

TEST REPORT

FCC Test for SDR-33

APPLICANT

ADRF KOREA, Inc.

REPORT NO.

HCT-RF-2006-FC001-R1

DATE OF ISSUE

25 June 2020

Tested by

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TEST REPORT FCC Test for SDR-33	REPORT NO. HCT-RF-2006-FC001-R1
	DATE OF ISSUE June 25, 2020
	Additional Model -

Applicant	ADRF KOREA, Inc. 5-5, Mojeon-Ri, Backsa-Myun, Icheon-Citi, Kyunggi-Do, Korea
Eut Type Model Name	Repeater SDR-33
FCC ID	N52-SDR-33
Output Power	33 dBm
Date of Test	May 22, 2020 ~ June 9, 2020
FCC Rule Parts	CFR 47 Part 2, Part 22, Part 24, Part 27

The result shown in this test report refer only to the sample(s) tested unless otherwise stated.

This test results were applied only to the test methods required by the standard.

REVISION HISTORY

The revision history for this test report is shown in table.

Revision No.	Date of Issue	Description
0	June 11, 2020	Initial Release
1	June 25, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Revised the Radiated test diagram in Section 3.5.- Revised tabular data of input/3dB above AGC output power and gain in Section 5.4.- Revised RSE test result table in Section 5.6

The measurements shown in this report were made in accordance with the procedures indicated, and the emissions from this equipment were found to be within the limits applicable. I assume full responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of these measurements, and for the qualifications of all persons taking them. It is further stated that upon the basis of the measurements made, the equipment tested is capable of operation in accordance with the requirements of the FCC Rules under normal use and maintenance.

CONTENTS

1. GENERAL INFORMATION	5
1.1. APPLICANT INFORMATION	5
1.2. PRODUCT INFORMATION	5
1.3. TEST INFORMATION	5
2. FACILITIES AND ACCREDITATIONS	6
2.1. FACILITIES	6
2.2. EQUIPMENT	6
3. TEST SPECIFICATIONS	7
3.1. STANDARDS	7
3.2. ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTIONS ABOUT TEST	8
3.3. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY	10
3.4. STANDARDS ENVIRONMENTAL TEST CONDITIONS	10
3.5. TEST DIAGRAMS	11
4. TEST EQUIPMENTS	12
5. TEST RESULT	13
5.1. AGC THRESHOLD	13
5.2. OUT-OF-BAND REJECTION	15
5.3. INPUT-VERSUS-OUTPUT SIGNAL COMPARISON	20
5.4. INPUT/OUTPUT POWER AND AMPLIFIER/BOOSTER GAIN	45
5.5. OUT-OF-BAND/OUT-OF-BLOCK EMISSIONS AND SPURIOUS EMISSIONS	58
5.6. RADIATED SPURIOUS EMISSIONS	247
6. Annex A_EUT AND TEST SETUP PHOTO	252

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1. APPLICANT INFORMATION

Company Name	ADRF KOREA, Inc.
Company Address	5-5, Mojeon-Ri, Backsa-Myeon, Icheon-Citi, Kyunggi-Do, Korea

1.2. PRODUCT INFORMATION

EUT Type	Repeater		
EUT Serial Number	SDR33-7F200001 / SDR33-C200001 / SDR33-P200001		
Power Supply	Input: 100 Vac~130 Vac _9A , 210~240Vac_6A / Output (DC): +27V, +6V, +3.8V		
Frequency Range	Band Name	Uplink (MHz)	Downlink (MHz)
	Lower 700 MHz	698~716	728~746
	Upper 700 MHz	776~787	746~757
	Cellular	824 ~ 849	869 ~ 894
	Broadband PCS	1 850 ~ 1 915	1 930 ~ 1 995
Tx Output Power	33 dBm		
Antenna Peak Gain	16.0 dBi (Lower 700 MHz, Upper 700 MHz), 16.7 dBi (Cellular), 19.1 dBi (Broadband PCS)		

1.3. TEST INFORMATION

FCC Rule Parts	CFR 47 Part 2, Part 22, Part 24, Part 27, Part 90
Measurement Standards	KDB 935210 D05 v01r04, ANSI C63.26-2015, KDB 971168 D01 v03r01
Test Location	HCT CO., LTD. 74, Seocheon-ro 578beon-gil, Majang-myeon, Icheon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 17383, Rep. of KOREA

2. FACILITIES AND ACCREDITATIONS

2.1. FACILITIES

The SAC(Semi-Anechoic Chamber) and conducted measurement facility used to collect the radiated data are located at the 74, Seoicheon-ro 578beon-gil, Majang-myeon, Icheon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 17383, Rep. of KOREA.

The site is constructed in conformance with the requirements of ANSI C63.4 (Version: 2014) and CISPR Publication 22.

Detailed description of test facility was submitted to the Commission and accepted dated April 02, 2018 (Registration Number: KR0032).

2.2. EQUIPMENT

Radiated emissions are measured with one or more of the following types of linearly polarized antennas: tuned dipole, bi-conical, log periodic, bi-log, and/or ridged waveguide, horn. Spectrum analyzers with pre-selectors and quasi-peak detectors are used to perform radiated measurements.

Calibrated wideband preamplifiers, coaxial cables, and coaxial attenuators are also used for making measurements.

All receiving equipment conforms to CISPR Publication 16-1, "Radio Interference Measuring Apparatus and Measurement Methods."

3. TEST SPECIFICATIONS

3.1. STANDARDS

The following tests were conducted on a sample of the equipment for the purpose of demonstrating compliance with FCC Part 2 and Part 27, Part 22, Part 90, Part 24.

Description	Reference	Results
AGC threshold	KDB 935210 D05 v01r04 3.2	Compliant
Out-of-band rejection	KDB 935210 D05 v01r04 3.3	Compliant
Input-versus-output signal comparison	§ 2.1049	Compliant
Input/output power and amplifier/booster gain	§ 2.1046, § 27.50 (b)(c), § 22.913, § 24.232	Compliant
Out-of-band/out-of-block emissions and spurious emissions	§ 2.1051, § 27.53(c)(g), § 22.917, § 24.238	Compliant
Spurious emissions radiated	§ 2.1053, § 27.53	Compliant

3.2. ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTIONS ABOUT TEST

Except for the following cases, EUT was tested under normal operating conditions.

: Out-of-band rejection test requires maximum gain condition without AGC

The test was generally based on the method of KDB 935210 D05 v01r04 and only followed ANSI C63.26-2015 if there was no test method in KDB standard.

EUT was tested with following modulated signals provide by applicant.

Band Name	Tested signals
Lower 700 MHz	LTE 10 MHz
Upper 700 MHz	LTE 10 MHz
Cellular	LTE 10 MHz
PCS	LTE 10 MHz
	LTE 20 MHz

The frequency stability measurement has been omitted in accordance with section 3.7 of KDB 935210 D05 v01r04.

: It can be confirmed through input-versus-output signal comparison test that EUT does not alter the input signal.

The tests results included actual loss value for attenuator and cable combination as shown in the table below.

: Input Path

Correction factor table			
Frequency (MHz)	Factor (dB)	Frequency (MHz)	Factor (dB)
600	0.692	1200	0.878
650	0.745	1300	0.974
700	0.782	1400	0.917
750	0.728	1500	1.061
800	0.725	1600	1.044
850	0.702	1700	0.911
900	0.717	1800	0.794
950	0.702	1900	0.966
1000	0.643	2000	0.985
1100	0.697	2050	0.942

: Output Path

Correction factor table			
Frequency (MHz)	Factor (dB)	Frequency (MHz)	Factor (dB)
2	45.737	2000	30.713
10	29.486	2500	30.847
20	29.528	3000	31.227
30	29.533	3500	31.238
40	29.485	4000	31.525
50	29.432	4500	31.275
100	29.508	5000	31.619
200	29.625	5500	31.788
300	29.936	6000	31.804
400	30.073	6500	32.668
500	30.137	7000	32.023
600	30.205	7500	32.413
700	30.282	8000	32.374
800	30.284	8500	32.819
900	30.236	9000	32.647
1000	30.269	9500	32.300
1200	30.477	10000	34.562
1400	30.546	-	-
1600	30.693	-	-
1800	30.532	-	-

3.3. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

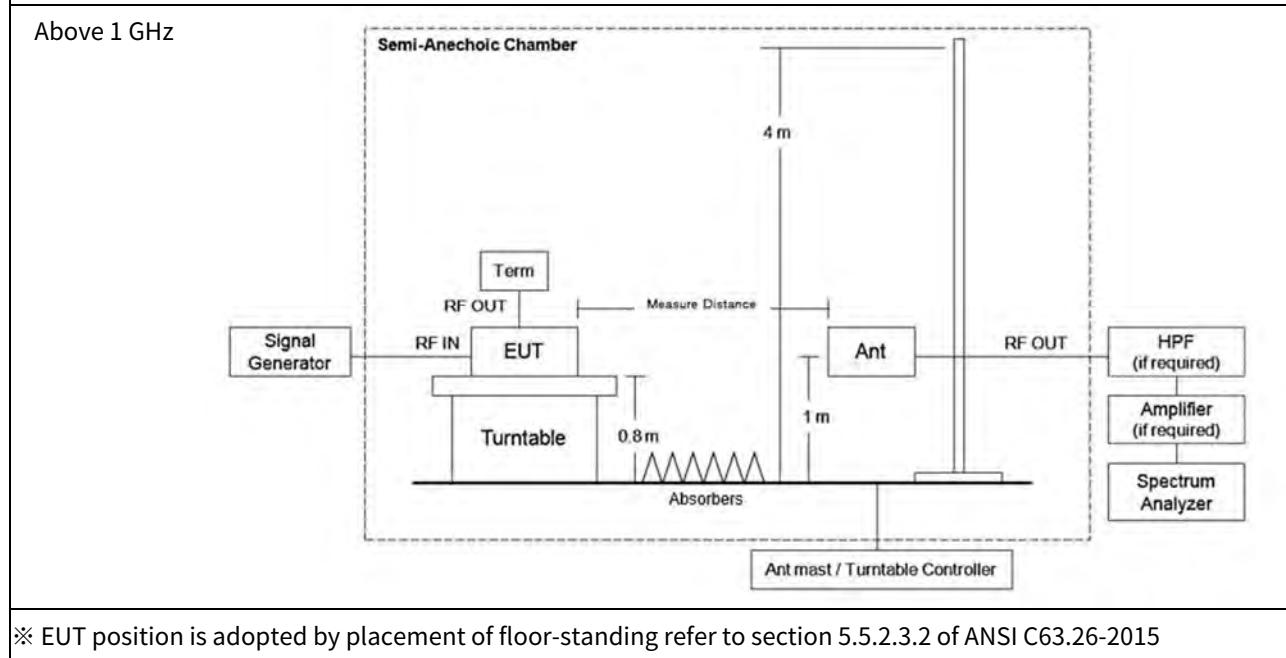
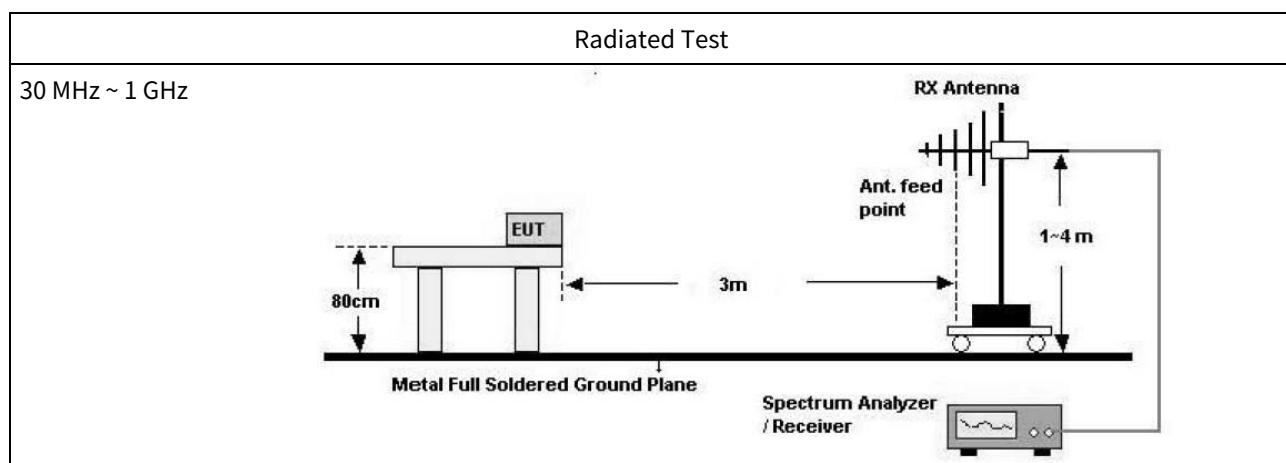
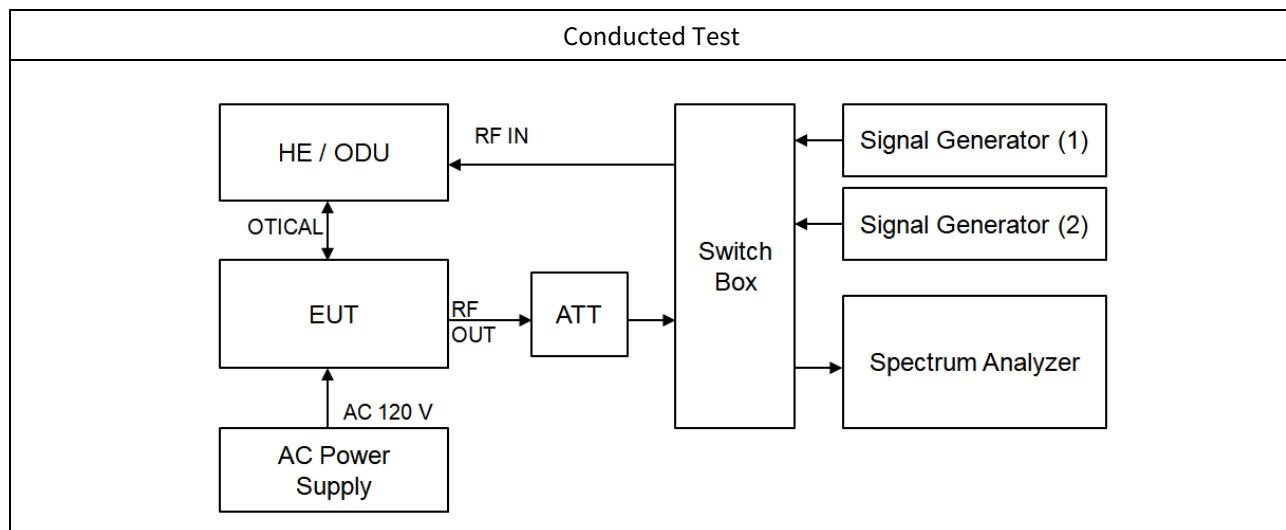
Description	Reference	Results
AGC threshold	-	± 0.87 dB
Out-of-band rejection	-	± 0.58 MHz
Input-versus-output signal comparison	OBW > 5 MHz	± 0.58 MHz
Input/output power and amplifier/booster gain	-	± 0.87 dB
Out-of-band/out-of-block emissions and spurious emissions	-	± 1.08 dB
Spurious emissions radiated	$f \leq 1$ GHz	± 4.80 dB
	$f > 1$ GHz	± 6.07 dB

* Coverage factor $k = 2$, Confidence levels of 95 %

3.4. STANDARDS ENVIRONMENTAL TEST CONDITIONS

Temperature	+15 °C to +35 °C
Relative humidity	30 % to 60 %
Air pressure	860 mbar to 1 060 mbar

3.5. TEST DIAGRAMS



4. TEST EQUIPMENTS

Manufacturer	Model / Equipment	Calibration Date	Calibration Interval	Serial No.
Agilent	N9020A / MXA Signal Analyzer	04/27/2020	Annual	MY51110063
Agilent	N5182A / MXG Vector Signal Generator	12/23/2019	Annual	MY46240523
Agilent	N5182A / MXG Vector Signal Generator	01/17/2020	Annual	MY47070406
Agilent	8493C-030 / 30 dB Attenuator	07/08/2019	Annual	77640
KEITHLEY	S46 / Switch	N/A	N/A	1088024
Deayoung ENT	DFSS60 / AC Power Supply	04/07/2020	Annual	1003030-1
Innco system	CO3000 / Controller(Antenna mast)	N/A	N/A	CO3000-4p
Innco system	MA4640/800-XP-EP / Antenna Position Tower	N/A	N/A	N/A
Audix	EM1000 / Controller	N/A	N/A	060520
Audix	- / Turn Table	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rohde&Schwarz	- / Loop Antenna	04/26/2019	Biennial	1513-175
Schwarzbeck	VULB 9168 / Hybrid Antenna	08/31/2018	Biennial	0895
Schwarzbeck	BBHA 9120D / Horn Antenna	06/28/2019	Biennial	9120D-1300
Schwarzbeck	BBHA9170 / Horn Antenna(15 GHz ~ 40 GHz)	11/29/2019	Biennial	BBHA9170541
Rohde&Schwarz	FSP (9 kHz ~ 40 GHz) / Spectrum Analyzer	07/16/2019	Annual	100843
CERNEX	CBLU1183540B-01 / Power Amplifier	01/21/2020	Annual	25540
CERNEX	CBL06185030 / Power Amplifier	07/01/2019	Annual	22965
CERNEX	CBL18265035 / Power Amplifier	12/26/2019	Annual	22966
CERNEX	CBL26405040 / Power Amplifier	03/23/2020	Annual	25956

Note:

1. Equipment listed above that calibrated during the testing period was set for test after the calibration.
2. Equipment listed above that has a calibration due date during the testing period, the testing is completed before equipment expiration date.

5. TEST RESULT

5.1. AGC THRESHOLD

Test Requirement:**KDB 935210 D05 v01r04**

Testing at and above the AGC threshold is required.

Test Procedures:

Measurements were in accordance with the test methods section 3.2 of KDB 935210 D05 v01r04.

In the case of fiber-optic distribution systems, the RF input port of the equipment under test (EUT) refers to the RF input of the supporting equipment RF to optical convertor; see also descriptions and diagrams for typical DAS booster systems in KDB Publication 935210 D02.

Devices intended to be directly connected to an RF source (donor port) only need to be evaluated for any over-the-air transmit paths.

- a) Connect a signal generator to the input of the EUT.
- b) Connect a spectrum analyzer or power meter to the output of the EUT using appropriate attenuation as necessary.
- c) The signal generator should initially be configured to produce either of the required test signals.
- d) Set the signal generator frequency to the center frequency of the EUT operating band.
- e) While monitoring the output power of the EUT, measured using the methods of ANSI C63.26-2015 subclause 5.2.4.4.1, increase the input level until a 1 dB increase in the input signal power no longer causes a 1 dB increase in the output signal power.
- f) Record this level as the AGC threshold level.
- g) Repeat the procedure with the remaining test signal.

Output power measurement in subclause 5.2.4.4.1 of ANSI C63.26

- a) Set span to $2 \times$ to $3 \times$ the OBW.
- b) Set RBW = 1% to 5% of the OBW.
- c) Set VBW $\geq 3 \times$ RBW.
- d) Set number of measurement points in sweep $\geq 2 \times$ span / RBW.
- e) Sweep time: auto-couple
- f) Detector = power averaging (rms).
- g) If the EUT can be configured to transmit continuously, then set the trigger to free run.
- h) Omit
- i) Trace average at least 100 traces in power averaging (rms) mode if sweep is set to auto-couple. To accurately

determine the average power over multiple symbols, it can be necessary to increase the number of traces to be averaged above 100 or, if using a manually configured sweep time, increase the sweep time.

j) Compute the power by integrating the spectrum across the OBW of the signal using the instrument's band or channel power measurement function, with the band/channel limits set equal to the OBW band edges. If the instrument does not have a band or channel power function, then sum the spectrum levels (in linear power units) at intervals equal to the RBW extending across the entire OBW of the spectrum.

Test Results:

Test Band	Link	Signal	Center Frequency (MHz)	AGC Threshold Level (dBm)	Output Level (dBm)
Lower 700 MHz	Uplink	LTE 10 MHz	707.00	-62	33.40
	Downlink	LTE 10 MHz	737.00	-62	33.11
Upper 700 MHz	Uplink	LTE 10 MHz	781.50	-62	33.36
	Downlink	LTE 10 MHz	751.50	-62	33.11
Cellular	Uplink	LTE 10 MHz	836.50	-62	33.19
	Downlink	LTE 10 MHz	881.50	-62	33.25
PCS	Uplink	LTE 10 MHz	1 882.50	-62	33.07
		LTE 20 MHz	1 882.50	-62	32.93
	Downlink	LTE 10 MHz	1 962.50	-62	33.06
		LTE 20 MHz	1 962.50	-62	33.18

5.2. OUT-OF-BAND REJECTION

Test Requirement:**KDB 935210 D05 v01r04**

Out-of-band rejection required.

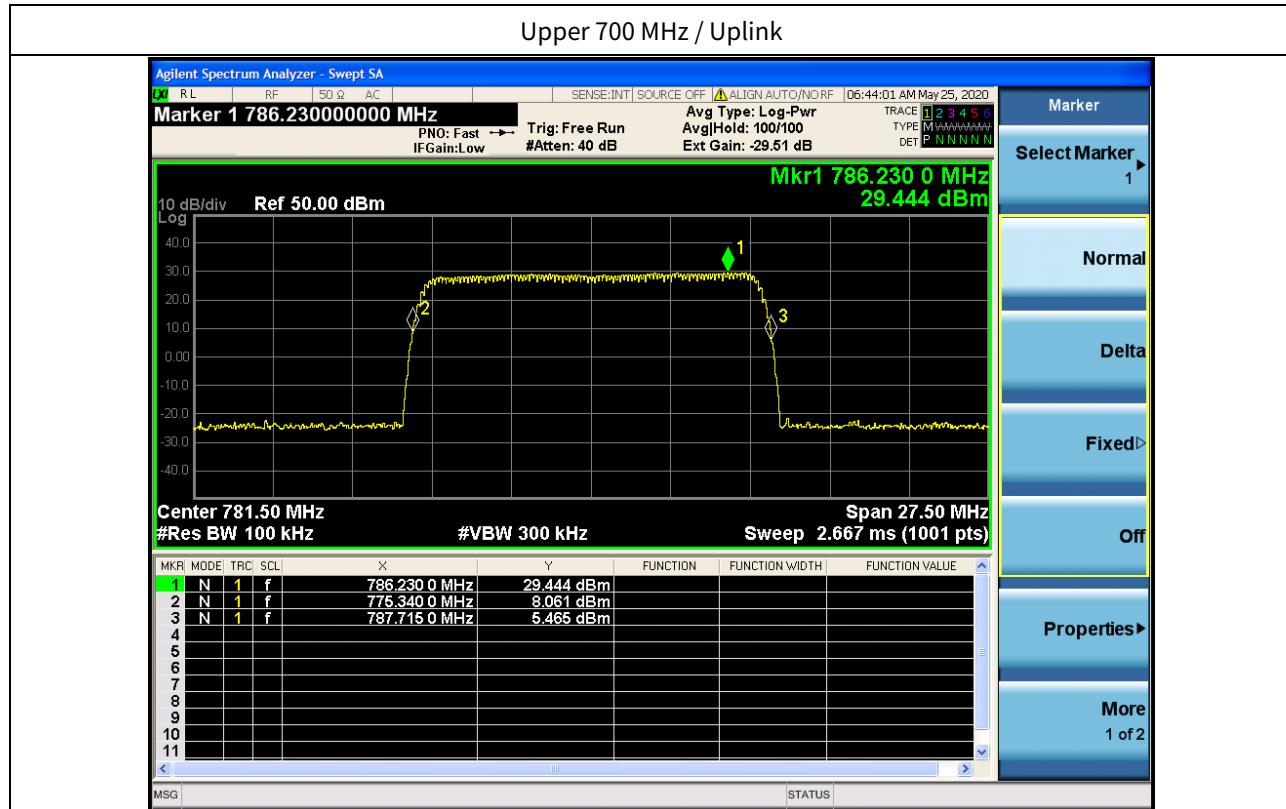
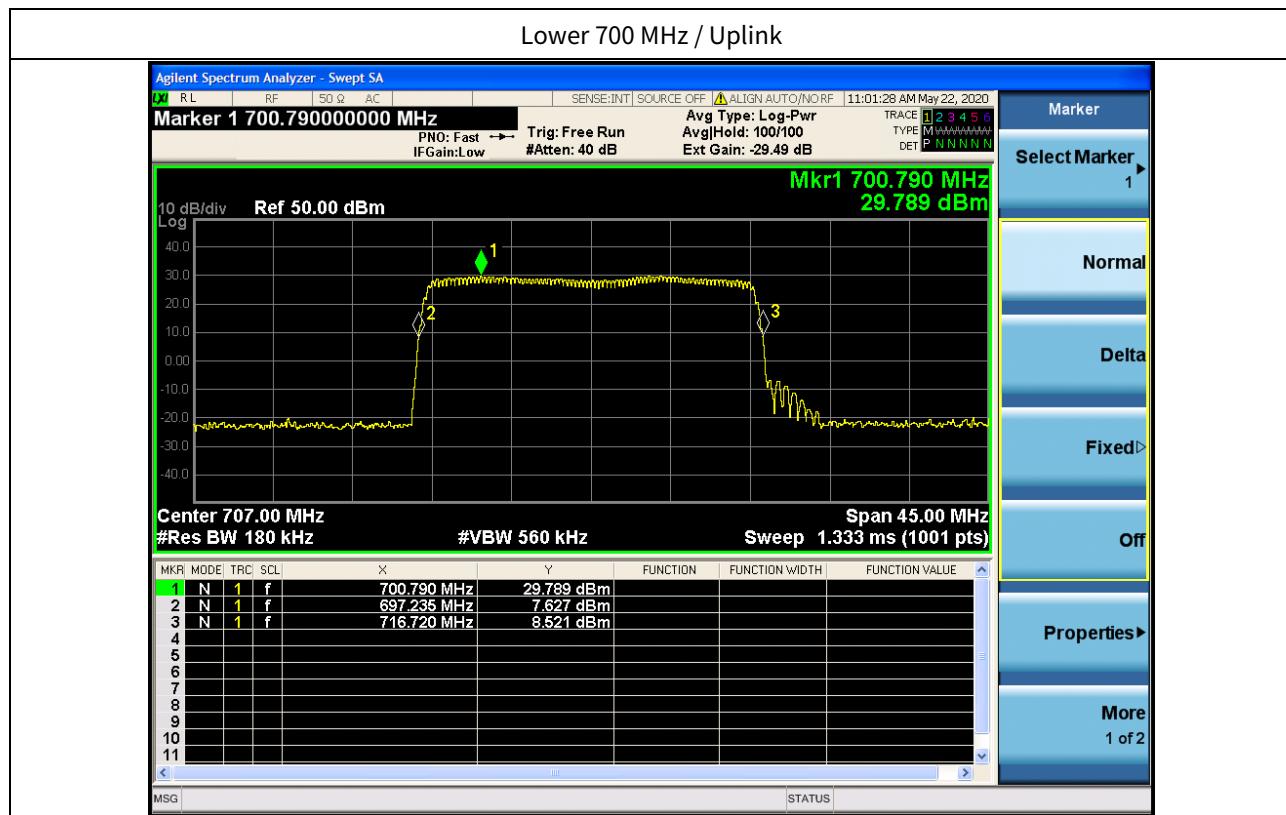
Test Procedures:

Measurements were in accordance with the test methods section 3.3 of KDB 935210 D05 v01r04.

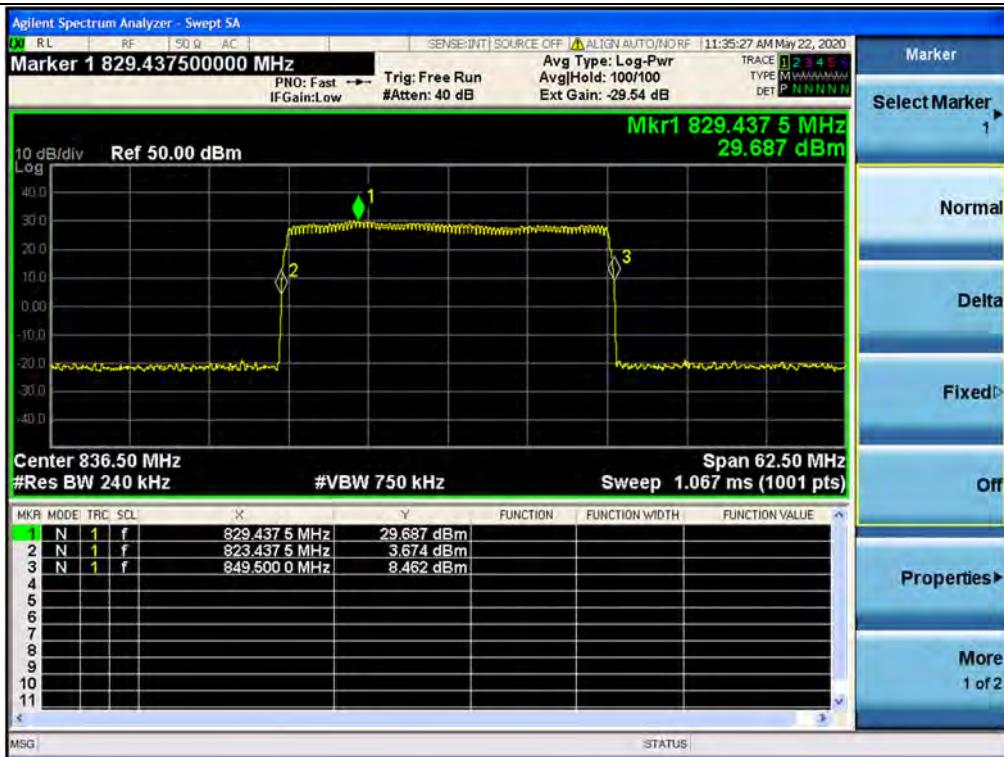
A signal booster shall reject amplification of other signals outside of its passband. Adjust the internal gain control of the EUT (if so equipped) to the maximum gain for which equipment certification is sought.

- a) Connect a signal generator to the input of the EUT.
- b) Configure a swept CW signal with the following parameters:
 - 1) Frequency range = $\pm 250\%$ of the passband, for each applicable CMRS band.
 - 2) Level = a sufficient level to affirm that the out-of-band rejection is > 20 dB above the noise floor and will not engage the AGC during the entire sweep.
 - 3) Dwell time = approximately 10 ms.
 - 4) Number of points = SPAN/(RBW/2).
- c) Connect a spectrum analyzer to the output of the EUT using appropriate attenuation.
- d) Set the span of the spectrum analyzer to the same as the frequency range of the signal generator.
- e) Set the resolution bandwidth (RBW) of the spectrum analyzer to be 1 % to 5 % of the EUT passband, and the video bandwidth (VBW) shall be set to $\geq 3 \times$ RBW.
- f) Set the detector to Peak Max-Hold and wait for the spectrum analyzer's spectral display to fill.
- g) Place a marker to the peak of the frequency response and record this frequency as f_0 .
- h) Place two markers, one at the lowest and the other at the highest frequency of the envelope of the spectral display, such that each marker is at or slightly below the -20 dB down amplitude, to determine the 20 dB bandwidth.
- i) Capture the frequency response of the EUT.
- j) Repeat for all frequency bands applicable for use by the EUT.

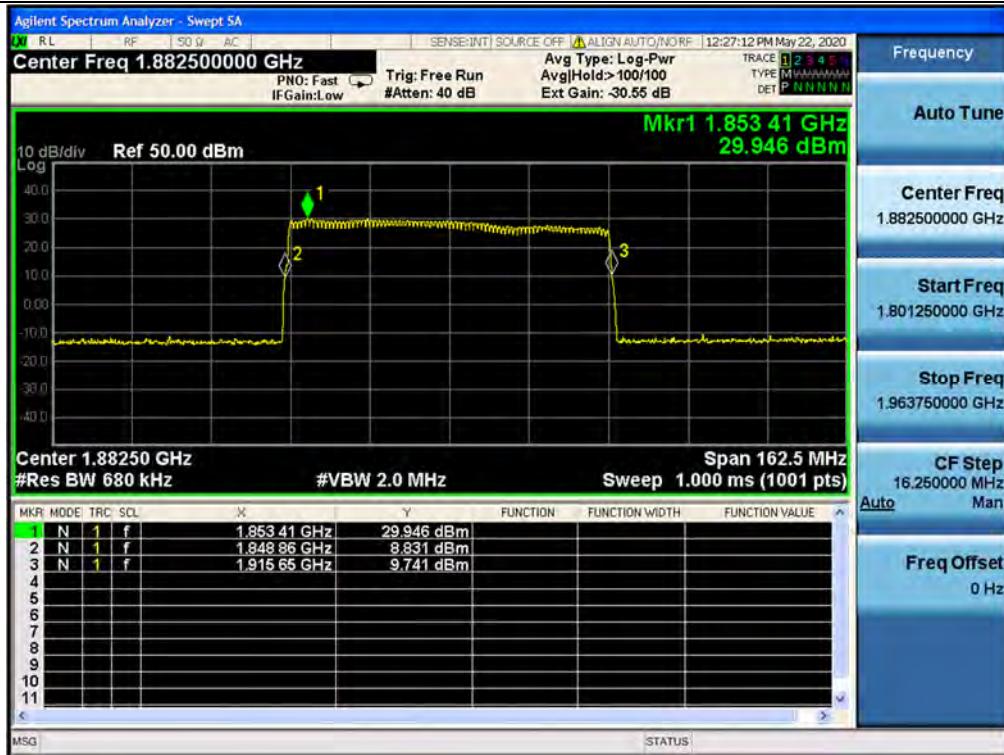
Test Results:

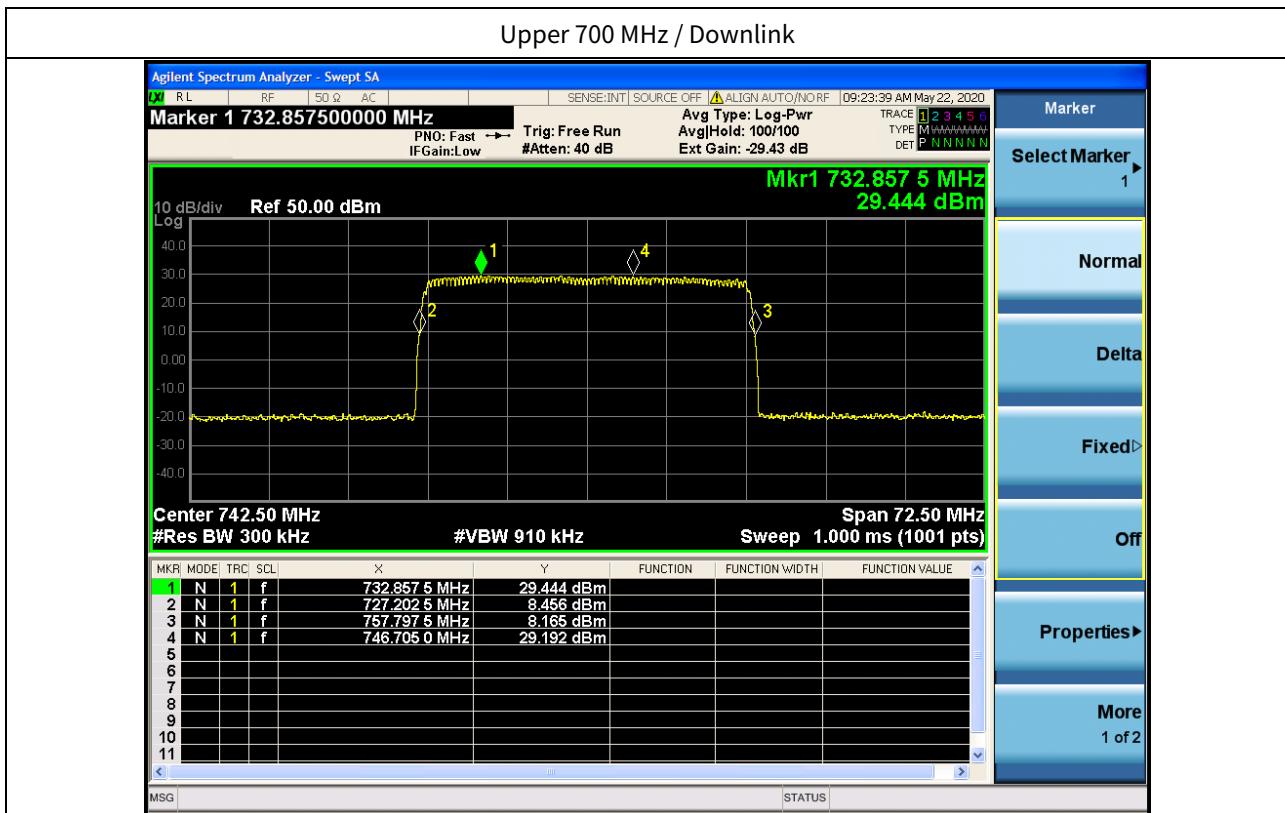
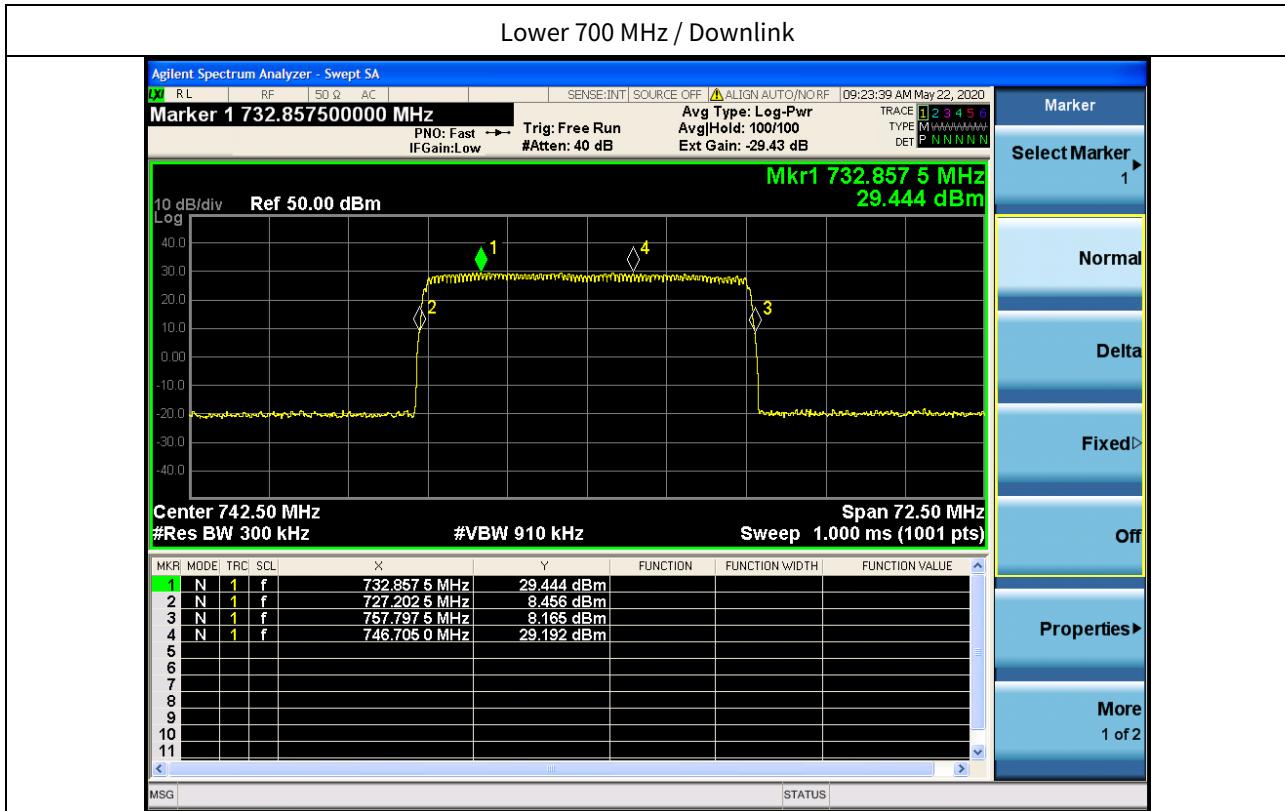


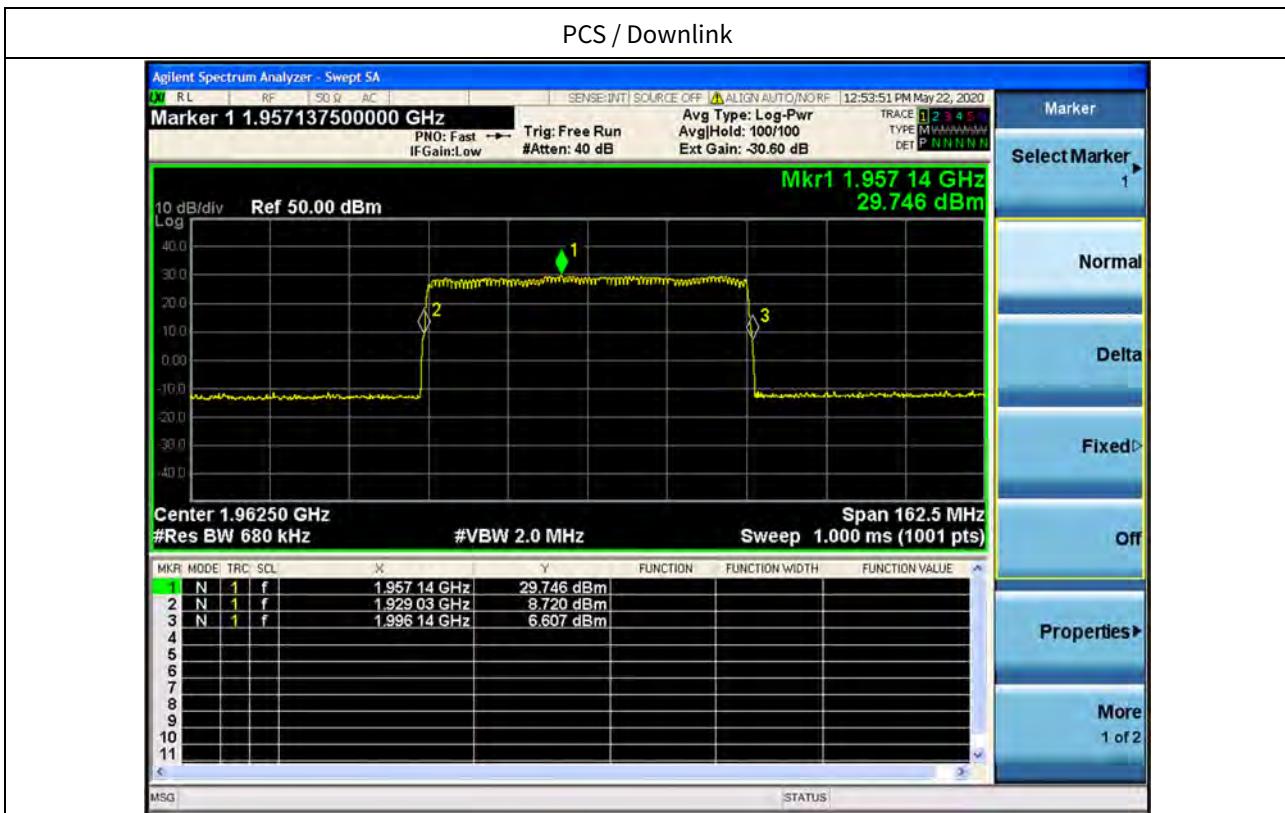
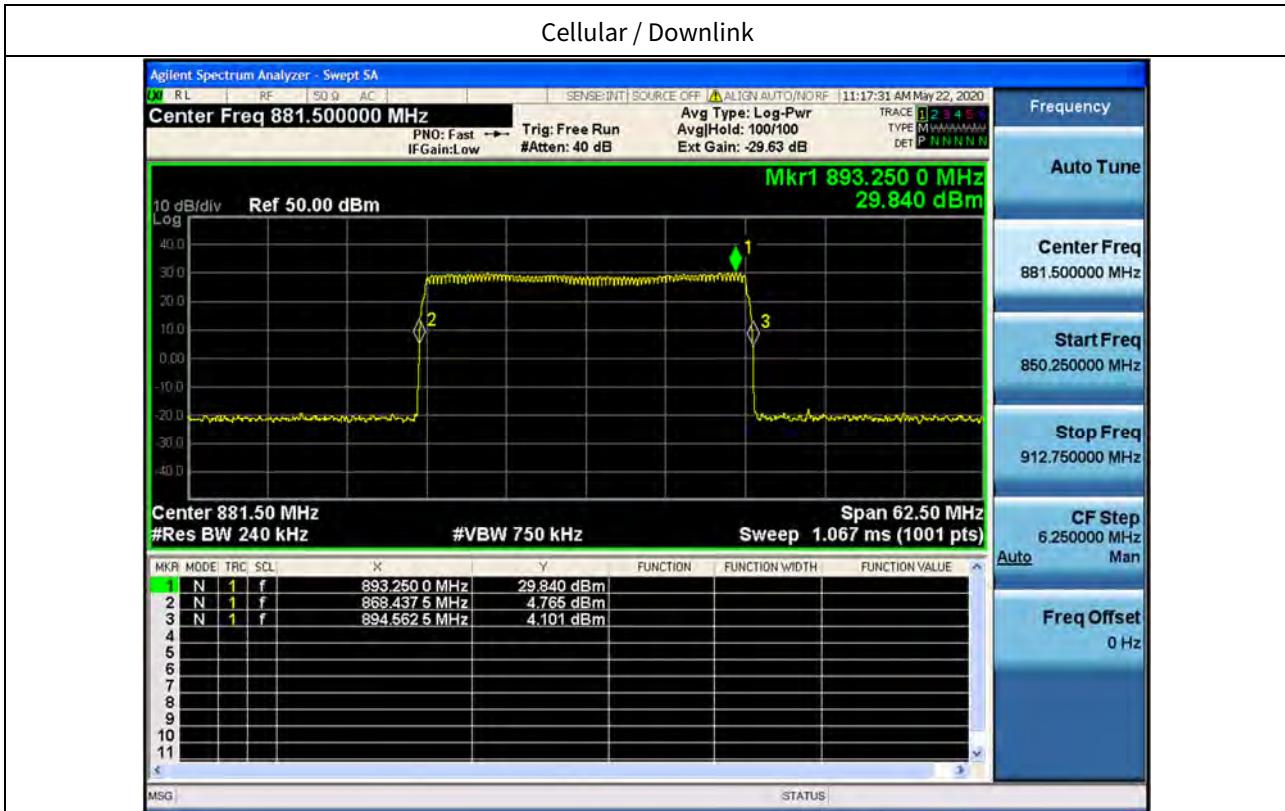
Cellular / Uplink



PCS / Uplink







5.3. INPUT-VERSUS-OUTPUT SIGNAL COMPARISON

Test Requirement:

§ 2.1049 Measurements required: Occupied bandwidth.

