



Recommendation ITU-R M.2070-0
(01/2015)

**Generic unwanted emission characteristics
of base stations using the terrestrial
radio interfaces of IMT-Advanced**

M Series
**Mobile, radiodetermination, amateur
and related satellite services**

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Note: This ITU-R Recommendation was approved in English under the procedure detailed in Resolution ITU-R 1.

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RECOMMENDATION ITU-R M.2070-0

Generic unwanted emission characteristics of base stations using the terrestrial radio interfaces of IMT-Advanced

(Question ITU-R 229-3/5)

(2015)

Scope

This Recommendation provides the generic unwanted emission characteristics of base stations using the terrestrial radio interfaces of IMT-Advanced. Implementation of characteristics of base stations using the terrestrial radio interfaces of IMT-Advanced in any of the bands included in this Recommendation is subject to compliance with the Radio Regulations.

Keywords: IMT-Advanced, emission characteristics, out-of-band, unwanted, base station

The ITU Radiocommunication Assembly,

considering

- a)* that unwanted emissions consist of both spurious and out-of-band (OoB) emissions according to No. **1.146** of the Radio Regulations (RR) and that spurious and OoB emissions are defined in RR Nos **1.145** and **1.144**, respectively;
- b)* that limitation of the maximum permitted levels of unwanted emissions of IMT-Advanced base stations (BS) is necessary to protect other radio systems and services from interference and to enable coexistence between different technologies;
- c)* that too stringent limits may lead to an increase in complexity of IMT-Advanced BS;
- d)* that every effort should be made to keep limits for unwanted emissions at the lowest possible values taking account of economic factors and technological limitations;
- e)* that Recommendation ITU-R SM.329 relates to the effects, measurements and limits to be applied to spurious domain emissions;
- f)* that the same spurious emission limits apply equally to all radio interfaces;
- g)* that Recommendation ITU-R SM.1541 relating to OoB emission specifies generic limits in the OoB domain which generally constitute the least restrictive OoB emission limits and encourages the development of more specific limits for each system;
- h)* that the levels of spurious emissions of IMT-Advanced BS shall comply with the limits specified in RR Appendix **3**;
- i)* that the harmonization of unwanted emission limits will facilitate global use and access to a global market; however national/regional variations in unwanted emission limits may exist;
- j)* that unwanted emission limits are dependent on the transmitter emission characteristics, ITU spurious emission limits and national standards and regulations in addition to depending on services operating in other bands;
- k)* that the technology used by a system and its conformance with the recommended specifications and standards in Recommendation ITU-R M.2012 defines that system as IMT-Advanced regardless of the frequency band of operation;

l) that harmonized frequency arrangements for the bands identified for IMT are addressed in Recommendation ITU-R M.1036, which also indicates that some administrations may deploy IMT-Advanced systems in bands other than those identified in the RR,

noting

a) the work carried out by standardization bodies to define limits to protect other radio systems and services from interference and to enable coexistence between different technologies;

b) that IMT-Advanced base stations must comply with local, regional, and international regulations for out-of-band and spurious emissions relevant to their operations, wherever such regulations apply;

c) that the notes and annexes of this Recommendation – being based on the ongoing work in standardization bodies – in order to reflect the wide applicability of IMT-Advanced technologies and to maintain consistency with the technology specifications, may contain material which reflects information related to the technology applications in bands other than those identified for IMT,

recommends

1 that the unwanted emission characteristics of IMT-Advanced base stations should be based on the limits contained in the technology specified in Annexes 1 and 2 which correspond to the terrestrial radio interface specifications referenced in *recommends* 1 of Recommendation ITU-R M.2012;

2 that the unwanted emission characteristics of IMT-Advanced base stations in Annexes 1 and 2 apply in Regions and countries in which corresponding bands are identified for IMT in the Radio Regulations**.

Annex 1: LTE-Advanced¹

Annex 2: WirelessMAN-Advanced²

Annex 1

LTE-Advanced

The present Annex includes unwanted emission requirements from E-UTRA carriers for E-UTRA and multi standard radio (MSR) base stations.

An E-UTRA base station is characterized by the ability of its receiver and transmitter to process only E-UTRA carriers.

An MSR base station is characterized by the ability of its receiver and transmitter to process two or more carriers in common active RF components simultaneously in a declared RF bandwidth, where at least one carrier is of a different Radio Access Technology (RAT) than the other carrier(s).

** In other cases the unwanted emission characteristics of IMT-Advanced base stations in Annexes 1 and 2 are provided for information. Administrations may choose to apply the unwanted characteristics in Annexes 1 and 2 for the bands not identified for IMT at their national level.

¹ Developed by 3GPP as LTE Release 10 and Beyond (LTE-Advanced).

² Developed by IEEE as the WirelessMAN-Advanced specification incorporated in IEEE Std. 802.16 beginning with approval of IEEE Std 802.16m.

This Annex is divided into three parts:

- Chapter 1 specifies the operating bands for which the requirements in the present Annex apply.
- Chapter 2.1 and Chapter 2.2 specifies definitions, symbols and abbreviations.
- Chapter 2.3 ff. includes the E-UTRA BS unwanted emission requirements.
- Chapter 3 includes the MSR BS unwanted emission requirements.

Values specified in the present Annex incorporate test tolerances defined in Recommendation ITU-R M.1545.

1 Operating bands

The unwanted emission limits defined in the present Annex are for MSR or E-UTRA BS operating at least one of the bands in Table 1-1 or Table 1-2:

TABLE 1-1

Paired bands in E-UTRA, UTRA and GSM/EDGE

MSR and E-UTRA band number (Note 1)	UTRA band number	GSM/EDGE band designation	Uplink (UL) BS receive UE transmit	Downlink (DL) BS transmit UE receive	Band category (Note 2)
1	I	–	1920 MHz – 1980 MHz	2110 MHz – 2170 MHz	1
2	II	PCS 1900	1850 MHz – 1910 MHz	1930 MHz – 1990 MHz	2
3	III	DCS 1800	1710 MHz – 1785 MHz	1805 MHz – 1880 MHz	2
4	IV	–	1710 MHz – 1755 MHz	2110 MHz – 2155 MHz	1
5	V	GSM 850	824 MHz – 849 MHz	869 MHz – 894 MHz	2
6 ⁽¹⁾	VI	–	830 MHz – 840 MHz	875 MHz – 885 MHz	1 ⁽¹⁾
7	VII	–	2500 MHz – 2570 MHz	2620 MHz – 2690 MHz	1
8	VIII	E-GSM	880 MHz – 915 MHz	925 MHz – 960 MHz	2
9	IX	–	1749.9 MHz – 1784.9 MHz	1844.9 MHz – 1879.9 MHz	1
10	X	–	1710 MHz – 1770 MHz	2110 MHz – 2170 MHz	1
11#	XI	–	1427.9 MHz – 1447.9 MHz	1475.9 MHz – 1495.9 MHz	1
12	XII	–	699 MHz – 716 MHz	729 MHz – 746 MHz	1
13	XIII	–	777 MHz – 787 MHz	746 MHz – 756 MHz	1
14	XIV	–	788 MHz – 798 MHz	758 MHz – 768 MHz	1
15	XV	–	Reserved	Reserved	
16	XVI	–	Reserved	Reserved	
17	–	–	704 MHz – 716 MHz	734 MHz – 746 MHz	1 ⁽²⁾
18	–	–	815 MHz – 830 MHz	860 MHz – 875 MHz	1 ⁽²⁾
19	XIX	–	830 MHz – 845 MHz	875 MHz – 890 MHz	1
20	XX	–	832 MHz – 862 MHz	791 MHz – 821 MHz	1
21#	XXI	–	1447.9 MHz – 1462.9 MHz	1495.9 MHz – 1510.9 MHz	1
22	XXII	–	3410 MHz – 3490 MHz	3510 MHz – 3590 MHz	1
23	–	–	2000 MHz – 2020 MHz	2180 MHz – 2200 MHz	1 ⁽²⁾
24	–	–	1626.5 MHz – 1660.5 MHz	1525 MHz – 1559 MHz	1 ⁽²⁾
25	XXV	–	1850 MHz – 1915 MHz	1930 MHz – 1995 MHz	1
26	XXVI	–	814 MHz – 849 MHz	859 MHz – 894 MHz	1
27	–	–	807 MHz – 824 MHz	852 MHz – 869 MHz	1 ⁽²⁾
28	–	–	703 MHz – 748 MHz	758 MHz – 803 MHz	1 ⁽²⁾
29	–	–	N/A	717 MHz – 728 MHz	FDD ⁽³⁾

⁽¹⁾ The band is for UTRA only.

⁽²⁾ The band is for E-UTRA only.

⁽³⁾ Restricted to E-UTRA operation when carrier aggregation is configured. The downlink operating band is paired with the uplink operating band (external) of the carrier aggregation configuration that is supporting the configured Primary Cell (Pcell): the cell, operating on the primary frequency, in which the UE either performs the initial connection establishment procedure or initiates the connection re-establishment procedure, or the cell indicated as the primary cell in the handover procedure.

NOTE 1 – All frequency bands or parts of the bands referenced in this Recommendation which are not identified for IMT in the ITU Radio Regulations have been marked with “#”.

NOTE 2 – Band Category 1 (BC1): Bands for E-UTRA FDD and UTRA FDD operation.

– Band Category 2 (BC2): Bands for E-UTRA FDD, UTRA FDD and GSM/EDGE operation.

– Band Category 3 (BC3): Bands for E-UTRA TDD and UTRA TDD operation.

TABLE 1-2
Unpaired bands in E-UTRA and UTRA

MSR and E-UTRA band number	UTRA band number	Uplink (UL) BS receive UE transmit	Downlink (DL) BS transmit UE receive	Band category (NOTE)
33	a)	1900 MHz – 1920 MHz	1900 MHz – 1920 MHz	3
34	a)	2010 MHz – 2025 MHz	2010 MHz – 2025 MHz	3
35	b)	1850 MHz – 1910 MHz	1850 MHz – 1910 MHz	3
36	b)	1930 MHz – 1990 MHz	1930 MHz – 1990 MHz	3
37	c)	1910 MHz – 1930 MHz	1910 MHz – 1930 MHz	3
38	d)	2570 MHz – 2620 MHz	2570 MHz – 2620 MHz	3
39	f)	1880 MHz – 1920 MHz	1880 MHz – 1920 MHz	3
40	e)	2300 MHz – 2400 MHz	2300 MHz – 2400 MHz	3
41	–	2496 MHz – 2690 MHz	2496 MHz – 2690 MHz	3
42	–	3400 MHz – 3600 MHz	3400 MHz – 3600 MHz	3
43	–	3600 MHz – 3800 MHz	3600 MHz – 3800 MHz	3
44	–	703 MHz – 803 MHz	703 MHz – 803 MHz	3

NOTE – Band Category 1 (BC1): Bands for E-UTRA FDD and UTRA FDD operation.
 – Band Category 2 (BC2): Bands for E-UTRA FDD, UTRA FDD and GSM/EDGE operation.
 – Band Category 3 (BC3): Bands for E-UTRA TDD and UTRA TDD operation.

The unwanted emission limits defined in the present Annex are for MSR or E-UTRA BS operating at least one of the intra-band contiguous carrier aggregation (CA) arrangements in Table 1-3:

TABLE 1-3
E-UTRA Intra-band contiguous CA bands

CA Band	E-UTRA operating band
CA_1	1
CA_7	7
CA_38	38
CA_40	40
CA_41	41

The unwanted emission limits defined in the present Annex are for MSR or E-UTRA BS operating at least one of the intra-band non-contiguous CA arrangements in Table 1-4:

TABLE 1-4
E-UTRA Intra-band non-contiguous bands

CA Band	E-UTRA operating band
CA_25-25	25

The unwanted emission limits defined in the present Annex are for MSR or E-UTRA BS operating at least one of the inter-band CA combinations in Table 1-5:

TABLE 1-5
E-UTRA Inter-band CA bands

CA Band	E-UTRA operating bands
CA_1-5	1
	5
CA_1-19	1
	19
CA_4-12	4
	12
CA_4-13	4
	13
CA_4-17	4
	17
CA_2-17	2
	17
CA_1-21	1
	21
CA_7-20	7
	20
CA_1-18	1
	18
CA_3-5	3
	5
CA_3-20	3
	20
CA_8-20	8
	20
CA_3-7	3
	7
CA_3-8	3
	8
CA_4-5	4
	5
CA_4-7	4
	7
CA_5-17	5
	17
CA_5-12	5
	12
CA_11-18	11
	18
CA 2-29	2
	29
CA 4-29	4
	29

2 E-UTRA generic unwanted emission characteristics

2.1 Definitions

Base station RF bandwidth edge: the frequency of one of the edges of the base station RF bandwidth.

Base station RF bandwidth: the bandwidth in which a Base Station transmits and receives multiple carriers within an operating band.

Carrier aggregation: aggregation of two or more E-UTRA component carriers in order to support wider transmission bandwidths.

Contiguous spectrum: spectrum consisting of a contiguous block of spectrum with no sub-block gaps.

Contiguous carriers: a set of two or more carriers configured in a spectrum block where there are no RF requirements based on co-existence for un-coordinated operation within the spectrum block.

Lower edge: the lowest frequency in the base station RF bandwidth, or the lowest frequency in the channel bandwidth of a single E-UTRA carrier, used as a frequency reference point for transmitter and receiver requirements.

Lower sub-block edge: the frequency at the lower edge of one sub-block. It is used as a frequency reference point for both transmitter and receiver requirements.

Inter-band carrier aggregation: carrier aggregation of E-UTRA component carriers in different operating bands.

NOTE – Carriers aggregated in each band can be contiguous or non-contiguous.

Intra-band contiguous carrier aggregation: contiguous E-UTRA carriers aggregated in the same operating band.

Intra-band non-contiguous carrier aggregation: non-contiguous E-UTRA carriers aggregated in the same operating band.

Sub-block: this is one contiguous allocated block of spectrum for use by the same base station. There may be multiple instances of sub-blocks within an RF bandwidth.

Sub-block bandwidth: the bandwidth of one sub-block.

Sub-block gap: a frequency gap between two consecutive sub-blocks within an RF bandwidth, where the RF requirements in the gap are based on co-existence for un-coordinated operation.

Upper edge: the highest frequency in the base station RF Bandwidth or the highest frequency in the channel bandwidth of a single E-UTRA carrier; used as a frequency reference point for transmitter and receiver requirements.

Upper sub-block edge: the frequency at the upper edge of one sub-block. It is used as a frequency reference point for both transmitter and receiver requirements.

2.2 Symbols and Abbreviations

2.2.1 Symbols

$BW_{Channel}$	Channel bandwidth
CA_X	Contiguous intra-band CA for band X where X is the applicable E-UTRA operating band

CA_X_X	Non-contiguous intra band CA for band X where X is the applicable E-UTRA operating band
CA_X-Y	CA for band X and Band Y where X and Y are the applicable E-UTRA operating band
f	Frequency
Δf	Separation between the channel edge frequency and the nominal -3dB point of the measuring filter closest to the carrier frequency
Δf_{max}	The largest value of Δf used for defining the requirement
F_{filter}	Filter centre frequency
f_{offset}	Separation between the channel edge frequency and the centre of the measuring filter
$f_{offset_{max}}$	The maximum value of f_{offset} used for defining the requirement
$F_{DL_{low}}$	The lowest frequency of the downlink operating band
$F_{DL_{high}}$	The highest frequency of the downlink operating band
$F_{UL_{low}}$	The lowest frequency of the uplink operating band
$F_{UL_{high}}$	The highest frequency of the uplink operating band
$P_{EM,N}$	Declared emission level for channel N

2.2.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the abbreviations given in TR 21.905 [1] and the following apply. An abbreviation defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same abbreviation, if any, in TR 21.905 [1].

ACLR	Adjacent channel leakage ratio
ACK	Acknowledgement (in HARQ protocols)
ACS	Adjacent channel selectivity
AWGN	Additive white Gaussian noise
BS	Base station
CA	Carrier aggregation
CACLR	Cumulative ACLR
CP	Cyclic prefix
CRC	Cyclic redundancy check
CW	Continuous wave
DC	Direct current
DFT	Discrete Fourier transformation
DTT	Digital terrestrial television
DTX	Discontinuous transmission
DwPTS	Downlink part of the special subframe (for TDD operation)
EARFCN	E-UTRA Absolute radio frequency channel number
e.i.r.p.	Effective isotropic radiated power
EPA	Extended pedestrian A model

ETU	Extended typical urban model
E-UTRA	Evolved UTRA
EVA	Extended vehicular A model
EVM	Error vector magnitude
FDD	Frequency division duplex
FFT	Fast Fourier transformation
FRC	Fixed reference channel
GP	Guard period (for TDD operation)
HARQ	Hybrid automatic repeat request
ICS	In-channel selectivity
ITU-R	Radiocommunication Sector of the ITU
LA	Local area
LNA	Low noise amplifier
MCS	Modulation and coding scheme
MR	Medium range
MSR	Multi standard radio
OFDM	Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplex
OoB	Out-of-band
PA	Power amplifier
PBCH	Physical broadcast channel
PDCCH	Physical downlink control channel
PDSCH	Physical downlink shared channel
PUSCH	Physical uplink shared channel
PUCCH	Physical uplink control channel
PRACH	Physical random access channel
QAM	Quadrature amplitude modulation
QPSK	Quadrature phase-shift keying
RAT	Radio access technology
RB	Resource block
RE	Resource element
RF	Radio frequency
RMS	Root mean square (value)
RS	Reference symbol
RRC	Root raised cosine
RX	Receiver
SNR	Signal-to-noise ratio

TA	Timing advance
TDD	Time division duplex
TX	Transmitter
UE	User equipment
UEM	Unwanted emission mark
WA	Wide area

2.3 Operating band unwanted emissions

Unless otherwise stated, the operating band unwanted emission limits are defined from 10 MHz below the lowest frequency of the downlink operating band up to 10 MHz above the highest frequency of the downlink operating band.

The requirements shall apply whatever the type of transmitter considered (single carrier or multi-carrier) and for all transmission modes foreseen by the manufacturer's specification. In addition, for a BS operating in non-contiguous spectrum, the requirements apply inside any sub-block gap.

The unwanted emission limits in the part of the downlink operating band that falls in the spurious domain are consistent with ITU-R Recommendation SM.329.

For wide area BS, the requirements of either § 2.3.1 (category A limits) or § 2.3.2 (category B limits) shall apply.

For local area BS, the requirements of § 2.3.2A shall apply (category A and B).

For home BS, the requirements of § 2.3.2B shall apply (category A and B).

For medium range BS, the requirements in § 2.3.2C shall apply (category A and B).

The application of either category A or category B limits shall be the same as for transmitter spurious emissions (mandatory requirements) in § 2.6

For category B operating band unwanted emissions, there are two options for the limits that may be applied regionally. Either the limits in § 2.3.2.1 or § 2.3.2.2 shall be applied.

Emissions shall not exceed the maximum levels specified in the tables below, where:

- Δf is the separation between the channel edge frequency and the nominal -3dB point of the measuring filter closest to the carrier frequency.
- f_{offset} is the separation between the channel edge frequency and the centre of the measuring filter.
- $f_{\text{offset}_{\text{max}}}$ is the offset to the frequency 10 MHz outside the downlink operating band.
- Δf_{max} is equal to $f_{\text{offset}_{\text{max}}}$ minus half of the bandwidth of the measuring filter.

For a multicarrier E-UTRA BS or BS configured for intra-band contiguous or non-contiguous carrier aggregation the definitions above apply to the lower edge of the carrier transmitted at the lowest carrier frequency and the upper edge of the carrier transmitted at the highest carrier frequency within a specified operating band.

In addition inside any sub-block gap for a BS operating in non-contiguous spectrum, measurement results shall not exceed the cumulative sum of the test requirements specified for the adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub block gap. The test requirement for each sub block is specified in Tables 2.3.1-1 to 2.3.3-3 below, where in this case:

- Δf is the separation between the sub block edge frequency and the nominal -3 dB point of the measuring filter closest to the sub block edge.
- f_{offset} is the separation between the sub block edge frequency and the centre of the measuring filter.
- $f_{offset_{max}}$ is equal to the sub block gap bandwidth divided by two.
- Δf_{max} is equal to $f_{offset_{max}}$ minus half of the bandwidth of the measuring filter.

2.3.1 Operating band unwanted emissions for wide area BS (category A)

For E-UTRA BS operating in Bands 5, 6, 8, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 26, 27, 28, 29, 44 emissions shall not exceed the maximum levels specified in Tables 2.3.1-1 to 2.3.1-3.

TABLE 2.3.1-1

Wide area BS operating band unwanted emission limits for 1.4 MHz channel bandwidth (E-UTRA bands <1 GHz) for category A

Frequency offset of measurement filter -3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Note 1)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 2)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 1.4 \text{ MHz}$	$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 1.45 \text{ MHz}$	$+0.5 \text{ dBm} - \frac{10}{1.4} \cdot \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.05 \right) \text{ dB}$	100 kHz
$1.4 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 2.8 \text{ MHz}$	$1.45 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 2.85 \text{ MHz}$	-9.5 dBm	100 kHz
$2.8 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$2.85 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	-13 dBm	100 kHz
<p>NOTE 1 – For a BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the test requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub block gap. Exception is $\Delta f \geq 10$ MHz from both adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub-block gap, where the test requirement within sub-block gaps shall be -13 dBm/100 kHz.</p> <p>NOTE 2 – As a general rule, the resolution bandwidth of the measuring equipment should be equal to the measurement bandwidth. However, to improve measurement accuracy, sensitivity and efficiency, the resolution bandwidth can be smaller than the measurement bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is smaller than the measurement bandwidth, the result should be integrated over the measurement bandwidth in order to obtain the equivalent noise bandwidth of the measurement bandwidth.</p>			

TABLE 2.3.1-2

**Wide area BS operating band unwanted emission limits for 3 MHz channel bandwidth
(E-UTRA bands <1 GHz) for category A**

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Note 1)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 2)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 3 \text{ MHz}$	$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 3.05 \text{ MHz}$	$-3.5 \text{ dBm} - \frac{10}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.05 \right) \text{ dB}$	100 kHz
$3 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 6 \text{ MHz}$	$3.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 6.05 \text{ MHz}$	–13.5 dBm	100 kHz
$6 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$6.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	–13 dBm	100 kHz

NOTE 1 – For a BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the test requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub block gap. Exception is $\Delta f \geq 10 \text{ MHz}$ from both adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub-block gap, where the test requirement within sub-block gaps shall be –13 dBm/100 kHz.

NOTE 2 – As a general rule, the resolution bandwidth of the measuring equipment should be equal to the measurement bandwidth. However, to improve measurement accuracy, sensitivity and efficiency, the resolution bandwidth can be smaller than the measurement bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is smaller than the measurement bandwidth, the result should be integrated over the measurement bandwidth in order to obtain the equivalent noise bandwidth of the measurement bandwidth.

TABLE 2.3.1-3

Wide area BS operating band unwanted emission limits for 5, 10, 15 and 20 MHz channel bandwidth (E-UTRA bands <1 GHz) for category A

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Note 1)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 2)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 5 \text{ MHz}$	$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 5.05 \text{ MHz}$	$-5.5 \text{ dBm} - \frac{7}{5} \cdot \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.05 \right) \text{ dB}$	100 kHz
$5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < \min(10 \text{ MHz}, \Delta f_{max})$	$5.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < \min(10.05 \text{ MHz}, f_{offset_{max}})$	–12.5 dBm	100 kHz
$10 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$10.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	–13 dBm (Note 3)	100 kHz

NOTE 1 – For a BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the test requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub block gap. Exception is $\Delta f \geq 10 \text{ MHz}$ from both adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub-block gap, where the test requirement within sub-block gaps shall be –13 dBm/100 kHz.

NOTE 2 – As a general rule, the resolution bandwidth of the measuring equipment should be equal to the measurement bandwidth. However, to improve measurement accuracy, sensitivity and efficiency, the resolution bandwidth can be smaller than the measurement bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is smaller than the measurement bandwidth, the result should be integrated over the measurement bandwidth in order to obtain the equivalent noise bandwidth of the measurement bandwidth.

NOTE 3 – The requirement is not applicable when $\Delta f_{max} < 10 \text{ MHz}$.

For E-UTRA BS operating in Bands 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 21, 23, 24, 25, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, emissions shall not exceed the maximum levels specified in Tables 2.3.1-4, 2.3.1-5 and 2.3.1-6:

For E-UTRA BS operating in Bands 22, 42, 43, emissions shall not exceed the maximum levels specified in Tables 2.3.1-4a, 2.3.1-5a and 2.3.1-6a:

TABLE 2.3.1-4

Wide area BS operating band unwanted emission limits for 1.4 MHz channel bandwidth (1 GHz < E-UTRA bands ≤ 3 GHz) for category A

Frequency offset of measurement filter-3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Note 1)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 2)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 1.4 \text{ MHz}$	$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 1.45 \text{ MHz}$	$+0.5 \text{ dBm} - \frac{10}{1.4} \cdot \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.05 \right) \text{ dB}$	100 kHz
$1.4 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 2.8 \text{ MHz}$	$1.45 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 2.85 \text{ MHz}$	-9.5 dBm	100 kHz
$2.8 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$3.3 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	-13 dBm	1 MHz

NOTE 1 – For a BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the test requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub block gap. Exception is $\Delta f \geq 10$ MHz from both adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub-block gap, where the test requirement within sub-block gaps shall be -13 dBm/1 MHz.

NOTE 2 – As a general rule, the resolution bandwidth of the measuring equipment should be equal to the measurement bandwidth. However, to improve measurement accuracy, sensitivity and efficiency, the resolution bandwidth can be smaller than the measurement bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is smaller than the measurement bandwidth, the result should be integrated over the measurement bandwidth in order to obtain the equivalent noise bandwidth of the measurement bandwidth.

TABLE 2.3.1-4a

**Wide area BS operating band unwanted emission limits for 1.4 MHz channel bandwidth
(E-UTRA bands >3 GHz) for category A**

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Note 1)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 2)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 1.4 \text{ MHz}$	$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 1.45 \text{ MHz}$	$+0.8\text{dBm} - \frac{10}{1.4} \cdot \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.05 \right) \text{dB}$	100 kHz
$1.4 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 2.8 \text{ MHz}$	$1.45 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 2.85 \text{ MHz}$	–9.2 dBm	100 kHz
$2.8 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$3.3 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	–13 dBm	1 MHz

NOTE 1 – For a BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the test requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub block gap. Exception is $\Delta f \geq 10$ MHz from both adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub-block gap, where the test requirement within sub-block gaps shall be –13 dBm/1 MHz.

NOTE 2 – As a general rule, the resolution bandwidth of the measuring equipment should be equal to the measurement bandwidth. However, to improve measurement accuracy, sensitivity and efficiency, the resolution bandwidth can be smaller than the measurement bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is smaller than the measurement bandwidth, the result should be integrated over the measurement bandwidth in order to obtain the equivalent noise bandwidth of the measurement bandwidth.

TABLE 2.3.1-5

**Wide area BS operating band unwanted emission limits for 3 MHz channel bandwidth
(1 GHz < E-UTRA bands \leq 3 GHz) for category A**

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Note 1)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 2)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 3 \text{ MHz}$	$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 3.05 \text{ MHz}$	$-3.5\text{dBm} - \frac{10}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.05 \right) \text{dB}$	100 kHz
$3 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 6 \text{ MHz}$	$3.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 6.05 \text{ MHz}$	–13.5 dBm	100 kHz
$6 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$6.5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	–13 dBm	1 MHz

NOTE 1 – For a BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the test requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub block gap. Exception is $\Delta f \geq 10$ MHz from both adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub-block gap, where the test requirement within sub-block gaps shall be –13 dBm/1 MHz.

NOTE 2 – As a general rule, the resolution bandwidth of the measuring equipment should be equal to the measurement bandwidth. However, to improve measurement accuracy, sensitivity and efficiency, the resolution bandwidth can be smaller than the measurement bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is smaller than the measurement bandwidth, the result should be integrated over the measurement bandwidth in order to obtain the equivalent noise bandwidth of the measurement bandwidth.

TABLE 2.3.1-5a

Wide area BS operating band unwanted emission limits for 3 MHz channel bandwidth (E-UTRA bands >3 GHz) for category A

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Note 1)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 2)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 3 \text{ MHz}$	$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 3.05 \text{ MHz}$	$-3.2 \text{ dBm} - \frac{10}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.05 \right) \text{ dB}$	100 kHz
$3 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 6 \text{ MHz}$	$3.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 6.05 \text{ MHz}$	–13.2 dBm	100 kHz
$6 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$6.5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	–13 dBm	1 MHz

NOTE 1 – For a BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the test requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub block gap. Exception is $\Delta f \geq 10$ MHz from both adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub-block gap, where the test requirement within sub-block gaps shall be –13 dBm/1 MHz.

NOTE 2 – As a general rule, the resolution bandwidth of the measuring equipment should be equal to the measurement bandwidth. However, to improve measurement accuracy, sensitivity and efficiency, the resolution bandwidth can be smaller than the measurement bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is smaller than the measurement bandwidth, the result should be integrated over the measurement bandwidth in order to obtain the equivalent noise bandwidth of the measurement bandwidth.

