HCT CO.,LTD.
74, Seoicheon-ro 578beon-gil, Majang-myeon, Icheon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 17383, Rep. of KOREA
TEL: +82-31-645-6300 FAX: +82-31-645-6401

FCC /ISED REPORT

Certification

Applicant Name:
SOLiD, Inc.

Address:
10, 9th Floor, SOLiD Space, Pangyoyeok-ro 220, Bundang-gu, Seongnam-si, Gyeonggi-do, 463-400, South Korea

Date of Issue:
January 26, 2018
Location:
HCT CO., LTD.,
74, Seoicheon-ro 578beon-gil, Majang-myeon, Icheon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 17383, Rep. of KOREA
Report No.: HCT-RF-1801-FI003

ISED Registration No.: 5944A-5

FCC ID:	**W6UNHR1900P**
IC:	**9354A-NHR1900P**
APPLICANT:	**SOLiD, Inc.**

FCC Model(s):	N20-R-HRDU-1900P, THOR-R-HRDU-1900P
FCC EUT Type:	ALLIANCE_N20, ALLIANCE-TR
IC Model:	N20-R-HRDU-1900P
IC EUT Type:	ALLIANCE_N20
Frequency Ranges:	1 930 MHz ~1 995 MHz (Downlink)
Conducted Output Power:	20 W (43 dBm, Downlink)
Date of Test:	November 01, 2017 ~ November 27, 2017
FCC Rule Part(s):	CFR 47 Part 2, Part 24
IC Rules(s):	RSS-Gen (Issue 4, November 2014), RSS-131 (Issue 3, May 2017) RSS-133 (Issue 6, January 2013)

The measurements shown in this report were made in accordance with the procedures indicated, and the emissions from thisequipment 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 / IC Rules under normal use and maintenance.

Report prepared by : Kyung Soo Kang
Engineer of Telecommunication testing center

Approved by : Kwon Jeong
Manager of Telecommunication testing center

Version

TEST REPORT NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
HCT-R-1711-F015	November 30, 2017	- First Approval Report
HCT-RF-1801-FI003	January 25, 2018	- Revised the original report (Original Report No.: HCT-R-1711-F015) - Addition the rule SRSP-510 Section 5.1 (13 page) - Correct data errors in the report (32 to 37 page)

Table of Contents

1. CLIENT INFORMATION

The EUT has been tested by request of

Applicant	SOLiD, Inc. 10, 9th Floor, SOLiD Space, Pangyoyeok-ro 220, Bundang-gu, Seongnam-si, Gyeonggi-do, 463-400, South Korea

FCC ID: W6UNHR1900P

IC: 9354A-NHR1900P

FCC Model(s): N20-R-HRDU-1900P, THOR-R-HRDU-1900P

FCC EUT Type: ALLIANCE_N20, ALLIANCE-TR

IC Model: N20-R-HRDU-1900P

IC EUT Type: ALLIANCE_N20

Power Supply:

N20-R-HRDU-1900P	THOR-R-HRDU-1900P
120VAC, 50Hz / DC -48V	100-240VAC, 50/60Hz / DC -48V

Frequency Ranges: 1 930 MHz ~1 995 MHz (Downlink)

Conducted Output Power: 20 W (43 dBm, Downlink)

Antenna Gain(s): Manufacturer does not provide an antenna.

Measurement standard(s): ANSI/TIA-603-E-2016, KDB 971168 D01 v03

KDB 935210 D05 v01r02, RSS-Gen, RSS-131, RSS-133

FCC Rule Part(s): CFR 47 Part 2, Part 24

IC Rules Part(s): RSS-Gen (Issue 4, November 2014),

RSS-131 (Issue 3, May 2017), RSS-133 (Issue 6, January 2013)

Place of Tests: 74, Seoicheon-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 July 07, 2015 (Registration Number: 90661).

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, Part 24, RSS-Gen, RSS-131, RSS-133.

Description	Reference (FCC)	Reference (IC)	Results
Conducted RF Output Power	§2.1046, §24.232	RSS-133, Section 6.4 SRSP-510, Section 5.1	Compliant
Occupied Bandwidth	§2.1049	RSS-Gen, Section 6.6	Compliant
Input-versus-output Spectrum	-	RSS-131 Section 5.2.2	Compliant
Out of Band Rejection & Mean Output Power and Zone Enhancer Gain	KDB 935210 D05 v01r02	RSS-131, Section 5.2.1 RSS-131 Section 5.2.3	Compliant
Spurious Emissions at Antenna Terminals	§2.1051, §24.238	RSS-133, Section 6.5	Compliant
Radiated Spurious Emissions	§2.1053, §24.238	RSS-Gen, Section 7.1.2 RSS-133, Section 6.6	Compliant
Frequency Stability	§2.1055, §24.235	RSS-131, Section 5.2.4 RSS-133, Section 6.3	Compliant

3.2. MODE OF OPERATION DURING THE TEST

The EUT was operated in a manner representative of the typical usage of the equipment.

During all testing, system components were manipulated within the confines of typical usage to maximize each emission.

The device does not supply antenna(s) with the system, so the dummy loads were connected to the RF output ports for radiated spurious emission testing.

* Note: This EUT is supported power supply both of AC and DC. Test results are only attached worst cases.

* The tests results in plots are already including the actual value of loss for the attenuator and cable combination. Please check correction factors below table.

▣ Correction Factor

Freq(MHz)	Factor(dB)
30	29.974

100	28.716
200	29.477
300	29.021
400	29.329
500	29.394
600	29.453
700	29.416
800	29.526
900	29.670
1000	30.733
2000	31.134
3000	31.878
4000	31.237
5000	31.713
6000	31.926
7000	32.680
8000	32.899
9000	33.680
10000	34.067
11000	34.955
12000	35.598
13000	36.484
14000	36.994
15000	37.540
16000	40.661
17000	40.540
18000	42.312
19000	40.782
20000	41.434
21000	42.086
22000	42.738
23000	43.390
24000	44.042
25000	44.695

3.3. MAXIMUM MEASUREMENTUNCERTAINTY

The value of the measurement uncertainty for the measurement of each parameter.

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

Description	Condition	Uncertainty
Conducted RF Output Power	-	± 0.72 dB
Occupied Bandwidth	OBW ≤ 20 MHz	± 52 kHz
Input-versus-output Spectrum		
Out of Band Rejection & Mean Output Power and Zone Enhancer Gain	Gain 20 dB bandwidth	± 0.89 dB ± 0.58 MHz
Transmitter unwanted emissions	-	± 1.08 dB
Radiated Spurious Emissions	f ≤ 1 GHz f > 1 GHz	± 4.80 dB ± 6.07 dB
Frequency Stability	-	± 1.22 x 10^{-6}

4. STANDARDS ENVIRONMENTAL TEST CONDITIONS

Temperature :	**+ 15 ℃ to + 35 ℃**
Relative humidity:	**30 % to 60 %**
Air pressure	**860 mbar to 1 060 mbar**

5. TEST EQUIPMENT

Manufacturer	Model / Equipment	Calibration Date	Calibration Interval	Serial No.
Agilent	N5182A /Signal Generator	03/29/2017	Annual	MY50141649
Agilent	N5182A /Signal Generator	01/23/2017	Annual	MY47070406
Agilent	E4438C / SIGNAL GENERATOR	12/21/2016	Annual	MY42082646
Agilent	E4438C / SIGNAL GENERATOR	01/04/2017	Annual	MY49071736
Agilent	N9020A / Spectrum Analyzer	09/15/2017	Annual	MY46471250
Weinschel	67-30-33 / Fixed Attenuator	02/09/2017	Annual	CC7264
Weinschel	2-10 / 10 dB Attenuator	02/22/2017	Annual	BR0554
Agilent	11636A / Power Divider	08/01/2017	Annual	09109
DEAYOUNG ENT	DFSS60 / AC Power Supply	04/05/2017	Annual	1003030-1
NANGYEUL CO., LTD.	NY-THR18750 / Temperature and Humidity Chamber	10/21/2017	Annual	NY-2009012201A
Innco system	MA4000-EP / Antenna Position Tower	N/A	N/A	N/A
Innco system	CT0800 / Turn Table	N/A	N/A	N/A
Innco system	CO3000 / Controller(Antenna mast)	N/A	N/A	CO3000-4p
ETS	2090 / Controller(Turn table)	N/A	N/A	1646
Rohde & Schwarz	Loop Antenna	04/19/2017	Biennial	1513-175
Schwarzbeck	VULB 9168 / Hybrid Antenna	04/06/2017	Biennial	760
Schwarzbeck	BBHA 9120D / Horn Antenna	08/28/2017	Biennial	1300
Schwarzbeck	BBHA9170 / Horn Antenna(15 GHz ~ 40 GHz)	04/25/2017	Biennial	BBHA9170124
Rohde & Schwarz	FSP / Spectrum Analyzer	09/06/2017	Annual	100688
Rohde & Schwarz	FSV40-N / Spectrum Analyzer	09/27/2017	Annual	101068-SZ
Wainwright Instruments	WHKX10-2700-3000-18000-40SS / High Pass Filter	08/01/2017	Annual	4
CERNEX	CBLU1183540 / Power Amplifier	01/25/2017	Annual	24614
CERNEX	CBL06185030 / Power Amplifier	01/25/2017	Annual	24615
CERNEX	CBL18265035 / Power Amplifier	01/23/2017	Annual	22966

6. RF OUTPUT POWER

FCC Rules

Test Requirements:

§ 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 radio telephone 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 as 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.

§ 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.

Note to §24.232: Height above average terrain (HAAT) is to be calculated using the method set forth in §24.53 of this part.

IC Rules

Test Requirements:

RSS-133

6. Transmitter and Receiver Standard Specifications

6.4 Transmitter Output Power and Equivalent Isotropically Radiated Power

The equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) for transmitters shall not exceed the limits given in SRSP-510. Moreover, base station transmitters operating in the band 1930-1995 MHz shall not have output power exceeding 100 watts.

In addition, the transmitter's peak-to-average power ratio (PAPR) shall not exceed 13 dB for more than 0.1% of the time using a signal corresponding to the highest PAPR during periods of continuous transmission.

SRSP-510

5.1 Radiated Power and Antenna Height Limits

5.1.1 Base Stations

For base stations with channel bandwidth equal to or less than 1 MHz, the maximum equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) is limited to 3280 watts with an antenna height above average terrain (HAAT) up to 300 metres. Base stations operating in urban areasFootnote 4 are limited to a maximum allowable e.i.r.p. of 1640 watts. Base station antenna heights above average terrain may exceed 300 metres with a corresponding reduction in e.i.r.p. according to the following table:

Base Stations	
HAAT (in metres)	Maximum e.i.r.p. (watts)
≤ 300	3280 or 1640
≤ 500	1070
≤1000	490
≤1500	270
≤2000	160

For base stations with a channel bandwidth greater than 1 MHz, the maximum e.i.r.p. is limited to 3280 watts/MHz e.i.r.p. (i.e., no more than 3280 watts e.i.r.p. in any 1 MHz band segment) with an antenna height above average terrain (HAAT) up to 300 metres. Fixed or base stations operating in urban areas are limited to a maximum allowable e.i.r.p. of 1640 watts/MHz e.i.r.p. Base station antenna heights above average terrain may exceed 300 metres with a corresponding reduction in e.i.r.p. according to the following table:

Base Stations	
HAAT (in metres)	Maximum e.i.r.p. (watts per MHz)
≤ 300	3280 or 1640
≤ 500	1070
≤1000	490
≤1500	270
≤2000	160

Base stations transmitting in the lower sub-band shall comply with the power limits set forth in section 5.1.2, i.e. the same as mobile stations.

The service area boundary limit specified in section 6 applies.

Test Procedures:

Measurements were in accordance with the test methods section 3.5.2 of KDB 935210 D05 v01r02.

a) Connect a signal generator to the input of the EUT.

b) Configure to generate the AWGN (broadband) test signal.

c) The frequency of the signal generator shall be set to the frequency of (f0) as determined from 3.3.

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 (see 3.2), but not more than 0.5 dB below.

f) Measure the output power of the EUT and record (Power measurement with a spectrum analyzer).

g) Remove the EUT from the measurement setup and using the same signal generator settings, repeat the power measurement on the input signal to the EUT and record as input power.

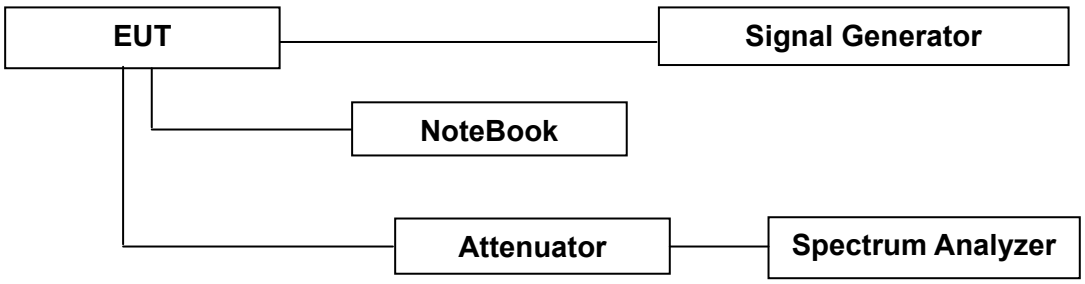
h) Repeat the procedure with the narrowband test signal.

i) Repeat the procedure for both test signals with input signal amplitude set to 3 dB above the AGC threshold level.

j) Repeat for all frequency bands authorized for use by the EUT.

Power measurement Method:

Guidance for performing input/output power measurements using a spectrum or signal analyzer is provided in 5.2 of KDB Publication 971168 D01 v03.



Block Diagram 1. RF Power Output Test Setup

Test Results:

Input Signal	Input Level	Maximum Amp Gain
1900 PCS	-20 dBm	63 dB

*Note: Due to EUT's ALC function (Auto Level Control), even if input signal is increased, The same output power is transmit.

[Downlink]

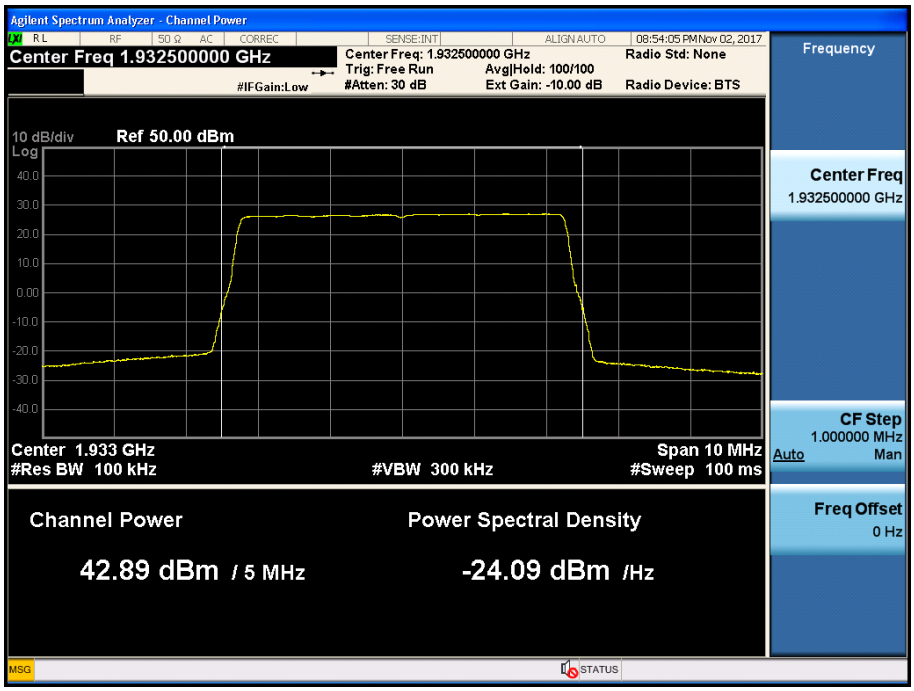
	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Output Power	
			(dBm)	(W)
1900 PCS Band _ LTE 5 MHz AGC threshold	Low	1932.50	42.89	19.454
	Middle	1962.50	43.07	20.277
	High	1992.50	43.09	20.370
1900 PCS Band_ LTE 5 MHz +3 dB above the AGC threshold	Low	1932.50	42.95	19.724
	Middle	1962.50	42.88	19.409
	High	1992.50	43.01	19.999
1900 PCS Band _ LTE 10 MHz AGC threshold	Low	1935.00	43.02	20.045
	Middle	1962.50	42.85	19.275
	High	1990.00	42.96	19.770
1900 PCS Band _ LTE 10 MHz +3 dB above the AGC threshold	Low	1935.00	42.90	19.498
	Middle	1962.50	42.89	19.454
	High	1990.00	43.09	20.370
1900 PCS Band _ WCDMA AGC threshold	Low	1932.50	42.84	19.231
	Middle	1962.50	42.78	18.967
	High	1992.50	42.97	19.815
1900 PCS Band _ WCDMA +3 dB above the AGC threshold	Low	1932.50	42.94	19.679
	Middle	1962.50	42.85	19.275
	High	1992.50	42.99	19.907

	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Output Power	
			(dBm)	(W)
1900 PCS Band _ CDMA AGC threshold	Low	1931.25	43.02	20.045
	Middle	1962.50	42.97	19.815
	High	1993.75	43.00	19.953
1900 PCS Band _ CDMA +3 dB above the AGC threshold	Low	1931.25	42.85	19.275
	Middle	1962.50	42.96	19.770
	High	1993.75	43.08	20.324
1900 PCS Band _ GSM AGC threshold	Low	1930.40	42.93	19.634
	Middle	1962.50	42.85	19.275
	High	1994.60	42.94	19.679
1900 PCS Band _ GSM +3 dB above the AGC threshold	Low	1930.40	42.99	19.907
	Middle	1962.50	42.85	19.275
	High	1994.60	42.82	19.143

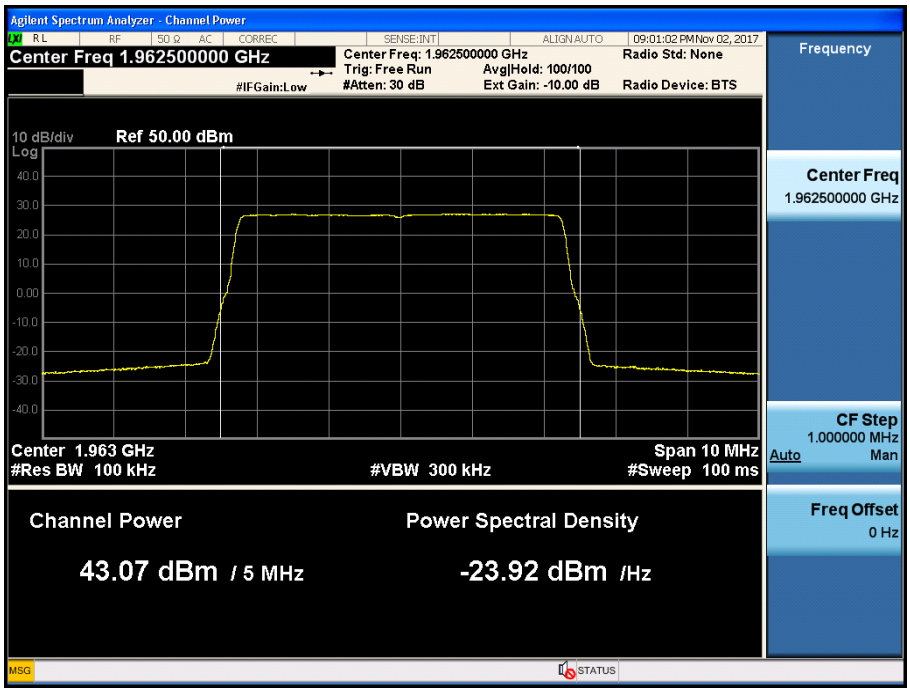
*Note: We have done CDMA and 1xEVDO / GSM and EDGE modulation test in technology. Test results are only attached worst cases.

Plots of RF Output Power for 1900 PCS Band LTE 5 MHz

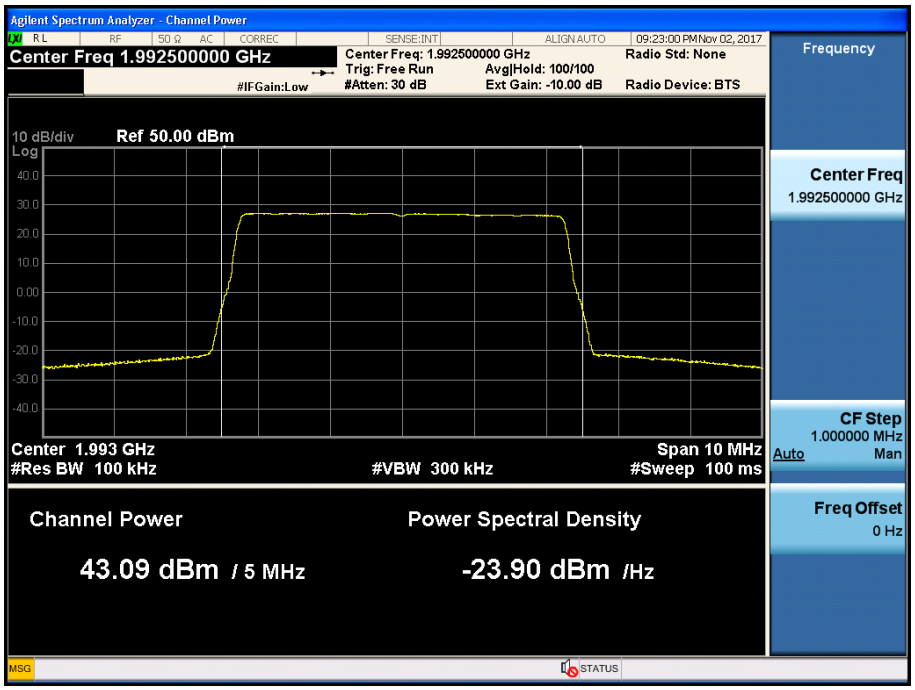
[AGC threshold Downlink Low]



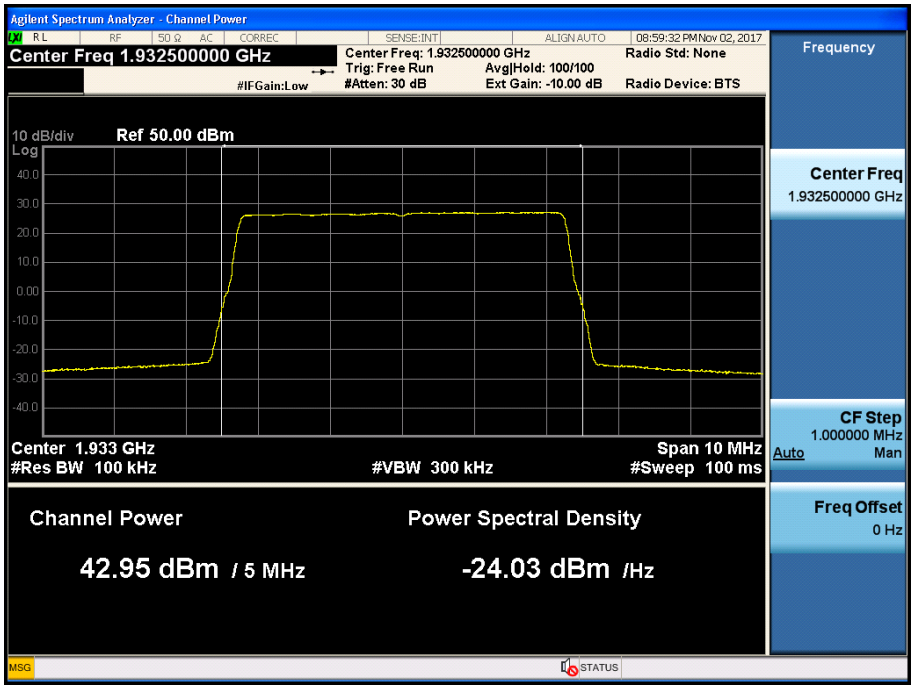
[AGC threshold Downlink Middle]