The occupied bandwidth, that is the frequency bandwidth such that, below its lower and above its upper frequency limits, the mean powers radiated are each equal to 0.5 percent of the total mean power radiated by a given emission shall be measured under the specified conditions of § 2.1049 (a) through (i) as applicable.

Test Procedures:

Measurements were in accordance with the test methods section 3.4 of KDB 935210 D05 v01r04.

A 26 dB bandwidth measurement shall be performed on the input signal and the output signal; alternatively, the 99% OBW can be measured and used. See KDB Publication 971168 [R8] for more information on measuring OBW.

- a) Connect a signal generator to the input of the EUT.
- b) Configure the signal generator to transmit the AWGN signal.
- c) Configure the signal amplitude to be just below the AGC threshold level (see 3.2), but not more than 0.5 dB below.
- d) Connect a spectrum analyzer to the output of the EUT using appropriate attenuation.
- e) Set the spectrum analyzer center frequency to the center frequency of the operational band under test. The span range of the spectrum analyzer shall be between 2 times to 5 times the emission bandwidth (EBW) or alternatively, the OBW.
- f) The nominal RBW shall be in the range of 1 % to 5 % of the anticipated OBW, and the VBW shall be $\geq 3 \times$ RBW.
- g) Set the reference level of the instrument as required to preclude the signal from exceeding the maximum spectrum analyzer input mixer level for linear operation. In general, the peak of the spectral envelope must be more than $[10 \log (OBW / RBW)]$ below the reference level. Steps f) and g) may require iteration to enable adjustments within the specified tolerances.
- h) The noise floor of the spectrum analyzer at the selected RBW shall be at least 36 dB below the reference level.
- i) Set spectrum analyzer detection function to positive peak.
- j) Set the trace mode to max hold.
- k) Determine the reference value: Allow the trace to stabilize. Set the spectrum analyzer marker to the highest amplitude level of the displayed trace (this is the reference value) and record the associated frequency as f_0 .
- l) Place two markers, one at the lowest and the other at the highest frequency of the envelope of the spectral display, such that each marker is at or slightly below the -26 dB down amplitude. The 26 dB EBW (alternatively OBW) is the positive frequency difference between the two markers. If the spectral envelope crosses the -26 dB down amplitude at multiple points, the lowest or highest frequency shall be selected as the frequencies that are the furthest removed from the center frequency at which the spectral envelope crosses the -26 dB down amplitude point.

- m) Repeat steps e) to l) with the input signal connected directly to the spectrum analyzer (i.e., input signal measurement).
- n) Compare the spectral plot of the input signal (determined from step m) to the output signal (determined from step l) to affirm that they are similar (in passband and rolloff characteristic features and relative spectral locations), and include plot(s) and descriptions in test report.
- o) Repeat the procedure [steps e) to n)] with the input signal amplitude set to 3 dB above the AGC threshold.
- p) Repeat steps e) to o) with the signal generator set to the narrowband signal.
- q) Repeat steps e) to p) for all frequency bands authorized for use by the EUT.

Test Results:**Tabular data of Output Occupied Bandwidth**

Test Band	Link	Signal	Center Frequency (MHz)	99 % OBW (MHz)	26 dB OBW (MHz)
Lower 700 MHz	Uplink	LTE 10 MHz	707.00	9.0403	10.012
	Downlink	LTE 10 MHz	737.00	9.0287	9.967
Upper 700 MHz	Uplink	LTE 10 MHz	781.50	9.0092	9.979
	Downlink	LTE 10 MHz	751.50	8.9924	9.972
Cellular	Uplink	LTE 10 MHz	836.50	9.0091	10.005
	Downlink	LTE 10 MHz	881.50	9.0274	9.968
PCS	Uplink	LTE 10 MHz	1 882.50	9.0021	9.913
		LTE 20 MHz	1 882.50	17.937	19.488
	Downlink	LTE 10 MHz	1 962.50	9.0115	9.951
		LTE 20 MHz	1 962.50	18.002	19.563

Tabular data of Input Occupied Bandwidth

Test Band	Link	Signal	Center Frequency (MHz)	99 % OBW (MHz)	26 dB OBW (MHz)
Lower 700 MHz	Uplink	LTE 10 MHz	707.00	9.0321	10.083
	Downlink	LTE 10 MHz	737.00	9.0242	10.059
Upper 700 MHz	Uplink	LTE 10 MHz	781.50	9.0048	10.019
	Downlink	LTE 10 MHz	751.50	9.0347	9.970
Cellular	Uplink	LTE 10 MHz	836.50	9.0138	9.965
	Downlink	LTE 10 MHz	881.50	9.0188	9.803
PCS	Uplink	LTE 10 MHz	1 882.50	9.0239	9.818
		LTE 20 MHz	1 882.50	18.051	19.992
	Downlink	LTE 10 MHz	1 962.50	9.0046	9.987
		LTE 20 MHz	1 962.50	18.005	19.683

Tabular data of 3 dB above the AGC threshold Output Occupied Bandwidth

Test Band	Link	Signal	Center Frequency (MHz)	99 % OBW (MHz)	26 dB OBW (MHz)
Lower 700 MHz	Uplink	LTE 10 MHz	707.00	9.0230	9.989
	Downlink	LTE 10 MHz	737.00	9.0145	9.998
Upper 700 MHz	Uplink	LTE 10 MHz	781.50	9.0151	10.003
	Downlink	LTE 10 MHz	751.50	9.0247	10.000
Cellular	Uplink	LTE 10 MHz	836.50	9.0178	9.963
	Downlink	LTE 10 MHz	881.50	9.0207	9.891
PCS	Uplink	LTE 10 MHz	1 882.50	9.0310	9.970
		LTE 20 MHz	1 882.50	17.964	19.598
	Downlink	LTE 10 MHz	1 962.50	8.9988	9.979
		LTE 20 MHz	1 962.50	17.950	19.523

Tabular data of 3 dB above the AGC threshold Input Occupied Bandwidth

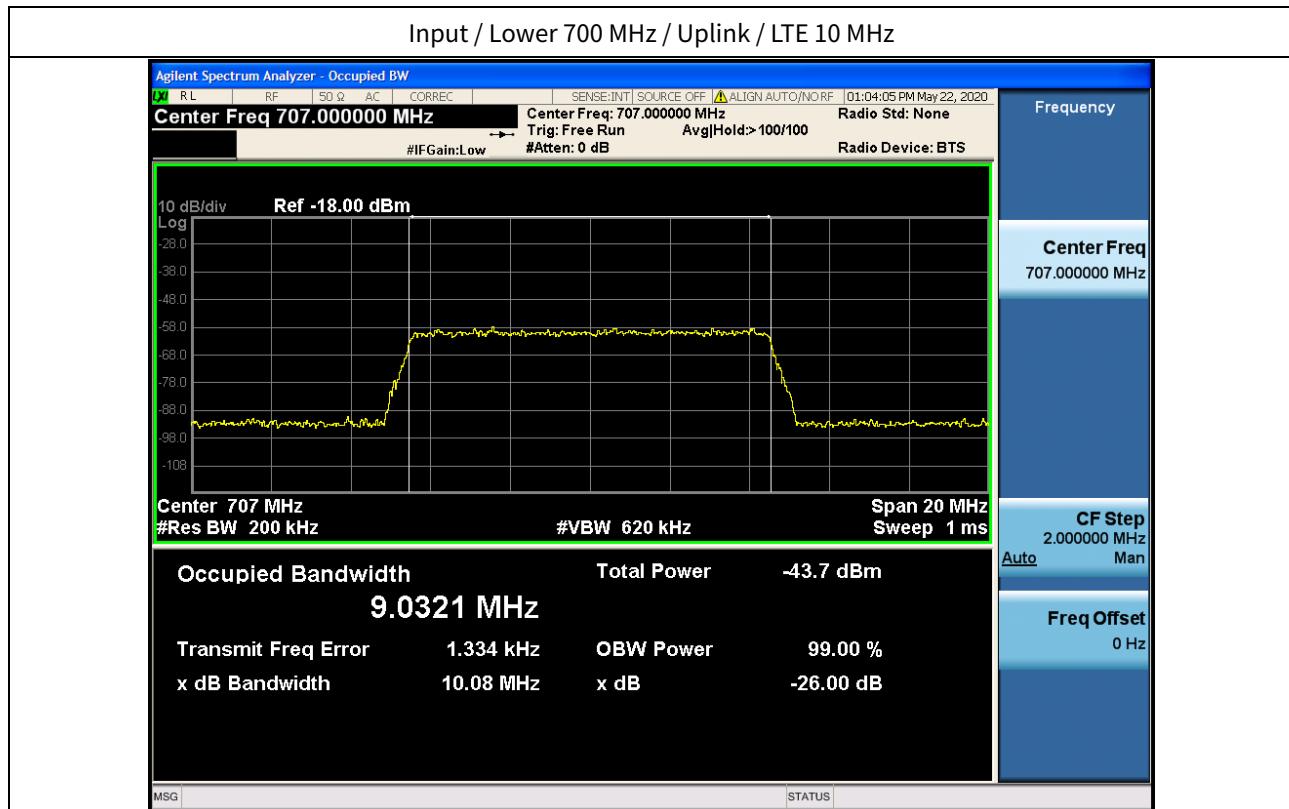
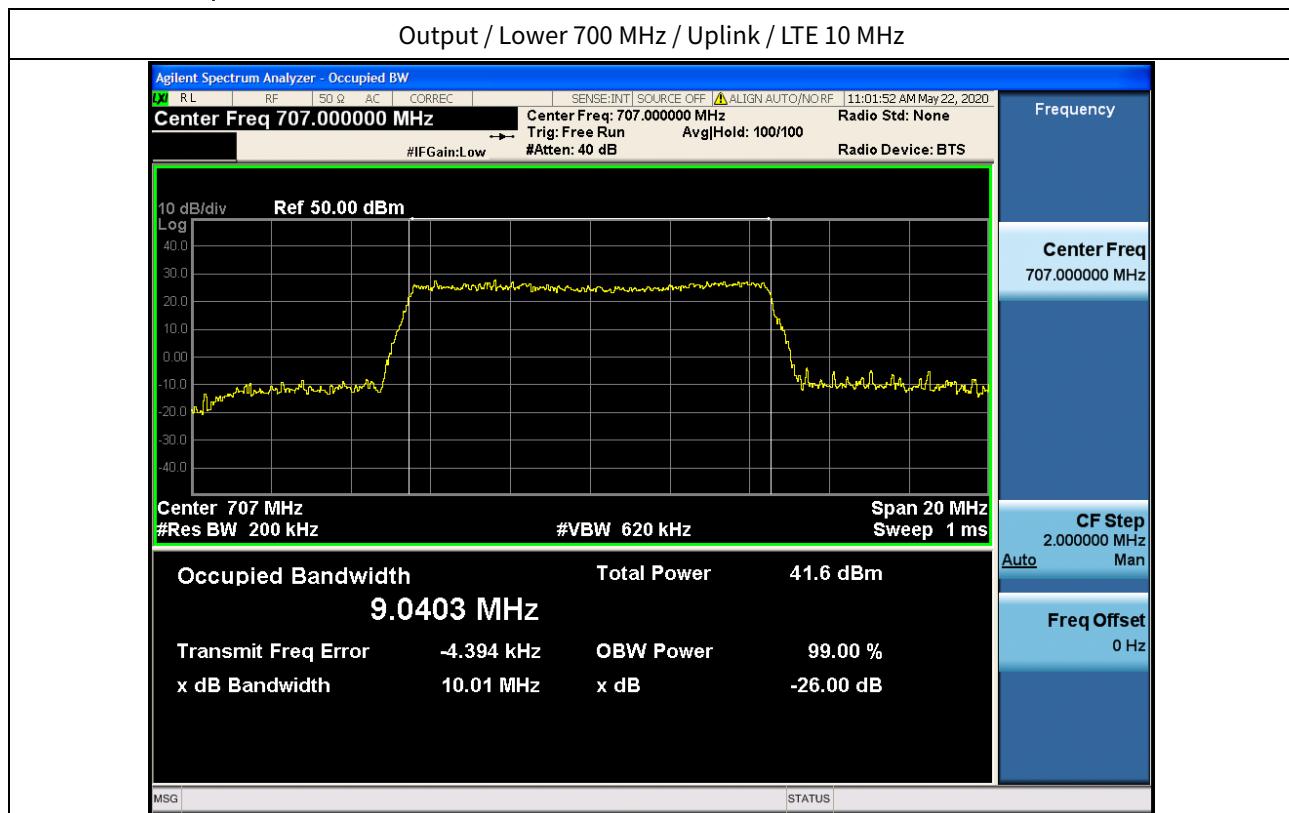
Test Band	Link	Signal	Center Frequency (MHz)	99 % OBW (MHz)	26 dB OBW (MHz)
Lower 700 MHz	Uplink	LTE 10 MHz	707.00	9.0275	9.990
	Downlink	LTE 10 MHz	737.00	9.0319	10.037
Upper 700 MHz	Uplink	LTE 10 MHz	781.50	9.0301	9.992
	Downlink	LTE 10 MHz	751.50	8.9992	9.970
Cellular	Uplink	LTE 10 MHz	836.50	9.0096	9.912
	Downlink	LTE 10 MHz	881.50	9.0044	9.932
PCS	Uplink	LTE 10 MHz	1 882.50	9.0341	9.875
		LTE 20 MHz	1 882.50	18.012	20.011
	Downlink	LTE 10 MHz	1 962.50	8.9989	9.911
		LTE 20 MHz	1 962.50	18.024	20.036

Measured Occupied Bandwidth Comparison

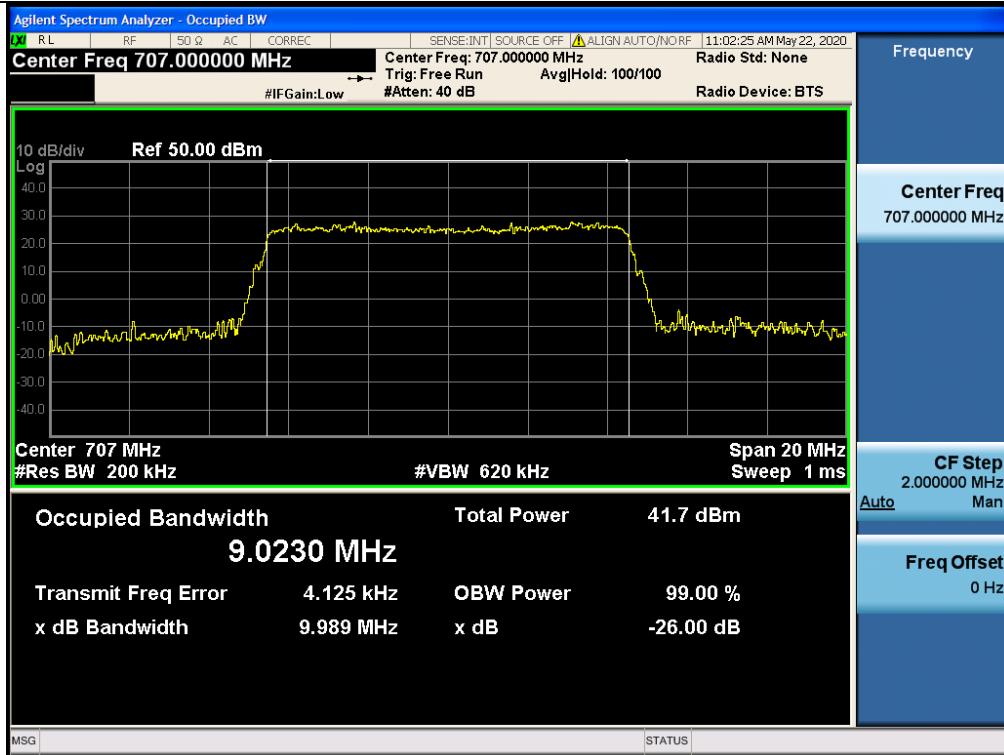
Test Band	Link	Signal	Variant of Input and output Occupied Bandwidth (%)	Variant of Input and 3 dB above the AGC threshold output Occupied Bandwidth (%)
Lower 700 MHz	Uplink	LTE 10 MHz	-0.704	-0.010
	Downlink	LTE 10 MHz	-0.915	-0.389
Upper 700 MHz	Uplink	LTE 10 MHz	-0.399	0.110
	Downlink	LTE 10 MHz	0.020	0.301
Cellular	Uplink	LTE 10 MHz	0.401	-0.512
	Downlink	LTE 10 MHz	1.683	0.415
PCS	Uplink	LTE 10 MHz	0.968	0.962
		LTE 20 MHz	-2.521	-2.064
	Downlink	LTE 10 MHz	-0.360	0.686
		LTE 20 MHz	-0.610	-2.560

** Change in input-output OBW is less than $\pm 5\%$.*

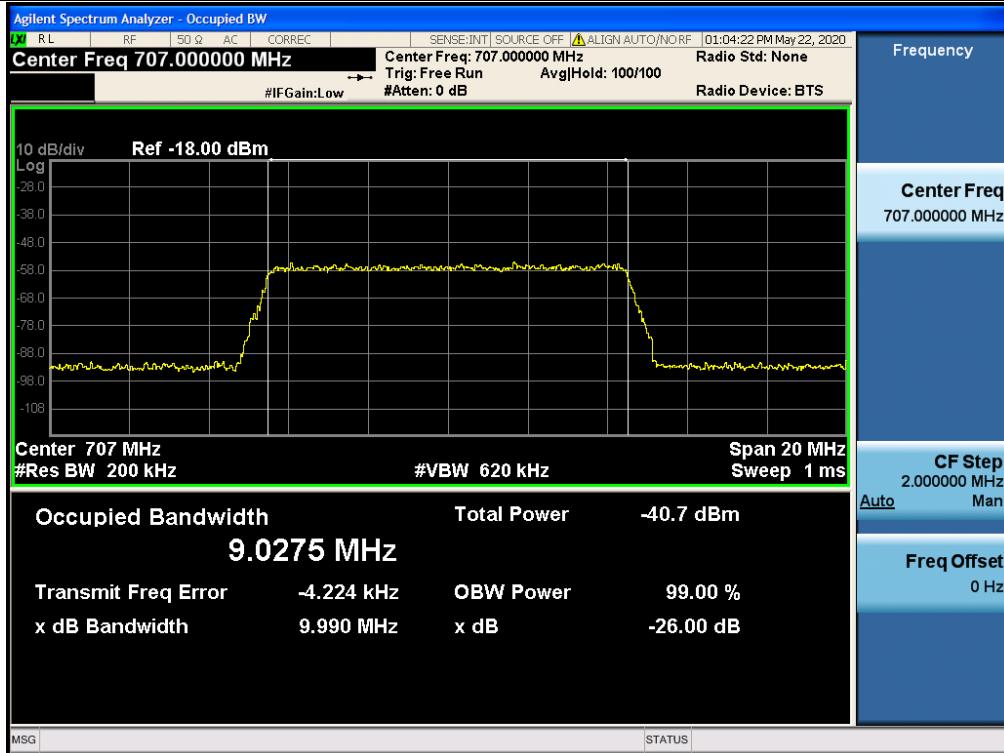
Plot data of Occupied Bandwidth

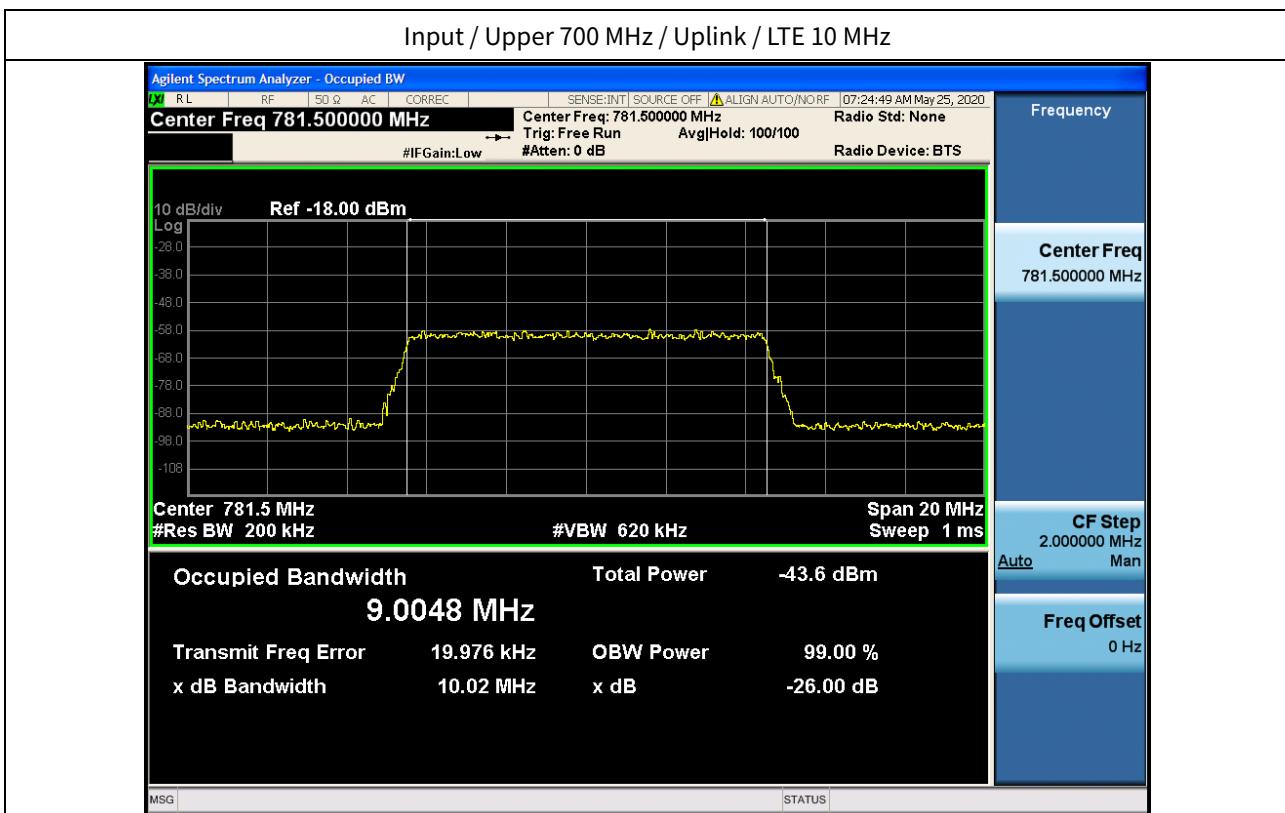
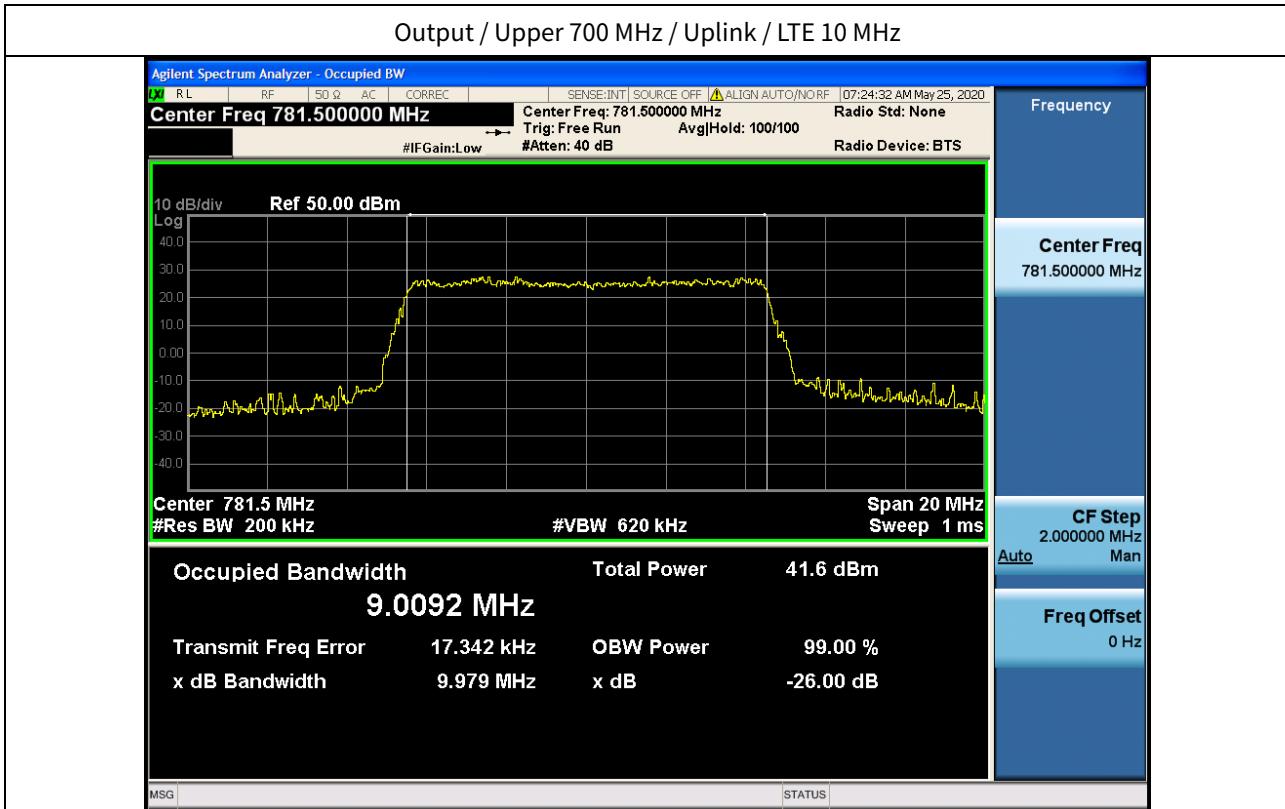


3 dB above the AGC threshold output / Lower 700 MHz / Uplink / LTE 10 MHz

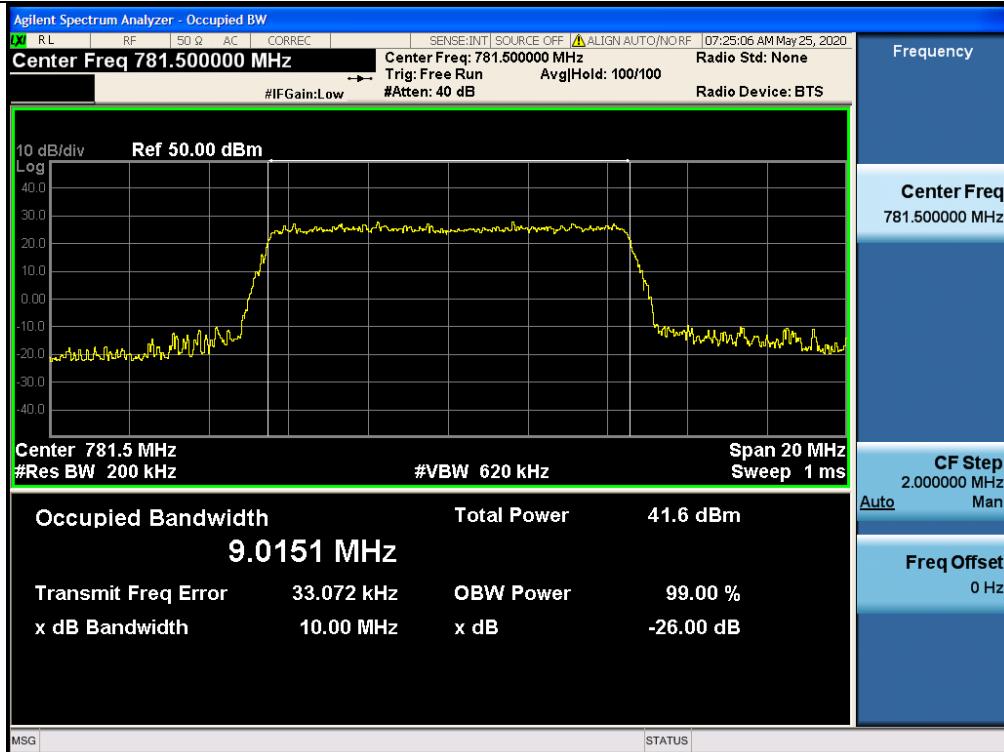


3 dB above the AGC threshold Input / Lower 700 MHz / Uplink / LTE 10 MHz

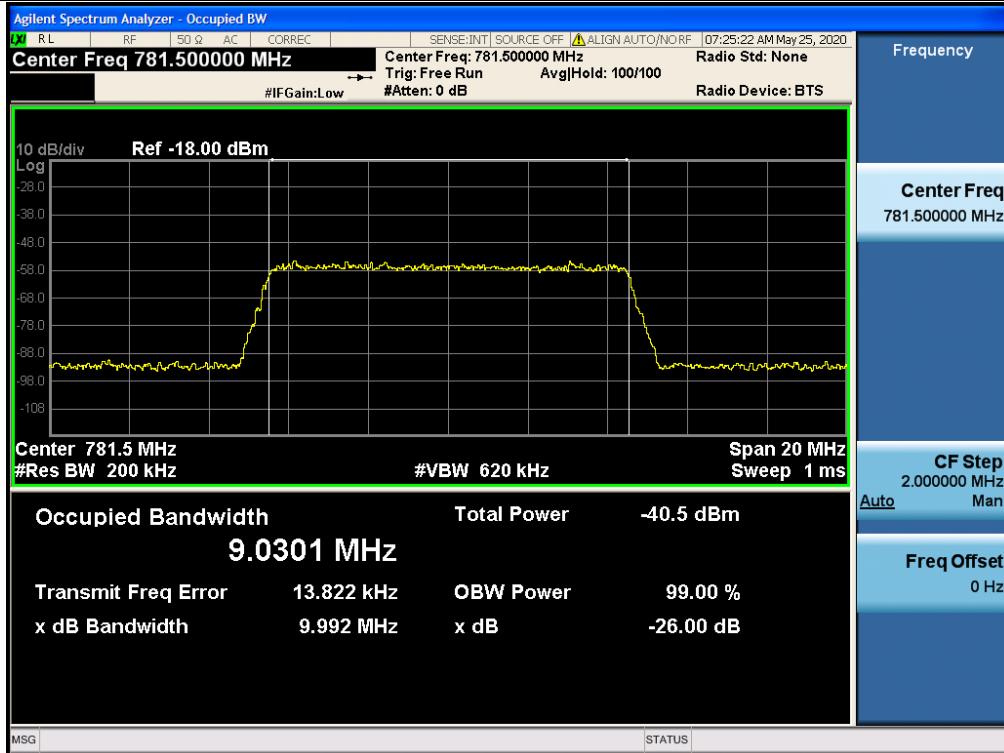


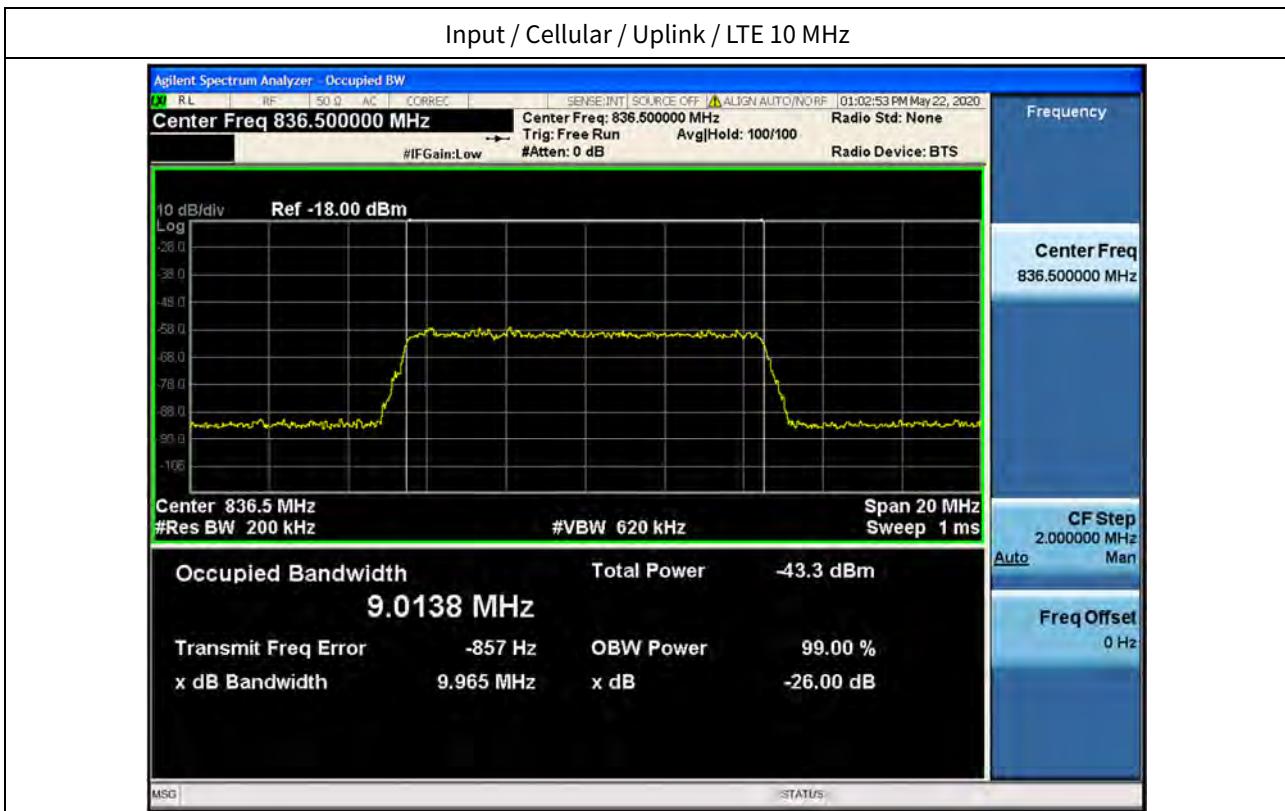
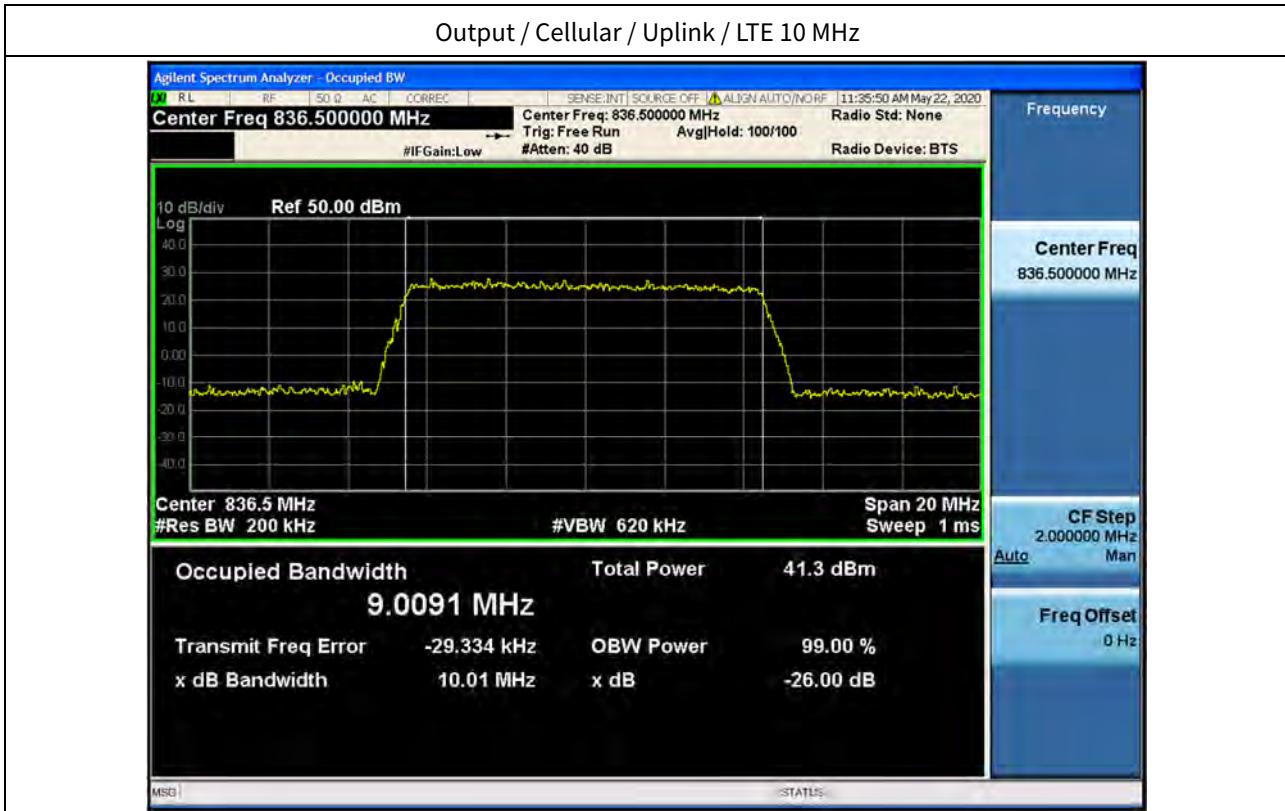


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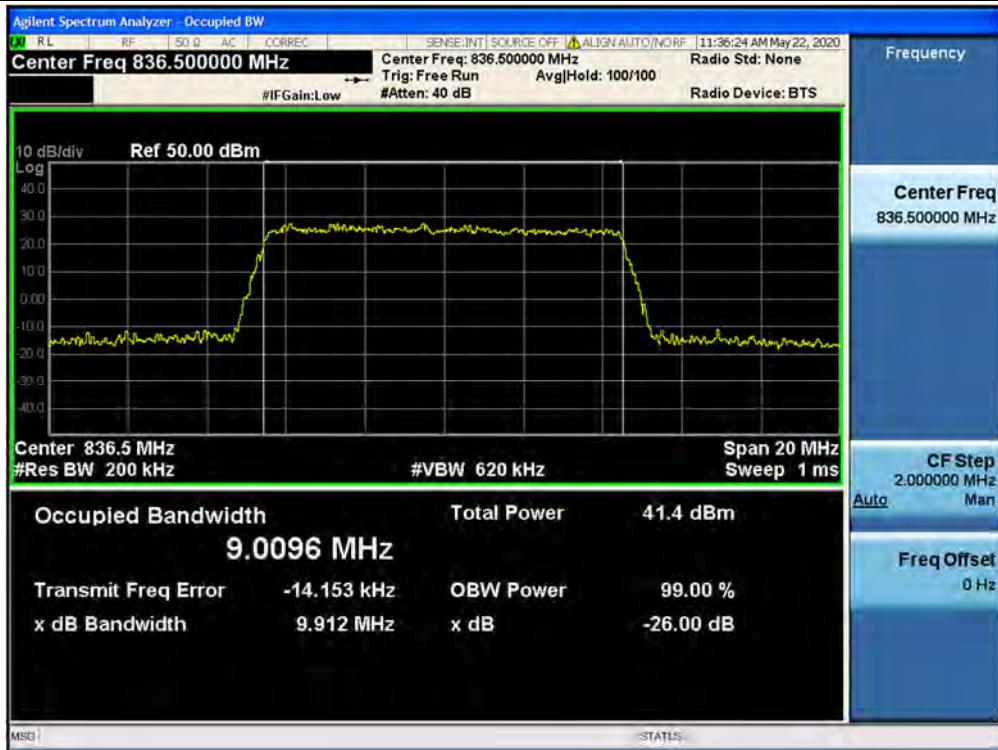


