TECHNICAL CONDITIONS FOR RADIO EQUIPMENT AT RADIO STATIONS, ETC. THAT PERFORM CDMA PORTABLE RADIO COMMUNICATION AND TIME DIVISION MULTIPLEXING/CODE DIVISION MULTIPLEXING PORTABLE RADIO COMMUNICATION

(Article 7 paragraph 9, Article 49.6.3 paragraph 1, Article 49.6.4 paragraph 1 and Article 49.6.5 paragraph 1 of the Ordinance Regulating Radio Equipment)

June 14, 2002
Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications Notification No. 345

The technical conditions for the radio equipment at radio stations, etc. that perform CDMA portable radio communication and time division multiplexing/code division multiplexing portable radio communication shall be stipulated pursuant to the provisions of Article 7 paragraph 9 item 3) and item 4), Article 49.6.3 paragraph 1 item 2) c and d, Article 49.6.4 paragraph 1 item 2) c and d, and Article 49.6.5 paragraph 1 item 2) b of the Ordinance Regulating Radio Equipment, as follows.

Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications Notification No. 212 of 2000 (the Notification stipulating the technical conditions for the radio equipment at radio stations that perform CDMA portable radio communication) shall be repealed.

1 The technical conditions for the transmitting equipment at radio stations that perform CDMA portable radio communication and time division multiplexing/code division multiplexing portable radio communication and that use emissions at frequencies greater than 815 MHz but no more than 940 MHz with a spread code speed of 1.2288 megachips per second.

   1) The permissible values for the intensity of spurious emissions shall be as stipulated in the table below. However, for the permissible values for the intensity of spurious emissions from the transmitting equipment at radio stations that perform communication, etc. for testing CDMA portable radio communication equipment and time division multiplexing/code division multiplexing portable radio communication equipment, the permissible values at a base station shall apply when emissions of a frequency that a base station uses are used, and the permissible values at a land mobile station shall apply when emissions of a frequency that a land mobile station uses are used.

Kinds of radio	Frequency	Permissible values for the intensity of spurious

stations		emissions
Base stations	Greater than 832 MHz but no more than 834 MHz; greater than 838 MHz but no more than 846 MHz; or greater than 860 MHz but no more than 895 MHz	Lower than the antenna power by 45 dB or more in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 30 kHz in the band of the frequency 750 kHz distant from the carrier frequency, and lower than the antenna power by 60 dB or more in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 30 kHz in the frequency band 1.98 MHz distant from the carrier frequency. (However, for transmitting equipment with an antenna power of one watt or less, the permissible value of the average spurious emission power within any 30 kHz bandwidth in the frequency band separated by 1.98 MHz or more from the carrier frequency is 25 microwatts or less.)
	Greater than 810 MHz but no more than 860 MHz (excluding frequencies greater than 832 MHz but no more than 834 MHz and greater than 838 MHz but no more than 846 MHz)	Lower than the antenna power by 60 dB or more in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 30 kHz, and 25 µW or less. (However, for transmitting equipment with an antenna power of one watt or less, the permissible value of the average spurious emission power within any 30 kHz bandwidth is 25 microwatts or less.)
	Less than 810 MHz or greater than 895 MHz	1. For the transmitting equipment whose antenna power is 25 W or less, 25 µW or less in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 1 MHz 2. For the transmitting equipment whose antenna power is more than 25 W, lower than the antenna power by 60 dB or more in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 1 MHz and 20 mW or less in terms of the said mean power