TABLE 2.3.1-6

Wide area BS operating band unwanted emission limits for 5, 10, 15 and 20 MHz channel bandwidth (1 GHz < E-UTRA bands \leq 3 GHz) for category A

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Note 1)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 2)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 5 \text{ MHz}$	$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 5.05 \text{ MHz}$	$-5.5 \text{ dBm} - \frac{7}{5} \cdot \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.05 \right) \text{ dB}$	100 kHz
$5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < \min(10 \text{ MHz}, \Delta f_{max})$	$5.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < \min(10.05 \text{ MHz}, f_{offset_{max}})$	–12.5 dBm	100 kHz
$10 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$10.5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	–13 dBm (Note 3)	1 MHz

NOTE 1 – For a BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the test requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub block gap. Exception is $\Delta f \geq 10$ MHz from both adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub-block gap, where the test requirement within sub-block gaps shall be –13 dBm/1 MHz.

NOTE 2 – As a general rule, the resolution bandwidth of the measuring equipment should be equal to the measurement bandwidth. However, to improve measurement accuracy, sensitivity and efficiency, the resolution bandwidth can be smaller than the measurement bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is smaller than the measurement bandwidth, the result should be integrated over the measurement bandwidth in order to obtain the equivalent noise bandwidth of the measurement bandwidth.

NOTE 3 – The requirement is not applicable when $\Delta f_{max} < 10$ MHz.

TABLE 2.3.1-6a

Wide area BS operating band unwanted emission limits for 5, 10, 15 and 20 MHz channel bandwidth (E-UTRA bands >3 GHz) for category A

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Note 1)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 2)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 5 \text{ MHz}$	$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 5.05 \text{ MHz}$	$-5.2 \text{ dBm} - \frac{7}{5} \cdot \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.05 \right) \text{ dB}$	100 kHz
$5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < \min(10 \text{ MHz}, \Delta f_{max})$	$5.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < \min(10.05 \text{ MHz}, f_{offset_{max}})$	–12.2 dBm	100 kHz
$10 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$10.5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	–13 dBm (Note 3)	1 MHz

NOTE 1 – For a BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the test requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub block gap. Exception is $\Delta f \geq 10$ MHz from both adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub-block gap, where the test requirement within sub-block gaps shall be –13 dBm/1 MHz.

NOTE 2 – As a general rule, the resolution bandwidth of the measuring equipment should be equal to the measurement bandwidth. However, to improve measurement accuracy, sensitivity and efficiency, the resolution bandwidth can be smaller than the measurement bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is smaller than the measurement bandwidth, the result should be integrated over the measurement bandwidth in order to obtain the equivalent noise bandwidth of the measurement bandwidth.

NOTE 3 – The requirement is not applicable when $\Delta f_{max} < 10$ MHz.

2.3.2 Operating band unwanted emissions for wide area BS (category B)

For category B operating band unwanted emissions, there are two options for the limits that may be applied regionally. Either the limits in § 2.3.2.1 or § 2.3.2.2 shall be applied.

2.3.2.1 Operating band unwanted emissions for wide area BS, category B (Option 1)

For E-UTRA BS operating in Bands 5, 8, 12, 13, 14, 17, 20, 26, 27, 28, 29, 44 emissions shall not exceed the maximum levels specified in Tables 2.3.2.1-1 to 2.3.2.1-3:

TABLE 2.3.2.1-1

Wide area BS operating band unwanted emission limits for 1.4 MHz channel bandwidth (E-UTRA bands <1 GHz) for category B

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Note 1)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 2)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 1.4 \text{ MHz}$	$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 1.45 \text{ MHz}$	$+0.5 \text{ dBm} - \frac{10}{1.4} \cdot \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.05 \right) \text{ dB}$	100 kHz
$1.4 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 2.8 \text{ MHz}$	$1.45 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 2.85 \text{ MHz}$	-9.5 dBm	100 kHz
$2.8 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$2.85 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	-16 dBm	100 kHz

NOTE 1 – For a BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the test requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub block gap. Exception is $\Delta f \geq 10$ MHz from both adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub-block gap, where the test requirement within sub-block gaps shall be -16 dBm/100 kHz.

NOTE 2 – As a general rule, the resolution bandwidth of the measuring equipment should be equal to the measurement bandwidth. However, to improve measurement accuracy, sensitivity and efficiency, the resolution bandwidth can be smaller than the measurement bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is smaller than the measurement bandwidth, the result should be integrated over the measurement bandwidth in order to obtain the equivalent noise bandwidth of the measurement bandwidth.

TABLE 2.3.2.1-2

Wide area BS operating band unwanted emission limits for 3 MHz channel bandwidth (E-UTRA bands <1 GHz) for category B

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Note 1)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 2)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 3 \text{ MHz}$	$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 3.05 \text{ MHz}$	$-3.5 \text{ dBm} - \frac{10}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.05 \right) \text{ dB}$	100 kHz
$3 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 6 \text{ MHz}$	$3.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 6.05 \text{ MHz}$	-13.5 dBm	100 kHz
$6 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$6.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	-16 dBm	100 kHz

NOTE 1 – For a BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the test requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub block gap. Exception is $\Delta f \geq 10$ MHz from both adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub-block gap, where the test requirement within sub-block gaps shall be -16 dBm/100 kHz.

NOTE 2 – As a general rule, the resolution bandwidth of the measuring equipment should be equal to the measurement bandwidth. However, to improve measurement accuracy, sensitivity and efficiency, the resolution bandwidth can be smaller than the measurement bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is smaller than the measurement bandwidth, the result should be integrated over the measurement bandwidth in order to obtain the equivalent noise bandwidth of the measurement bandwidth.

TABLE 2.3.2.1-3

Wide area BS operating band unwanted emission limits for 5, 10, 15 and 20 MHz channel bandwidth (E-UTRA bands <1 GHz) for category B

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Note 1)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 2)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 5 \text{ MHz}$	$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 5.05 \text{ MHz}$	$-5.5 \text{ dBm} - \frac{7}{5} \cdot \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.05 \right) \text{ dB}$	100 kHz
$5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < \min(10 \text{ MHz}, \Delta f_{max})$	$5.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < \min(10.05 \text{ MHz}, f_{offset_{max}})$	-12.5 dBm	100 kHz
$10 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$10.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	-16 dBm (Note 3)	100 kHz

NOTE 1 – For a BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the test requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub block gap. Exception is $\Delta f \geq 10 \text{ MHz}$ from both adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub-block gap, where the test requirement within sub-block gaps shall be -16 dBm/100 kHz.

NOTE 2 – As a general rule, the resolution bandwidth of the measuring equipment should be equal to the measurement bandwidth. However, to improve measurement accuracy, sensitivity and efficiency, the resolution bandwidth can be smaller than the measurement bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is smaller than the measurement bandwidth, the result should be integrated over the measurement bandwidth in order to obtain the equivalent noise bandwidth of the measurement bandwidth.

NOTE 3 – The requirement is not applicable when $\Delta f_{max} < 10 \text{ MHz}$.

For E-UTRA BS operating in Bands 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 25, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, emissions shall not exceed the maximum levels specified in Tables 2.3.2.1-4, 2.3.22.3.2.1-5 and 2.3.2.1-6:

For E-UTRA BS operating in Bands 22, 42, 43, emissions shall not exceed the maximum levels specified in Tables 2.3.2.1-4a, 2.3.2.1-5a and 2.3.2.1-6a:

TABLE 2.3.2.1-4

**Wide area BS operating band unwanted emission limits for 1.4 MHz channel bandwidth
(1 GHz < E-UTRA bands ≤ 3 GHz) for category B**

Frequency offset of measurement filter -3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Note 1)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 2)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 1.4 \text{ MHz}$	$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 1.45 \text{ MHz}$	$+0.5 \text{ dBm} - \frac{10}{1.4} \cdot \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.05 \right) \text{ dB}$	100 kHz
$1.4 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 2.8 \text{ MHz}$	$1.45 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 2.85 \text{ MHz}$	-9.5 dBm	100 kHz
$2.8 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$3.3 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	-15 dBm	1 MHz

NOTE 1 – For a BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the test requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub block gap. Exception is $\Delta f \geq 10$ MHz from both adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub-block gap, where the test requirement within sub-block gaps shall be -15 dBm/1 MHz.

NOTE 2 – As a general rule, the resolution bandwidth of the measuring equipment should be equal to the measurement bandwidth. However, to improve measurement accuracy, sensitivity and efficiency, the resolution bandwidth can be smaller than the measurement bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is smaller than the measurement bandwidth, the result should be integrated over the measurement bandwidth in order to obtain the equivalent noise bandwidth of the measurement bandwidth.

TABLE 2.3.2.1-4a

**Wide area BS operating band unwanted emission limits for 1.4 MHz channel bandwidth
(E-UTRA bands >3 GHz) for category B**

Frequency offset of measurement filter -3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Note 1)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 2)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 1.4 \text{ MHz}$	$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 1.45 \text{ MHz}$	$+0.8 \text{ dBm} - \frac{10}{1.4} \cdot \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.05 \right) \text{ dB}$	100 kHz
$1.4 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 2.8 \text{ MHz}$	$1.45 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 2.85 \text{ MHz}$	-9.2 dBm	100 kHz
$2.8 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$3.3 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	-15 dBm	1 MHz

NOTE 1 – For a BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the test requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub block gap. Exception is $\Delta f \geq 10$ MHz from both adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub-block gap, where the test requirement within sub-block gaps shall be -15 dBm/1 MHz.

NOTE 2 – As a general rule, the resolution bandwidth of the measuring equipment should be equal to the measurement bandwidth. However, to improve measurement accuracy, sensitivity and efficiency, the resolution bandwidth can be smaller than the measurement bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is smaller than the measurement bandwidth, the result should be integrated over the measurement bandwidth in order to obtain the equivalent noise bandwidth of the measurement bandwidth.

TABLE 2.3.2.1-5

**Wide area BS operating band unwanted emission limits for 3 MHz channel bandwidth
(1 GHz < E-UTRA bands ≤ 3 GHz) for category B**

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Note 1)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 2)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 3 \text{ MHz}$	$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 3.05 \text{ MHz}$	$-3.5 \text{ dBm} - \frac{10}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.05 \right) \text{ dB}$	100 kHz
$3 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 6 \text{ MHz}$	$3.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 6.05 \text{ MHz}$	–13.5 dBm	100 kHz
$6 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$6.5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	–15 dBm	1 MHz

NOTE 1 – For a BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the test requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub block gap. Exception is $\Delta f \geq 10$ MHz from both adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub-block gap, where the test requirement within sub-block gaps shall be –15 dBm/1 MHz.

NOTE 2 – As a general rule, the resolution bandwidth of the measuring equipment should be equal to the measurement bandwidth. However, to improve measurement accuracy, sensitivity and efficiency, the resolution bandwidth can be smaller than the measurement bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is smaller than the measurement bandwidth, the result should be integrated over the measurement bandwidth in order to obtain the equivalent noise bandwidth of the measurement bandwidth.

TABLE 2.3.2.1-5a

**Wide area BS operating band unwanted emission limits for 3 MHz channel bandwidth
(E-UTRA bands >3 GHz) for category B**

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Note 1)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 2)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 3 \text{ MHz}$	$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 3.05 \text{ MHz}$	$-3.2 \text{ dBm} - \frac{10}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.05 \right) \text{ dB}$	100 kHz
$3 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 6 \text{ MHz}$	$3.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 6.05 \text{ MHz}$	–13.2 dBm	100 kHz
$6 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$6.5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	–15 dBm	1 MHz

NOTE 1 – For a BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the test requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub block gap. Exception is $\Delta f \geq 10$ MHz from both adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub-block gap, where the test requirement within sub-block gaps shall be –15 dBm/1 MHz.

NOTE 2 – As a general rule, the resolution bandwidth of the measuring equipment should be equal to the measurement bandwidth. However, to improve measurement accuracy, sensitivity and efficiency, the resolution bandwidth can be smaller than the measurement bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is smaller than the measurement bandwidth, the result should be integrated over the measurement bandwidth in order to obtain the equivalent noise bandwidth of the measurement bandwidth.

TABLE 2.3.2.1-6

Wide area BS operating band unwanted emission limits for 5, 10, 15 and 20 MHz channel bandwidth (1 GHz < E-UTRA bands ≤ 3 GHz) for category B

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Note 1)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 2)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 5 \text{ MHz}$	$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 5.05 \text{ MHz}$	$-5.5 \text{ dBm} - \frac{7}{5} \cdot \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.05 \right) \text{ dB}$	100 kHz
$5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < \min(10 \text{ MHz}, \Delta f_{max})$	$5.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < \min(10.05 \text{ MHz}, f_{offset_{max}})$	–12.5 dBm	100 kHz
$10 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$10.5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	–15 dBm (Note 3)	1 MHz

NOTE 1 – For a BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the test requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub block gap. Exception is $\Delta f \geq 10$ MHz from both adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub-block gap, where the test requirement within sub-block gaps shall be –15 dBm/1 MHz.

NOTE 2 – As a general rule, the resolution bandwidth of the measuring equipment should be equal to the measurement bandwidth. However, to improve measurement accuracy, sensitivity and efficiency, the resolution bandwidth can be smaller than the measurement bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is smaller than the measurement bandwidth, the result should be integrated over the measurement bandwidth in order to obtain the equivalent noise bandwidth of the measurement bandwidth.

NOTE 3 – The requirement is not applicable when $\Delta f_{max} < 10$ MHz.

TABLE 2.3.2.1-6a

Wide area BS operating band unwanted emission limits for 5, 10, 15 and 20 MHz channel bandwidth (E-UTRA bands >3 GHz) for category B

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Note 1)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 2)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 5 \text{ MHz}$	$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 5.05 \text{ MHz}$	$-5.2 \text{ dBm} - \frac{7}{5} \cdot \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.05 \right) \text{ dB}$	100 kHz
$5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < \min(10 \text{ MHz}, \Delta f_{max})$	$5.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < \min(10.05 \text{ MHz}, f_{offset_{max}})$	–12.2 dBm	100 kHz
$10 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$10.5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	–15 dBm (Note 3)	1 MHz

NOTE 1 – For a BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the test requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub block gap. Exception is $\Delta f \geq 10$ MHz from both adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub-block gap, where the test requirement within sub-block gaps shall be –15 dBm/1 MHz.

NOTE 2 – As a general rule, the resolution bandwidth of the measuring equipment should be equal to the measurement bandwidth. However, to improve measurement accuracy, sensitivity and efficiency, the resolution bandwidth can be smaller than the measurement bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is smaller than the measurement bandwidth, the result should be integrated over the measurement bandwidth in order to obtain the equivalent noise bandwidth of the measurement bandwidth.

NOTE 3 – The requirement is not applicable when $\Delta f_{max} < 10$ MHz.

2.3.2.2 Operating band unwanted emissions for wide area BS, category B (Option 2)

The limits in this subclause are intended for Europe and may be applied regionally for BS operating in band 1, 3, 8, 33 or 34.

For a BS operating in bands 1, 3, 8, 33 or 34, emissions shall not exceed the maximum levels specified in Table 2.3.2.2-1 below for 5, 10, 15 and 20 MHz channel bandwidth:

TABLE 2.3.2.2-1

Regional wide area BS operating band unwanted emission limits in bands 1, 3, 8, 33 or 34 for 5, 10, 15 and 20 MHz channel bandwidth for category B

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Note 1)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 2)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 0.2 \text{ MHz}$	$0.015 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 0.215 \text{ MHz}$	–12.5dBm	30 kHz
$0.2 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 1 \text{ MHz}$	$0.215 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 1.015 \text{ MHz}$	$-12.5 \text{ dBm} - 15 \cdot \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.215 \right) \text{ dB}$	30 kHz
(Note 4)	$1.015 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 1.5 \text{ MHz}$	–24.5dBm	30 kHz
$1 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \min(10 \text{ MHz}, \Delta f_{max})$	$1.5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < \min(10.5 \text{ MHz}, f_{offset_{max}})$	–11.5dBm	1 MHz
$10 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$10.5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	–15 dBm (Note 3)	1 MHz

NOTE 1 – For a BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the test requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub block gap. Exception is $\Delta f \geq 10 \text{ MHz}$ from both adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub-block gap, where the test requirement within sub-block gaps shall be –15 dBm/1 MHz.

NOTE 2 – As a general rule, the resolution bandwidth of the measuring equipment should be equal to the measurement bandwidth. However, to improve measurement accuracy, sensitivity and efficiency, the resolution bandwidth can be smaller than the measurement bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is smaller than the measurement bandwidth, the result should be integrated over the measurement bandwidth in order to obtain the equivalent noise bandwidth of the measurement bandwidth.

NOTE 3 – The requirement is not applicable when $\Delta f_{max} < 10 \text{ MHz}$.

NOTE 4 – This frequency range ensures that the range of values of f_{offset} is continuous.

For a BS operating in bands 1, 3, 8, 33 or 34, emissions shall not exceed the maximum levels specified in Table 2.3.2.2-2 below for 3 MHz channel bandwidth:

TABLE 2.3.2.2-2

Regional wide area BS operating band unwanted emission limits in bands 1, 3, 8, 33 or 34 for 3 MHz channel bandwidth for category B

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Note 1)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 2)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 0.05 \text{ MHz}$	$0.015 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 0.065 \text{ MHz}$	$6.5 \text{ dBm} - 60 \cdot \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.015 \right) \text{ dB}$	30 kHz
$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 0.15 \text{ MHz}$	$0.065 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 0.165 \text{ MHz}$	$3.5 \text{ dBm} - 160 \cdot \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.065 \right) \text{ dB}$	30 kHz
$0.15 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 0.2 \text{ MHz}$	$0.165 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 0.215 \text{ MHz}$	-12.5 dBm	30 kHz
$0.2 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 1 \text{ MHz}$	$0.215 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 1.015 \text{ MHz}$	$-12.5 \text{ dBm} - 15 \cdot \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.215 \right) \text{ dB}$	30 kHz
(Note 3)	$1.015 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 1.5 \text{ MHz}$	-24.5 dBm	30 kHz
$1 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq 6 \text{ MHz}$	$1.5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 6.5 \text{ MHz}$,	-11.5 dBm	1 MHz
$6 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$6.5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	-15 dBm	1 MHz
<p>NOTE 1 – For a BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the test requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub block gap. Exception is $\Delta f \geq 10 \text{ MHz}$ from both adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub-block gap, where the test requirement within sub-block gaps shall be -15 dBm/1 MHz.</p> <p>NOTE 2 – As a general rule, the resolution bandwidth of the measuring equipment should be equal to the measurement bandwidth. However, to improve measurement accuracy, sensitivity and efficiency, the resolution bandwidth can be smaller than the measurement bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is smaller than the measurement bandwidth, the result should be integrated over the measurement bandwidth in order to obtain the equivalent noise bandwidth of the measurement bandwidth.</p> <p>NOTE 3 – This frequency range ensures that the range of values of f_{offset} is continuous.</p>			

For a BS operating in bands 1, 3, 8, 33 or 34, emissions shall not exceed the maximum levels specified in Table 2.3.2.2-3 below for 1.4 MHz channel bandwidth:

TABLE 2.3.2.2-3

Regional wide area BS operating band unwanted emission limits in bands 1, 3, 8, 33 or 34 for 1.4 MHz channel bandwidth for category B

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Note 1)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 2)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 0.05 \text{ MHz}$	$0.015 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 0.065 \text{ MHz}$	$6.5 \text{ dBm} - 60 \cdot \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.015 \right) \text{ dB}$	30 kHz
$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 0.15 \text{ MHz}$	$0.065 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 0.165 \text{ MHz}$	$3.5 \text{ dBm} - 160 \cdot \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.065 \right) \text{ dB}$	30 kHz
$0.15 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 0.2 \text{ MHz}$	$0.165 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 0.215 \text{ MHz}$	–12.5 dBm	30 kHz
$0.2 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 1 \text{ MHz}$	$0.215 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 1.015 \text{ MHz}$	$-12.5 \text{ dBm} - 15 \cdot \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.215 \right) \text{ dB}$	30 kHz
(Note 3)	$1.015 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 1.5 \text{ MHz}$	–24.5 dBm	30 kHz
$1 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq 2.8 \text{ MHz}$	$1.5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 3.3 \text{ MHz}$	–11.5 dBm	1 MHz
$2.8 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$3.3 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	–15 dBm	1 MHz
<p>NOTE 1 – For a BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the test requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub block gap. Exception is $\Delta f \geq 10 \text{ MHz}$ from both adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub-block gap, where the test requirement within sub-block gaps shall be –15 dBm/1 MHz.</p> <p>NOTE 2 – As a general rule, the resolution bandwidth of the measuring equipment should be equal to the measurement bandwidth. However, to improve measurement accuracy, sensitivity and efficiency, the resolution bandwidth can be smaller than the measurement bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is smaller than the measurement bandwidth, the result should be integrated over the measurement bandwidth in order to obtain the equivalent noise bandwidth of the measurement bandwidth.</p> <p>NOTE 3 – This frequency range ensures that the range of values of f_{offset} is continuous.</p>			

2.3.2A Operating band unwanted emissions for local area BS (category A and B)

For Local Area BS in E-UTRA bands $\leq 3 \text{ GHz}$, emissions shall not exceed the maximum levels specified in Tables 2.3.2A-1, 2.3.2A-2 and 2.3.2A-3.

For Local Area BS in E-UTRA bands $> 3 \text{ GHz}$, emissions shall not exceed the maximum levels specified in Tables 2.3.2A-1a, 2.3.2A-2a and 2.3.2A-3a.

TABLE 2.3.2A-1

Local area BS operating band unwanted emission limits for 1.4 MHz channel bandwidth (E-UTRA bands ≤3 GHz)

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Note 1)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 2)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 1.4 \text{ MHz}$	$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 1.45 \text{ MHz}$	$-19.5 \text{ dBm} - \frac{10}{1.4} \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.05 \right) \text{ dB}$	100 kHz
$1.4 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 2.8 \text{ MHz}$	$1.45 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 2.85 \text{ MHz}$	-29.5 dBm	100 kHz
$2.8 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$2.85 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	-31 dBm	100 kHz

NOTE 1 – For a BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the test requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub block gap. Exception is $\Delta f \geq 10$ MHz from both adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub-block gap, where the test requirement within sub-block gaps shall be -31 dBm/100 kHz.

NOTE 2 – As a general rule, the resolution bandwidth of the measuring equipment should be equal to the measurement bandwidth. However, to improve measurement accuracy, sensitivity and efficiency, the resolution bandwidth can be smaller than the measurement bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is smaller than the measurement bandwidth, the result should be integrated over the measurement bandwidth in order to obtain the equivalent noise bandwidth of the measurement bandwidth.

TABLE 2.3.2A-1a

Local area BS operating band unwanted emission limits for 1.4 MHz channel bandwidth (E-UTRA bands >3 GHz)

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Note 1)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 2)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 1.4 \text{ MHz}$	$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 1.45 \text{ MHz}$	$-19.2 \text{ dBm} - \frac{10}{1.4} \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.05 \right) \text{ dB}$	100 kHz
$1.4 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 2.8 \text{ MHz}$	$1.45 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 2.85 \text{ MHz}$	-29.2 dBm	100 kHz
$2.8 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$2.85 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	-31 dBm	100 kHz

NOTE 1 – For a BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the test requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub block gap. Exception is $\Delta f \geq 10$ MHz from both adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub-block gap, where the test requirement within sub-block gaps shall be -31 dBm/100 kHz.

NOTE 2 – As a general rule, the resolution bandwidth of the measuring equipment should be equal to the measurement bandwidth. However, to improve measurement accuracy, sensitivity and efficiency, the resolution bandwidth can be smaller than the measurement bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is smaller than the measurement bandwidth, the result should be integrated over the measurement bandwidth in order to obtain the equivalent noise bandwidth of the measurement bandwidth.

TABLE 2.3.2A-2

**Local area BS operating band unwanted emission limits for 3 MHz channel bandwidth
(E-UTRA bands ≤ 3 GHz)**

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Note 1)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 2)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 3 \text{ MHz}$	$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 3.05 \text{ MHz}$	$-23.5 \text{ dBm} - \frac{10}{3} \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.05 \right) \text{ dB}$	100 kHz
$3 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 6 \text{ MHz}$	$3.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 6.05 \text{ MHz}$	–33.5 dBm	100 kHz
$6 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$6.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	–35 dBm	100 kHz

NOTE 1 – For a BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the test requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub block gap. Exception is $\Delta f \geq 10$ MHz from both adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub-block gap, where the test requirement within sub-block gaps shall be –35 dBm/100 kHz.

NOTE 2 – As a general rule, the resolution bandwidth of the measuring equipment should be equal to the measurement bandwidth. However, to improve measurement accuracy, sensitivity and efficiency, the resolution bandwidth can be smaller than the measurement bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is smaller than the measurement bandwidth, the result should be integrated over the measurement bandwidth in order to obtain the equivalent noise bandwidth of the measurement bandwidth.

TABLE 2.3.2A-2a

**Local area BS operating band unwanted emission limits for 3 MHz channel bandwidth
(E-UTRA bands > 3 GHz)**

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Note 1)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 2)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 3 \text{ MHz}$	$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 3.05 \text{ MHz}$	$-23.2 \text{ dBm} - \frac{10}{3} \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.05 \right) \text{ dB}$	100 kHz
$3 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 6 \text{ MHz}$	$3.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 6.05 \text{ MHz}$	–33.2 dBm	100 kHz
$6 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$6.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	–35 dBm	100 kHz

NOTE 1 – For a BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the test requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub block gap. Exception is $\Delta f \geq 10$ MHz from both adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub-block gap, where the test requirement within sub-block gaps shall be –35 dBm/100 kHz.

NOTE 2 – As a general rule, the resolution bandwidth of the measuring equipment should be equal to the measurement bandwidth. However, to improve measurement accuracy, sensitivity and efficiency, the resolution bandwidth can be smaller than the measurement bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is smaller than the measurement bandwidth, the result should be integrated over the measurement bandwidth in order to obtain the equivalent noise bandwidth of the measurement bandwidth.

TABLE 2.3.2A-3

Local area BS operating band unwanted emission limits for 5, 10, 15 and 20 MHz channel bandwidth (E-UTRA bands ≤ 3 GHz)

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Note 1)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 2)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 5 \text{ MHz}$	$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 5.05 \text{ MHz}$	$-28.5 \text{ dBm} - \frac{7}{5} \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.05 \right) \text{ dB}$	100 kHz
$5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < \min(10 \text{ MHz}, \Delta f_{max})$	$5.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < \min(10.05 \text{ MHz}, f_{offset_{max}})$	-35.5 dBm	100 kHz
$10 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$10.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	-37 dBm (Note 3)	100 kHz

NOTE 1 – For a BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the test requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub block gap. Exception is $\Delta f \geq 10$ MHz from both adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub-block gap, where the test requirement within sub-block gaps shall be -37 dBm/100 kHz.

NOTE 2 – As a general rule, the resolution bandwidth of the measuring equipment should be equal to the measurement bandwidth. However, to improve measurement accuracy, sensitivity and efficiency, the resolution bandwidth can be smaller than the measurement bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is smaller than the measurement bandwidth, the result should be integrated over the measurement bandwidth in order to obtain the equivalent noise bandwidth of the measurement bandwidth.

NOTE 3 – The requirement is not applicable when $\Delta f_{max} < 10$ MHz.

TABLE 2.3.2A-3a

Local area BS operating band unwanted emission limits for 5, 10, 15 and 20 MHz channel bandwidth (E-UTRA bands > 3 GHz)

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Note 1)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 2)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 5 \text{ MHz}$	$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 5.05 \text{ MHz}$	$-28.2 \text{ dBm} - \frac{7}{5} \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.05 \right) \text{ dB}$	100 kHz
$5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < \min(10 \text{ MHz}, \Delta f_{max})$	$5.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < \min(10.05 \text{ MHz}, f_{offset_{max}})$	-35.2 dBm	100 kHz
$10 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$10.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	-37 dBm (Note 3)	100 kHz

NOTE 1 – For a BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the test requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub block gap. Exception is $\Delta f \geq 10$ MHz from both adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub-block gap, where the test requirement within sub-block gaps shall be -37 dBm/100 kHz.

NOTE 2 – As a general rule, the resolution bandwidth of the measuring equipment should be equal to the measurement bandwidth. However, to improve measurement accuracy, sensitivity and efficiency, the resolution bandwidth can be smaller than the measurement bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is smaller than the measurement bandwidth, the result should be integrated over the measurement bandwidth in order to obtain the equivalent noise bandwidth of the measurement bandwidth.

NOTE 3 – The requirement is not applicable when $\Delta f_{max} < 10$ MHz.

2.3.2B Operating band unwanted emissions for home BS (category A and B)

For home BS in E-UTRA bands ≤ 3 GHz, emissions shall not exceed the maximum levels specified in Tables 2.3.2B-1, 2.3.2B-2 and 2.3.2B-3.

For home BS in E-UTRA bands > 3 GHz, emissions shall not exceed the maximum levels specified in Tables 2.3.2B-1a, 2.3.2B-2a and 2.3.2B-3a.