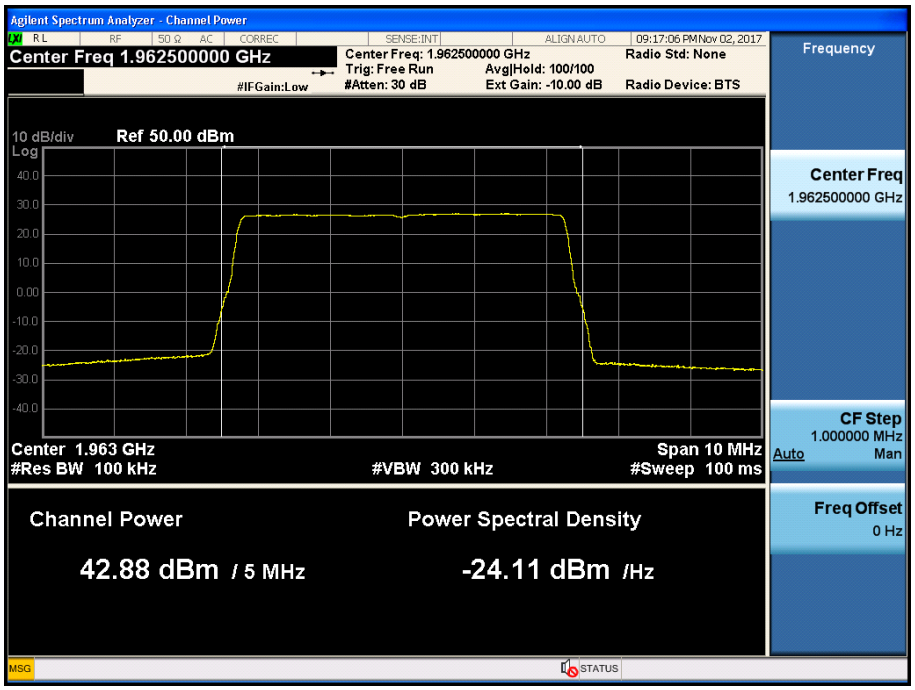
[AGC threshold Downlink High]



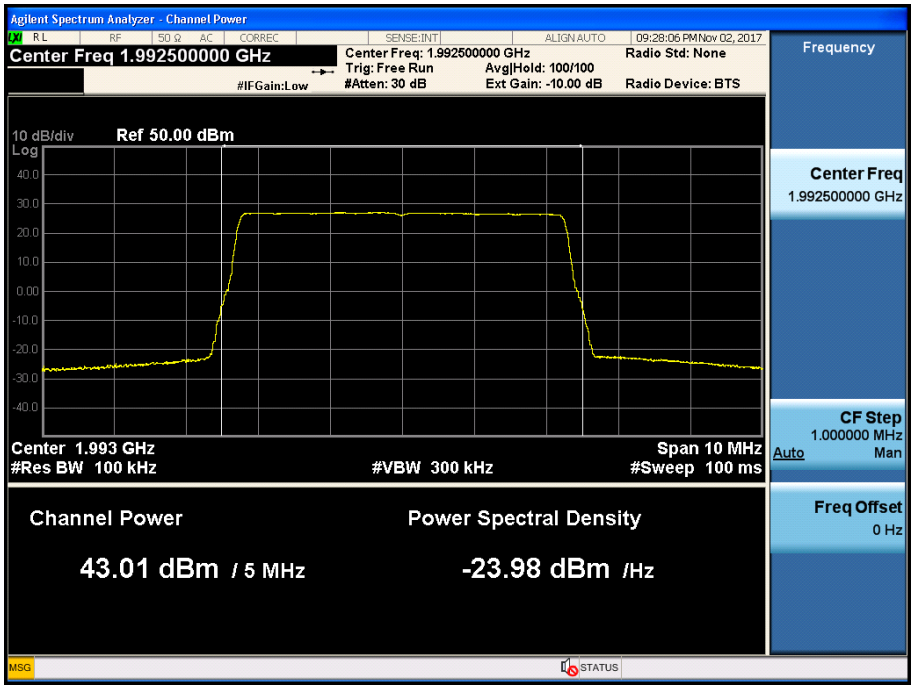
[+3 dB above AGC threshold Downlink Low]



[+3 dB above AGC threshold Downlink Middle]

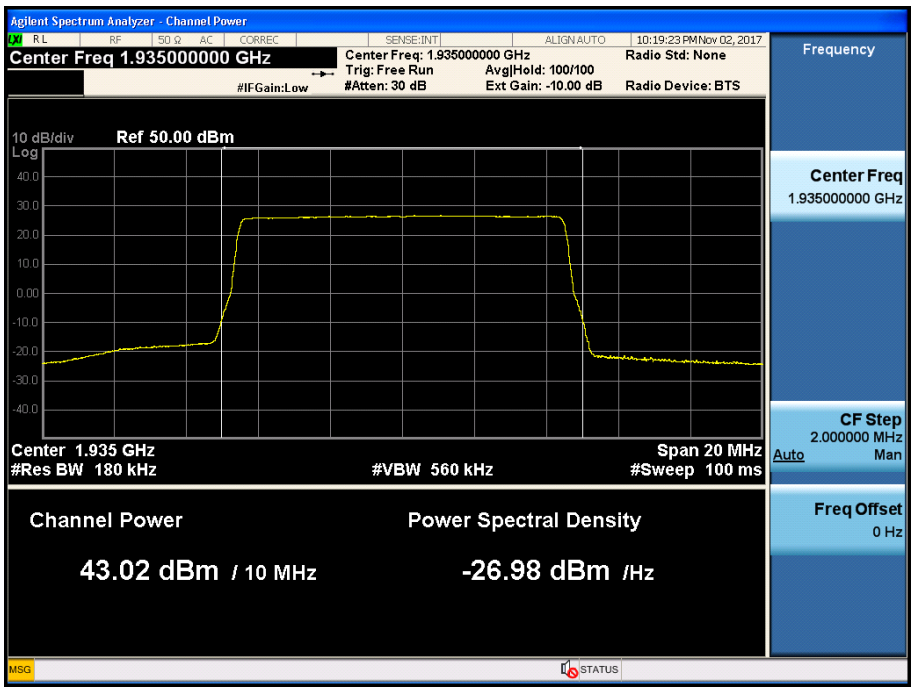


[+3 dB above AGC threshold Downlink High]



Plots of RF Output Power for 1900 PCS Band LTE 10 MHz

[AGC threshold Downlink Low]



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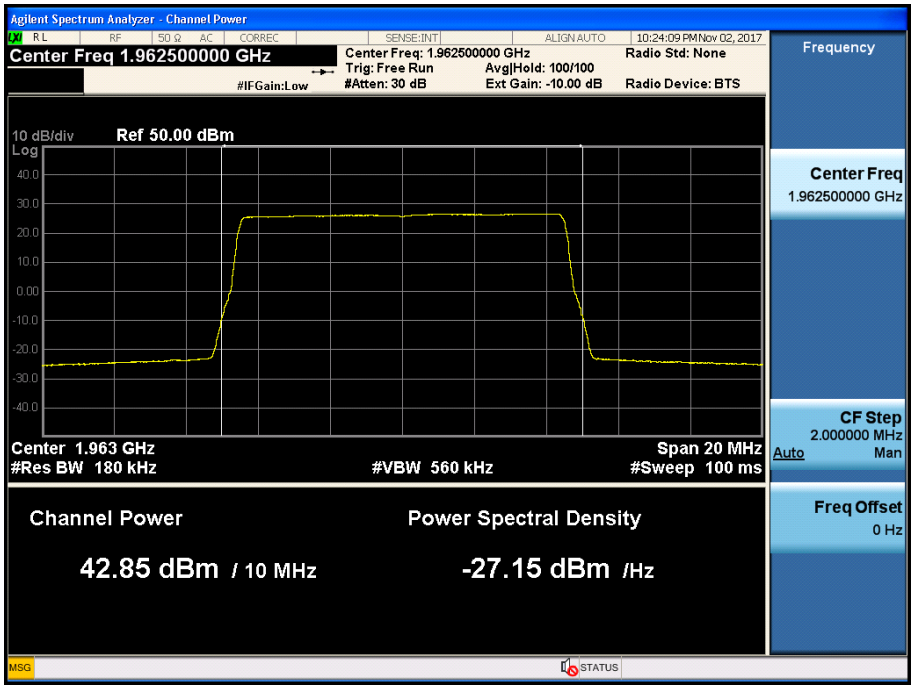
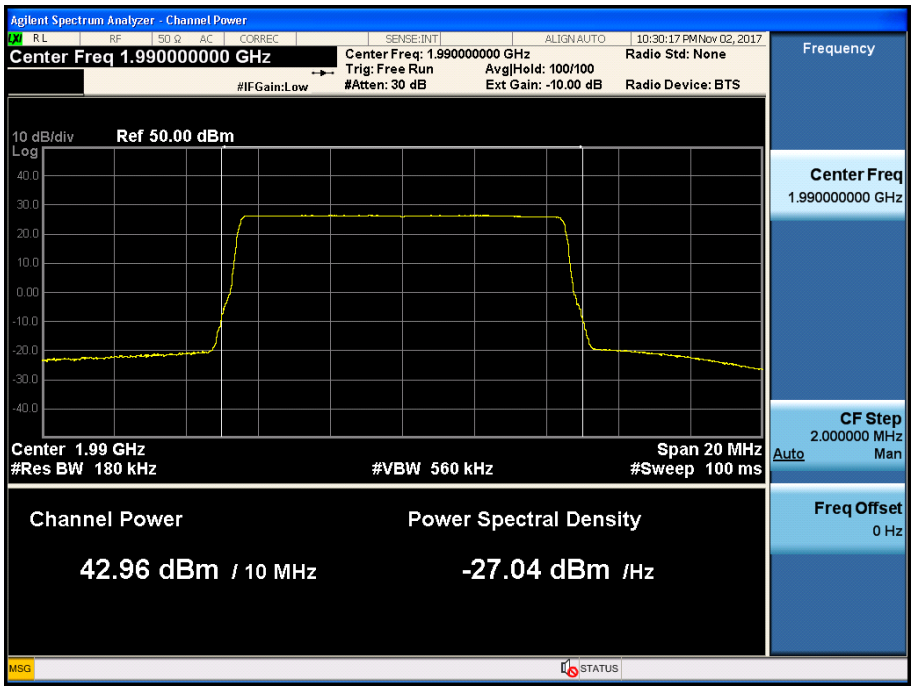
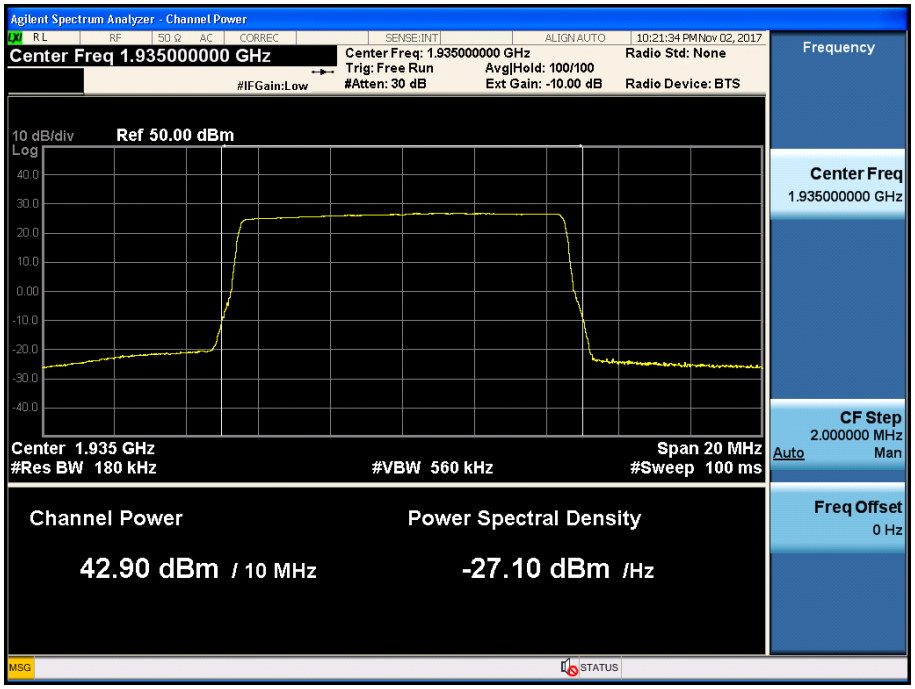


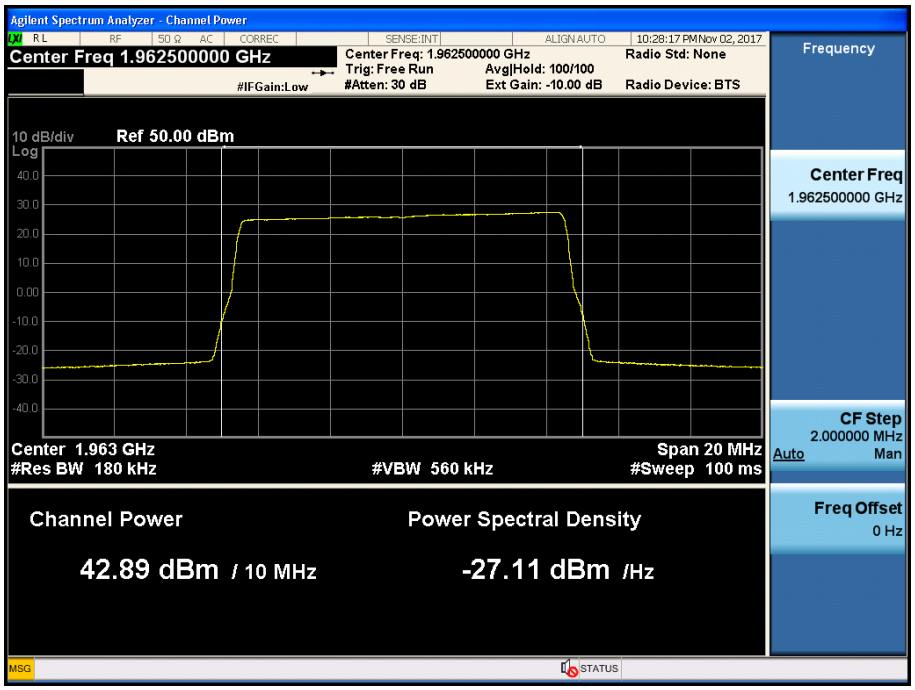
[AGC threshold Downlink High]



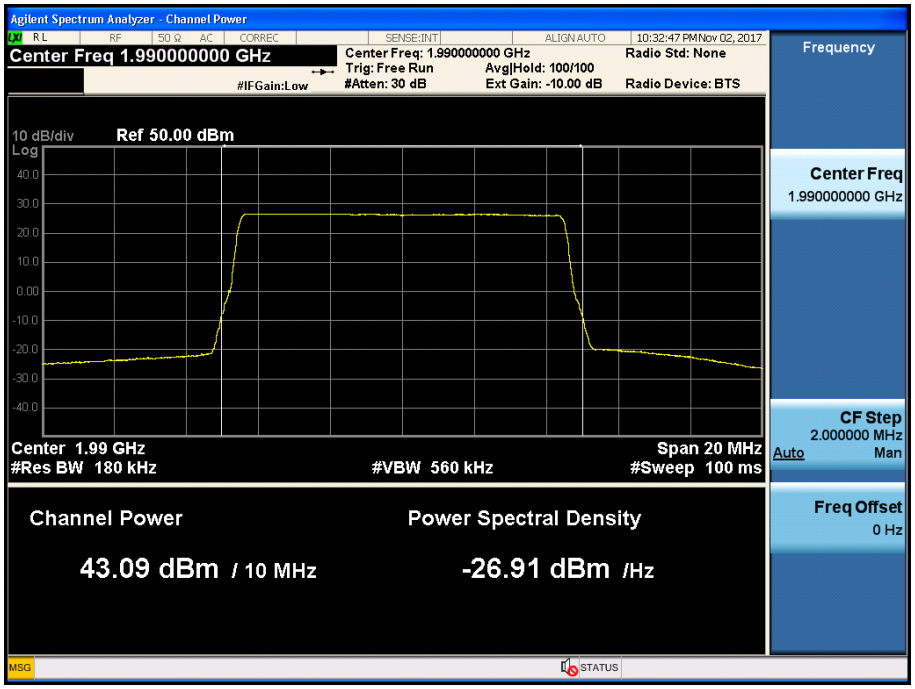
[+3 dB above AGC threshold Downlink Low]



[+3 dB above AGC threshold Downlink Middle]

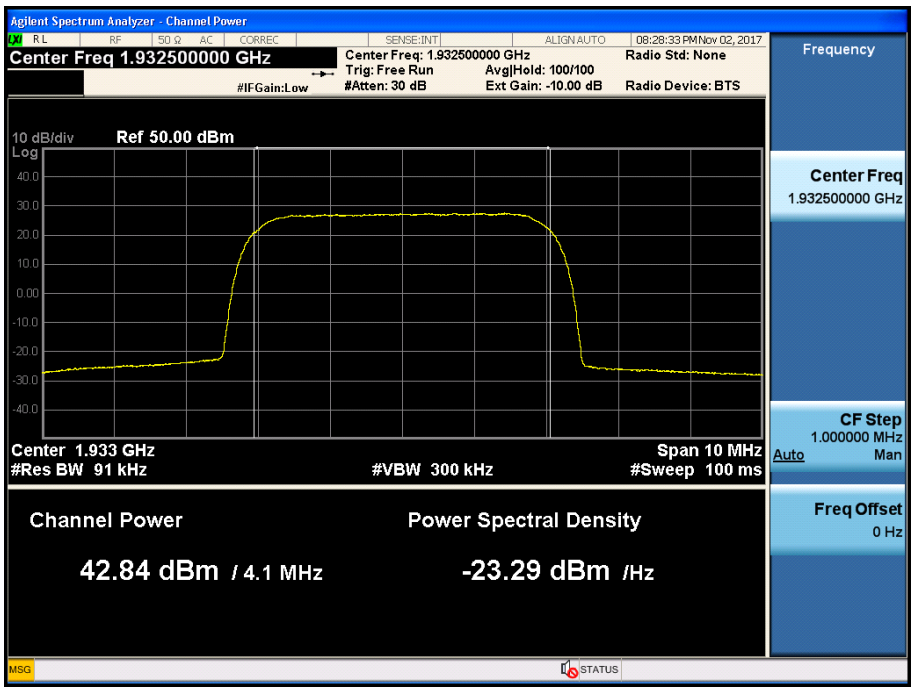


[+3 dB above AGC threshold Downlink High]

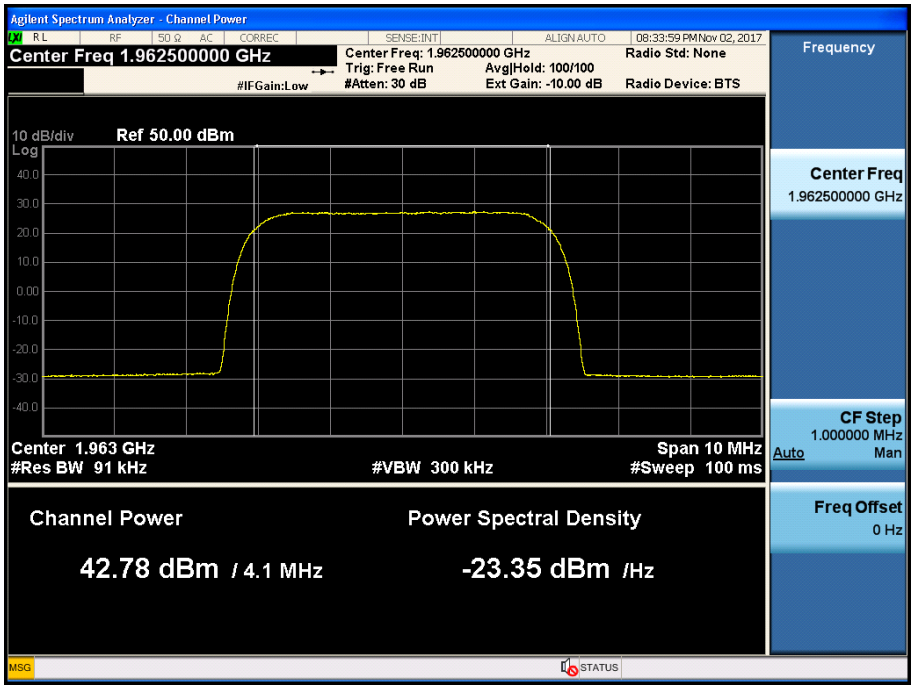


Plots of RF Output Power for 1900 PCS Band WCDMA

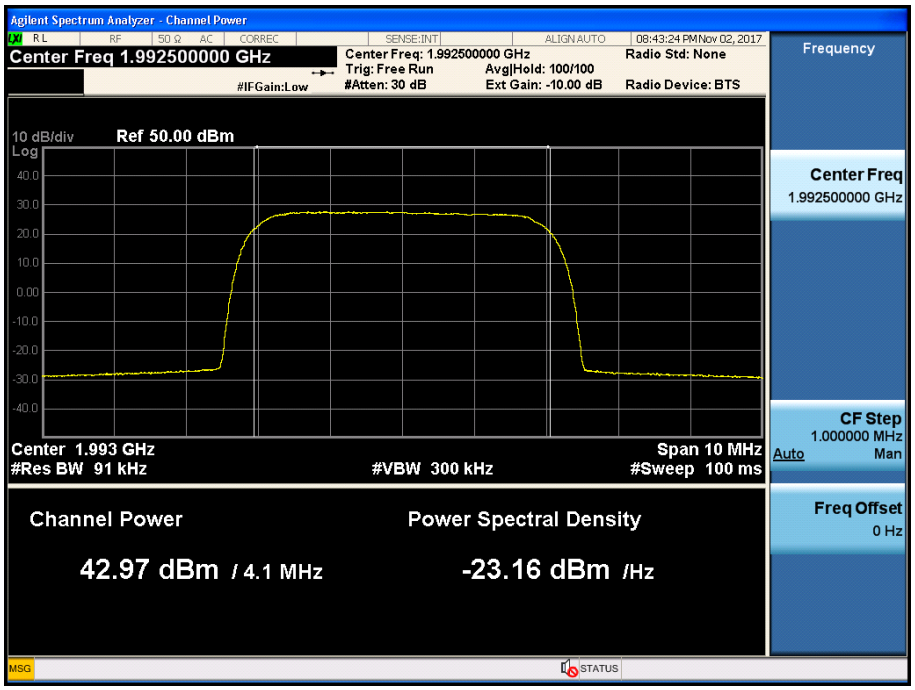
[AGC threshold Downlink Low]



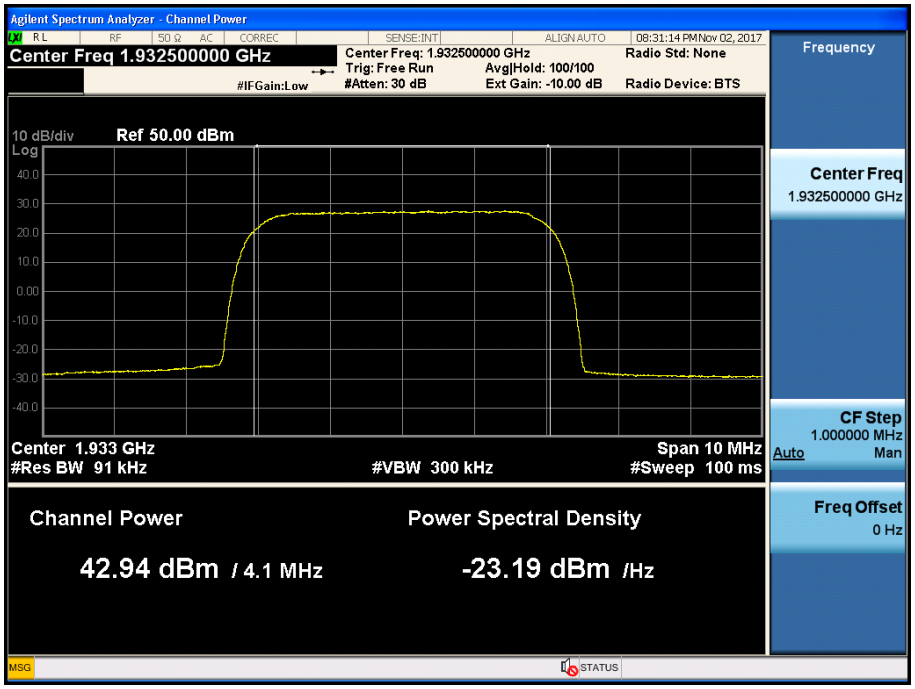
[AGC threshold Downlink Middle]