3 dB above the AGC threshold Input / Upper 700 MHz / Uplink / LTE 10 MHz

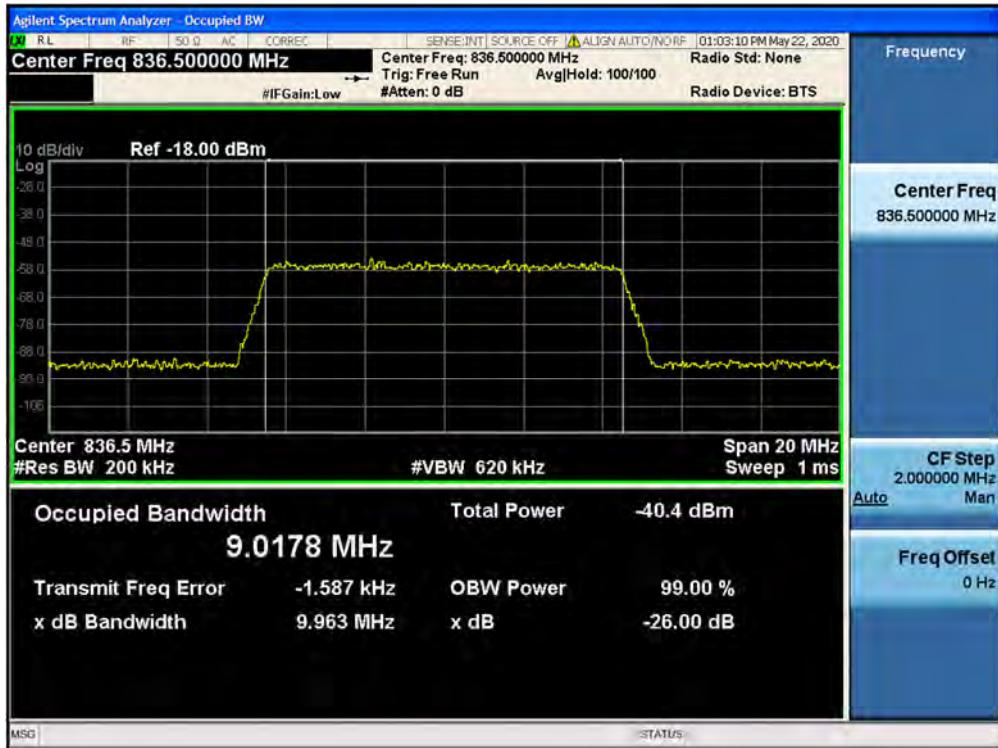


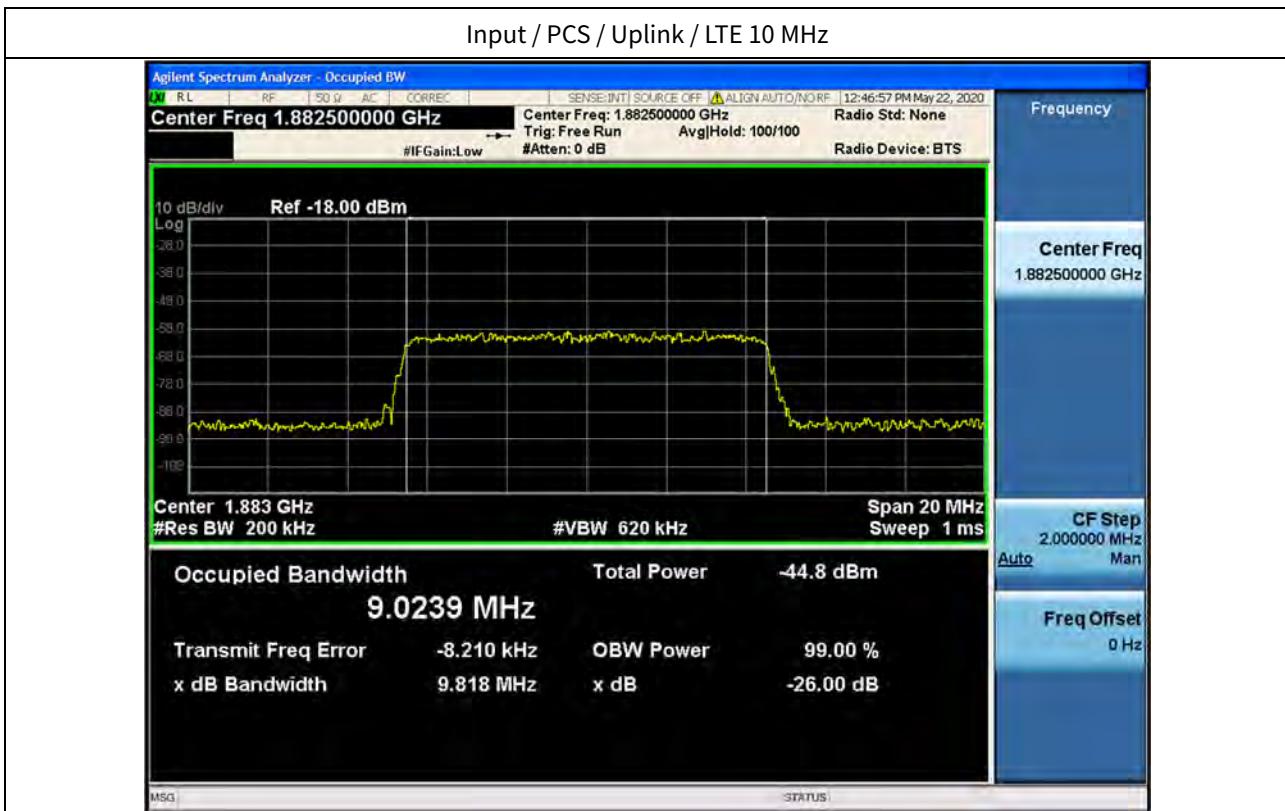
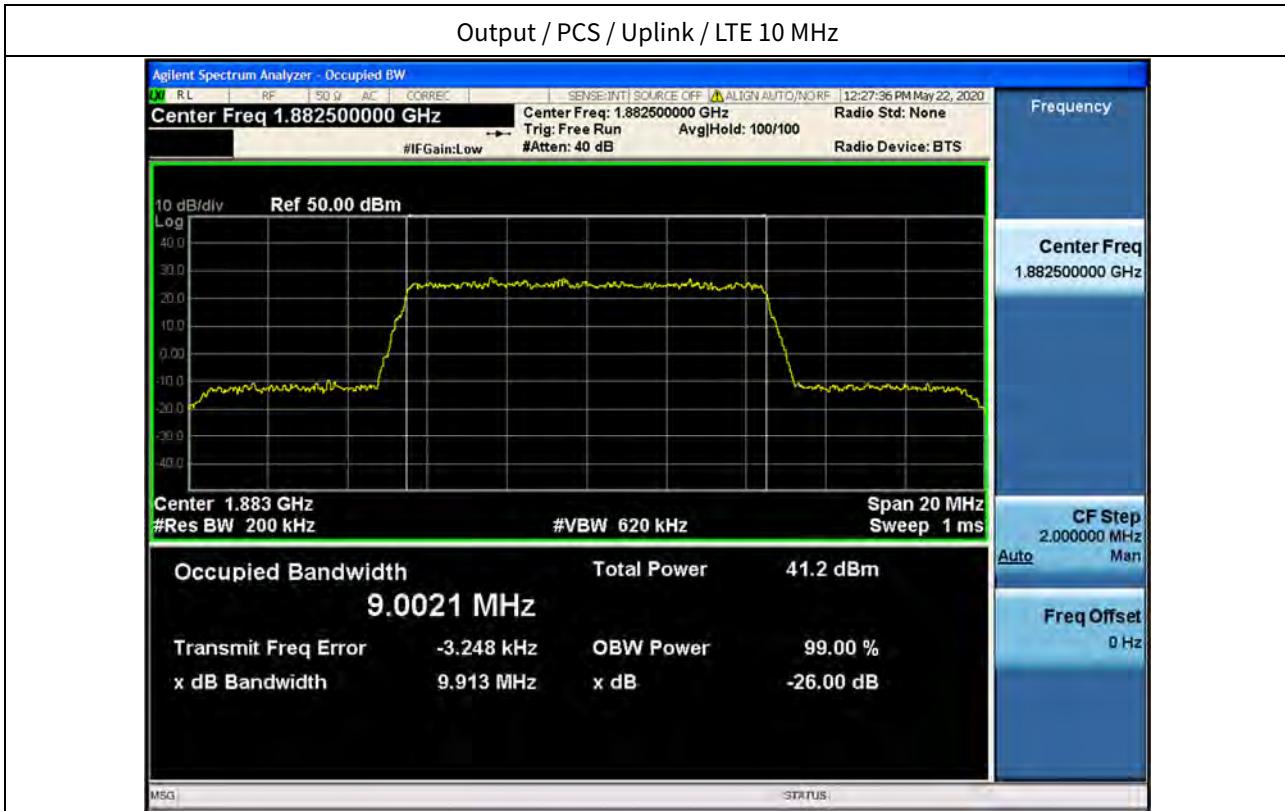


3 dB above the AGC threshold output / Cellular / Uplink / LTE 10 MHz



3 dB above the AGC threshold Input / Cellular / Uplink / LTE 10 MHz

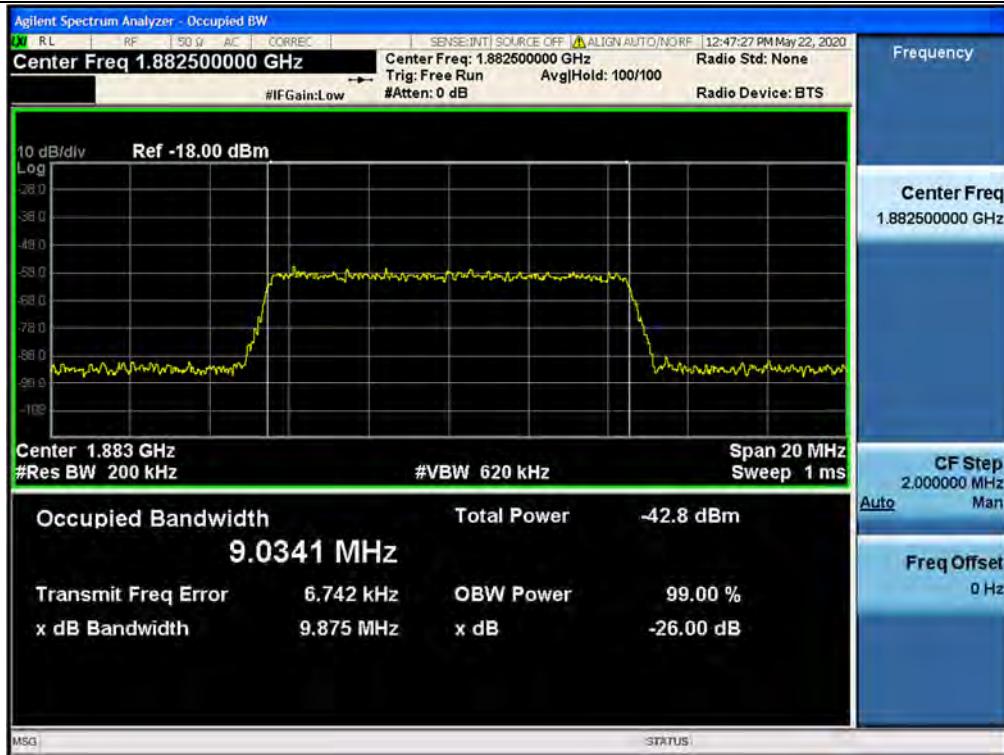


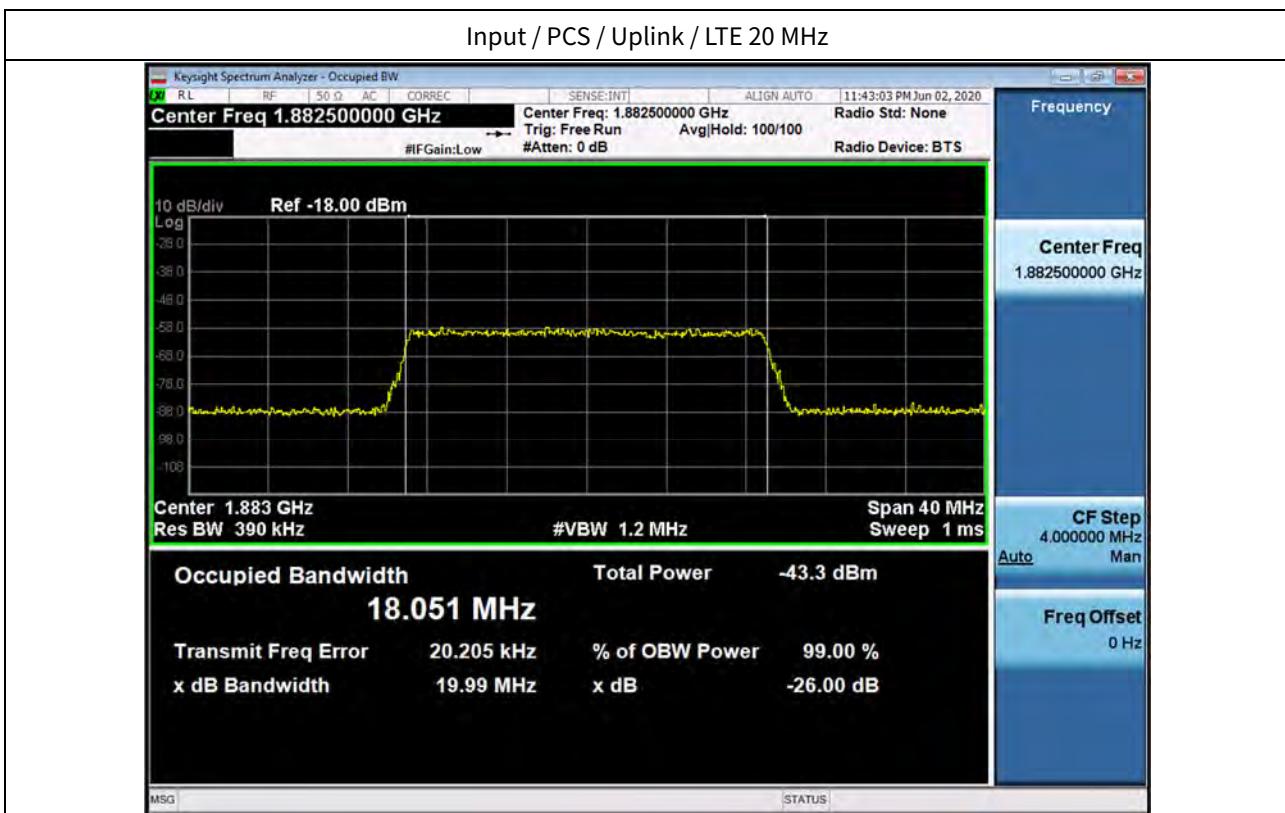
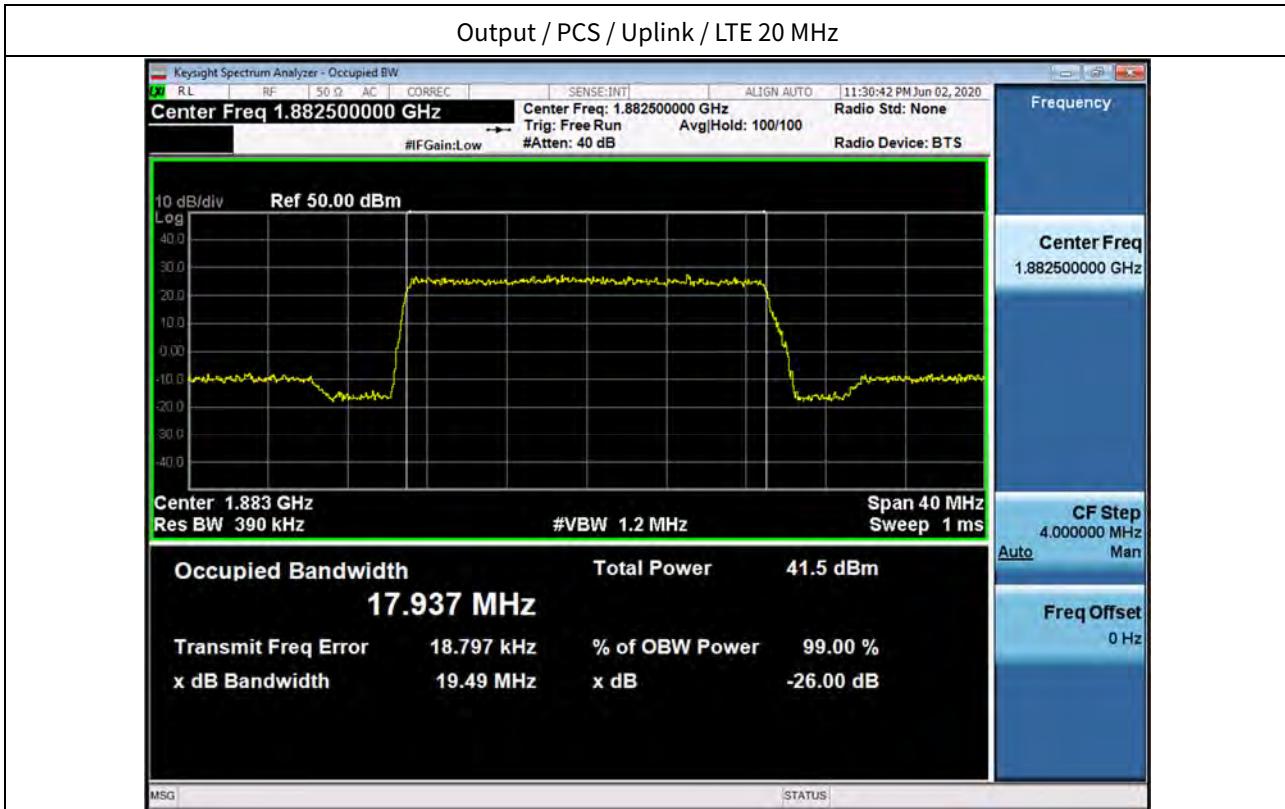


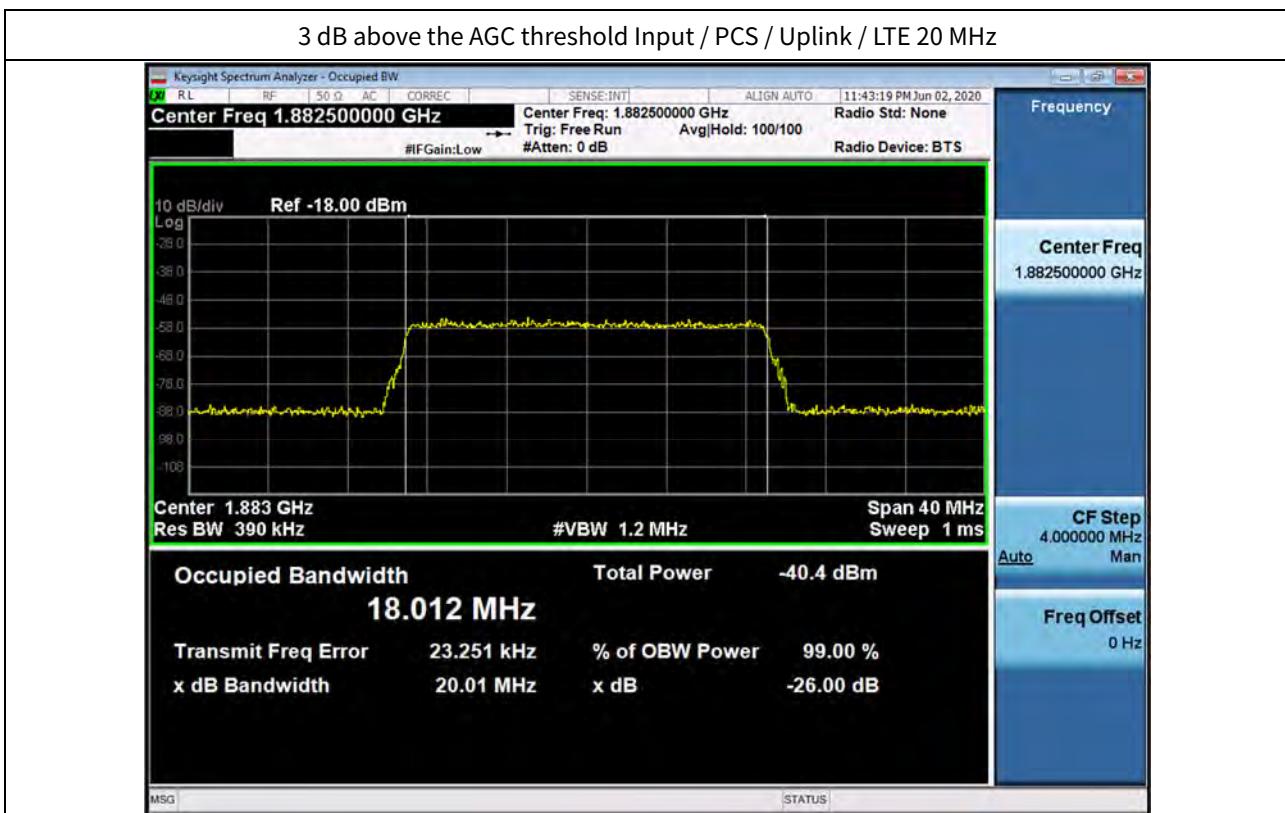
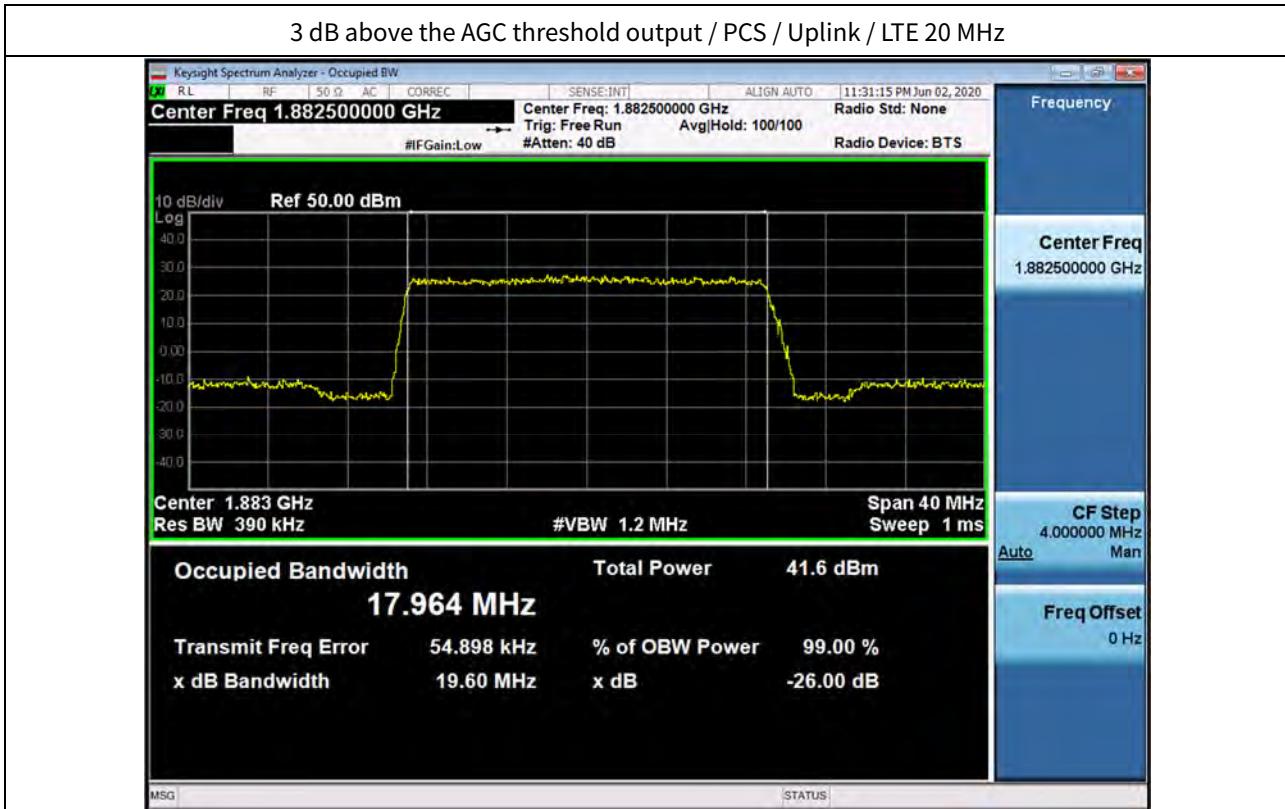
3 dB above the AGC threshold output / PCS / Uplink / LTE 10 MHz

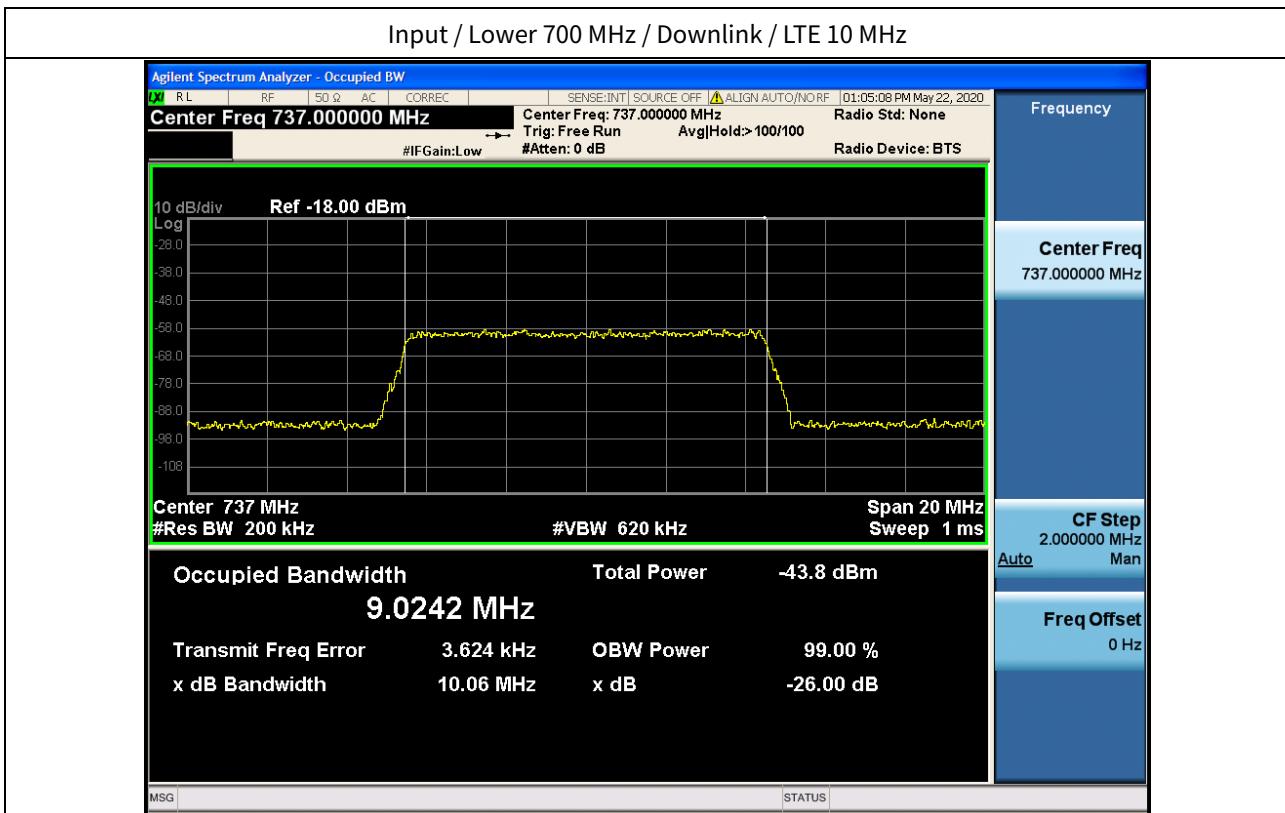
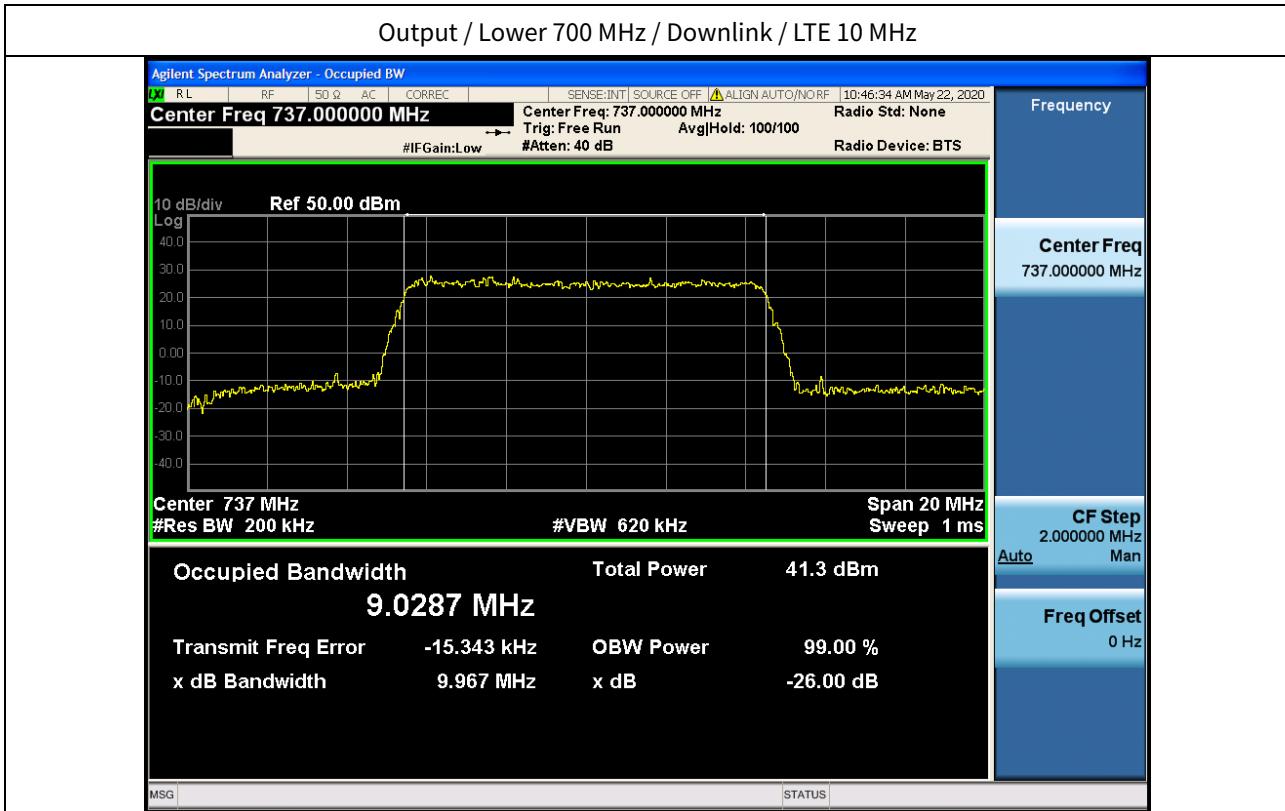


3 dB above the AGC threshold Input / PCS / Uplink / LTE 10 MHz

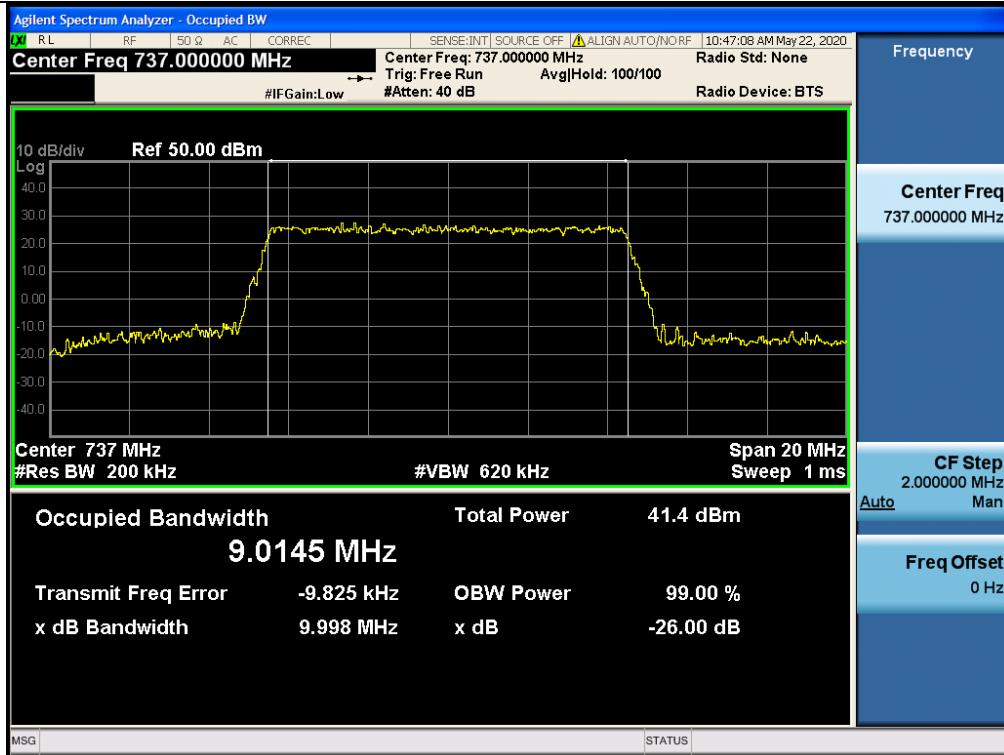




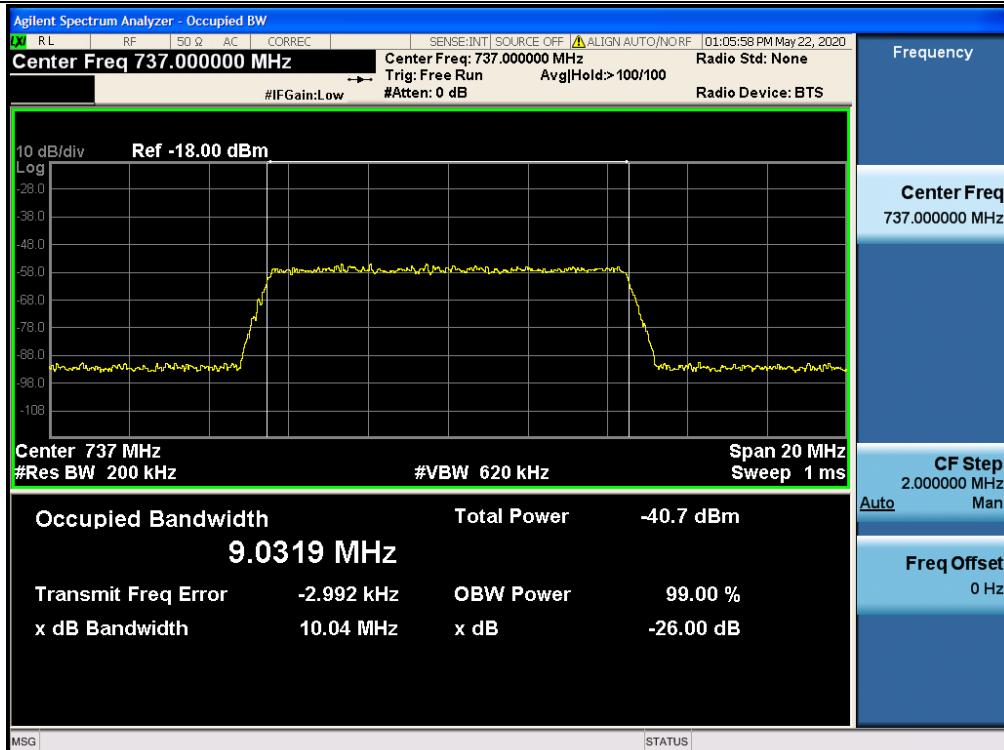


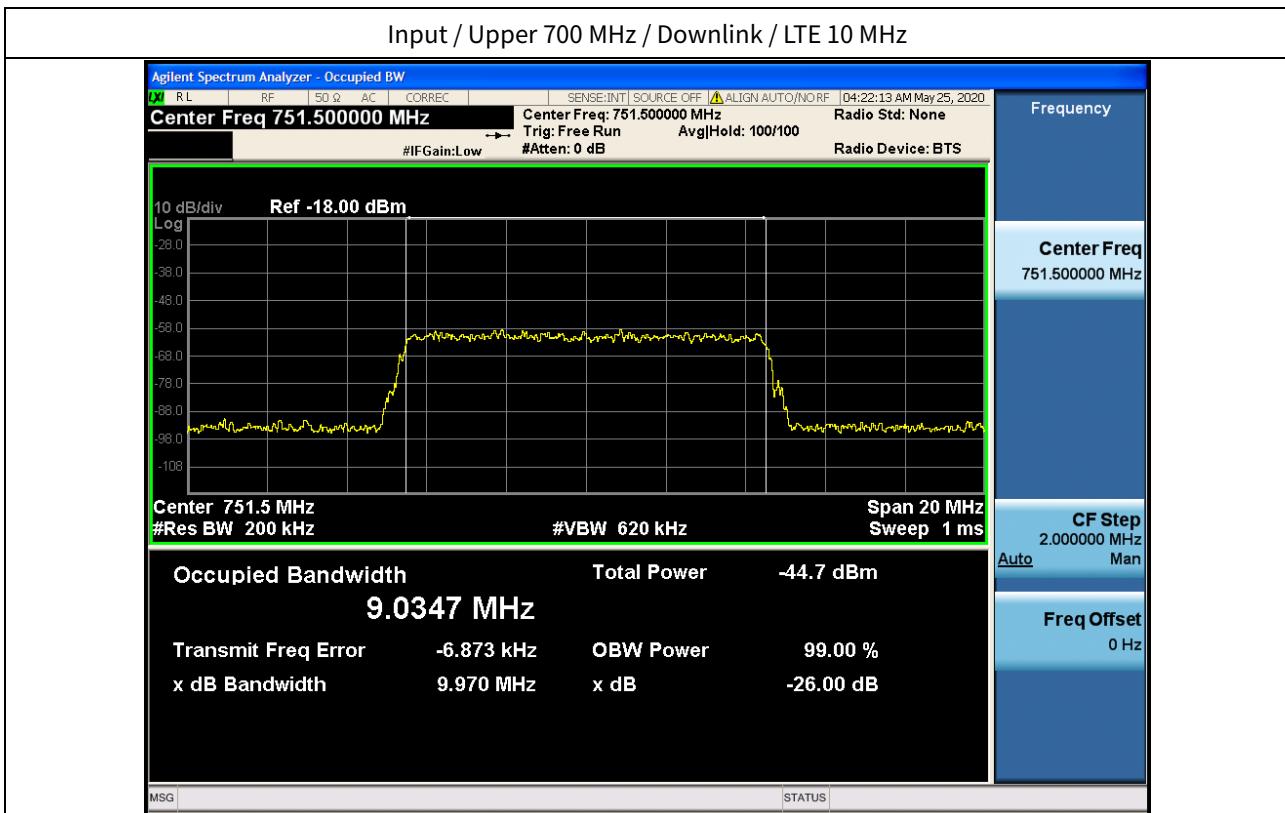
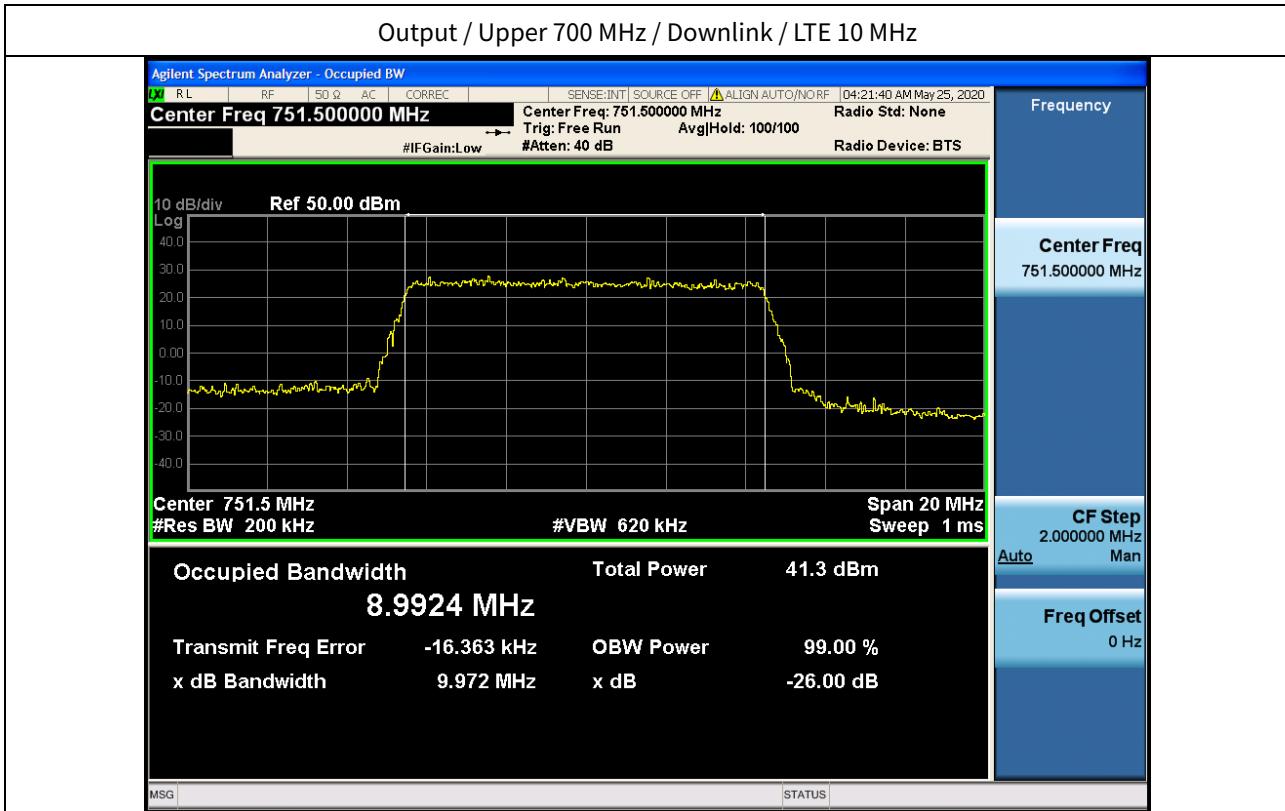