TABLE 2.3.2B-1

Home BS operating band unwanted emission limits for 1.4 MHz channel bandwidth (E-UTRA bands ≤ 3 GHz)

Frequency offset of measurement filter -3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement	Measurement bandwidth (Note 1)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 1.4 \text{ MHz}$	$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 1.45 \text{ MHz}$	$-28.5 \text{ dBm} + \frac{6}{1.4} \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.05 \right) \text{ dB}$	100 kHz
$1.4 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 2.8 \text{ MHz}$	$1.45 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 2.85 \text{ MHz}$	-34.5 dBm	100 kHz
$2.8 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$3.3 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	$\begin{cases} P - 52 \text{ dB}, 2 \text{ dBm} \leq P \leq 20 \text{ dBm} \\ -50 \text{ dBm}, P < 2 \text{ dBm} \end{cases}$	1 MHz

NOTE 1 – As a general rule, the resolution bandwidth of the measuring equipment should be equal to the measurement bandwidth. However, to improve measurement accuracy, sensitivity and efficiency, the resolution bandwidth can be smaller than the measurement bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is smaller than the measurement bandwidth, the result should be integrated over the measurement bandwidth in order to obtain the equivalent noise bandwidth of the measurement bandwidth.

TABLE 2.3.2B-1a

Home BS operating band unwanted emission limits for 1.4 MHz channel bandwidth (E-UTRA bands > 3 GHz)

Frequency offset of measurement filter -3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement	Measurement bandwidth (Note 1)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 1.4 \text{ MHz}$	$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 1.45 \text{ MHz}$	$-28.2 \text{ dBm} - \frac{6}{1.4} \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.05 \right) \text{ dB}$	100 kHz
$1.4 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 2.8 \text{ MHz}$	$1.45 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 2.85 \text{ MHz}$	-34.2 dBm	100 kHz
$2.8 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$3.3 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	$\begin{cases} P - 52 \text{ dB}, 2 \text{ dBm} \leq P \leq 20 \text{ dBm} \\ -50 \text{ dBm}, P < 2 \text{ dBm} \end{cases}$	1 MHz

NOTE 1 – As a general rule, the resolution bandwidth of the measuring equipment should be equal to the measurement bandwidth. However, to improve measurement accuracy, sensitivity and efficiency, the resolution bandwidth can be smaller than the measurement bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is smaller than the measurement bandwidth, the result should be integrated over the measurement bandwidth in order to obtain the equivalent noise bandwidth of the measurement bandwidth.

TABLE 2.3.2B-2

**Home BS operating band unwanted emission limits for 3 MHz channel bandwidth
(E-UTRA bands ≤ 3 GHz)**

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement	Measurement bandwidth (Note 1)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 3 \text{ MHz}$	$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 3.05 \text{ MHz}$	$-32.5 \text{ dBm} - 2 \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.05 \right) \text{ dB}$	100 kHz
$3 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 6 \text{ MHz}$	$3.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 6.05 \text{ MHz}$	-38.5 dBm	100 kHz
$6 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$6.5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	$\begin{cases} P - 52 \text{ dB}, 2 \text{ dBm} \leq P \leq 20 \text{ dBm} \\ -50 \text{ dBm}, P < 2 \text{ dBm} \end{cases}$	1 MHz

NOTE 1 – As a general rule, the resolution bandwidth of the measuring equipment should be equal to the measurement bandwidth. However, to improve measurement accuracy, sensitivity and efficiency, the resolution bandwidth can be smaller than the measurement bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is smaller than the measurement bandwidth, the result should be integrated over the measurement bandwidth in order to obtain the equivalent noise bandwidth of the measurement bandwidth.

TABLE 2.3.2B-2a

**Home BS operating band unwanted emission limits for 3 MHz channel bandwidth
(E-UTRA bands > 3 GHz)**

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement	Measurement bandwidth (Note 1)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 3 \text{ MHz}$	$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 3.05 \text{ MHz}$	$-32.2 \text{ dBm} - 2 \cdot \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.05 \right) \text{ dB}$	100 kHz
$3 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 6 \text{ MHz}$	$3.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 6.05 \text{ MHz}$	-38.2 dBm	100 kHz
$6 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$6.5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	$\begin{cases} P - 52 \text{ dB}, 2 \text{ dBm} \leq P \leq 20 \text{ dBm} \\ -50 \text{ dBm}, P < 2 \text{ dBm} \end{cases}$	1 MHz

NOTE 1 – As a general rule, the resolution bandwidth of the measuring equipment should be equal to the measurement bandwidth. However, to improve measurement accuracy, sensitivity and efficiency, the resolution bandwidth can be smaller than the measurement bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is smaller than the measurement bandwidth, the result should be integrated over the measurement bandwidth in order to obtain the equivalent noise bandwidth of the measurement bandwidth.

TABLE 2.3.2B-3

Home BS operating band unwanted emission limits for 5, 10, 15 and 20 MHz channel bandwidth (E-UTRA bands \leq 3 GHz)

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement	Measurement bandwidth (Note 1)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 5 \text{ MHz}$	$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 5.05 \text{ MHz}$	$-34.5 \text{ dBm} - \frac{6}{5} \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.05 \right) \text{ dB}$	100 kHz
$5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < \min(10 \text{ MHz}, \Delta f_{max})$	$5.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < \min(10.05 \text{ MHz}, f_{offset_{max}})$	–40.5 dBm	100 kHz
$10 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$10.5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	$\begin{cases} P - 52 \text{ dB}, 2 \text{ dBm} \leq P \leq 20 \text{ dBm} \\ -50 \text{ dBm}, P < 2 \text{ dBm} \end{cases}$ (Note 2)	1 MHz

NOTE 1 – As a general rule, the resolution bandwidth of the measuring equipment should be equal to the measurement bandwidth. However, to improve measurement accuracy, sensitivity and efficiency, the resolution bandwidth can be smaller than the measurement bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is smaller than the measurement bandwidth, the result should be integrated over the measurement bandwidth in order to obtain the equivalent noise bandwidth of the measurement bandwidth.

NOTE 2 – The requirement is not applicable when $\Delta f_{max} < 10 \text{ MHz}$.

TABLE 2.3.2B-3a

Home BS operating band unwanted emission limits for 5, 10, 15 and 20 MHz channel bandwidth (E-UTRA bands $>$ 3 GHz)

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement	Measurement bandwidth (Note 1)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 5 \text{ MHz}$	$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 5.05 \text{ MHz}$	$-34.2 \text{ dBm} - \frac{6}{5} \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.05 \right) \text{ dB}$	100 kHz
$5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < \min(10 \text{ MHz}, \Delta f_{max})$	$5.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < \min(10.05 \text{ MHz}, f_{offset_{max}})$	–40.2 dBm	100 kHz
$10 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$10.5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	$\begin{cases} P - 52 \text{ dB}, 2 \text{ dBm} \leq P \leq 20 \text{ dBm} \\ -50 \text{ dBm}, P < 2 \text{ dBm} \end{cases}$ (Note 2)	1 MHz

NOTE 1 – As a general rule, the resolution bandwidth of the measuring equipment should be equal to the measurement bandwidth. However, to improve measurement accuracy, sensitivity and efficiency, the resolution bandwidth can be smaller than the measurement bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is smaller than the measurement bandwidth, the result should be integrated over the measurement bandwidth in order to obtain the equivalent noise bandwidth of the measurement bandwidth.

NOTE 2 – The requirement is not applicable when $\Delta f_{max} < 10 \text{ MHz}$.

2.3.2C Operating band unwanted emissions for medium range BS (category A and B)

For Medium Range BS in E-UTRA bands \leq 3GHz, emissions shall not exceed the maximum levels specified in Tables 2.3.2C-1 to 2.3.2C-6.

For Medium Range BS in E-UTRA bands >3GHz, emissions shall not exceed the maximum levels specified in Tables 2.3.2C-1a to 2.3.2C-6a.

TABLE 2.3.2C-1

Medium range BS operating band unwanted emission limits for 1.4 MHz channel bandwidth, $31 < P \leq 38$ dBm (E-UTRA bands ≤ 3 GHz)

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Note 1)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 2)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 1.4 \text{ MHz}$	$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 1.45 \text{ MHz}$	$P - 43.5 \text{ dB} - \frac{10}{1.4} \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.05 \right) \text{ dB}$	100 kHz
$1.4 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 2.8 \text{ MHz}$	$1.45 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 2.85 \text{ MHz}$	$P - 53.5 \text{ dB}$	100 kHz
$2.8 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$2.85 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	-25 dBm	100 kHz

NOTE 1 – For a BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the minimum requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub block gap. Exception is $\Delta f \geq 10$ MHz from both adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub-block gap, where the test requirement within sub-block gaps shall be -25 dBm/100 kHz.

NOTE 2 – As a general rule, the resolution bandwidth of the measuring equipment should be equal to the measurement bandwidth. However, to improve measurement accuracy, sensitivity and efficiency, the resolution bandwidth can be smaller than the measurement bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is smaller than the measurement bandwidth, the result should be integrated over the measurement bandwidth in order to obtain the equivalent noise bandwidth of the measurement bandwidth.

TABLE 2.3.2C-1a

Medium range BS operating band unwanted emission limits for 1.4 MHz channel bandwidth, $31 < P \leq 38$ dBm (E-UTRA bands > 3 GHz)

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Note 1)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 2)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 1.4 \text{ MHz}$	$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 1.45 \text{ MHz}$	$P - 43.2 \text{ dB} - \frac{10}{1.4} \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.05 \right) \text{ dB}$	100 kHz
$1.4 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 2.8 \text{ MHz}$	$1.45 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 2.85 \text{ MHz}$	$P - 53.2 \text{ dB}$	100 kHz
$2.8 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$2.85 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	-25 dBm	100 kHz

NOTE 1 – For a BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the minimum requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub block gap. Exception is $\Delta f \geq 10$ MHz from both adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub-block gap, where the test requirement within sub-block gaps shall be -25 dBm/100 kHz.

NOTE 2 – As a general rule, the resolution bandwidth of the measuring equipment should be equal to the measurement bandwidth. However, to improve measurement accuracy, sensitivity and efficiency, the resolution bandwidth can be smaller than the measurement bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is smaller than the measurement bandwidth, the result should be integrated over the measurement bandwidth in order to obtain the equivalent noise bandwidth of the measurement bandwidth.

TABLE 2.3.2C-2

**Medium range BS operating band unwanted emission limits for 1.4 MHz channel bandwidth,
 $P \leq 31$ dBm (E-UTRA bands ≤ 3 GHz)**

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Note 1)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 2)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 1.4 \text{ MHz}$	$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 1.45 \text{ MHz}$	$-12.5 \text{ dBm} - \frac{10}{1.4} \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.05 \right) \text{ dB}$	100 kHz
$1.4 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 2.8 \text{ MHz}$	$1.45 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 2.85 \text{ MHz}$	–22.5 dBm	100 kHz
$2.8 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$2.85 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	–25 dBm	100 kHz

NOTE 1 – For a BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the minimum requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub block gap. Exception is $\Delta f \geq 10$ MHz from both adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub-block gap, where the test requirement within sub-block gaps shall be –25 dBm/100 kHz.

NOTE 2 – As a general rule, the resolution bandwidth of the measuring equipment should be equal to the measurement bandwidth. However, to improve measurement accuracy, sensitivity and efficiency, the resolution bandwidth can be smaller than the measurement bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is smaller than the measurement bandwidth, the result should be integrated over the measurement bandwidth in order to obtain the equivalent noise bandwidth of the measurement bandwidth.

TABLE 2.3.2C-2a

**Medium range BS operating band unwanted emission limits for 1.4 MHz channel bandwidth,
 $P \leq 31$ dBm (E-UTRA bands > 3 GHz)**

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Note 1)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 2)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 1.4 \text{ MHz}$	$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 1.45 \text{ MHz}$	$-12.2 \text{ dBm} - \frac{10}{1.4} \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.05 \right) \text{ dB}$	100 kHz
$1.4 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 2.8 \text{ MHz}$	$1.45 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 2.85 \text{ MHz}$	–22.2 dBm	100 kHz
$2.8 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$2.85 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	–25 dBm	100 kHz

NOTE 1 – For a BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the minimum requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub block gap. Exception is $\Delta f \geq 10$ MHz from both adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub-block gap, where the test requirement within sub-block gaps shall be –25 dBm/100 kHz.

NOTE 2 – As a general rule, the resolution bandwidth of the measuring equipment should be equal to the measurement bandwidth. However, to improve measurement accuracy, sensitivity and efficiency, the resolution bandwidth can be smaller than the measurement bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is smaller than the measurement bandwidth, the result should be integrated over the measurement bandwidth in order to obtain the equivalent noise bandwidth of the measurement bandwidth.

TABLE 2.3.2C-3

Medium range BS operating band unwanted emission limits for 3 MHz channel bandwidth, 31 < P ≤ 38 dBm (E-UTRA bands ≤ 3 GHz)

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_offset	Test requirement (Note 1)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 2)
0 MHz ≤ Δf < 3 MHz	0.05 MHz ≤ f_offset < 3.05 MHz	$P - 47.5 \text{ dB} - \frac{10}{3} \left(\frac{f_offset}{\text{MHz}} - 0.05 \right) \text{ dB}$	100 kHz
3 MHz ≤ Δf < 6 MHz	3.05 MHz ≤ f_offset < 6.05 MHz	P – 57.5 dB	100 kHz
6 MHz ≤ Δf ≤ Δf_max	6.05 MHz ≤ f_offset < f_offset_max	Min(P – 59 dB, –25 dBm)	100 kHz

NOTE 1 – For a BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the minimum requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub block gap. Exception is Δf ≥ 10 MHz from both adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub-block gap, where the test requirement within sub-block gaps shall be Min(P – 59 dB, –25 dBm)/100 kHz.

NOTE 2 – As a general rule, the resolution bandwidth of the measuring equipment should be equal to the measurement bandwidth. However, to improve measurement accuracy, sensitivity and efficiency, the resolution bandwidth can be smaller than the measurement bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is smaller than the measurement bandwidth, the result should be integrated over the measurement bandwidth in order to obtain the equivalent noise bandwidth of the measurement bandwidth.

TABLE 2.3.2C-3a

Medium range BS operating band unwanted emission limits for 3 MHz channel bandwidth, 31 < P ≤ 38 dBm (E-UTRA bands > 3 GHz)

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_offset	Test requirement (Note 1)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 2)
0 MHz ≤ Δf < 3 MHz	0.05 MHz ≤ f_offset < 3.05 MHz	$P - 47.2 \text{ dB} - \frac{10}{3} \left(\frac{f_offset}{\text{MHz}} - 0.05 \right) \text{ dB}$	100 kHz
3 MHz ≤ Δf < 6 MHz	3.05 MHz ≤ f_offset < 6.05 MHz	P – 57.2 dB	100 kHz
6 MHz ≤ Δf ≤ Δf_max	6.05 MHz ≤ f_offset < f_offset_max	Min(P – 59 dB, –25 dBm)	100 kHz

NOTE 1 – For a BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the minimum requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub block gap. Exception is Δf ≥ 10 MHz from both adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub-block gap, where the test requirement within sub-block gaps shall be Min(P – 59 dB, –25 dBm)/100 kHz.

NOTE 2 – As a general rule, the resolution bandwidth of the measuring equipment should be equal to the measurement bandwidth. However, to improve measurement accuracy, sensitivity and efficiency, the resolution bandwidth can be smaller than the measurement bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is smaller than the measurement bandwidth, the result should be integrated over the measurement bandwidth in order to obtain the equivalent noise bandwidth of the measurement bandwidth.

TABLE 2.3.2C-4

**Medium range BS operating band unwanted emission limits for 3 MHz channel bandwidth,
 $P \leq 31$ dBm (E-UTRA bands ≤ 3 GHz)**

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Note 1)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 2)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 3 \text{ MHz}$	$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 3.05 \text{ MHz}$	$-16.5 \text{ dBm} - \frac{10}{3} \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.05 \right) \text{ dB}$	100 kHz
$3 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 6 \text{ MHz}$	$3.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 6.05 \text{ MHz}$	–26.5 dBm	100 kHz
$6 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$6.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	–28 dBm	100 kHz

NOTE 1 – For a BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the minimum requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub block gap. Exception is $\Delta f \geq 10$ MHz from both adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub-block gap, where the test requirement within sub-block gaps shall be –28 dBm/100 kHz.

NOTE 2 – As a general rule, the resolution bandwidth of the measuring equipment should be equal to the measurement bandwidth. However, to improve measurement accuracy, sensitivity and efficiency, the resolution bandwidth can be smaller than the measurement bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is smaller than the measurement bandwidth, the result should be integrated over the measurement bandwidth in order to obtain the equivalent noise bandwidth of the measurement bandwidth.

TABLE 2.3.2C-4a

**Medium range BS operating band unwanted emission limits for 3 MHz channel bandwidth,
 $P \leq 31$ dBm (E-UTRA bands > 3 GHz)**

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Note 1)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 2)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 3 \text{ MHz}$	$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 3.05 \text{ MHz}$	$-16.2 \text{ dBm} - \frac{10}{3} \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.05 \right) \text{ dB}$	100 kHz
$3 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 6 \text{ MHz}$	$3.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 6.05 \text{ MHz}$	–26.2 dBm	100 kHz
$6 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$6.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	–28 dBm	100 kHz

NOTE 1 – For a BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the minimum requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub block gap. Exception is $\Delta f \geq 10$ MHz from both adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub-block gap, where the test requirement within sub-block gaps shall be –28 dBm/100 kHz.

NOTE 2 – As a general rule, the resolution bandwidth of the measuring equipment should be equal to the measurement bandwidth. However, to improve measurement accuracy, sensitivity and efficiency, the resolution bandwidth can be smaller than the measurement bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is smaller than the measurement bandwidth, the result should be integrated over the measurement bandwidth in order to obtain the equivalent noise bandwidth of the measurement bandwidth.

TABLE 2.3.2C-5

Medium range BS operating band unwanted emission limits for 5, 10, 15 and 20 MHz channel bandwidth, $31 < P \leq 38$ dBm (E-UTRA bands ≤ 3 GHz)

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Note 1)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 2)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 5 \text{ MHz}$	$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 5.05 \text{ MHz}$	$P - 51.5 \text{ dB} - \frac{7}{5} \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.05 \right) \text{ dB}$	100 kHz
$5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < \min(10 \text{ MHz}, \Delta f_{max})$	$5.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < \min(10.05 \text{ MHz}, f_{offset_{max}})$	$P - 58.5 \text{ dB}$	100 kHz
$10 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$10.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	$\text{Min}(P - 60 \text{ dB}, -25 \text{ dBm})$ (Note 3)	100 kHz

NOTE 1 – For a BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the minimum requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub block gap. Exception is $\Delta f \geq 10$ MHz from both adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub-block gap, where the test requirement within sub-block gaps shall be $\text{Min}(P - 60 \text{ dB}, -25 \text{ dBm})/100 \text{ kHz}$.

NOTE 2 – As a general rule, the resolution bandwidth of the measuring equipment should be equal to the measurement bandwidth. However, to improve measurement accuracy, sensitivity and efficiency, the resolution bandwidth can be smaller than the measurement bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is smaller than the measurement bandwidth, the result should be integrated over the measurement bandwidth in order to obtain the equivalent noise bandwidth of the measurement bandwidth.

NOTE 3 – The requirement is not applicable when $\Delta f_{max} < 10$ MHz.

TABLE 2.3.2C-5a

Medium range BS operating band unwanted emission limits for 5, 10, 15 and 20 MHz channel bandwidth, $31 < P \leq 38$ dBm (E-UTRA bands > 3 GHz)

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Note 1)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 2)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 5 \text{ MHz}$	$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 5.05 \text{ MHz}$	$P - 51.2 \text{ dB} - \frac{7}{5} \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.05 \right) \text{ dB}$	100 kHz
$5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < \min(10 \text{ MHz}, \Delta f_{max})$	$5.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < \min(10.05 \text{ MHz}, f_{offset_{max}})$	$P - 58.2 \text{ dB}$	100 kHz
$10 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$10.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	$\text{Min}(P - 60 \text{ dB}, -25 \text{ dBm})$ (Note 3)	100 kHz

NOTE 1 – For a BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the minimum requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub block gap. Exception is $\Delta f \geq 10$ MHz from both adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub-block gap, where the test requirement within sub-block gaps shall be $\text{Min}(P - 60 \text{ dB}, -25 \text{ dBm})/100 \text{ kHz}$.

NOTE 2 – As a general rule, the resolution bandwidth of the measuring equipment should be equal to the measurement bandwidth. However, to improve measurement accuracy, sensitivity and efficiency, the resolution bandwidth can be smaller than the measurement bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is smaller than the measurement bandwidth, the result should be integrated over the measurement bandwidth in order to obtain the equivalent noise bandwidth of the measurement bandwidth.

NOTE 3 – The requirement is not applicable when $\Delta f_{max} < 10$ MHz.

TABLE 2.3.2C-6

Medium range BS operating band unwanted emission limits for 5, 10, 15 and 20 MHz channel bandwidth, $P \leq 31$ dBm (E-UTRA bands ≤ 3 GHz)

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Note 1)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 2)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 5 \text{ MHz}$	$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 5.05 \text{ MHz}$	$-20.5 \text{ dBm} - \frac{7}{5} \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.05 \right) \text{ dB}$	100 kHz
$5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < \min(10 \text{ MHz}, \Delta f_{max})$	$5.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < \min(10.05 \text{ MHz}, f_{offset_{max}})$	-27.5 dBm	100 kHz
$10 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$10.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	-29 dBm (Note 3)	100 kHz

NOTE 1 – For a BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the minimum requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub block gap. Exception is $\Delta f \geq 10$ MHz from both adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub-block gap, where the test requirement within sub-block gaps shall be -29 dBm/100 kHz.

NOTE 2 – As a general rule, the resolution bandwidth of the measuring equipment should be equal to the measurement bandwidth. However, to improve measurement accuracy, sensitivity and efficiency, the resolution bandwidth can be smaller than the measurement bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is smaller than the measurement bandwidth, the result should be integrated over the measurement bandwidth in order to obtain the equivalent noise bandwidth of the measurement bandwidth.

NOTE 3 – The requirement is not applicable when $\Delta f_{max} < 10$ MHz.

TABLE 2.3.2C-6a

Medium range BS operating band unwanted emission limits for 5, 10, 15 and 20 MHz channel bandwidth, $P \leq 31$ dBm (E-UTRA bands > 3 GHz)

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Note 1)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 2)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 5 \text{ MHz}$	$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 5.05 \text{ MHz}$	$-20.2 \text{ dBm} - \frac{7}{5} \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.05 \right) \text{ dB}$	100 kHz
$5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < \min(10 \text{ MHz}, \Delta f_{max})$	$5.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < \min(10.05 \text{ MHz}, f_{offset_{max}})$	-27.2 dBm	100 kHz
$10 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$10.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	-29 dBm (Note 3)	100 kHz

NOTE 1 – For a BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the minimum requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub block gap. Exception is $\Delta f \geq 10$ MHz from both adjacent sub blocks on each side of the sub-block gap, where the test requirement within sub-block gaps shall be -29 dBm/100 kHz.

NOTE 2 – As a general rule, the resolution bandwidth of the measuring equipment should be equal to the measurement bandwidth. However, to improve measurement accuracy, sensitivity and efficiency, the resolution bandwidth can be smaller than the measurement bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is smaller than the measurement bandwidth, the result should be integrated over the measurement bandwidth in order to obtain the equivalent noise bandwidth of the measurement bandwidth.

NOTE 3 – The requirement is not applicable when $\Delta f_{max} < 10$ MHz.

2.3.3 Additional requirements

In certain regions the following requirement may apply. For E-UTRA BS operating in Bands 5, 26, 27 or 28, emissions shall not exceed the maximum levels specified in Tables 2.3.3-1.

TABLE 2.3.3-1

Additional operating band unwanted emission limits for E-UTRA bands < 1 GHz

Channel bandwidth	Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement	Measurement bandwidth (Note 1)
1.4 MHz	$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 1 \text{ MHz}$	$0.005 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 0.995 \text{ MHz}$	–14 dBm	10 kHz
3 MHz	$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 1 \text{ MHz}$	$0.015 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 0.985 \text{ MHz}$	–13 dBm	30 kHz
5 MHz	$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 1 \text{ MHz}$	$0.015 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 0.985 \text{ MHz}$	–15 dBm	30 kHz
10 MHz	$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 1 \text{ MHz}$	$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 0.95 \text{ MHz}$	–13 dBm	100 kHz
15 MHz	$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 1 \text{ MHz}$	$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 0.95 \text{ MHz}$	–13 dBm	100 kHz
20 MHz	$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 1 \text{ MHz}$	$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 0.95 \text{ MHz}$	–13 dBm	100 kHz
All	$1 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < \Delta f_{max}$	$1.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	–13 dBm	100 kHz

NOTE 1 – As a general rule, the resolution bandwidth of the measuring equipment should be equal to the measurement bandwidth. However, to improve measurement accuracy, sensitivity and efficiency, the resolution bandwidth can be smaller than the measurement bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is smaller than the measurement bandwidth, the result should be integrated over the measurement bandwidth in order to obtain the equivalent noise bandwidth of the measurement bandwidth.

In certain regions the following requirement may apply. For E-UTRA BS operating in Bands 2, 4, 10, 23, 25, 35, 36, 41, emissions shall not exceed the maximum levels specified in Table 2.3.3-2.

TABLE 2.3.3-2

Additional operating band unwanted emission limits for E-UTRA bands > 1 GHz

Channel bandwidth	Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement	Measurement bandwidth (Note 1)
1.4 MHz	$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 1 \text{ MHz}$	$0.005 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 0.995 \text{ MHz}$	–14 dBm	10 kHz
3 MHz	$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 1 \text{ MHz}$	$0.015 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 0.985 \text{ MHz}$	–13 dBm	30 kHz
5 MHz	$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 1 \text{ MHz}$	$0.015 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 0.985 \text{ MHz}$	–15 dBm	30 kHz
10 MHz	$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 1 \text{ MHz}$	$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 0.95 \text{ MHz}$	–13 dBm	100 kHz
15 MHz	$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 1 \text{ MHz}$	$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 0.95 \text{ MHz}$	–15 dBm	100 kHz
20 MHz	$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 1 \text{ MHz}$	$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 0.95 \text{ MHz}$	–16 dBm	100 kHz
All	$1 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < \Delta f_{max}$	$1.5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	–13 dBm	1 MHz

NOTE 1 – As a general rule, the resolution bandwidth of the measuring equipment should be equal to the measurement bandwidth. However, to improve measurement accuracy, sensitivity and efficiency, the resolution bandwidth can be smaller than the measurement bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is smaller than the measurement bandwidth, the result should be integrated over the measurement bandwidth in order to obtain the equivalent noise bandwidth of the measurement bandwidth.

In certain regions the following requirement may apply. For E-UTRA BS operating in Bands 12, 13, 14, 17, 29 emissions shall not exceed the maximum levels specified in Table 2.3.3-3.

TABLE 2.3.3-3

**Additional operating band unwanted emission limits for E-UTRA
(bands 12, 13, 14, 17 and 29)**

Channel bandwidth	Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement	Measurement bandwidth (Note 1)
All	$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 100 \text{ kHz}$	$0.015 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 0.085 \text{ MHz}$	–13 dBm	30 kHz
All	$100 \text{ kHz} \leq \Delta f < \Delta f_{max}$	$150 \text{ kHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	–13 dBm	100 kHz

NOTE 1 – As a general rule, the resolution bandwidth of the measuring equipment should be equal to the measurement bandwidth. However, to improve measurement accuracy, sensitivity and efficiency, the resolution bandwidth can be smaller than the measurement bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is smaller than the measurement bandwidth, the result should be integrated over the measurement bandwidth in order to obtain the equivalent noise bandwidth of the measurement bandwidth.

In certain regions, the following requirements may apply to an E-UTRA TDD BS operating in the same geographic area and in the same operating band as another E-UTRA TDD system without synchronization. For this case the emissions shall not exceed –52 dBm/MHz in the downlink operating band except in:

- The frequency range from 10 MHz below the lower channel edge to the frequency 10 MHz above the upper channel edge.

In certain regions the following requirement may apply for protection of DTT. For E-UTRA BS operating in Band 20, the level of emissions in the band 470-790 MHz, measured in an 8 MHz filter bandwidth on centre frequencies F_{filter} according to Table 2.3.3-4, shall not exceed the maximum emission level $P_{EM,N}$ declared by the manufacturer. This requirement applies in the frequency range 470-790 MHz even though part of the range falls in the spurious domain.

TABLE 2.3.3-4

Declared emissions levels for protection of DTT

Filter centre frequency, F_{filter}	Measurement bandwidth	Declared emission level (dBm)
$F_{filter} = 8*N + 306 \text{ (MHz)}$; $21 \leq N \leq 60$	8 MHz	$P_{EM,N}$

NOTE – The regional requirement is defined in terms of effective isotropic radiated power (e.i.r.p.), which is dependent on both the BS emissions at the antenna connector and the deployment (including antenna gain and feeder loss). The requirement defined above provides the characteristics of the basestation needed to verify compliance with the regional requirement.

In certain regions the following requirement may apply for the protection of systems operating in frequency bands adjacent to band 1, in geographic areas in which both an adjacent band service E-UTRA are deployed.