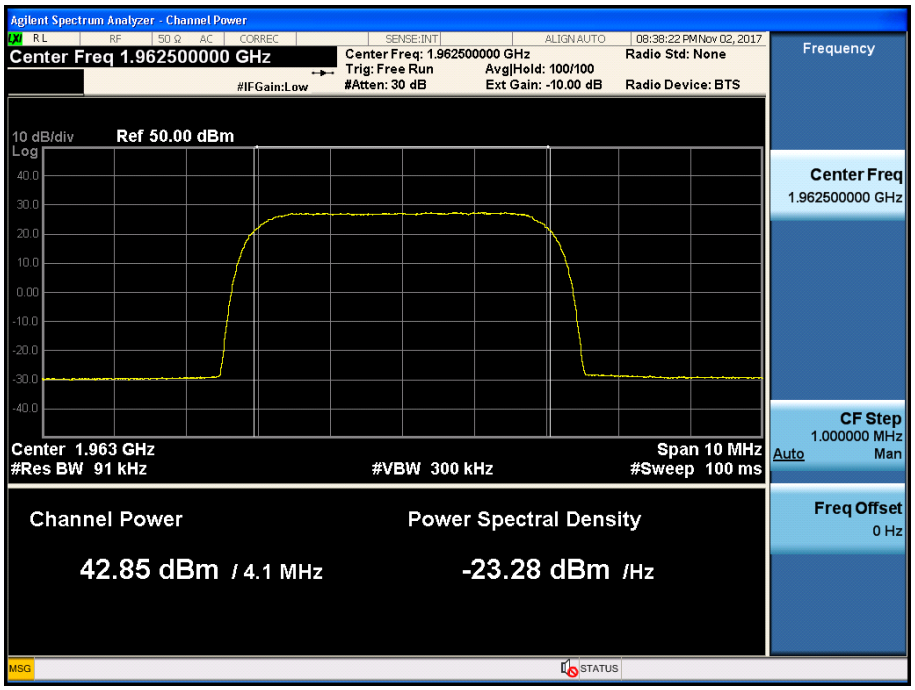
[AGC threshold Downlink High]



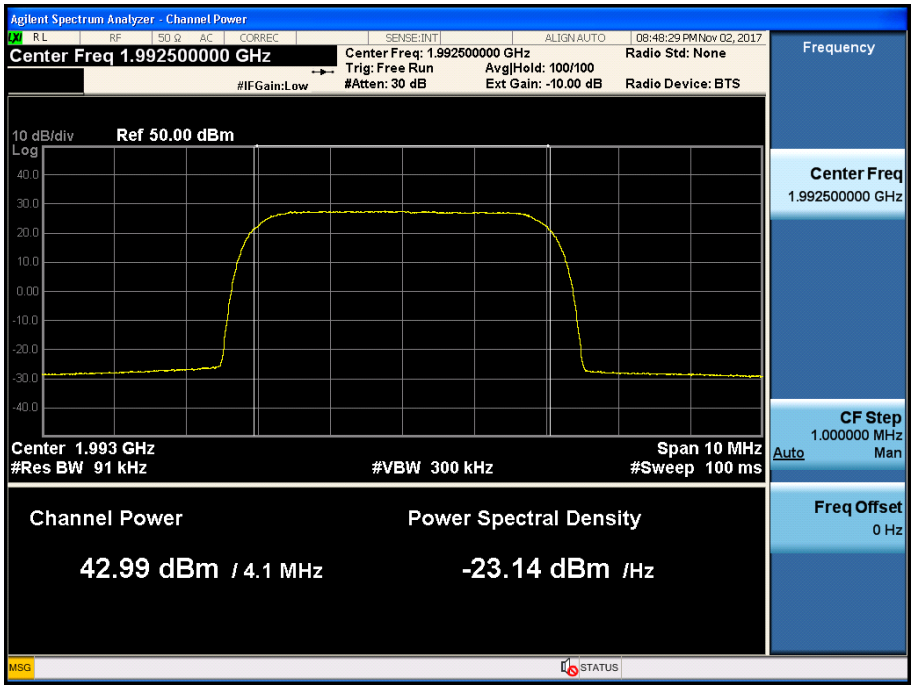
[+3 dB above AGC threshold Downlink Low]



[+3 dB above AGC threshold Downlink Middle]

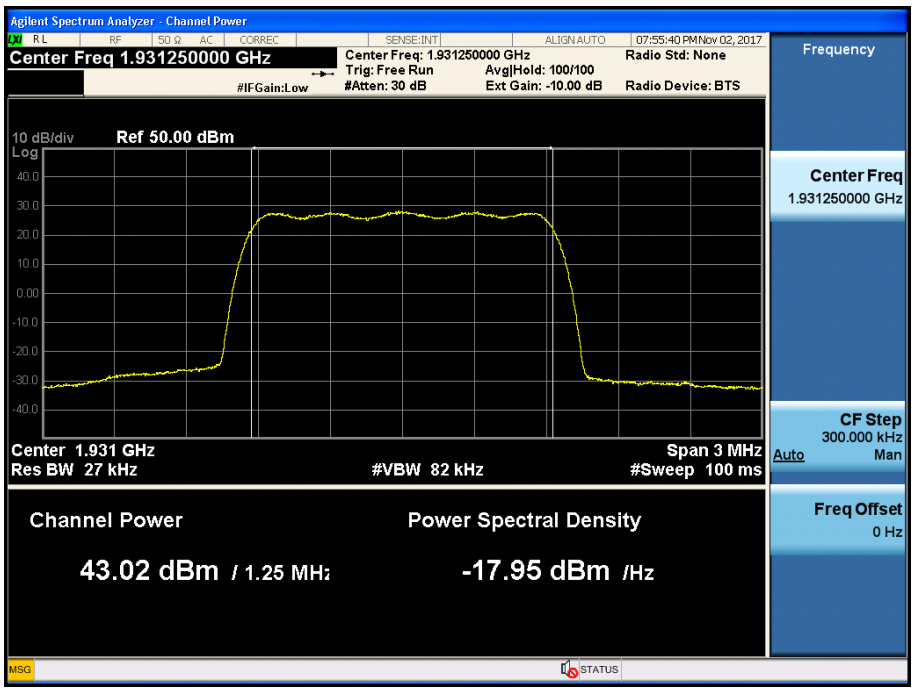


[+3 dB above AGC threshold Downlink High]

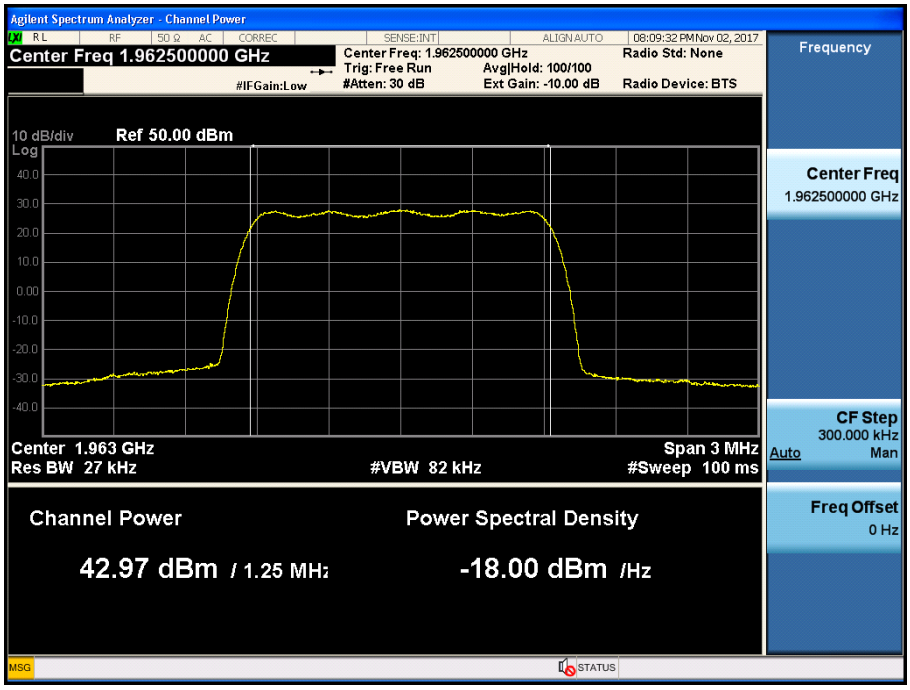


Plots of RF Output Power for 1900 PCS Band CDMA

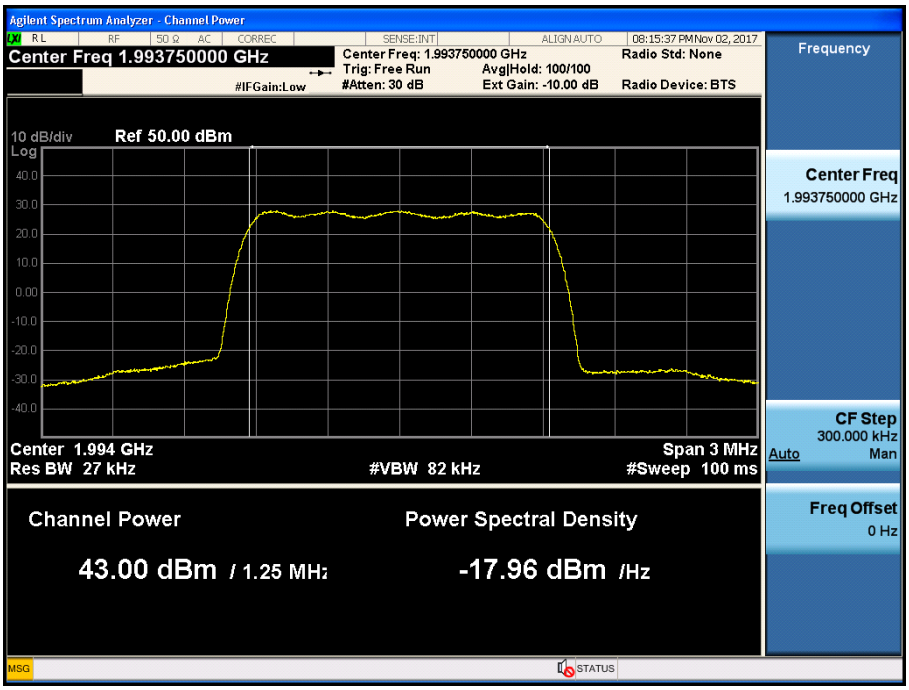
[AGC threshold Downlink Low]



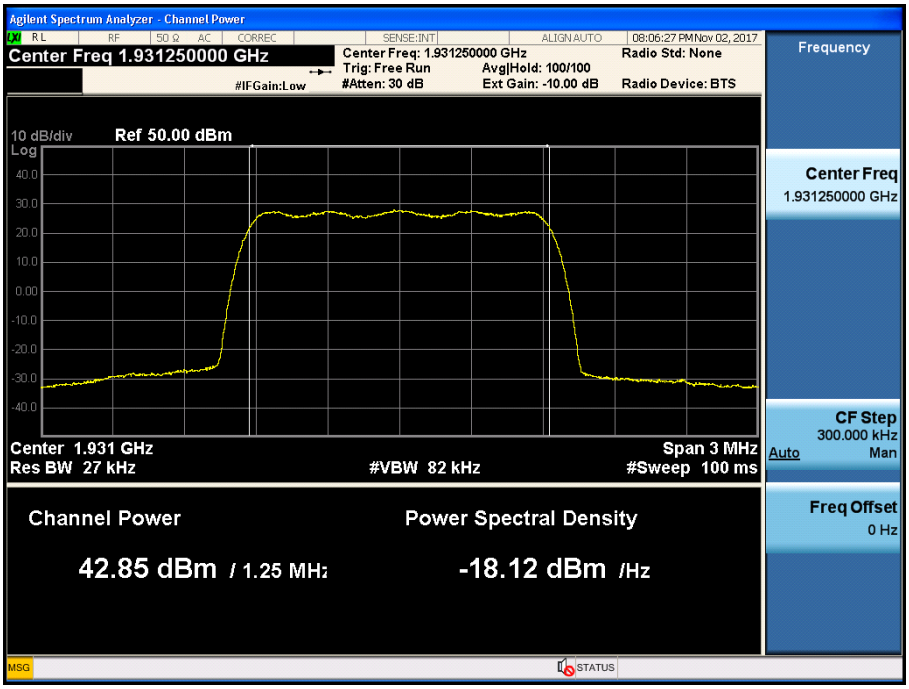
[AGC threshold Downlink Middle]



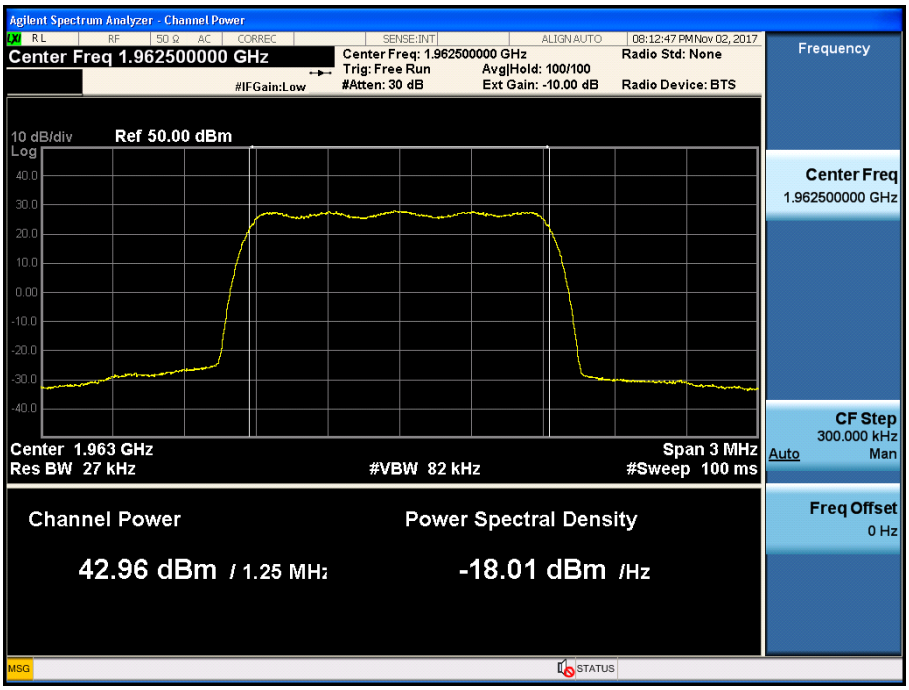
[AGC threshold Downlink High]



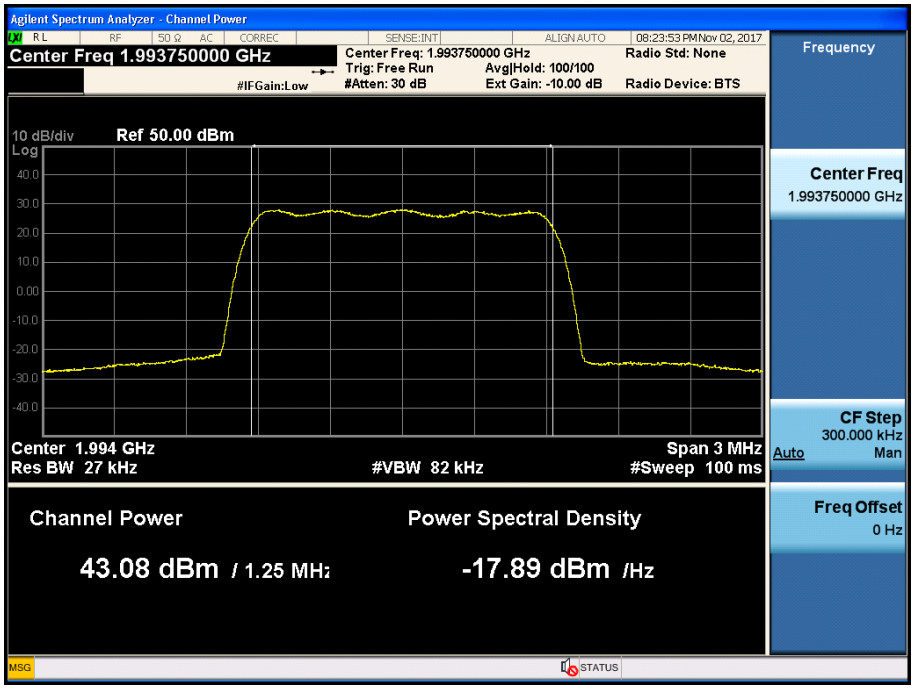
[+3 dB above AGC threshold Downlink Low]



[+3 dB above AGC threshold Downlink Middle]

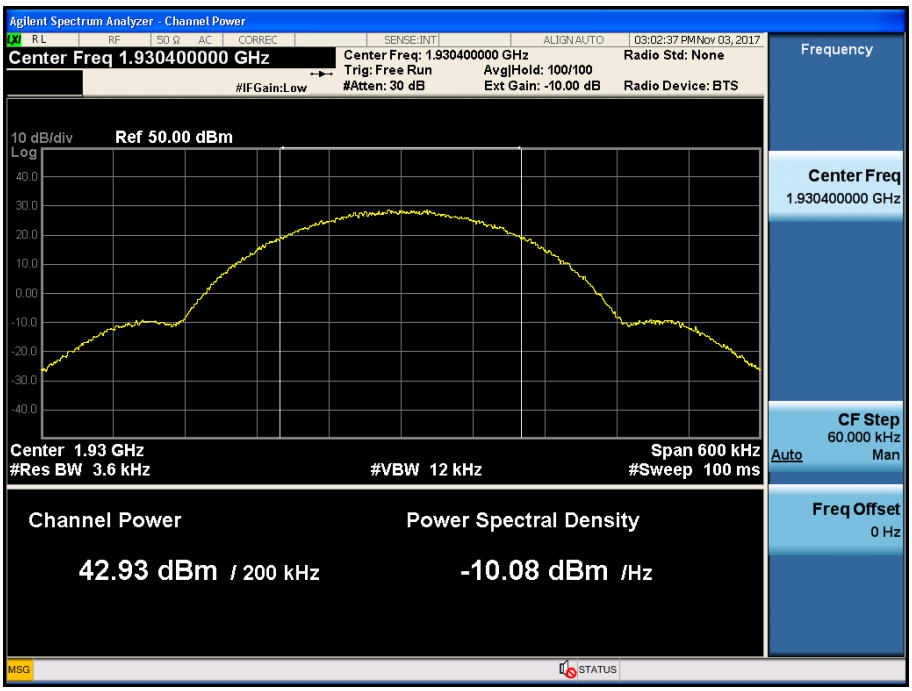


[+3 dB above AGC threshold Downlink High]

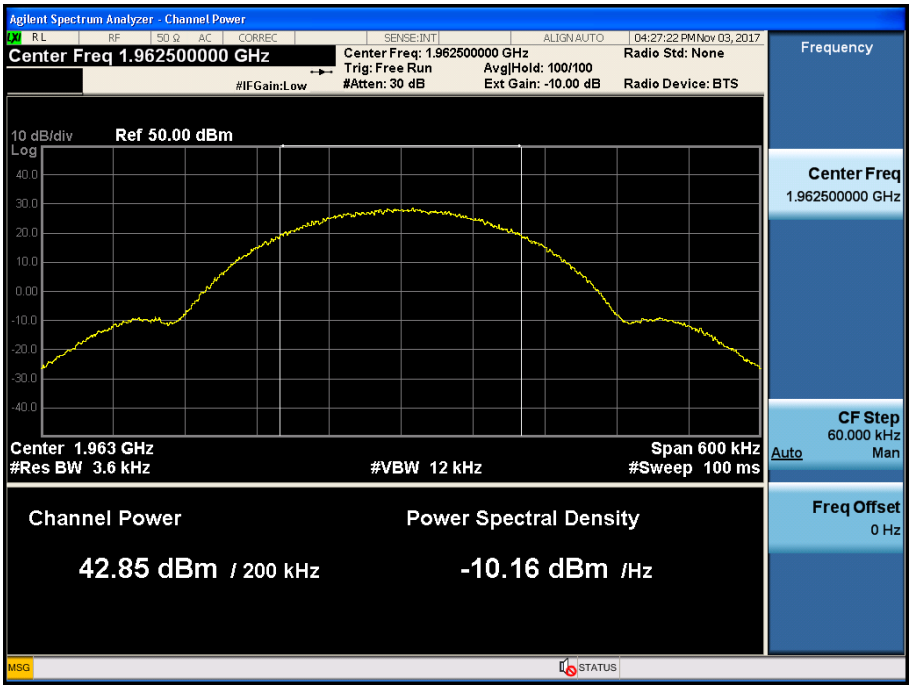


Plots of RF Output Power for 1900 PCS Band GSM

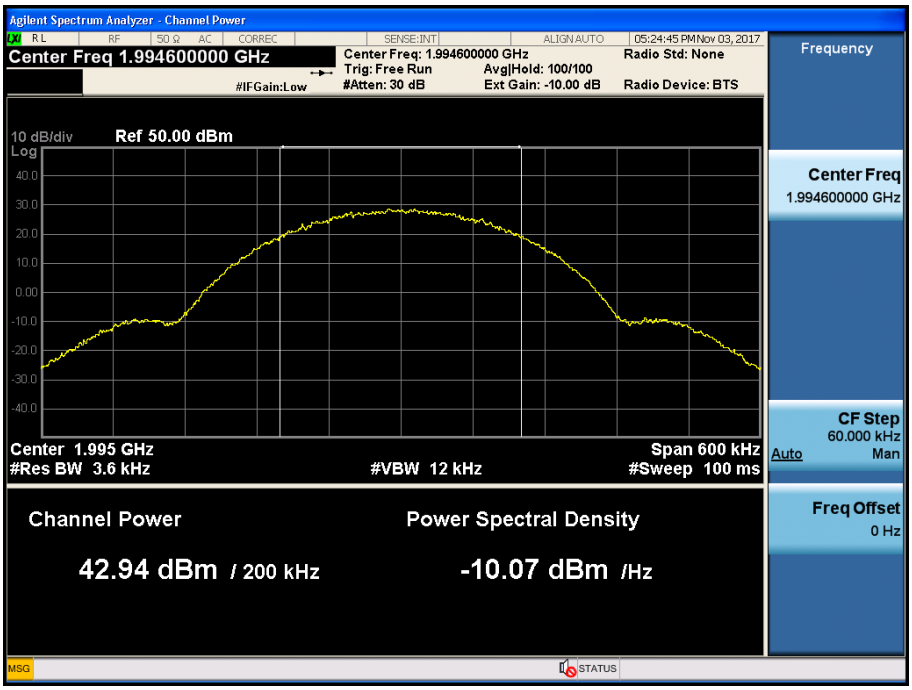
[AGC threshold Downlink Low]