3 dB above the AGC threshold output / Lower 700 MHz / Downlink / LTE 10 MHz

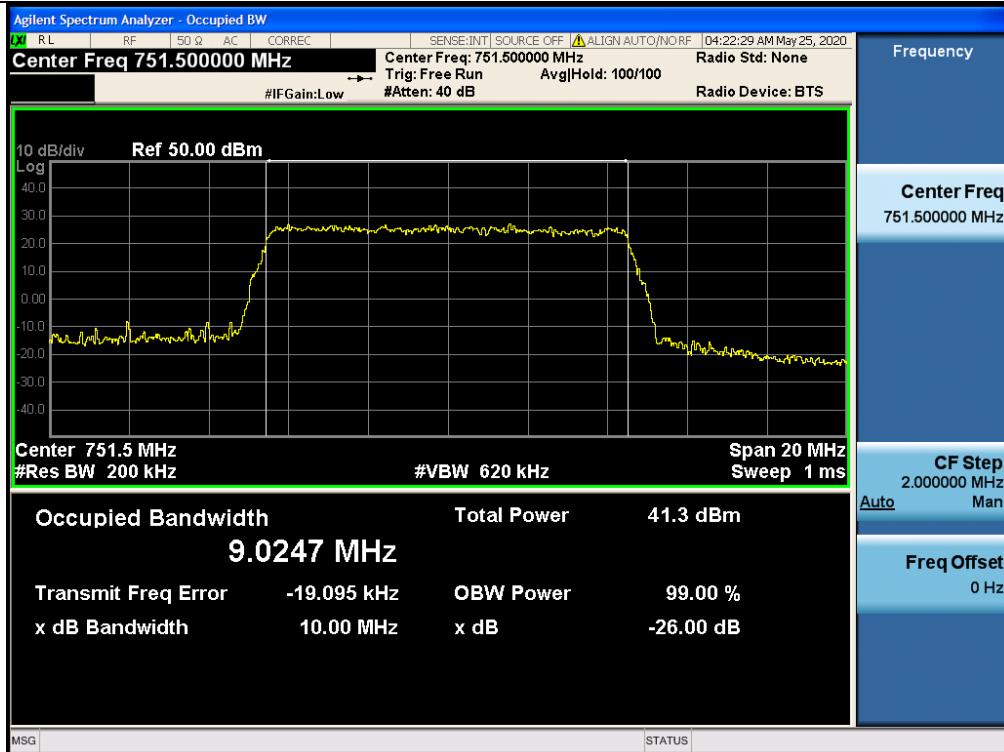


3 dB above the AGC threshold Input / Lower 700 MHz / Downlink / LTE 10 MHz

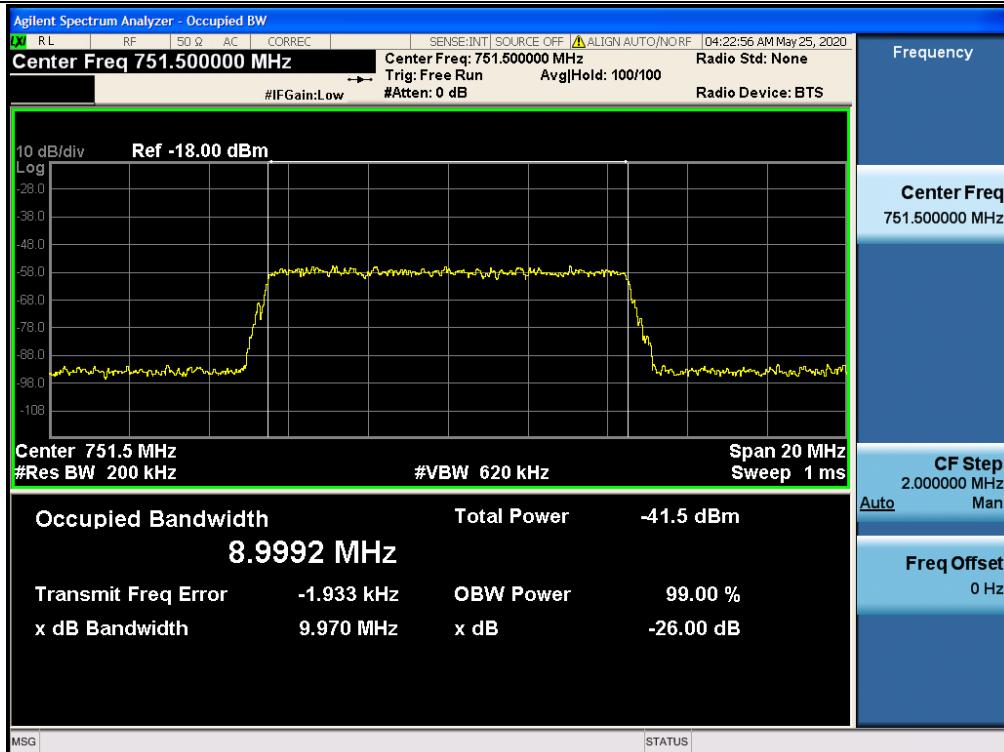


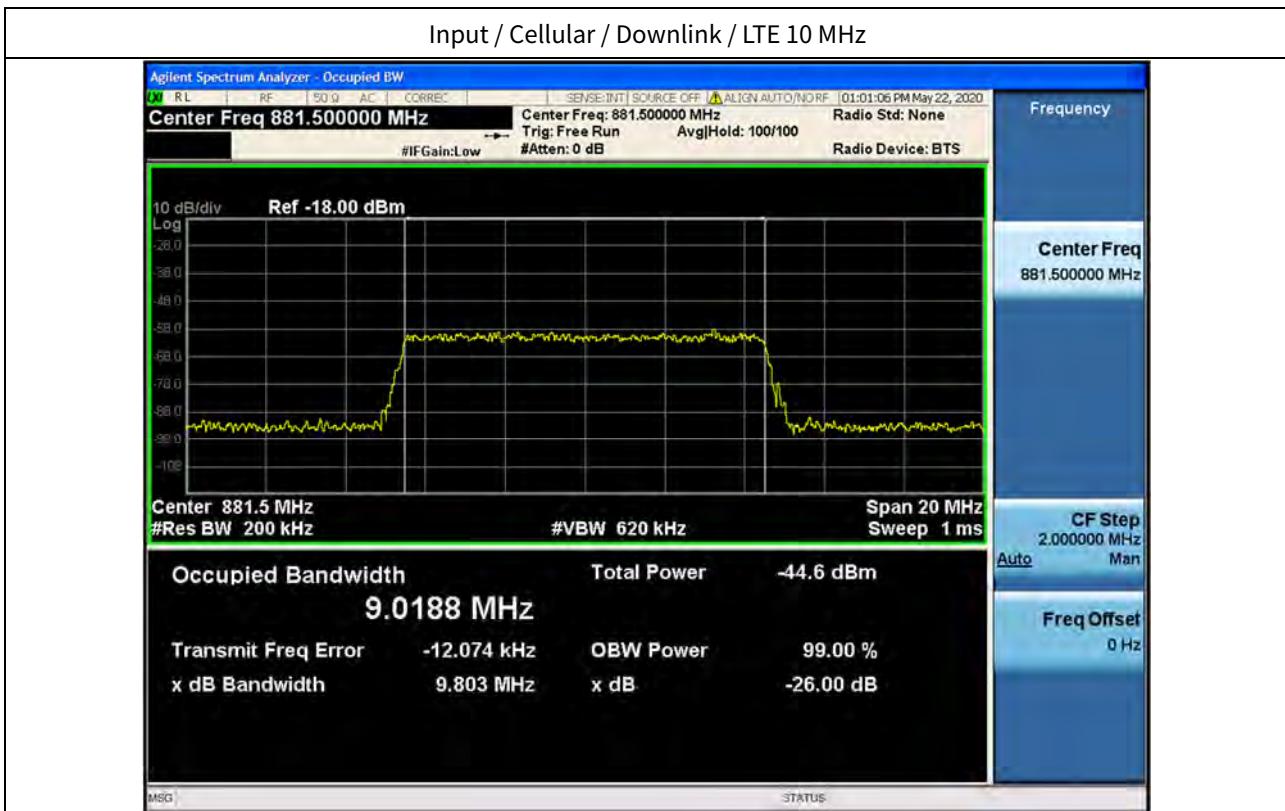
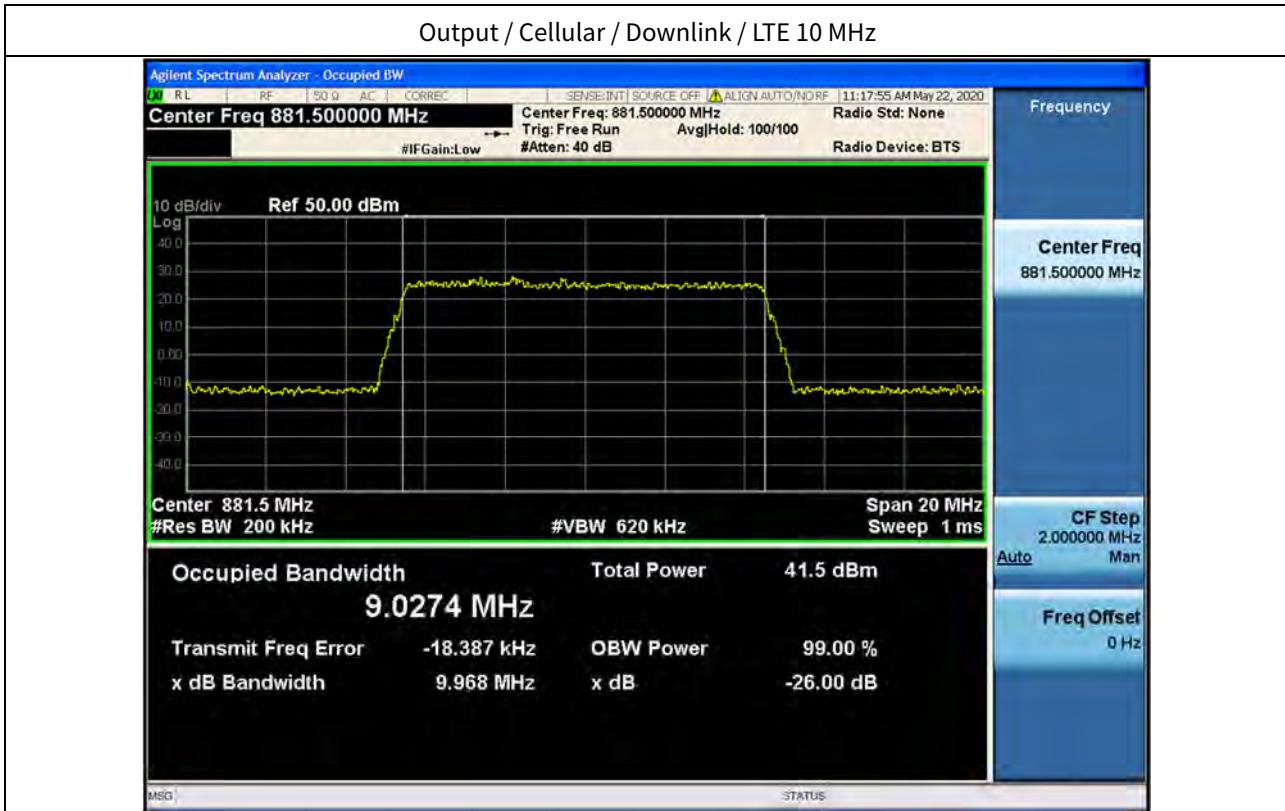


3 dB above the AGC threshold output / Upper 700 MHz / Downlink / LTE 10 MHz

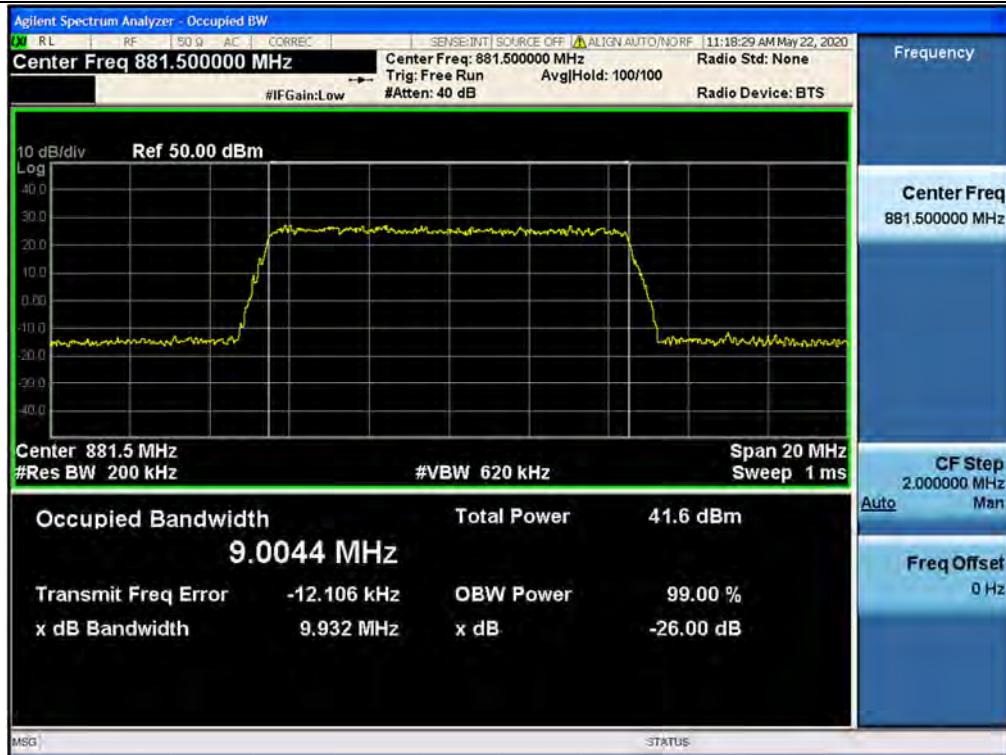


3 dB above the AGC threshold Input / Upper 700 MHz / Downlink / LTE 10 MHz

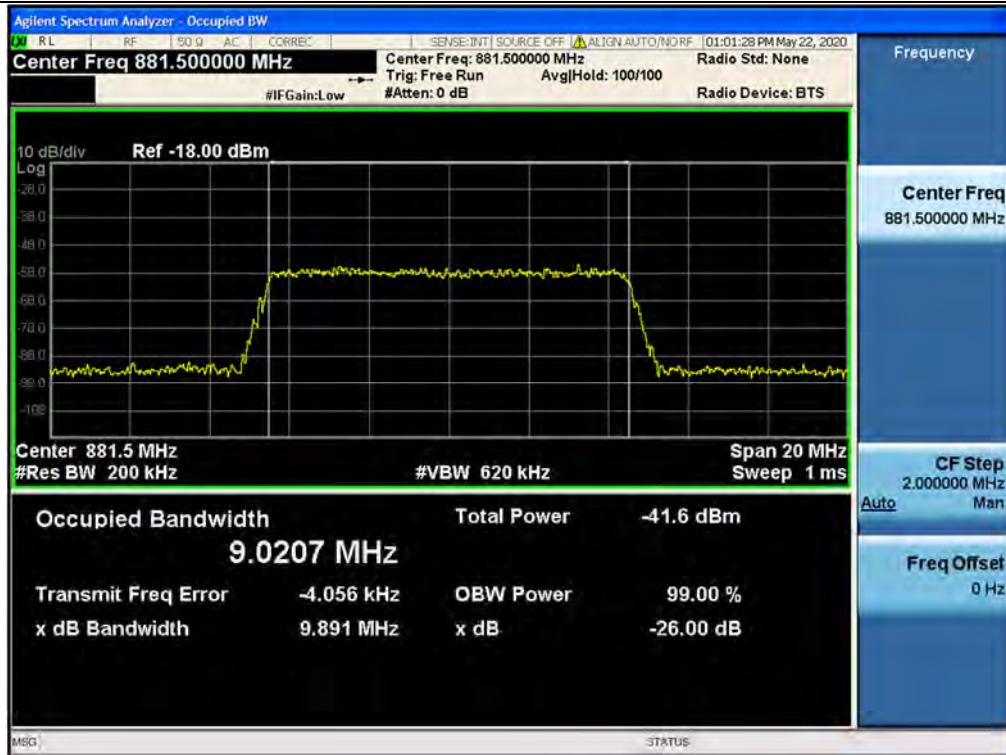


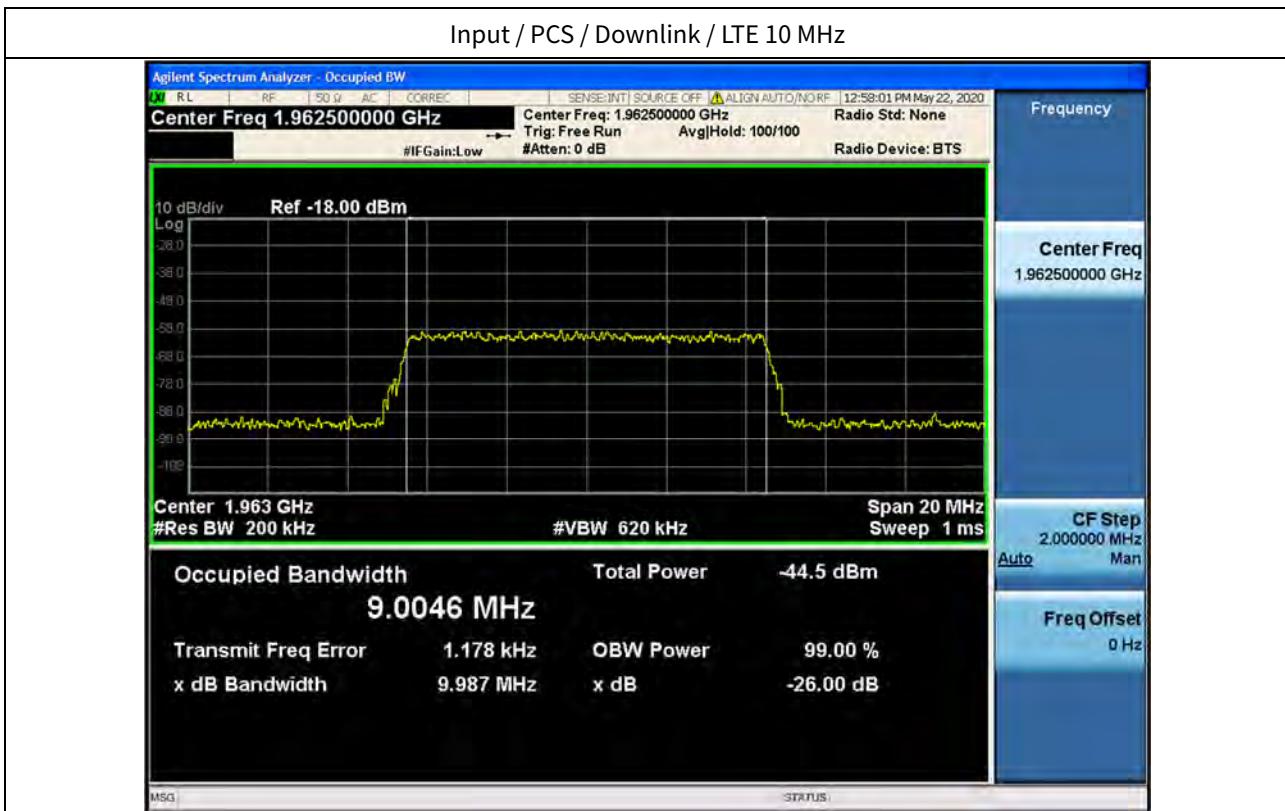
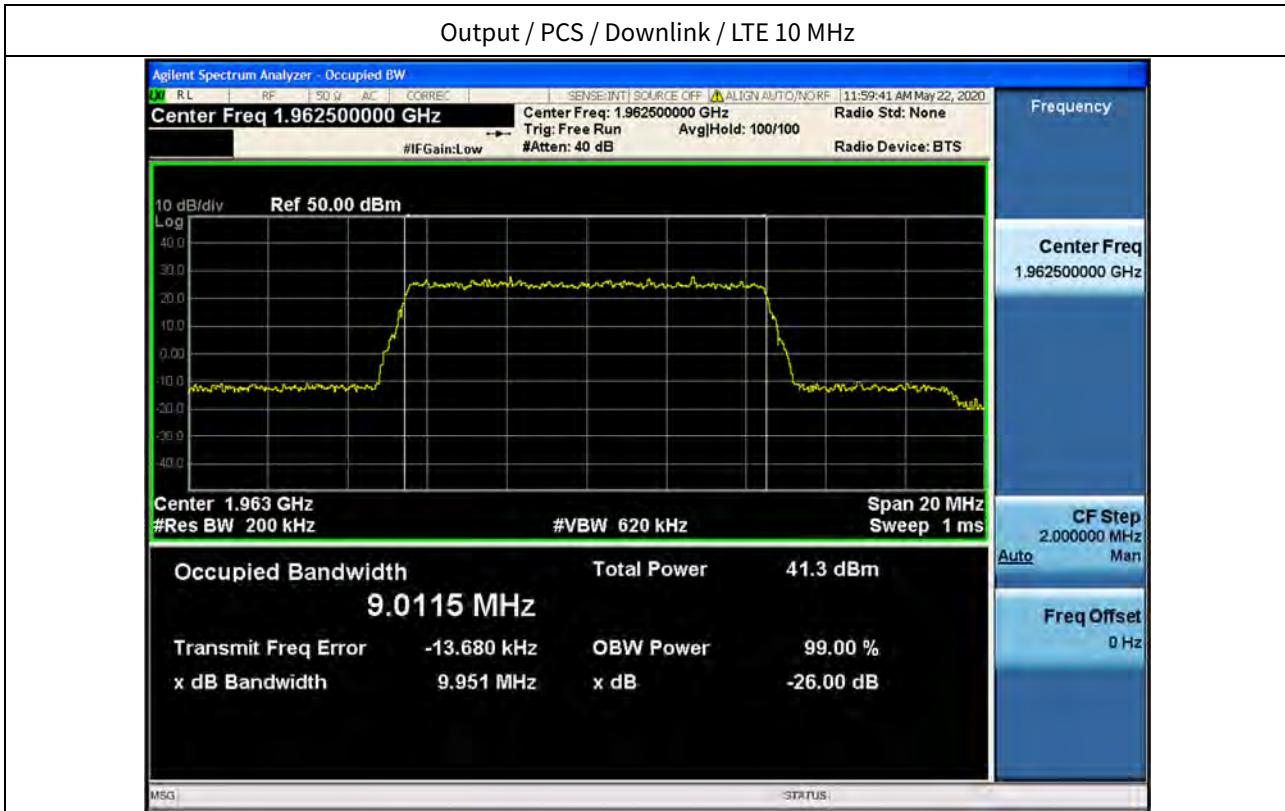


3 dB above the AGC threshold output / Cellular / Downlink / LTE 10 MHz

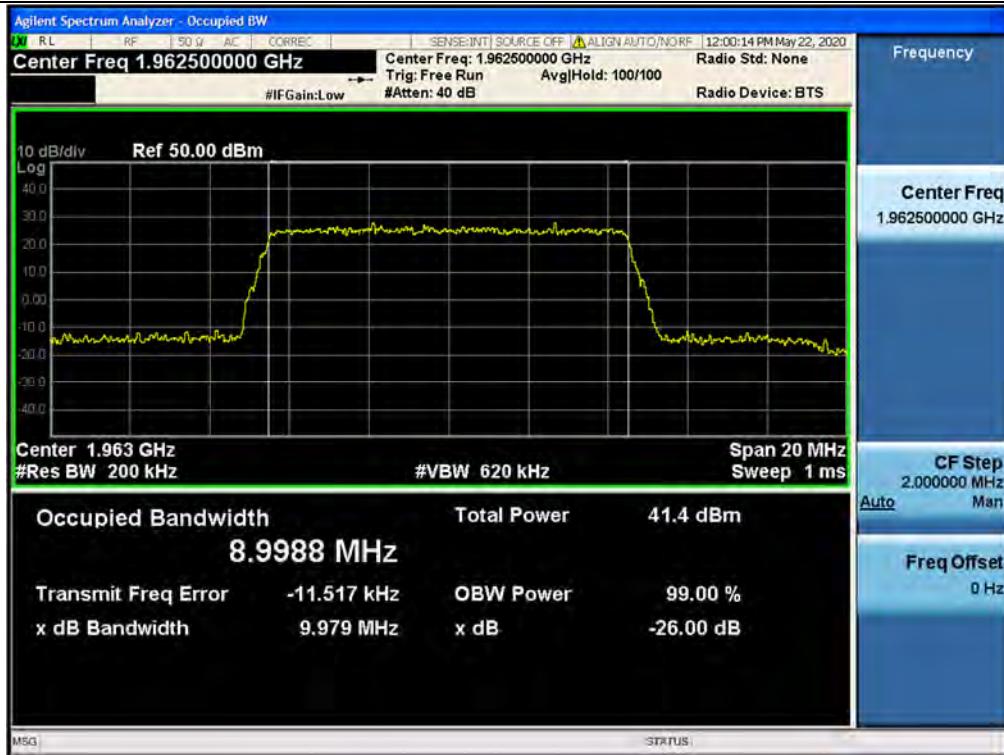


3 dB above the AGC threshold Input / Cellular / Downlink / LTE 10 MHz

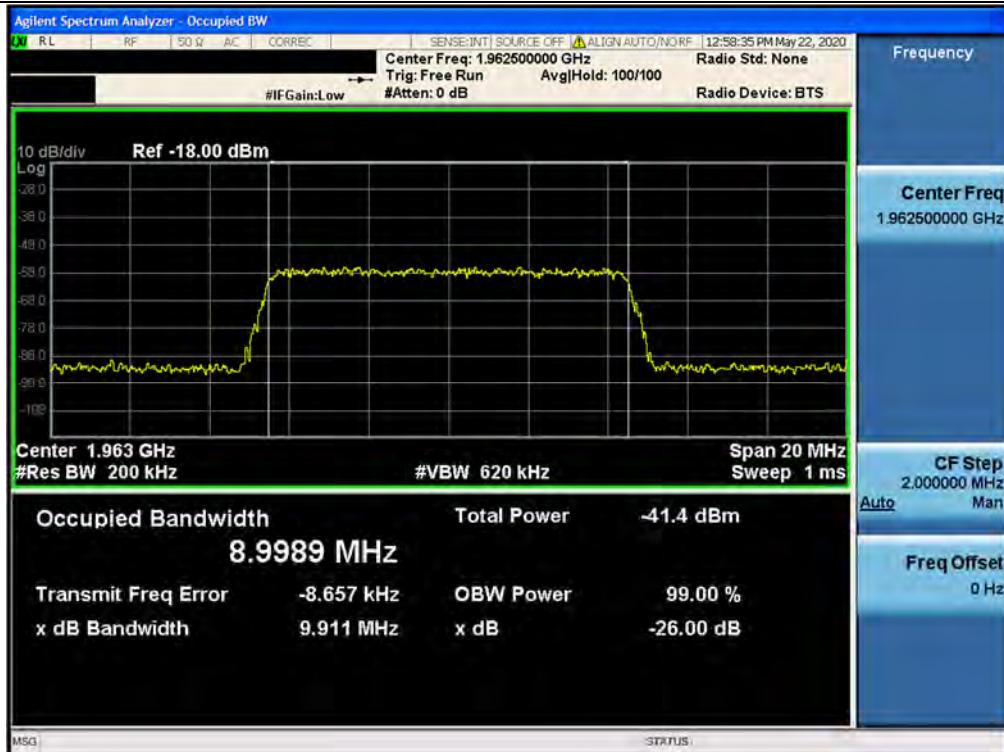


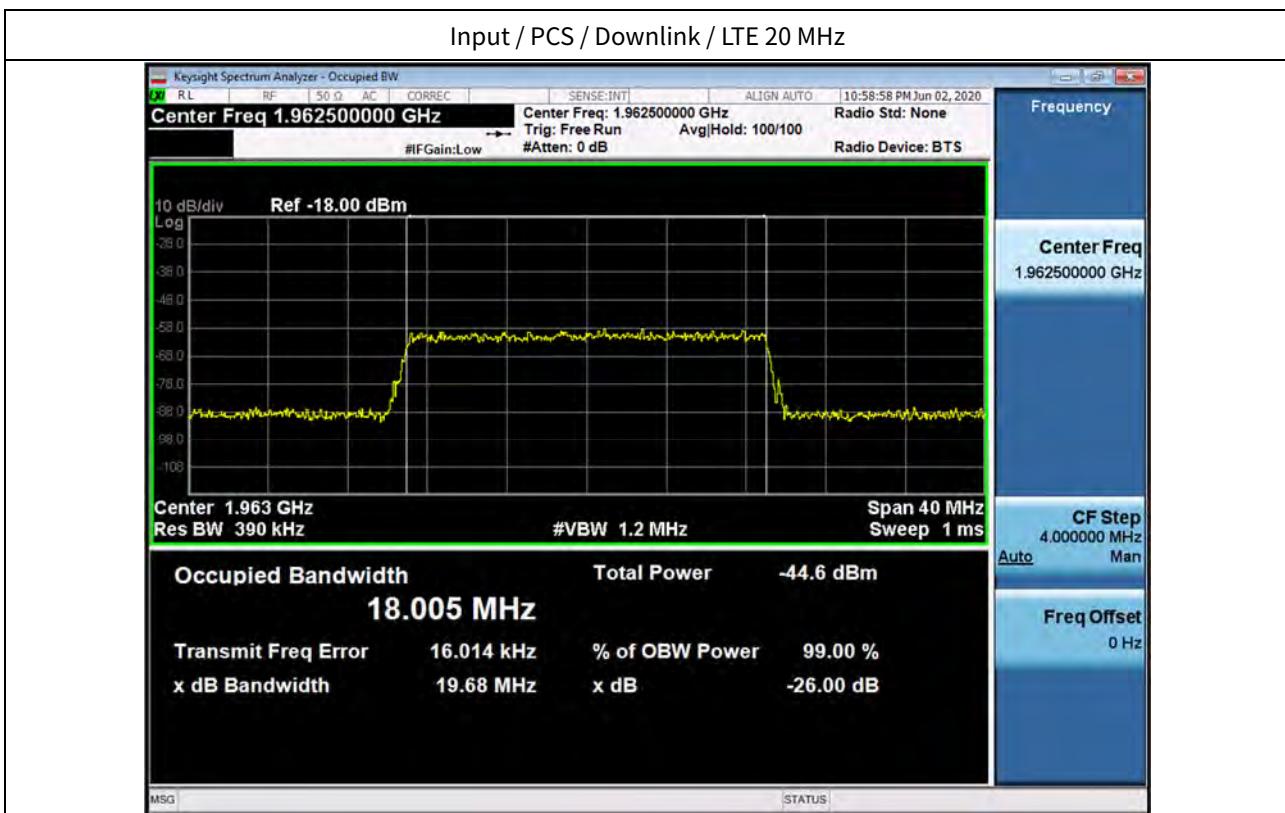
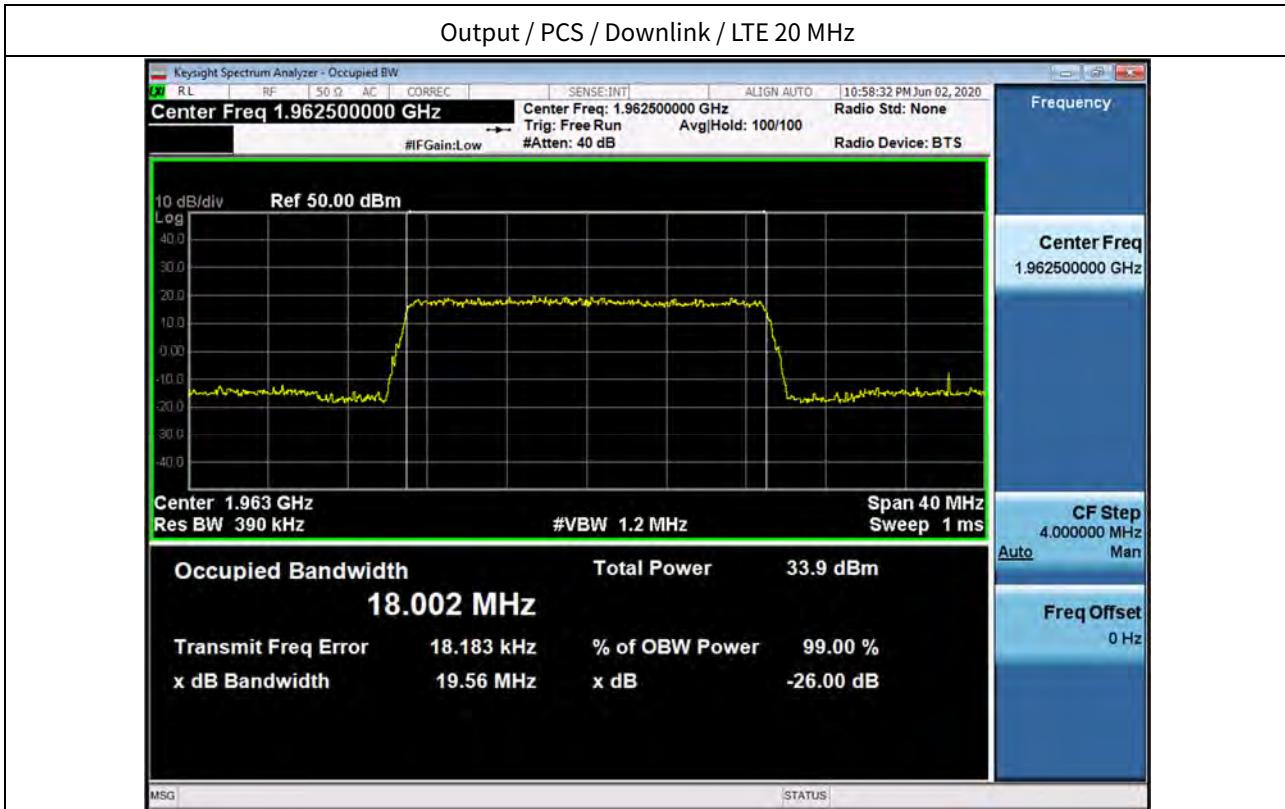


3 dB above the AGC threshold output / PCS / Downlink / LTE 10 MHz

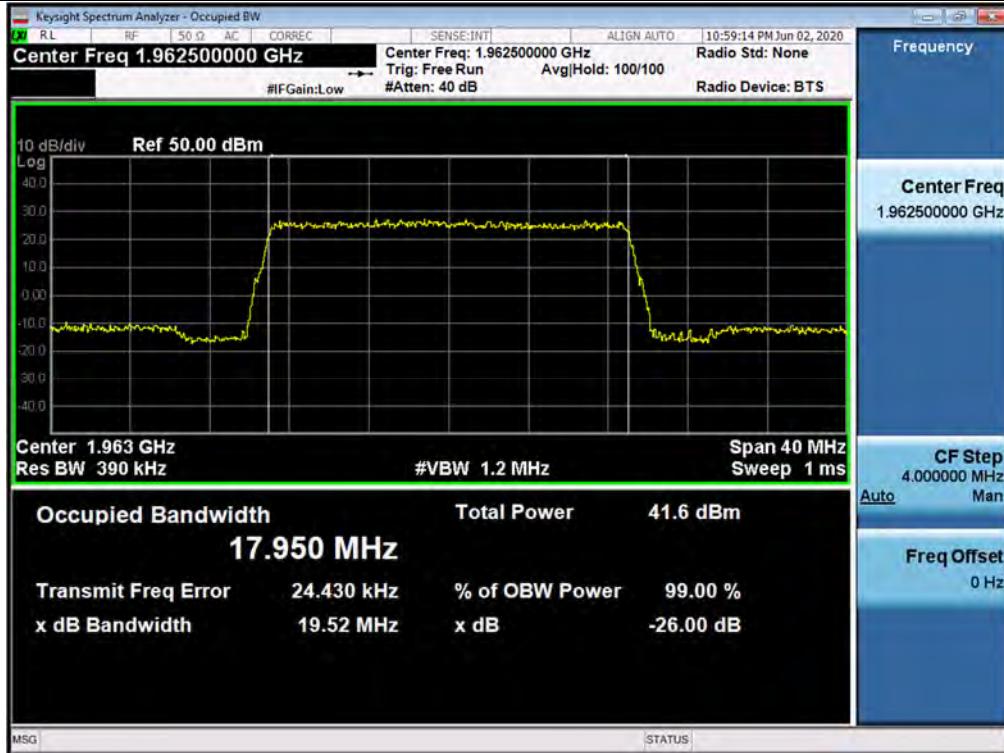


3 dB above the AGC threshold Input / PCS / Downlink / LTE 10 MHz

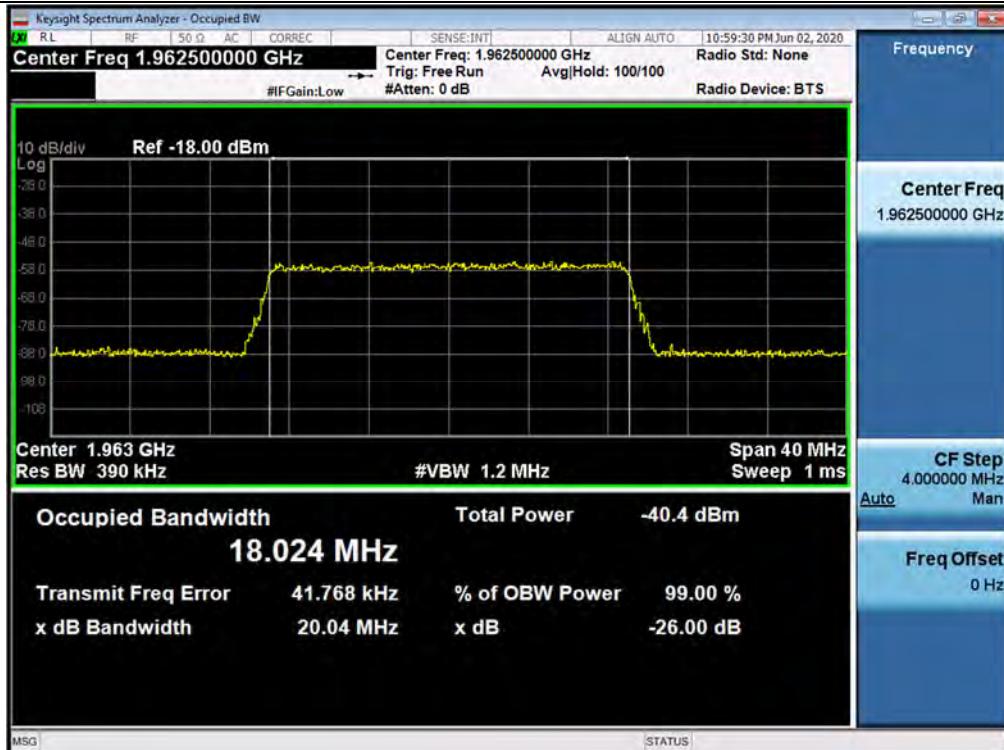




3 dB above the AGC threshold output / PCS / Downlink / LTE 20 MHz



3 dB above the AGC threshold Input / PCS / Downlink / LTE 20 MHz



5.4. INPUT/OUTPUT POWER AND AMPLIFIER/BOOSTER GAIN

Test Requirement:

§ 2.1046 Measurements required: RF power output.

- (a) For transmitters other than single sideband, independent sideband and controlled carrier radiotelephone, power output shall be measured at the RF output terminals when the transmitter is adjusted in accordance with the tune-up procedure to give the values of current and voltage on the circuit elements specified in § 2.1033(c)(8). The electrical characteristics of the radio frequency load attached to the output terminals when this test is made shall be stated.
- (b) For single sideband, independent sideband, and single channel, controlled carrier radiotelephone transmitters the procedure specified in paragraph (a) of this section shall be employed and, in addition, the transmitter shall be modulated during the test as specified and applicable in § 2.1046 (b) (1-5). In all tests, the input level of the modulating signal shall be such as to develop rated peak envelope power or carrier power, as appropriate, for the transmitter.
- (c) For measurements conducted pursuant to paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, all calculations and methods used by the applicant for determining carrier power or peak envelope power, as appropriate, on the basis of measured power in the radio frequency load attached to the transmitter output terminals shall be shown. Under the test conditions specified, no components of the emission spectrum shall exceed the limits specified in the applicable rule parts as necessary for meeting occupied bandwidth or emission limitations.

§ 22.913 Effective radiated power limits.

Licensees in the Cellular Radiotelephone Service are subject to the effective radiated power (ERP) limits and other requirements in this Section. See also § 22.169.

- (a) *Maximum ERP.* The ERP of transmitters in the Cellular Radiotelephone Service must not exceed the limits in this section.
 - (1) Except as described in paragraphs (a)(2), (3), and (4) of this section, the ERP of base stations and repeaters must not exceed—
 - (i) 500 watts per emission; or
 - (ii) 400 watts/MHz (PSD) per sector.
- (d) *Power measurement.* Measurement of the ERP of Cellular base transmitters and repeaters must be made using an average power measurement technique. The peak-to-average ratio (PAR) of the transmission must not exceed 13 dB. Power measurements for base transmitters and repeaters must be made in accordance with either of the following:
 - (1) A Commission-approved average power technique (see FCC Laboratory's Knowledge Database); or
 - (2) For purposes of this section, peak transmit power must be measured over an interval of continuous transmission using instrumentation calibrated in terms of an rms-equivalent voltage. The measurement results shall be properly adjusted for any instrument limitations, such as detector response times, limited resolution bandwidth capability when compared to the emission bandwidth, sensitivity, etc., so as to obtain a true peak measurement for the emission in question over the full bandwidth of the channel.

§ 27.50 Power limits and duty cycle.

(b) The following power and antenna height limits apply to transmitters operating in the 746-758 MHz, 775-788 MHz and 805-806 MHz bands:

(1) Fixed and base stations transmitting a signal in the 757-758 and 775-776 MHz bands must not exceed an effective radiated power (ERP) of 1000 watts and an antenna height of 305 m height above average terrain (HAAT), except that antenna heights greater than 305 m HAAT are permitted if power levels are reduced below 1000 watts ERP in accordance with Table 1 of this section.

(4) Fixed and base stations transmitting a signal in the 746-757 MHz and 776-787 MHz bands with an emission bandwidth greater than 1 MHz must not exceed an ERP of 1000 watts/MHz and an antenna height of 305 m HAAT, except that antenna heights greater than 305 m HAAT are permitted if power levels are reduced below 1000 watts/MHz ERP in accordance with Table 3 of this section.

(5) Fixed and base stations located in a county with population density of 100 or fewer persons per square mile, based upon the most recently available population statistics from the Bureau of the Census, and transmitting a signal in the 746-757 MHz and 776-787 MHz bands with an emission bandwidth greater than 1 MHz must not exceed an ERP of 2000 watts/MHz and an antenna height of 305 m HAAT, except that antenna heights greater

than 305 m HAAT are permitted if power levels are reduced below 2000 watts/MHz ERP in accordance with Table 4 of this section.

(c) The following power and antenna height requirements apply to stations transmitting in the 600 MHz band and the 698-746 MHz band:

(3) Fixed and base stations transmitting a signal with an emission bandwidth greater than 1 MHz must not exceed an ERP of 1000 watts/MHz and an antenna height of 305 m HAAT, except that antenna heights greater than 305 m HAAT are permitted if power levels are reduced below 1000 watts/MHz ERP in accordance with Table 3 of this section;

(4) Fixed and base stations located in a county with population density of 100 or fewer persons per square mile, based upon the most recently available population statistics from the Bureau of the Census, and transmitting a signal with an emission bandwidth greater than 1 MHz must not exceed an ERP of 2000 watts/MHz and an antenna height of 305 m HAAT, except that antenna heights greater than 305 m HAAT are permitted if power levels are reduced below 2000 watts/MHz ERP in accordance with Table 4 of this section;

(5) Licensees, except for licensees operating in the 600 MHz downlink band, seeking to operate a fixed or base station located in a county with population density of 100 or fewer persons per square mile, based upon the most recently available population statistics from the Bureau of the Census, and transmitting a signal at an ERP greater than 1000 watts must:

- (i) Coordinate in advance with all licensees authorized to operate in the 698-758 MHz, 775-788, and 805-806 MHz bands within 120 kilometers (75 miles) of the base or fixed station;
- (ii) coordinate in advance with all regional planning committees, as identified in § 90.527 of this chapter, with jurisdiction within 120 kilometers (75 miles) of the base or fixed station.

§ 24.232 Power and antenna height limits.

(a)(1) Base stations with an emission bandwidth of 1 MHz or less are limited to 1640 watts equivalent isotropically radiated power (EIRP) with an antenna height up to 300 meters HAAT, except as described in paragraph (b) below.

(2) Base stations with an emission bandwidth greater than 1 MHz are limited to 1640 watts/MHz equivalent isotropically radiated power (EIRP) with an antenna height up to 300 meters HAAT, except as described in paragraph (b) below.

(3) Base station antenna heights may exceed 300 meters HAAT with a corresponding reduction in power; *see* Tables 1 and 2 of this section.

(4) The service area boundary limit and microwave protection criteria specified in §§ 24.236 and 24.237 apply.

Table 1—Reduced Power for Base Station Antenna Heights Over 300 Meters, With Emission Bandwidth of 1 MHz or Less

HAAT in meters	Maximum EIRP watts
≤300	1640
≤500	1070
≤1000	490
≤1500	270
≤2000	160

Table 2—Reduced Power for Base Station Antenna Heights Over 300 Meters, With Emission Bandwidth Greater Than 1 MHz

HAAT in meters	Maximum EIRP watts/MHz
≤300	1640
≤500	1070
≤1000	490
≤1500	270
≤2000	160

(b)(1) Base stations that are located in counties with population densities of 100 persons or fewer per square mile, based upon the most recently available population statistics from the Bureau of the Census, with an emission bandwidth of 1 MHz or less are limited to 3280 watts equivalent isotropically radiated power (EIRP) with an antenna height up to 300 meters HAAT.

(2) Base stations that are located in counties with population densities of 100 persons or fewer per square mile, based upon the most recently available population statistics from the Bureau of the Census, with an emission bandwidth greater than 1 MHz are limited to 3280 watts/MHz equivalent isotropically radiated power (EIRP) with an antenna height up to 300 meters HAAT.

(3) Base station antenna heights may exceed 300 meters HAAT with a corresponding reduction in power; *see* Tables 3 and 4 of this section.

(4) The service area boundary limit and microwave protection criteria specified in §§ 24.236 and 24.237 apply.

(5) Operation under this paragraph (b) at power limits greater than permitted under paragraph (a) of this section must be coordinated in advance with all broadband PCS licensees authorized to operate on adjacent frequency

blocks within 120 kilometers (75 miles) of the base station and is limited to base stations located more than 120 kilometers (75 miles) from the Canadian border and more than 75 kilometers (45 miles) from the Mexican border.