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed:

TABLE 2.3.3-5

Emissions limits for protection of adjacent band services

Operating Band	Frequency range	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth
1	2 100-2 105 MHz	$-30 + 3.4 \cdot (f - 2100 \text{ MHz}) \text{ dBm}$	1 MHz
	2 175-2 180 MHz	$-30 + 3.4 \cdot (2180 \text{ MHz} - f) \text{ dBm}$	1 MHz

In regions where Federal Communication Commission (FCC) regulation applies, requirements for protection of GPS according to FCC Order DA 10-534 applies for operation in Band 24. The following normative requirement covers the base station, to be used together with other information about the site installation to verify compliance with the requirement in FCC Order DA 10-534. The requirement applies to BS operating in Band 24 to ensure that appropriate interference protection is provided to the 1 559-1 610 MHz band. This requirement applies to the frequency range 1 559-1 610 MHz, even though part of this range falls within the spurious domain.

The level of emissions in the 1 559–1 610 MHz band, measured in measurement bandwidth according to Table 2.3.3-6 shall not exceed the maximum emission levels $P_{E_1\text{MHz}}$ and $P_{E_1\text{kHz}}$ declared by the manufacturer.

TABLE 2.3.3-6

Declared emissions levels for protection of the 1 559-1 610 MHz band

Operating Band	Frequency range	Declared emission level (dBW) (Measurement bandwidth = 1 MHz)	Declared emission level (dBW) of discrete emissions of less than 700 Hz bandwidth (Measurement bandwidth = 1 kHz)
24	1 559-1 610 MHz	$P_{E_1\text{MHz}}$	$P_{E_1\text{kHz}}$

NOTE – The regional requirement in FCC Order DA 10-534 is defined in terms of e.i.r.p., which is dependent on both the BS emissions at the antenna connector and the deployment (including antenna gain and feeder loss). The e.i.r.p. level is calculated using: $P_{e.i.r.p.} = P_E + G_{ant}$ where P_E denotes the BS unwanted emission level at the antenna connector, G_{ant} equals the BS antenna gain minus feeder loss. The requirement defined above provides the characteristics of the base station needed to verify compliance with the regional requirement.

The following requirement may apply to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 41 in certain regions. Emissions shall not exceed the maximum levels specified in Table 2.3.3-7.

TABLE 2.3.3-7

Additional operating band unwanted emission limits for Band 41

Channel bandwidth	Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Note 1)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 2)
10 MHz	$10 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 20 \text{ MHz}$	$10.5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 19.5 \text{ MHz}$	–22 dBm	1 MHz
20 MHz	$20 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 40 \text{ MHz}$	$20.5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 39.5 \text{ MHz}$	–22 dBm	1 MHz
NOTE 1 – This requirement applies for E-UTRA carriers allocated within 2 545-2 575 MHz.				
NOTE 2 – This frequency range ensures that the range of values of f_{offset} is continuous.				

The following note is common to all Tables in § 2.3:

NOTE – If the above Test Requirement differs from the Minimum Requirement then the Test Tolerance applied for this test is non-zero. The Test Tolerance for this test is defined in Annex G. The explanation of how the Minimum Requirement has been relaxed by the Test Tolerance is given in Annex G.

2.4 Adjacent channel leakage ratio (ACLR)

The ACLR is defined with a square filter of bandwidth equal to the transmission bandwidth configuration of the transmitted signal (BW_{Config}) centered on the assigned channel frequency and a filter centered on the adjacent channel frequency according to the tables below.

For category A wide area BS, either the ACLR limits in the tables below or the absolute limit of –13 dBm/MHz apply, whichever is less stringent.

For category B wide area BS, either the ACLR limits in the tables below or the absolute limit of –15 dBm/MHz apply, whichever is less stringent.

For medium range BS, either the ACLR limits in the tables below or the absolute limit of –25 dBm/MHz shall apply, whichever is less stringent.

For local area BS, either the ACLR limits in the tables below or the absolute limit of –32 dBm/MHz shall apply, whichever is less stringent.

For home BS, either the ACLR limits in the tables below or the absolute limit of –50 dBm/MHz apply, whichever is less stringent.

For operation in paired spectrum, the ACLR shall be higher than the value specified in Table 2.4-1.

TABLE 2.4-1

Base station ACLR in paired spectrum

Channel bandwidth of E-UTRA lowest (highest) carrier transmitted $BW_{Channel}$ (MHz)	BS adjacent channel centre frequency offset below the lowest or above the highest carrier centre frequency transmitted	Assumed adjacent channel carrier (informative)	Filter on the adjacent channel frequency and corresponding filter bandwidth	ACLR limit
1.4, 3.0, 5, 10, 15, 20	$BW_{Channel}$	E-UTRA of same BW	Square (BW_{Config})	44.2 dB
	$2 \times BW_{Channel}$	E-UTRA of same BW	Square (BW_{Config})	44.2 dB
	$BW_{Channel} / 2 + 2.5$ MHz	3.84 Mcps UTRA	RRC (3.84 Mcps)	44.2 dB
	$BW_{Channel} / 2 + 7.5$ MHz	3.84 Mcps UTRA	RRC (3.84 Mcps)	44.2 dB
NOTE 1 – $BW_{Channel}$ and BW_{Config} are the channel bandwidth and transmission bandwidth configuration of the E-UTRA lowest (highest) carrier transmitted on the assigned channel frequency.				
NOTE 2 – The root raised cosine (RRC) filter shall be equivalent to the transmit pulse shape filter defined in 3GPP TS 25.104, with a chip rate as defined in this table.				

For operation in unpaired spectrum, the ACLR shall be higher than the value specified in Table 2.4-2.

TABLE 2.4-2

Base station ACLR in unpaired spectrum with synchronized operation

Channel bandwidth of E-UTRA lowest (highest) carrier transmitted $BW_{Channel}$ (MHz)	BS adjacent channel centre frequency offset below the lowest or above the highest carrier centre frequency transmitted	Assumed adjacent channel carrier	Filter on the adjacent channel frequency and corresponding filter bandwidth	ACLR limit
1.4, 3.0	$BW_{Channel}$	E-UTRA of same BW	Square (BW_{Config})	44.2 dB
	$2 \times BW_{Channel}$	E-UTRA of same BW	Square (BW_{Config})	44.2 dB
	$BW_{Channel} / 2 + 0.8$ MHz	1.28 Mcps UTRA	RRC (1.28 Mcps)	44.2 dB
	$BW_{Channel} / 2 + 2.4$ MHz	1.28 Mcps UTRA	RRC (1.28 Mcps)	44.2 dB
5, 10, 15, 20	$BW_{Channel}$	E-UTRA of same BW	Square (BW_{Config})	44.2 dB
	$2 \times BW_{Channel}$	E-UTRA of same BW	Square (BW_{Config})	44.2 dB
	$BW_{Channel} / 2 + 0.8$ MHz	1.28 Mcps UTRA	RRC (1.28 Mcps)	44.2 dB
	$BW_{Channel} / 2 + 2.4$ MHz	1.28 Mcps UTRA	RRC (1.28 Mcps)	44.2 dB
	$BW_{Channel} / 2 + 2.5$ MHz	3.84 Mcps UTRA	RRC (3.84 Mcps)	44.2 dB
	$BW_{Channel} / 2 + 7.5$ MHz	3.84 Mcps UTRA	RRC (3.84 Mcps)	44.2 dB
	$BW_{Channel} / 2 + 5$ MHz	7.68 Mcps UTRA	RRC (7.68 Mcps)	44.2 dB
$BW_{Channel} / 2 + 15$ MHz	7.68 Mcps UTRA	RRC (7.68 Mcps)	44.2 dB	
NOTE 1 – $BW_{Channel}$ and BW_{Config} are the channel bandwidth and transmission bandwidth configuration of the E-UTRA lowest (highest) carrier transmitted on the assigned channel frequency.				
NOTE 2 – The RRC filter shall be equivalent to the transmit pulse shape filter defined in 3GPP TS 25.104, with a chip rate as defined in this table.				

For operation in non-contiguous paired spectrum, the ACLR shall be higher than the value specified in Table 2.4-3.

TABLE 2.4-3

Base station ACLR in non-contiguous paired spectrum

Sub-block gap size (W_{gap}) where the limit applies	BS adjacent channel centre frequency offset below or above the sub-block edge (inside the gap)	Assumed adjacent channel carrier	Filter on the adjacent channel frequency and corresponding filter bandwidth	ACLR limit
$W_{gap} \geq 15$ MHz	2.5 MHz	3.84 Mcps UTRA	RRC (3.84 Mcps)	44.2 dB
$W_{gap} \geq 20$ MHz	7.5 MHz	3.84 Mcps UTRA	RRC (3.84 Mcps)	44.2 dB

NOTE – The RRC filter shall be equivalent to the transmit pulse shape filter defined in 3GPP TS 25.104, with a chip rate as defined in this table.

For operation in non-contiguous unpaired spectrum, the ACLR shall be higher than the value specified in Table 2.4-4.

TABLE 2.4-4

Base Station ACLR in non-contiguous unpaired spectrum

Sub-block gap size (W_{gap}) where the limit applies	BS adjacent channel centre frequency offset below or above the sub-block edge (inside the gap)	Assumed adjacent channel carrier	Filter on the adjacent channel frequency and corresponding filter bandwidth	ACLR limit
$W_{gap} \geq 15$ MHz	2.5 MHz	5 MHz E-UTRA	Square (BW_{Config})	44.2 dB
$W_{gap} \geq 20$ MHz	7.5 MHz	5 MHz E-UTRA	Square (BW_{Config})	44.2 dB

2.5 Cumulative adjacent channel leakage ratio (CACLR)

The following test requirement applies for a BS operating in non-contiguous spectrum.

The cumulative adjacent channel leakage power ratio (CACLR) in a sub-block gap is the ratio of:

- the sum of the filtered mean power centred on the assigned channel frequencies for the two carriers adjacent to each side of the sub-block gap, and
- the filtered mean power centred on a frequency channel adjacent to one of the respective sub-block edges.

The assumed filter for the adjacent channel frequency is defined in Table 2.5-5/6 and the filters on the assigned channels are defined in Table 2.5-7.

For category A BS, either the CACLR limits in Table 2.5-5/6 or the absolute limit of -13dBm/MHz apply, whichever is less stringent.

For category B BS, either the CACLR limits in Table 2.5-5/6 or the absolute limit of -15dBm/MHz apply, whichever is less stringent.

For operation in non-contiguous spectrum, the CACLR for E-UTRA carriers located on either side of the sub-block gap shall be higher than the value specified in Table 2.5-5 or 2.5-6.

TABLE 2.5-5

Base station CACLR in non-contiguous paired spectrum

Sub-block gap size (W_{gap}) where the limit applies	BS adjacent channel centre frequency offset below or above the sub-block edge (inside the gap)	Assumed adjacent channel carrier	Filter on the adjacent channel frequency and corresponding filter bandwidth	CACLR limit
$5 \text{ MHz} \leq W_{gap} < 15 \text{ MHz}$	2.5 MHz	3.84 Mcps UTRA	RRC (3.84 Mcps)	44.2 dB
$10 \text{ MHz} < W_{gap} < 20 \text{ MHz}$	7.5 MHz	3.84 Mcps UTRA	RRC (3.84 Mcps)	44.2 dB

NOTE – The RRC filter shall be equivalent to the transmit pulse shape filter defined in 3GPP TS 25.104, with a chip rate as defined in this table.

TABLE 2.5-6

Base station CACLR in non-contiguous unpaired spectrum

Sub-block gap size (W_{gap}) where the limit applies	BS adjacent channel centre frequency offset below or above the sub-block edge (inside the gap)	Assumed adjacent channel carrier (informative)	Filter on the adjacent channel frequency and corresponding filter bandwidth	CACLR limit
$5 \text{ MHz} \leq W_{gap} < 15 \text{ MHz}$	2.5 MHz	5 MHz E-UTRA carrier	Square (BW_{Config})	44.2 dB
$10 \text{ MHz} < W_{gap} < 20 \text{ MHz}$	7.5 MHz	5 MHz E-UTRA carrier	Square (BW_{Config})	44.2 dB

TABLE 2.5-7

Filter parameters for the assigned channel

RAT of the carrier adjacent to the sub-block gap	Filter on the assigned channel frequency and corresponding filter bandwidth
E-UTRA	E-UTRA of same BW

2.6 Transmitter spurious emissions

Spurious emissions are emissions which are caused by unwanted transmitter effects such as harmonics emission, parasitic emission, intermodulation products and frequency conversion products, but exclude OoB emissions. This is measured at the base station antenna connector.

The transmitter spurious emission limits apply from 9 kHz to 12.75 GHz, excluding the frequency range from 10 MHz below the lowest frequency of the downlink operating band up to 10 MHz above the highest frequency of the downlink operating band (see Table 1-1). Exceptions are the requirements in Table 2.6.4-2, Table 2.6.4-3, Table 2.6.4-4, and specifically stated exceptions in Table 2.6.4-1 that apply also closer than 10 MHz from the downlink operating band. For some operating bands the upper frequency limit is higher than 12.75 GHz.

The requirements shall apply whatever the type of transmitter considered (single carrier or multi-carrier). It applies for all transmission modes foreseen by the manufacturer's specification.

2.6.1 Spurious emissions (category A)

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the limits in Table 2.6.1-1.

TABLE 2.6.1-1

BS spurious emission limits, category A

Frequency range	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
9 kHz – 150 kHz	-13 dBm	1 kHz	Note 1
150 kHz – 30 MHz		10 kHz	Note 1
30 MHz – 1 GHz		100 kHz	Note 1
1 GHz – 12.75 GHz		1 MHz	Note 2
12.75 GHz – 5 th harmonic of the upper frequency edge of the DL operating band in GHz		1 MHz	Note 2, Note 3
NOTE 1 – Bandwidth as in Recommendation ITU-R SM.329, § 4.1.			
NOTE 2 – Bandwidth as in Recommendation ITU-R SM.329, § 4.1. Upper frequency as in Recommendation ITU-R SM.329, § 2.5 Table 1.			
NOTE 3 – Applies only for Bands 22, 42 and 43.			

2.6.2 Spurious emissions (category B)

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the limits in Table 2.6.2-1.

TABLE 2.6.2-1

BS spurious emissions limits, category B

Frequency range	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
9 kHz ↔ 150 kHz	-36 dBm	1 kHz	Note 1
150 kHz ↔ 30 MHz	-36 dBm	10 kHz	Note 1
30 MHz ↔ 1 GHz	-36 dBm	100 kHz	Note 1
1 GHz ↔ 12.75 GHz	-30 dBm	1 MHz	Note 2
12.75 GHz ↔ 5 th harmonic of the upper frequency edge of the DL operating band in GHz	-30 dBm	1 MHz	Note 2, Note 3
NOTE 1 – Bandwidth as in Recommendation ITU-R SM.329, § 4.1.			
NOTE 2 – Bandwidth as in Recommendation ITU-R SM.329, § 4.1. Upper frequency as in Recommendation ITU-R SM.329, § 2.5 Table 1.			
NOTE 3 – Applies only for Bands 22, 42 and 43.			

2.6.3 Protection of the BS receiver of own or different BS

This requirement shall be applied for E-UTRA FDD operation in paired operating bands in order to prevent the receivers of the BSs being desensitized by emissions from a BS transmitter. It is measured at the transmit antenna port for any type of BS which has common or separate Tx/Rx antenna ports.

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the limits in Table 2.6.3-1.

TABLE 2.6.3-1

BS spurious emissions limits for protection of the BS receiver

	Frequency range	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
Wide Area BS	$F_{UL_low} - F_{UL_high}$	-96 dBm	100 kHz	-
Medium Range BS	$F_{UL_low} - F_{UL_high}$	-91 dBm	100 kHz	-
Local Area BS	$F_{UL_low} - F_{UL_high}$	-88 dBm	100 kHz	-
Home BS	$F_{UL_low} - F_{UL_high}$	-88 dBm	100 kHz	-

2.6.4 Co-existence with other systems in the same geographical area

These requirements may be applied for the protection of system operating in frequency ranges other than the E-UTRA BS operating band. The limits may apply as an optional protection of such systems that are deployed in the same geographical area as the E-UTRA BS, or they may be set by local or regional regulation as a mandatory requirement for an E-UTRA operating band. It is in some cases not stated in the present document whether a requirement is mandatory or under what exact circumstances that a limit applies, since this is set by local or regional regulation. An overview of regional requirements in the present document is given in § 4.3.

Some requirements may apply for the protection of specific equipment (UE, MS and/or BS) or equipment operating in specific systems (GSM, CDMA, UTRA, E-UTRA, etc.) as listed below. The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the limits of Table 2.6.4-1 for a BS where requirements for co-existence with the system listed in the first column apply.

TABLE 2.6.4-1

BS spurious emissions limits for E-UTRA BS for co-existence with systems operating in other frequency bands

System type for E-UTRA to co-exist with	Frequency range for co-existence requirement	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
GSM900	921-960 MHz	-57 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 8.
	876-915 MHz	-61 dBm	100 kHz	For the frequency range 880-915 MHz, this requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 8.
DCS1800	1 805-1 880 MHz	-47 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 3.
	1 710-1 785 MHz	-61 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 3.

TABLE 2.6.4-1 (continued)

System type for E-UTRA to co-exist with	Frequency range for co-existence requirement	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
PCS1900	1 930-1 990 MHz	-47 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in frequency Band 2, Band 25 or Band 36.
	1 850-1 910 MHz	-61 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in frequency Band 2 or 25. This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in frequency Band 35.
GSM850 or CDMA850	869-894 MHz	-57 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in frequency Band 5 or 26. This requirement applies to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 27 for the frequency range 879-894 MHz.
	824-849 MHz	-61 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in frequency Band 5 or 26. For E-UTRA BS operating in Band 27, it applies 3 MHz below the Band 27 downlink operating band.
UTRA FDD Band I or E-UTRA Band 1	2 110-2 170 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 1.
	1 920-1 980 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 1.
UTRA FDD Band II or E-UTRA Band 2	1 930-1 990 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 2 or 25.
	1 850-1 910 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 2 or 25.
UTRA FDD Band III or E-UTRA Band 3	1 805-1 880 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 3.
	1 710-1 785 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 3 or 9. For E-UTRA BS operating in Band 9, it applies for 1710 MHz to 1749.9 MHz and 1784.9 MHz to 1785 MHz.
UTRA FDD Band IV or E-UTRA Band 4	2 110-2 155 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 4 or 10.
	1 710-1 755 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 4 or 10.
UTRA FDD Band V or E-UTRA Band 5	869-894 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 5 or 26. This requirement applies to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 27 for the frequency range 879-894 MHz.
	824-849 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 5 or 26. For E-UTRA BS operating in Band 27, it applies 3 MHz below the Band 27 downlink operating band.

TABLE 2.6.4-1 (continued)

System type for E-UTRA to co-exist with	Frequency range for co-existence requirement	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
UTRA FDD Band VI, XIX or E-UTRA Band 6, 18, 19	860-890 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 6, 18, 19.
	815-830 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 18.
	830-845 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 6, 19.
UTRA FDD Band VII or E-UTRA Band 7	2 620-2 690 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 7.
	2 500-2 570 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 7.,
UTRA FDD Band VIII or E-UTRA Band 8	925-960 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 8.
	880-915 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 8
UTRA FDD Band IX or E-UTRA Band 9	1 844.9-1 879.9 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 3 or 9.
	1 749.9-1 784.9 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 3 or 9.
UTRA FDD Band X or E-UTRA Band 10	2 110-2 170 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 4 or 10
	1 710-1 770 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 10. For E-UTRA BS operating in Band 4, it applies for 1755 MHz to 1770 MHz.
UTRA FDD Band XI or XXI E-UTRA Band 11 or 21	1 475.9-1 510.9 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 11 or 21
	1 427.9-1 447.9 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 11.
	1447.9-1462.9 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 21.
UTRA FDD Band XII or E-UTRA Band 12	729-746 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 12.
	699-716 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 12. For E-UTRA BS operating in Band 29, it applies 1 MHz below the Band 29 downlink operating band (Note 6)
UTRA FDD Band XIII or E-UTRA Band 13	746-756 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 13.
	777-787 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 13.
UTRA FDD Band XIV or E-UTRA Band 14	758-768 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 14.
	788-798 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 14

TABLE 2.6.4-1 (continued)

System type for E-UTRA to co-exist with	Frequency range for co-existence requirement	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
E-UTRA Band 17	734-746 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in band 17.
	704-716 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in band 17. For E-UTRA BS operating in Band 29, it applies 1 MHz below the Band 29 downlink operating band (Note 6)
UTRA FDD Band XX or E-UTRA Band 20	791-821 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in band 20.
	832-862 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in band 20.
UTRA FDD Band XXII or E-UTRA Band 22	3 510-3 590 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in band 22 or 42.
	3 410-3 490 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in band 22. This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 42
E-UTRA Band 23	2 180-2 200 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in band 23.
	2 000-2 020 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in band 23. This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Bands 2 or 25, where the limits are defined separately.
	2 000-2 010 MHz	-30 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement only applies to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 2 or Band 25. This requirement applies starting 5 MHz above the Band 25 downlink operating band. (Note 4)
	2 010-2 020 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	
E-UTRA Band 24	1 525-1 559 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in band 24.
	1 626.5-1 660.5 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in band 24.
UTRA FDD Band XXV or E-UTRA Band 25	1 930-1 995 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in band 2 or 25
	1 850-1 915 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in band 25. For E-UTRA BS operating in Band 2, it applies for 1910 MHz to 1915 MHz.
UTRA FDD Band XXVI or E-UTRA Band 26	859-894 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in band 5 or 26. This requirement applies to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 27 for the frequency range 879-894 MHz.
	814-849 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in band 26. For E-UTRA BS operating in Band 5, it applies for 814 MHz to 824 MHz. For E-UTRA BS operating in Band 27, it applies 3 MHz below the Band 27 downlink operating band.

TABLE 2.6.4-1 (continued)

System type for E-UTRA to co-exist with	Frequency range for co-existence requirement	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
E-UTRA Band 27	852-869 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 5, 26 or 27.
	807-824 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 27. For E-UTRA BS operating in Band 26, it applies for 807 MHz to 814 MHz. This requirement also applies to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 28, starting 4 MHz above the Band 28 downlink operating band (Note 5).
E-UTRA Band 28	758-803 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in band 28 or 44.
	703-748 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in band 28. This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 44.
E-UTRA Band 29	717-728 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 29
UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 33	1 900-1 920 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 33.
UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 34	2 010-2 025 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 34.
UTRA TDD Band b) or E-UTRA Band 35	1 850-1 910 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 35.
UTRA TDD Band b) or E-UTRA Band 36	1 930-1 990 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 2 and 36.
UTRA TDD Band c) or E-UTRA Band 37	1 910-1 930 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 37. This unpaired band is defined in Recommendation ITU-R M.1036, but is pending any future deployment.
UTRA TDD Band d) or E-UTRA Band 38	2 570-2 620 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 38.
UTRA TDD Band f) or E-UTRA Band 39	1 880-1 920 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 39.
UTRA TDD Band e) or E-UTRA Band 40	2 300-2 400 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 40.

TABLE 2.6.4-1 (end)

System type for E-UTRA to co-exist with	Frequency range for co-existence requirement	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
E-UTRA Band 41	2 496-2 690 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 41.
E-UTRA Band 42	3 400-3 600 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 42 or 43.
E-UTRA Band 43	3 600-3 800 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 42 or 43.
E-UTRA Band 44	703-803 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 28 or 44

NOTE 1 – As defined in the scope for spurious emissions in this clause, except for the cases where the noted requirements apply to a BS operating in Band 25, Band 27, Band 28 or Band 29, the co-existence requirements in Table 2.6.4-1 do not apply for the 10 MHz frequency range immediately outside the downlink operating band (see Table 1-1). Emission limits for this excluded frequency range may be covered by local or regional requirements.

NOTE 2 – Table 2.6.4-1 assumes that two operating bands, where the frequency ranges in Table 1-1 would be overlapping, are not deployed in the same geographical area. For such a case of operation with overlapping frequency arrangements in the same geographical area, special co-existence requirements may apply that are not covered by the 3GPP specifications.

NOTE 3 – TDD base stations deployed in the same geographical area, that are synchronized and use the same or adjacent operating bands can transmit without additional co-existence requirements. For unsynchronized base stations, special co-existence requirements may apply that are not covered by the 3GPP specifications.

NOTE 4 – This requirement does not apply to a Band 2 E-UTRA BS of an earlier release. In addition, it does not apply to an E-UTRA Band 2 BS from an earlier release manufactured before 31 December, 2012, which is upgraded to support Rel-11 features, where the upgrade does not affect existing RF parts of the radio unit related to this requirement.

NOTE 5 – For E-UTRA Band 28 BS, specific solutions may be required to fulfil the spurious emissions limits for E-UTRA BS for co-existence with E-UTRA Band 27 UL operating band.

NOTE 6 – For E-UTRA Band 29 BS, specific solutions may be required to fulfil the spurious emissions limits for E-UTRA BS for co-existence with UTRA Band XII or E-UTRA Band 12 UL operating band or E-UTRA Band 17 UL operating band.

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the limits of Table 2.6.4-1a for a home BS where requirements for co-existence with a home BS type listed in the first column apply.

TABLE 2.6.4-1a

**Home BS spurious emissions limits for co-existence with home BS
operating in other frequency bands**

Type of coexistence BS	Frequency range for co-location requirement	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
UTRA FDD Band I or E-UTRA Band 1	1 920-1 980 MHz	-71 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to home BS operating in Band 1.
UTRA FDD Band II or E-UTRA Band 2	1 850-1 910 MHz	-71 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to home BS operating in Band 2 or 25.
UTRA FDD Band III or E-UTRA Band 3	1 710-1 785 MHz	-71 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to home BS operating in Band 3. For home BS operating in Band 9, it applies for 1710 MHz to 1749.9 MHz and 1784.9 MHz to 1785 MHz.
UTRA FDD Band IV or E-UTRA Band 4	1 710-1 755 MHz	-71 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to home BS operating in Band 4 or 10.
UTRA FDD Band V or E-UTRA Band 5	824-849 MHz	-71 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to home BS operating in Band 5 or 26.
UTRA FDD Band VI, XIX or E-UTRA Band 6, 18, 19	815-830 MHz	-71 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to home BS operating in Band 18.
	830-845 MHz	-71 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to home BS operating in Band 6, 19.
UTRA FDD Band VII or E-UTRA Band 7	2 500-2 570 MHz	-71 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to home BS operating in Band 7
UTRA FDD Band VIII or E-UTRA Band 8	880-915 MHz	-71 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to home BS operating in Band 8.
UTRA FDD Band IX or E-UTRA Band 9	1 749.9-1 784.9 MHz	-71 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to home BS operating in Band 3 or 9
UTRA FDD Band X or E-UTRA Band 10	1 710-1 770 MHz	-71 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to home BS operating in Band 10. For home BS operating in Band 4, it applies for 1755 MHz to 1770 MHz.
UTRA FDD Band XI, XXI or E-UTRA Band 11, 21	1 427.9-1 447.9 MHz	-71 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to home BS operating in Band 11.
	1 447.9-1 462.9 MHz	-71 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to home BS operating in Band 21.
UTRA FDD Band XII or E-UTRA Band 12	699-716 MHz	-71 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to home BS operating in Band 12. For home BS operating in Band 29, it applies 1 MHz below the Band 29 downlink operating band (Note 5).
UTRA FDD Band XIII or E-UTRA Band 13	777-787 MHz	-71 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to home BS operating in Band 13.
UTRA FDD Band XIV or E-UTRA Band 14	788-798 MHz	-71 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to home BS operating in Band 14.

TABLE 2.6.4-1a (continued)

Type of coexistence BS	Frequency range for co-location requirement	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
E-UTRA Band 17	704-716 MHz	-71 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to home BS operating in Band 17. For home BS operating in Band 29, it applies 1 MHz below the Band 29 downlink operating band (Note 5).
UTRA FDD Band XX or E-UTRA Band 20	832-862 MHz	-71 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to home BS operating in Band 20.
UTRA FDD Band XXII or E-UTRA Band 22	3 410-3 490 MHz	-71 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to home BS operating in Band 22. This requirement does not apply to home BS operating in Band 42.
E-UTRA Band 23	2 000-2 020 MHz	To be defined	To be defined	This requirement does not apply to home BS operating in Band 23.
E-UTRA Band 24	1 626.5-1 660.5 MHz	-71 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to home BS operating in Band 24.
UTRA FDD Band XXV or E-UTRA Band 25	1 850-1 915 MHz	-71 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to home BS operating in Band 25.
UTRA FDD Band XXVI or E-UTRA Band 26	814-849 MHz	-71 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to home BS operating in Band 26. For home BS operating in Band 5, it applies for 814 MHz to 824 MHz.
E-UTRA Band 27	807-824 MHz	-71 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to home BS operating in Band 27. For home BS operating in Band 26, it applies for 807 MHz to 814 MHz. This requirement also applies to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 28, starting 4 MHz above the Band 28 downlink operating band (Note 4).
E-UTRA Band 28	703-748 MHz	-71 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to home BS operating in Band 28. This requirement does not apply to home BS operating in Band 44.
UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 33	1 900-1 920 MHz	-71 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to home BS operating in Band 33.
UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 34	2 010-2 025 MHz	-71 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to home BS operating in Band 34.
UTRA TDD Band b) or E-UTRA Band 35	1 850-1 910 MHz	-71 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to home BS operating in Band 35.
UTRA TDD Band b) or E-UTRA Band 36	1 930-1 990 MHz	-71 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to home BS operating in Band 2 and 36.