Land mobile stations	Greater than 815 MHz but no more than 850 MHz; greater than 887 MHz but no more than 889 MHz; greater than 893 MHz but no more than 901 MHz; or greater than 915 MHz but no more than 925 MHz	Lower than the antenna power by 42 dB or more in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 30 kHz in the band of the frequency 900 kHz distant from the carrier frequency, and lower than the antenna power by 54 dB or more in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 30 kHz in the band of the frequency 1.98 MHz distant from the carrier frequency. (However, for transmitting equipment with an antenna power of one watt or less, the permissible value of the average spurious emission power within any 30 kHz bandwidth in the frequency band separated by 1.98 MHz or more from the carrier frequency is 25 microwatts or less.)
	Higher than 885 MHz to 958 MHz (excluding a frequency of higher than 887 MHz to 889 MHz, higher than 893 MHz to 901 MHz, and higher than 915 MHz to 925 MHz)	Lower than the antenna power by 60 dB or more in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 30 kHz, or 2.5 µW or less. (However, for transmitting equipment with an antenna power of one watt or less, the permissible value of the average spurious emission power within any 30 kHz bandwidth is 25 microwatts or less.)
	Less than 885 MHz or greater than 958 MHz (excluding frequencies greater than 815 MHz but no more than 850 MHz)	1. For the transmitting equipment whose antenna power is 25 W or less, 25 µW or less in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 1 MHz 2. For the transmitting equipment whose antenna power is more than 25 W, lower than the antenna power by 60 dB or more in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 1 MHz, and 20 mW or less in terms of the said mean power

2) The permissible values for the adjacent channel leakage power at radio stations that perform CDMA portable radio communication shall be equal to or lower than the values defined in the table below.

Kinds of radio stations	Frequency	Permissible values for adjacent channel leakage power

Base stations	Greater than 832 MHz but no more than 834 MHz; greater than 838 MHz but no more than 846 MHz; or greater than 860 MHz but no more than 895 MHz	Lower than the antenna power by 45 dB or more in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 30 kHz in the band of the frequency 750 kHz distant from the carrier frequency, and lower than the antenna power by 60 dB or more in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 30 kHz in the frequency band 1.98 MHz distant from the carrier frequency. (However, for transmitting equipment with an antenna power of one watt or less, the permissible value of the average adjacent channel leakage power within any 30 kHz bandwidth in the frequency band separated by 1.98 MHz or more from the carrier frequency is 25 microwatts or less.)
	Greater than 810 MHz but no more than 860 MHz (excluding frequencies greater than 832 MHz but no more than 834 MHz and greater than 838 MHz but no more than 846 MHz)	Lower than the antenna power by 60 dB or more in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 30 MHz, or 25 µW or less. (However, for transmitting equipment with an antenna power of one watt or less, the permissible value of the average adjacent channel leakage power within any 30 kHz bandwidth is 25 microwatts or less.)
Land mobile stations	Greater than 815 MHz but no more than 850 MHz; greater than 887 MHz but no more than 889 MHz; greater than 893 MHz but no more than 901 MHz; or greater than 915 MHz but no more than 925 MHz	Lower than the antenna power by 42 dB or more in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 30 kHz in the band of the frequency 900 kHz distant from the carrier frequency, and lower than the antenna power by 54 dB or more in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 30 kHz in the band of the frequency 1.98 MHz distant from the carrier frequency. (However, for transmitting equipment with an antenna power of one watt or less, the permissible value of the average adjacent channel leakage power within any 30 kHz bandwidth in the frequency band separated by 1.98 MHz or more from the carrier frequency is 25 microwatts or less.)

	Higher than 885 MHz to 958 MHz (excluding a frequency of higher than 887 MHz to 889 MHz, higher than 893 MHz to 901 MHz, and higher than 915 MHz to 925 MHz)	Lower than the antenna power by 60 dB or more in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 30 MHz, or 2.5 µW or less. (However, for transmitting equipment with an antenna power of one watt or less, the permissible value of the average adjacent channel leakage power within any 30 kHz bandwidth is 25 microwatts or less.)

3) The data transmission rate shall be as follows.