Table 3—Reduced Power for Base Station Antenna Heights Over 300 Meters, With Emission Bandwidth of 1 MHz or Less

HAAT in meters	Maximum EIRP watts
≤300	3280
≤500	2140
≤1000	980
≤1500	540
≤2000	320

Table 4—Reduced Power for Base Station Antenna Heights Over 300 Meters, With Emission Bandwidth Greater Than 1 MHz

HAAT in meters	Maximum EIRP watts/MHz
≤300	3280
≤500	2140
≤1000	980
≤1500	540
≤2000	320

(c) Mobile and portable stations are limited to 2 watts EIRP and the equipment must employ a means for limiting power to the minimum necessary for successful communications.

(d) Power measurements for transmissions by stations authorized under this section may be made either in accordance with a Commission-approved average power technique or in compliance with paragraph (e) of this section. In both instances, equipment employed must be authorized in accordance with the provisions of § 24.51. In measuring transmissions in this band using an average power technique, the peak-to-average ratio (PAR) of the transmission may not exceed 13 dB.

(e) Peak transmit power must be measured over any interval of continuous transmission using instrumentation calibrated in terms of an rms-equivalent voltage. The measurement results shall be properly adjusted for any instrument limitations, such as detector response times, limited resolution bandwidth capability when compared to the emission bandwidth, sensitivity, *etc.*, so as to obtain a true peak measurement for the emission in question over the full bandwidth of the channel.

Test Procedures:

Measurements were in accordance with the test methods section 3.5 of KDB 935210 D05 v01r04.

Adjust the internal gain control of the EUT to the maximum gain for which the equipment certification is being sought. Any EUT attenuation settings shall be set to their minimum value.

Input power levels (uplink and downlink) should be set to maximum input ratings while confirming that the device is not capable of operating in saturation (non-linear mode) at the rated input levels, including during the performance of the input/output power measurements.

3.5.2 Measuring the EUT mean input and output power

- a) Connect a signal generator to the input of the EUT.
- b) Configure to generate the test signal.
- c) The frequency of the signal generator shall be set to the frequency f_0 as determined from out-of-band rejection test.
- d) Connect a spectrum analyzer or power meter to the output of the EUT using appropriate attenuation as necessary.
- e) Set the signal generator output power to a level that produces an EUT output level that is just below the AGC threshold, but not more than 0.5 dB below.
- f) Measure and record the output power of the EUT; use ANSI C63.26-2015 subclause 5.2.4.4.1, for power measurement.
- g) Remove the EUT from the measurement setup. Using the same signal generator settings, repeat the power measurement at the signal generator port, which was used as the input signal to the EUT, and record as the input power. EUT gain may be calculated as described in 3.5.5.
- h) Repeat steps f) and g) with input signal amplitude set to 3 dB above the AGC threshold level.
- i) Repeat steps e) to h) with the narrowband test signal.
- j) Repeat steps e) to i) for all frequency bands authorized for use by the EUT.

3.5.5 Calculating amplifier, repeater, or industrial booster gain

After the input and output power levels have been measured as described in the preceding subclauses, the gain of the EUT can be determined from:

$$\text{Gain (dB)} = \text{output power (dBm)} - \text{input power (dBm)}.$$

Report the gain for each authorized operating frequency band, and each test signal stimulus.

Note. If f_0 that determined from out-of-band test is smaller or greater than difference of test signal's center frequency and operation band block, test is performed at the lowest or the highest frequency that test signals can be passed.

Test Results:**Tabular data of Input / Output Power and Gain**

Test Band	Link	Signal	f ₀ Frequency (MHz)	Input Power (dBm)	Output Power (dBm)	Gain (dB)
Lower 700 MHz	Uplink	LTE 10 MHz	703.00	-61.95	33.27	95.22
	Downlink	LTE 10 MHz	733.00	-61.95	33.10	95.05
Upper 700 MHz	Uplink	LTE 10 MHz	782.00	-61.81	33.27	95.08
	Downlink	LTE 10 MHz	751.00	-61.97	33.15	95.12
Cellular	Uplink	LTE 10 MHz	829.44	-61.62	33.12	94.73
	Downlink	LTE 10 MHz	889.00	-61.84	32.95	94.79
PCS	Uplink	LTE 10 MHz	1 855.00	-62.16	33.30	95.46
		LTE 20 MHz	1 860.00	-61.92	33.17	95.09
	Downlink	LTE 10 MHz	1 957.14	-61.78	33.22	95.00
		LTE 20 MHz	1 957.14	-62.26	33.06	95.32

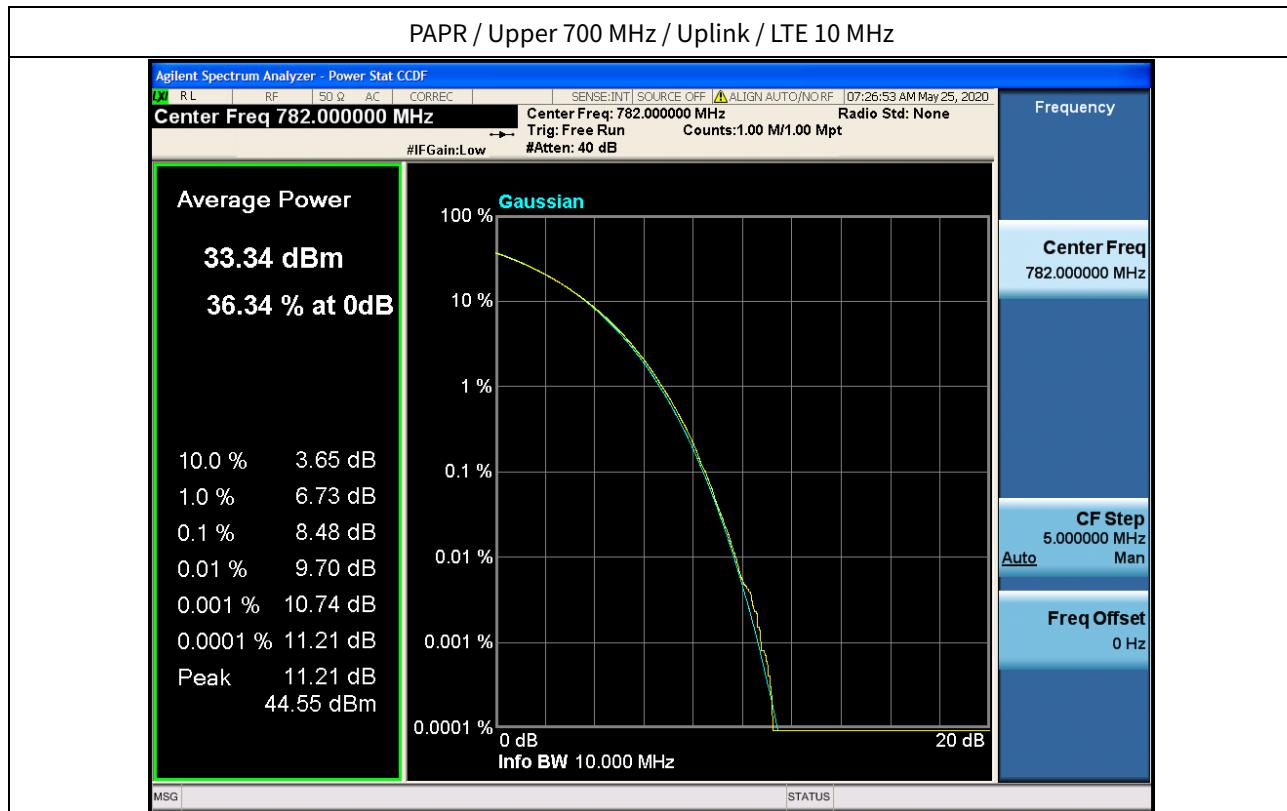
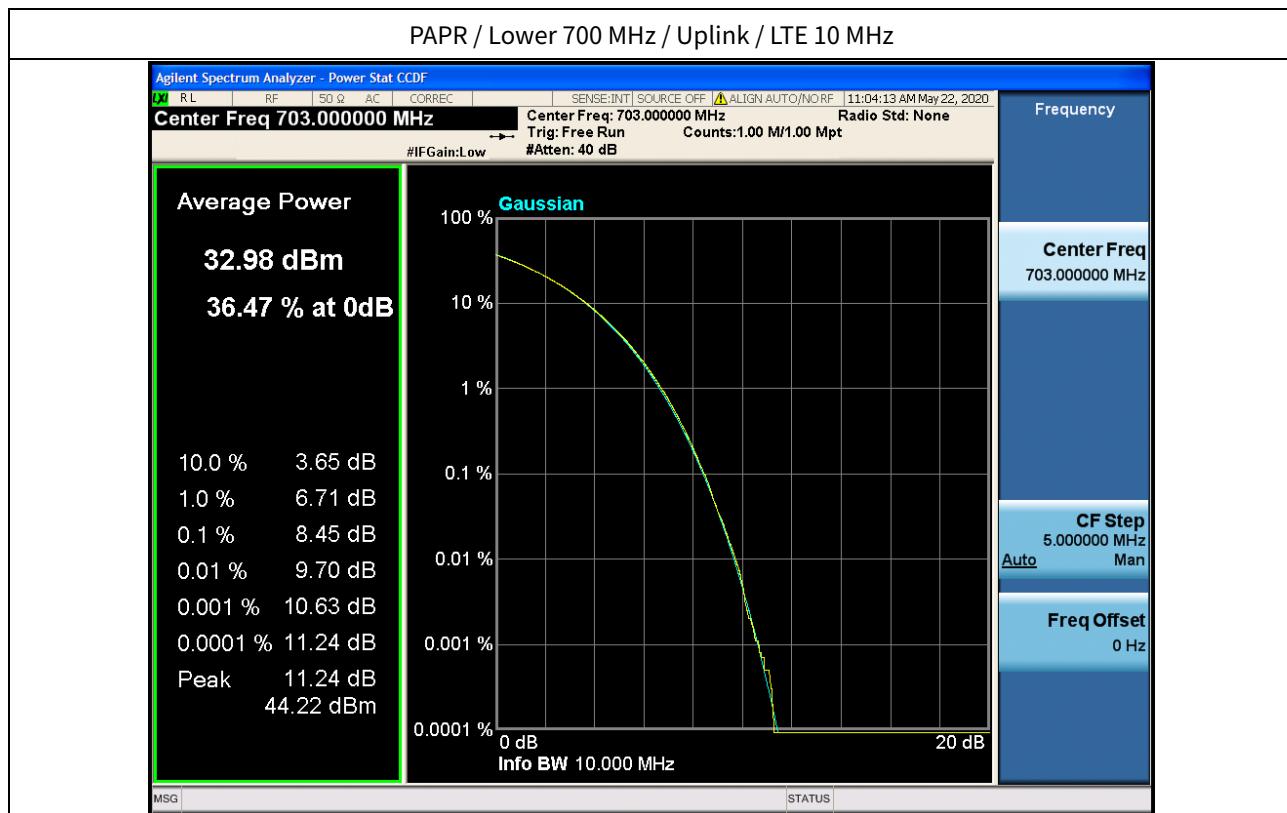
Tabular data of Input / 3 dB above AGC threshold Output Power and Gain

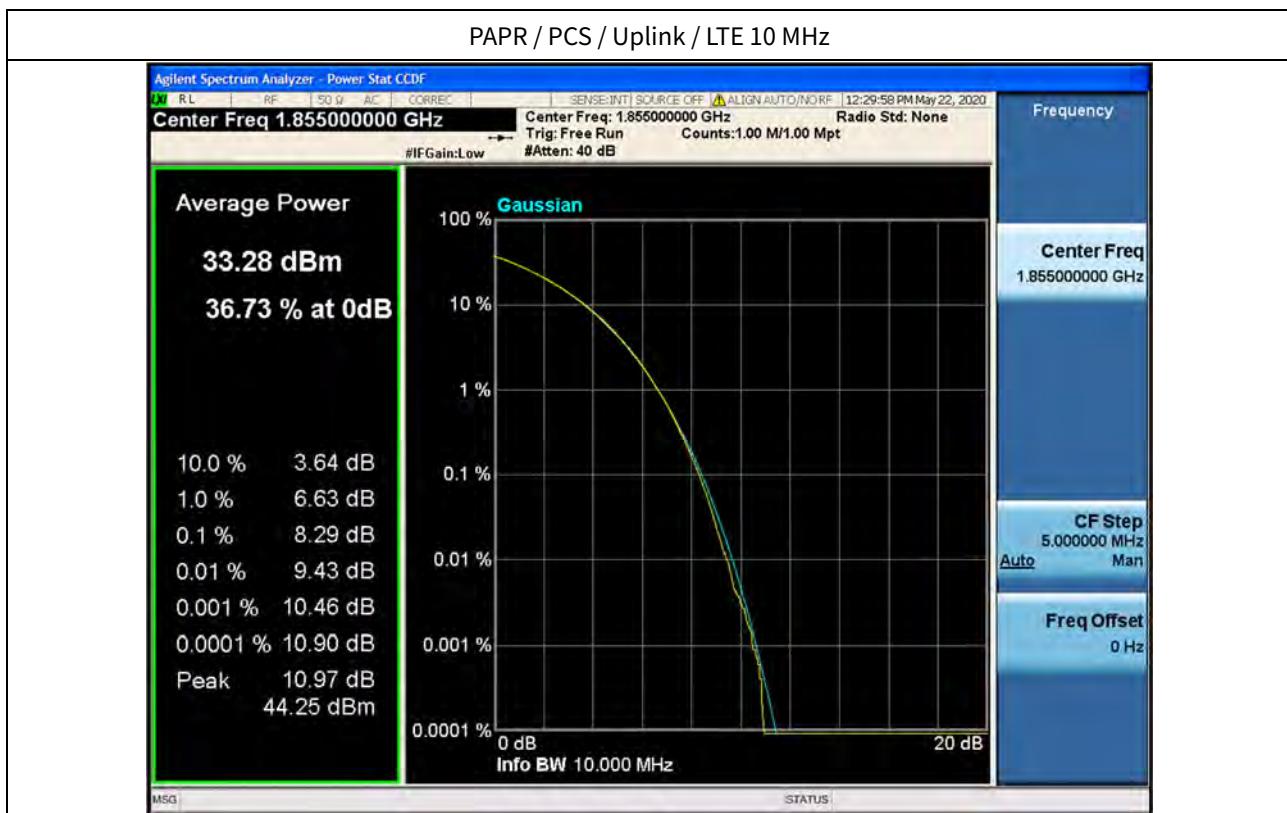
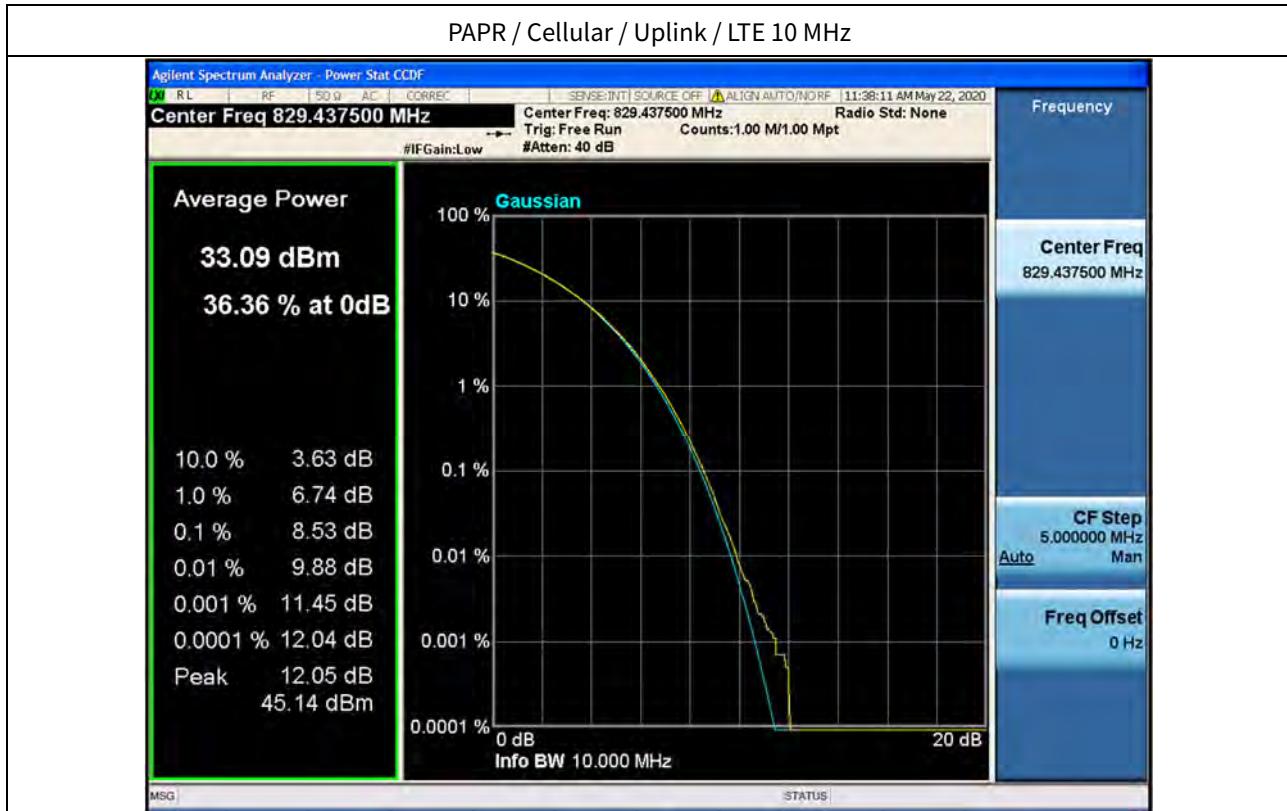
Test Band	Link	Signal	f ₀ Frequency (MHz)	Input Power (dBm)	+3 dB Output Power (dBm)	Gain (dB)
Lower 700 MHz	Uplink	LTE 10 MHz	703.00	-58.95	33.05	92.00
	Downlink	LTE 10 MHz	733.00	-59.00	33.20	92.20
Upper 700 MHz	Uplink	LTE 10 MHz	782.00	-58.80	33.47	92.27
	Downlink	LTE 10 MHz	751.00	-58.92	33.34	92.26
Cellular	Uplink	LTE 10 MHz	829.44	-58.66	33.13	91.79
	Downlink	LTE 10 MHz	889.00	-58.91	33.11	92.02
PCS	Uplink	LTE 10 MHz	1 855.00	-59.16	33.30	92.46
		LTE 20 MHz	1 860.00	-58.98	33.19	92.17
	Downlink	LTE 10 MHz	1 957.14	-58.84	33.25	92.09
		LTE 20 MHz	1 957.14	-59.34	33.13	92.47

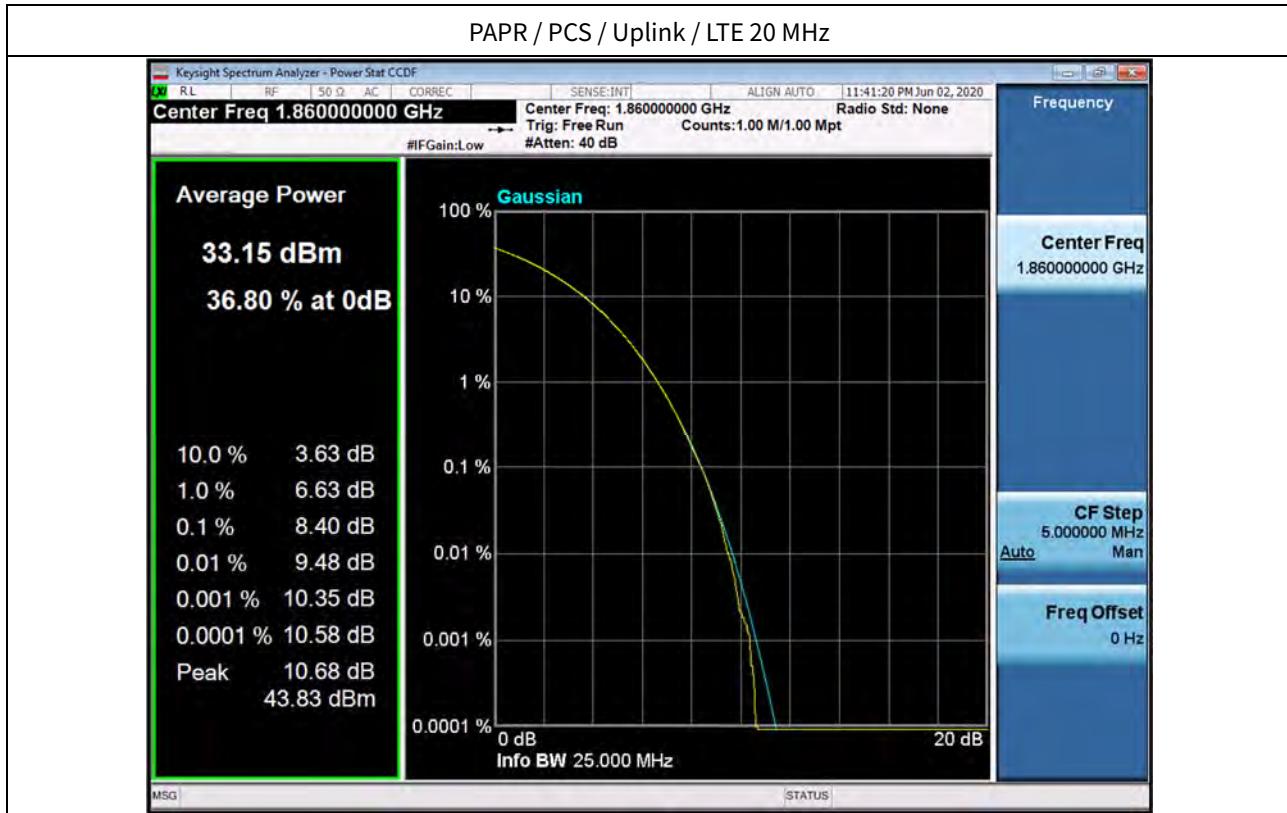
Tabular data of PAPR

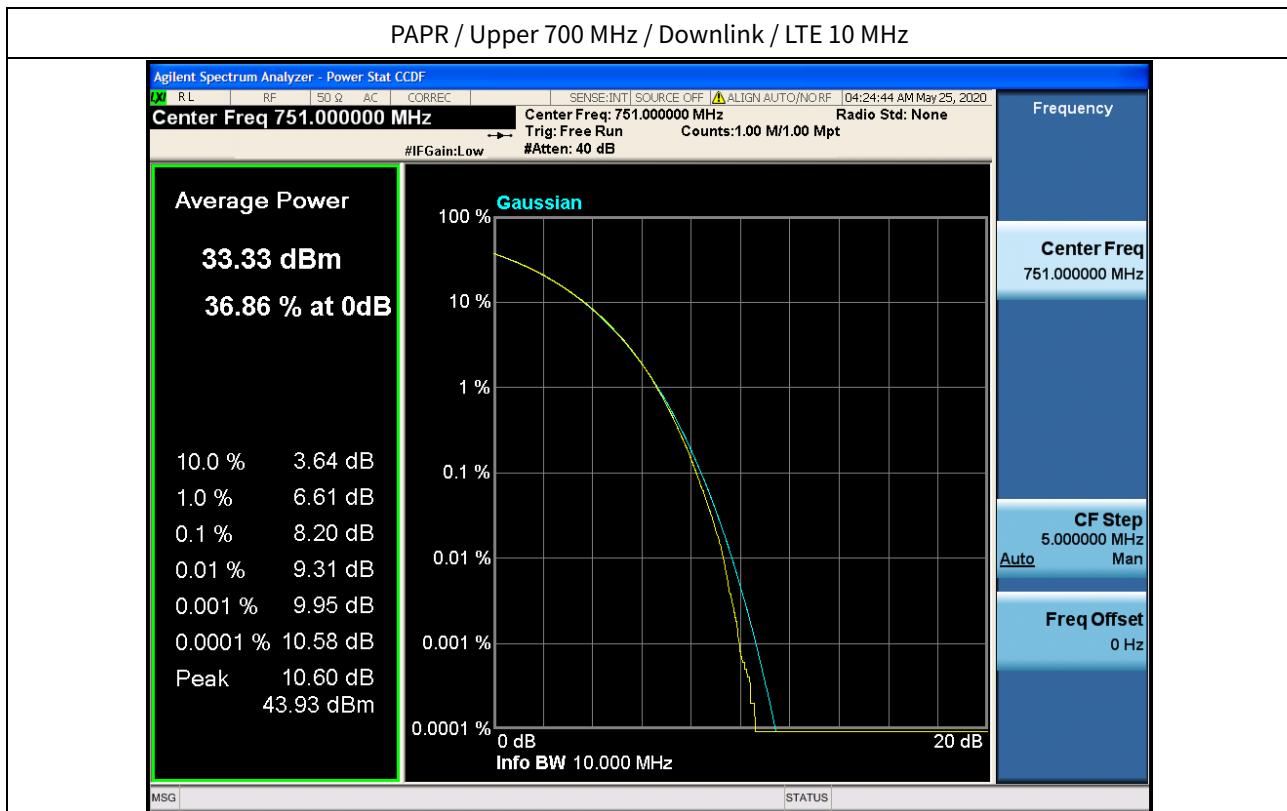
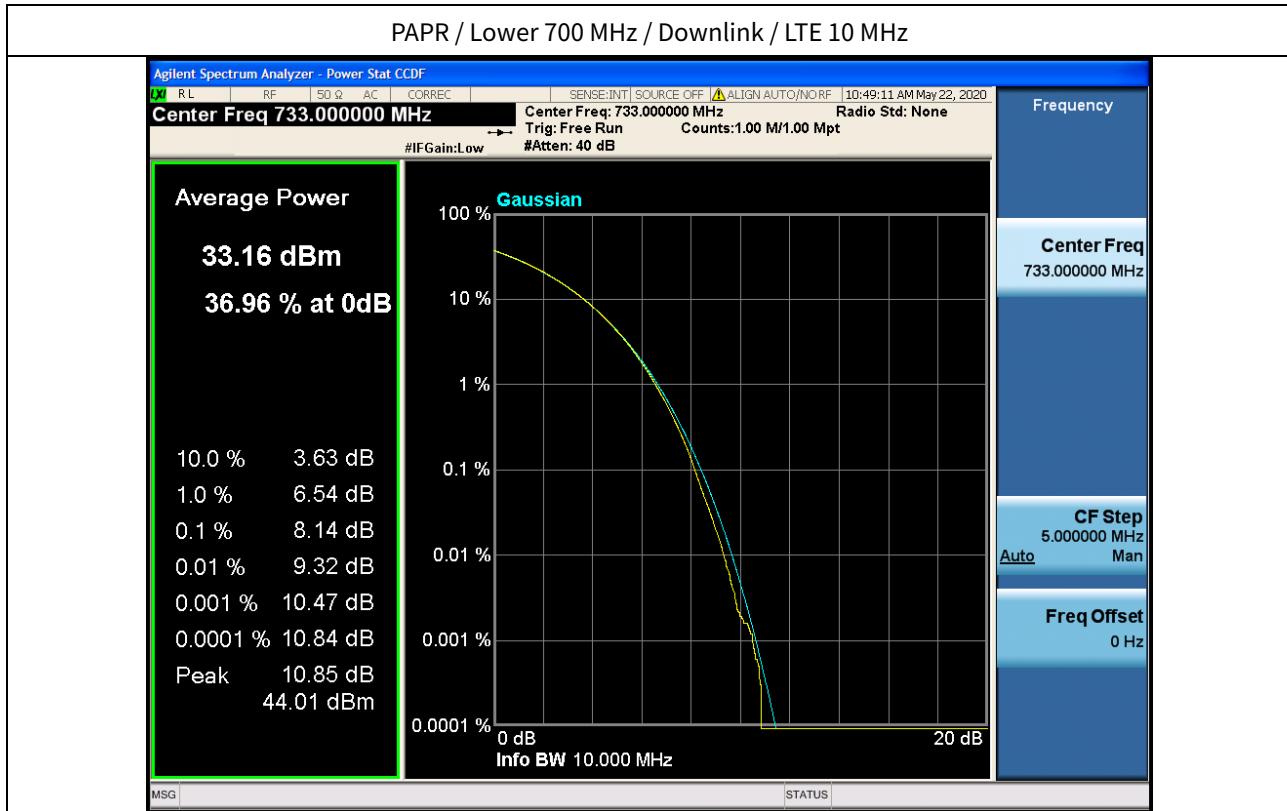
Test Band	Link	Signal	f ₀ Frequency (MHz)	0.1 % PAPR (dB)
Lower 700 MHz	Uplink	LTE 10 MHz	703.00	8.45
	Downlink	LTE 10 MHz	733.00	8.14
Upper 700 MHz	Uplink	LTE 10 MHz	782.00	8.48
	Downlink	LTE 10 MHz	751.00	8.20
Cellular	Uplink	LTE 10 MHz	829.44	8.53
	Downlink	LTE 10 MHz	889.00	8.53
PCS	Uplink	LTE 10 MHz	1 855.00	8.29
		LTE 20 MHz	1 860.00	8.40
	Downlink	LTE 10 MHz	1 957.14	8.43
		LTE 20 MHz	1 957.14	8.58

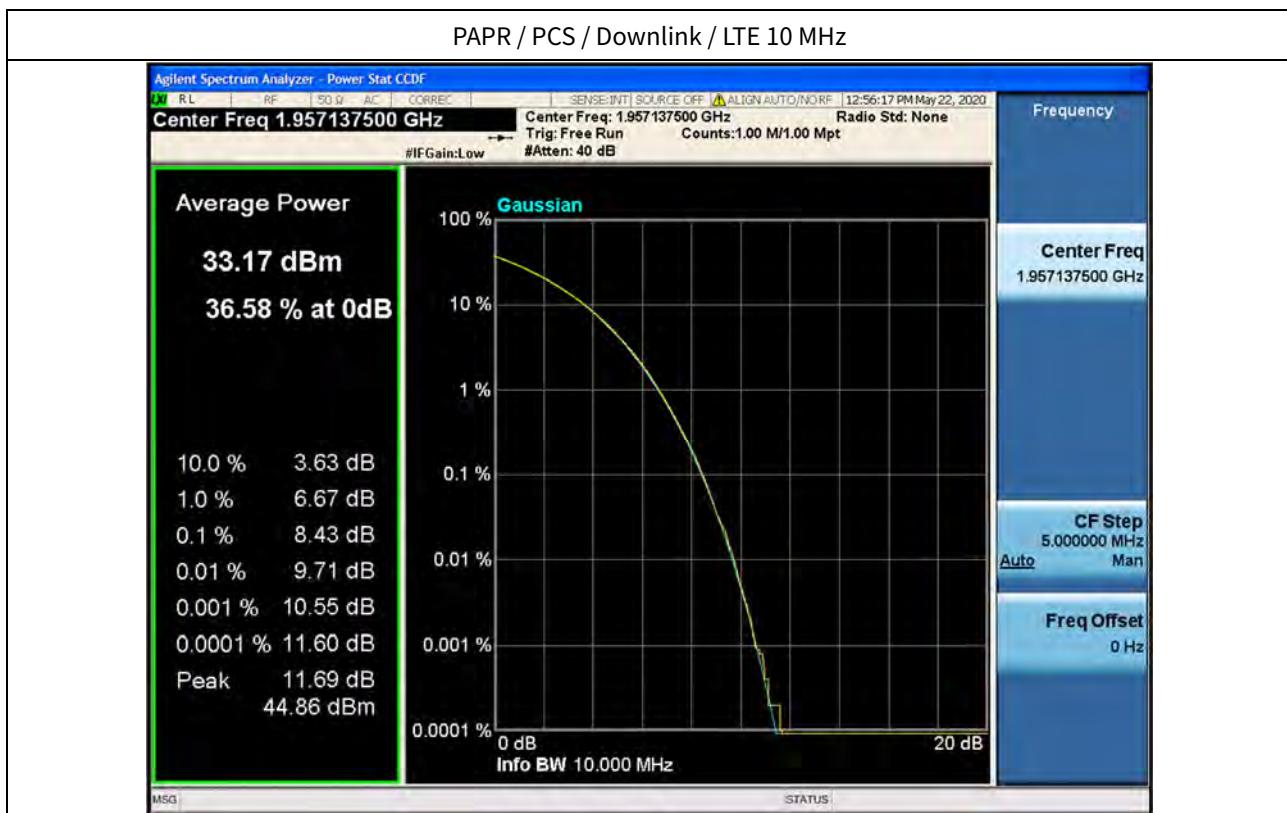
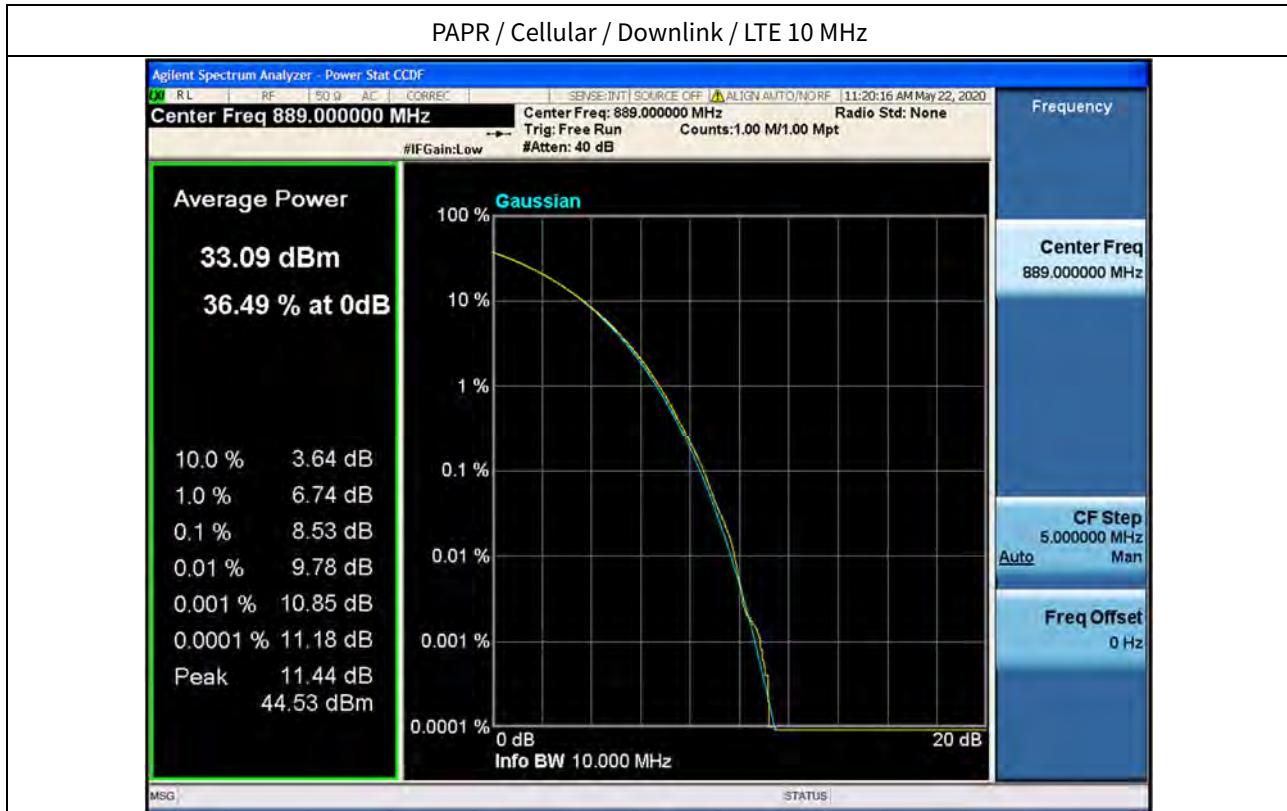
Plot data of PAPR

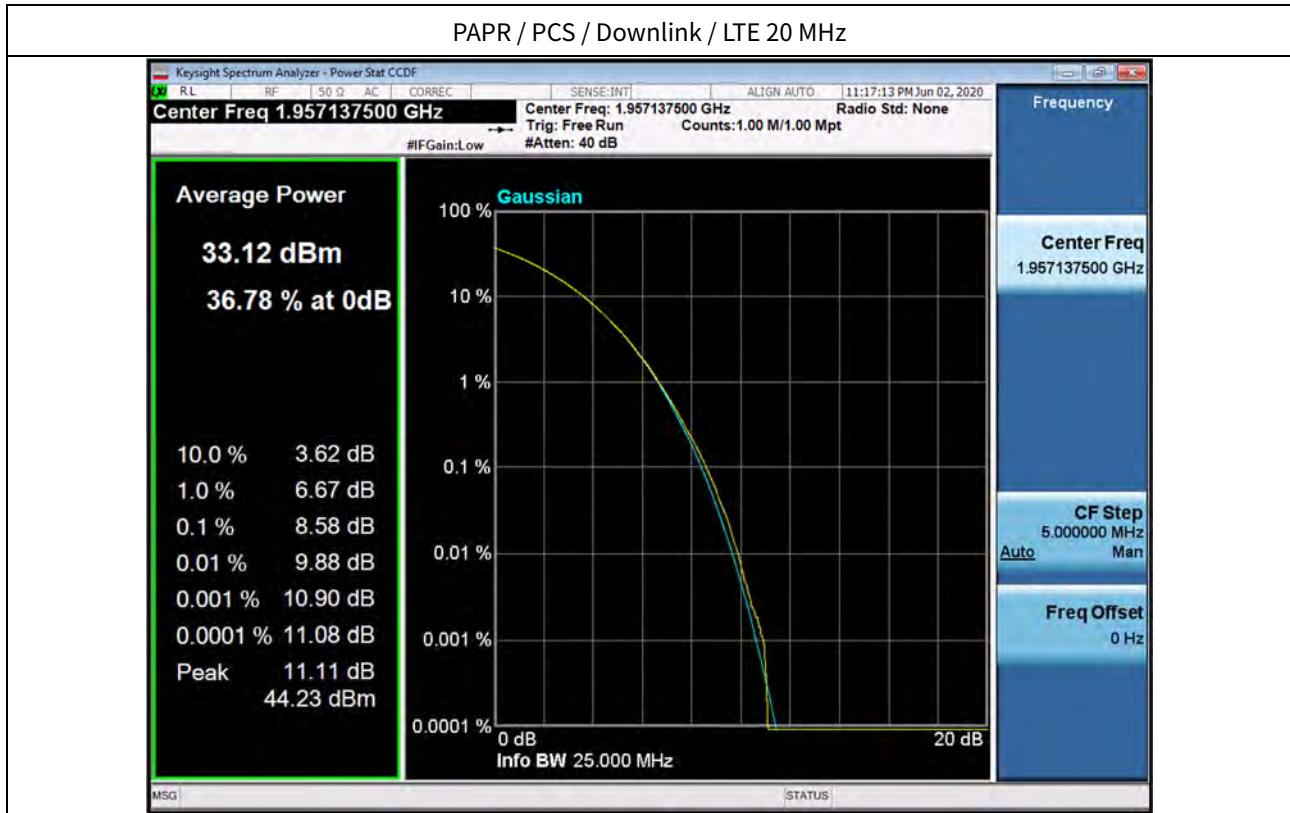












5.5. OUT-OF-BAND/OUT-OF-BLOCK EMISSIONS AND SPURIOUS EMISSIONS

Test Requirements:

§ 2.1051 Measurements required: Spurious emissions at antenna terminals.

The radio frequency voltage or powers generated within the equipment and appearing on a spurious frequency shall be checked at the equipment output terminals when properly loaded with a suitable artificial antenna. Curves or equivalent data shall show the magnitude of each harmonic and other spurious emission that can be detected when the equipment is operated under the conditions specified in § 2.1049 as appropriate. The magnitude of spurious emissions which are attenuated more than 20 dB below the permissible value need not be specified.

§ 27.53 Emission limits.

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

- (1) On any frequency outside the 746-758 MHz band, the power of any emission shall be attenuated outside the band below the transmitter power (P) by at least $43 + 10 \log (P)$ dB;
- (2) On any frequency outside the 776-788 MHz band, the power of any emission shall be attenuated outside the band below the transmitter power (P) by at least $43 + 10 \log (P)$ dB;
- (3) On all frequencies between 763-775 MHz and 793-805 MHz, by a factor not less than $76 + 10 \log (P)$ dB in a 6.25 kHz band segment, for base and fixed stations;
- (4) On all frequencies between 763-775 MHz and 793-805 MHz, by a factor not less than $65 + 10 \log (P)$ dB in a 6.25 kHz band segment, for mobile and portable stations;
- (5) Compliance with the provisions of paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this section is based on the use of measurement instrumentation employing a resolution bandwidth of 100 kHz or greater. However, in the 100 kHz bands immediately outside and adjacent to the frequency block, a resolution bandwidth of at least 30 kHz may be employed;
- (6) Compliance with the provisions of paragraphs (c)(3) and (c)(4) of this section is based on the use of measurement instrumentation such that the reading taken with any resolution bandwidth setting should be adjusted to indicate spectral energy in a 6.25 kHz segment.

(f) For operations in the 746-758 MHz, 775-788 MHz, and 805-806 MHz bands, emissions in the band 1559-1610 MHz shall be limited to -70 dBW/MHz equivalent isotropically radiated power (EIRP) for wideband signals, and -80 dBW EIRP for discrete emissions of less than 700 Hz bandwidth. For the purpose of equipment authorization, a transmitter shall be tested with an antenna that is representative of the type that will be used with the equipment in normal operation.

(g) For operations in the 600 MHz band and the 698-746 MHz band, the power of any emission outside a licensee's frequency band(s) of operation shall be attenuated below the transmitter power (P) within the licensed band(s) of operation, measured in watts, by at least $43 + 10 \log (P)$ dB. Compliance with this provision is based on the use of

measurement instrumentation employing a resolution bandwidth of 100 kilohertz or greater. However, in the 100 kilohertz bands immediately outside and adjacent to a licensee's frequency block, a resolution bandwidth of at least 30 kHz may be employed.

§ 22.917 Emission limitations for cellular equipment.

The rules in this section govern the spectral characteristics of emissions in the Cellular Radiotelephone Service.

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

(b) Measurement procedure. Compliance with these rules is based on the use of measurement instrumentation employing a reference bandwidth as follows:

(1) In the spectrum below 1 GHz, instrumentation should employ a reference bandwidth of 100 kHz or greater.

In the 1 MHz bands immediately outside and adjacent to the frequency block, a resolution bandwidth of at least one percent of the emission bandwidth of the fundamental emission of the transmitter may be employed. A narrower resolution bandwidth is permitted in all cases to improve measurement accuracy, provided that the measured power is integrated over the full required reference bandwidth (i.e., 100 kHz or 1 percent of emission bandwidth, as specified). The emission bandwidth is defined as the width of the signal between two points, one below the carrier center frequency and one above the carrier center frequency, outside of which all emissions are attenuated at least 26 dB below the transmitter power.

(2) In the spectrum above 1 GHz, instrumentation should employ a reference bandwidth of 1 MHz.

(c) Alternative out of band emission limit. Licensees in this service may establish an alternative out of band emission limit to be used at specified band edge(s) in specified geographical areas, in lieu of that set forth in this section, pursuant to a private contractual arrangement of all affected licensees and applicants. In this event, each party to such contract shall maintain a copy of the contract in their station files and disclose it to prospective assignees or transferees and, upon request, to the FCC.

(d) Interference caused by out of band emissions. If any emission from a transmitter operating in this service results in interference to users of another radio service, the FCC may require a greater attenuation of that emission than specified in this section.

§ 24.238 Emission limitations for Broadband PCS equipment.

The rules in this section govern the spectral characteristics of emissions in the Broadband Personal Communications Service.