TABLE 2.6.4-1a (end)

Type of coexistence BS	Frequency range for co-location requirement	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
UTRA TDD Band c) or E-UTRA Band 37	1 910-1 930 MHz	-71 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to home BS operating in Band 37. This unpaired band is defined in Recommendation ITU-R M.1036, but is pending any future deployment.
UTRA TDD Band d) or E-UTRA Band 38	2 570-2 620 MHz	-71 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to home BS operating in Band 38.
UTRA TDD Band f) or E-UTRA Band 39	1 880-1 920MHz	-71 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to home BS operating in Band 39.
UTRA TDD Band e) or E-UTRA Band 40	2 300-2 400MHz	-71 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to home BS operating in Band 40.
E-UTRA Band 41	2 496-2 690 MHz	-71 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to home BS operating in Band 41.
E-UTRA Band 42	3 400-3 600 MHz	-71 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to home BS operating in Band 42 or 43
E-UTRA Band 43	3 600-3 800 MHz	-71 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to home BS operating in Band 42 or 43
E-UTRA Band 44	703-803 MHz	-71 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to home BS operating in Band 28 or 44

NOTE 1 – As defined in the scope for spurious emissions in this clause, except for the cases where the noted requirements apply to a BS operating in Band 27, Band 28 or Band 29, the coexistence requirements in Table 2.6.4-1a do not apply for the 10 MHz frequency range immediately outside the home BS transmit frequency range of a downlink operating band (see Table 1-1). Emission limits for this excluded frequency range may be covered by local or regional requirements.

NOTE 2 – Table 2.6.4-1a assumes that two operating bands, where the frequency ranges in Table 1-1 would be overlapping, are not deployed in the same geographical area. For such a case of operation with overlapping frequency arrangements in the same geographical area, special co-existence requirements may apply that are not covered by these specifications.

NOTE 3 – TDD base stations deployed in the same geographical area, that are synchronized and use the same or adjacent operating bands can transmit without additional co-existence requirements. For unsynchronized base stations, special co-existence requirements may apply that are not covered by these specifications.

NOTE 4 – For E-UTRA Band 28 BS, specific solutions may be required to fulfil the spurious emissions limits for E-UTRA BS for co-existence with E-UTRA Band 27 UL operating band.

NOTE 5 – For E-UTRA Band 29 BS, specific solutions may be required to fulfil the spurious emissions limits for E-UTRA BS for co-existence with UTRA Band XII or E-UTRA Band 12 UL operating band or E-UTRA Band 17 UL operating band.

The following requirement may be applied for the protection of personal handyphone system (PHS). This requirement is also applicable at specified frequencies falling between 10 MHz below the lowest BS transmitter frequency of the downlink operating band and 10 MHz above the highest BS transmitter frequency of the downlink operating band (see Table 1-1).

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed:

TABLE 2.6.4-2

E-UTRA BS spurious emissions limits for BS for co-existence with PHS

Frequency range	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
1 884.5-1 915.7 MHz	-41 dBm	300 kHz	Applicable when co-existence with PHS system operating in 1 884.5-1 915.7 MHz

The following requirement shall be applied to BS operating in Bands 13 and 14 to ensure that appropriate interference protection is provided to 700 MHz public safety operations. This requirement is also applicable at the frequency range from 10 MHz below the lowest frequency of the BS transmitter operating band up to 10 MHz above the highest frequency of the BS transmitter operating band. The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed:

TABLE 2.6.4-3

BS spurious emissions limits for protection of 700 MHz public safety operations

Operating band	Band	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
13	763-775 MHz	-46 dBm	6.25 kHz	-
13	793-805 MHz	-46 dBm	6.25 kHz	-
14	769-775 MHz	-46 dBm	6.25 kHz	-
14	799-805 MHz	-46 dBm	6.25 kHz	-

The following requirement shall be applied to BS operating in Band 26 to ensure that appropriate interference protection is provided to 800 MHz public safety operations. This requirement is also applicable at the frequency range from 10 MHz below the lowest frequency of the BS downlink operating band up to 10 MHz above the highest frequency of the BS downlink operating band.

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed:

TABLE 2.6.4-5

BS spurious emissions limits for protection of 800 MHz public safety operations

Operating band	Frequency range	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
26	851-859 MHz	-13 dBm	100 kHz	Applicable for offsets > 37.5kHz from the channel edge

The following requirement may apply to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 41 in certain regions. This requirement is also applicable at the frequency range from 10 MHz below the lowest frequency of the BS downlink operating band up to 10 MHz above the highest frequency of the BS downlink operating band.

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed:

TABLE 2.6.4-6

Additional E-UTRA BS spurious emissions limits for Band 41

Frequency range	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
2 505 MHz–2 535 MHz	–42dBm	1 MHz	–
2 535 MHz–2 630 MHz	–22dBm	1 MHz	Applicable at offsets \geq 250% of channel bandwidth from carrier frequency
2 630 MHz–2 655 MHz	–30dBm	1 MHz	–

NOTE – This requirement applies for 10 or 20 MHz E-UTRA carriers allocated within 2 545-2 575MHz.

2.6.5 Co-location with other base stations

These requirements may be applied for the protection of other BS receivers when GSM900, DCS1800, PCS1900, GSM850, CDMA850, UTRA FDD, UTRA TDD and/or E-UTRA BS are co-located with an E-UTRA BS.

The requirements assume a 30 dB coupling loss between transmitter and receiver and are based on co-location with base stations of the same class.

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the limits of Table 2.6.5-1 for a wide area BS where requirements for co-location with a BS type listed in the first column apply.

TABLE 2.6.5-1

BS spurious emissions limits for wide area BS co-located with another BS

Type of co-located BS	Frequency range for co-location requirement	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
Macro GSM900	876-915 MHz	–98 dBm	100 kHz	–
Macro DCS1800	1 710-1 785 MHz	–98 dBm	100 kHz	–
Macro PCS1900	1 850-1 910 MHz	–98 dBm	100 kHz	–
Macro GSM850 or CDMA850	824-849 MHz	–98 dBm	100 kHz	–
WA UTRA FDD Band I or E-UTRA Band 1	1 920-1 980 MHz	–96 dBm	100 kHz	–
WA UTRA FDD Band II or E-UTRA Band 2	1 850-1 910 MHz	–96 dBm	100 kHz	–
WA UTRA FDD Band III or E-UTRA Band 3	1 710-1 785 MHz	–96 dBm	100 kHz	–
WA UTRA FDD Band IV or E-UTRA Band 4	1 710-1 755 MHz	–96 dBm	100 kHz	–
WA UTRA FDD Band V or E-UTRA Band 5	824-849 MHz	–96 dBm	100 kHz	–
WA UTRA FDD Band VI, XIX or E-UTRA Band 6, 19	830-845 MHz	–96 dBm	100 kHz	–
WA UTRA FDD Band VII or E-UTRA Band 7	2 500-2 570 MHz	–96 dBm	100 kHz	–

TABLE 2.6.5-1 (continued)

Type of co-located BS	Frequency range for co-location requirement	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
WA UTRA FDD Band VIII or E-UTRA Band 8	880-915 MHz	-96 dBm	100 kHz	-
WA UTRA FDD Band IX or E-UTRA Band 9	1 749.9-1 784.9 MHz	-96 dBm	100 kHz	-
WA UTRA FDD Band X or E-UTRA Band 10	1 710-1 770 MHz	-96 dBm	100 kHz	-
WA UTRA FDD Band XI or E-UTRA Band 11	1 427.9-1 447.9 MHz	-96 dBm	100 kHz	-
WA UTRA FDD Band XII or E-UTRA Band 12	699-716 MHz	-96 dBm	100 kHz	-
WA UTRA FDD Band XIII or E-UTRA Band 13	777-787 MHz	-96 dBm	100 kHz	-
WA UTRA FDD Band XIV or E-UTRA Band 14	788-798 MHz	-96 dBm	100 kHz	-
WA E-UTRA Band 17	704-716 MHz	-96 dBm	100 kHz	-
WA E-UTRA Band 18	815-830 MHz	-96 dBm	100 kHz	-
WA UTRA FDD Band XX E-UTRA Band 20	832-862 MHz	-96 dBm	100 kHz	-
WA E-UTRA Band 24	1 626.5-1 660.5 MHz	-96 dBm	100 kHz	-
WA UTRA FDD Band XXI or E-UTRA Band 21	1 447.9-1 462.9 MHz	-96 dBm	100 kHz	-
WA UTRA FDD Band XXII or E-UTRA Band 22	3 410-3 490 MHz	-96 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 42
WA E-UTRA Band 23	2 000-2 020 MHz	-96 dBm	100 kHz	-
WA UTRA FDD Band XXVI or E-UTRA Band 26	814-849 MHz	-96 dBm	100 kHz	-
WA E-UTRA Band 27	807-824 MHz	-96 dBm	100 kHz	-
WA E-UTRA Band 28	703-748 MHz	-96 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 44
WA UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 33	1 900-1 920 MHz	-96 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 33
WA UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 34	2 010-2 025 MHz	-96 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 34
WA UTRA TDD Band b) or E-UTRA Band 35	1 850-1 910 MHz	-96 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 35

TABLE 2.6.5-1 (end)

Type of co-located BS	Frequency range for co-location requirement	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
WA UTRA TDD Band b) or E-UTRA Band 36	1 930-1 990 MHz	-96 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Bands 2 and 36
WA UTRA TDD Band c) or E-UTRA Band 37	1 910-1 930 MHz	-96 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 37. This unpaired band is defined in ITU-R M.1036, but is pending any future deployment.
WA UTRA TDD Band d) or E-UTRA Band 38	2 570-2 620 MHz	-96 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 38.
WA UTRA TDD Band f) or E-UTRA Band 39	1 880-1 920 MHz	-96 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Bands 33 and 39
WA UTRA TDD Band e) or E-UTRA Band 40	2 300-2 400 MHz	-96 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 40
WA E-UTRA Band 41	2 496-2 690 MHz	-96 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 41
WA E-UTRA Band 42	3 400-3 600 MHz	-96 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 42 or 43
WA E-UTRA Band 43	3 600-3 800 MHz	-96 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 42 or 43
WA E-UTRA Band 44	703-803 MHz	-96 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 28 or 44

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the limits of Table 2.6.5-2 for a local area BS where requirements for co-location with a BS type listed in the first column apply.

TABLE 2.6.5-2

BS spurious emissions limits for local area BS co-located with another BS

Type of co-located BS	Frequency range for co-location requirement	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
Pico GSM900	876-915 MHz	-70 dBm	100 kHz	-
Pico DCS1800	1 710-1 785 MHz	-80 dBm	100 kHz	-
Pico PCS1900	1 850-1 910 MHz	-80 dBm	100 kHz	-
Pico GSM850	824-849 MHz	-70 dBm	100 kHz	-
LA UTRA FDD Band I or E-UTRA Band 1	1 920-1 980 MHz	-88 dBm	100 kHz	-
LA UTRA FDD Band II or E-UTRA Band 2	1 850-1 910 MHz	-88 dBm	100 kHz	-
LA UTRA FDD Band III or E-UTRA Band 3	1 710-1 785 MHz	-88 dBm	100 kHz	-
LA UTRA FDD Band IV or E-UTRA Band 4	1 710-1 755 MHz	-88 dBm	100 kHz	-
LA UTRA FDD Band V or E-UTRA Band 5	824-849 MHz	-88 dBm	100 kHz	-
LA UTRA FDD Band VI, XIX or E-UTRA Band 6, 19	830-845 MHz	-88 dBm	100 kHz	-
LA UTRA FDD Band VII or E-UTRA Band 7	2 500-2 570 MHz	-88 dBm	100 kHz	-
LA UTRA FDD Band VIII or E-UTRA Band 8	880-915 MHz	-88 dBm	100 kHz	-
LA UTRA FDD Band IX or E-UTRA Band 9	1 749.9-1 784.9 MHz	-88 dBm	100 kHz	-
LA UTRA FDD Band X or E-UTRA Band 10	1 710-1 770 MHz	-88 dBm	100 kHz	-
LA UTRA FDD Band XI or E-UTRA Band 11	1 427.9-1 447.9 MHz	-88 dBm	100 kHz	-
LA UTRA FDD Band XII or E-UTRA Band 12	699-716 MHz	-88 dBm	100 kHz	-
LA UTRA FDD Band XIII or E-UTRA Band 13	777-787 MHz	-88 dBm	100 kHz	-
LA UTRA FDD Band XIV or E-UTRA Band 14	788-798 MHz	-88 dBm	100 kHz	-
LA E-UTRA Band 17	704-716 MHz	-88 dBm	100 kHz	-
LA E-UTRA Band 18	815-830 MHz	-88 dBm	100 kHz	-
LA UTRA FDD Band XX or E-UTRA Band 20	832-862 MHz	-88 dBm	100 kHz	-
LA UTRA FDD Band XXI or E-UTRA Band 21	1 447.9-1 462.9 MHz	-88 dBm	100 kHz	-
LA UTRA FDD Band XXII or E-UTRA Band 22	3 410-3 490 MHz	-88 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 42
LA E-UTRA Band 23	2 000-2 020 MHz	-88 dBm	100 kHz	-
LA E-UTRA Band 24	1 626.5-1 660.5 MHz	-88 dBm	100 kHz	-

TABLE 2.6.5-2 (end)

Type of co-located BS	Frequency range for co-location requirement	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
LA UTRA FDD Band XXV or E-UTRA Band 25	1 850-1 915 MHz	-88 dBm	100 kHz	-
LA UTRA FDD Band XXVI or E-UTRA Band 26	814-849 MHz	-88 dBm	100 kHz	-
LA E-UTRA Band 27	807-824 MHz	-88 dBm	100 kHz	-
LA E-UTRA Band 28	703-748 MHz	-88 dBm	100 KHz	This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 44
LA UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 33	1 900-1 920 MHz	-88 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 33
LA UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 34	2 010-2 025 MHz	-88 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 34
LA UTRA TDD Band b) or E-UTRA Band 35	1 850-1 910 MHz	-88 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 35
LA UTRA TDD Band b) or E-UTRA Band 36	1 930-1 990 MHz	-88 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Bands 2 and 36
LA UTRA TDD Band c) or E-UTRA Band 37	1 910-1 930 MHz	-88 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 37. This unpaired band is defined in ITU-R M.1036, but is pending any future deployment.
LA UTRA TDD Band d) or E-UTRA Band 38	2 570-2 620 MHz	-88 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 38.
LA UTRA TDD Band f) or E-UTRA Band 39	1 880-1 920 MHz	-88 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Bands 33 and 39
LA UTRA TDD Band e) or E-UTRA Band 40	2 300-2 400 MHz	-88 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 40
LA E-UTRA Band 41	2 496-2 690 MHz	-88 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 41
LA E-UTRA Band 42	3 400-3 600 MHz	-88 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 42 or 43
LA E-UTRA Band 43	3 600-3 800 MHz	-88 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 42 or 43
LA E-UTRA Band 44	703-803 MHz	-88 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 28 or 44

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the limits of Table 2.6.5-3 for a medium range BS where requirements for co-location with a BS type listed in the first column apply.

TABLE 2.6.5-3

BS spurious emissions limits for Medium range BS co-located with another BS

Type of co-located BS	Frequency range for co-location requirement	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
Micro/MR GSM900	876-915 MHz	-91 dBm	100 kHz	-
Micro/MR DCS1800	1 710-1 785 MHz	-91 dBm	100 kHz	-
Micro/MR PCS1900	1 850-1 910 MHz	-91 dBm	100 kHz	-
Micro/MR GSM850	824-849 MHz	-91 dBm	100 kHz	-
MR UTRA FDD Band I or E-UTRA Band 1	1 920-1 980 MHz	-91 dBm	100 kHz	-
MR UTRA FDD Band II or E-UTRA Band 2	1 850-1 910 MHz	-91 dBm	100 kHz	-
MR UTRA FDD Band III or E-UTRA Band 3	1 710-1 785 MHz	-91 dBm	100 kHz	-
MR UTRA FDD Band IV or E-UTRA Band 4	1 710-1 755 MHz	-91 dBm	100 kHz	-
MR UTRA FDD Band V or E-UTRA Band 5	824-849 MHz	-91 dBm	100 kHz	-
MR UTRA FDD Band VI, XIX or E-UTRA Band 6, 19	830-850 MHz	-91 dBm	100 kHz	-
MR UTRA FDD Band VII or E-UTRA Band 7	2 500-2 570 MHz	-91 dBm	100 KHz	-
MR UTRA FDD Band VIII or E-UTRA Band 8	880-915 MHz	-91 dBm	100 KHz	-
MR UTRA FDD Band IX or E-UTRA Band 9	1 749.9-1 784.9 MHz	-91 dBm	100 KHz	-
MR UTRA FDD Band X or E-UTRA Band 10	1 710-1 770 MHz	-91 dBm	100 kHz	-
MR UTRA FDD Band XI or E-UTRA Band 11	1 427.9-1 447.9 MHz	-91 dBm	100 kHz	-
MR UTRA FDD Band XII or E-UTRA Band 12	699-716 MHz	-91 dBm	100 kHz	-
MR UTRA FDD Band XIII or E-UTRA Band 13	777-787 MHz	-91 dBm	100 kHz	-
MR UTRA FDD Band XIV or E-UTRA Band 14	788-798 MHz	-91 dBm	100 kHz	-
MR E-UTRA Band 17	704-716 MHz	-91 dBm	100 kHz	-
MR E-UTRA Band 18	815-830 MHz	-91 dBm	100 KHz	-
MR UTRA FDD Band XX or E-UTRA Band 20	832-862 MHz	-91 dBm	100 KHz	-
MR UTRA FDD Band XXI or E-UTRA Band 21	1 447.9-1 462.9 MHz	-91 dBm	100 KHz	-

TABLE 2.6.5-3 (continued)

Type of co-located BS	Frequency range for co-location requirement	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
MR UTRA FDD Band XXII or E-UTRA Band 22	3 410-3 490 MHz	-91 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 42
MR E-UTRA Band 23	2 000-2 020 MHz	-91 dBm	100 kHz	–
MR E-UTRA Band 24	1 626.5-1 660.5 MHz	-91 dBm	100 KHz	–
MR UTRA FDD Band XXV or E-UTRA Band 25	1 850-1 915 MHz	-91 dBm	100 kHz	–
MR UTRA FDD Band XXVI or E-UTRA Band 26	814-849 MHz	-91 dBm	100 kHz	–
MR E-UTRA Band 27	807-824 MHz	-91 dBm	100 kHz	–
MR E-UTRA Band 28	703-748 MHz	-91 dBm	100 KHz	This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 44
MR UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 33	1 900-1 920 MHz	-91 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 33
MR UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 34	2 010-2 025 MHz	-91 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 34
MR UTRA TDD Band b) or E-UTRA Band 35	1 850-1 910 MHz	-91 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 35
MR UTRA TDD Band b) or E-UTRA Band 36	1 930-1 990 MHz	-91 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Bands 2 and 36
MR UTRA TDD Band c) or E-UTRA Band 37	1 910-1 930 MHz	-91 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 37. This unpaired band is defined in ITU-R M.1036, but is pending any future deployment.
MR UTRA TDD Band d) or E-UTRA Band 38	2 570-2 620 MHz	-91 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 38.
MR LUTRA TDD Band f) or E-UTRA Band 39	1 880-1 920 MHz	-91 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Bands 33 and 39
MR UTRA TDD Band e) or E-UTRA Band 40	2 300-2 400 MHz	-91 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 40
MR E-UTRA Band 41	2 496-2 690 MHz	-91 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 41

TABLE 2.6.5-3 (*end*)

Type of co-located BS	Frequency range for co-location requirement	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
MR E-UTRA Band 42	3 400-3 600 MHz	-91 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 42 or 43
MR E-UTRA Band 43	3 600-3 800 MHz	-91 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 42 or 43
MR E-UTRA Band 44	703-803 MHz	-91 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 28 or 44

NOTE 1 – As defined in the scope for spurious emissions in this clause, the co-location requirements in Table 2.6.5-1 to Table 2.6.5-3 do not apply for the 10 MHz frequency range immediately outside the BS transmit frequency range of a downlink operating band (see Table 1-1). The current state-of-the-art technology does not allow a single generic solution for co-location with other system on adjacent frequencies for 30dB BS-BS minimum coupling loss. However, there are certain site-engineering solutions that can be used. These techniques are addressed in 3GPP TR 25.942.

NOTE 2 – Tables 2.6.5-1 to 2.6.5-3 assume that two operating bands, where the corresponding eNode B transmit and receive frequency ranges in Table 1-1 would be overlapping, are not deployed in the same geographical area. For such a case of operation with overlapping frequency arrangements in the same geographical area, special co-location requirements may apply that are not covered by this specifications.

NOTE 3 – Co-located TDD base stations that are synchronized and using the same or adjacent operating band can transmit without special co-locations requirements. For unsynchronized base stations, special co-location requirements may apply that are not covered by these specifications.

2.7 Receiver spurious emissions

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the levels in Table 2.7-1.

In addition to the requirements in Table 2.7-1, the power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the levels specified for Protection of the E-UTRA FDD BS receiver of own or different BS in § 2.6.3 and for Co-existence with other systems in the same geographical area in § 2.6.4. In addition, the co-existence requirements for co-located base stations specified in § 2.6.5 may also be applied.

TABLE 2.7-1

General spurious emission test requirement

Frequency range	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
30 MHz-1 GHz	-57 dBm	100 kHz	-
1 GHz-12.75 GHz	-47 dBm	1 MHz	-
12.75 GHz - 5 th harmonic of the upper frequency edge of the UL operating band in GHz	-47 dBm	1 MHz	Applies only for Bands 22, 42 and 43.

NOTE – The frequency range between $2.5 * BW_{Channel}$ below the first carrier frequency and $2.5 * BW_{Channel}$ above the last carrier frequency transmitted by the BS, where $BW_{Channel}$ is the channel bandwidth, may be excluded from the requirement. However, frequencies that are more than 10 MHz below the lowest frequency of the BS downlink operating band or more than 10 MHz above the highest frequency of the BS downlink operating band (see Table 1-1) shall not be excluded from the requirement.

3 MSR generic unwanted emission characteristics

MSR requirements in the present document cover multi-RAT operation as well as single RAT E-UTRA operation. For the purpose of defining the MSR BS requirements, the operating bands are divided into three band categories as follows:

- Band category 1 (BC1): Bands for E-UTRA FDD and UTRA FDD operation
- Band category 2 (BC2): Bands for E-UTRA FDD, UTRA FDD and GSM/EDGE operation
- Band category 3 (BC3): Bands for E-UTRA TDD and UTRA TDD operation

Band category 1 aspects (BC1)

BC1 requirements for receiver and transmitter shall apply with a frequency offset from the lowest and highest carriers to the RF bandwidth edges ($F_{offset, RAT}$) as defined in Table 3-1.

TABLE 3-1

$F_{offset, RAT}$ for band category 1

RAT	$F_{offset, RAT}$
1.4, 3 MHz E-UTRA	$BW_{Channel}/2 + 200$ kHz
5, 10, 15, 20 MHz E-UTRA	$BW_{Channel}/2$
UTRA FDD	2.5 MHz

3 Band category 2 aspects (BC2)

BC2 requirements for receiver and transmitter shall apply with a frequency offset from the lowest and highest carriers to the RF bandwidth edges ($F_{offset, RAT}$) as defined in Table 3-2.

TABLE 3-2

 $F_{offset, RAT}$ for band category 2

RAT	$F_{offset, RAT}$
E-UTRA	$BW_{Channel}/2$
UTRA FDD	2.5 MHz
GSM/EDGE	200 kHz

Band category 3 aspects (BC3)

BC3 requirements for receiver and transmitter shall apply with a frequency offset from the lowest and highest carriers to the RF bandwidth edges ($F_{offset, RAT}$) as defined in Table 3-3.

TABLE 3-3

 $F_{offset, RAT}$ for band category 3

RAT	$F_{offset, RAT}$
1.4, 3 MHz E-UTRA	$BW_{Channel}/2 + 200 \text{ kHz}$
5, 10, 15, 20 MHz E-UTRA	$BW_{Channel}/2$
1.28 Mcps UTRA TDD	1 MHz

3.1 Definitions

Band category: A group of operating bands for which the same MSR scenarios apply.

Base station RF bandwidth: The bandwidth in which a base station transmits and receives multiple carriers and/or RATs simultaneously.

Base station RF bandwidth edge: The frequency of one of the edges of the base station RF bandwidth.

Contiguous carriers: a set of two or more carriers configured in a spectrum block where there are no RF requirements based on co-existence for un-coordinated operation within the spectrum block.

Lower RF bandwidth edge: The frequency of the lower edge of the base station RF bandwidth, used as a frequency reference point for transmitter and receiver requirements.

Lower sub-block edge: The frequency at the lower edge of one sub-block. It is used as a frequency reference point for both transmitter and receiver requirements.

MSR base station: Base station characterized by the ability of its receiver and transmitter to process two or more carriers in common active RF components simultaneously in a declared RF bandwidth, where at least one carrier is of a different RAT than the other carrier(s).

Sub-block: This is one contiguous allocated block of spectrum for use by the same base station. There may be multiple instances of sub-blocks within an RF bandwidth.

Sub-block bandwidth: The bandwidth of one sub-block.

Sub-block gap: A frequency gap between two consecutive sub-blocks within an RF bandwidth, where the RF requirements in the gap are based on co-existence for un-coordinated operation.

Upper RF bandwidth edge: The frequency of the upper edge of the Base Station RF bandwidth, used as a frequency reference point for transmitter and receiver requirements.

Upper sub-block edge: The frequency at the upper edge of one sub-block. It is used as a frequency reference point for both transmitter and receiver requirements.

3.2 Symbols

$BW_{Channel}$	Channel bandwidth (for E-UTRA).
BW_{Config}	Transmission bandwidth configuration (for E-UTRA), expressed in MHz, where $BW_{Config} = N_{RB} \times 180$ kHz in the uplink and $BW_{Config} = 15$ kHz + $N_{RB} \times 180$ kHz in the downlink.
CA_X	CA for band X where X is the applicable E-UTRA operating band.
CA_X-Y	CA for band X and Band Y where X and Y are the applicable E-UTRA operating band.
Δf	Separation between the Base Station RF bandwidth edge frequency and the nominal – 3dB point of the measuring filter closest to the carrier frequency.
Δf_{max}	The largest value of Δf used for defining the requirement.
F_{filter}	Filter centre frequency.
f_{offset}	Separation between the base station RF bandwidth edge frequency and the centre of the measuring filter.
$f_{offset_{max}}$	The maximum value of f_{offset} used for defining the requirement.
$F_{offset, RAT}$	Frequency offset from the centre frequency of the <i>highest</i> transmitted/received carrier to the <i>upper</i> RF bandwidth edge or sub-block edge, or from the centre frequency of the <i>lowest</i> transmitted/received carrier to the <i>lower</i> RF bandwidth edge or sub-block edge for a specific RAT.
F_{DL_low}	The lowest frequency of the downlink operating band.
F_{DL_high}	The highest frequency of the downlink operating band.
F_{UL_low}	The lowest frequency of the uplink operating band.
F_{UL_high}	The highest frequency of the uplink operating band.
W_{gap}	Sub-block gap size.

3.3 Operating band unwanted emissions

The Operating band unwanted emission limits are defined from 10 MHz below the lowest frequency of the downlink operating band to the lower RF bandwidth edge located at $F_{BW\ RF,low}$ and from the upper RF bandwidth edge located at $F_{BW\ RF,high}$ up to 10 MHz above the highest frequency of the downlink operating band. In addition, for a BS operating in non-contiguous spectrum, it applies inside any sub-block gap.

3.3.1 Operating band unwanted emissions for band categories 1 and 3

For a wide area BS operating in band category 1 or band category 3, the requirement applies outside the RF bandwidth edges. In addition, for a wide area BS operating in non-contiguous spectrum, it applies inside any sub-block gap.

For a medium range BS operating in band category 1 the requirement applies outside the RF bandwidth edges. In addition, for a medium range BS operating in non-contiguous spectrum, it applies inside any sub-block gap.

For a local area BS operating in band category 1 the requirement applies outside the RF bandwidth edges. In addition, for a local area BS operating in non-contiguous spectrum, it applies inside any sub-block gap.

Outside the RF bandwidth edges, emissions shall not exceed the maximum levels specified in Tables 3.3.1-1 to 3.3.1-4 below, where:

- Δf is the separation between the RF bandwidth edge frequency and the nominal -3 dB point of the measuring filter closest to the carrier frequency.
- f_{offset} is the separation between the RF bandwidth edge frequency and the centre of the measuring filter.
- $f_{offset_{max}}$ is the offset to the frequency 10 MHz outside the downlink operating band.
- Δf_{max} is equal to $f_{offset_{max}}$ minus half of the bandwidth of the measuring filter.

Inside any sub-block gap for a BS operating in non-contiguous spectrum, emissions shall not exceed the cumulative sum of the test requirements specified for the adjacent sub-blocks on each side of the sub-block gap. The test requirement for each sub-block is specified in Tables 3.3.1-1 to 3.3.1-4 below, where in this case:

- Δf is the separation between the sub-block edge frequency and the nominal -3 dB point of the measuring filter closest to the sub-block edge frequency.
- f_{offset} is the separation between the sub-block edge frequency and the centre of the measuring filter.
- $f_{offset_{max}}$ is equal to the sub-block gap bandwidth divided by two.
- Δf_{max} is equal to $f_{offset_{max}}$ minus half of the bandwidth of the measuring filter.