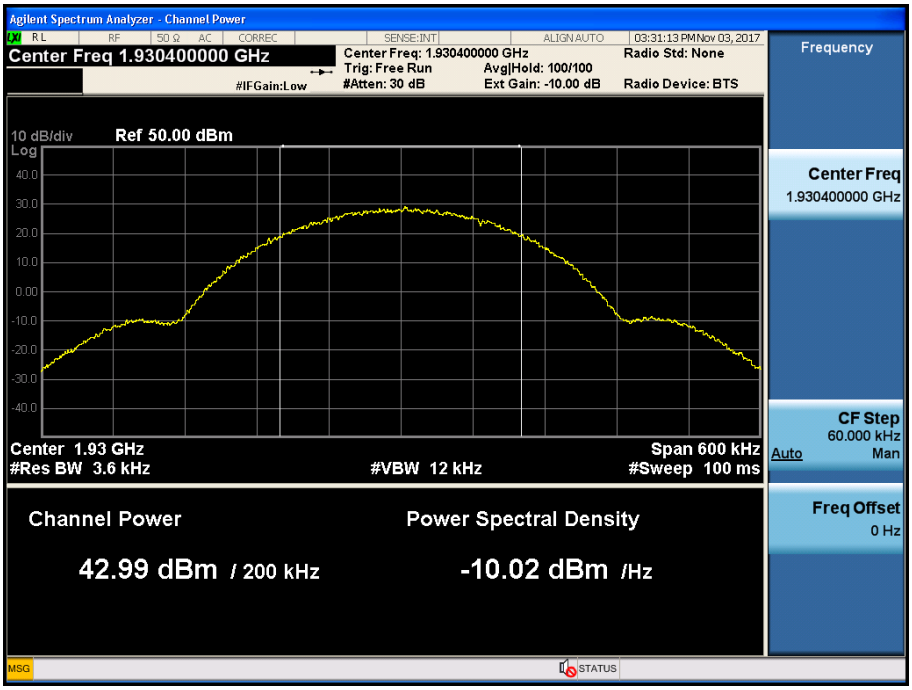
[AGC threshold Downlink Middle]



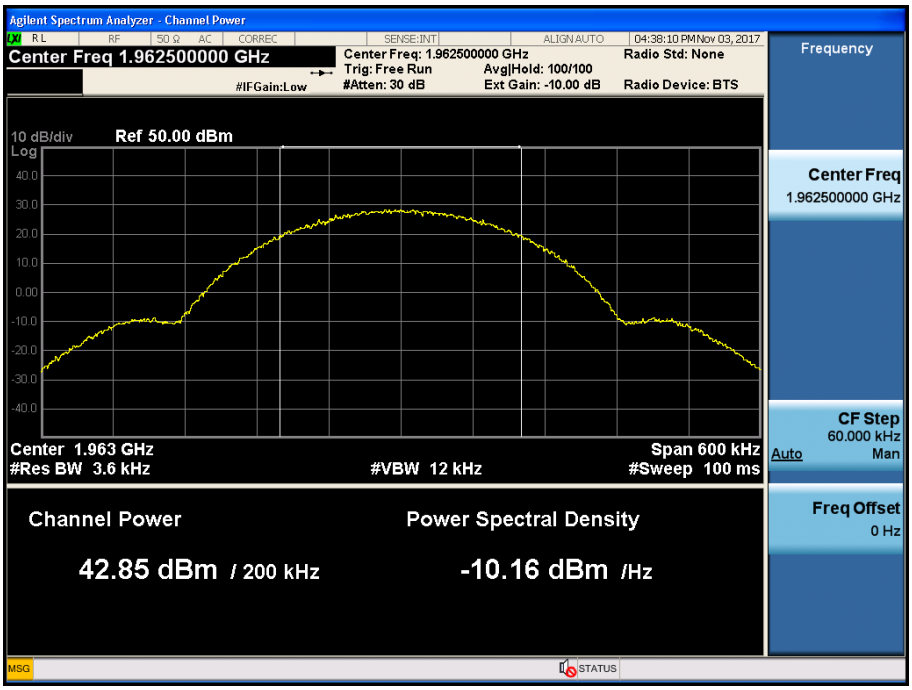
[AGC threshold Downlink High]



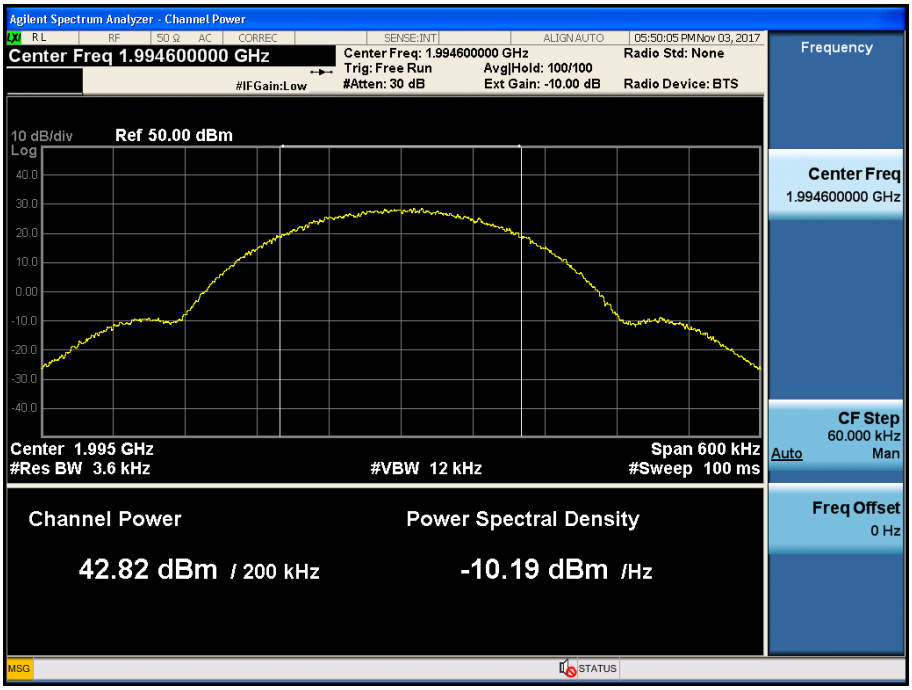
[+3 dB above AGC threshold Downlink Low]



[+3 dB above AGC threshold Downlink Middle]



[+3 dB above AGC threshold Downlink High]



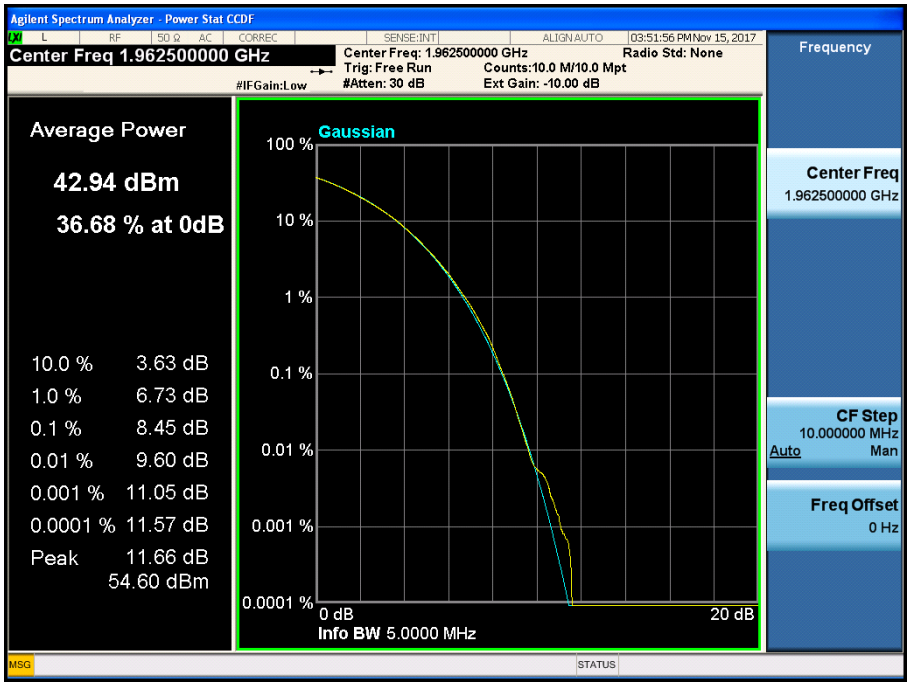
Peak-to-Average Ratio (PAR)

	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	PAR (dB)
1900 PCS Band_LTE 5 MHz AGC threshold	Middle	1962.50	8.45
1900 PCS Band_LTE 5 MHz +3 dB above the AGC threshold	Middle	1962.50	8.45
1900 PCS Band_LTE 10 MHz AGC threshold	Middle	1962.50	8.44
1900 PCS Band_LTE 10 MHz +3 dB above the AGC threshold	Middle	1962.50	8.45
1900 PCS Band_WCDMA AGC threshold	Middle	1962.50	4.50
1900 PCS Band_WCDMA +3 dB above the AGC threshold	Middle	1962.50	4.52
1900 PCS Band_CDMA AGC threshold	Middle	1962.50	7.78
1900 PCS Band_CDMA +3 dB above the AGC threshold	Middle	1962.50	7.79
1900 PCS Band_GSM AGC threshold	Middle	1962.50	1.05
1900 PCS Band_GSM +3 dB above the AGC threshold	Middle	1962.50	1.06

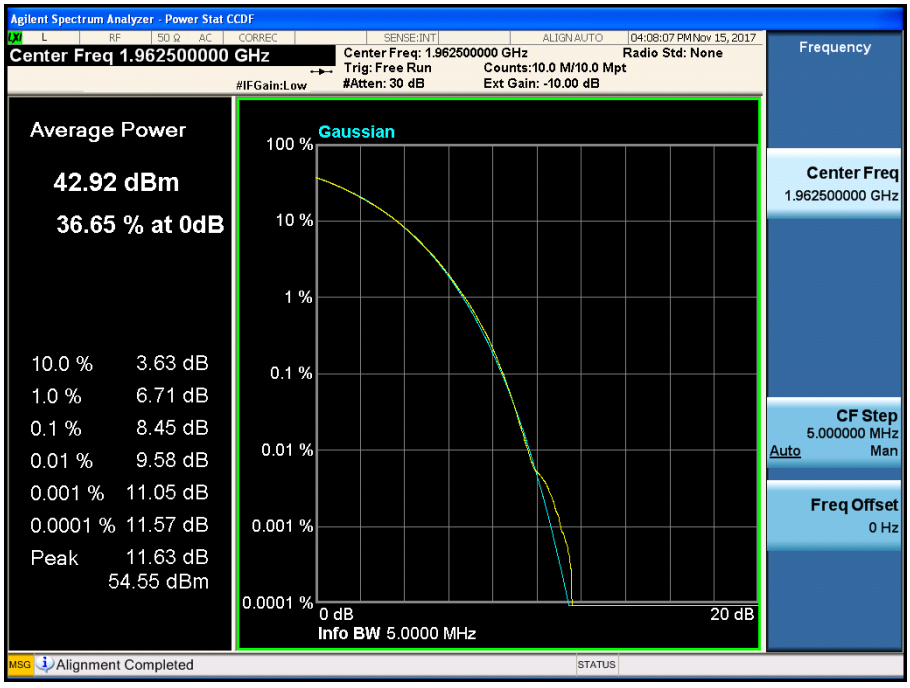
*Note: We have done CDMA and 1xEVDO / GSM and EDGE modulation test in technology. Test results are only attached worst cases.

Plots of Peak-to-Average Ratio for 1900 PCS Band LTE 5MHz

[AGC threshold Downlink Middle]

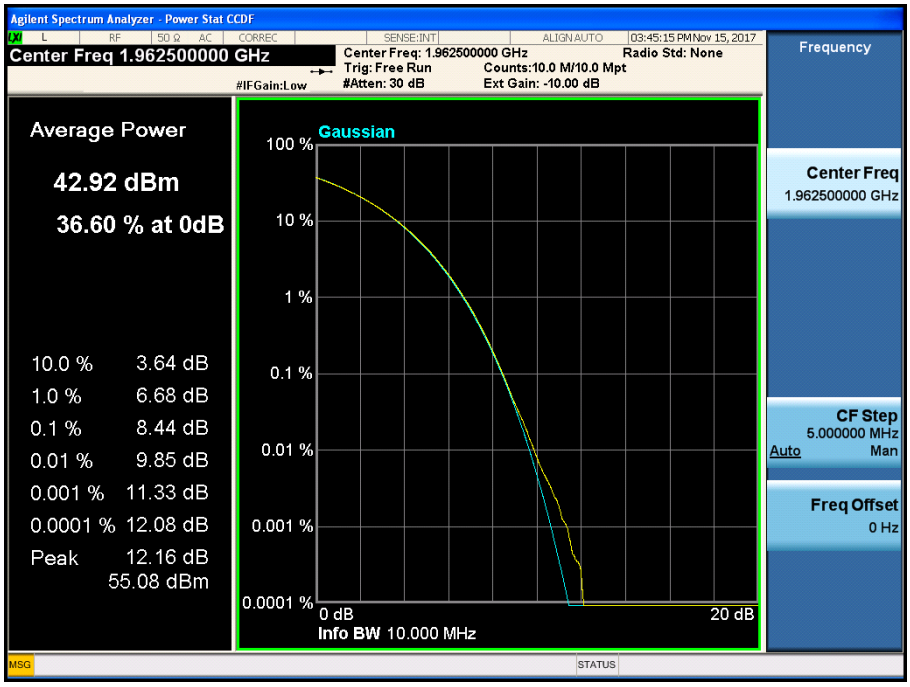


[+3 dB above AGC threshold Downlink Middle]

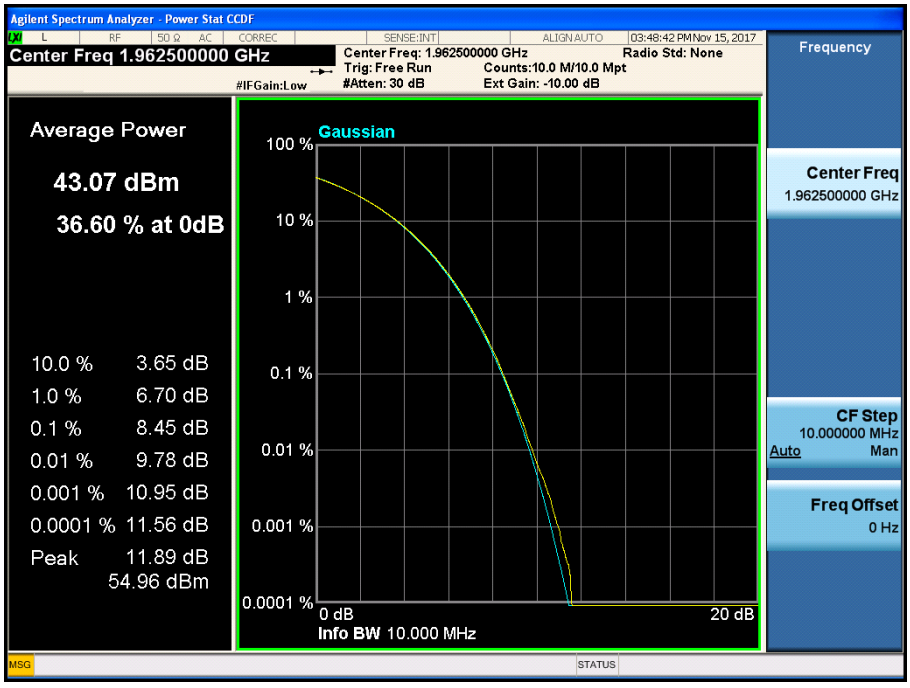


Plots of Peak-to-Average Ratio for 1900 PCS Band LTE 10MHz

[AGC threshold Downlink Middle]

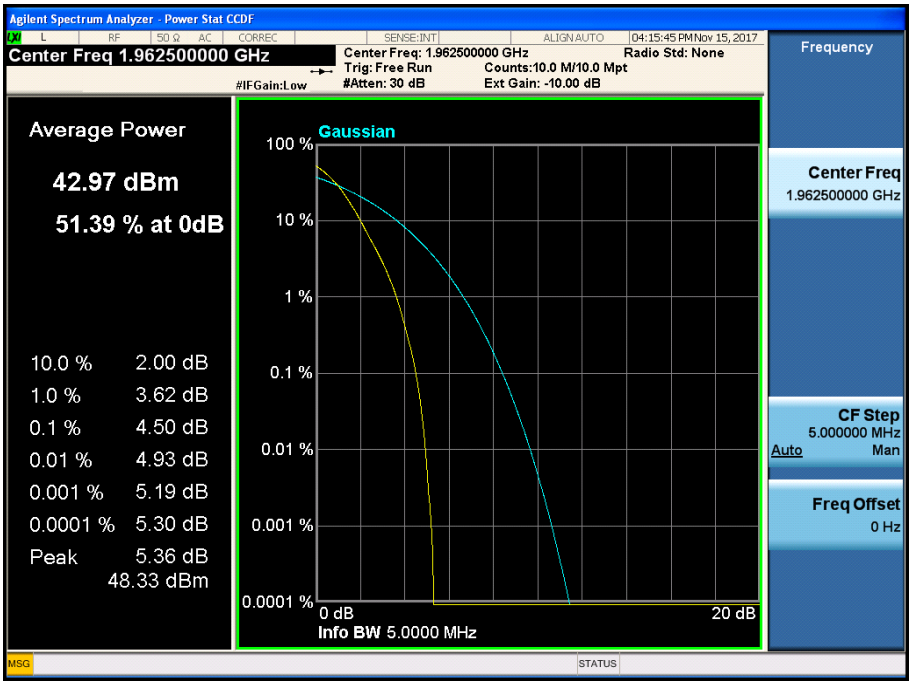


[+3 dB above AGC threshold Downlink Middle]

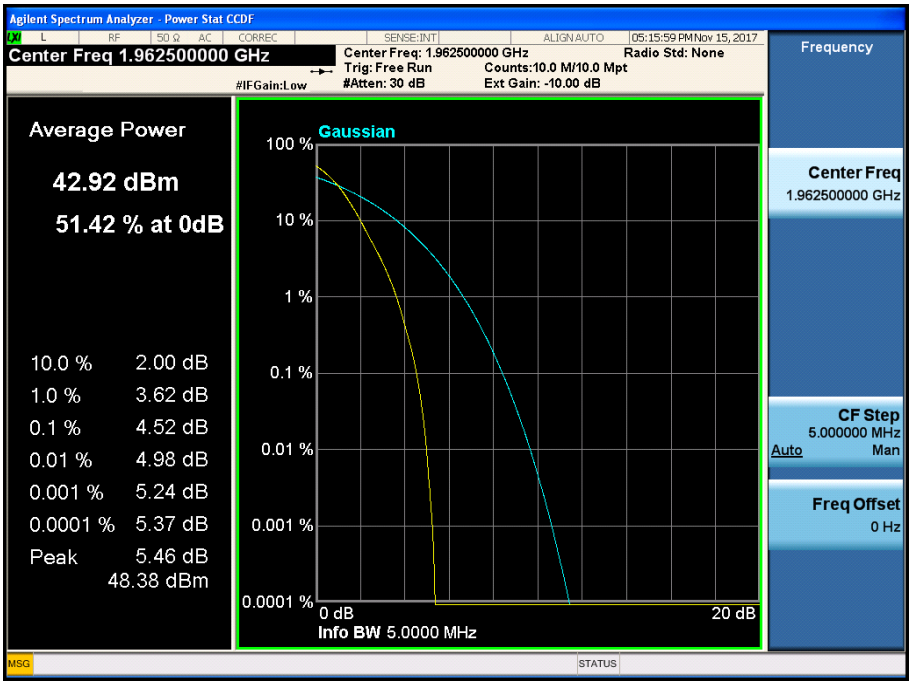


Plots of Peak-to-Average Ratio for 1900 PCS Band WCDMA

[AGC threshold Downlink Middle]

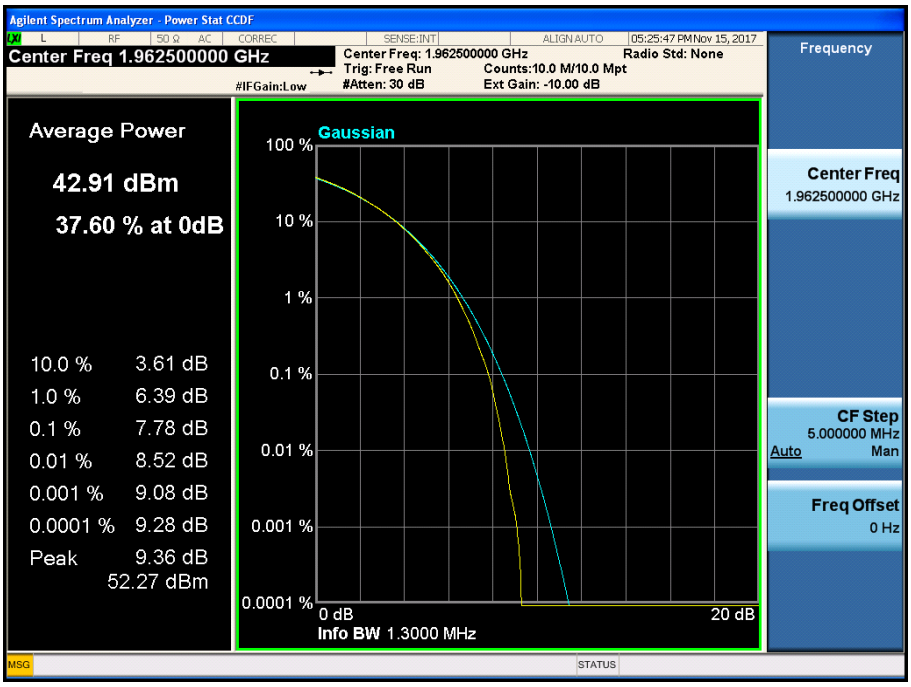


[+3 dB above AGC threshold Downlink Middle]

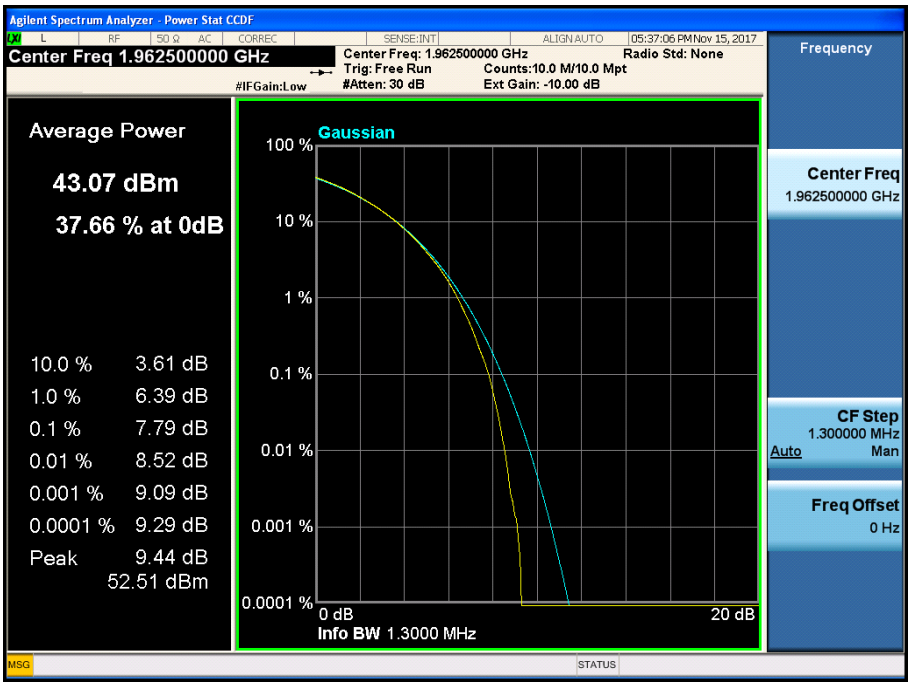


Plots of Peak-to-Average Ratio for 1900 PCS Band CDMA

[AGC threshold Downlink Middle]

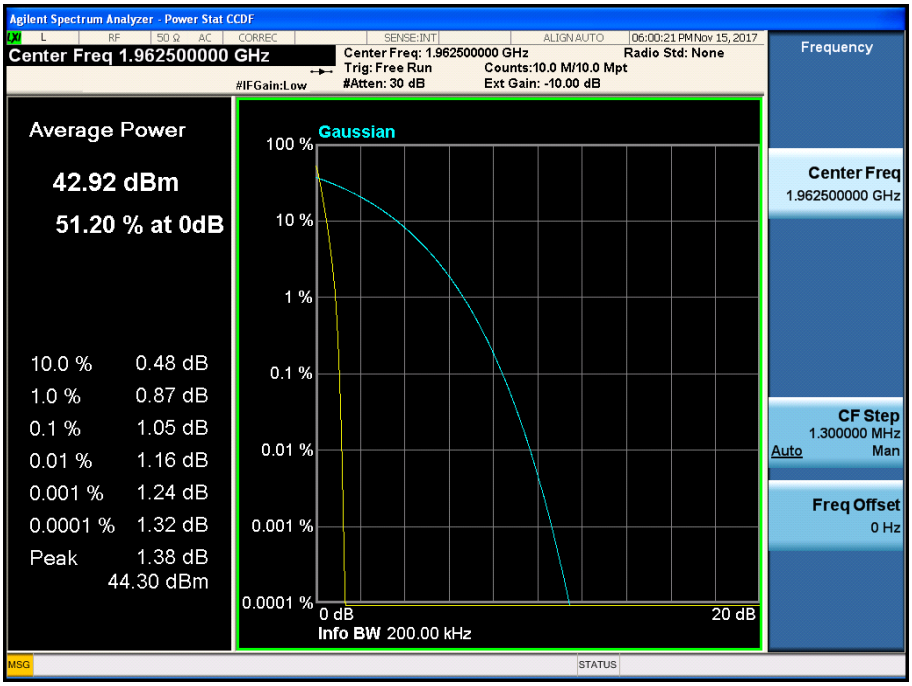


[+3 dB above AGC threshold Downlink Middle]

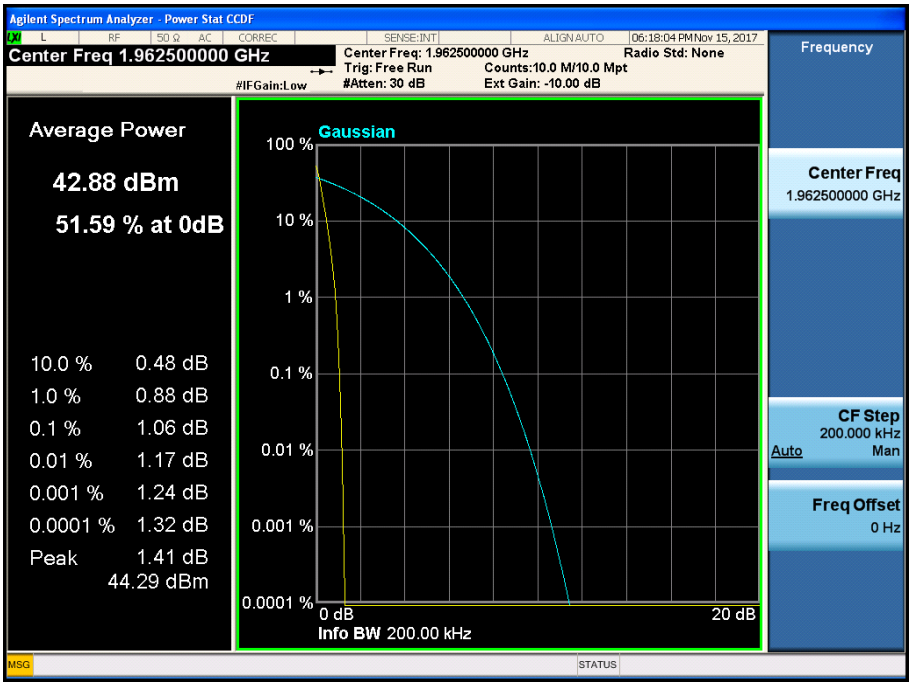


Plots of Peak-to-Average Ratio for 1900 PCS Band GSM

[AGC threshold Downlink Middle]



[+3 dB above AGC threshold Downlink Middle]



7. OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH

FCC Rules

Test Requirement(s):

§ 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.

