

§ 2.108 Policy regarding the use of the fixed-satellite allocations in the 3.6–3.7, 4.5–4.8, and 5.85–5.925 GHz bands.

The use of the fixed-satellite allocations in the United States in the above bands will be governed by footnote US245. Use of the fixed-satellite service allocations in these bands is for the international fixed-satellite service, that is, for international inter-continental communications. Case-by-case electromagnetic compatibility analysis is required with all users of the bands. It is anticipated that one earth station on each coast can be successfully coordinated. Specific locations of these earth stations depend upon service requirements and case-by-case EMC analyses that demonstrate compatible operations.

Subpart C—Emissions

§ 2.201 Emission, modulation, and transmission characteristics.

The following system of designating emission, modulation, and transmission characteristics shall be employed.

(a) Emissions are designated according to their classification and their necessary bandwidth.

(b) A minimum of three symbols are used to describe the basic characteristics of radio waves. Emissions are classified and symbolized according to the following characteristics:

(1) First symbol—type of modulation of the main character;

(2) Second symbol—nature of signal(s) modulating the main carrier;

(3) Third symbol—type of information to be transmitted.

NOTE: A fourth and fifth symbol are provided for additional information and are shown in Appendix 6, part A of the ITU Radio Regulations. Use of the fourth and fifth symbol is optional. Therefore, the symbols may be used as described in Appendix 6, but are not required by the Commission.

(c) First Symbol—types of modulation of the main carrier:

- (1) Emission of an unmodulated carrier N

(2) Emission in which the main carrier is amplitude-modulated (including cases where sub-carriers are angle-modulated):

- Double-sideband A
- Single-sideband, full carrier H
- Single-sideband, reduced or variable level carrier R
- Single-sideband, suppressed carrier J
- Independent sidebands B
- Vestigial sideband C

(3) Emission in which the main carrier is angle-modulated:

- Frequency modulation F
- Phase modulation G

NOTE: Whenever frequency modulation “F” is indicated, Phase modulation “G” is also acceptable.

(4) Emission in which the main carrier is amplitude and angle-modulated either simultaneously or in a pre-established sequence ..

(5) Emission of pulses:¹

- Sequence of unmodulated pulses P
- A sequence of pulses:
 - Modulated in amplitude K
 - Modulated in width/duration .. L
 - Modulated in position/phase .. M
 - In which the carrier is angle-modulated during the period of the pulse Q
 - Which is a combination of the foregoing or is produced by other means V

(6) Cases not covered above, in which an emission consists of the main carrier modulated, either simultaneously or in a pre-established sequence, in a combination of two or more of the following modes: amplitude, angle, pulse ...

(7) Cases not otherwise covered ... X

¹Emissions where the main carrier is directly modulated by a signal which has been coded into quantized form (e.g. pulse code modulation) should be designated under (2) or (3).

(d) Second Symbol—nature of signal(s) modulating the main carrier:

- (1) No modulating signal 0
- (2) A single channel containing quantized or digital information without the use of a modulating sub-carrier, excluding time-division multiplex 1