TABLE 3.3.1-1

Wide area BS operating band unwanted emission mask (UEM) for BC1 and BC3 bands ≤ 3 GHz

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Note 1)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 3)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 0.2 \text{ MHz}$	$0.015 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 0.215 \text{ MHz}$	-12.5 dBm	30 kHz
$0.2 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 1 \text{ MHz}$	$0.215 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 1.015 \text{ MHz}$	$-12.5 \text{ dBm} - 15 \cdot \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.215 \right) \text{ dB}$	30 kHz
(Note 2)	$1.015 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 1.5 \text{ MHz}$	-24.5 dBm	30 kHz
$1 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \min(\Delta f_{max}, 10 \text{ MHz})$	$1.5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < \min(f_{offset_{max}}, 10.5 \text{ MHz})$	-11.5 dBm	1 MHz
$10 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$10.5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	-15 dBm (Note 4)	1 MHz

NOTE – For MSR BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the test requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub-blocks on each side of the sub-block gap. Exception is $\Delta f \geq 10 \text{ MHz}$ from both adjacent sub-blocks on each side of the sub-block gap, where the test requirement within sub-block gaps shall be -15 dBm/MHz.

TABLE 3.3.1-1a

Wide area BS operating band unwanted emission mask (UEM) for BC1 and BC3 for bands > 3 GHz

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Note 1)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 3)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 0.2 \text{ MHz}$	$0.015 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 0.215 \text{ MHz}$	-12.2 dBm	30 kHz
$0.2 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 1 \text{ MHz}$	$0.215 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 1.015 \text{ MHz}$	$-12.2 \text{ dBm} - 15 \cdot \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.215 \right) \text{ dB}$	30 kHz
(Note 2)	$1.015 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 1.5 \text{ MHz}$	-24.2 dBm	30 kHz
$1 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \min(\Delta f_{max}, 10 \text{ MHz})$	$1.5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < \min(f_{offset_{max}}, 10.5 \text{ MHz})$	-11.2 dBm	1 MHz
$10 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$10.5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	-15 dBm (Note 4)	1 MHz

NOTE – For MSR BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the test requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub-blocks on each side of the sub-block gap. Exception is $\Delta f \geq 10 \text{ MHz}$ from both adjacent sub-blocks on each side of the sub-block gap, where the test requirement within sub-block gaps shall be -15 dBm/MHz.

TABLE 3.3.1-2

**Medium range BS operating band unwanted emission mask (UEM) for BC1 for
bands ≤ 3 GHz, BS maximum output power $31 < P \leq 38$ dBm**

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Note 1)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 3)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 0.6 \text{ MHz}$	$0.015 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 0.615 \text{ MHz}$	$P - 56.5 \text{ dB} - \frac{7}{5} \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.015 \right) \text{ dB}$	30 kHz
$0.6 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 1 \text{ MHz}$	$0.615 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 1.015 \text{ MHz}$	$P - 51.5 \text{ dB} - 15 \cdot \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.215 \right) \text{ dB}$	30 kHz
(Note 2)	$1.015 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 1.5 \text{ MHz}$	$P - 63.5 \text{ dB}$	30 kHz
$1 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq 2.6 \text{ MHz}$	$1.5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 3.1 \text{ MHz}$	$P - 50.5 \text{ dB}$	1 MHz
$2.6 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq 5 \text{ MHz}$	$3.1 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 5.5 \text{ MHz}$	$\min(P - 50.5 \text{ dB}, -13.5 \text{ dBm})$	1 MHz
$5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \min(\Delta f_{max}, 10 \text{ MHz})$	$5.5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < \min(f_{offset_{max}}, 10.5 \text{ MHz})$	$P - 54.5 \text{ dB}$	1 MHz
$10 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$10.5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	$P - 56 \text{ dB}$ (Note 4)	1 MHz

NOTE – For MSR BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the minimum requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub-blocks on each side of the sub-block gap. Exception is $\Delta f \geq 10$ MHz from both adjacent sub-blocks on each side of the sub-block gap, where the minimum requirement within sub-block gaps shall be $(P - 56)$ dBm/MHz.

TABLE 3.3.1-2a

**Medium range BS operating band unwanted emission mask (UEM) for BC1 for
bands > 3 GHz, BS maximum output power $31 < P \leq 38$ dBm**

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Note 1)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 3)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 0.6 \text{ MHz}$	$0.015 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 0.615 \text{ MHz}$	$P - 56.2 \text{ dB} - \frac{7}{5} \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.015 \right) \text{ dB}$	30 kHz
$0.6 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 1 \text{ MHz}$	$0.615 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 1.015 \text{ MHz}$	$P - 51.2 \text{ dB} - 15 \cdot \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.215 \right) \text{ dB}$	30 kHz
(Note 2)	$1.015 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 1.5 \text{ MHz}$	$P - 63.2 \text{ dB}$	30 kHz
$1 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq 2.6 \text{ MHz}$	$1.5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 3.1 \text{ MHz}$	$P - 50.2 \text{ dB}$	1 MHz

TABLE 3.3.1-2a (end)

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Note 1)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 3)
$2.6 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq 5 \text{ MHz}$	$3.1 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 5.5 \text{ MHz}$	$\min(P - 50.2 \text{ dB}, -13.2 \text{ dBm})$	1 MHz
$5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \min(\Delta f_{max}, 10 \text{ MHz})$	$5.5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < \min(f_{offset_{max}}, 10.5 \text{ MHz})$	$P - 54.2 \text{ dB}$	1 MHz
$10 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$10.5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	$P - 56 \text{ dB}$ (Note 4)	1 MHz

NOTE – For MSR BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the minimum requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub-blocks on each side of the sub-block gap. Exception is $\Delta f \geq 10 \text{ MHz}$ from both adjacent sub-blocks on each side of the sub-block gap, where the minimum requirement within sub-block gaps shall be $(P - 56) \text{ dBm/MHz}$.

TABLE 3.3.1-3

Medium range BS operating band unwanted emission mask (UEM) for BC1 for bands $\leq 3 \text{ GHz}$, BS maximum output power $P \leq 31 \text{ dBm}$

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Note 1)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 3)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 0.6 \text{ MHz}$	$0.015 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 0.615 \text{ MHz}$	$-25.5 \text{ dBm} - \frac{7}{5} \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.015 \right) \text{ dB}$	30 kHz
$0.6 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 1 \text{ MHz}$	$0.615 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 1.015 \text{ MHz}$	$-20.5 \text{ dBm} - 15 \cdot \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.215 \right) \text{ dB}$	30 kHz
(Note 2)	$1.015 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 1.5 \text{ MHz}$	-32.5 dBm	30 kHz
$1 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq 5 \text{ MHz}$	$1.5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 5.5 \text{ MHz}$	-19.5 dBm	1 MHz
$5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \min(\Delta f_{max}, 10 \text{ MHz})$	$5.5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < \min(f_{offset_{max}}, 10.5 \text{ MHz})$	-23.5 dBm	1 MHz
$10 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$10.5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	-25 dBm (Note 4)	1 MHz

NOTE – For MSR BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the minimum requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub-blocks on each side of the sub-block gap. Exception is $\Delta f \geq 10 \text{ MHz}$ from both adjacent sub-blocks on each side of the sub-block gap, where the minimum requirement within sub-block gaps shall be -25 dBm/MHz .

TABLE 3.3.1-3a

**Medium range BS operating band unwanted emission mask (UEM) for BC1 for
bands > 3 GHz, BS maximum output power $P \leq 31$ dBm**

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Note 1)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 3)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 0.6 \text{ MHz}$	$0.015 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 0.615 \text{ MHz}$	$-25.2 \text{ dBm} - \frac{7}{5} \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.015 \right) \text{ dB}$	30 kHz
$0.6 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 1 \text{ MHz}$	$0.615 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 1.015 \text{ MHz}$	$-20.2 \text{ dBm} - 15 \cdot \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.215 \right) \text{ dB}$	30 kHz
(Note 2)	$1.015 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 1.5 \text{ MHz}$	-32.2 dBm	30 kHz
$1 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq 5 \text{ MHz}$	$1.5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 5.5 \text{ MHz}$	-19.2 dBm	1 MHz
$5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \min(\Delta f_{max}, 10 \text{ MHz})$	$5.5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < \min(f_{offset_{max}}, 10.5 \text{ MHz})$	-23.2 dBm	1 MHz
$10 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$10.5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	-25 dBm (Note 4)	1 MHz

NOTE – For MSR BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the minimum requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub-blocks on each side of the sub-block gap. Exception is $\Delta f \geq 10$ MHz from both adjacent sub-blocks on each side of the sub-block gap, where the minimum requirement within sub-block gaps shall be -25 dBm/MHz.

TABLE 3.3.1-4

Local area operating band unwanted emission mask (UEM) for BC1 for bands ≤ 3 GHz

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Note 1)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 3)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 5 \text{ MHz}$	$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 5.05 \text{ MHz}$	$-28.5 \text{ dBm} - \frac{7}{5} \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.05 \right) \text{ dB}$	100 kHz
$5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < \min(10 \text{ MHz}, \Delta f_{max})$	$5.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < \min(10.05 \text{ MHz}, f_{offset_{max}})$	-35.5 dBm	100 kHz
$10 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$10.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	-37 dBm (Note 4)	100 kHz

NOTE – For MSR BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the minimum requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub-blocks on each side of the sub-block gap. Exception is $\Delta f \geq 10$ MHz from both adjacent sub-blocks on each side of the sub-block gap, where the minimum requirement within sub-block gaps shall be -37 dBm/MHz.

TABLE 3.3.1-4a

Local area operating band unwanted emission mask (UEM) for BC1 for bands > 3 GHz

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Note 1)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 3)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 5 \text{ MHz}$	$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 5.05 \text{ MHz}$	$-28.2 \text{ dBm} - \frac{7}{5} \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.05 \right) \text{ dB}$	100 kHz
$5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < \min(10 \text{ MHz}, \Delta f_{max})$	$5.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < \min(10.05 \text{ MHz}, f_{offset_{max}})$	-35.2 dBm	100 kHz
$10 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$10.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	-37 dBm (Note 4)	100 kHz

NOTE 1 – For MSR BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the minimum requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub-blocks on each side of the sub-block gap. Exception is $\Delta f \geq 10 \text{ MHz}$ from both adjacent sub-blocks on each side of the sub-block gap, where the minimum requirement within sub-block gaps shall be -37 dBm/MHz.

The following Notes are common to Tables 3.3.1-1 to 3.3.1-4a.

NOTE 2 – This frequency range ensures that the range of values of f_{offset} is continuous.

NOTE 3 – As a general rule for the requirements in the present subclause, the resolution bandwidth of the measuring equipment should be equal to the measurement bandwidth. However, to improve measurement accuracy, sensitivity and efficiency, the resolution bandwidth may be smaller than the measurement bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is smaller than the measurement bandwidth, the result should be integrated over the measurement bandwidth in order to obtain the equivalent noise bandwidth of the measurement bandwidth.

NOTE 4 – The requirement is not applicable when $\Delta f_{max} < 10 \text{ MHz}$.

3.3.2 Operating band unwanted emissions for band category 2

For a BS operating in band category 2 the requirement applies outside the RF bandwidth edges. In addition, for a BS operating in non-contiguous spectrum, it applies inside any sub-block gap.

Outside the RF bandwidth edges, emissions shall not exceed the maximum levels specified in Table 3.3.2-1 to 3.3.2-8 below, where:

- Δf is the separation between the RF bandwidth edge frequency and the nominal –3 dB point of the measuring filter closest to the carrier frequency;
- f_{offset} is the separation between the RF bandwidth edge frequency and the centre of the measuring filter;
- $f_{offset_{max}}$ is the offset to the frequency 10 MHz outside the downlink operating band;
- Δf_{max} is equal to $f_{offset_{max}}$ minus half of the bandwidth of the measuring filter.

Inside any sub-block gap for a BS operating in non-contiguous spectrum, emissions shall not exceed the cumulative sum of the test requirement specified for the adjacent sub-blocks on each side of the sub-block gap. The test requirement for each sub-block is specified in Tables 3.3.2-1 to 3.3.2-8 below, where in this case:

- Δf is the separation between the sub-block edge frequency and the nominal –3 dB point of the measuring filter closest to the sub-block edge;
- f_{offset} is the separation between the sub-block edge frequency and the centre of the measuring filter;
- $f_{offset_{max}}$ is equal to the sub-block gap bandwidth divided by two;
- Δf_{max} is equal to $f_{offset_{max}}$ minus half of the bandwidth of the measuring filter.

TABLE 3.3.2-1

Wide area BS operating band unwanted emission mask (UEM) for BC2

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Note 2)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 6)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 0.2 \text{ MHz}$ (Note 1)	$0.015 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 0.215 \text{ MHz}$	–12.5 dBm	30 kHz
$0.2 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 1 \text{ MHz}$	$0.215 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 1.015 \text{ MHz}$	$-12.5 \text{ dBm} - 15 \cdot \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.215 \right) \text{ dB}$	30 kHz
(Note 5)	$1.015 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 1.5 \text{ MHz}$	–24.5 dBm	30 kHz
$1 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \min(\Delta f_{max}, 10 \text{ MHz})$	$1.5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < \min(f_{offset_{max}}, 10.5 \text{ MHz})$	–11.5 dBm	1 MHz
$10 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$10.5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	–15 dBm (Note 7)	1 MHz

NOTE 1 – For operation with a GSM/EDGE or an E-UTRA 1.4 or 3 MHz carrier adjacent to the RF bandwidth edge, the limits in Table 3.3.2-2 apply for $0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 0.15 \text{ MHz}$.

NOTE 2 – For MSR BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the test requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub-blocks on each side of the sub-block gap. Exception is $\Delta f \geq 10 \text{ MHz}$ from both adjacent sub-blocks on each side of the sub-block gap, where the test requirement within sub-block gaps shall be –15 dBm/MHz.

TABLE 3.3.2-2

Wide area BS operating band unwanted emission limits for operation in BC2 with GSM/EDGE or E-UTRA 1.4 or 3 MHz carriers adjacent to the RF bandwidth edge

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Notes 2, 3, 4)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 6)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 0.05 \text{ MHz}$	$0.015 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 0.065 \text{ MHz}$	$6.5 \text{ dBm} - 60 \cdot \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.015 \right) \text{ dB} + X \text{ dB}$	30 kHz
$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 0.15 \text{ MHz}$	$0.065 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 0.165 \text{ MHz}$	$3.5 \text{ dBm} - 160 \cdot \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.065 \right) \text{ dB} + X \text{ dB}$	30 kHz

NOTE 1 – The limits in this table only apply for operation with a GSM/EDGE or an E-UTRA 1.4 or 3 MHz carrier adjacent to the RF bandwidth edge.

NOTE 2 – For MSR BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the test requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub-blocks on each side of the sub-block gap.

NOTE 3 – $X = 0$, except for a power level of the GSM carrier ($P_{RFcarrier}$) at the RF bandwidth edge higher than 43 dBm where $X = P_{RFcarrier} - 43$.

NOTE 4 – The minimum requirement for a power level of the GSM carrier ($P_{RFcarrier}$) at the RF bandwidth edge lower than 43 dBm is not consistent with single-RAT GSM requirements since it is X' dB higher than the single-RAT GSM requirements, where $X' = 43 - P_{RFcarrier}$. The appropriate revision in order to solve the inconsistency is FFS.

TABLE 3.3.2-3

Medium range BS operating band unwanted emission mask (UEM) for BC2, BS maximum output power $31 < P \leq 38$ dBm

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Note 2)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 6)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 0.6 \text{ MHz}$ (Note 1)	$0.015 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 0.615 \text{ MHz}$	$P - 56.5 \text{ dB} - \frac{7}{5} \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.015 \right) \text{ dB}$	30 kHz
$0.6 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 1 \text{ MHz}$	$0.615 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 1.015 \text{ MHz}$	$P - 51.5 \text{ dB} - 15 \cdot \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.215 \right) \text{ dB}$	30 kHz
(Note 5)	$1.015 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 1.5 \text{ MHz}$	$P - 63.5 \text{ dB}$	30 kHz
$1 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq 2.8 \text{ MHz}$	$1.5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 3.3 \text{ MHz}$	$P - 50.5 \text{ dB}$	1 MHz
$2.8 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq 5 \text{ MHz}$	$3.3 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 5.5 \text{ MHz}$	$\min(P - 50.5 \text{ dB}, -13.5 \text{ dBm})$	1 MHz
$5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \min(\Delta f_{max}, 10 \text{ MHz})$	$5.5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < \min(f_{offset_{max}}, 10.5 \text{ MHz})$	$P - 54.5 \text{ dB}$	1 MHz
$10 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$10.5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	$P - 56 \text{ dB}$ (Note 7)	1 MHz

NOTE 1 – For operation with a GSM/EDGE or an E-UTRA 1.4 or 3 MHz carrier adjacent to the RF bandwidth edge, the limits in Table 3.3.2-5 apply for $0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 0.15 \text{ MHz}$.

NOTE 2 – For MSR BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the minimum requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub-blocks on each side of the sub-block gap. Exception is $\Delta f \geq 10 \text{ MHz}$ from both adjacent sub-blocks on each side of the sub-block gap, where the minimum requirement within sub-block gaps shall be $(P - 56) \text{ dBm/MHz}$.

TABLE 3.3.2-4

Medium range BS operating band unwanted emission mask (UEM) for BC2, BS maximum output power $P \leq 31$ dBm

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Note 2)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 6)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 0.6 \text{ MHz}$ (Note 1)	$0.015 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 0.615 \text{ MHz}$	$-25.5 \text{ dBm} - \frac{7}{5} \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.015 \right) \text{ dB}$	30 kHz
$0.6 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 1 \text{ MHz}$	$0.615 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 1.015 \text{ MHz}$	$-20.5 \text{ dBm} - 15 \cdot \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.215 \right) \text{ dB}$	30 kHz
(Note 5)	$1.015 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 1.5 \text{ MHz}$	-32.5 dBm	30 kHz
$1 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq 5 \text{ MHz}$	$1.5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 5.5 \text{ MHz}$	-19.5 dBm	1 MHz

TABLE 3.3.2-4 (end)

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Note 2)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 6)
$5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \min(\Delta f_{max}, 10 \text{ MHz})$	$5.5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < \min(f_{offset_{max}}, 10.5 \text{ MHz})$	–23.5 dBm	1 MHz
$10 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$10.5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	–25 dBm (Note 7)	1 MHz

NOTE 1 – For operation with a GSM/EDGE or an E-UTRA 1.4 or 3 MHz carrier adjacent to the RF bandwidth edge, the limits in Table 3.3.2-6 apply for $0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 0.15 \text{ MHz}$.

NOTE 2 – For MSR BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the minimum requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub-blocks on each side of the sub-block gap. Exception is $\Delta f \geq 10 \text{ MHz}$ from both adjacent sub-blocks on each side of the sub-block gap, where the minimum requirement within sub-block gaps shall be –25 dBm/MHz.

TABLE 3.3.2-5

Medium range operating band unwanted emission limits for operation in BC2 with GSM/EDGE or E-UTRA 1.4 or 3 MHz carriers adjacent to the RF bandwidth edge, BS maximum output power $31 < P \leq 38 \text{ dBm}$

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Note 2)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 6)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 0.05 \text{ MHz}$	$0.015 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 0.065 \text{ MHz}$	$P - 36.5 \text{ dB} - 60 \cdot \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.015 \right) \text{ dB}$	30 kHz
$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 0.15 \text{ MHz}$	$0.065 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 0.165 \text{ MHz}$	$P - 39.5 \text{ dB} - 160 \cdot \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.065 \right) \text{ dB}$	30 kHz

NOTE 1 – The limits in this table only apply for operation with a GSM/EDGE or an E-UTRA 1.4 or 3 MHz carrier adjacent to the RF bandwidth edge.

NOTE 2 – For MSR BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the minimum requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub-blocks on each side of the sub-block gap.

TABLE 3.3.2-6

Medium range operating band unwanted emission limits for operation in BC2 with GSM/EDGE or E-UTRA 1.4 or 3 MHz carriers adjacent to the RF bandwidth edge, BS maximum output power $P \leq 31 \text{ dBm}$

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Notes 2, 3)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 6)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 0.05 \text{ MHz}$	$0.015 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 0.065 \text{ MHz}$	$-5.5 \text{ dBm} - 60 \cdot \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.015 \right) \text{ dB}$	30 kHz

TABLE 3.3.2-6 (end)

Frequency offset of measurement filter -3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Notes 2, 3)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 6)
$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 0.15 \text{ MHz}$	$0.065 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 0.165 \text{ MHz}$	$-8.5 \text{ dBm} - 160 \cdot \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.065 \right) \text{ dB}$	30 kHz

NOTE 1 – The limits in this table only apply for operation with a GSM/EDGE or an E-UTRA 1.4 or 3 MHz carrier adjacent to the RF bandwidth edge.

NOTE 2 – For MSR BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the minimum requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub-blocks on each side of the sub-block gap.

NOTE 3 – The minimum requirement for a power level of the GSM carrier ($P_{RFcarrier}$) at the RF bandwidth edge lower than 31 dBm is not consistent with single-RAT GSM requirements since it is X' dB higher than the single-RAT GSM requirements, where $X' = 31 \text{ dBm} - P_{RFcarrier}$. The appropriate revision in order to solve the inconsistency is FFS.

TABLE 3.3.2-7

Local area operating band unwanted emission mask (UEM) for BC2

Frequency offset of measurement filter -3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Note 2)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 6)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 5 \text{ MHz}$ (Note 1)	$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 5.05 \text{ MHz}$	$-28.5 \text{ dBm} - \frac{7}{5} \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.05 \right) \text{ dB}$	100 kHz
$5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < \min(10 \text{ MHz}, \Delta f_{max})$	$5.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < \min(10.05 \text{ MHz}, f_{offset_{max}})$	-35.5 dBm	100 kHz
$10 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f \leq \Delta f_{max}$	$10.05 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < f_{offset_{max}}$	-37 dBm (Note 7)	100 kHz

NOTE 1 – For operation with a GSM/EDGE or an E-UTRA 1.4 or 3 MHz carrier adjacent to the RF bandwidth edge, the limits in Table 3.3.2-8 apply for $0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 0.16 \text{ MHz}$.

NOTE 2 – For MSR BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the minimum requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub-blocks on each side of the sub-block gap. Exception is $\Delta f \geq 10 \text{ MHz}$ from both adjacent sub-blocks on each side of the sub-block gap, where the minimum requirement within sub-block gaps shall be -37 dBm/MHz.

TABLE 3.3.2-8

Local area operating band unwanted emission limits for operation in BC2 with GSM/EDGE or E-UTRA 1.4 or 3 MHz carriers adjacent to the RF bandwidth edge

Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement (Notes 2, 3)	Measurement bandwidth (Note 6)
$0 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 0.05 \text{ MHz}$	$0.015 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 0.065 \text{ MHz}$	$-12.5 \text{ dBm} - 60 \cdot \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.015 \right) \text{ dB}$	30 kHz
$0.05 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 0.16 \text{ MHz}$	$0.065 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 0.175 \text{ MHz}$	$-15.5 \text{ dBm} - 160 \cdot \left(\frac{f_{offset}}{\text{MHz}} - 0.065 \right) \text{ dB}$	30 kHz

NOTE 1 – The limits in this table only apply for operation with a GSM/EDGE or an E-UTRA 1.4 or 3 MHz carrier adjacent to the RF bandwidth edge.

NOTE 2 – For MSR BS supporting non-contiguous spectrum operation the minimum requirement within sub-block gaps is calculated as a cumulative sum of adjacent sub-blocks on each side of the sub-block gap.

NOTE 3 – The minimum requirement for a power level of the GSM carrier ($P_{RFcarrier}$) at the RF bandwidth edge lower than 24 dBm is not consistent with single-RAT GSM requirements since it is X' dB higher than the single-RAT GSM requirements, where $X' = 24 \text{ dBm} - P_{RFcarrier}$. The appropriate revision in order to solve the inconsistency is FFS.

The following Notes are common to Tables 3.3.2-1 to 3.3.2-8.

NOTE 4 – This frequency range ensures that the range of values of f_{offset} is continuous.

NOTE 5 – As a general rule for the requirements in the present subclause, the resolution bandwidth of the measuring equipment should be equal to the measurement bandwidth. However, to improve measurement accuracy, sensitivity and efficiency, the resolution bandwidth may be smaller than the measurement bandwidth. When the resolution bandwidth is smaller than the measurement bandwidth, the result should be integrated over the measurement bandwidth in order to obtain the equivalent noise bandwidth of the measurement bandwidth.

NOTE 6 – The requirement is not applicable when $\Delta f_{max} < 10 \text{ MHz}$.

3.3.4 Additional requirements

3.3.4.1 Limits in FCC Title 47

In addition to the requirements in §§ 3.3.1 and 3.3.2, the BS may have to comply with the applicable emission limits established by FCC Title 47, when deployed in regions where those limits are applied, and under the conditions declared by the manufacturer.

3.3.4.2 Unsynchronized operation for BC3

In certain regions, the following requirements may apply to a TDD BS operating in BC3 in the same geographic area and in the same operating band as another TDD system without synchronisation. For this case the emissions shall not exceed -52 dBm/MHz in the downlink operating band except in:

- The frequency range from 10 MHz below the lower RF bandwidth edge to the frequency 10 MHz above the upper RF bandwidth edge.

NOTE 1 – Local or regional regulations may specify another excluded frequency range, which may include frequencies where synchronised TDD systems operate.

NOTE 2 – TDD Base Stations that are synchronized and operating in BC3 can transmit without these additional co-existence requirements.

3.3.4.3 Protection of DTT

In certain regions the following requirement may apply for protection of DTT. For a BS operating in Band 20, the level of emissions in the band 470-790 MHz, measured in an 8 MHz filter bandwidth on centre frequencies F_{filter} according to Table 3.3.4.3-1, shall not exceed the maximum emission level $P_{EM,N}$ declared by the manufacturer. This requirement applies in the frequency range 470-790 MHz even though part of the range falls in the spurious domain.

TABLE 3.3.4.3-1

Declared emissions levels for protection of DTT

Filter centre frequency, F_{filter}	Measurement bandwidth	Declared emission level (dBm)
$F_{filter} = 8 \cdot N + 306$ (MHz); $21 \leq N \leq 60$	8 MHz	$P_{EM,N}$

NOTE – The regional requirement is defined in terms of e.i.r.p. which is dependent on both the BS emissions at the antenna connector and the deployment (including antenna gain and feeder loss). The requirement defined above provides the characteristics of the base station needed to verify compliance with the regional requirement.

3.3.4.4 Co-existence with services in adjacent frequency bands

This requirement may be applied for the protection of systems operating in frequency bands adjacent to Band 1 as defined in § 1, in geographic areas in which both an adjacent band service and UTRA and/or E-UTRA are deployed.

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed:

TABLE 3.3.4.4-1

Emissions limits for protection of adjacent band services

Operating band	Frequency range	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth
1	2 100-2 105 MHz	$-30 + 3.4 \cdot (f - 2\ 100\ \text{MHz})$ dBm	1 MHz
	2 175-2 180 MHz	$-30 + 3.4 \cdot (2\ 180\ \text{MHz} - f)$ dBm	1 MHz

3.3.4.5 Additional requirements for band 41

The following requirement may apply to BS operating in Band 41 in certain regions. Emissions shall not exceed the maximum levels specified in Table 3.3.4.5-1 below, where:

- Δf is the separation between the RF bandwidth edge frequency and the nominal -3 dB point of the measuring filter closest to the carrier frequency;
- f_{offset} is the separation between the RF bandwidth edge frequency and the centre of the measuring filter.

TABLE 3.3.4.5-1

Additional operating band unwanted emission limits Band 41

Channel bandwidth	Frequency offset of measurement filter –3 dB point, Δf	Frequency offset of measurement filter centre frequency, f_{offset}	Test requirement	Measurement bandwidth
10 MHz	$10 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 20 \text{ MHz}$	$10.5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 19.5 \text{ MHz}$	–22 dBm	1 MHz
20 MHz	$20 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 40 \text{ MHz}$	$20.5 \text{ MHz} \leq f_{offset} < 39.5 \text{ MHz}$	–22 dBm	1 MHz

NOTE – This requirement applies for E-UTRA carriers allocated within 2 545-2 575 MHz.

3.4 Adjacent channel leakage ratio (ACLR)

Refer to chapter 2.4.

3.5 Cumulative adjacent channel leakage ratio (CACLR)

The following requirement applies for a BS operating in non-contiguous spectrum.

The cumulative adjacent channel leakage power ratio (CACLR) in a sub-block gap is the ratio of

- the sum of the filtered mean power centred on the assigned channel frequencies for the two carriers adjacent to each side of the sub-block gap, and
- the filtered mean power centred on a frequency channel adjacent to one of the respective sub-block edges.

The requirement applies to adjacent channels of E-UTRA or UTRA carriers allocated adjacent to each side of the sub-block gap. The assumed filter for the adjacent channel frequency is defined in Table 3.5-1 and the filters on the assigned channels are defined in Table 3.5-2.

NOTE: If the RAT on the assigned channel frequencies are different, the filters used are also different.

For wide area category A BS, either the CACLR limits in Table 3.5-1 or the absolute limit of –13dBm/MHz apply, whichever is less stringent.

For Wide Area Category B BS, either the CACLR limits in Table 3.5-1 or the absolute limit of –15 dBm/MHz apply, whichever is less stringent.