IC Rules

Test Requirements:

RSS-Gen

6 Technical Requirements

6.6 Occupied Bandwidth

When the occupied bandwidth limit is not stated in the applicable RSS or reference measurement method, the transmitted signal bandwidth shall be reported as the 99 % emission bandwidth, as calculated or measured.

Test Procedures:

Measurements were in accordance with the test methods section 3.4 of KDB 935210 D05 v01r02 and section 4.2 of KDB 971168 D01 v03.

Test is 99% OBW measured and used.

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 f0.

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.

RSS-GEN

6 Technical Requirements

6.6 Occupied Bandwidth

- The transmitter shall be operated at its maximum carrier power measured under normal test conditions.
- The span of the analyzer shall be set to capture all products of the modulation process, including the emission skirts.
- The resolution bandwidth (RBW) shall be in the range of 1% to 5% of the occupied bandwidth (OBW) and video bandwidth (VBW) shall be approximately 3×RBW.

Note: Video averaging is not permitted.

A peak, or peak hold, may be used in place of the sampling detector as this may produce a wider bandwidth than the actual bandwidth (worst-case measurement). Use of a peak hold may be necessary to determine the occupied bandwidth if the device is not transmitting continuously. The trace data points are recovered and are directly summed in linear power level terms. The recovered amplitude data points, beginning at the lowest frequency, are placed in a running sum

until 0.5% of the total is reached and that frequency recorded. The process is repeated for the highest frequency data points (starting at the highest frequency, at the right side of the span, and going down in frequency). This frequency is then recorded.

The difference between the two recorded frequencies is the 99% occupied bandwidth.

Test Results:

[Downlink Output]

	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	OBW (MHz)
LTE 5 MHz AGC threshold	Low	1932.50	4.5143
	Middle	1962.50	4.5109
	High	1992.50	4.5127
LTE 5 MHz +3 dB above the AGC threshold	Low	1932.50	4.5137
	Middle	1962.50	4.5102
	High	1992.50	4.5135
LTE 10 MHz AGC threshold	Low	1935.00	8.9888
	Middle	1962.50	8.9894
	High	1990.00	8.9849
LTE 10 MHz +3 dB above the AGC threshold	Low	1935.00	8.9640
	Middle	1962.50	8.9993
	High	1990.00	9.0044

	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	OBW (MHz)
WCDMA AGC threshold	Low	1932.50	4.1788
	Middle	1962.50	4.1773
	High	1992.50	4.1764
WCDMA +3 dB above the AGC threshold	Low	1932.50	4.1804
	Middle	1962.50	4.1804
	High	1992.50	4.1730
CDMA AGC threshold	Low	1931.25	1.2650
	Middle	1962.50	1.2653
	High	1993.75	1.2657
CDMA +3 dB above the AGC threshold	Low	1931.25	1.2620
	Middle	1962.50	1.2648
	High	1993.75	1.2667

	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	OBW (kHz)
GSM AGC threshold	Low	1930.40	243.96
	Middle	1962.50	245.15
	High	1994.60	243.49
GSM +3 dB above the AGC threshold	Low	1930.40	244.35
	Middle	1962.50	245.91
	High	1994.60	245.02

*Note: We have done CDMA and 1xEVDO / GSM and EDGE modulation test in technology. Test results are only attached worst cases.

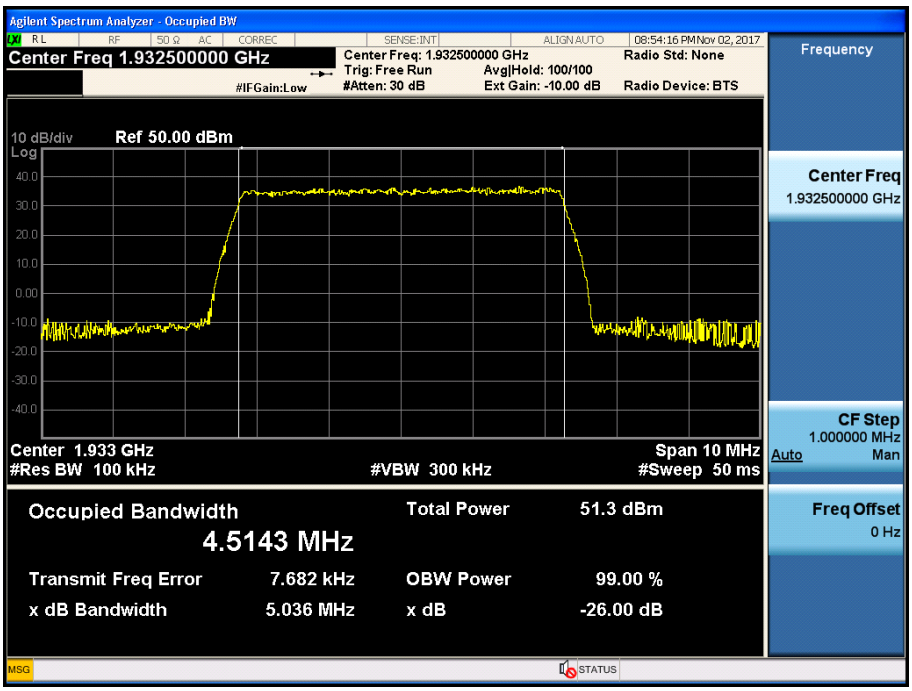
[Downlink Input_1900 PCS BAND]

	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	OBW (MHz)
1900 PCS Band_ LTE 5 MHz AGC threshold	Low	1932.50	4.5126
	Middle	1962.50	4.5128
	High	1992.50	4.5125
1900 PCS Band_ LTE 10 MHz AGC threshold	Low	1935.00	9.0012
	Middle	1962.50	8.9965
	High	1990.00	9.0065
1900 PCS Band_ WCDMA AGC threshold	Low	1932.50	4.1824
	Middle	1962.50	4.1790
	High	1992.50	4.1815
1900 PCS Band_ CDMA AGC threshold	Low	1931.25	1.2775
	Middle	1962.50	1.2755
	High	1993.75	1.2744
	Channel	**Frequency (MHz)**	**OBW (kHz)**
1900 PCS Band_ GSM AGC threshold	Low	1930.40	244.44
	Middle	1962.50	246.88
	High	1994.60	244.34

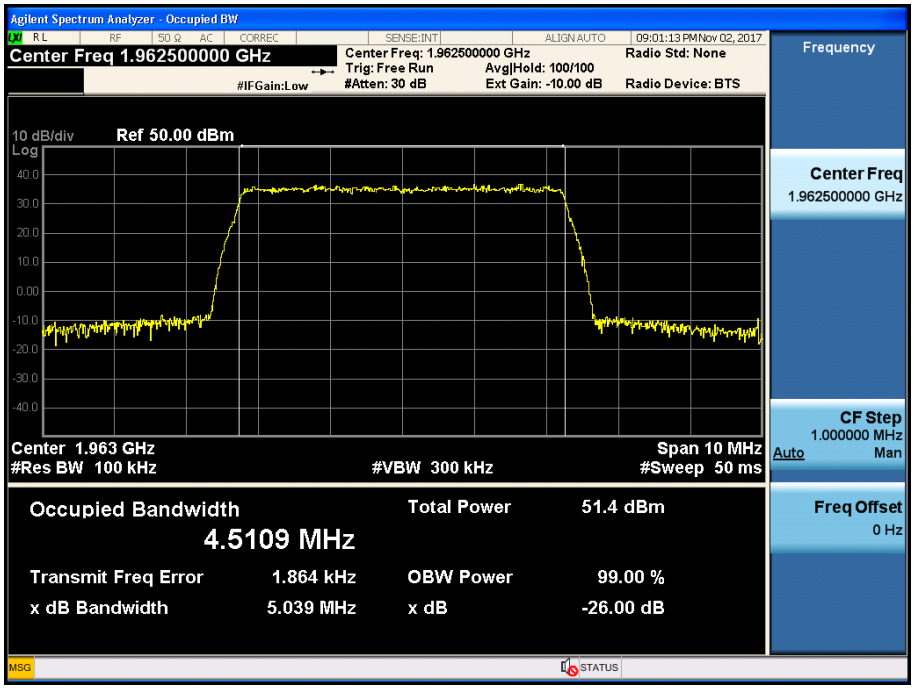
*Note: We have done CDMA and 1xEVDO / GSM and EDGE modulation test in technology. Test results are only attached worst cases.

Plots of Occupied Bandwidth_1900 PCS BAND LTE 5 MHz

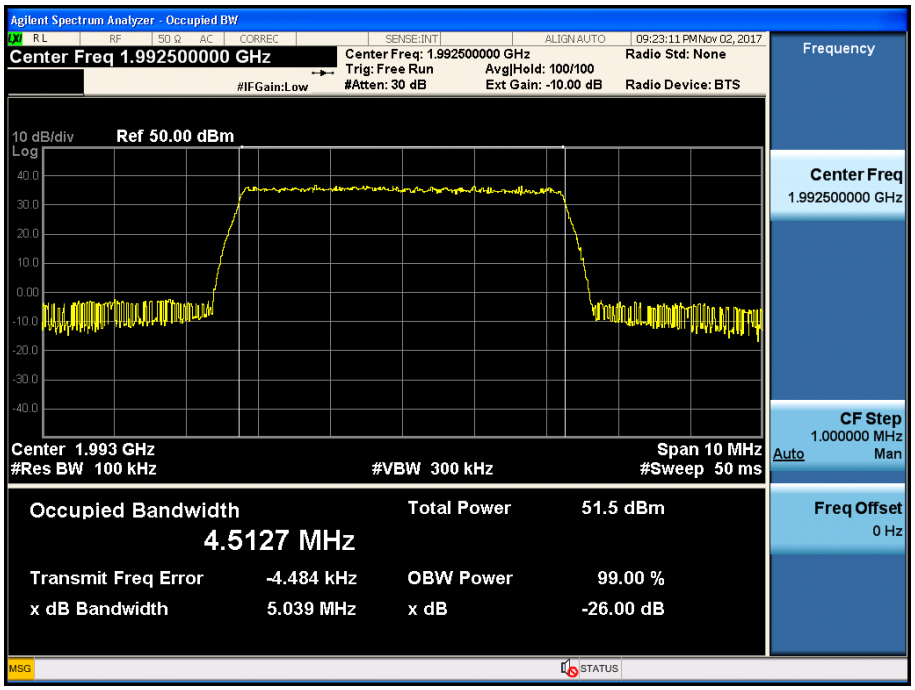
[AGC threshold Output Downlink Low]



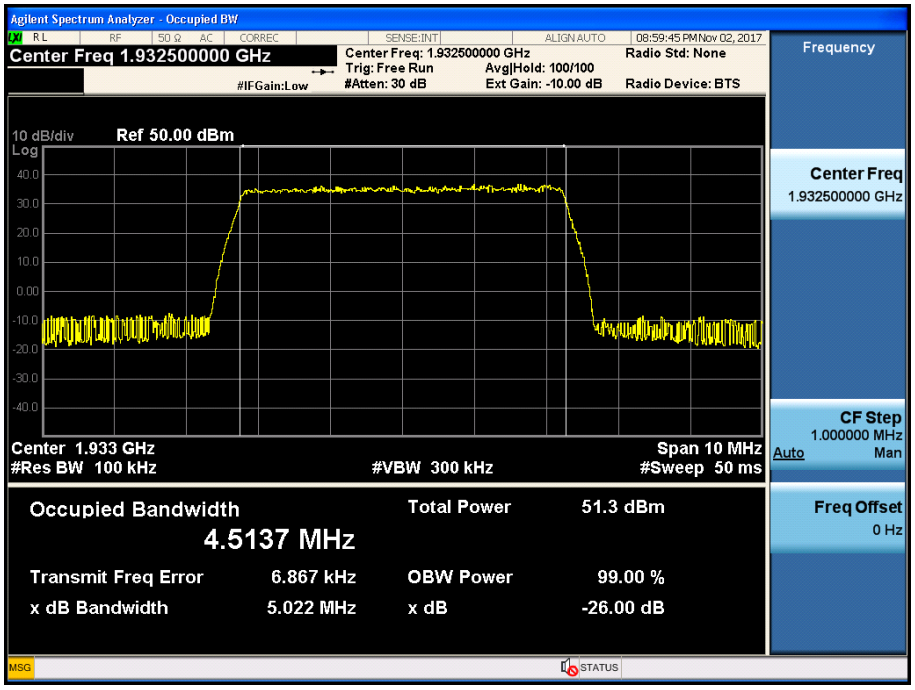
[AGC threshold Output Downlink Middle]



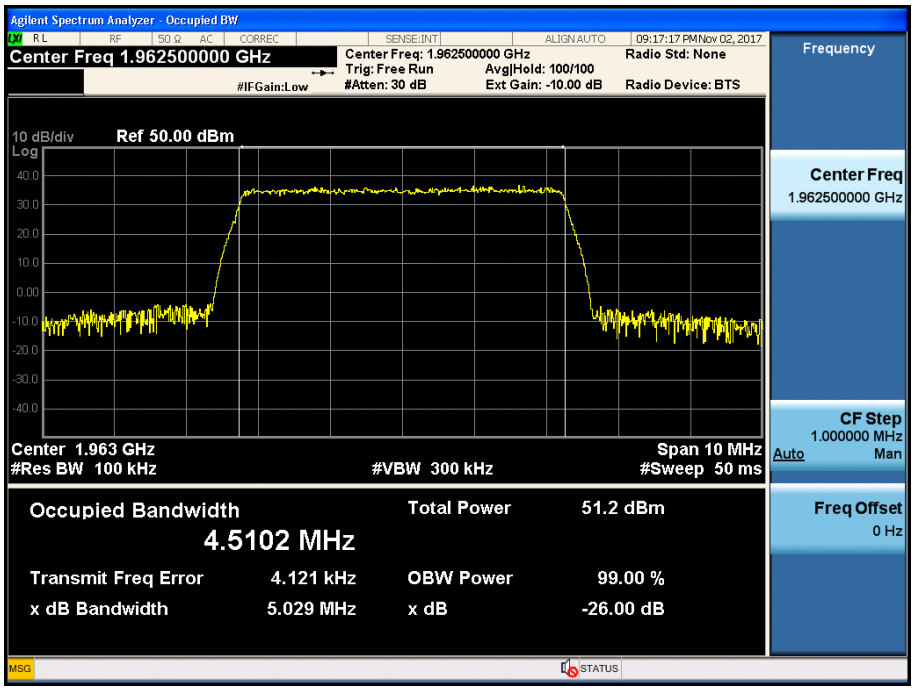
[AGC threshold Output Downlink High]



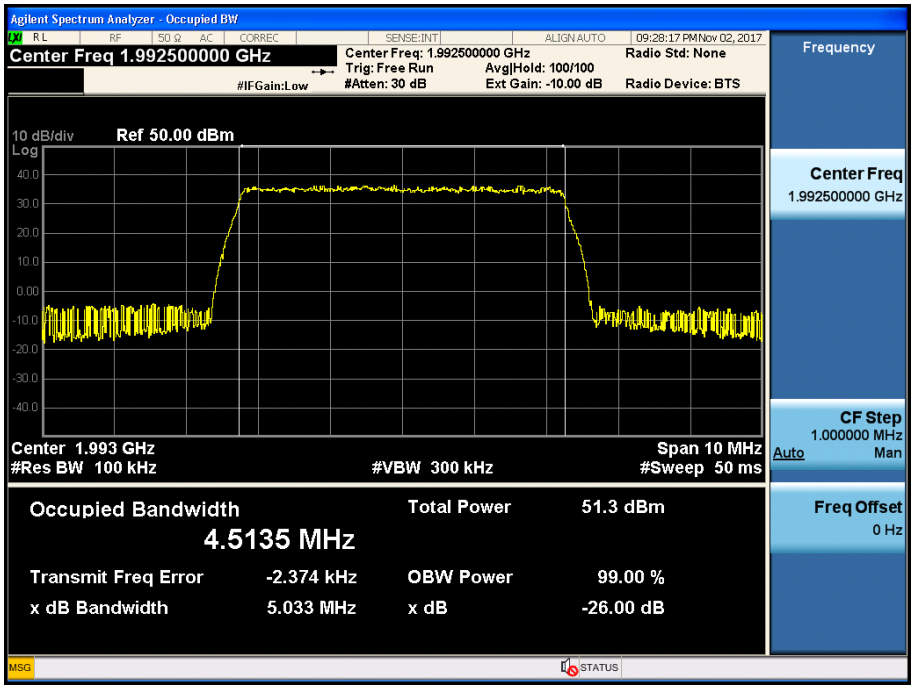
[+3 dB above AGC threshold Output Downlink Low]



[+3 dB above AGC threshold Output Downlink Middle]

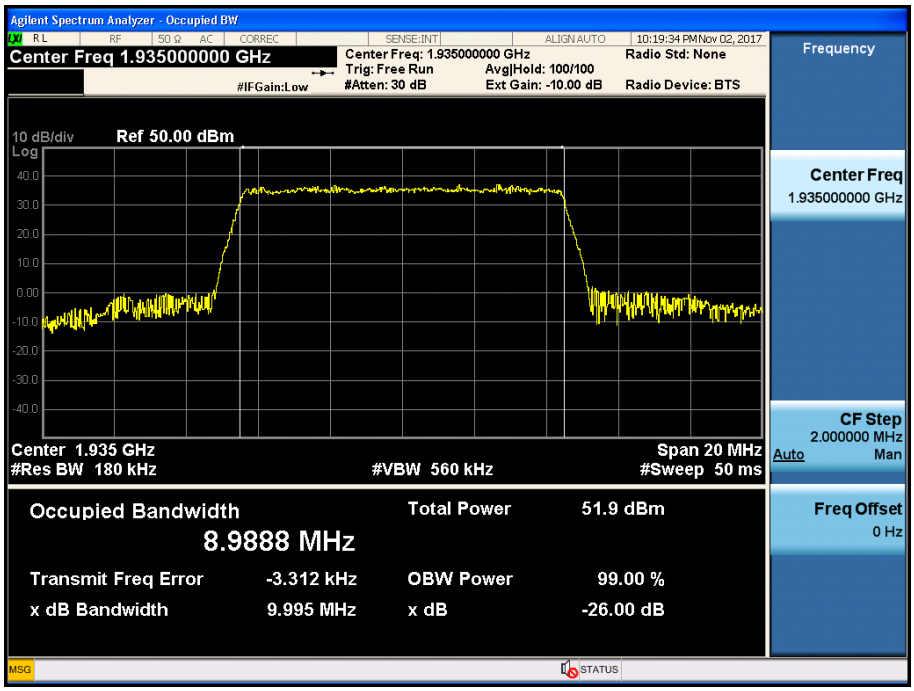


[+3 dB above AGC threshold Output Downlink High]

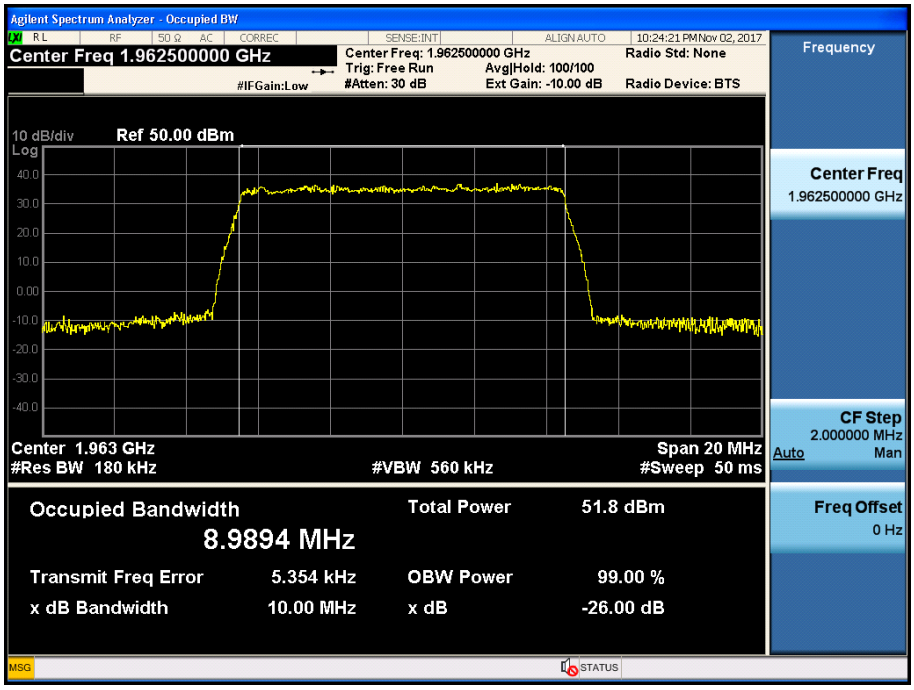


Plots of Occupied Bandwidth_ 1900 PCS BAND LTE 10 MHz

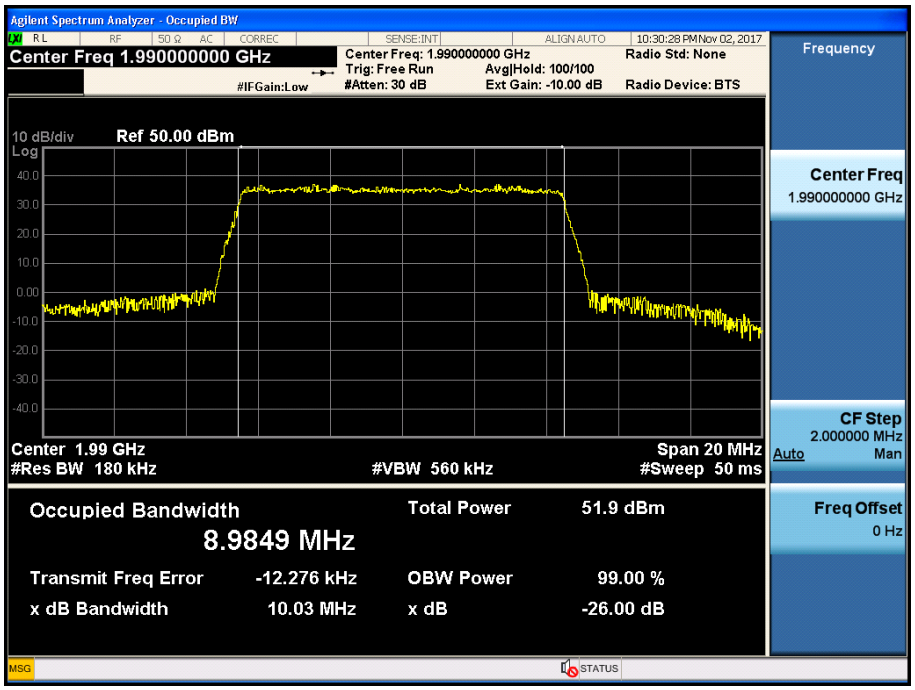
[AGC threshold Output Downlink Low]