- (a) *Out of band emissions.* The power of any emission outside of the authorized operating frequency ranges must be attenuated below the transmitting power (P) by a factor of at least $43 + 10 \log(P)$ dB.
- (b) *Measurement procedure.* Compliance with these rules is based on the use of measurement instrumentation employing a resolution bandwidth of 1 MHz or greater. However, in the 1 MHz bands immediately outside and adjacent to the frequency block a resolution bandwidth of at least one percent of the emission bandwidth of the fundamental emission of the transmitter may be employed. A narrower resolution bandwidth is permitted in all cases to improve measurement accuracy provided the measured power is integrated over the full required measurement bandwidth (*i.e.* 1 MHz or 1 percent of emission bandwidth, as specified). The emission bandwidth is defined as the width of the signal between two points, one below the carrier center frequency and one above the carrier center frequency, outside of which all emissions are attenuated at least 26 dB below the transmitter power.
- (c) *Alternative out of band emission limit.* Licensees in this service may establish an alternative out of band emission limit to be used at specified band edge(s) in specified geographical areas, in lieu of that set forth in this section, pursuant to a private contractual arrangement of all affected licensees and applicants. In this event, each party to such contract shall maintain a copy of the contract in their station files and disclose it to prospective assignees or transferees and, upon request, to the FCC.
- (d) *Interference caused by out of band emissions.* If any emission from a transmitter operating in this service results in interference to users of another radio service, the FCC may require a greater attenuation of that emission than specified in this section.

Test Procedures:

Measurements were in accordance with the test methods section 3.6 of KDB 935210 D05 v01r04.

Spurious emissions shall be measured using a single test signal sequentially tuned to the low, middle, and high channels or frequencies within each authorized frequency band of operation.

Out-of-band/out-of-block emissions (including intermodulation products) shall be measured under each of the following two stimulus conditions:

- a) two adjacent test signals sequentially tuned to the lower and upper frequency band/block edges;*
- b) a single test signal, sequentially tuned to the lowest and highest frequencies or channels within the frequency band/block under examination.*

NOTE—Single-channel boosters that cannot accommodate two simultaneous signals within the passband may be excluded from the test stipulated in step a).

3.6.2 Out-of-band/out-of-block emissions conducted measurements

- a) Connect a signal generator to the input of the EUT.
If the signal generator is not capable of generating two modulated carriers simultaneously, then two discrete signal generators can be connected with an appropriate combining network to support this two-signal test.
- b) Set the signal generator to produce two AWGN signals as previously described.
- c) Set the center frequencies such that the AWGN signals occupy adjacent channels, as defined by industry standards such as 3GPP or 3GPP2, at the upper edge of the frequency band or block under test.
- d) Set the composite power levels such that the input signal is just below the AGC threshold, but not more than 0.5 dB below. The composite power can be measured using the procedures provided in KDB Publication 971168, but it will be necessary to expand the power integration bandwidth so as to include both of the transmit channels.
- e) Connect a spectrum analyzer to the output of the EUT using appropriate attenuation as necessary.
- f) Set the RBW = reference bandwidth in the applicable rule section for the supported frequency band.
- g) Set the VBW = $3 \times$ RBW.
- h) Set the detector to power averaging (rms) detector.
- i) Set the Sweep time = auto-couple.
- j) Set the spectrum analyzer start frequency to the upper block edge frequency, and the stop frequency to the upper block edge frequency plus 300 kHz or 3 MHz, for frequencies below and above 1 GHz, respectively.
- k) Trace average at least 100 traces in power averaging (rms) mode.
- l) Use the marker function to find the maximum power level.
- m) Capture the spectrum analyzer trace of the power level for inclusion in the test report.
- n) Repeat steps k) to m) with the composite input power level set to 3 dB above the AGC threshold.
- o) Reset the frequencies of the input signals to the lower edge of the frequency block or band under test.
- p) Reset the spectrum analyzer start frequency to the lower block edge frequency minus 300 kHz or 3 MHz, for frequencies below and above 1 GHz, respectively, and the stop frequency to the lower band or block edge frequency.
- q) Repeat steps k) to n).
- r) Repeat steps a) to q) with the signal generator configured for a single test signal tuned as close as possible to the block edges.
- s) Repeat steps a) to r) with the narrowband test signal.

t) Repeat steps a) to s) for all authorized frequency bands or blocks used by the EUT.

3.6.3 Spurious emissions conducted measurements

- a) Connect a signal generator to the input of the EUT.
- b) Set the signal generator to produce the broadband test signal as previously described.
- c) Set the center frequency of the test signal to the lowest available channel within the frequency band or block.
- d) Set the EUT input power to a level that is just below the AGC threshold, but not more than 0.5 dB below.
- e) Connect a spectrum analyzer to the output of the EUT using appropriate attenuation as necessary.
- f) Set the RBW = reference bandwidth in the applicable rule section for the supported frequency band of operation.
- g) Set the VBW $\geq 3 \times$ RBW.
- h) Set the Sweep time = auto-couple.
- i) Set the spectrum analyzer start frequency to the lowest RF signal generated in the equipment, without going below 9 kHz, and the stop frequency to the lower band/block edge frequency minus 1 MHz.
The number of measurement points in each sweep must be $\geq (2 \times \text{span}/\text{RBW})$, which may require that the measurement range defined by the start and stop frequencies be subdivided, depending on the available number of measurement points provided by the spectrum analyzer.
- j) Select the power averaging (rms) detector function.
- k) Trace average at least 10 traces in power averaging (rms) mode.
- l) Use the peak marker function to identify the highest amplitude level over each measured frequency range. Record the frequency and amplitude and capture a plot for inclusion in the test report.
- m) Reset the spectrum analyzer start frequency to the upper band/block edge frequency plus 1 MHz, and the spectrum analyzer stop frequency to 10 times the highest frequency of the fundamental emission. The number of measurement points in each sweep must be $\geq (2 \times \text{span}/\text{RBW})$, which may require that the measurement range defined by the start and stop frequencies be subdivided, depending on the available number of measurement points provided by the spectrum analyzer.
- n) Trace average at least 10 traces in power averaging (rms) mode.
- o) Use the peak marker function to identify the highest amplitude level over each of the measured frequency ranges. Record the frequency and amplitude and capture a plot for inclusion in the test report; also provide tabular data, if required.
- p) Repeat steps i) to o) with the input test signals firstly tuned to a middle band/block frequency/channel, and then tuned to a high band/block frequency/channel.
- q) Repeat steps b) to p) with the narrowband test signal.
- r) Repeat steps b) to q) for all authorized frequency bands/blocks used by the EUT.

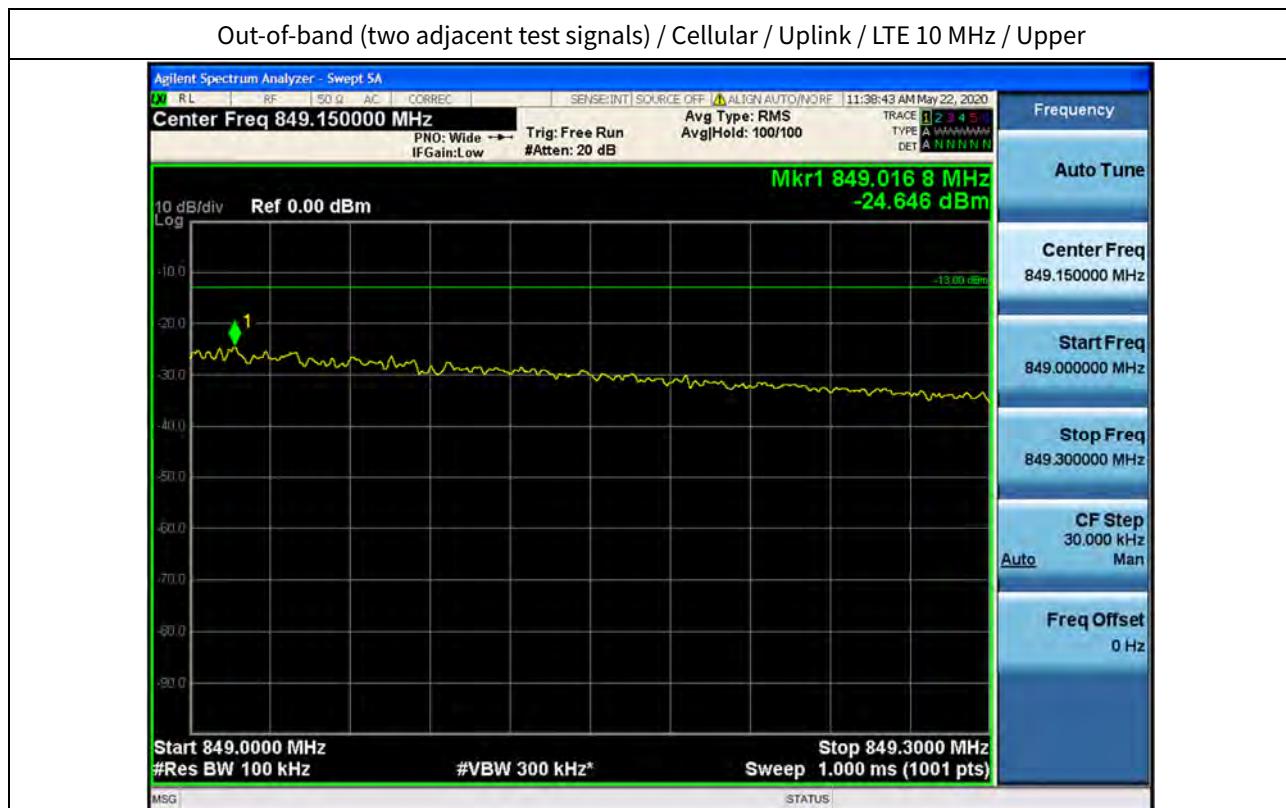
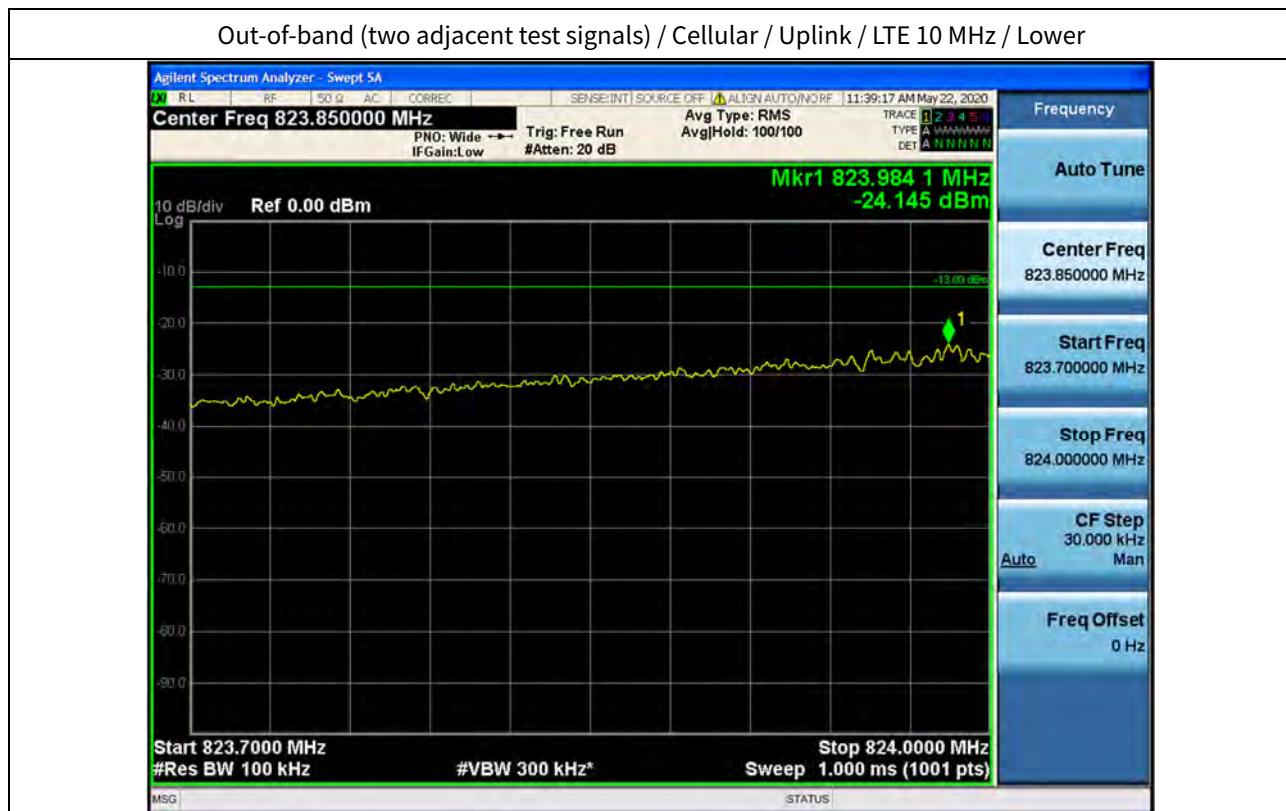
Note

1. In 9 kHz-150 kHz and 150 kHz-30 MHz bands, RBW was reduced to 1 kHz and 10 kHz and correction factor was applied according to section 5.7.2 of ANSI C63.26-2015

Band	9 ~ 150 kHz Correction	150 kHz ~ 30 MHz Correction
Below 1 GHz (Ref.RBW: 100 kHz)	20 dB	10 dB

2. Measurement bandwidth specified in the applicable rule section for the supported frequency band.

Test Results: Plot data of Out-of-band/out-of-block emissions



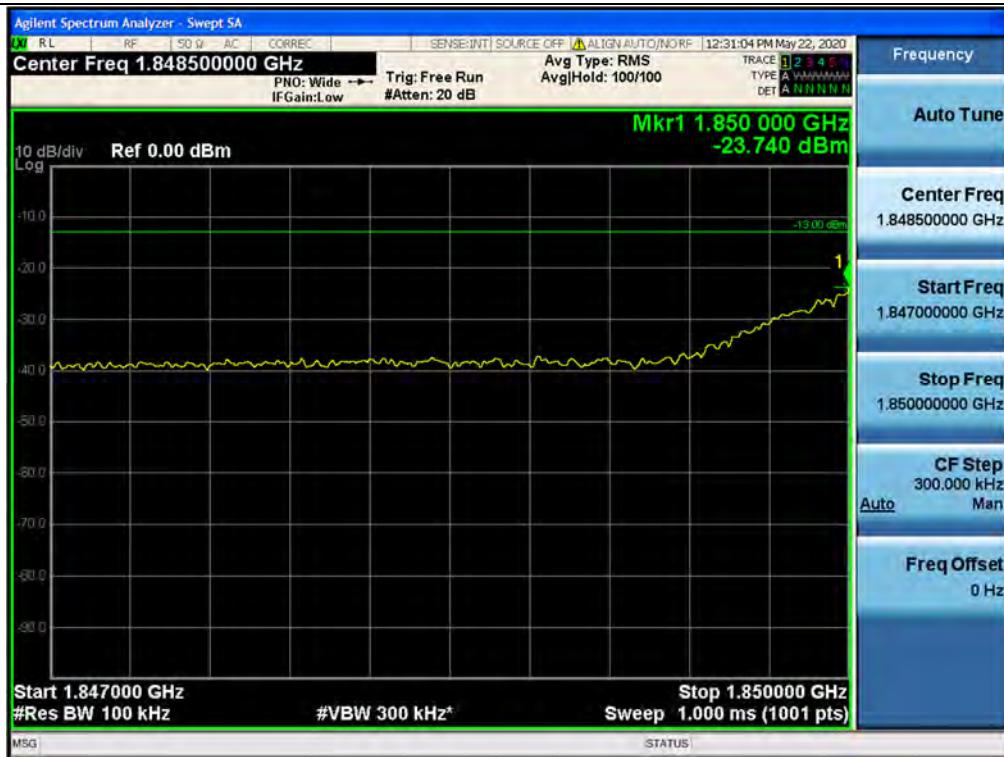
+3 dB above Out-of-band (two adjacent test signals) / Cellular / Uplink / LTE 10 MHz / Lower



+3 dB above Out-of-band (two adjacent test signals) / Cellular / Uplink / LTE 10 MHz / Upper



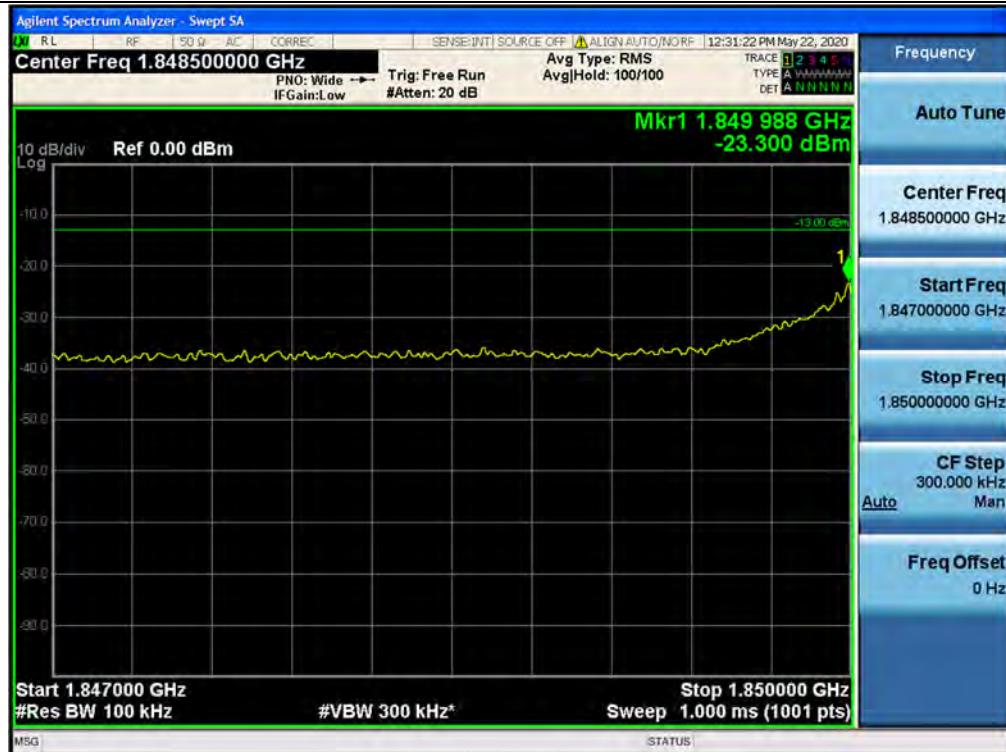
Out-of-band (two adjacent test signals) / PCS / Uplink/ LTE 10 MHz / Lower



Out-of-band (two adjacent test signals) / PCS / Uplink / LTE 10 MHz / Upper

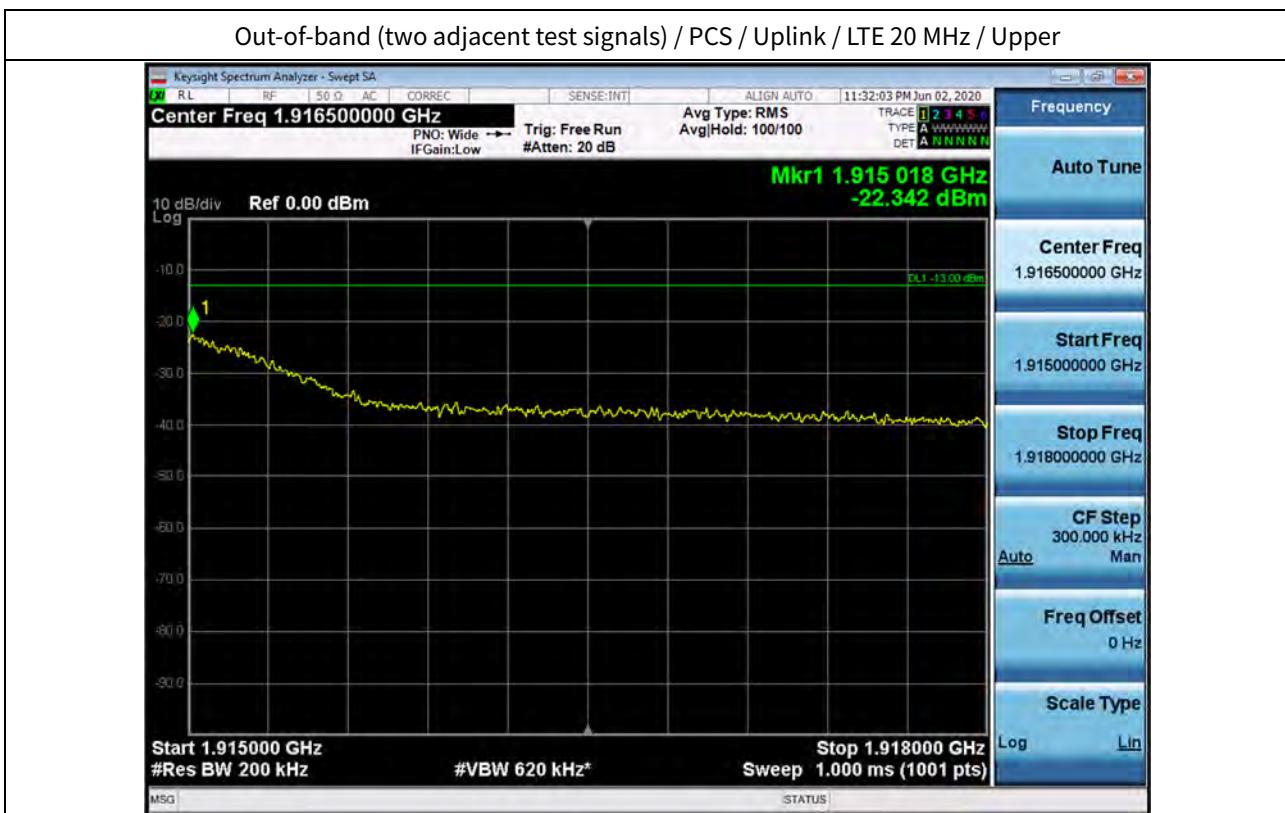
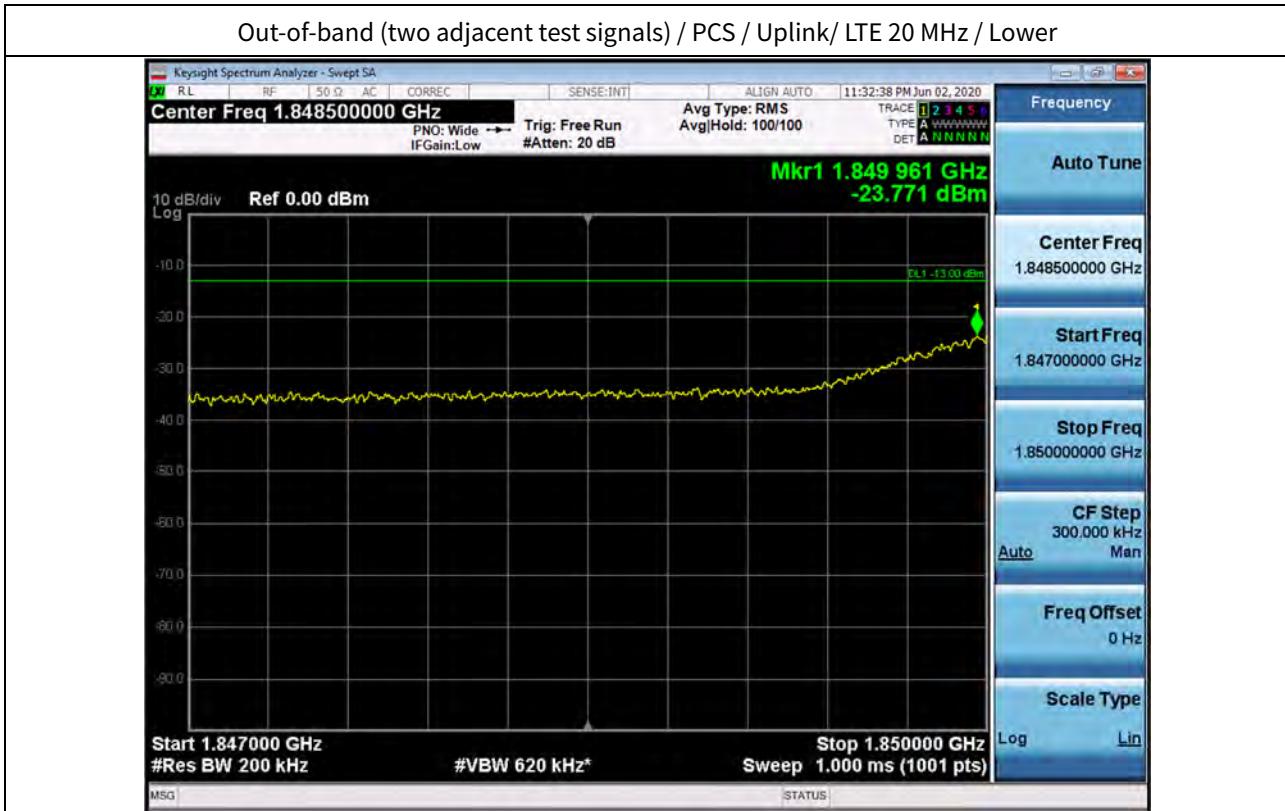


+3 dB above Out-of-band (two adjacent test signals) / PCS / Uplink / LTE 10 MHz / Lower

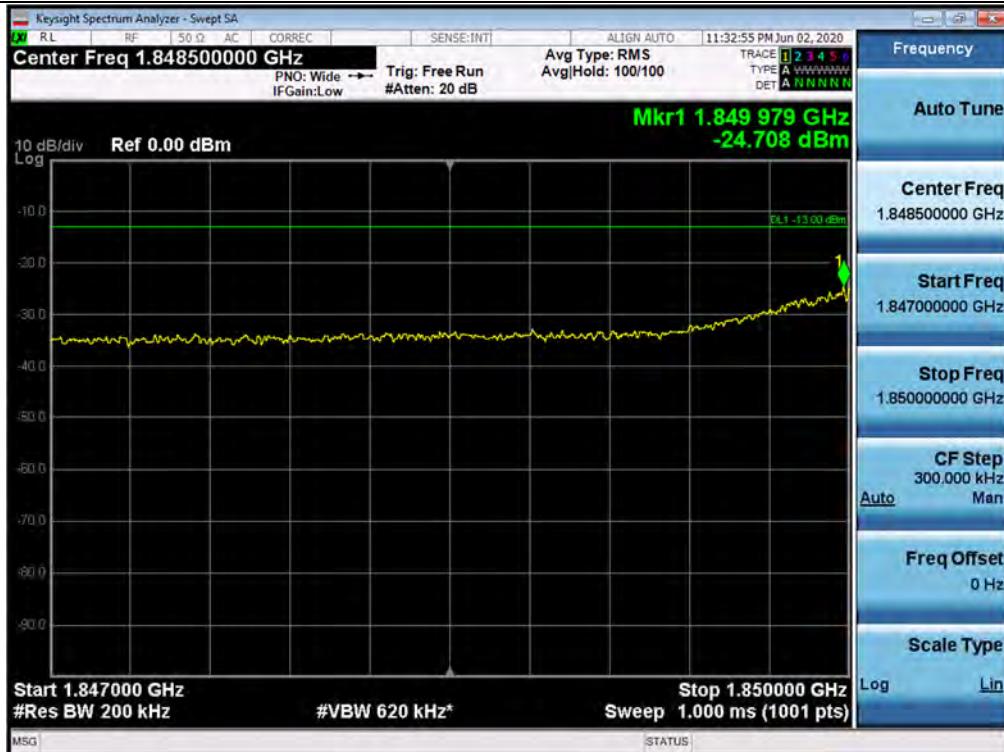


+3 dB above Out-of-band (two adjacent test signals) / PCS / Uplink / LTE 10 MHz / Upper





+3 dB above Out-of-band (two adjacent test signals) / PCS / Uplink / LTE 20 MHz / Lower



+3 dB above Out-of-band (two adjacent test signals) / PCS / Uplink / LTE 20 MHz / Upper



Out-of-band (two adjacent test signals) / Cellular / Downlink / LTE 10 MHz / Lower



Out-of-band (two adjacent test signals) / Cellular / Downlink / LTE 10 MHz / Upper



+3 dB above Out-of-band (two adjacent test signals) / Cellular / Downlink / LTE 10 MHz / Lower



+3 dB above Out-of-band (two adjacent test signals) / Cellular / Downlink / LTE 10 MHz / Upper



Out-of-band (two adjacent test signals) / Cellular / Downlink / LTE 10 MHz / Lower



Out-of-band (two adjacent test signals) / Cellular / Downlink / LTE 10 MHz / Upper



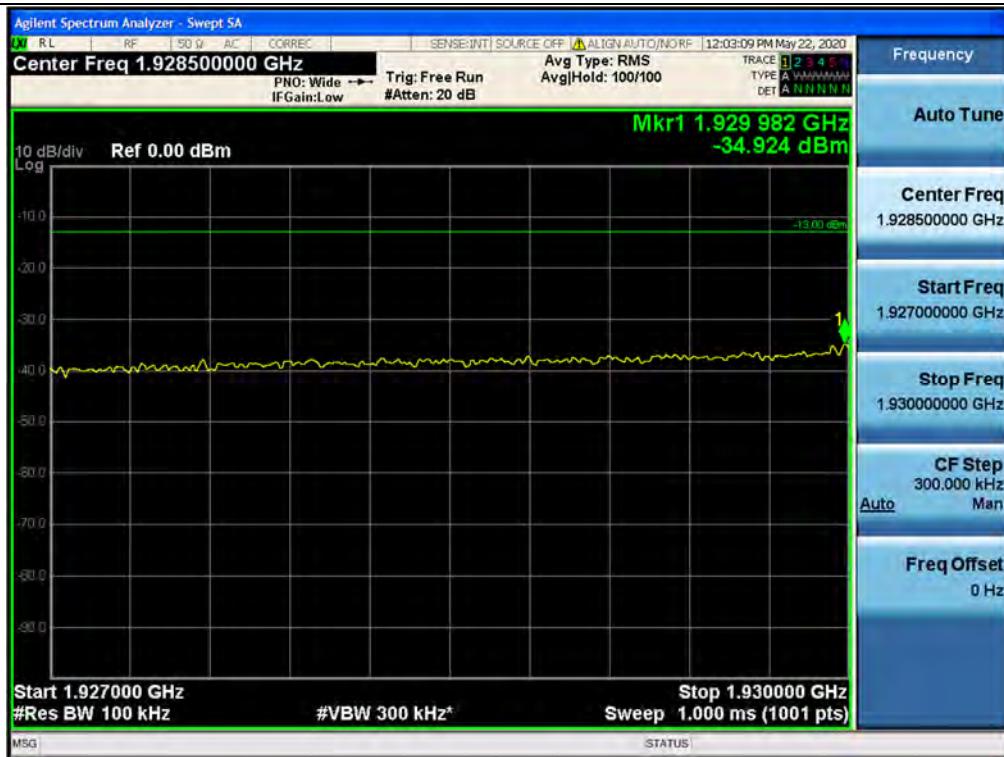
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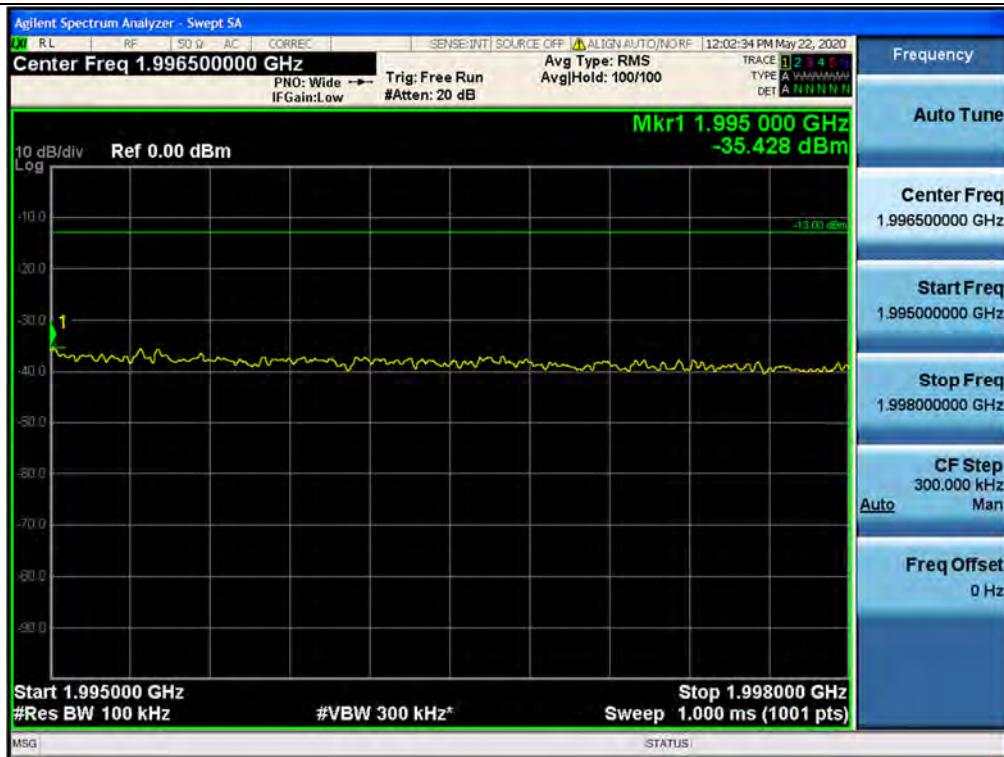
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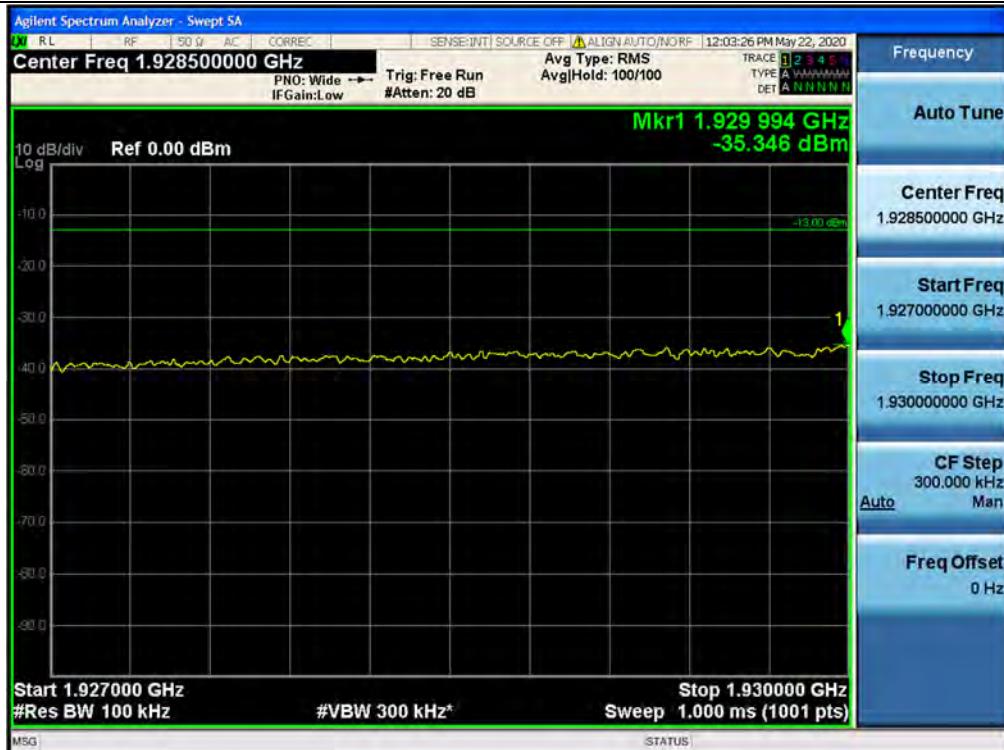
Out-of-band (two adjacent test signals) / PCS / Downlink/ LTE 10 MHz / Lower



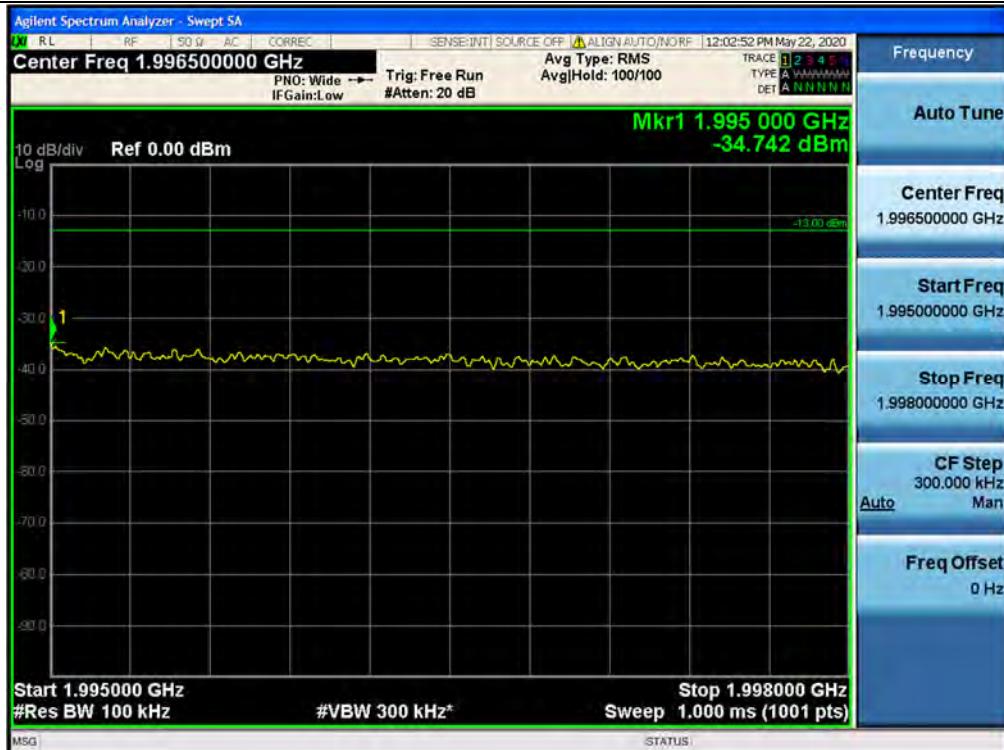
Out-of-band (two adjacent test signals) / PCS / Downlink / LTE 10 MHz / Upper



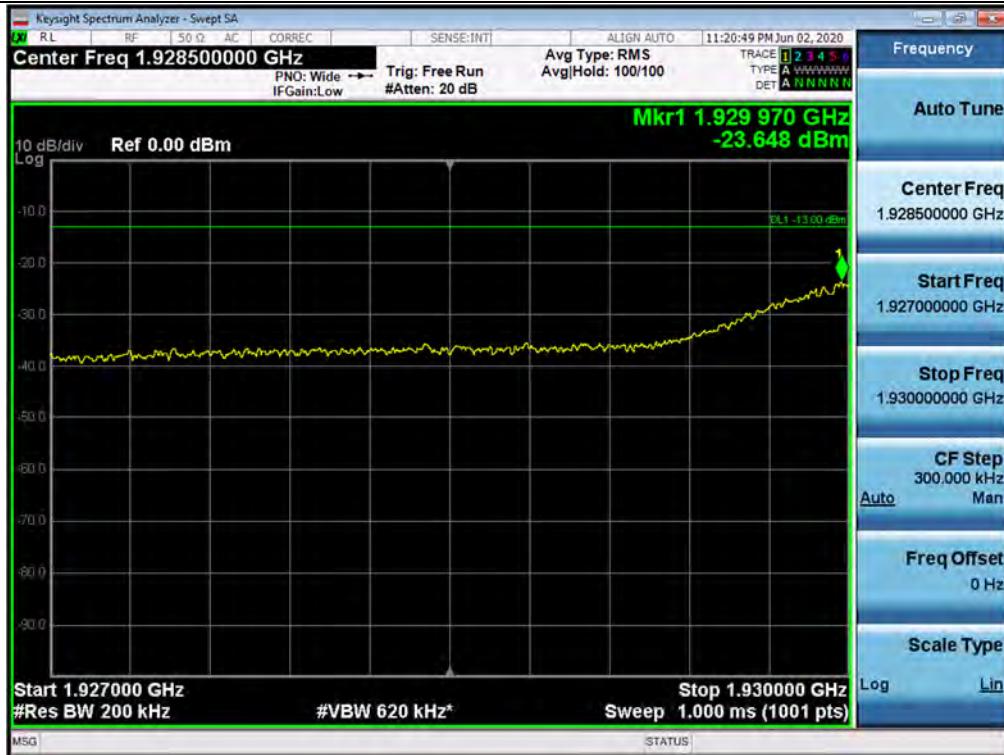
+3 dB above Out-of-band (two adjacent test signals) / PCS / Downlink / LTE 10 MHz / Lower



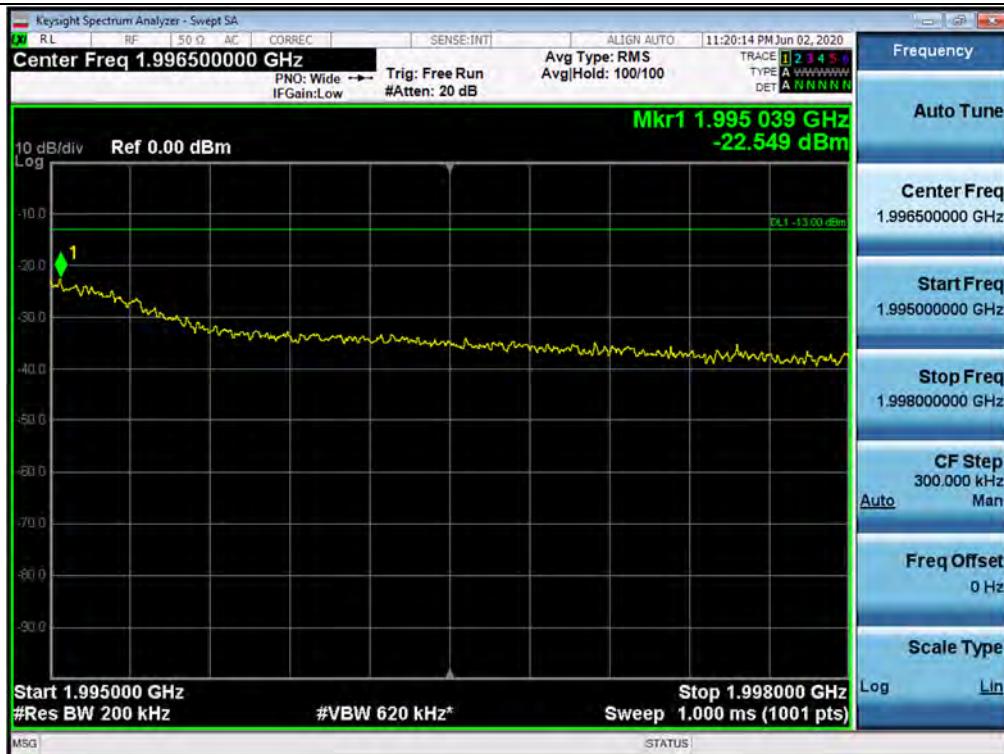
+3 dB above Out-of-band (two adjacent test signals) / PCS / Downlink / LTE 10 MHz / Upper



Out-of-band (two adjacent test signals) / PCS / Downlink/ LTE 20 MHz / Lower



Out-of-band (two adjacent test signals) / PCS / Downlink / LTE 20 MHz / Upper



+3 dB above Out-of-band (two adjacent test signals) / PCS / Downlink / LTE 20 MHz / Lower



+3 dB above Out-of-band (two adjacent test signals) / PCS / Downlink / LTE 20 MHz / Upper