For Medium Range BS, either the CACLR limits in Table 3.5-1 or the absolute limit of –25 dBm/MHz shall apply, whichever is less stringent.

For local area BS, either the CACLR limits in Table 3.5-1 or the absolute limit of –32 dBm/MHz shall apply, whichever is less stringent. The CACLR for E-UTRA and UTRA carriers located on either side of the sub-block gap shall be higher than the value specified in Table 3.5-1: Base station CACLR in non-contiguous spectrum.

TABLE 3.5-1

Base Station CACLR in non-contiguous spectrum Band category	Sub-block gap size (W_{gap}) where the limit applies	BS adjacent channel centre frequency offset below or above the sub-block edge (inside the gap)	Assumed adjacent channel carrier (informative)	Filter on the adjacent channel frequency and corresponding filter bandwidth	CACLR limit
BC1, BC2	$5 \text{ MHz} \leq W_{gap} < 15 \text{ MHz}$	2.5 MHz	3.84 Mcps UTRA	RRC (3.84 Mcps)	44.2 dB
BC1, BC2	$10 \text{ MHz} \leq W_{gap} < 20 \text{ MHz}$	7.5 MHz	3.84 Mcps UTRA	RRC (3.84 Mcps)	44.2 dB
BC3	$5 \text{ MHz} \leq W_{gap} < 15 \text{ MHz}$	2.5 MHz	5MHz E-UTRA	Square (BW_{Config})	44.2 dB
BC3	$10 \text{ MHz} < W_{gap} < 20 \text{ MHz}$	7.5 MHz	5MHz E-UTRA	Square (BW_{Config})	44.2 dB

NOTE – For BC1 and BC2 the RRC filter shall be equivalent to the transmit pulse shape filter defined in 3GPP TS 25.104, with a chip rate as defined in this table.

TABLE 3.5-2

Filter parameters for the assigned channel

RAT of the carrier adjacent to the sub-block gap	Filter on the assigned channel frequency and corresponding filter bandwidth
E-UTRA	E-UTRA of same BW
UTRA FDD	RRC (3.84 Mcps)

NOTE – The RRC filter shall be equivalent to the transmit pulse shape filter defined in 3GPP TS 25.104 , with a chip rate as defined in this table.

3.6 Transmitter spurious emissions

The test requirements of either § 3.6.1 (category A limits) or § 3.6.2 (category B limits) shall apply. In addition for a BS operating in band category 2, the test requirements of 3.6.1.3 shall apply in case of category B limits.

3.6.1 Spurious emissions (category A)

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the limits in Table 3.6.1-1.

TABLE 3.6.1-1

BS spurious emission limits, Category A

Frequency range	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
9 kHz - 150 kHz	-13 dBm	1 kHz	Note 1
150 kHz - 30 MHz		10 kHz	Note 1
30 MHz - 1 GHz		100 kHz	Note 1

TABLE 3.6.1-1 (*end*)

Frequency range	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
1 GHz - 12.75 GHz	-13 dBm	1 MHz	Note 2
12.75 GHz – 5 th harmonic of the upper frequency edge of the DL operating band in GHz		1 MHz	Note 2, Note 3

NOTE 1 – Bandwidth as in Recommendation ITU-R SM.329, § 4.1

NOTE 2 – Bandwidth as in Recommendation ITU-R SM.329, § 4.1. Upper frequency as in Recommendation ITU-R SM.329, § 2.5, Table 1

NOTE 3 – Applies only for Bands 22, 42 and 43

3.6.2 Spurious emissions (category B)

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the limits in Table 3.6.2-1

TABLE 3.6.2-1

BS Spurious emissions limits, Category B

Frequency range	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
9 kHz ↔ 150 kHz	-36 dBm	1 kHz	Note 1
150 kHz ↔ 30 MHz	-36 dBm	10 kHz	Note 1
30 MHz ↔ 1 GHz	-36 dBm	100 kHz	Note 1
1 GHz ↔ 12.75 GHz	-30 dBm	1 MHz	Note 2
12.75 GHz ↔ 5 th harmonic of the upper frequency edge of the DL operating band in GHz	-30 dBm	1 MHz	Note 2, Note 3

NOTE 1 – Bandwidth as in Recommendation ITU-R SM.329, § 4.1.

NOTE 2 – Bandwidth as in Recommendation ITU-R SM.329, § 4.1. Upper frequency as in Recommendation ITU-R SM.329, § 2.5 Table 1.

NOTE 3 – Applies only for Bands 22, 42 and 43.

3.6.3 Protection of the BS receiver of own or different BS

This requirement shall be applied for FDD operation in order to prevent the receivers of base stations being desensitised by emissions from the BS transmitter. It is measured at the transmit antenna port for any type of BS which has common or separate Tx/Rx antenna ports.

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the limits in Table 3.6.3-1, depending on the declared base station class and band category.

TABLE 3.6.3-1

BS Spurious emissions limits for protection of the BS receiver

BS Class	Band category	Frequency range	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
Wide area BS	BC1	F_{UL_low} – F_{UL_high}	–96 dBm	100 kHz	–
Wide area BS	BC2	F_{UL_low} – F_{UL_high}	–98 dBm	100 kHz	–
Medium range BS	BC1,BC2	F_{UL_low} – F_{UL_high}	–91 dBm	100 kHz	–
Local area BS	BC1,BC2	F_{UL_low} – F_{UL_high}	–88 dBm	100 kHz	–

3.6.4 Additional spurious emission requirements

These requirements may be applied for the protection of system operating in frequency ranges other than the BS downlink operating band. The limits may apply as an optional protection of such systems that are deployed in the same geographical area as the BS, or they may be set by local or regional regulation as a mandatory requirement for an operating band. It is in some cases not stated in the present document whether a requirement is mandatory or under what exact circumstances that a limit applies, since this is set by local or regional regulation.

Some requirements may apply for the protection of specific equipment (UE, MS and/or BS) or equipment operating in specific systems (GSM/EDGE, CDMA, UTRA, E-UTRA, etc.) as listed below. The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the limits of Table 3.6.4-1 for a BS where requirements for co-existence with the system listed in the first column apply.

TABLE 3.6.4-1

BS spurious emissions limits for co-existence with systems operating in other frequency bands

System type to co-exist with	Frequency range for co-existence requirement	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
GSM900	921-960 MHz	–57 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 8
	876-915 MHz	–61 dBm	100 kHz	For the frequency range 880-915 MHz, this requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 8
DCS1800 (Note 3)	1 805-1 880 MHz	–47 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 3.
	1 710-1 785 MHz	–61 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 3.

TABLE 3.6.4-1 (continued)

System type to co-exist with	Frequency range for co-existence requirement	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
PCS1900	1 930-1 990 MHz	-47 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 2, 25 or Band 36.
	1 850-1 910 MHz	-61 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 2 or 25. This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 35.
GSM850 or CDMA850	869-894 MHz	-57 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 5 or 26. This requirement applies to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 27 for the frequency range 879-894 MHz.
	824-849 MHz	-61 dBm	100 kHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 5 or 26. For BS operating in Band 27, it applies 3 MHz below the Band 27 downlink operating band.
UTRA FDD Band I or E-UTRA Band 1	2 110-2 170 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 1.
	1 920-1 980 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 1.
UTRA FDD Band II or E-UTRA Band 2	1 930-1 990 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 2 or 25.
	1 850-1 910 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 2 or 25.
UTRA FDD Band III or E-UTRA Band 3 (Note 3)	1 805-1 880 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 3 or 9.
	1 710-1 785 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 3. For BS operating in band 9, it applies for 1710 MHz to 1749.9 MHz and 1784.9 MHz to 1785 MHz.
UTRA FDD Band IV or E-UTRA Band 4	2 110-2 155 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 4 or 10.
	1 710-1 755 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 4 or 10.
UTRA FDD Band V or E-UTRA Band 5	869-894 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 5 or 26. This requirement applies to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 27 for the frequency range 879-894 MHz.
	824-849 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 5 or 26. For BS operating in Band 27, it applies 3 MHz below the Band 27 downlink operating band.

TABLE 3.6.4-1 (continued)

System type to co-exist with	Frequency range for co-existence requirement	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
UTRA FDD Band VI, XIX or E-UTRA Bands 6, 18, 19	860-890 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Bands 6, 18, 19.
	815-830 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 18.
	830-845 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 6, 19.
UTRA FDD Band VII or E-UTRA Band 7	2 620-2 690 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 7.
	2 500-2 570 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 7.
UTRA FDD Band VIII or E-UTRA Band 8	925-960 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 8.
	880-915 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 8.
UTRA FDD Band IX or E-UTRA Band 9	1 844.9-1 879.9 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 3 or 9.
	1 749.9-1 784.9 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 3 or 9.
UTRA FDD Band X or E-UTRA Band 10	2 110-2 170 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 4 or 10.
	1 710-1 770 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in band 10. For BS operating in Band 4, it applies for 1 755 MHz to 1 770 MHz.
UTRA FDD Band XI or XXI or E-UTRA Band 11 or 21	1 475.9-1 510.9 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 11 or 21.
	1 427.9-1 447.9 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 11.
	1 447.9-1 462.9 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 21.
UTRA FDD Band XII or E-UTRA Band 12	729-746 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 12.
	699-716 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 12. For BS operating in Band 29, it applies 1 MHz below the Band 29 downlink operating band (Note 7).
UTRA FDD Band XIII or E-UTRA Band 13	746-756 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 13.
	777-787 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 13.

TABLE 3.6.4-1 (continued)

System type to co-exist with	Frequency range for co-existence requirement	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
UTRA FDD Band XIV or	758-768 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 14.
E-UTRA Band 14	788-798 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 14.
E-UTRA Band 17	734-746 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 17.
	704-716 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 17. For BS operating in Band 29, it applies 1 MHz below the Band 29 downlink operating band (Note 7).
UTRA FDD Band XX or	791-821 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 20.
E-UTRA Band 20	832-862 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 20.
UTRA FDD Band XXII or	3 510-3 590 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 22 or 42.
E-UTRA Band 22	3 410-3 490 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 22. This requirement does not apply to Band 42.
E-UTRA Band 23	2 180-2 200 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 23.
	2 000-2 020 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 23. This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Bands 2 or 25, where the limits are defined separately.
	2 000-2 010 MHz	-30 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement only applies to BS operating in Band 2 or Band 25. This requirement applies starting 5 MHz above the Band 25 downlink operating band. (Note 5).
	2 010-2 020 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	
E-UTRA Band 24	1 525-1 559 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 24.
	1 626.5-1 660.5 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 24.

TABLE 3.6.4-1 (continued)

System type to co-exist with	Frequency range for co-existence requirement	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
UTRA FDD Band XXV or E-UTRA Band 25	1 930-1 995 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 2 or 25.
	1 850-1 915 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 25. For BS operating in Band 2, it applies for 1910 MHz to 1915 MHz.
UTRA FDD Band XXVI or E-UTRA Band 26	859-894 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 5 or 26. This requirement applies to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 27 for the frequency range 879-894 MHz.
	814-849 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 26. For BS operating in Band 5, it applies for 814 MHz to 824 MHz. For BS operating in Band 27, it applies 3 MHz below the Band 27 downlink operating band.
E-UTRA Band 27	852-869 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Bands 5, 26 or 27.
	807-824 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 27. For BS operating in Band 26, it applies for 807 MHz to 814 MHz. This requirement also applies to BS operating in Band 28, starting 4 MHz above the Band 28 downlink operating band (Note 6).
E-UTRA Band 28	758-803 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 28 or 44.
	703-748 MHz	-49 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 28. This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 44.
E-UTRA Band 29	717-728 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 29.
UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 33	1 900-1 920 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 33.
UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 34	2 010-2 025 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 34.
UTRA TDD Band b) or E-UTRA Band 35	1 850-1 910 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 35.

TABLE 3.6.4-1 (end)

System type to co-exist with	Frequency range for co-existence requirement	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
UTRA TDD Band b) or E-UTRA Band 36	1 930-1 990 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Bands 2, 25 or 36.
UTRA TDD in Band c) or E-UTRA Band 37	1 910-1 930 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This is not applicable to BS operating in Band 37. This unpaired band is defined in ITU-R M.1036, but is pending any future deployment.
UTRA TDD Band d) or E-UTRA Band 38	2 570-2 620 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This requirement does not apply to BS operating in Band 38.
UTRA TDD Band f) or E-UTRA Band 39	1 880-1 920MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This is not applicable to BS operating in Band 39.
UTRA TDD Band e) or E-UTRA Band 40	2 300-2 400MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This is not applicable to BS operating in Band 40.
E-UTRA Band 41	2 496-2 690MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This is not applicable to BS operating in Band 41.
E-UTRA Band 42	3 400-3 600 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This is not applicable to BS operating in Band 42 or 43.
E-UTRA Band 43	3 600-3 800 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This is not applicable to BS operating in Band 42 or 43.
E-UTRA Band 44	703-803 MHz	-52 dBm	1 MHz	This is not applicable to BS operating in Band 28 or 44.

NOTE 1 – As defined in the scope for spurious emissions in this subclause, except for the cases where the noted requirements apply to a BS operating in Band 25 or Band 29, the co-existence requirements in Table 3.6.4-1 do not apply for the 10 MHz frequency range immediately outside the downlink operating band. Emission limits for this excluded frequency range may be covered by local or regional requirements.

NOTE 2 – Table 3.6.4-1 assumes that two operating bands, where the frequency ranges would be overlapping, are not deployed in the same geographical area. For such a case of operation with overlapping frequency arrangements in the same geographical area, special co-existence requirements may apply that are not covered by these specifications.

NOTE 3 – For the protection of DCS1800, UTRA Band III or E-UTRA Band 3 in China, the frequency ranges of the downlink and uplink protection requirements are 1 805-1 850 MHz and 1 710-1 755 MHz respectively.

NOTE 4 – TDD base stations deployed in the same geographical area, that are synchronized and use the same or adjacent operating bands can transmit without additional co-existence requirements. For unsynchronized base stations, special co-existence requirements may apply that are not covered by these specifications.

NOTE 5 – This requirement does not apply to a Band 2 BS of an earlier release. In addition, it does not apply to a Band 2 BS from an earlier release manufactured before 31 December 2012, which is upgraded to support Rel-11 features, where the upgrade does not affect existing RF parts of the radio unit related to this requirement.

NOTE 6 – For Band 28 BS, specific solutions may be required to fulfil the spurious emissions limits for BS for co-existence with Band 27 UL operating band.

NOTE 7 – For Band 29 BS, specific solutions may be required to fulfil the spurious emissions limits for BS for co-existence with UTRA Band XII or E-UTRA Band 12 UL operating band or E-UTRA Band 17 UL operating band.

The following requirement may be applied for the protection of PHS. This requirement is also applicable at specified frequencies falling between 10 MHz below the lowest BS transmitter frequency of the downlink operating band and 10 MHz above the highest BS transmitter frequency of the downlink operating band.

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed:

TABLE 3.6.4-2

BS spurious emissions limits for BS for co-existence with PHS

Frequency range	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
1 884.5-1 915.7 MHz	-41 dBm	300 kHz	Applicable for co-existence with PHS system operating in 1 84.5-1 915.7 MHz

NOTE – The requirement is not applicable in China.

The following requirement may apply to E-UTRA BS operating in Band 41 in certain regions. This requirement is also applicable at the frequency range from 10 MHz below the lowest frequency of the BS downlink operating band up to 10 MHz above the highest frequency of the BS downlink operating band.

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed:

TABLE 3.6.4-3

Additional BS spurious emissions limits for Band 41

Frequency range	Maximum level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
2 505 MHz–2 535 MHz	-42 dBm	1 MHz	–
2 535 MHz–2 630 MHz	-22 dBm	1 MHz	Applicable at offsets $\geq 250\%$ of channel bandwidth from carrier frequency
2 630 MHz–2 655 MHz	-30 dBm	1 MHz	

NOTE – This requirement applies for 10 or 20 MHz E-UTRA carriers allocated within 2 545-2 575 MHz.

In addition to the requirements in §§ 3.6.1 to 3.6.4 and above in the present subclause, the BS may have to comply with the applicable emission limits established by FCC Title 47, when deployed in regions where those limits are applied, and under the conditions declared by the manufacturer.

3.6.5 Co-location with other base stations

These requirements may be applied for the protection of other BS receivers when GSM900, DCS1800, PCS1900, GSM850, CDMA850, UTRA FDD, UTRA TDD and/or E-UTRA BS are co-located with a BS.

The requirements assume a 30 dB coupling loss between transmitter and receiver and are based on co-location with base stations of the same class.

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the limits of Table 3.6.5-1 for a BS where requirements for co-location with a BS type listed in the first column apply, depending on the declared Base Station class.

TABLE 3.6.5-1

BS spurious emissions limits for BS co-located with another BS

Type of co-located BS	Frequency range for co-location requirement	Maximum level (WA BS)	Maximum level (MR BS)	Maximum level (LA BS)	Measurement bandwidth	Note
GSM900	876-915 MHz	-98 dBm	-91 dBm	-88 dBm	100 kHz	-
DCS1800	1 710-1 785 MHz	-98 dBm	-91 dBm	-88 dBm	100 kHz	-
PCS1900	1 850-1 910 MHz	-98 dBm	-91 dBm	-88 dBm	100 kHz	-
GSM850 or CDMA850	824-849 MHz	-98 dBm	-91 dBm	-88 dBm	100 kHz	-
UTRA FDD Band I or E-UTRA Band 1	1 920-1 980 MHz	-96 dBm	-91 dBm	-88 dBm	100 kHz	-
UTRA FDD Band II or E-UTRA Band 2	1 850-1 910 MHz	-96 dBm	-91 dBm	-88 dBm	100 kHz	-
UTRA FDD Band III or E-UTRA Band 3	1 710-1 785 MHz	-96 dBm	-91 dBm	-88 dBm	100 kHz	-

TABLE 3.6.5-1 (continued)

Type of co-located BS	Frequency range for co-location requirement	Maximum level (WA BS)	Maximum level (MR BS)	Maximum level (LA BS)	Measurement bandwidth	Note
UTRA FDD Band IV or E-UTRA Band 4	1 710-1 755 MHz	-96 dBm	-91 dBm	-88 dBm	100 kHz	–
UTRA FDD Band V or E-UTRA Band 5	824-849 MHz	-96 dBm	-91 dBm	-88 dBm	100 kHz	–
UTRA FDD Band VI, XIX or E-UTRA Band 6, 19	830-845 MHz	-96 dBm	-91 dBm	-88 dBm	100 kHz	–
UTRA FDD Band VII or E-UTRA Band 7	2 500-2 570 MHz	-96 dBm	-91 dBm	-88 dBm	100 kHz	–
UTRA FDD Band VIII or E-UTRA Band 8	880-915 MHz	-96 dBm	-91 dBm	-88 dBm	100 kHz	–
UTRA FDD Band IX or E-UTRA Band 9	1 749.9-1 784.9 MHz	-96 dBm	-91 dBm	-88 dBm	100 kHz	–
UTRA FDD Band X or E-UTRA Band 10	1 710-1 770 MHz	-96 dBm	-91 dBm	-88 dBm	100 kHz	–
UTRA FDD Band XI or E-UTRA Band 11	1 427.9-1 447.9 MHz	-96 dBm	-91 dBm	-88 dBm	100 kHz	–
UTRA FDD Band XII or E-UTRA Band 12	699-716 MHz	-96 dBm	-91 dBm	-88 dBm	100 kHz	–
UTRA FDD Band XIII or E-UTRA Band 13	777-787 MHz	-96 dBm	-91 dBm	-88 dBm	100 kHz	–
UTRA FDD Band XIV or E-UTRA Band 14	788-798 MHz	-96 dBm	-91 dBm	-88 dBm	100 kHz	–
E-UTRA Band 17	704-716 MHz	-96 dBm	-91 dBm	-88 dBm	100 kHz	–
E-UTRA Band 18	815-830 MHz	-96 dBm	-91 dBm	-88 dBm	100 kHz	–

TABLE 3.6.5-1 (continued)

Type of co-located BS	Frequency range for co-location requirement	Maximum level (WA BS)	Maximum level (MR BS)	Maximum level (LA BS)	Measurement bandwidth	Note
UTRA FDD Band XX or E-UTRA Band 20	832-862 MHz	-96 dBm	-91 dBm	-88 dBm	100 kHz	–
UTRA FDD Band XXI or E-UTRA Band 21	1 447.9–1 462.9 MHz	-96 dBm	-91 dBm	-88 dBm	100 kHz	–
UTRA FDD Band XXII or E-UTRA Band 22	3 410–3 490 MHz	-96 dBm	-91 dBm	-88 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to BS operating in Band 42
E-UTRA Band 23	2 000-2 020 MHz	-96 dBm	-91 dBm	-88 dBm	100 kHz	–
E-UTRA Band 24	1 626.5–1 660.5 MHz	-96 dBm	-91 dBm	-88 dBm	100 kHz	–
UTRA FDD Band XXV or E-UTRA Band 25	1 850-1 915 MHz	-96 dBm	-91 dBm	-88 dBm	100 kHz	–
UTRA FDD Band XXVI or E-UTRA Band 26	814-849 MHz	-96 dBm	-91 dBm	-88 dBm	100 kHz	–
E-UTRA Band 27	807-824 MHz	-96 dBm	-91 dBm	-88 dBm	100 kHz	–
E-UTRA Band 28	703-748 MHz	-96 dBm	-91 dBm	-88 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to BS operating in Band 44
UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 33	1 900-1 920 MHz	-96 dBm	-91 dBm	-88 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to BS operating in Band 33

TABLE 3.6.5-1 (continued)

Type of co-located BS	Frequency range for co-location requirement	Maximum level (WA BS)	Maximum level (MR BS)	Maximum level (LA BS)	Measurement bandwidth	Note
UTRA TDD Band a) or E-UTRA Band 34	2 010-2 025 MHz	-96 dBm	-91 dBm	-88 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to BS operating in Band 34
UTRA TDD Band b) or E-UTRA Band 35	1 850-1 910 MHz	-96 dBm	-91 dBm	-88 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to BS operating in Band 35
UTRA TDD Band b) or E-UTRA Band 36	1 930-1 990 MHz	-96 dBm	-91 dBm	-88 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to BS operating in Bands 2 and 36
UTRA TDD Band c) or E-UTRA Band 37	1 910-1 930 MHz	-96 dBm	-91 dBm	-88 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to BS operating in Band 37. This unpaired band is defined in Rec. ITU-R M.1036, but is pending any future deployment
UTRA TDD Band d) or E-UTRA Band 38	2 570-2 620 MHz	-96 dBm	-91 dBm	-88 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to BS operating in Band 38
UTRA TDD Band f) or E-UTRA Band 39	1 880-1 920 MHz	-96 dBm	-91 dBm	-88 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to BS operating in Band 33 and 39

TABLE 3.6.5-1 (*end*)

Type of co-located BS	Frequency range for co-location requirement	Maximum level (WA BS)	Maximum level (MR BS)	Maximum level (LA BS)	Measurement bandwidth	Note
UTRA TDD Band e) or E-UTRA Band 40	2 300–2 400 MHz	–96 dBm	–91 dBm	–88 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to BS operating in Band 40
E-UTRA Band 41	2 496–2 690 MHz	–96 dBm	–91 dBm	–88 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to BS operating in Band 41
E-UTRA Band 42	3 400–3 600 MHz	–96 dBm	–91 dBm	–88 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to BS operating in Band 42 or 43
E-UTRA Band 43	3 600–3 800 MHz	–96 dBm	–91 dBm	–88 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to BS operating in Band 42 or 43
E-UTRA Band 44	703–803 MHz	–96 dBm	–91 dBm	–88 dBm	100 kHz	This is not applicable to BS operating in Band 28 or 44

NOTE 1 – As defined in the scope for spurious emissions in this subclause, the co-location requirements in Table 3.6.5-1 do not apply for the 10 MHz frequency range immediately outside the BS transmit frequency range of a downlink operating band. The current state-of-the-art technology does not allow a single generic solution for co-location with other system on adjacent frequencies for 30 dB BS-BS minimum coupling loss. However, there are certain site-engineering solutions that can be used. These techniques are addressed in 3GPP TR 25.942.

NOTE 2 – Table 3.6.5-1 assumes that two operating bands, where the corresponding BS transmit and receive frequency ranges would be overlapping, are not deployed in the same geographical area. For such a case of operation with overlapping frequency arrangements in the same geographical area, special co-location requirements may apply that are not covered by these specifications.

NOTE 3 – Co-located TDD Base Stations that are synchronized and using the same or adjacent operating band can transmit without special co-locations requirements. For unsynchronized base stations, special co-location requirements may apply that are not covered by these specifications.

3.7 Receiver spurious emissions

For TDD BS with common RX and TX antenna port the requirement applies during the Transmitter OFF period. For FDD BS with common RX and TX antenna port the transmitter spurious emission limits as specified in § 3.6.1 are valid.

The power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the levels in Table 3.7-1.

TABLE 3.7-1

General spurious emission test requirement

Frequency range	Maximum level	Measurement Bandwidth	Note
30 MHz - 1 GHz	-57 dBm	100 kHz	
1 GHz - 12.75 GHz	-47 dBm	1 MHz	
12.75 GHz - 5 th harmonic of the upper frequency edge of the UL operating band in GHz	-47 dBm	1 MHz	Applies only for Bands 22, 42 and 43.
NOTE – The frequency range from $F_{BW\ RF,DL,low} - 10$ MHz to $F_{BW\ RF,DL,high} + 10$ MHz may be excluded from the requirement.			

In addition to the requirements in Table 3.7-1, the power of any spurious emission shall not exceed the additional spurious emissions requirements in §§ 3.6.1 to 3.6.4. In addition, the requirements for co-location with other base stations specified in § 3.6.5 may also be applied.

ATTACHMENT 1 to ANNEX 1**Definition of test tolerance****Test tolerance**

With reference to Recommendation ITU-R M.1545, “test tolerance” is the relaxation value referred to in *recommends* 2 of Recommendation ITU-R M.1545, i.e. the difference between the core specification value and the test limit, evaluated applying the shared risk principle as per Figs 2 and 3 of Annex 1 of Recommendation ITU-R M.1545. In case the core specification value is equal to the test limit (Fig. 3 of Annex 1 of Recommendation ITU-R M.1545) the “test tolerances” are equal to 0.

Annex 2

WirelessMAN-Advanced

Out-of-Band and Spurious Emission Regions

The default OoB emission, where channel spectral mask specifications is applicable, is the absolute value of $\pm 250\%$ of channel bandwidth size from channel centre frequency or lower and upper bound of the target band whichever is smaller. For frequencies beyond out of band region, the spurious emission specifications are applicable.

1 Default specifications

1.1 Default channel spectral mask

The spectrum masks of Table 1 and Table 2 are applicable to all bands and all regions unless specific mask for a band or a region is specified in other relevant sub-section of § 1.1.

TABLE 1

Channel mask for 5 MHz bandwidth

No	Offset Δf from channel centre (MHz)	Integration bandwidth (kHz)	Maximum allowed emission level (dBm/Integration bandwidth) as measured at the antenna port
1	$2.5 \leq \Delta f < 7.5$	100	$-7-7(\Delta f - 5.05)/5$
2	$7.5 \leq \Delta f < 12.5$	100	-14

NOTE 1 – Δf is the absolute value of separation in MHz between the carrier frequency and the centre of the measuring filter.

NOTE 2 – The first measurement position with a 100 kHz filter is at Δf equals to 2.550 MHz; the last is at Δf equals to 12.450 MHz.

NOTE 3 – Integration Bandwidth refers to the frequency range over which the emission power is integrated.

TABLE 2

Channel mask for 10 MHz bandwidth

No	Offset Δf from channel centre (MHz)	Integration bandwidth (kHz)	Maximum allowed emission level (dBm/Integration bandwidth) as measured at the antenna port
1	$5 \leq \Delta f < 10$	100	$-7-7(\Delta f - 5.05)/5$
2	$10 \leq \Delta f < 15$	100	-14
3	$15 \leq \Delta f \leq 25$	1000	-13

NOTE 1 – Δf is the absolute value of separation in MHz between the carrier frequency and the centre of the measuring filter.

NOTE 2 – The first measurement position with a 100 kHz filter is at Δf equals to 5.05 MHz; the last is at Δf equals to 14.95 MHz. The first measurement position with a 1 MHz filter is at Δf equals to 15.5 MHz; the last is at Δf equals to 24.5 MHz.

NOTE 3 – Integration bandwidth refers to the frequency range over which the emission power is integrated.

TABLE 3
Channel mask for 20 MHz bandwidth

No	Offset Δf from channel centre (MHz)	Integration bandwidth (kHz)	Maximum allowed emission level (dBm/Integration bandwidth) as measured at the antenna port
1	$5 \leq \Delta f < 10$	100	$-7-7(\Delta f - 5.05)/5$
2	$10 \leq \Delta f < 15$	100	-14
3	$15 \leq \Delta f \leq 35$	1000	-13

NOTE 1 – Δf is the absolute value of separation in MHz between the carrier frequency and the centre of the measuring filter.

NOTE 2 – The first measurement position with a 100 kHz filter is at Δf equals to 10.05 MHz; the last is at Δf equals to 14.95 MHz. The first measurement position with a 1 MHz filter is at Δf equals to 15.5 MHz; the last is at Δf equals to 34.5 MHz.

NOTE 3 – Integration bandwidth refers to the frequency range over which the emission power is integrated.