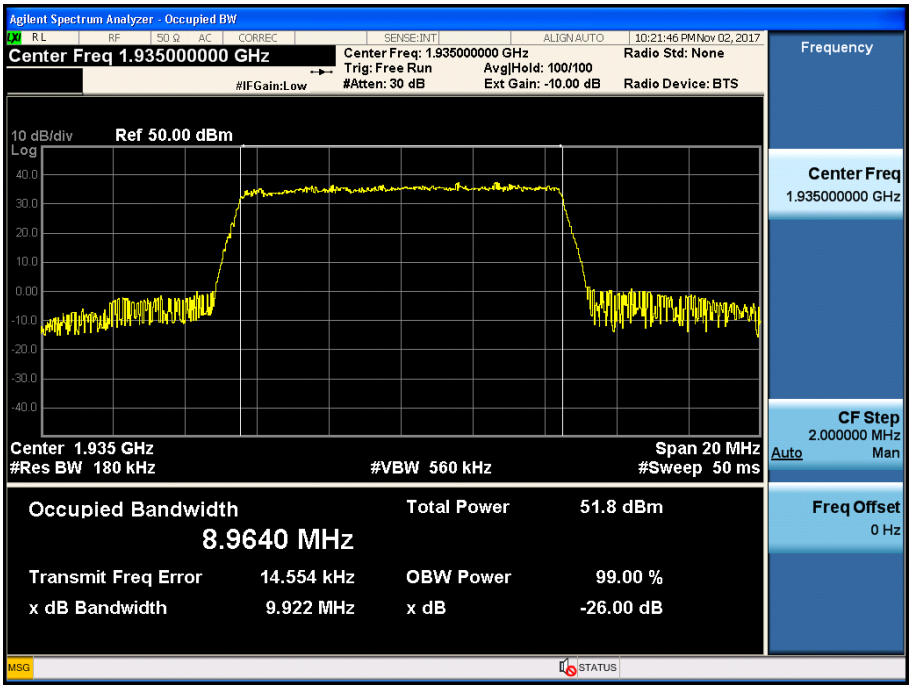
[AGC threshold Output Downlink Middle]



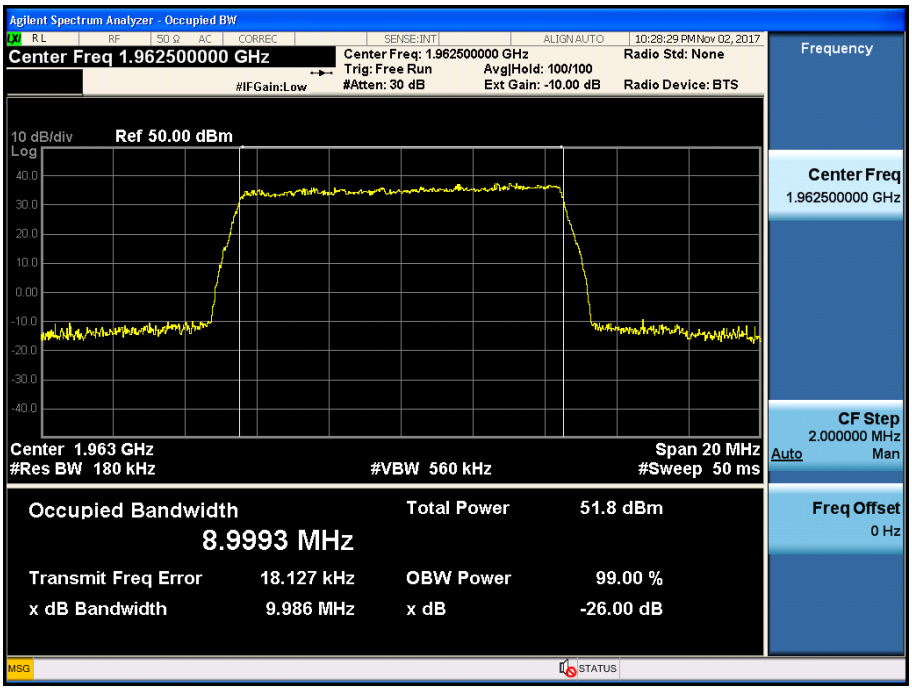
[AGC threshold Output Downlink High]



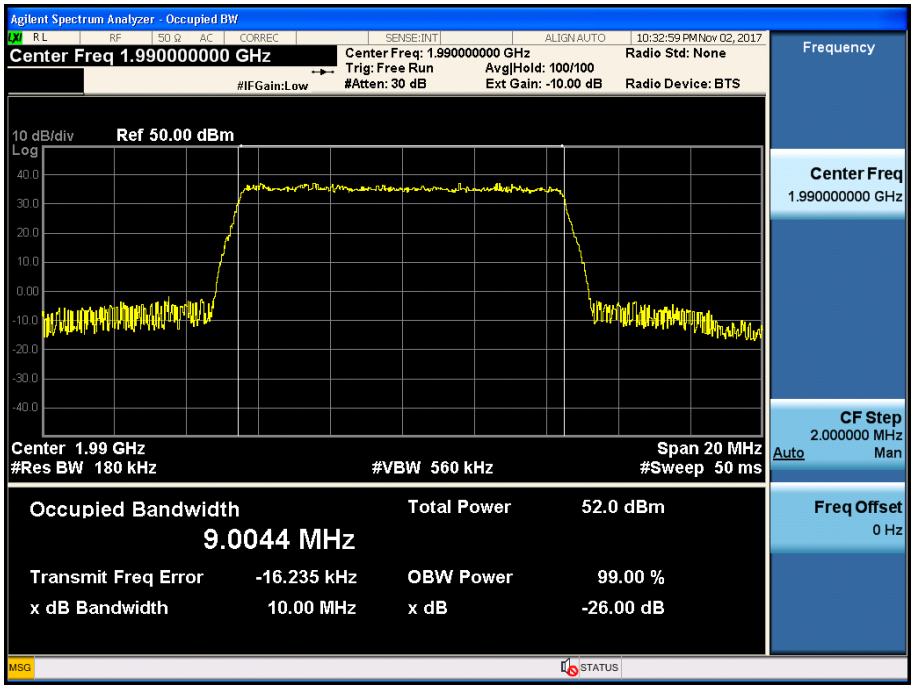
[+3 dB above AGC threshold Output Downlink Low]



[+3 dB above AGC threshold Output Downlink Middle]

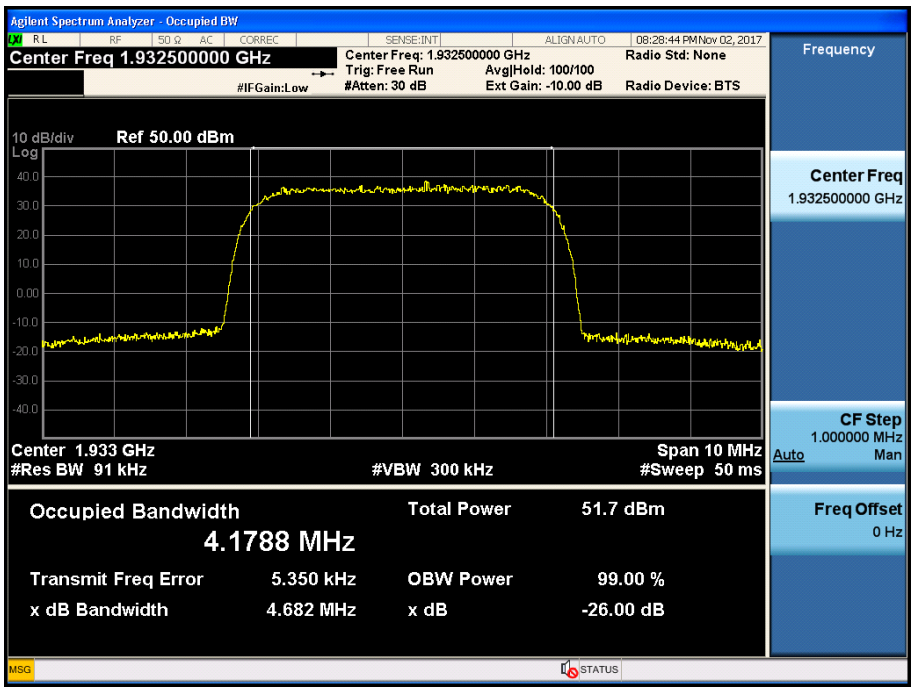


[+3 dB above AGC threshold Output Downlink High]

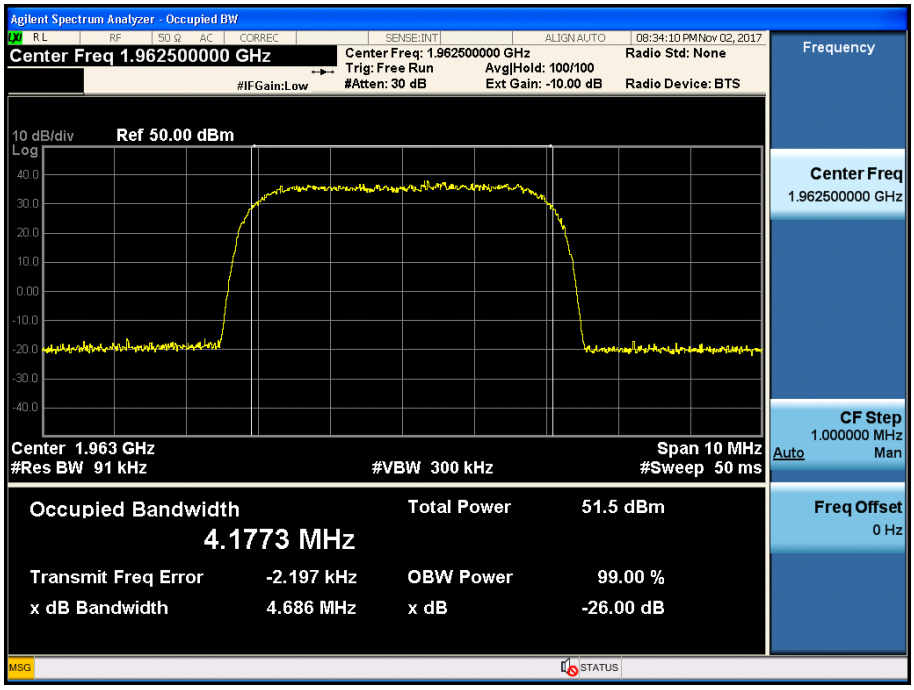


Plots of Occupied Bandwidth_ 1900 PCS BAND WCDMA

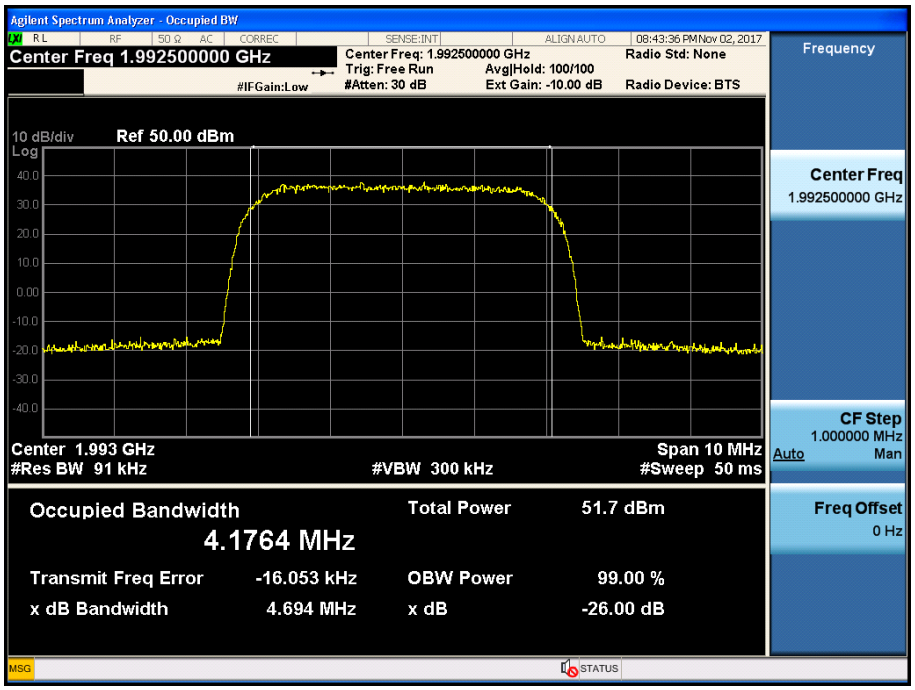
[AGC threshold Output Downlink Low]



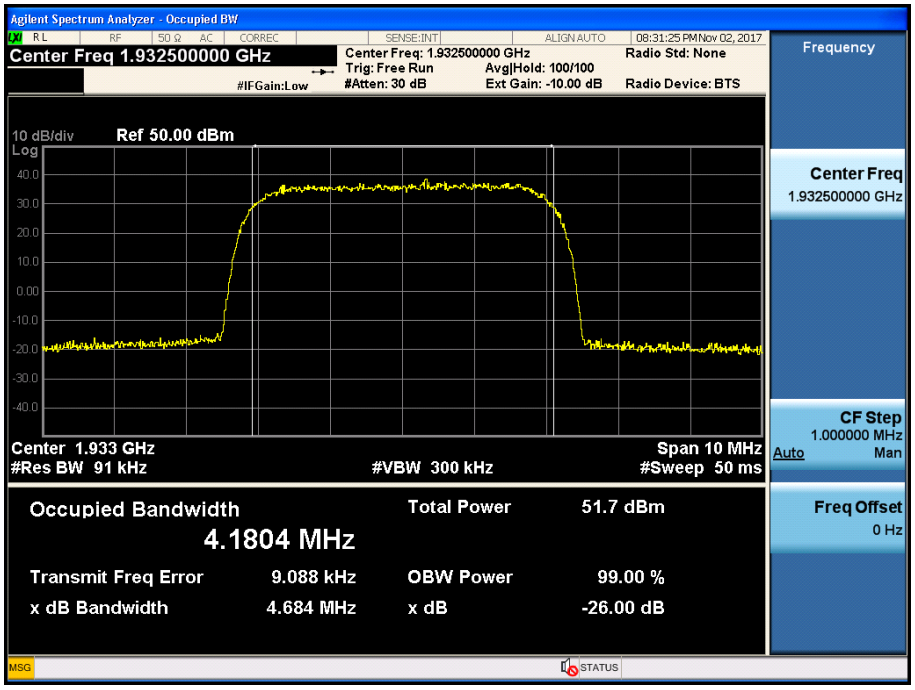
[AGC threshold Output Downlink Middle]



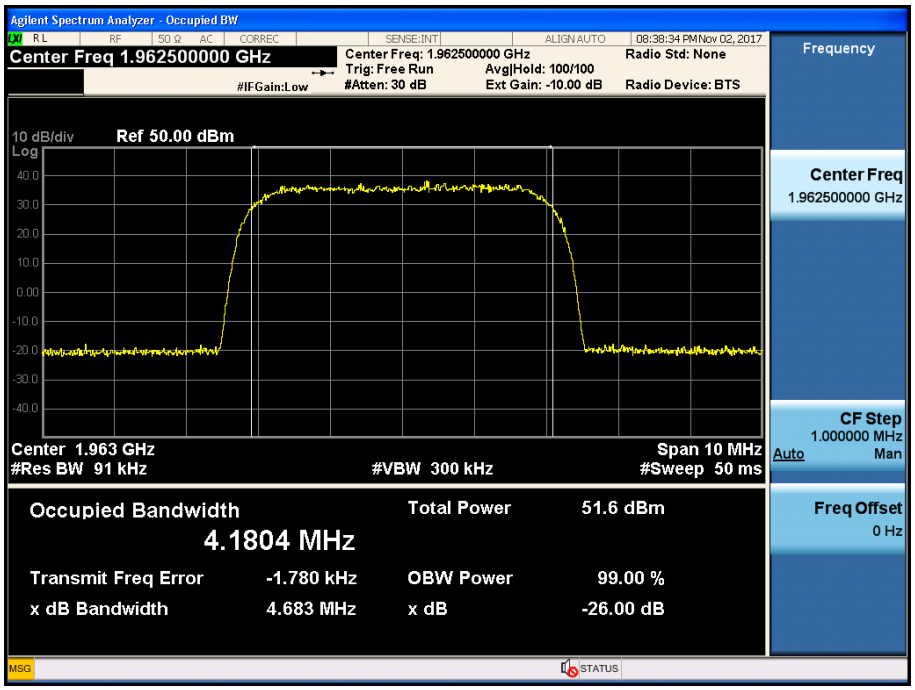
[AGC threshold Output Downlink High]



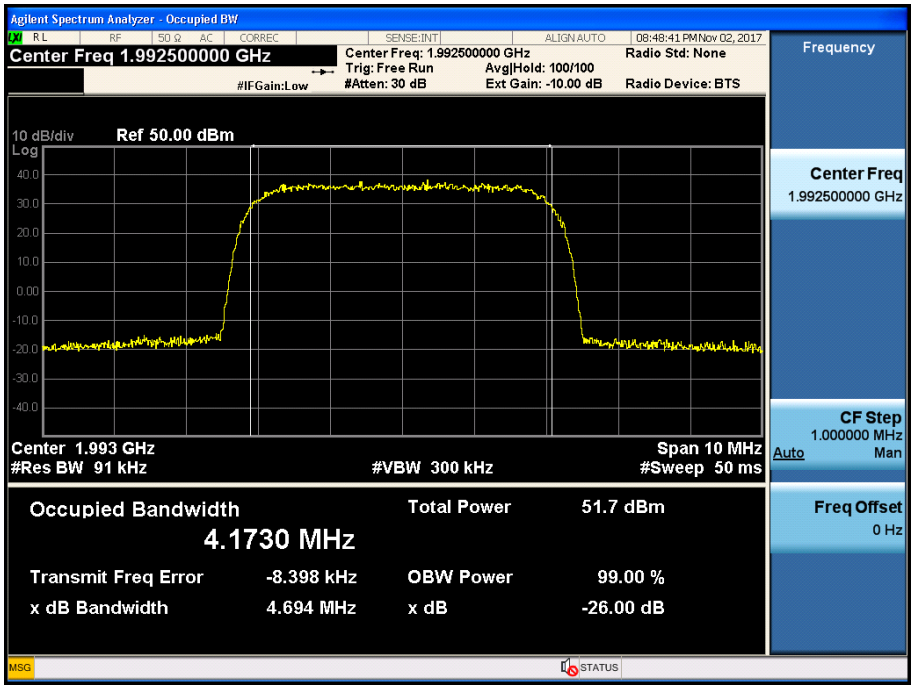
[+3 dB above AGC threshold Output Downlink Low]



[+3 dB above AGC threshold Output Downlink Middle]

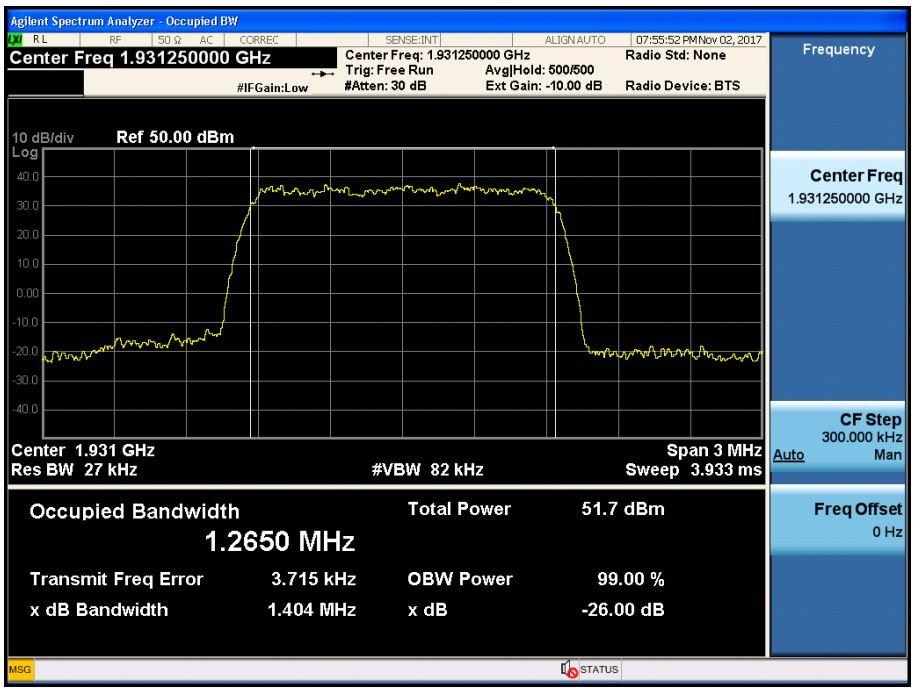


[+3 dB above AGC threshold Output Downlink High]