   (1) Transmitting equipment at radio stations that perform CDMA portable radio communication

      a   For the transmitting equipment at base stations, 153,600 bits/s per communication

      b   For transmitting equipment at land mobile stations, 76,800 bits/s per communication

   (2) Transmitting equipment at radio stations that perform time division multiplexing/code division multiplexing portable radio communication

      a   When emissions are transmitted from a base station or a radio station that performs communication, etc. for testing time division multiplexing/code division multiplexing portable radio communication equipment to a land mobile station, the data transmission rate shall be a variable transmission rate of 38,400 bits/s, 76,800 bits/s, 153,600 bits/s, 307,200 bits/s, 614,400 bits/s, 921,600 bits/s, 1,228,800 bits/s, 1,843,200 bits/s, and 2,457,600 bits/s per communication.

      b   When emissions are transmitted from a land mobile station or a radio station that performs communication, etc. for testing time division multiplexing/code division multiplexing portable radio communication equipment to a base station, the data transmission rate shall be a variable transmission rate of 9,600 bits/s, 19,200 bits/s, 38,400 bits/s, 76,800 bits/s, and 153,600 bits/s per communication.

2   Technical conditions for the transmitting equipment at radio stations that perform CDMA portable radio communication or time division multiplexing/code division multiplexing portable radio communication and use emissions at frequencies greater than 815 MHz but no more than 895 MHz or greater than 1,920 MHz but no more than 2,170 MHz.

   1) The permissible values for the intensity of spurious emissions shall be as stipulated in each of the tables below. However, for the permissible values for the intensity of spurious emissions from the transmitting equipment at radio stations that perform CDMA portable radio communication and communication, etc. for testing time division multiplexing/code division multiplexing portable radio communication equipment, when emissions of a frequency that a base station uses are used,

the permissible values at the base station shall apply, and when emissions of a frequency that a land mobile station uses are used, the permissible values at the land mobile station shall apply.

   (1) Radio stations which use emissions at frequencies greater than 815 MHz but no more than 895 MHz or greater than 1,920 MHz but no more than 2,170 MHz and whose spread code speed is 3.84 megachips/s

   a   Base stations

Frequency	Permissible values for adjacent channel leakage power
9 kHz or higher to lower than 150 kHz	–13 dB or less (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 1 kHz
150 kHz or higher to lower than 30 MHz	–13 dB or less (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 10 kHz
30 MHz or higher to lower than 1,000 MHz	The permissible value of the average adjacent channel leakage power within any 100 kHz bandwidth in the frequency band forming a detuning frequency (the frequency of the difference from the carrier frequency; the same applies hereafter) of 12.5 MHz or more is –13 dB or less (where one milliwatt is regarded as 0 dB).
1,000 MHz or higher to 12.75 GHz (excluding a frequency of 1,893.5 MHz or higher to 1,919.6 MHz)	–13 dB or less (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 1,000 kHz in the frequency band whose detuning frequency is 12.5 MHz or more
1,893.5 MHz to 1,919.6 MHz	–41 dB or less (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 300 kHz

   b   Land mobile stations

Detuning frequency	Permissible values for the intensity of spurious emissions
2,500 kHz or higher to lower than 3.5 MHz	–50 dB or less (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 3.84 MHz, or lower than the antenna power by the value obtained by the following expression in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 30 kHz – [33.5 + 15 × (| f | – 2.5)]dB f represents the frequency (in MHz) of the difference from the carrier frequency to the nearest end of the frequency band to be measured.
3.5 MHz or higher to lower	–50 dB or less (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) in terms of the mean

than 7.5 MHz	power within any bandwidth of 3.84 MHz, or lower than the antenna power by the value obtained by the following expression in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 1,000 kHz $- [33.5 + 1 \times (|\ f| - 3.5)\ ]dB$ 　f represents the frequency (in MHz) of the difference from the carrier frequency to the nearest end of the frequency band to be measured.
7.5 MHz or higher to lower than 8.5 MHz	–50 dB or less (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 3.84 MHz, or lower than the antenna power by the value obtained by the following expression in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 1,000 kHz $- [37.5 + 10 \times (|\ f| - 7.5)\ ]dB$ 　f represents the frequency (in MHz) of the difference from the carrier frequency to the nearest end of the frequency band to be measured.
8.5 MHz or higher to lower than 12.5 MHz	–50 dB or less (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 3.84 MHz, or lower than the antenna power by 47.5 dB or less in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 1,000 MHz,
12.5 MHz or higher	–36 dB or less (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 1 kHz in the frequency band of 9 kHz or higher to lower than 150 kHz
	–36 dB or less (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 10 kHz in the frequency band of 150 kHz or higher to lower than 30 MHz
	–36 dB or less (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 100 kHz in the frequency band of 30 MHz or higher to lower than 1,000 MHz (excluding 925 MHz or higher to 960 MHz)
	–67 dB or less (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 10 kHz in 51 waves with an interval of 200 kHz from 925 MHz or higher to 935 MHz in the frequency band of 925 MHz or higher to 935 MHz. However, for any five waves among the said 51 waves, –36 dB or less (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) in terms of the mean power within a bandwidth of 100 kHz.