Out-of-band (single test signals) / Lower 700 MHz / Uplink / LTE 10 MHz / Lower



Out-of-band (single test signals) / Lower 700 MHz / Uplink / LTE 10 MHz / Upper

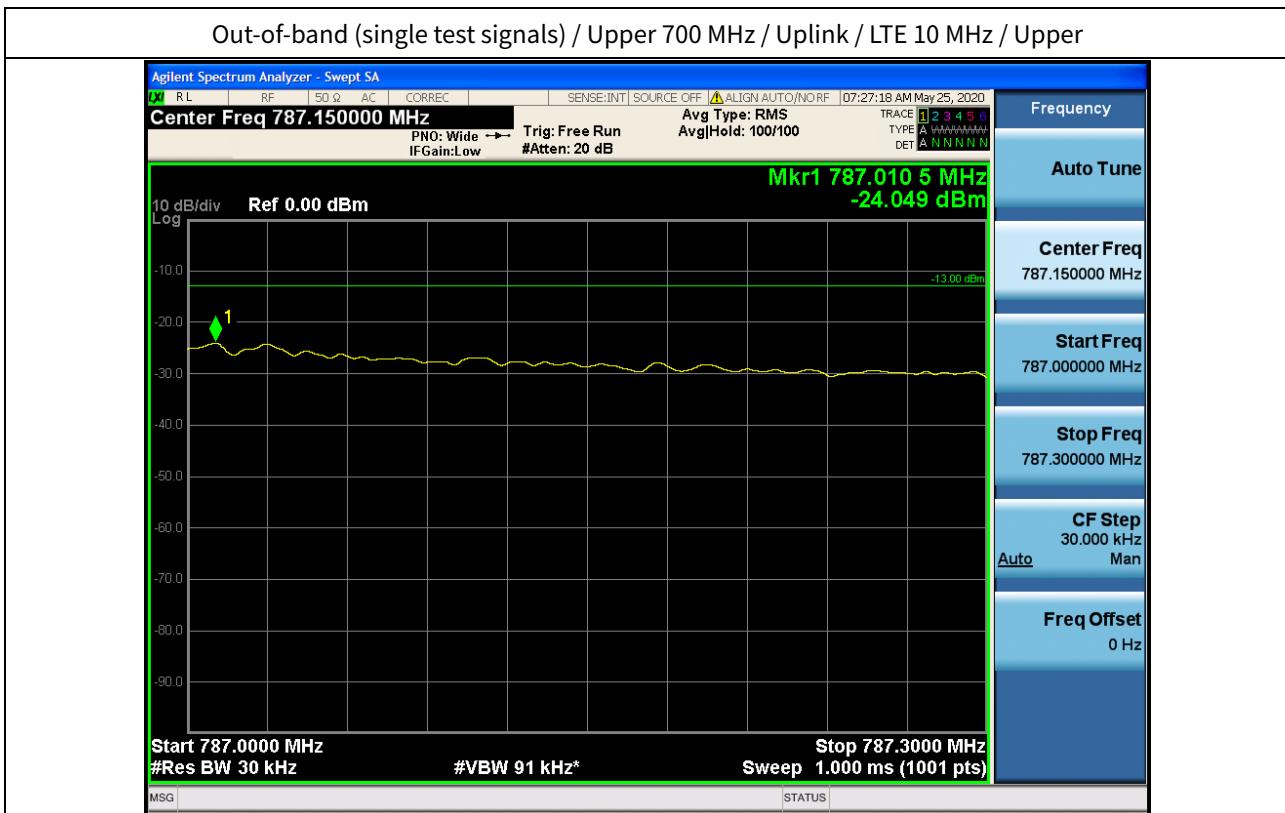
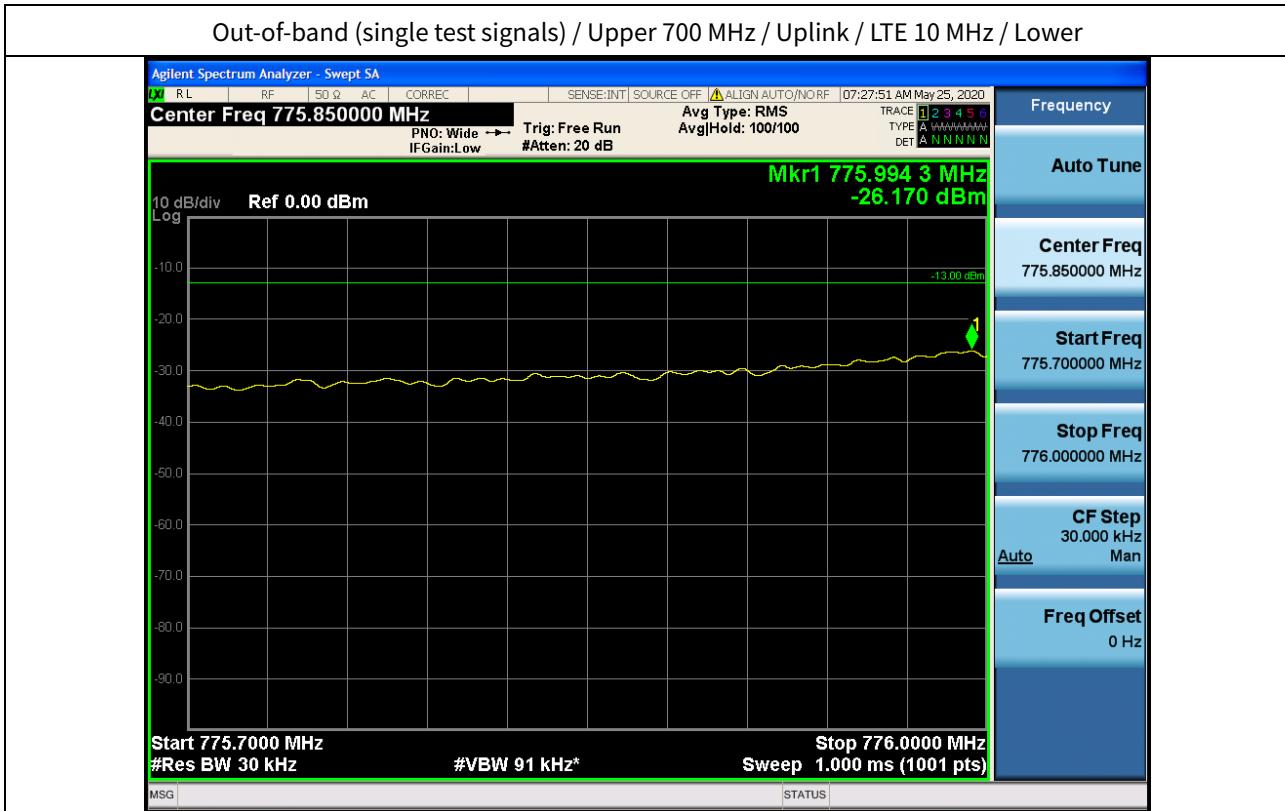


+3 dB above Out-of-band (single test signals) / Lower 700 MHz / Uplink / LTE 10 MHz / Lower



+3 dB above Out-of-band (single test signals) / Lower 700 MHz / Uplink / LTE 10 MHz / Upper





+3 dB above Out-of-band (single test signals) / Upper 700 MHz / Uplink / LTE 10 MHz / Lower



+3 dB above Out-of-band (single test signals) / Upper 700 MHz / Uplink / LTE 10 MHz / Upper



Out-of-band (single test signals) / Cellular / Uplink / LTE 10 MHz / Lower



Out-of-band (single test signals) / Cellular / Uplink / LTE 10 MHz / Upper

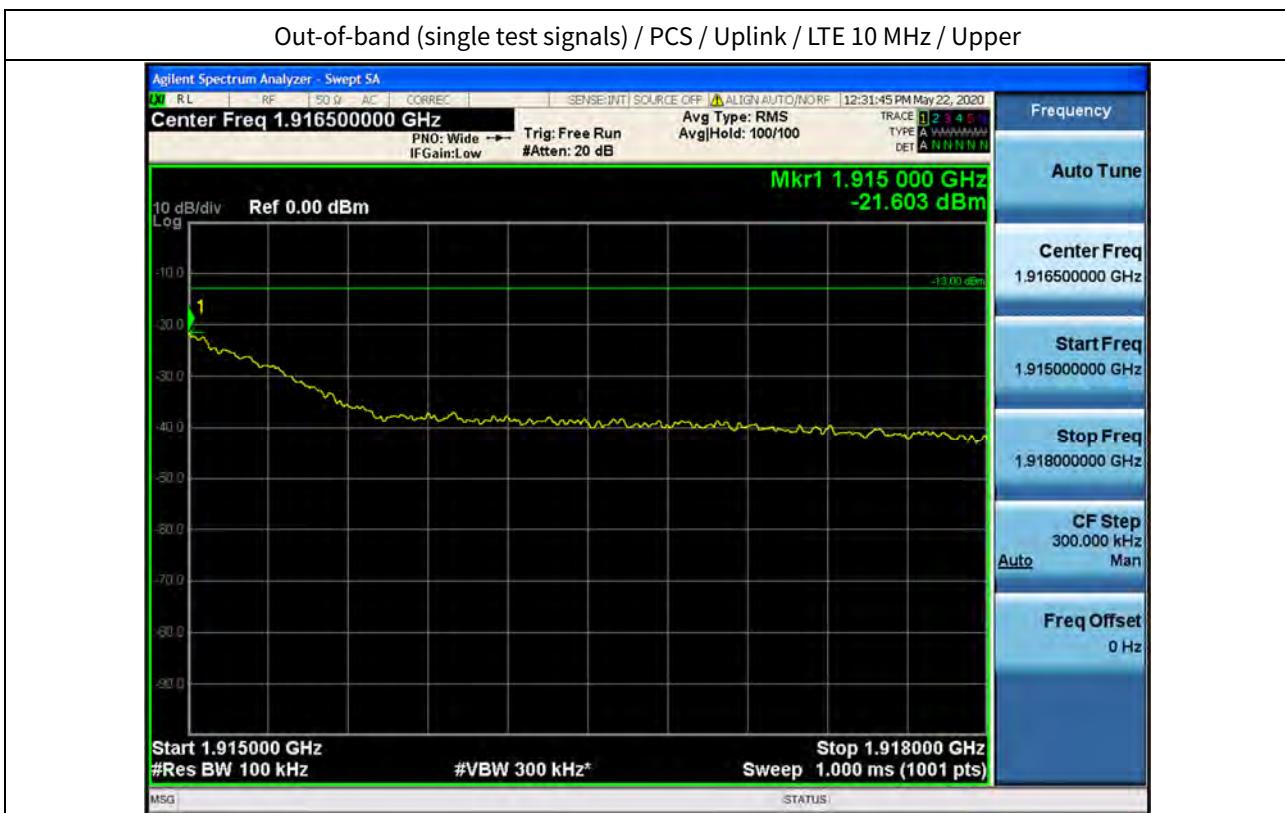
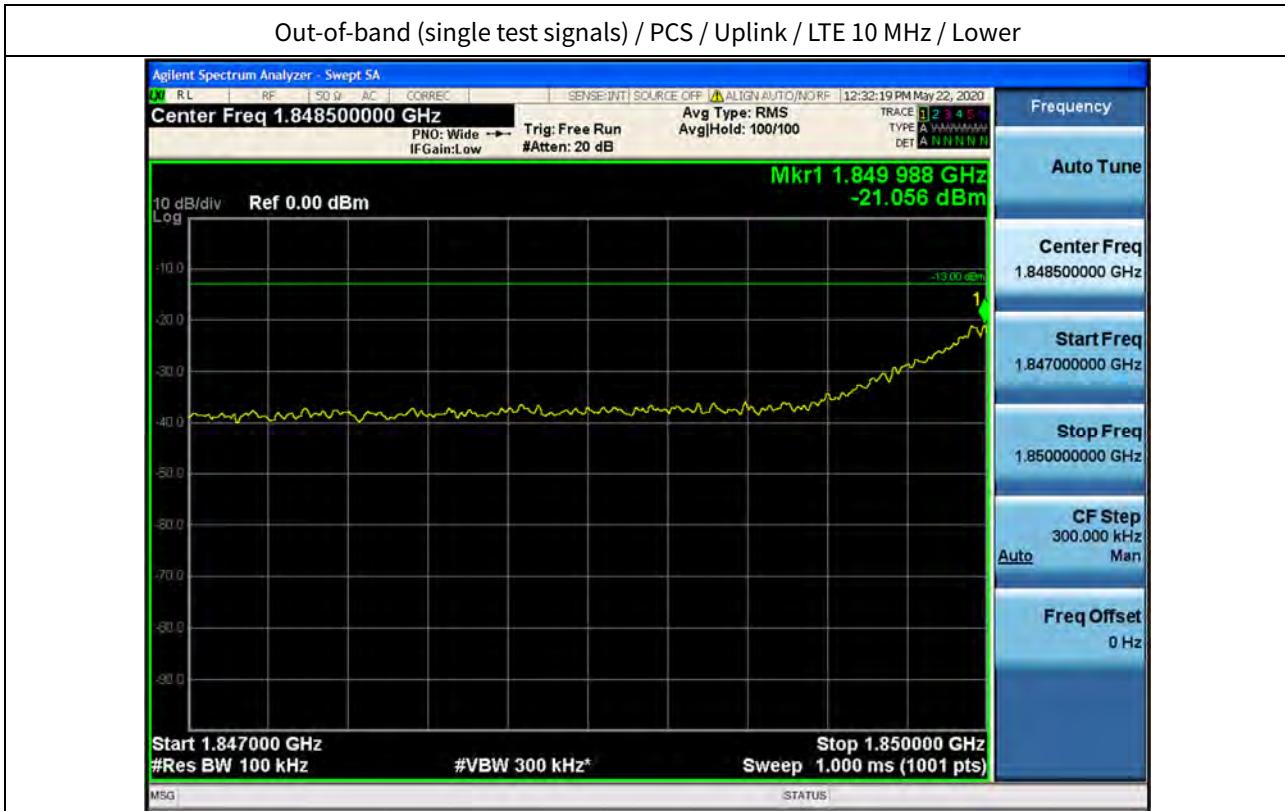


+3 dB above Out-of-band (single test signals) / Cellular / Uplink / LTE 10 MHz / Lower



+3 dB above Out-of-band (single test signals) / Cellular / Uplink / LTE 10 MHz / Upper



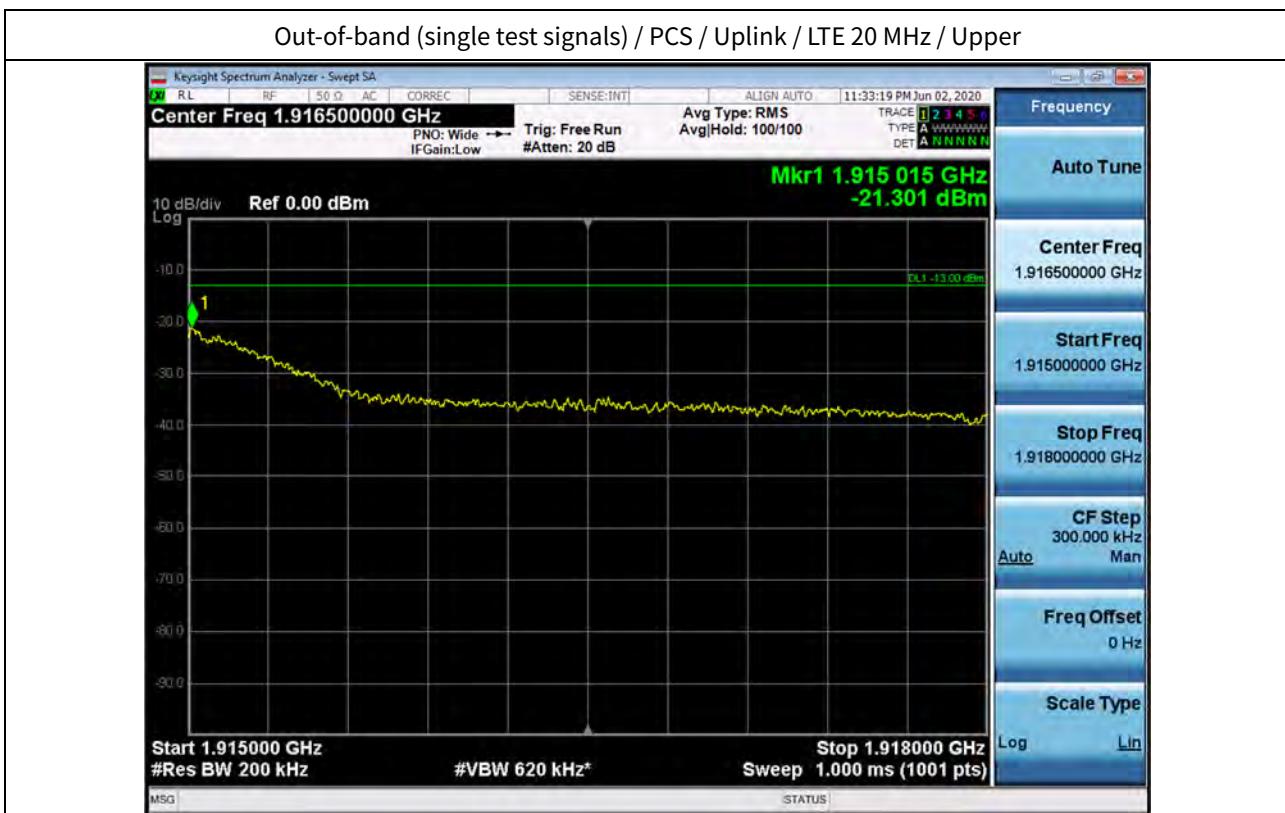
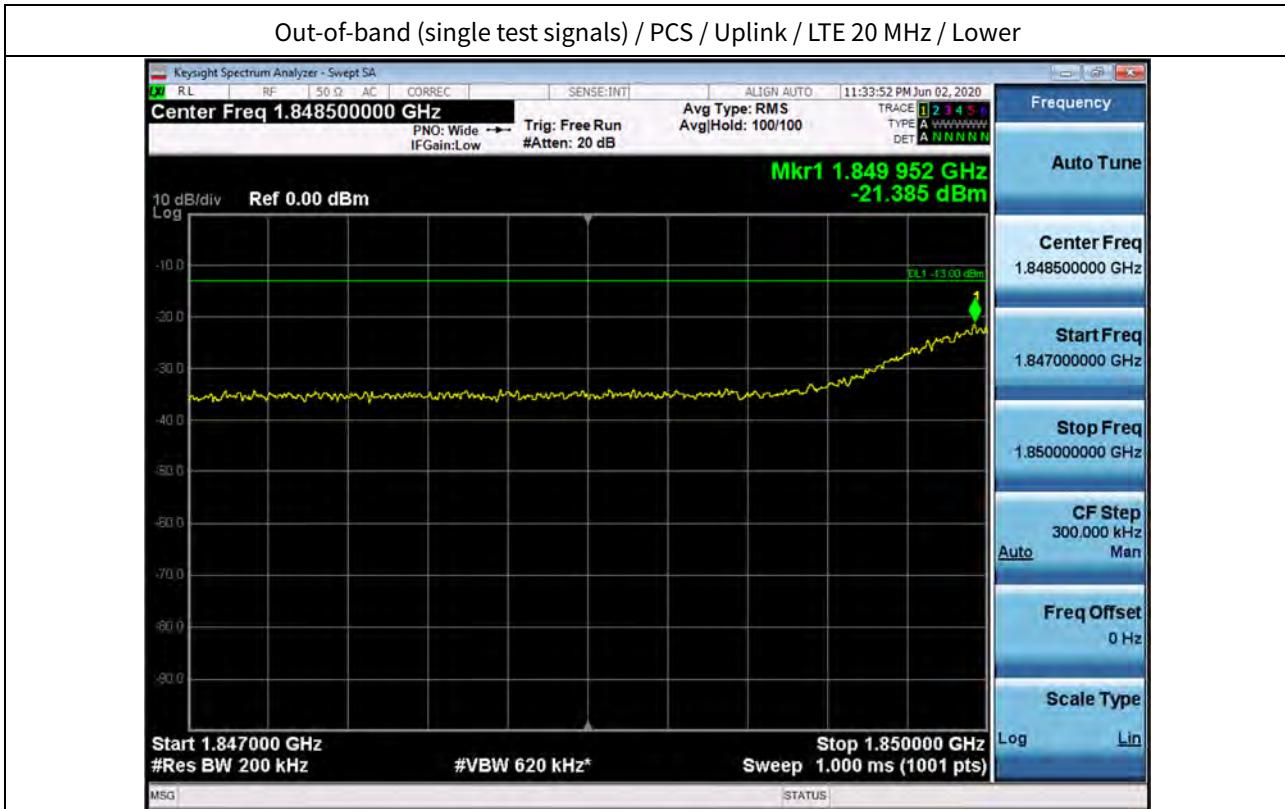


+3 dB above Out-of-band (single test signals) / PCS / Uplink / LTE 10 MHz / Lower

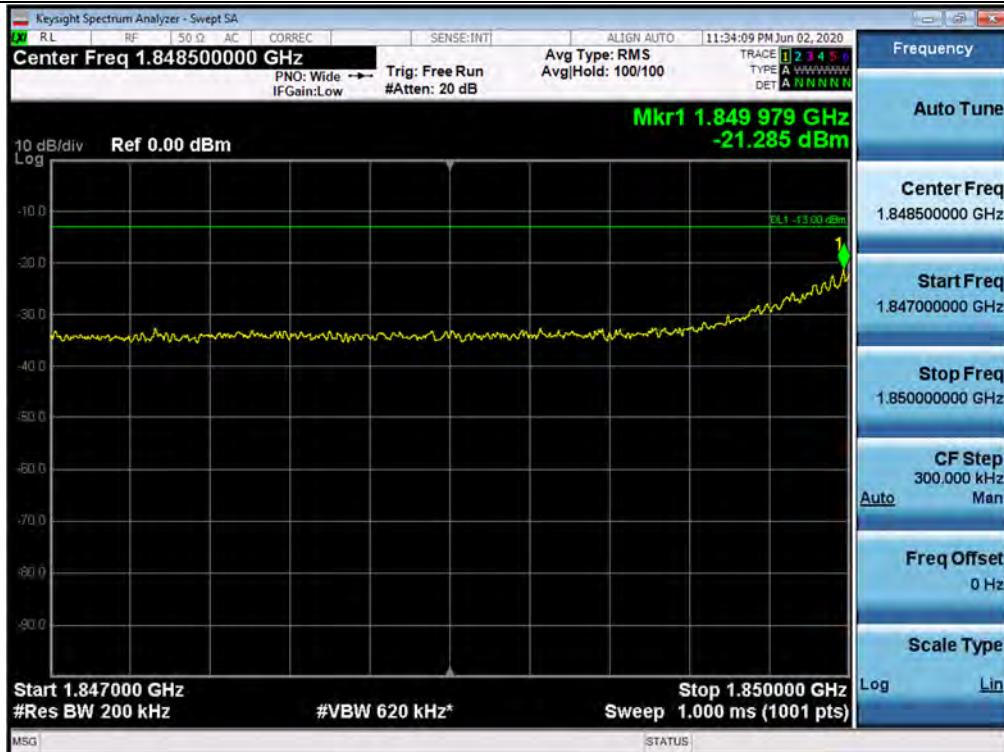


+3 dB above Out-of-band (single test signals) / PCS / Uplink / LTE 10 MHz / Upper





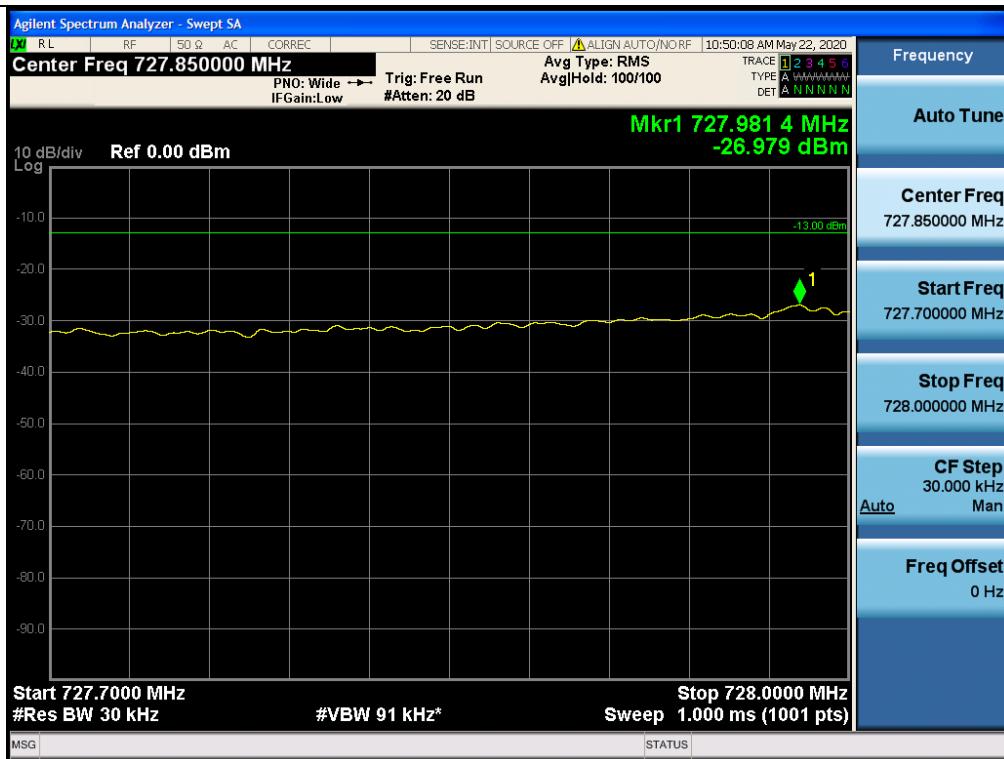
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+3 dB above Out-of-band (single test signals) / PCS / Uplink / LTE 20 MHz / Upper



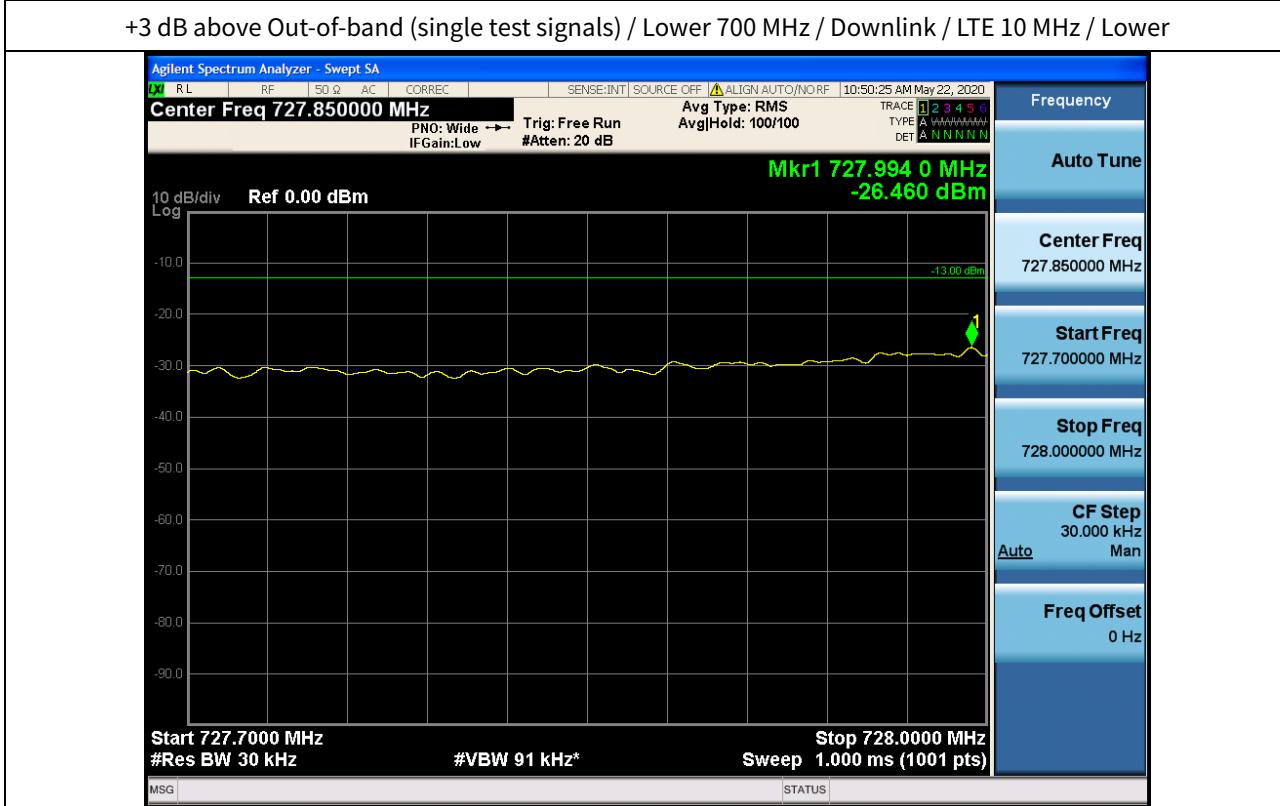
Out-of-band (single test signals) / Lower 700 MHz / Downlink / LTE 10 MHz / Lower



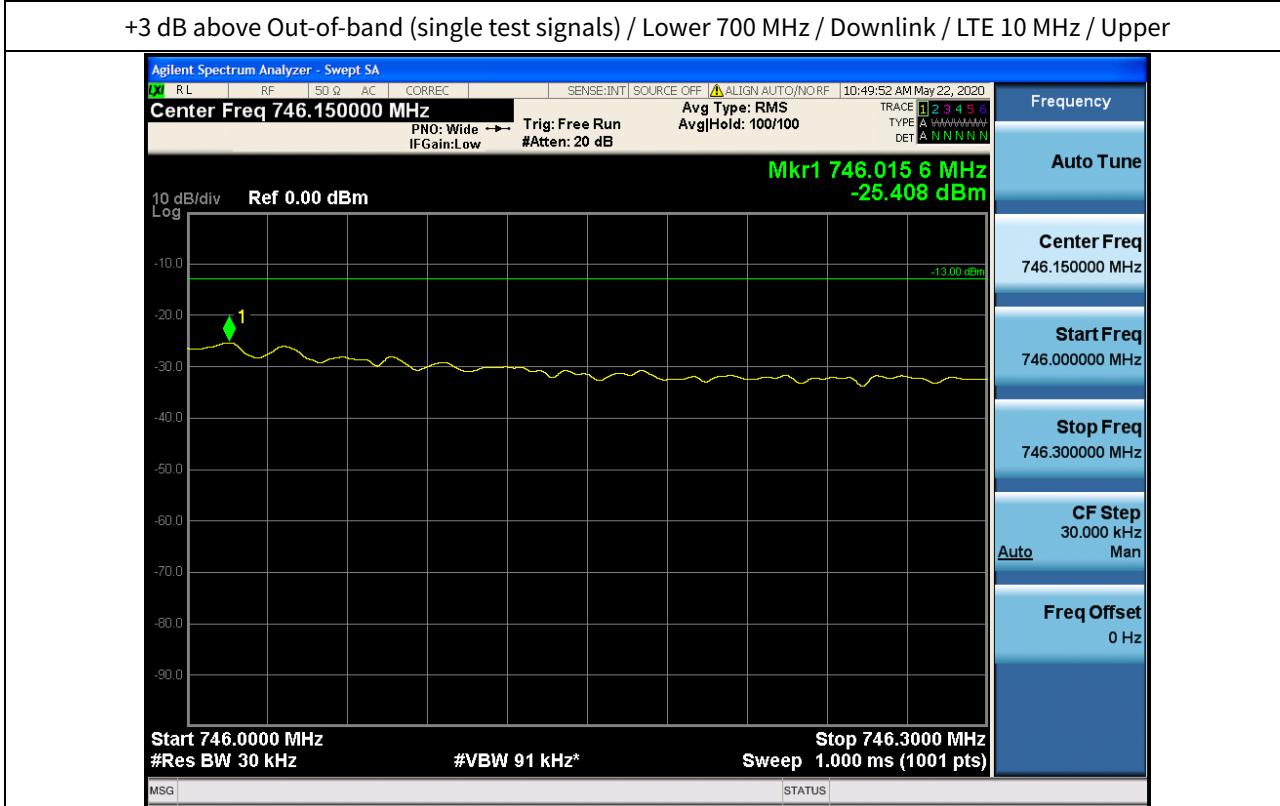
Out-of-band (single test signals) / Lower 700 MHz / Downlink / LTE 10 MHz / Upper



+3 dB above Out-of-band (single test signals) / Lower 700 MHz / Downlink / LTE 10 MHz / Lower



+3 dB above Out-of-band (single test signals) / Lower 700 MHz / Downlink / LTE 10 MHz / Upper

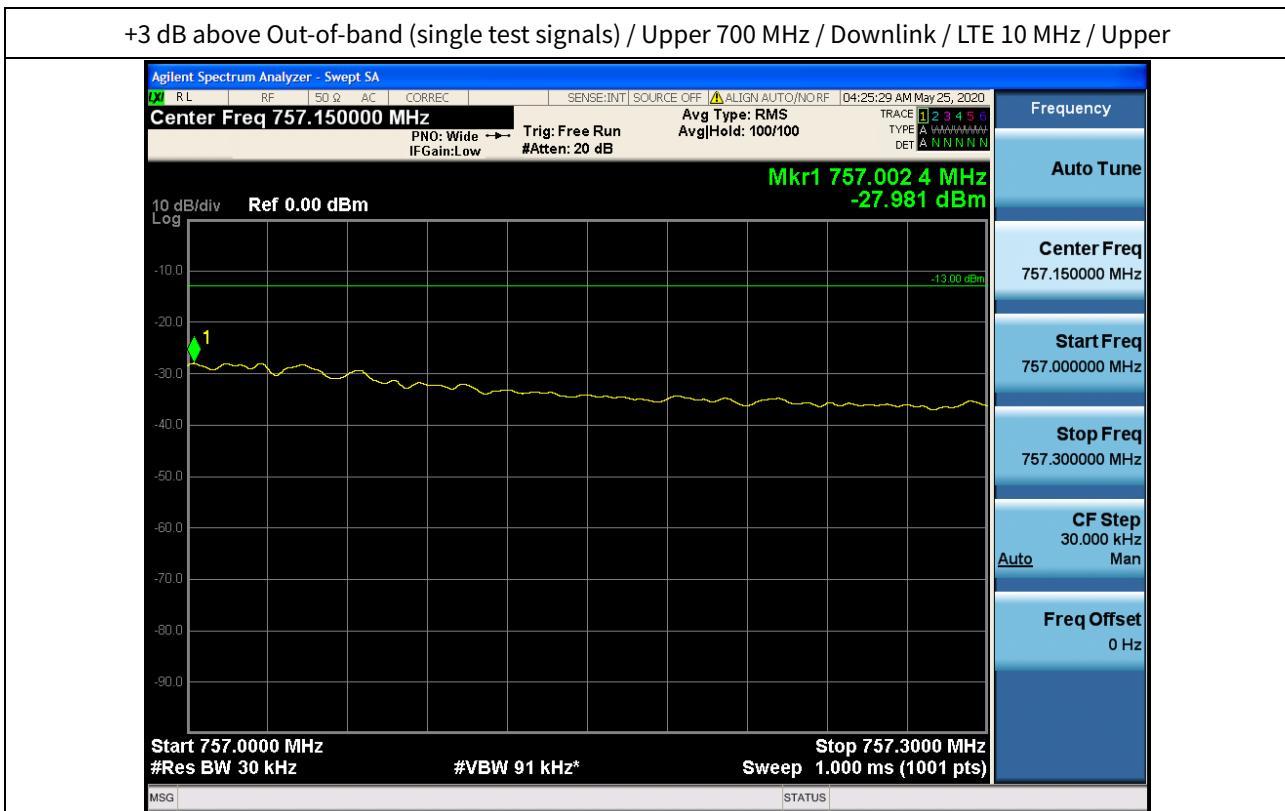
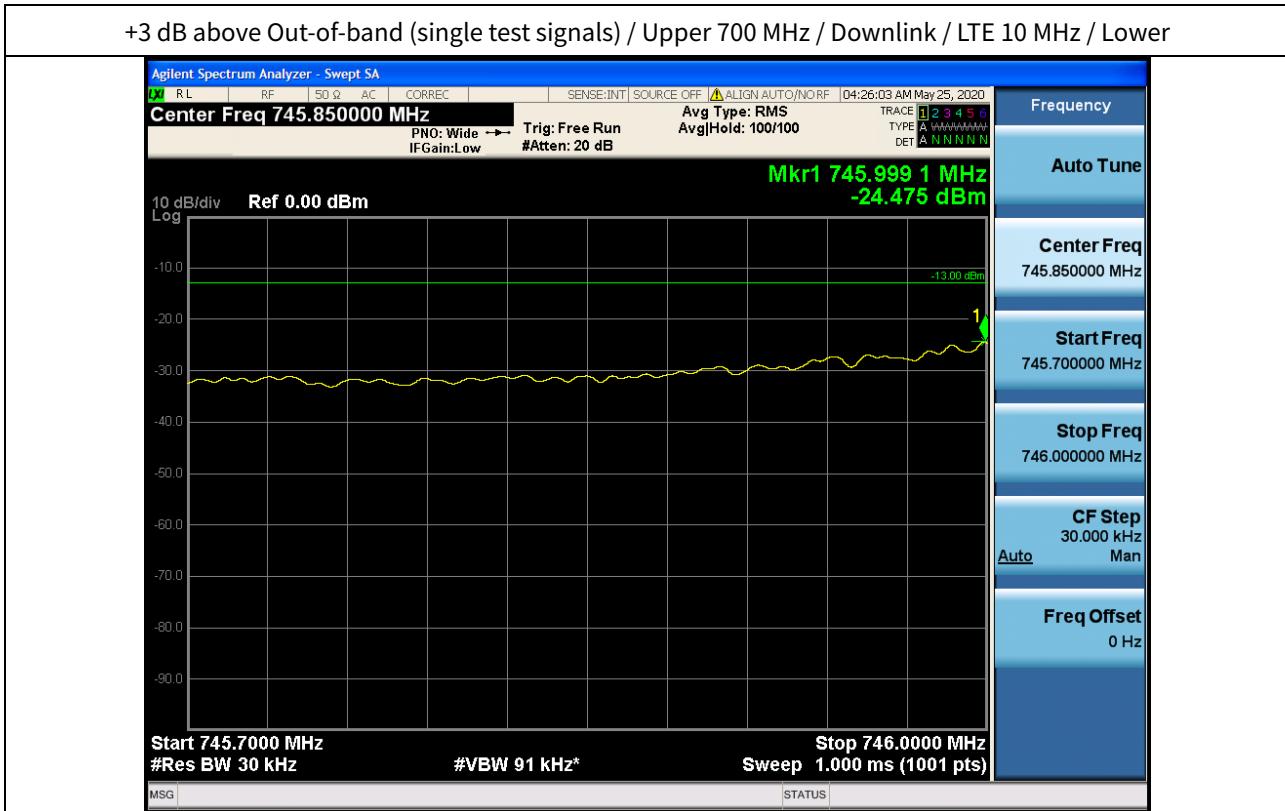


Out-of-band (single test signals) / Upper 700 MHz / Downlink / LTE 10 MHz / Lower



Out-of-band (single test signals) / Upper 700 MHz / Downlink / LTE 10 MHz / Upper





Out-of-band (single test signals) / Cellular / Downlink / LTE 10 MHz / Lower



Out-of-band (single test signals) / Cellular / Downlink / LTE 10 MHz / Upper



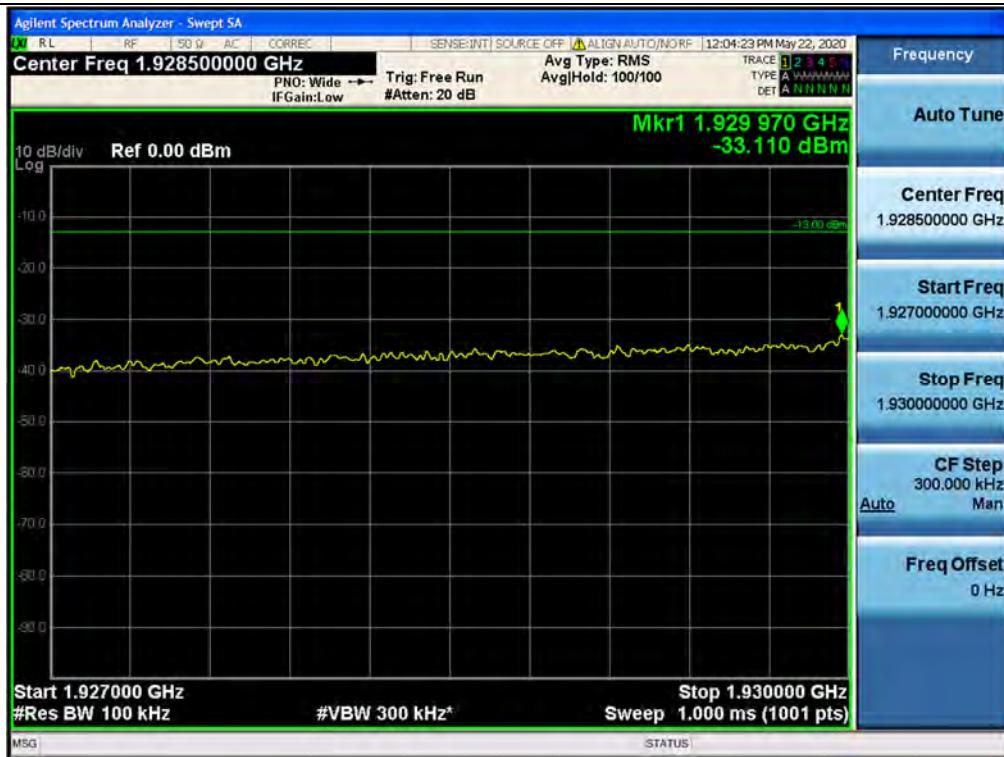
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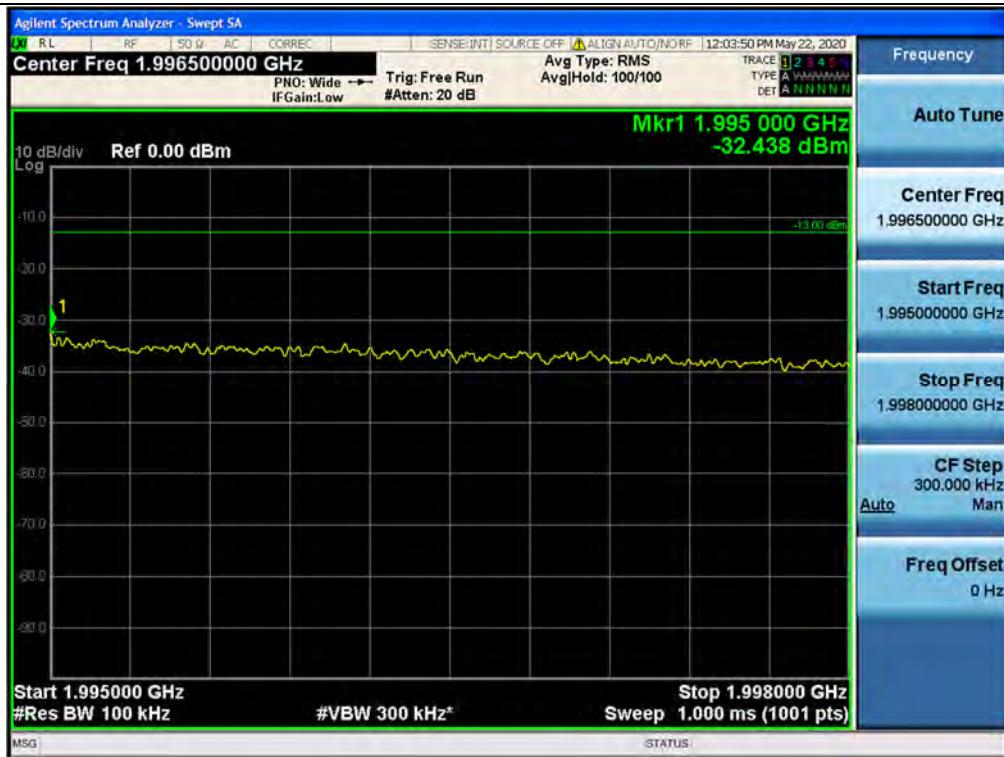
+3 dB above Out-of-band (single test signals) / Cellular / Downlink / LTE 10 MHz / Upper