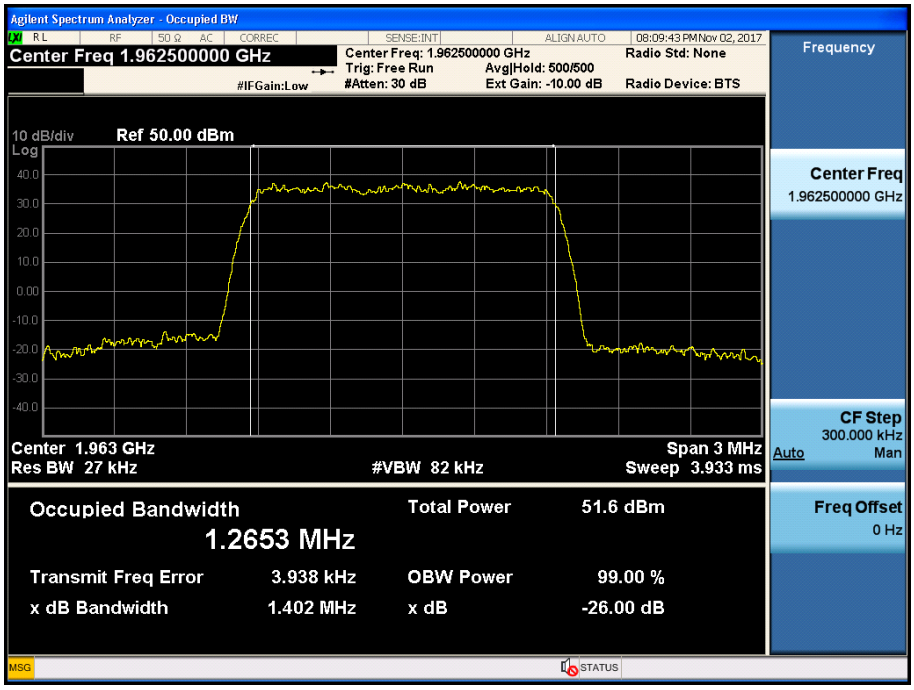


Plots of Occupied Bandwidth_1900 PCS BAND CDMA

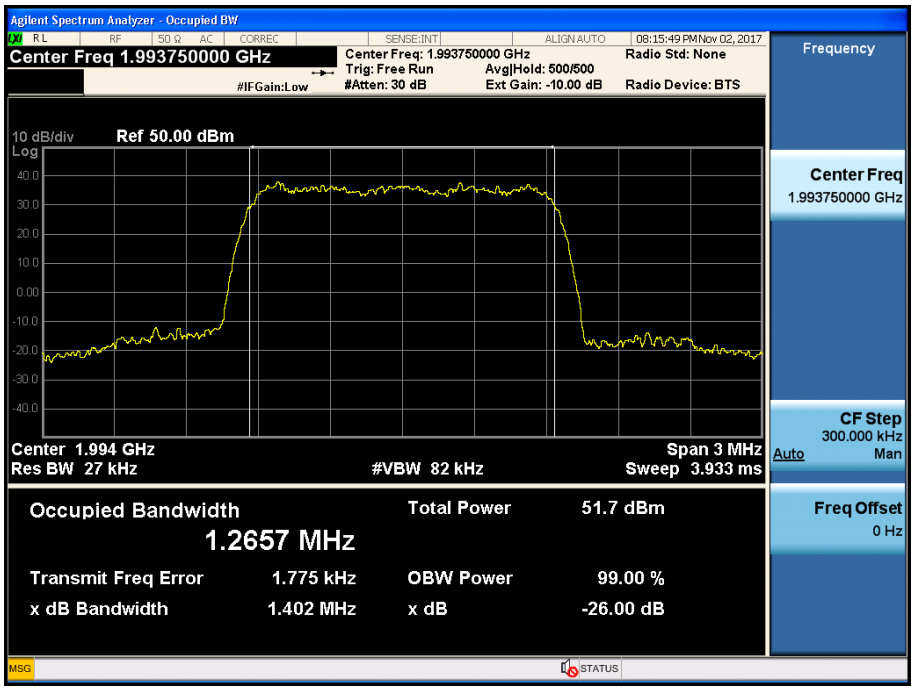
[AGC threshold Output Downlink Low]



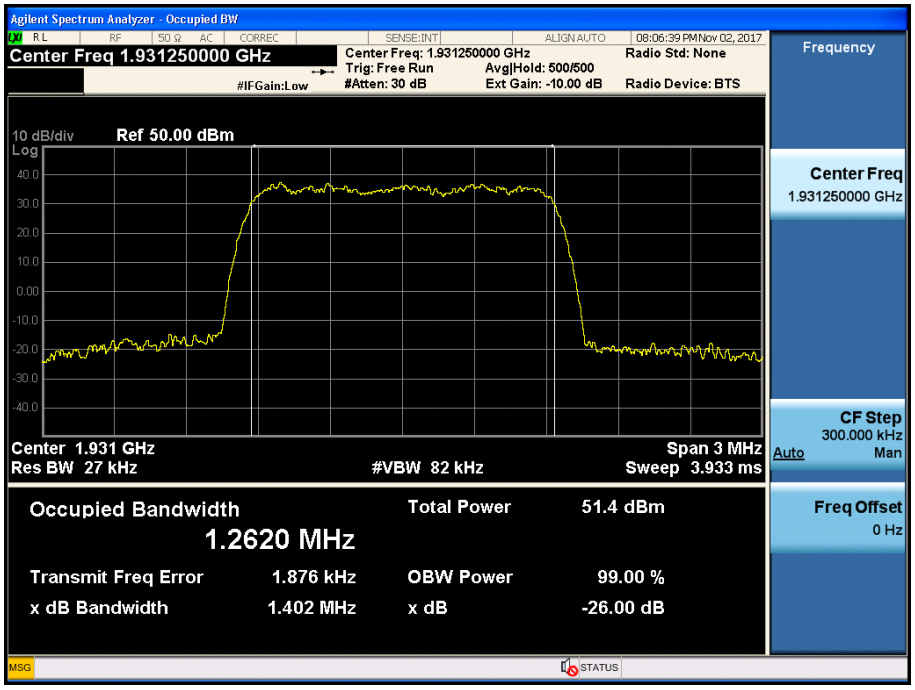
[AGC threshold Output Downlink Middle]



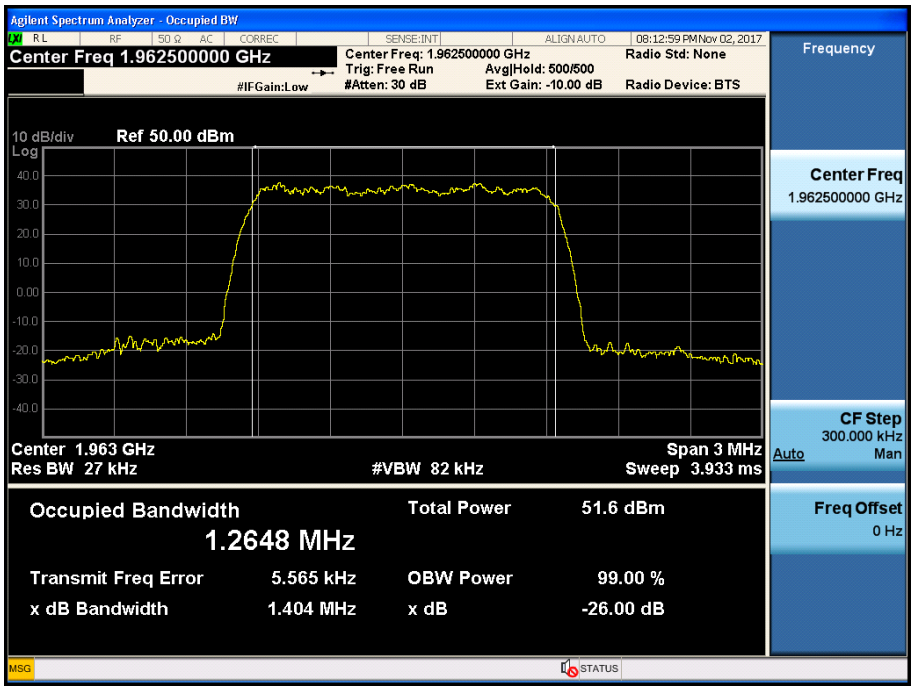
[AGC threshold Output Downlink High]



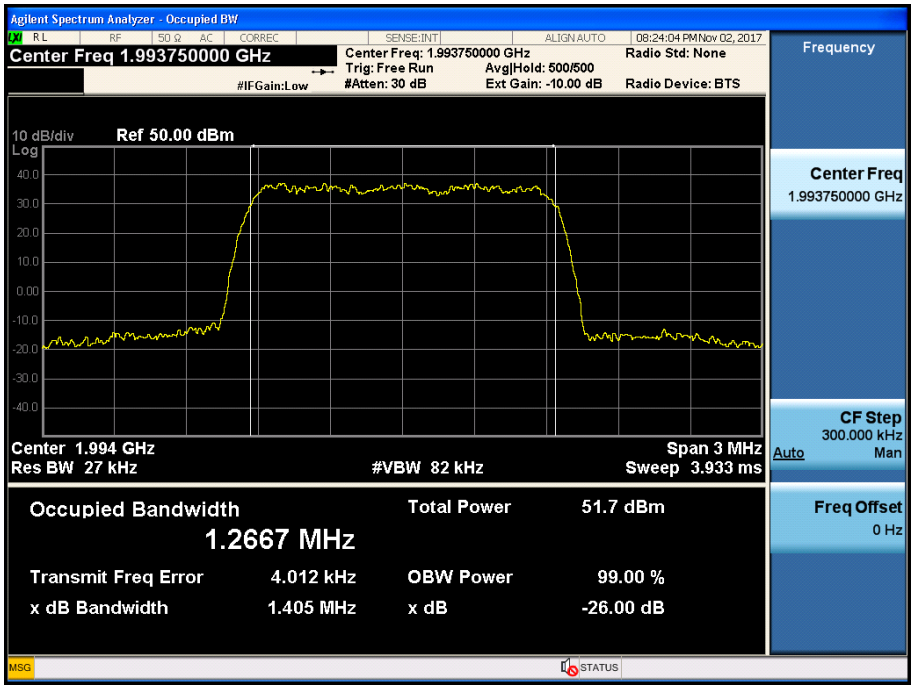
[+3 dB above AGC threshold Output Downlink Low]



[+3 dB above AGC threshold Output Downlink Middle]

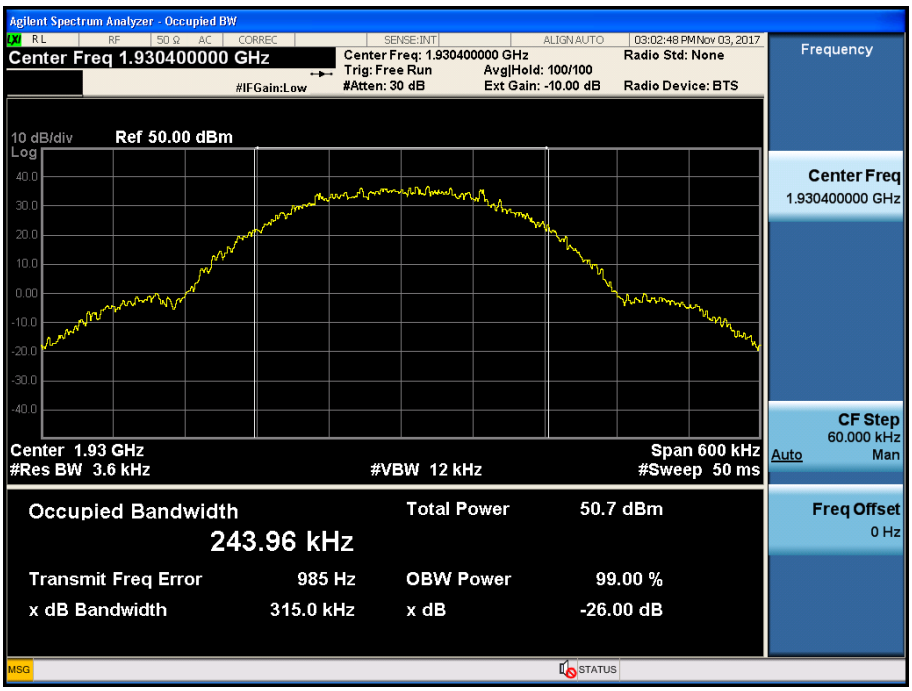


[+3 dB above AGC threshold Output Downlink High]

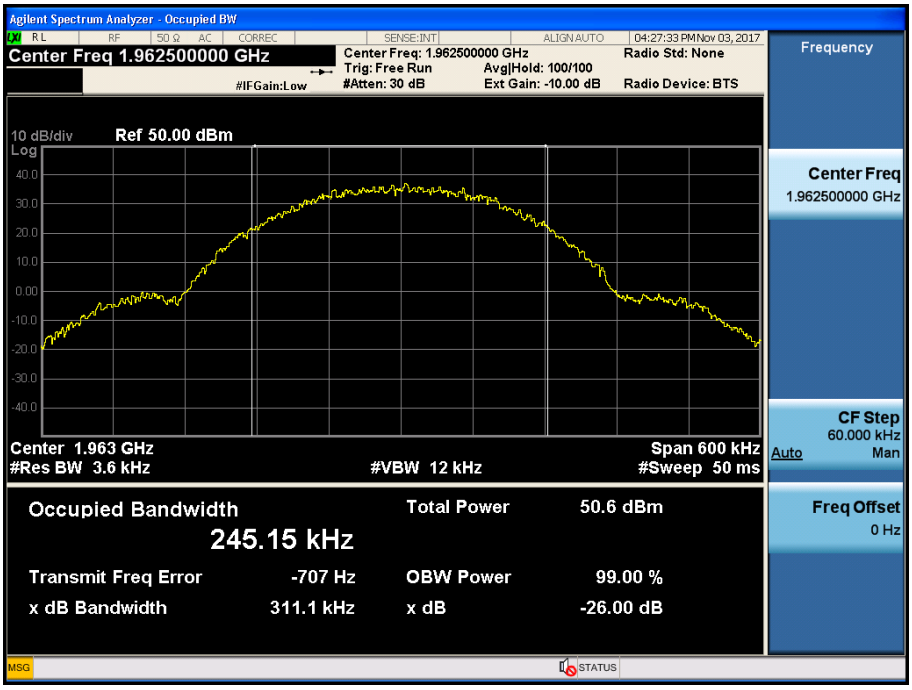


Plots of Occupied Bandwidth_1900 PCS BAND GSM

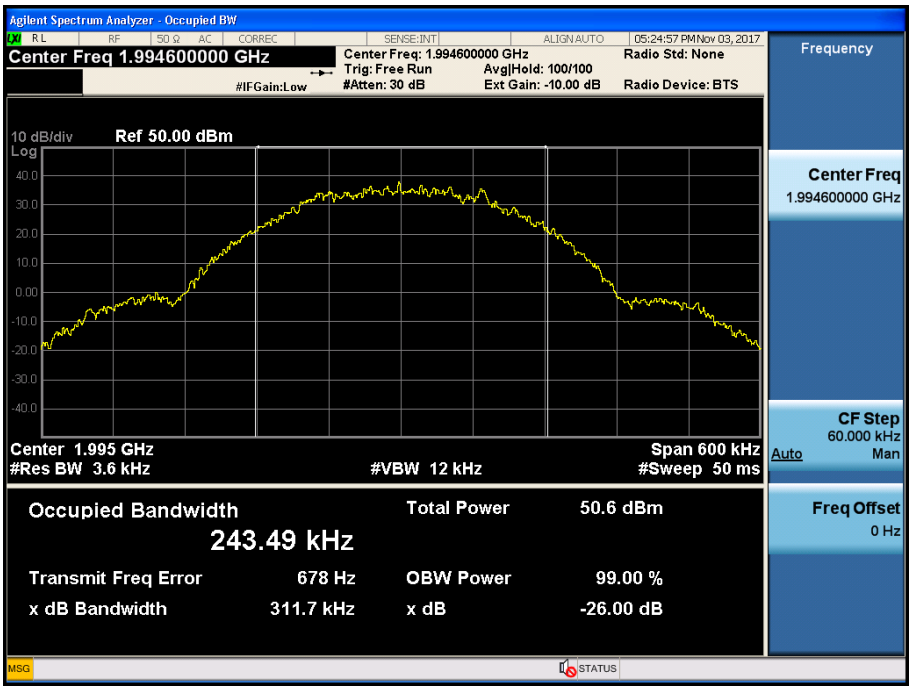
[AGC threshold Output Downlink Low]



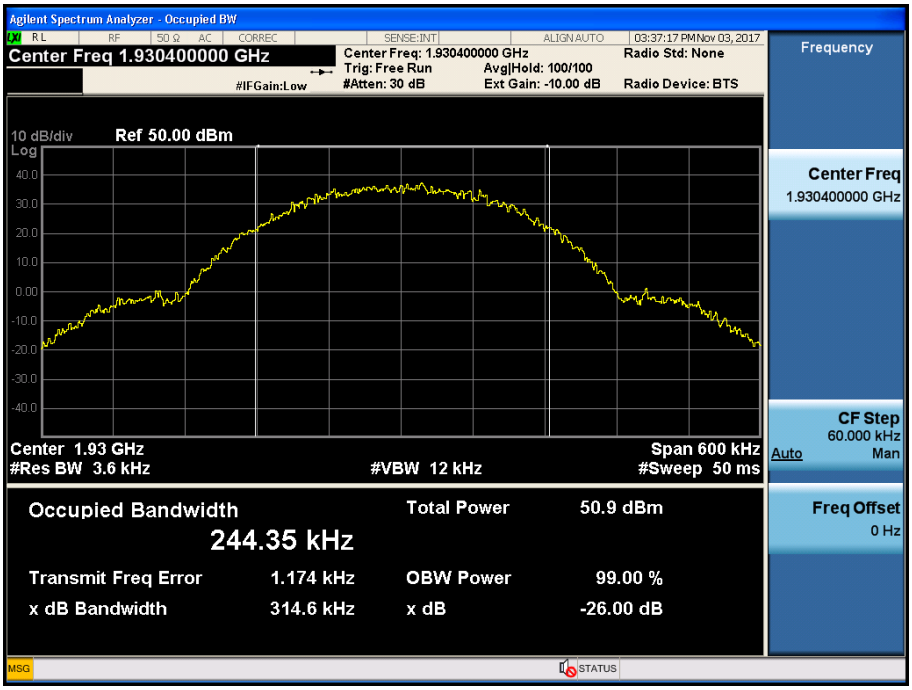
[AGC threshold Output Downlink Middle]



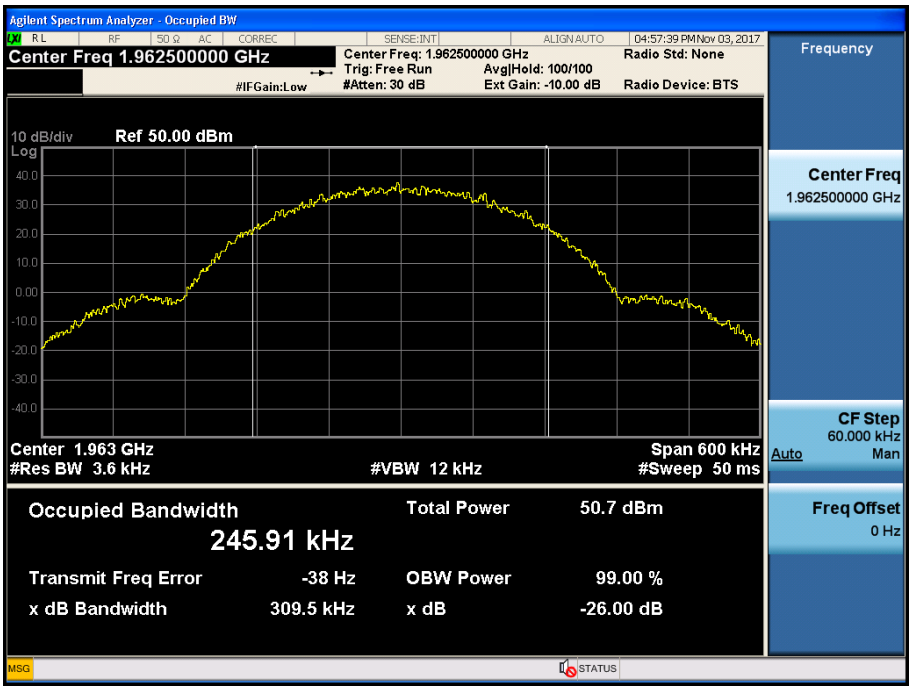
[AGC threshold Output Downlink High]



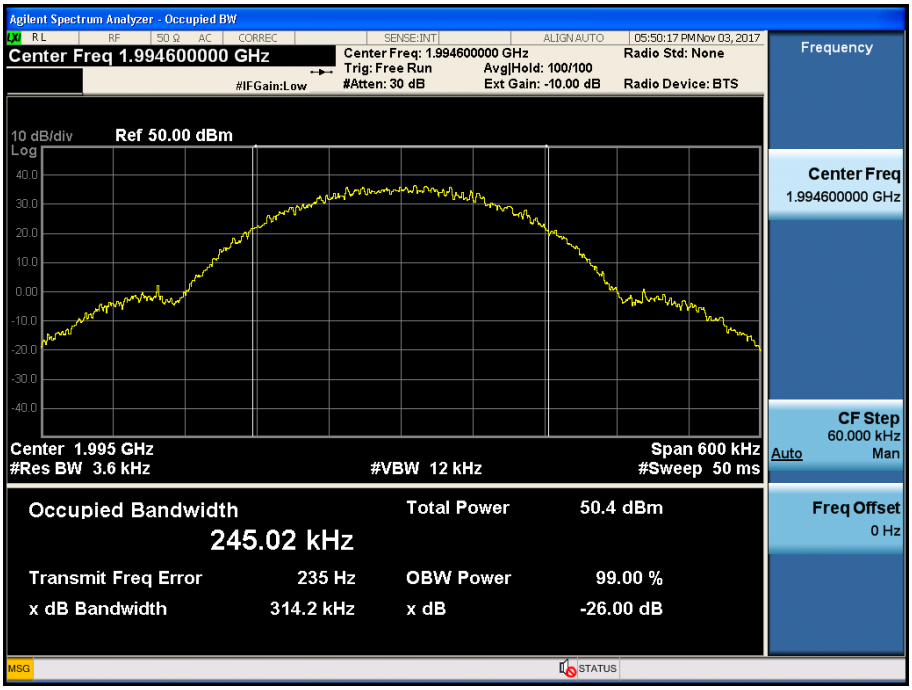
[+3 dB above AGC threshold Output Downlink Low]



[+3 dB above AGC threshold Output Downlink Middle]

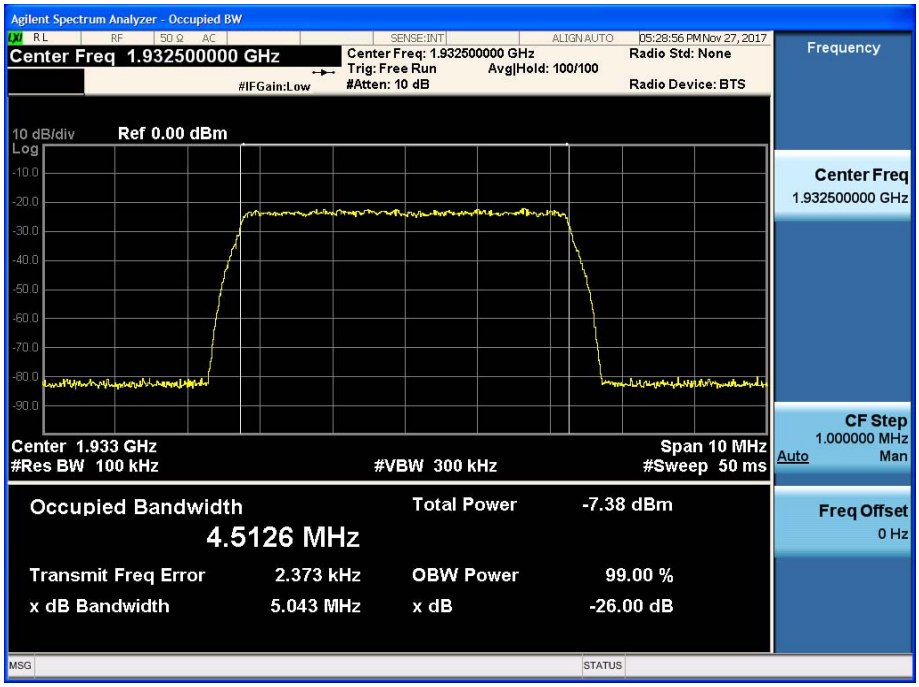


[+3 dB above AGC threshold Output Downlink High]

