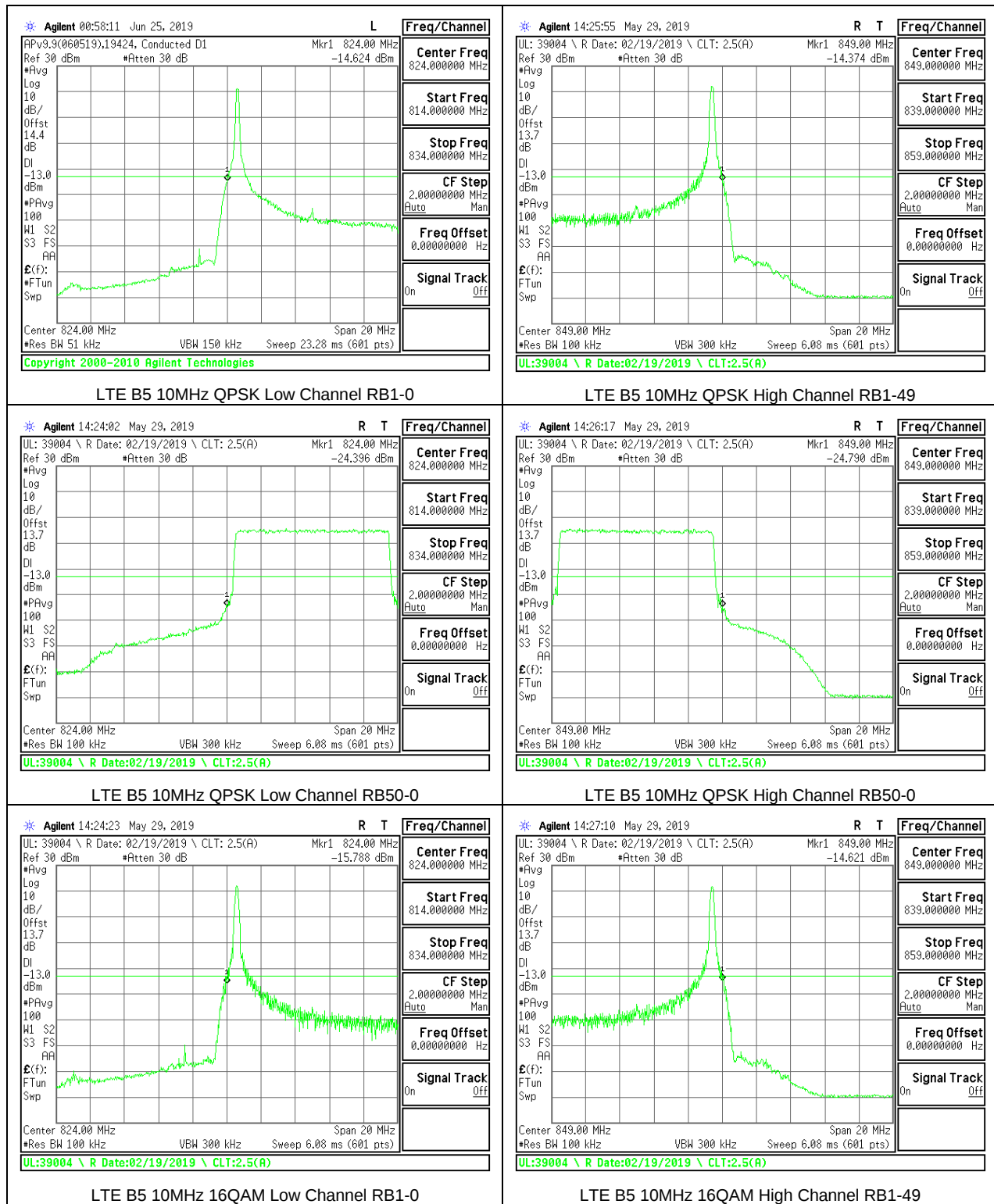
8.2.2. LTE BAND 5 BANDEDGE

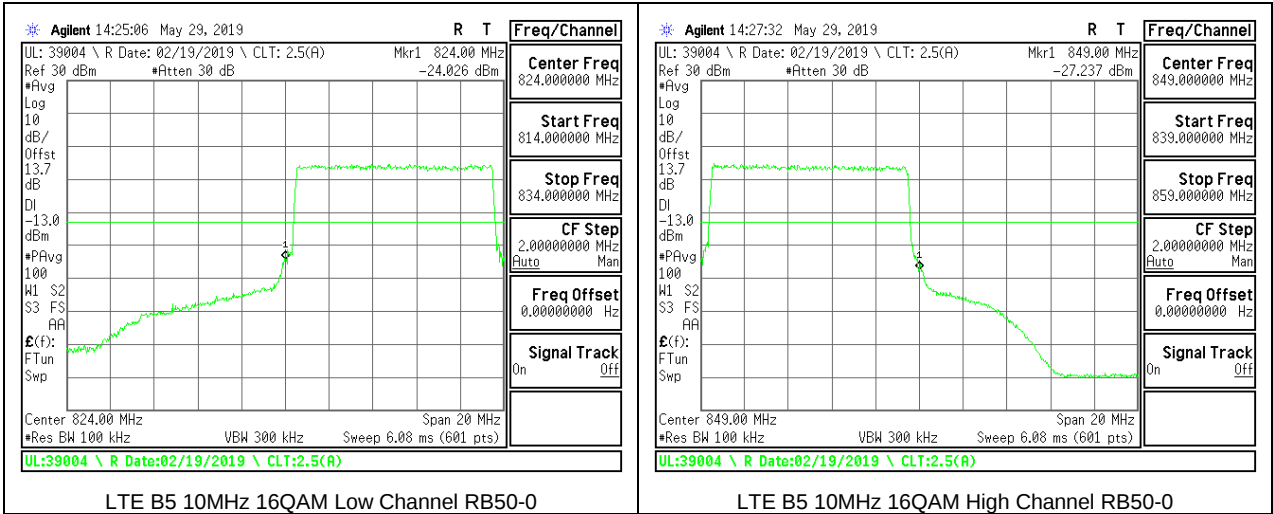












8.2.3. LTE BAND 7 ADJACENT CHANNEL