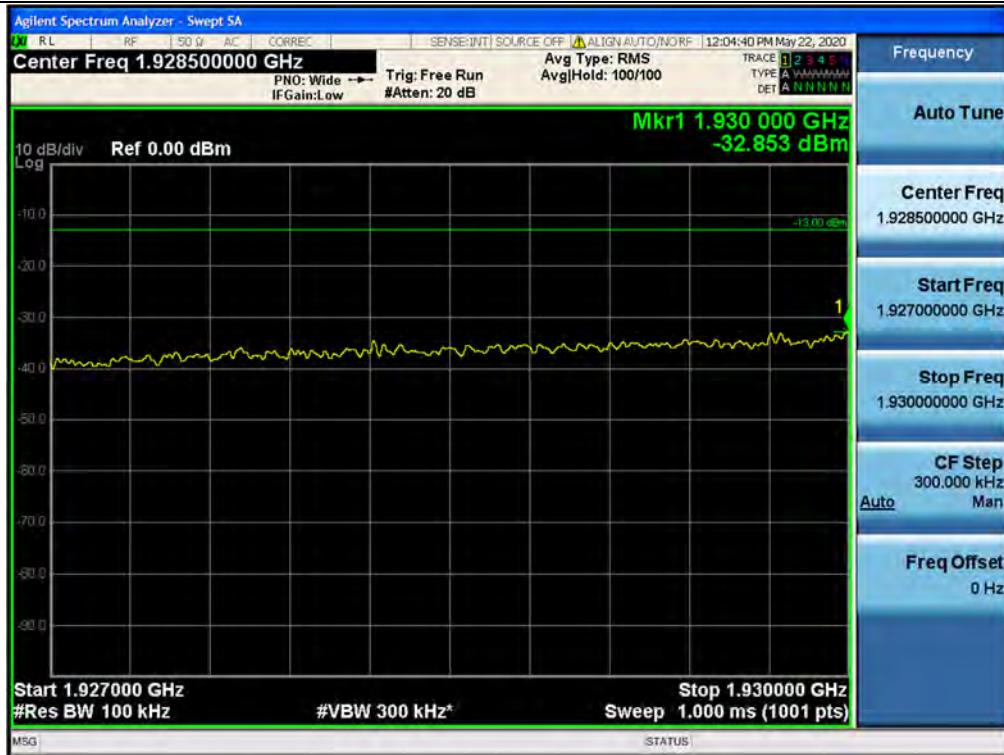
Out-of-band (single test signals) / PCS / Downlink / LTE 10 MHz / Lower



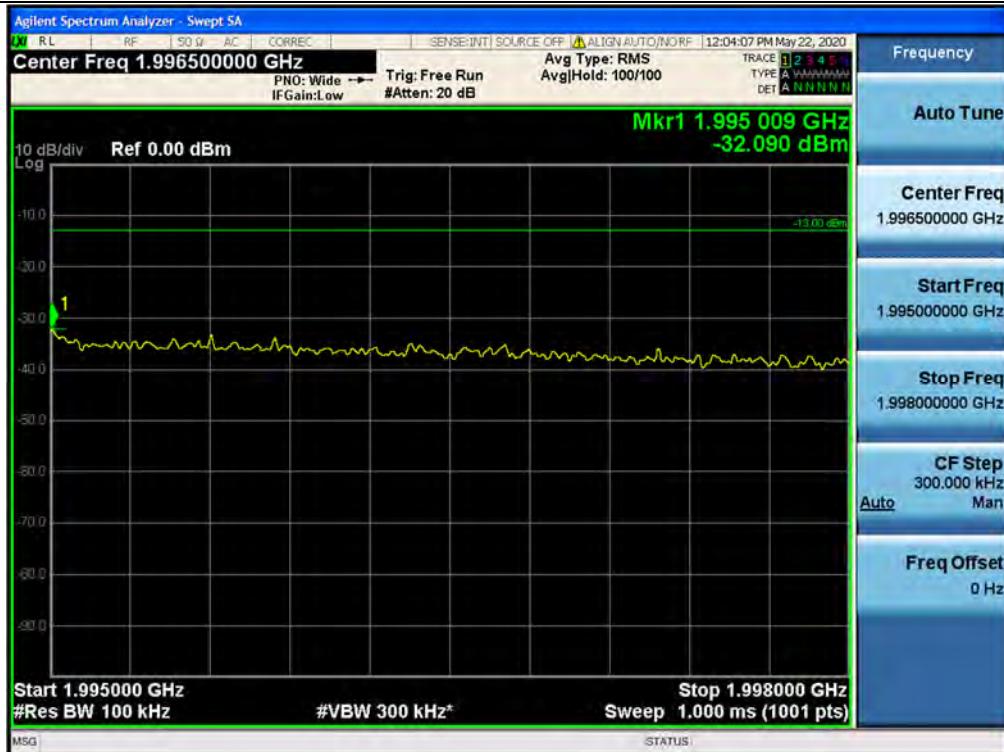
Out-of-band (single test signals) / PCS / Downlink / LTE 10 MHz / Upper



+3 dB above Out-of-band (single test signals) / PCS / Downlink / LTE 10 MHz / Lower



+3 dB above Out-of-band (single test signals) / PCS / Downlink / LTE 10 MHz / Upper



Out-of-band (single test signals) / PCS / Downlink / LTE 20 MHz / Lower



Out-of-band (single test signals) / PCS / Downlink / LTE 20 MHz / Upper



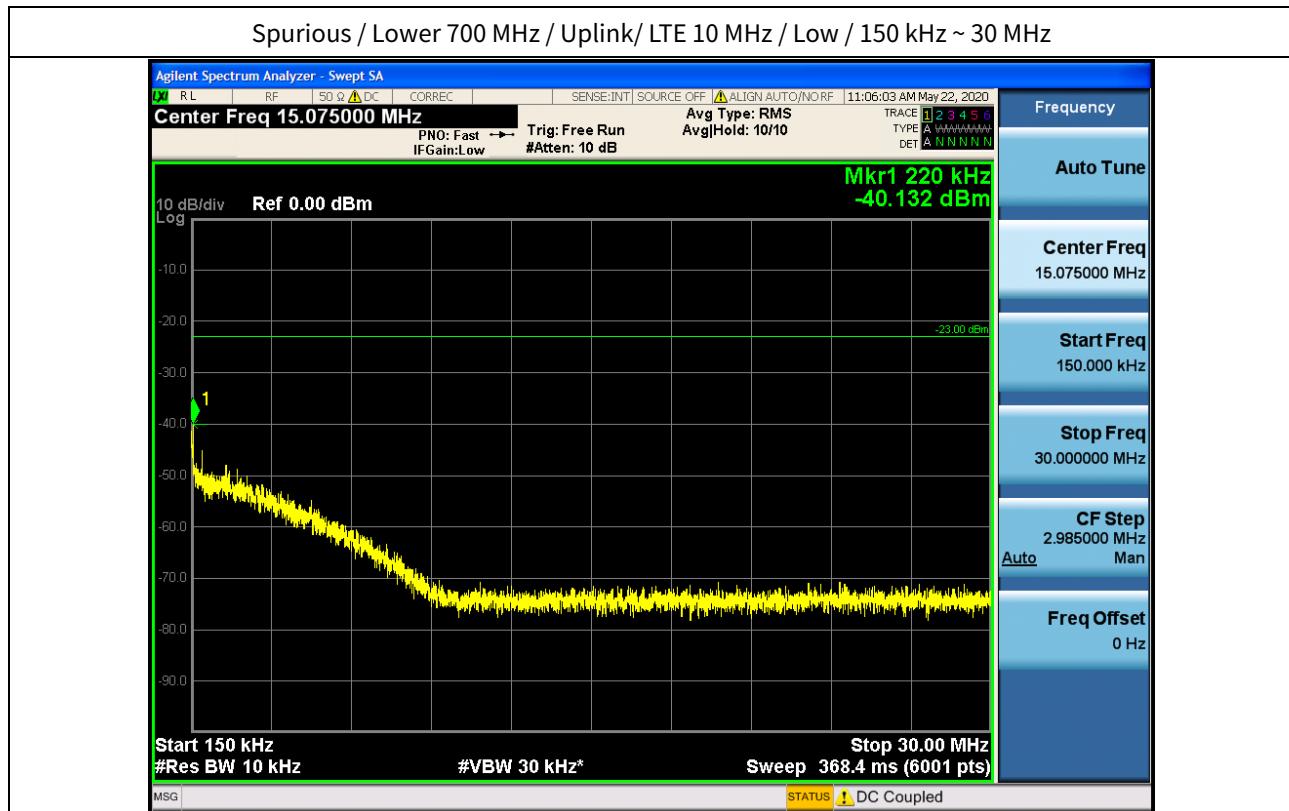
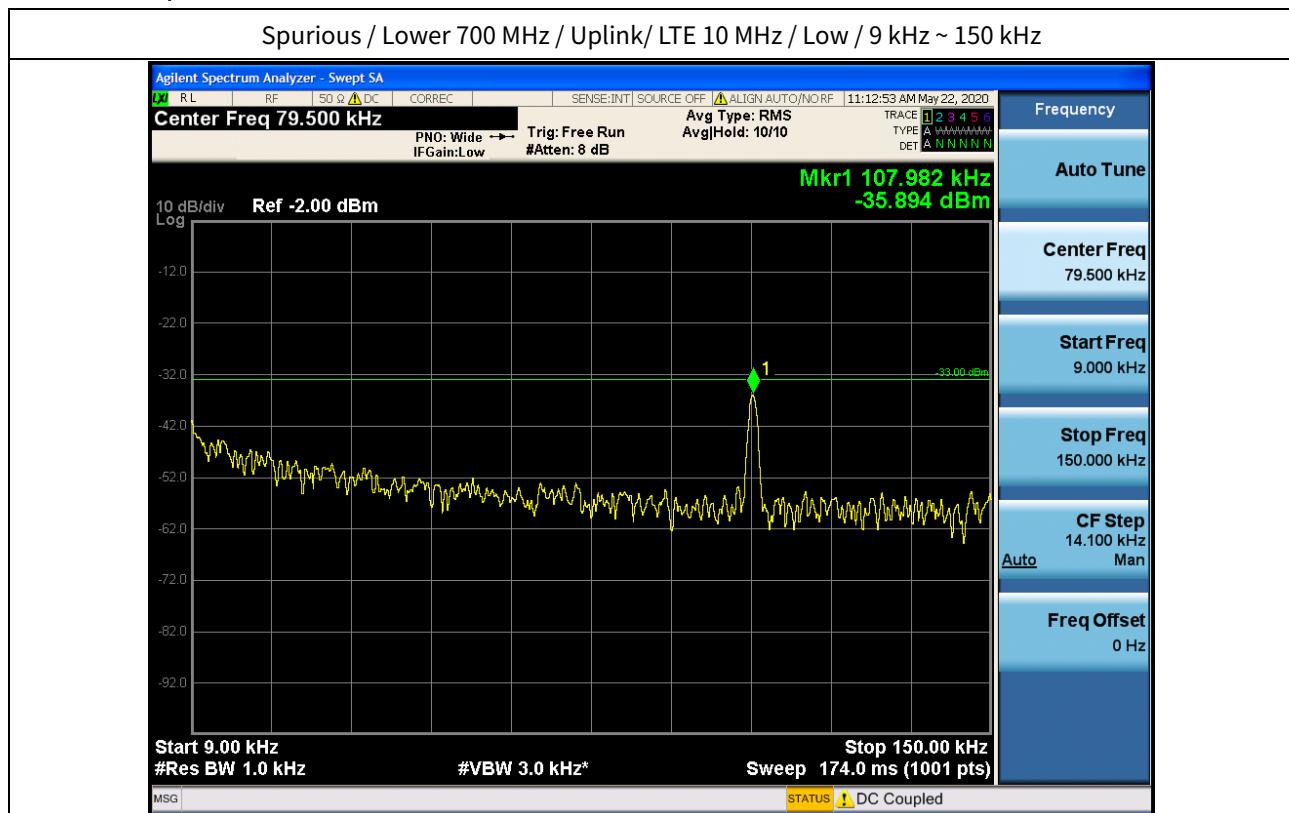
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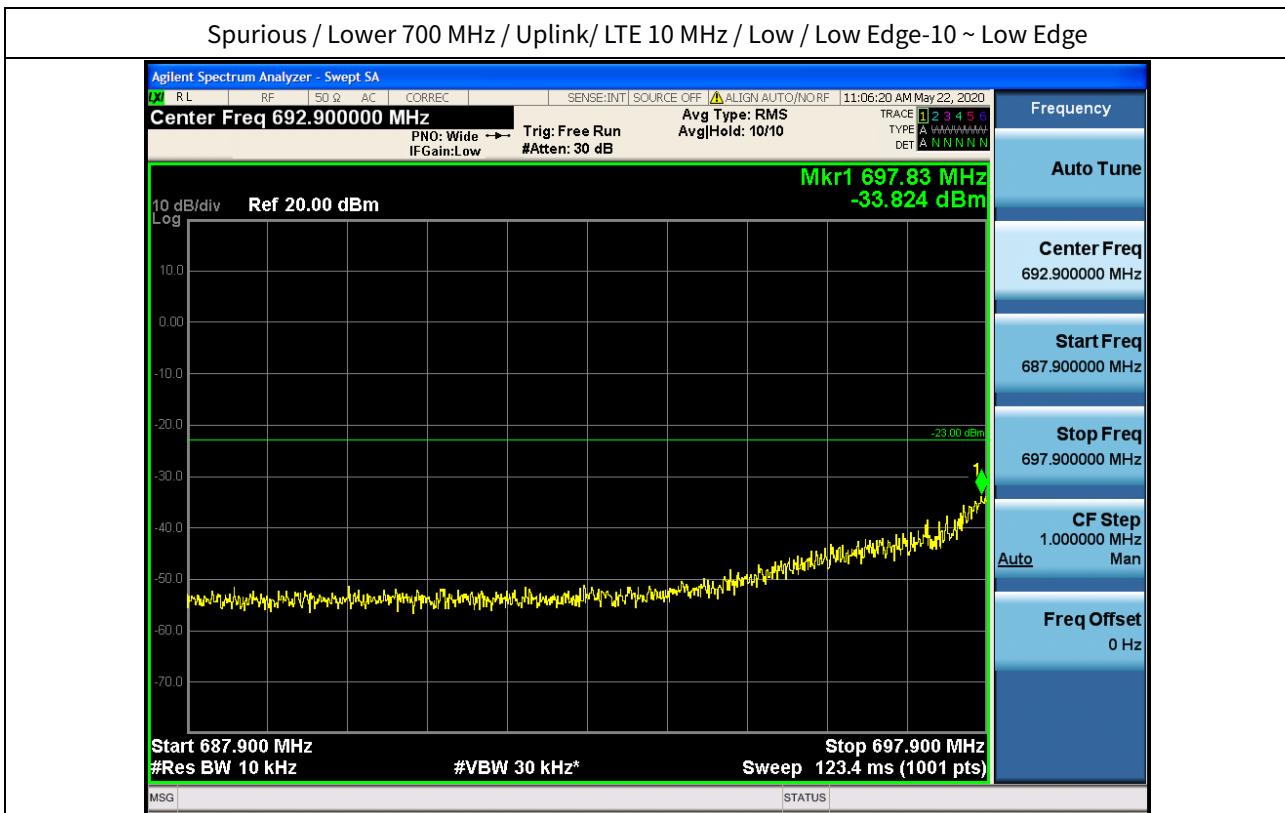
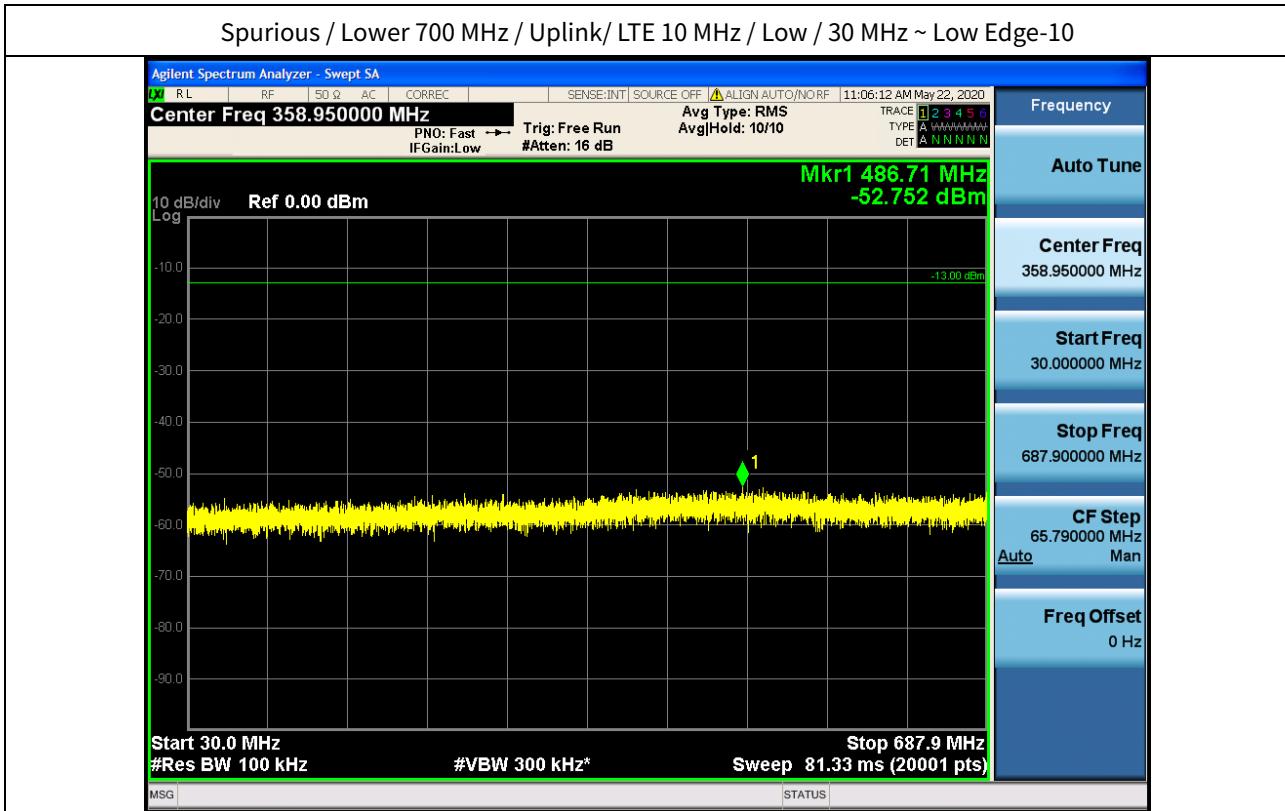


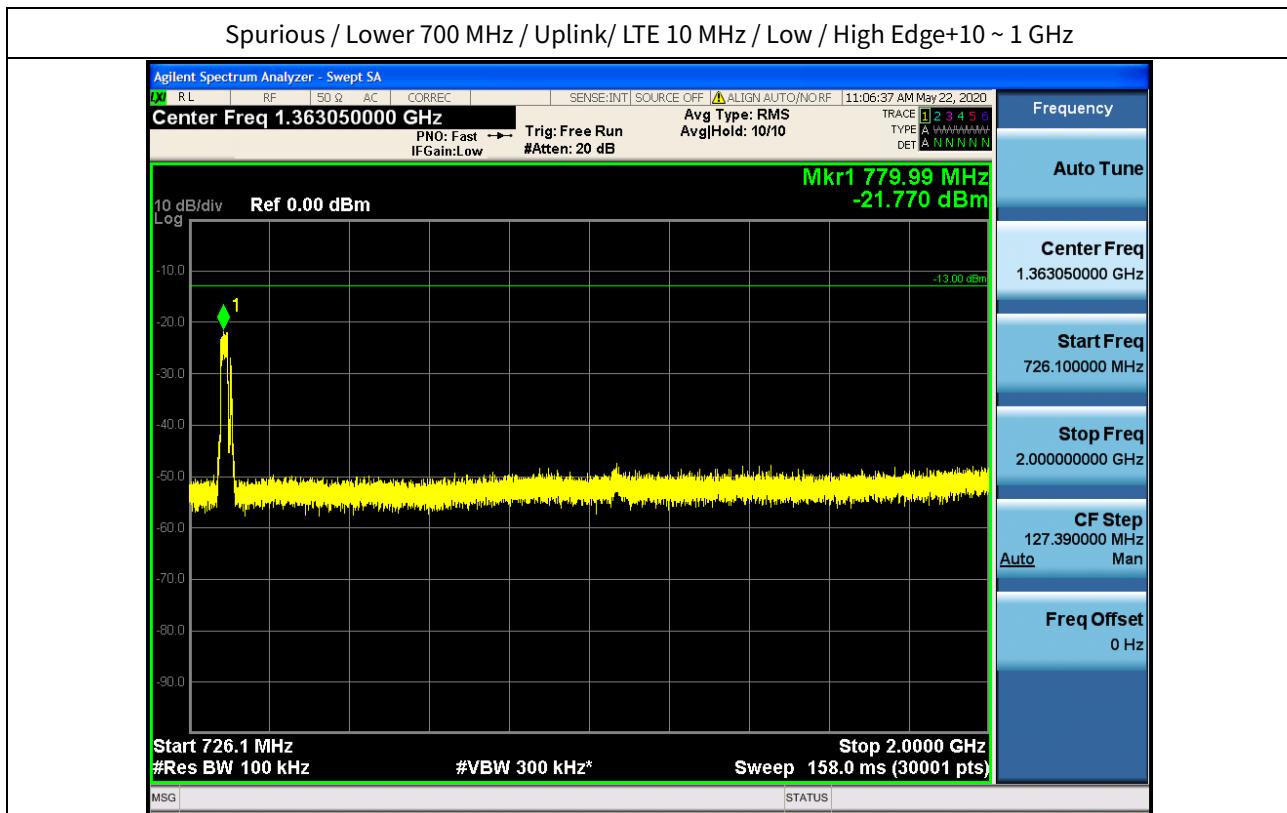
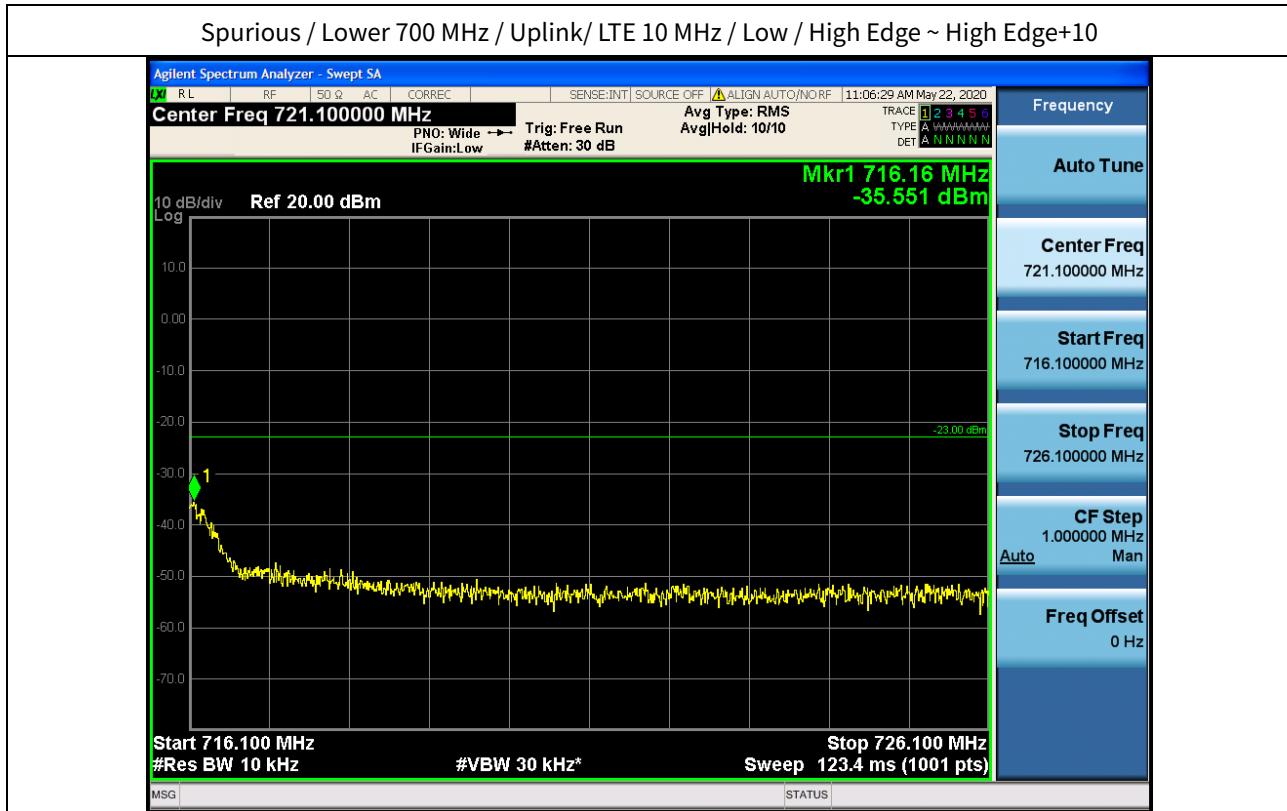
+3 dB above Out-of-band (single test signals) / PCS / Downlink / LTE 20 MHz / Upper

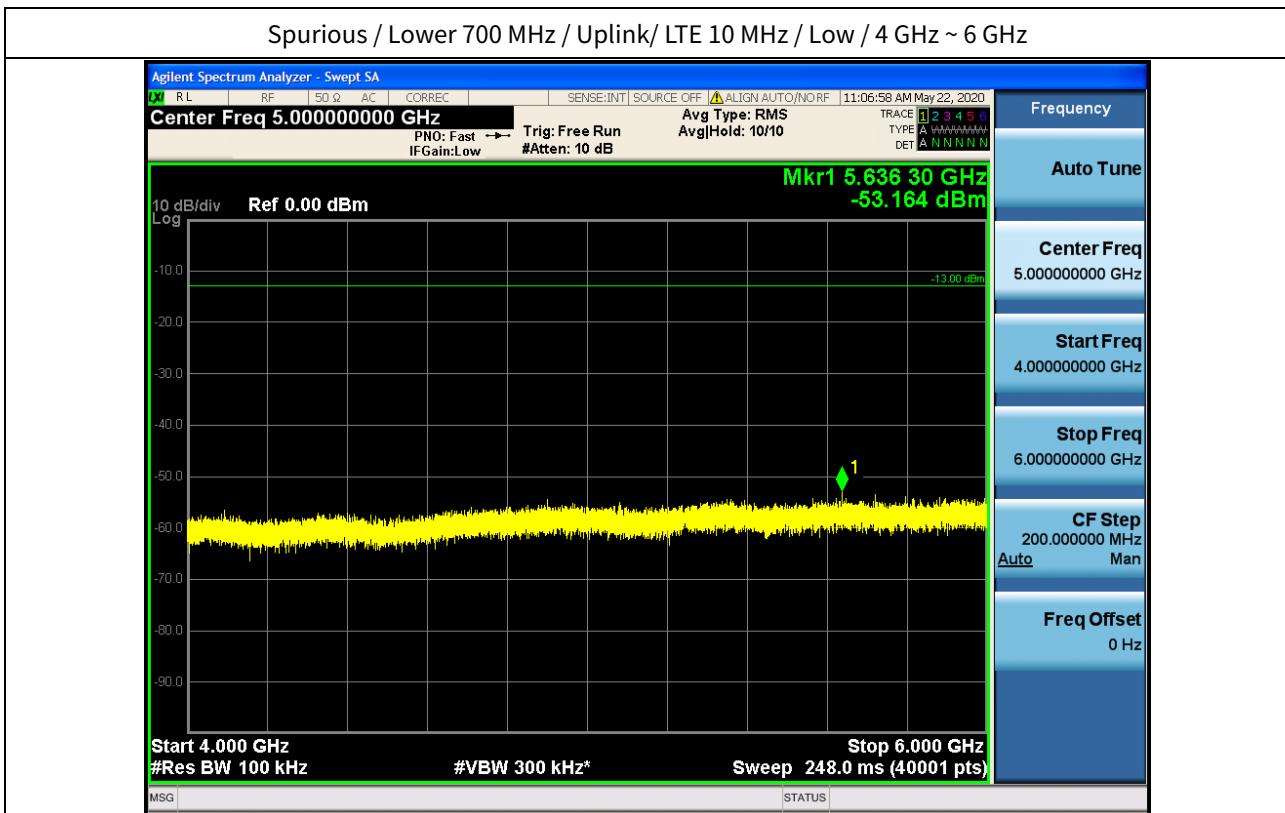
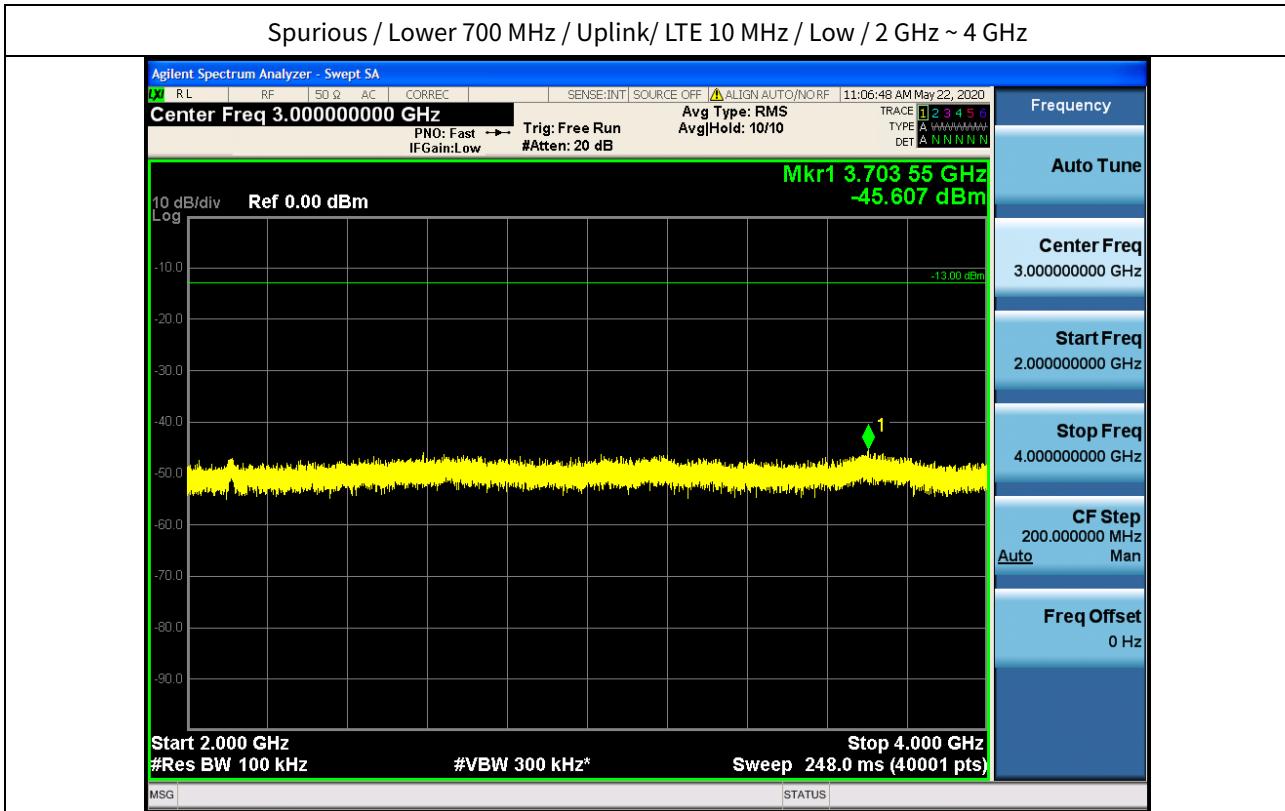


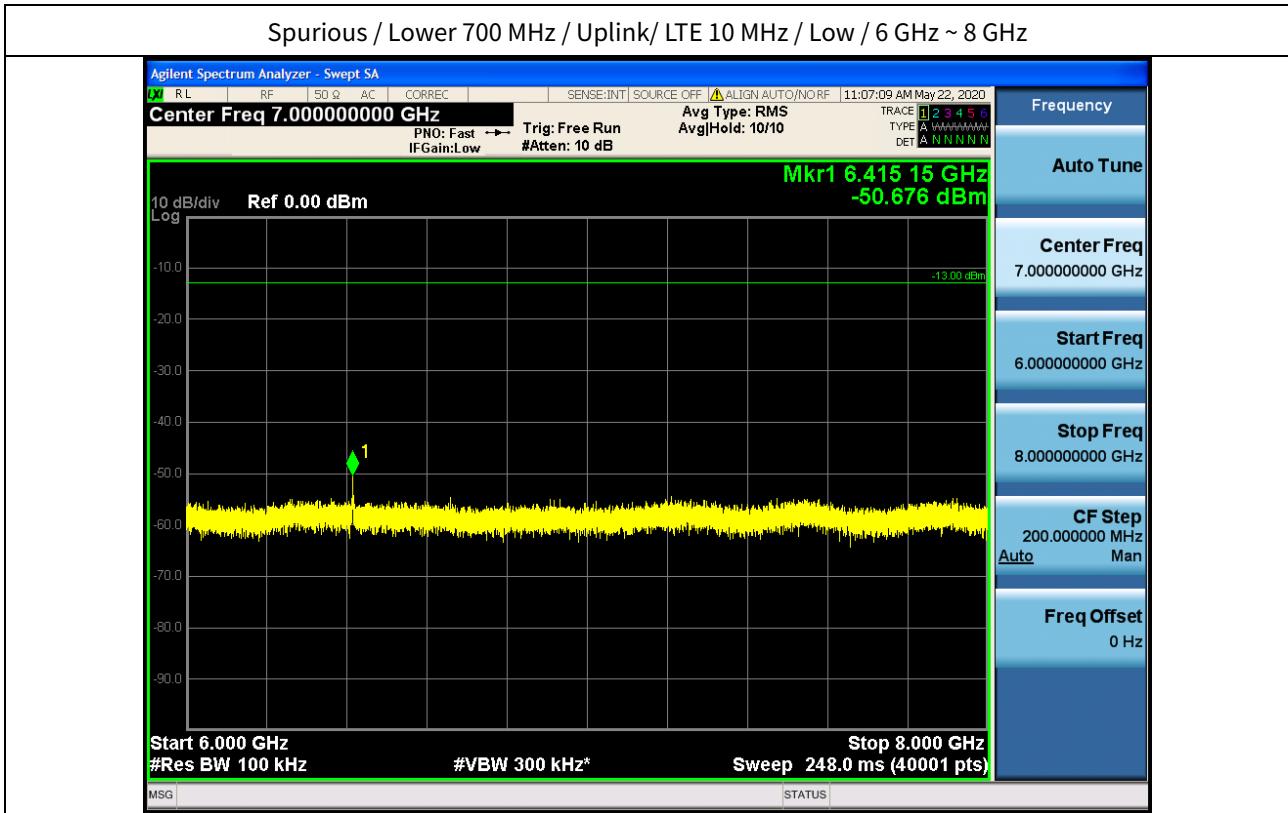
Plot data of Spurious Emissions

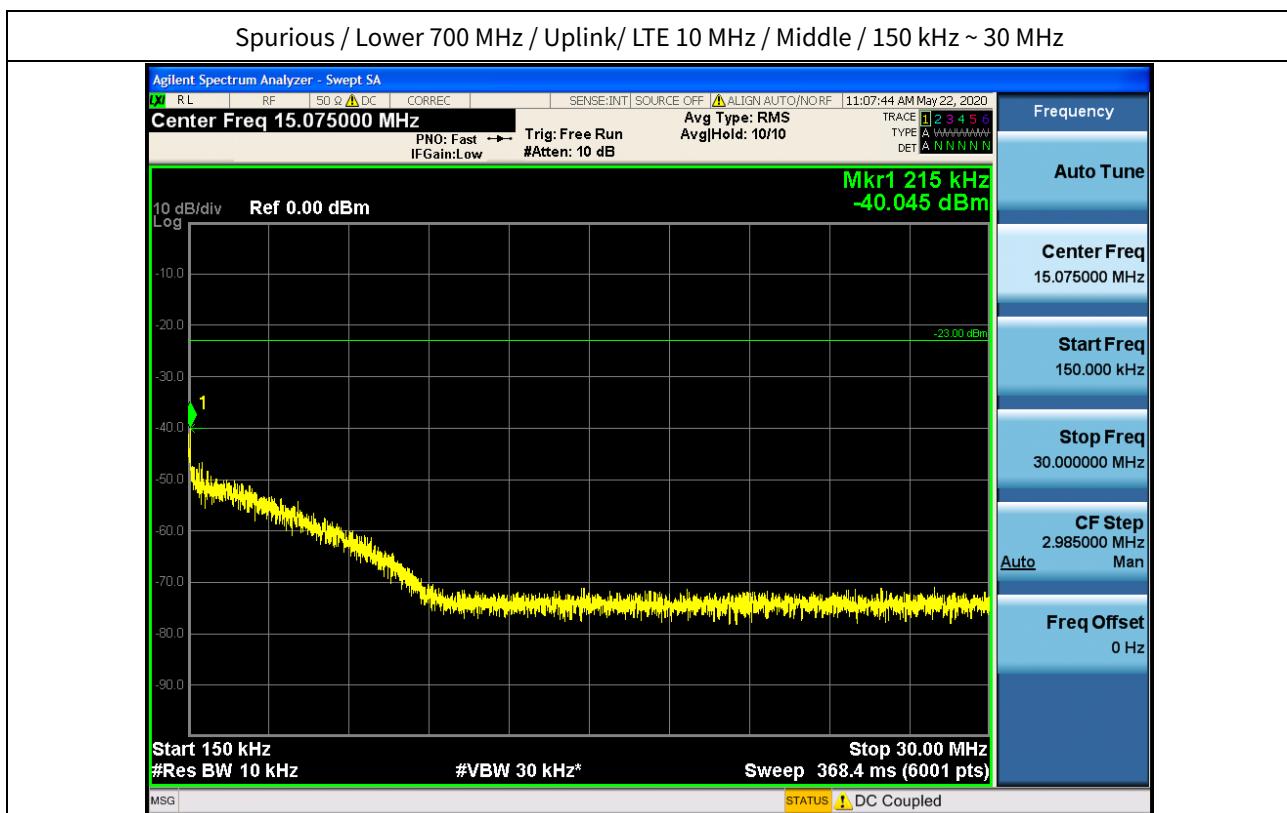
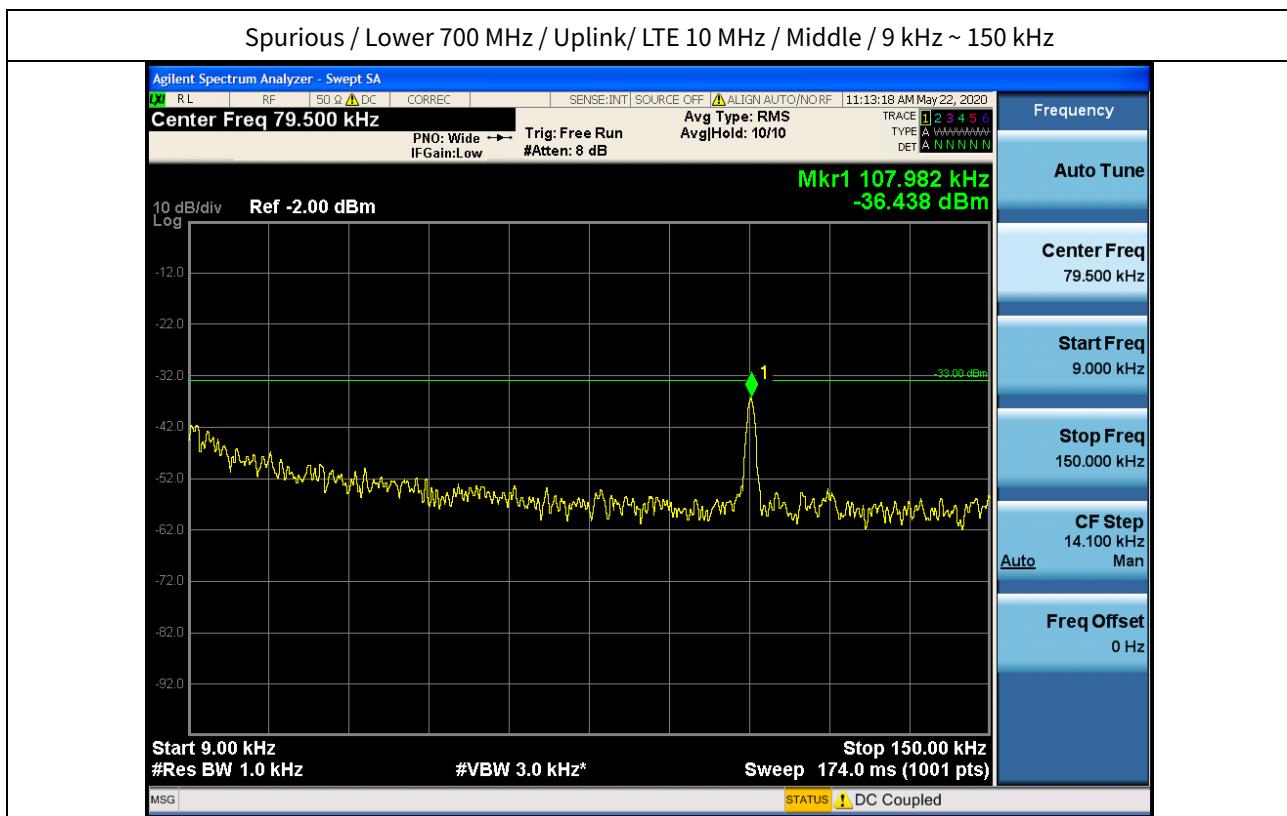




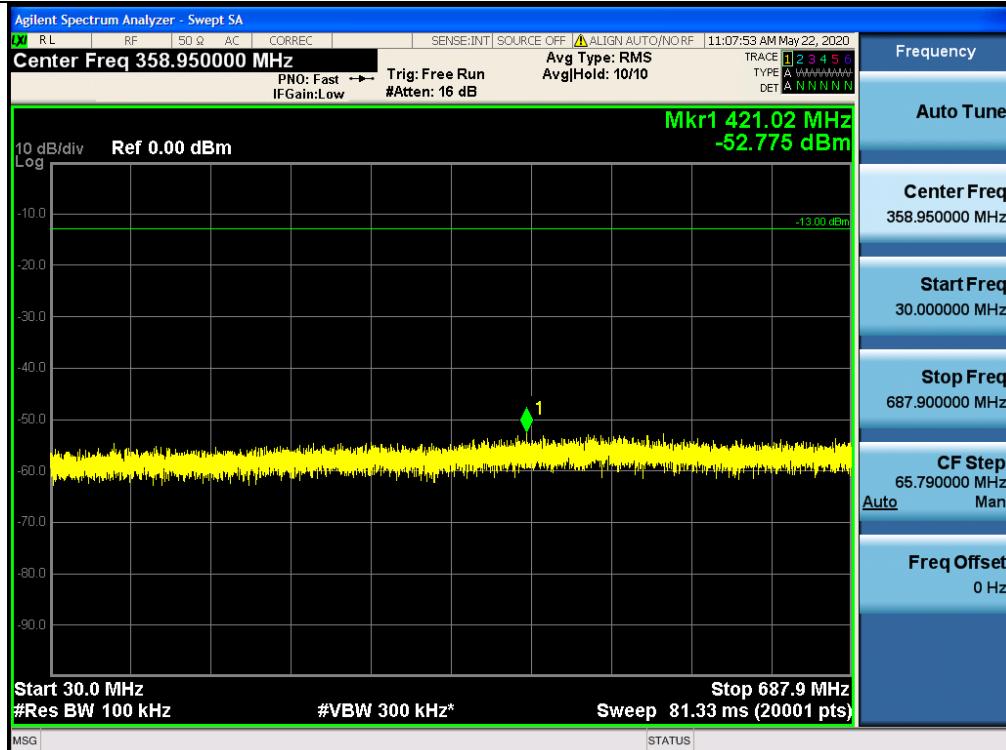








Spurious / Lower 700 MHz / Uplink/ LTE 10 MHz / Middle / 30 MHz ~ Low Edge-10



Spurious / Lower 700 MHz / Uplink/ LTE 10 MHz / Middle / Low Edge-10 ~ Low Edge