	–79 dB or less (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 100 kHz in 125 waves with an interval of 200 kHz from 935.2 MHz or higher to 960 MHz in the frequency band of 935 MHz or higher to 960 MHz. However, for any five waves among the said 125 waves, –36 dB or less (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) in terms of the mean power within a bandwidth of 100 kHz.
	–30 dB or less (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 1,000 kHz in the frequency band of 1,000 MHz or higher to lower than 12.75 GHz (excluding 1,805 MHz or higher to 1,880 MHz, and 1,893.5 MHz or higher to 1,919.6 MHz)
	–71 dB or less (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 100 kHz in 376 waves with an interval of 200 kHz from 1,805 MHz or higher to 1,880 MHz in the frequency band of 1,805 MHz or higher to 1,880 MHz. However, for any five waves among the said 376 waves, –30 dB or less (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) in terms of the mean power within a bandwidth of 1,000 kHz.
	–41 dB or less (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 300 kHz in the frequency band of 1,893.5 MHz or higher to 1,919.6 MHz.

(2)   Radio stations which use emissions of a frequency in a range of higher than 1,920 MHz to 2,170 MHz and whose spread code transmission rate is 1.2288 megachips/s or 3.6864 megachips/s per carrier

a   Base stations

Detuning frequency	Permissible values for the intensity of spurious emissions
Higher than 885 kHz to 1,250 kHz	Lower than the antenna power by 45 dB in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 30 kHz
Higher than 1,250 kHz to 1,450 kHz	–13 dB or less (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 30 kHz
Higher than 1,450 kHz to 2,250 kHz	Equal to or lower than the value obtained by the following expression in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 30 kHz

	– [13 + 17 × (|⊿f | – 1.45)]dB (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) ⊿f represents the frequency (in MHz) of the difference from the carrier frequency to the nearest end of the frequency band to be measured.
Higher than 2,250 kHz	–13 dB or less (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 1 kHz in the frequency band of 9 kHz or higher to lower than 150 kHz
	–13 dB or less (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 10 kHz in the frequency band of 150 kHz or higher to lower than 30 MHz
	–13 dB or less (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 100 kHz in the frequency band of 30 MHz or higher to lower than 1,000 MHz
	–13 dB or less (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 1,000 kHz in the frequency band of 1,000 MHz or higher to 12.75 GHz (excluding 1,893.5 MHz or higher to 1,919.6 MHz)
	–41 dB or less (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 300 kHz in the frequency band of 1,893.5 MHz or higher to 1,919.6 MHz

b   Land mobile stations

Spread code speed	Detuning frequency	Permissible values for the intensity of spurious emissions
1.2288 megachips /s	Higher than 1,250 kHz to 1,980 kHz	Lower than the antenna power by 42 dB or more in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 30 kHz, or –54 dB or less (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 1,230 kHz
	Higher than 1,980 kHz to 2,250 kHz	Lower than the antenna power by 50 dB or more in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 30 kHz, or –54 dB or less (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 1,230 kHz