1.2 Default Spurious Emission

Unless otherwise specified in other sub sections of § 1.2 for specific bands, the default spurious emission specifications of Table 4 are applicable.

TABLE 4
Default spurious emissions; Relevant to $F_{DL-le} + ChBW/2 \leq f_c \leq F_{DL-ue} - ChBW/2$

No	Spurious frequency (f) range	Measurement bandwidth	Maximum emission level (dBm)
1	$9 \text{ kHz} \leq f < 150 \text{ kHz}$	1 kHz	-36
2	$150 \text{ kHz} \leq f < 30\text{MHz}$	10 kHz	-36
3	$30 \text{ MHz} \leq f < 1000 \text{ MHz}$	100 kHz	-36
4	$1 \text{ GHz} \leq f < 5 \times F_{ue}$	30 kHz If $2.5 \times ChBW < = \Delta f < 10 \times ChBW$ 300 kHz If $10 \times ChBW < = \Delta f < 12 \times ChBW$ 1 MHz If $12 \times ChBW < = \Delta f$	-30

2 Band Class 1

2.1 Band class group 1.C

2.1.1 Channel spectral mask

The spectrum emission mask for 5 and 10 MHz bandwidth is specified in Table 5 and Table 6.

TABLE 5
Channel mask for 5 MHz (BCG 1.C)

No	Frequency offset from centre (MHz)	Allowed emission level (dBm)	Measurement bandwidth
1	$2.5 \leq \Delta f < 3.5$	-13	50 kHz
2	$3.5 \leq \Delta f < 12.5$	-13	1 MHz

TABLE 6
Channel Mask for 10 MHz (BCG 1.C)

No	Frequency offset from centre (MHz)	Allowed emission level (dBm)	Measurement bandwidth
1	$5 \leq \Delta f < 6$	-13	100 kHz
2	$6 \leq \Delta f < 25$	-13	1 MHz

2.1.2 Transmitter spurious emission specification

TABLE 7
Base station spurious emission limit, category A (BCG 1.C)

No	Band	Allowed emission level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
1	30 MHz-1 GHz	-13 dBm	100 kHz	Bandwidth as in Recommendation ITU-R SM.329-10, § 4.1
2	1 GHz-13.45 GHz		1 MHz	Upper frequency as in Recommendation ITU-R SM.329-10, § 2.5, Table 1

TABLE 8
Base station spurious emissions limit, category B (BCG 1.C)

No	Band	Measurement bandwidth	Allowed emission level (dBm)
1	$9 \text{ kHz} \leq f < 150 \text{ kHz}$	1 kHz	-36
2	$150 \text{ kHz} \leq f < 30 \text{ MHz}$	10 kHz	-36
3	$30 \text{ MHz} \leq f < 1 \text{ 000 MHz}$	100 kHz	-36
4	$1 \text{ GHz} \leq f < 13.45 \text{ GHz}$	30 kHz If $2.5 \times BW \leq f_c - f < 10 \times BW$ 300 kHz If $10 \times BW \leq f_c - f < 12 \times BW$ 1 MHz If $12 \times BW \leq f_c - f $	-30

TABLE 9
Additional spurious emissions (BCG 1.C)

No	Spurious frequency (f) range (MHz)	Measurement bandwidth (MHz)	Maximum emission level (dBm)
1	$791 \leq f < 821$	1	-52
2	$831 \leq f < 862$	1	-49
3	$876 \leq f < 915$	1	-51
4	$921 \leq f < 925$	1	-47
5	$925 \leq f < 960$	1	-52
6	$1710 \leq f < 1785$	1	-51
7	$1805 \leq f < 1880$	1	-52
8	$1920 \leq f < 1980$	1	-49
9	$2110 \leq f < 2170$	1	-52
10	$1900 \leq f < 1920$	1	-52
11	$2010 \leq f < 2025$	1	-52
12	$2500 \leq f < 2570$	1	-49
13	$2570 \leq f < 2620$	1	-52
14	$2620 \leq f < 2690$	1	-52

3 Band Class 3

3.1 Band class group 3.C

3.1.1 Channel spectral mask

The spectrum emission mask for 5 MHz bandwidth is specified in Table 10 and Table 11.

In this section, the unwanted emission requirements for Japan for the first adjacent channel, specified as maximum allowed adjacent channel power, are captured as a single point measurement for the first segment of the mask.

TABLE 10
Channel mask for 5 MHz bandwidth (BCG 3.C)

No	Frequency offset from centre (MHz)	Allowed emission level (dBm)	Measurement bandwidth
1	$2.5 \leq \Delta f < 3.5$	-13	50 kHz
2	$3.5 \leq \Delta f < 12.5$	-13	1 MHz

TABLE 11

Channel mask for 5 MHz bandwidth – Japan (BCG 3.C)

No	Frequency offset from centre	Allowed emission level (dBm)	Measurement bandwidth (MHz)
1	$\Delta f = 5$	7	4.8
2	$7.5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 12.25$	$-15 - 1.4 \times (\Delta f - 7.5)$	1
3	$12.25 \leq \Delta f < 22.5 \text{ MHz}$	-22	1

The spectrum emission mask for 10 MHz bandwidth is specified in Table 12 and Table 13.

TABLE 12

Channel mask for 10 MHz bandwidth (BCG 3.C)

No	Frequency offset from centre (MHz)	Allowed emission level (dBm)	Measurement bandwidth (MHz)
1	$5 \leq \Delta f < 6 \text{ MHz}$	-13 dBm	100 kHz
2	$6 \leq \Delta f < 25 \text{ MHz}$	-13 dBm	1 MHz

TABLE 13

Channel mask for 10 MHz bandwidth – Japan (BCG 3.C)

No	Frequency offset from centre (MHz)	Allowed emission level (dBm)	Measurement bandwidth (MHz)
1	$\Delta f = 10$	3	9.5
2	$15 \leq \Delta f < 25$	-22	1

The spectrum emission mask for 20 MHz bandwidth is specified in Table 14.

TABLE 14

Channel mask for 20 MHz bandwidth – Japan (BCG 3.C)

No	Frequency offset from centre (MHz)	Allowed emission level (dBm)	Measurement bandwidth (MHz)
1	$\Delta f = 20$	6	19.5
2	$30 \leq \Delta f < 50$	-22	1

3.1.2 Transmitter spurious emission specification

TABLE 15

Base station spurious emission limit, category A (BCG 3.C)

No	Band	Allowed emission level	Measurement bandwidth	Note
1	30 MHz-1 GHz	-13 dBm	100 kHz	Bandwidth as in Recommendation ITU-R SM.329-10, § 4.1
2	1 GHz-13.45 GHz		1 MHz	Upper frequency as in Recommendation ITU-R SM.329-10, § 2.5, Table 1

TABLE 16

Base station spurious emissions limit, category B (BCG 3.C)

No	Band	Measurement bandwidth	Allowed emission level (dBm)
1	$30 \text{ MHz} \leq f < 1\,000 \text{ MHz}$	100 kHz	-36
2	$1 \text{ GHz} \leq f < 13.45 \text{ GHz}$	30 kHz If $2.5 \times BW \leq f_c - f < 10 \times BW$ 300 kHz If $10 \times BW \leq f_c - f < 12 \times BW$ 1 MHz If $12 \times BW \leq f_c - f $	-30

NOTE – In Table 16, BW is the signal channel bandwidth of 5 or 10 MHz.

TABLE 17

Base station spurious emission limit, Japan (BCG 3.C)

No	Frequency bandwidth	Measurement bandwidth	Allowed emission level
1	$9 \text{ kHz} \leq f < 150 \text{ kHz}$	1 kHz	-13
2	$150 \text{ kHz} \leq f < 30 \text{ MHz}$	10 kHz	-13
3	$30 \text{ MHz} \leq f < 1\,000 \text{ MHz}$	100 kHz	-13
4	$1\,000 \text{ MHz} \leq f < 2\,505 \text{ MHz}$	1 MHz	-13
5	$2\,505 \text{ MHz} \leq f < 2\,535 \text{ MHz}$	1 MHz	-42
6	$2\,535 \text{ MHz} \leq f$	1 MHz	-13

NOTE – The allowed emission level for the frequency band between 2 535 MHz and 2 655 MHz shall be applied for the frequency range greater than 2.5 times the channel size from the centre frequency.

3.2 Band class group 3.D

3.2.1 Channel spectral mask

The spectrum emission mask of Table 18 and Table 19 apply to US region.

TABLE 18

Channel mask for 5 MHz bandwidth – US (BCG 3.D)

No	Offset Δf from channel centre (MHz)	Integration bandwidth (kHz)	Maximum allowed emission level (dBm/Integration bandwidth) as measured at the antenna port
1	$2.5 \leq \Delta f < 3.5$	50	-13
2	$3.5 \leq \Delta f \leq 12.5$	1 000	-13

NOTE 1 – The first measurement position with a 50 kHz filter is at Δf equals to 2.525 MHz; the last is at Δf equals to 3.475 MHz. The first measurement position with a 1 MHz filter is at Δf equals to 4.0 MHz; the last is at Δf equals to 12.0 MHz.

NOTE 2 – Integration bandwidth refers to the frequency range over which the emission power is integrated.

TABLE 19

Channel mask for 10 MHz bandwidth – US (BCG 3.D)

No	Offset Δf from channel centre (MHz)	Integration bandwidth (kHz)	Maximum allowed emission level (dBm/Integration bandwidth) as measured at the antenna port
1	$5 \leq \Delta f \leq 6$	100	-13
2	$6 \leq \Delta f \leq 25$	1 000	-13

NOTE 1 – The first measurement position with a 100 kHz filter is at Δf equals to 5.050 MHz; the last is at Δf equals to 5.950 MHz. The first measurement position with a 1 MHz filter is at Δf equals to 6.5 MHz; the last is at Δf equals to 24.5 MHz.

NOTE 2 – Integration bandwidth refers to the frequency range over which the emission power is integrated.

The spectrum emission mask of and Table 20 and Table 21 apply to Europe region.

TABLE 20

Channel mask for 5 MHz bandwidth – Europe (BCG 3.D)

No	Offset Δf from channel centre (MHz)	Integration bandwidth (kHz)	Maximum allowed emission level (dBm/Integration bandwidth) as measured at the antenna port
1	$2.5 \leq \Delta f < 7.5$	100	$-7-7(\Delta f - 2.55)/5$
2	$7.5 \leq \Delta f \leq 12.5$	100	-14

NOTE 1 – The first measurement position with a 100 kHz filter is at Δf equals to 2.550 MHz; the last is at Δf equals to 12.450 MHz.

NOTE 2 – Integration bandwidth refers to the frequency range over which the emission power is integrated.

TABLE 21

Channel mask for 10 MHz bandwidth – Europe (BCG 3.D)

No	Offset Δf from channel centre (MHz)	Integration bandwidth (kHz)	Maximum allowed emission level (dBm/Integration bandwidth) as measured at the antenna port
1	$5 \leq \Delta f < 10$	100	$-7-7(\Delta f - 5.05)/5$
2	$10 \leq \Delta f < 15$	100	-14
3	$15 \leq \Delta f \leq 25$	1 000	-13

NOTE 1 – The first measurement position with a 100 kHz filter is at Δf equals to 5.05 MHz; the last is at Δf equals to 14.95 MHz. The first measurement position with a 1 MHz filter is at Δf equals to 15.5 MHz; the last is at Δf equals to 24.5 MHz.

NOTE 2 – Integration bandwidth refers to the frequency range over which the emission power is integrated.

3.2.2 Transmitter spurious emission specification

TABLE 22

Spurious emissions – US (BCG 3.D)

No	Measurement frequency range	Measurement bandwidth (MHz)	Maximum emission level (dBm)
1	$30 \text{ MHz} < f < 13.450 \text{ GHz}$	1	-13

TABLE 23

Spurious emissions for 5 MHz bandwidth – Europe (BCG 3.D)

No	Measurement frequency (f) range	Measurement bandwidth (MHz)	Maximum emission level (dBm)
1	$9 \text{ kHz} \leq f < 150 \text{ kHz}$	1 kHz	-36
2	$150 \text{ kHz} \leq f < 30 \text{ MHz}$	10 kHz	-36
3	$30 \text{ MHz} \leq f < 1\,000 \text{ MHz}$	100 kHz	-36
4	$1 \text{ GHz} \leq f < 13\,450 \text{ MHz}$	30 kHz If $12.5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 50 \text{ MHz}$ 300 kHz If $50 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 60 \text{ MHz}$ 1 MHz If $60 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f$	-30

TABLE 24

Spurious emissions for 10 MHz bandwidth – Europe (BCG 3.D)

No	Spurious frequency (<i>f</i>) range	Measurement bandwidth	Maximum emission level (dBm)
1	$9 \text{ kHz} \leq f < 150 \text{ kHz}$	1 kHz	-36
2	$150 \text{ kHz} \leq f < 30 \text{ MHz}$	10 kHz	-36
3	$30 \text{ MHz} \leq f < 1\,000 \text{ MHz}$	100 kHz	-36
4	$1 \text{ GHz} \leq f < 13\,450 \text{ MHz}$	30 kHz If $25 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 100 \text{ MHz}$ 300 kHz If $100 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 120 \text{ MHz}$ 1 MHz If $120 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f$	-30

Table 25 specifies limits to protect BS receivers against its intra-system BS transmit emissions.

TABLE 25

BS Spurious Emissions Limits for protection of the BS receiver (BCG 3.D)

No	Spurious frequency (<i>f</i>) range (MHz)	Measurement bandwidth	Maximum level
1	2 496-2 572	100 kHz	-96 dBm

4 Band class 5**4.1 Channel spectral mask: BCG 5L.E**

The spectrum emission mask for 5 and 10 MHz bandwidth sizes are specified in Table 26 and Table 27. Table 26 specifies breakpoints of the underlying piecewise linear power spectral density mask. This mask is a relative mask and conditionally applicable depending on the base station P_{nom} power level.

TABLE 26

Relative transmit spectral power density channel mask (BCG 5L.E)

No	Power	Frequency offset				
		0.5*BW	0.71*BW	1.06*BW	2.0*BW	2.5*BW
1	$39 \text{ dBm} < P_{nom}$	-20 dB	-27 dB	-32 dB	-50dB	-50dB
2	$33 \text{ dBm} < P_{nom} \leq 39 \text{ dBm}$	-20 dB	-27 dB	-32 dB	$-50 \text{ dB} + (39 \text{ dBm} - P_{nom})$	Refer to Table 27

Table 27 specifies the emission levels of an underlying piecewise step function applicable conditionally only to some of P_{nom} power levels.

TABLE 27

Absolute spectral emission channel mask (BCG 5L.E)

No	Power	Frequency offset			
		$0.50 \text{ BW} \leq \Delta f < 0.71 \text{ BW}$	$0.71 \text{ BW} \leq \Delta f < 1.06 \text{ BW}$	$1.06 \text{ BW} \leq \Delta f < 2.00 \text{ BW}$	$2.00 \text{ BW} \leq \Delta f \leq 2.50 \text{ BW}$
1	$33 \text{ dBm} < P_{\text{nom}} \leq 39 \text{ dBm}$	Refer to Table 26	Refer to Table 26	Refer to Table 26	$-21 + x$ dBm/MHz
2	$P_{\text{nom}} \leq 33 \text{ dBm}$	-5.5 dBm/MHz	-5.5 dBm/MHz	-23.5 dBm/MHz	-23.5 dBm/MHz

NOTE – In Table 27, $x = -10 \log(\text{BW}/10)$

5 Band class 6

5.1 Band class group 6.D

5.1.1 Channel spectral mask

Table 28 and Table 29 specify the spectrum emission for FDD base stations with 5 and 10 MHz channel bandwidths.

TABLE 28

Channel mask for 5 MHz bandwidth (BCG 6.D)

No	Offset from channel centre (MHz)	Integration bandwidth (kHz)	Maximum allowed emission level (dBm/integration BW at the antenna port)
1	$2.5 \leq \Delta f < 3.5$	50	-13
2	$3.5 \leq \Delta f \leq 12.5$	1 000	-13

TABLE 29

Channel mask for 10 MHz bandwidth (BCG 6.D)

No	Offset from channel centre (MHz)	Integration bandwidth (kHz)	Maximum allowed emission level (dBm/integration BW at the antenna port)
1	$5 \leq \Delta f < 6$	100	-13
2	$6 \leq \Delta f \leq 25$	1 000	-13

5.1.2 Transmitter spurious emission specification

TABLE 30

Spurious emissions (BCG 6.D)

No	Measurement frequency range	Measurement bandwidth (MHz)	Maximum emission level (dBm)
1	$30 \text{ MHz} < f < 10.775 \text{ GHz}$	1	-13

5.2 Band class group 6.E

5.2.1 Channel spectral mask

Table 31 and Table 32 specify the spectrum emission for FDD base stations with 5 and 10 MHz channel bandwidths.

TABLE 31

Channel mask for 5 MHz bandwidth (BCG 6.E)

No	Frequency offset Δf from channel centre (MHz)	Integration bandwidth (kHz)	Maximum allowed emission level (dBm/integration bandwidth) as measured at the antenna port
1	$2.5 \leq \Delta f < 7.5$	100	$-7.0 - 7(\Delta f - 2.55)/5$
2	$7.5 \leq \Delta f < 12.5$	100	-14

NOTE 1 – The first measurement position with a 100 kHz filter is at Δf equals to 2.550 MHz; the last is at Δf equals to 12.450 MHz.

NOTE 2 – Integration bandwidth refers to the frequency range over which the emission power is integrated.

TABLE 32

Channel mask for 10 MHz bandwidth (BCG 6.E)

No	Frequency offset Δf from channel centre (MHz)	Integration bandwidth (kHz)	Maximum allowed emission level (dBm/integration bandwidth) as measured at the antenna port
1	$5 \leq \Delta f < 10$	100	$-7.0 - 7(\Delta f - 5.05)/5$
2	$10 \leq \Delta f < 15$	100	-14
3	$15 \leq \Delta f < 25$	1 000	-13

NOTE 1 – The first measurement position with a 100 kHz filter is at Δf equals to 5.05 MHz; the last is at Δf equals to 14.95 MHz. The first measurement position with a 1 MHz filter is at Δf equals to 15.5 MHz; the last is at Δf equals to 24.5 MHz.

NOTE 2 – Integration bandwidth refers to the frequency range over which the emission power is integrated.

Table 33 specifies the spectrum emission mask for FDD base stations with 20 MHz channel bandwidth.

TABLE 33

Channel mask for 20 MHz bandwidth (BCG 6.E)

No	Frequency offset Δf from channel centre (MHz)	Integration bandwidth (kHz)	Maximum allowed emission level (dBm/integration bandwidth) as measured at the antenna port
1	$10 \leq \Delta f < 15$	100	$-7-7(\Delta f - 10.05)/5$
2	$15 \leq \Delta f < 20$	100	-14
3	$20 \leq \Delta f \leq 50$	1 000	-13

NOTE 1 – The first measurement position with a 100 kHz filter is at Δf equals to 10.05 MHz; the last is at Δf equals to 19.95 MHz. The first measurement position with a 1 MHz filter is at Δf equals to 20.5 MHz; the last is at Δf equals to 49.5 MHz.

NOTE 2 – Integration bandwidth refers to the frequency range over which the emission power is integrated.

5.2.2 Transmitter spurious emission specification

Table 34 specifies the spurious emission limits while Table 35 specify the additional spurious emission limits.

TABLE 34

Spurious emissions (BCG 6.E)

No	Measurement frequency range	Measurement bandwidth (MHz)	Maximum emission level (dBm)
1	$9 \text{ kHz} \leq f < 150 \text{ kHz}$	1 kHz	-36
2	$150 \text{ kHz} \leq f < 30 \text{ MHz}$	10 kHz	-36
3	$30 \text{ MHz} \leq f < 1\,000 \text{ MHz}$	100 kHz	-36
4	$1 \text{ GHz} \leq f < 10.775 \text{ GHz}$	1 MHz	-30

TABLE 35

Additional spurious emissions (BCG 6.E)

No	Measurement frequency range (MHz)	Measurement bandwidth (MHz)	Maximum emission level (dBm)
1	921-960	100 kHz	-57
2	876-915	100 kHz	-61
3	1 805-1 880	100 kHz	-47
4	1 710-1 785	100 kHz	-61
5	1 930-1 990	100 kHz	-47
6	1 850-1 910	100 kHz	-61
7	869-894	100 kHz	-57
8	824-849	100 kHz	-61
9	1 930-1 990	1 MHz	-52
10	1 850-1 910	1 MHz	-49
11	1 805-1 880	1 MHz	-52

TABLE 35 (end)

No	Measurement frequency range (MHz)	Measurement bandwidth (MHz)	Maximum emission level (dBm)
12	1 710-1 785	1 MHz	-49
13	2 110-2 155	1 MHz	-52
14	1 710-1 755	1 MHz	-49
15	869-894	1 MHz	-52
16	824-849	1 MHz	-49
17	860-895	1 MHz	-52
18	815-850	1 MHz	-49
19	2 620-2 690	1 MHz	-52
20	2 500-2 570	1 MHz	-49
21	925-960	1 MHz	-52
22	880-915	1 MHz	-49
23	1 844.9-1 879.9	1 MHz	-52
24	1 749.9-1 784.9	1 MHz	-49
25	2 110-2 170	1 MHz	-52
26	1 710-1 770	1 MHz	-49
27	1 475.9-1 500.9	1 MHz	-52
28	1 427.9-1 452.9	1 MHz	-49
29	728-746	1 MHz	-52
30	698-716	1 MHz	-49
31	746-756	1 MHz	-52
32	777-787	1 MHz	-49
33	758-768	1 MHz	-52
34	788-798	1 MHz	-49
35	1 900-1 920	1 MHz	-52
36	2 010-2 025	1 MHz	-52
37	1 850-1 910	1 MHz	-52
38	1 930-1 990	1 MHz	-52
39	1 910-1 930	1 MHz	-52
40	2 570-2 620	1 MHz	-52
41	1 880-1 920	1 MHz	-52
42	2 300- 400	1 MHz	-52

5.3 Band class group 6.F

5.3.1 Channel spectral mask

Table 36 specifies BS spectrum emission mask for 5 MHz channel bandwidth while Table 37 specifies BS spectrum emission mask for 10 MHz channel bandwidth.

TABLE 36

Channel mask – Europe: 5 MHz (BCG 6.F)

No	Frequency offset Δf from channel centre (MHz)	Integration bandwidth (kHz)	Maximum allowed emission level (dBm/integration bandwidth) as measured at the antenna port
1	$2.515 \leq \Delta f < 2.715$	30	-14
2	$2.715 \leq \Delta f < 3.515$	30	$-14-15(\Delta f - 2.715)$
3	$3.515 \leq \Delta f < 4.0$	30	-26
4	$4.0 \leq \Delta f < 12.5$	1 000	-13

TABLE 37

Channel mask – Europe: 10 MHz (BCG 6.F)

No	Frequency offset Δf from channel centre (MHz)	Integration bandwidth (kHz)	Maximum allowed emission level (dBm/integration bandwidth) as measured at the antenna port
1	$5.015 \leq \Delta f < 5.215$	30	-14
2	$5.215 \leq \Delta f < 6.015$	30	$-14-15(\Delta f - 5.215)$
3	$6.015 \leq \Delta f < 6.5$	30	-26
4	$6.5 \leq \Delta f < 15.50$	1 000	-13
5	$15.50 \leq \Delta f \leq 25.0$	1 000	-15

5.3.2 Transmitter spurious emission specification

TABLE 38

Spurious emission for 5 MHz channel bandwidth size (BCG 6.F)

No	Transmitter centre frequency (f_c) (MHz)	Spurious frequency (f) range	Integration bandwidth	Maximum emission level (dBm)
1	1 805-1 880	$9 \text{ kHz} \leq f < 150 \text{ kHz}$	1 kHz	-36
2	1 805-1 880	$150 \text{ kHz} \leq f < 30 \text{ MHz}$	10 kHz	-36
3	1 805-1 880	$30 \text{ MHz} \leq f < 1 000 \text{ MHz}$	100 kHz	-36
4	1 805-1 880	$1 \text{ GHz} \leq f < 12.75 \text{ GHz}$	30 kHz, If $12.5 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 50 \text{ MHz}$ 300 kHz, If $50 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 60 \text{ MHz}$ 1 MHz, If $60 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f$	-30

TABLE 39

Spurious emission for 10 MHz channel bandwidth size(BCG 6.F)

No	Spurious frequency (f) range	Measurement bandwidth	Maximum emission level (dBm)
1	$9 \text{ kHz} \leq f < 150 \text{ kHz}$	1 kHz	-36
2	$150 \text{ kHz} \leq f < 30 \text{ MHz}$	10 kHz	-36
3	$30 \text{ MHz} \leq f < 1\,000 \text{ MHz}$	100 kHz	-36
4	$1 \text{ GHz} \leq f < 13\,450 \text{ MHz}$	30 kHz If $25 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 100 \text{ MHz}$ 300 kHz If $100 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f < 120 \text{ MHz}$ 1 MHz If $120 \text{ MHz} \leq \Delta f$	-30

Table 40 specifies limits to protect BS receivers against its intra-system BS transmit emissions.

TABLE 40

Spurious emissions limits for protection of the BS receiver (BCG 6.F)

No	Transmitter centre frequency (f_c) MHz	Spurious frequency (f) range (MHz)	Measurement bandwidth	Maximum level
1	1 805-1 880	1 710 - 1 785	100 kHz	-96 dBm

The spurious emission limits specified in Table 41 may be required by local or regional regulations.

TABLE 41

Additional spurious emission (BCG 6.F)

No	Transmitter centre frequency (f_c) (MHz)	Spurious frequency (f) range (MHz)	Measurement bandwidth	Maximum emission level (dBm)
1	1 805-1 880	791-821	1 MHz	-52
2		831-862	1 MHz	-49
3		1 805-1 880	100 KHz	-47
4		1 710-1 785	100 KHz	-61
5		1 805-1 880	1 MHz	-52
6		1 710-1 785	1 MHz	-49

6 Band class 7**6.1 Band class group 7.A to 7.E****6.1.1 Channel spectral mask**

The spectrum emission mask of Table 42 and Table 43 apply to US region.

TABLE 42

Channel mask for 5 MHz bandwidth – US (BCG 7.A-7.E)

No	Offset Δf from channel centre (MHz)	Integration bandwidth (kHz)	Maximum allowed emission level (dBm/integration bandwidth) as measured at the antenna port
1	$2.5 \leq \Delta f < 2.6$	30	-13
2	$2.6 \leq \Delta f \leq 12.5$	100	-13

NOTE 1 – Δf is the separation between the carrier frequency and the centre of the measuring filter.

NOTE 2 – The first measurement position with a 30 kHz filter is at Δf equals to 2.515 MHz; the last is at Δf equals to 2.585 MHz. The first measurement position with a 100 kHz filter is at Δf equals to 2.650 MHz; the last is at Δf equals to 12.450 MHz.

TABLE 43

Channel mask for 10 MHz bandwidth – US (BCG 7.A-7.E)

No	Frequency offset Δf from channel centre (MHz)	Integration bandwidth (kHz)	Maximum allowed emission level (dBm/integration bandwidth) as measured at the antenna port
1	$5.0 \leq \Delta f < 5.1$	30	-13
2	$5.1 \leq \Delta f \leq 25.0$	100	-13

NOTE 1 – Δf is the separation between the carrier frequency and the centre of the measuring filter.

NOTE 2 – The first measurement position with a 30 kHz filter is at Δf equals to 5.015 MHz; the last is at Δf equals to 5.085 MHz. The first measurement position with a 100 kHz filter is at Δf equals to 5.150 MHz; the last is at Δf equals to 24.950 MHz.

The Spectrum Emission Mask of Table 44 and Table 45 apply to Europe region.

TABLE 44

Channel Mask for 5 MHz Bandwidth – Europe (BCG 7.A-7.E)

No	Frequency offset Δf from channel centre (MHz)	Integration bandwidth (kHz)	Maximum allowed emission level (dBm/integration bandwidth) as measured at the antenna port
1	$2.5 \leq \Delta f < 7.5$	100	$-7-7(\Delta f - 2.55)/5$
2	$7.5 \leq \Delta f \leq 12.5$	100	-14

NOTE 1 – Δf is the absolute value of separation in MHz between the carrier frequency and the centre of the measuring filter.

NOTE 2 – The first measurement position with a 100 kHz filter is at Δf equals to 2.550 MHz; the last is at Δf equals to 12.450 MHz.

NOTE 3 – Integration Bandwidth refers to the frequency range over which the emission power is integrated.

TABLE 45

Channel Mask for 10 MHz Bandwidth – Europe (BCG 7.A-7.E)

No	Frequency offset Δf from channel centre (MHz)	Integration bandwidth (kHz)	Maximum allowed emission level (dBm/integration bandwidth) as measured at the antenna port
1	$5 \leq \Delta f < 10$	100	$-7-7(\Delta f - 5.05)/5$
2	$10 \leq \Delta f < 15$	100	-14
3	$15 \leq \Delta f \leq 25$	1 000	-13

NOTE 1 – Δf is the absolute value of separation in MHz between the carrier frequency and the centre of the measuring filter.

NOTE 2 – The first measurement position with a 100 kHz filter is at Δf equals to 5.05 MHz; the last is at Δf equals to 24.95 MHz.

NOTE 3 – Integration Bandwidth refers to the frequency range over which the emission power is integrated.