	Higher than 2,250 kHz to 4.00 MHz	Equal to or lower than the value obtained by the following expression in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 1,000 kHz $– [13 + 1 \times (| \Delta f | – 2.25)]$ dB (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) Δf represents the frequency (in MHz) of the difference from the carrier frequency to the nearest end of the frequency band to be measured.
	Higher than 4.00 MHz	–36 dB or less (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 1 kHz in the frequency band of 9 kHz or higher to 150 MHz
		–36 dB or less (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 10 kHz in the frequency band of 150 kHz or higher to lower than 30 MHz
		–36 dB or less (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 100 kHz in the frequency band of 30 MHz or higher to lower than 1,000 MHz (excluding 925 MHz or higher to 960 MHz)
		–67 dB or less (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 10 kHz in 51 waves with an interval of 200 kHz from 925 MHz or higher to 935 MHz in the frequency band of 925 MHz or higher to 935 MHz. However, for any five waves among the said 51 waves, –36 dB or less (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) in terms of the mean power within a bandwidth of 100 kHz.
		–79 dB or less (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 100 kHz in 125 waves with an interval of 200 kHz from 935.2 MHz or higher to 960 MHz in the frequency band of 935 MHz or higher to 960 MHz. However, for any five waves among the said 125 waves, –36 dB or less (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) in terms of the mean power within a bandwidth of 100 kHz.

		–30 dB or less (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 1,000 kHz in the frequency band of 1,000 MHz or higher to lower than 12.75 GHz (excluding 1,805 MHz or higher to 1,880 MHz, and 1,893.5 MHz or higher to 1,919.6 MHz)
		–71 dB or less (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 100 kHz in 376 waves with an interval of 200 kHz from 1,805 MHz or higher to 1,880 MHz in the frequency band of 1,805 MHz or higher to 1,880 MHz. However, for any five waves among the said 376 waves, –30 dB or less (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) in terms of the mean power within a bandwidth of 1,000 kHz.
		–41 dB or less (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 300 kHz in the frequency band of 1,893.5 MHz or higher to 1,919.6 MHz
3.6864 megachips/s	Higher than 2,500 kHz to 2,700 kHz	–14 dB or less (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 30 kHz
	Higher than 2,700 kHz to 3.5 MHz (excluding 3.08 MHz)	Equal to or lower than the value obtained by the following expression in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 30 kHz – [14 + 15 × (｜ f｜ – 2.7)] dB (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) f represents the frequency (in MHz) of the difference from the carrier frequency to the nearest end of the frequency band to be measured.
	3.08 MHz	Lower than the antenna power by 33 dB in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 3.84 kHz
	Higher than 3.5 MHz to 7.5 MHz	Equal to or lower than the value obtained by the following expression in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 1,000 kHz – [13 + 1 × (｜ f｜ – 3.5)]dB (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) f represents the frequency (in MHz) of the difference from the carrier frequency to the nearest end of the frequency band to be measured.

	Higher than 7.5 MHz to 8.5 MHz (excluding 8.08 MHz)	Equal to or lower than the value obtained by the following expression in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 1,000 kHz –[17 + 10 × (| f | –7.5)]dB (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) f represents the frequency (in MHz) of the difference from the carrier frequency to the nearest end of the frequency band to be measured.
	8.08 MHz	Lower than the antenna power by 43 dB in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 3.84 kHz
	Higher than 8.5 MHz to 12.5 MHz	–27 dB or less (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 1,000 kHz
	Higher than 12.5 MHz	–36 dB or less (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 1 kHz in the frequency band of 9 kHz or higher to lower than 150 kHz
		–36 dB or less (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 10 kHz in the frequency band of 150 kHz or higher to lower than 30 MHz
		–36 dB or less (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 100 kHz in the frequency band of 30 MHz or higher to lower than 1,000 MHz
		–67 dB or less (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 100 kHz in 51 waves with an interval of 200 kHz from 925 MHz or higher to 935 MHz in the frequency band of 925 MHz or higher to 935 MHz. However, for any five waves among the said 51 waves, –36 dB or less (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) in terms of the mean power within a bandwidth of 100 kHz.

		–79 dB or less (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 100 kHz in 125 waves with an interval of 200 kHz from 935.2 MHz or higher to 960 MHz in the frequency band of 935 MHz or higher to 960 MHz. However, for any five waves among the said 125 waves, –36 dB or less (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) in terms of the mean power within a bandwidth of 100 kHz.
		–30 dB or less (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 1,000 kHz in the frequency band of 1,000 MHz or higher to lower than 12.75 GHz (excluding 1,805 MHz or higher to 1,880 MHz, and 1,893.5 MHz or higher to 1,919.6 MHz)
		–71 dB or less (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 100 kHz in 376 waves with an interval of 200 kHz from 1,805 MHz or higher to 1,880 MHz in the frequency band of 1,805 MHz or higher to 1,880 MHz. However, for any five waves among the said 376 waves, –30 dB or less (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) in terms of the mean power within a bandwidth of 1,000 kHz.
		–41 dB or less (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB) in terms of the mean power within any bandwidth of 300 kHz in the frequency band of 1,893.5 MHz or higher to 1,919.6 MHz

2) The permissible values for the adjacent channel leakage power at radio stations which use emissions at frequencies greater than 815 MHz but no more than 895 MHz or greater than 1,920 MHz but no more than 2,170 MHz and whose spread code speed is 3.84 megachips/s shall be the values defined in the table below.

Kinds of radio stations	Permissible values for adjacent channel leakage power
Base stations	Lower than the antenna power by 44.2 dB or more in terms of the mean power within a bandwidth of 3.84 MHz when the detuning frequency is 5 MHz, and lower than the antenna power by 49.2 dB or more in terms of the mean power within a bandwidth of 3.84 MHz when the detuning frequency is 10 MHz

Land mobile stations	Lower than the antenna power by 32.2 dB or more in terms of the mean power within a bandwidth of 3.84 MHz when the detuning frequency is 5 MHz, or –50 dB or lower (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB), and lower than the antenna power by 42.2 dB or more in terms of the mean power within a bandwidth of 3.84 MHz when the detuning frequency is 10 MHz, or 50 dB or less (with 1 mW regarded as 0 dB)

3) The inter-modulation characteristics of the transmitting equipment at base stations shall be as follows.

    (1) Transmitting equipment at a base station whose spread code speed is 3.84 megachips/s

        The power of the inter-modulation waves generated when disturbing waves ±5 MHz, ±10 MHz, and ±15 MHz distant from desired waves are applied by the transmitting power 30 dB lower than the rated output of the desired waves under the condition in which the desired waves are applied at the rated output shall be equal to or lower than the permissible values for the intensity of spurious emissions and adjacent channel leakage power.

    (2) Transmitting equipment at base stations whose spread code speed is 1.2288 megachips/s per carrier

        The power of the inter-modulation waves generated when disturbing waves ±1.25 MHz distant from desired waves (when the number of carriers is 1), or ±3.75 MHz distant from desired waves (when the number of carriers is 3) are applied by the transmitting power 30 dB lower than the rated output of the desired waves under the condition in which the desired waves are applied at the rated output shall be equal to or lower than the permissible values for the intensity of spurious emissions.

4) The data transmission rate shall be as follows. However, for the data transmission rate of the transmitting equipment at radio stations that perform time division multiplexing/code division multiplexing portable radio communication, the provisions of paragraph 1 item 3) (2) shall apply.

        (1) For transmitting equipment at radio stations with a spread code speed of 3.84 megachips per second:

        The data transmission rate shall be 12.2 kilobits per second or greater in circuit-switching systems. The data transmission rate shall be 32 kilobits per second or greater in packet-communication systems and the system capability shall be expandable to 14 megabits per second, at base stations, and to 2 megabits per second, at land mobile stations.

        (2) For transmitting equipment at radio stations using radio signals at frequencies greater

than 1,920 MHz but no more than 2,170 MHz with a spread code speed per carrier signal of 1.2288 megachips per second or 3.6864 megachips per second:

The data transmission rate shall be 9.6 kilobits per second or greater in circuit-switching systems. The data transmission rate shall be 32 kilobits per second or greater in packet-communication systems and the system capability shall be expandable to 2 megabits per second.