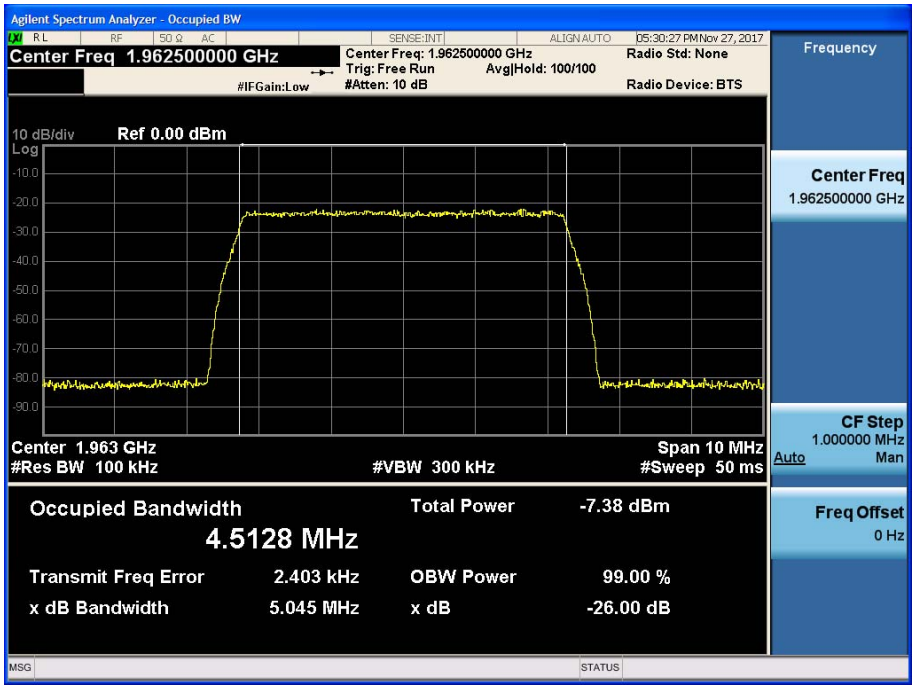


Plots of Occupied Bandwidth_1900 PCS BAND LTE 5 MHz

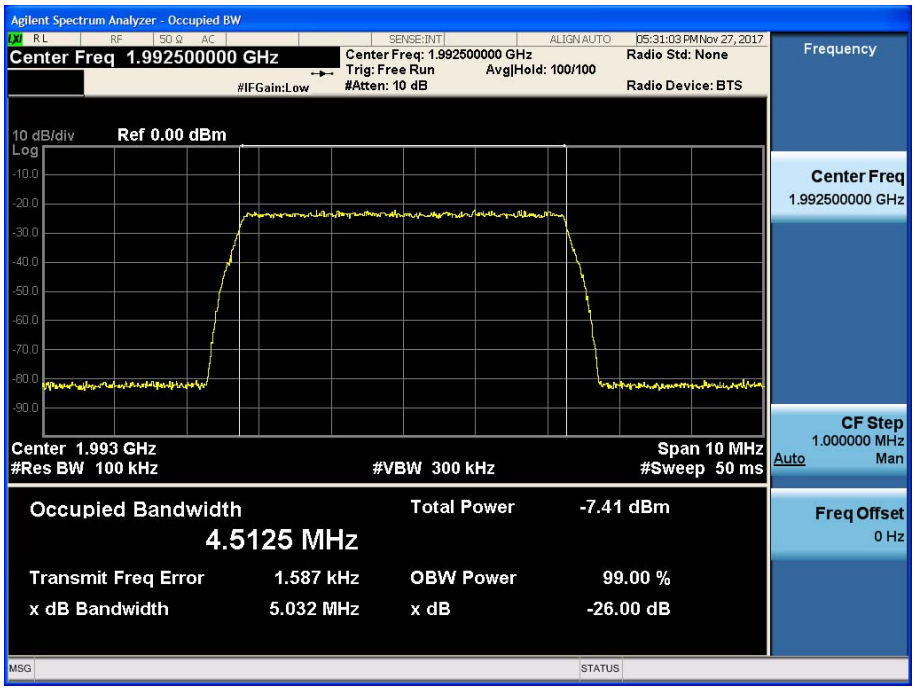
[AGC threshold Input Downlink Low]



[AGC threshold Input Downlink Middle]

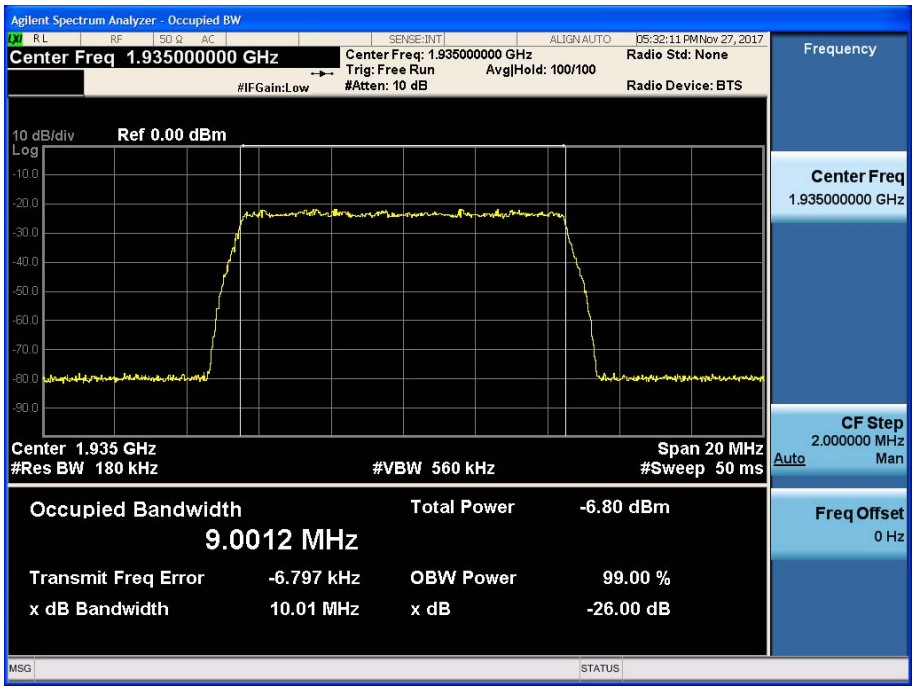


[AGC threshold Input Downlink High]

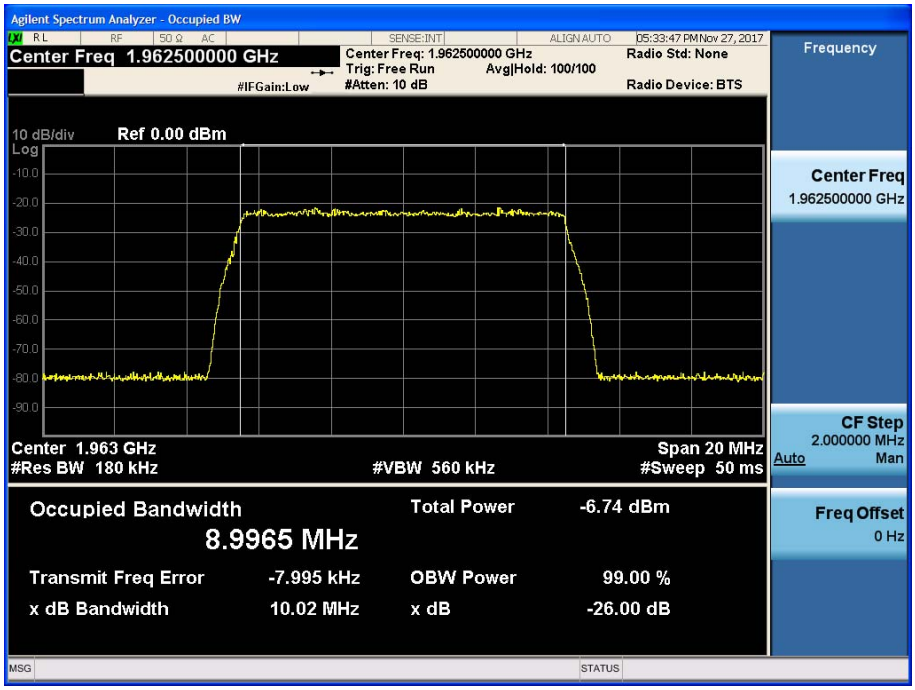


Plots of Occupied Bandwidth_1900 PCS BAND LTE 10 MHz

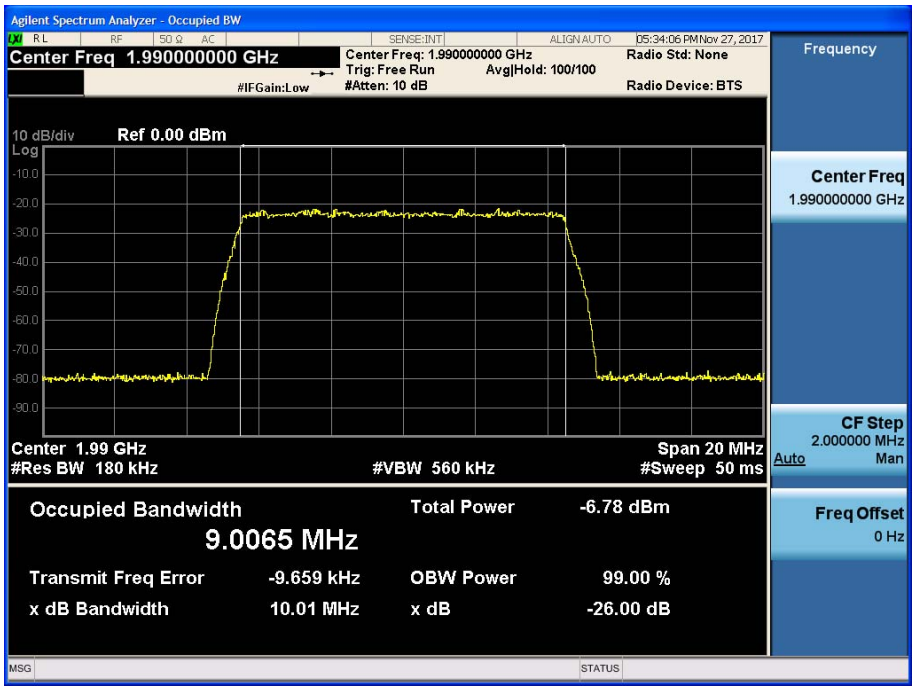
[AGC threshold Input Downlink Low]



[AGC threshold Input Downlink Middle]

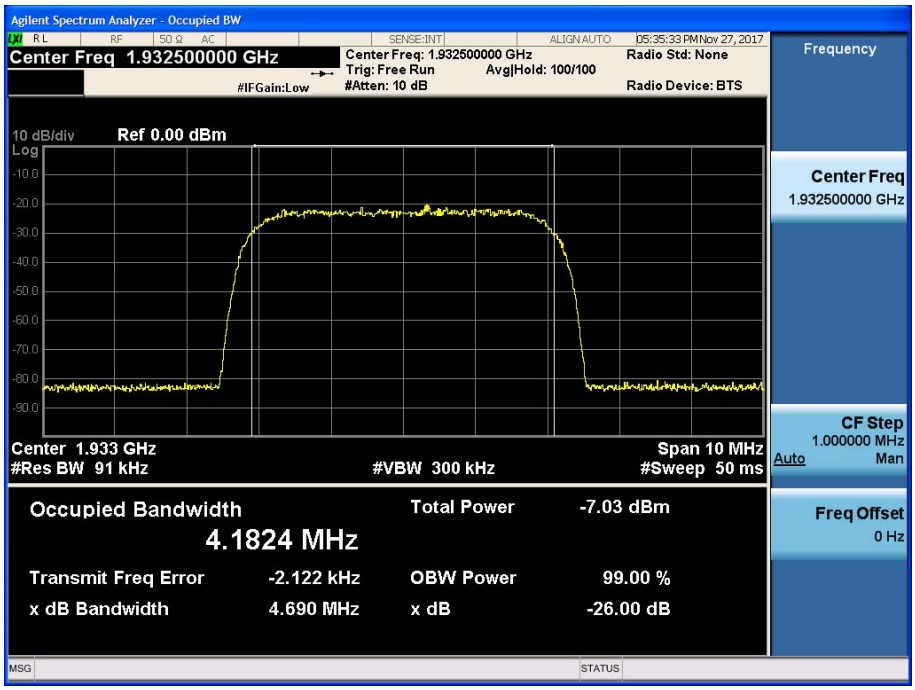


[AGC threshold Input Downlink High]

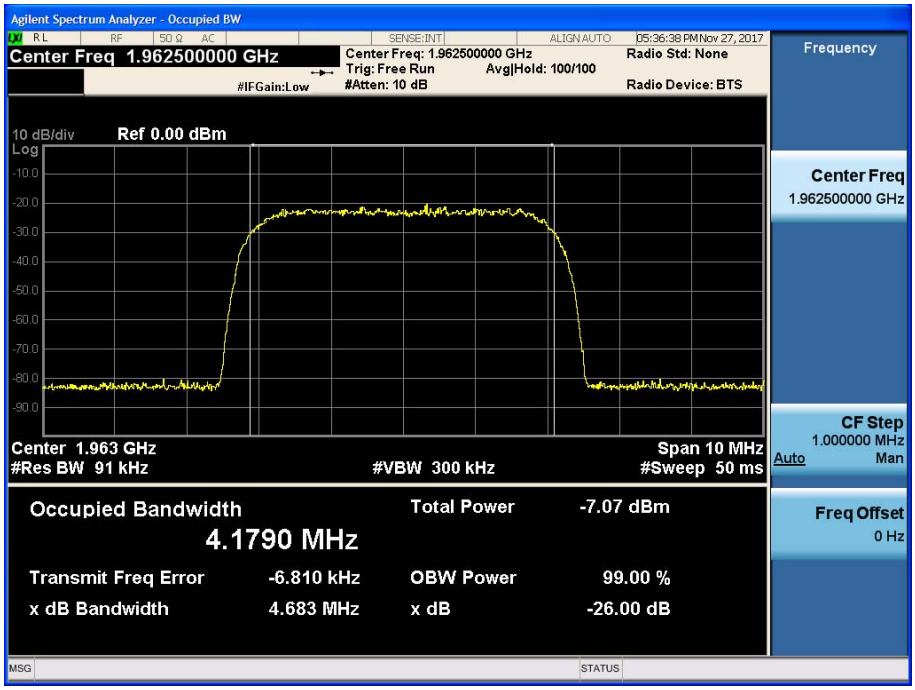


Plots of Occupied Bandwidth_1900 PCS BAND WCDMA

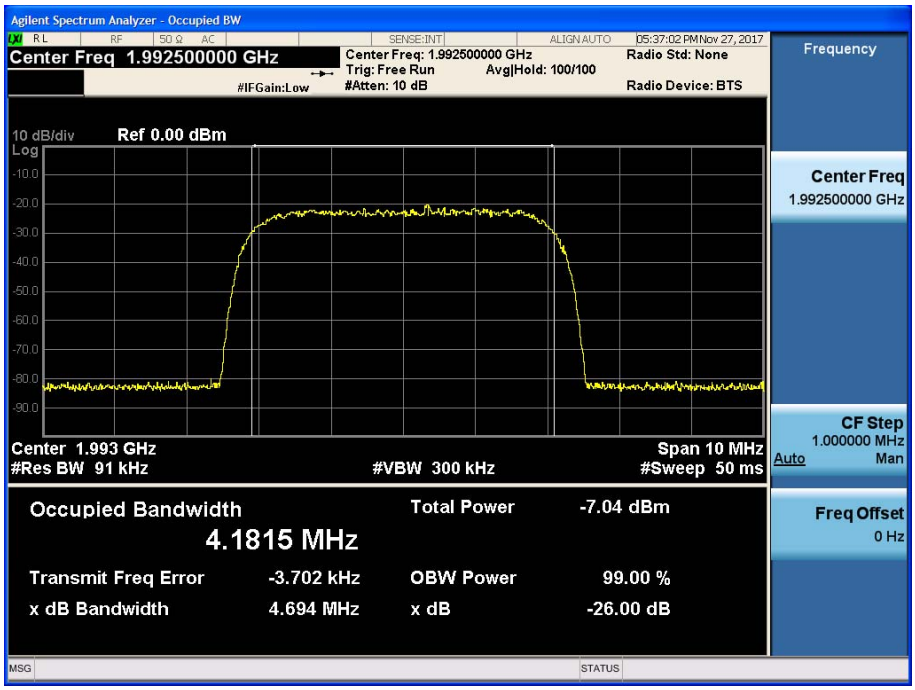
[AGC threshold Input Downlink Low]



[AGC threshold Input Downlink Middle]

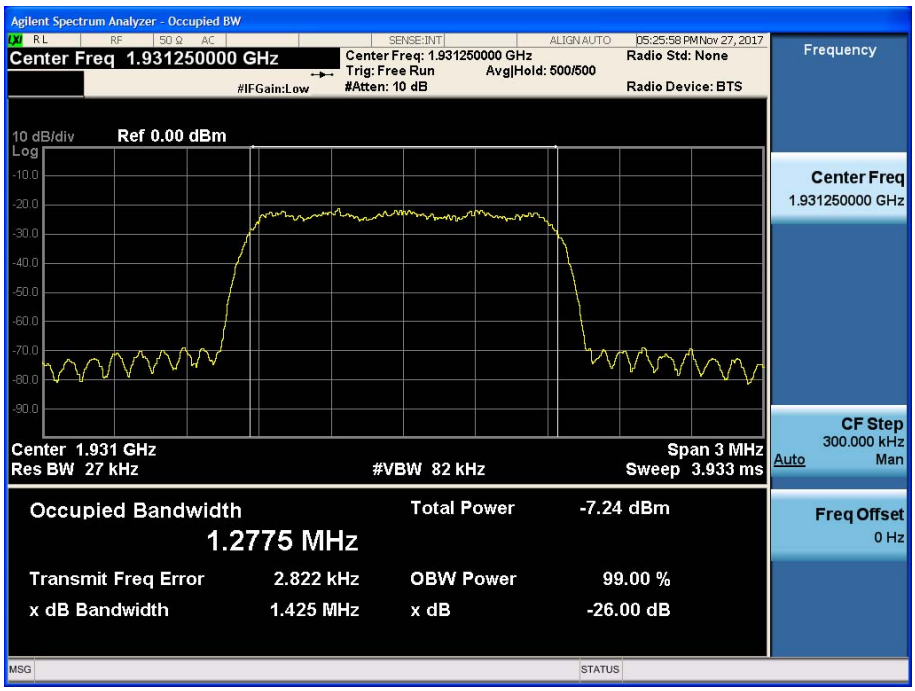


[AGC threshold Input Downlink High]

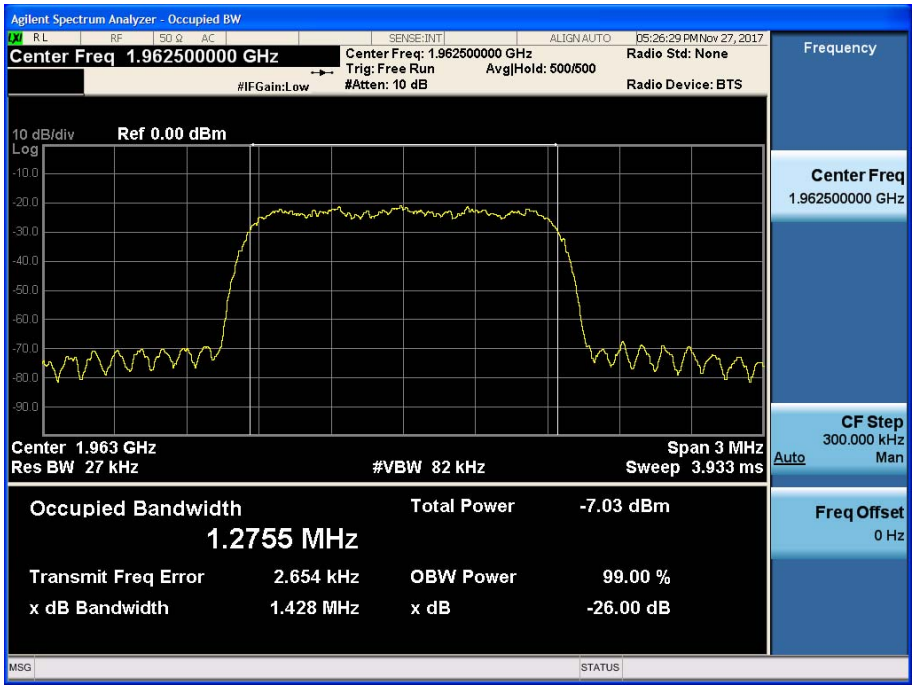


Plots of Occupied Bandwidth_1900 PCS BAND CDMA

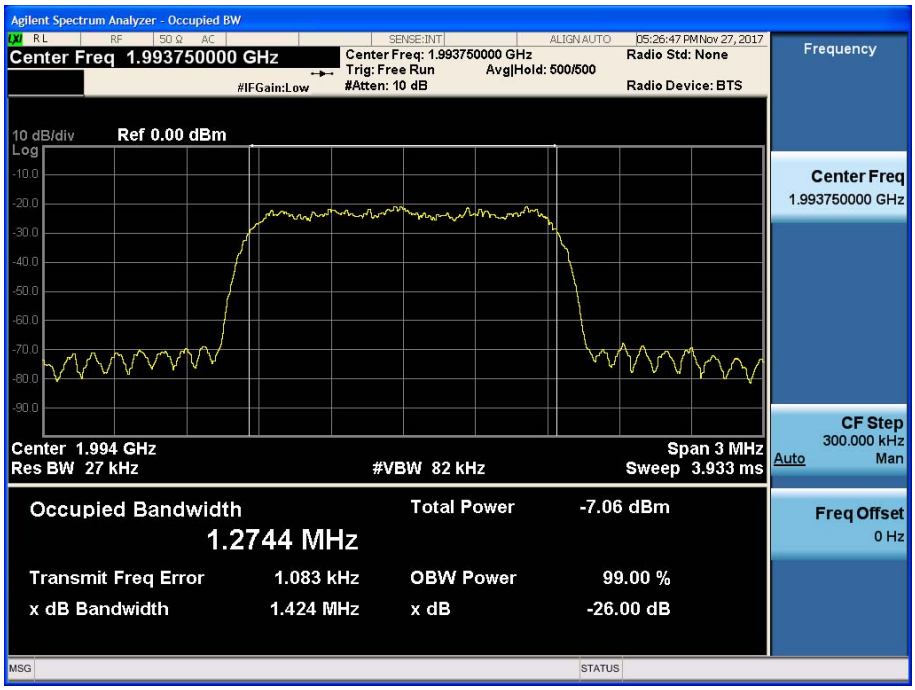
[AGC threshold Input Downlink Low]



[AGC threshold Input Downlink Middle]



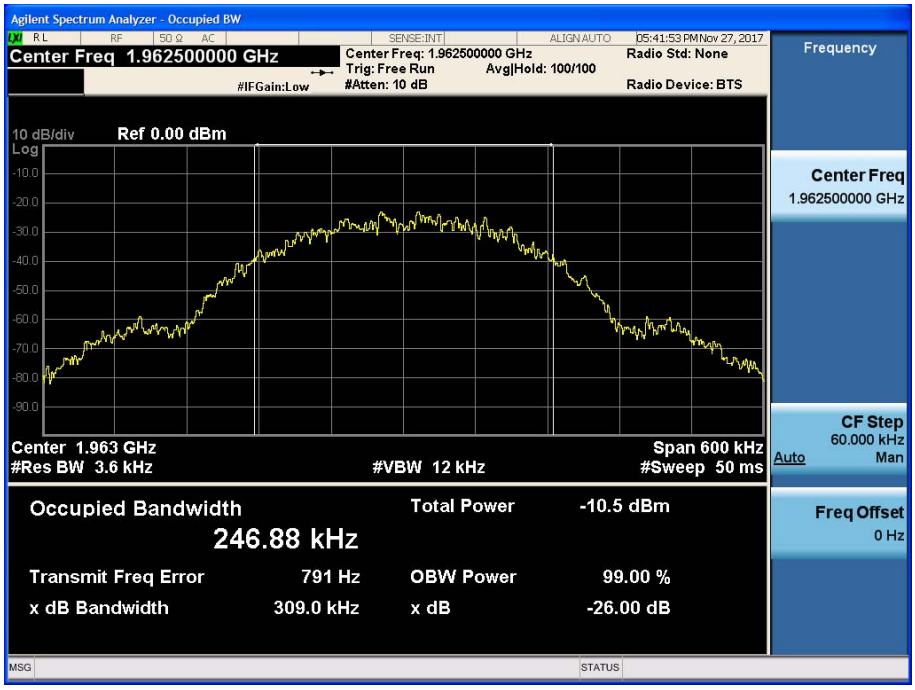
[AGC threshold Input Downlink High]



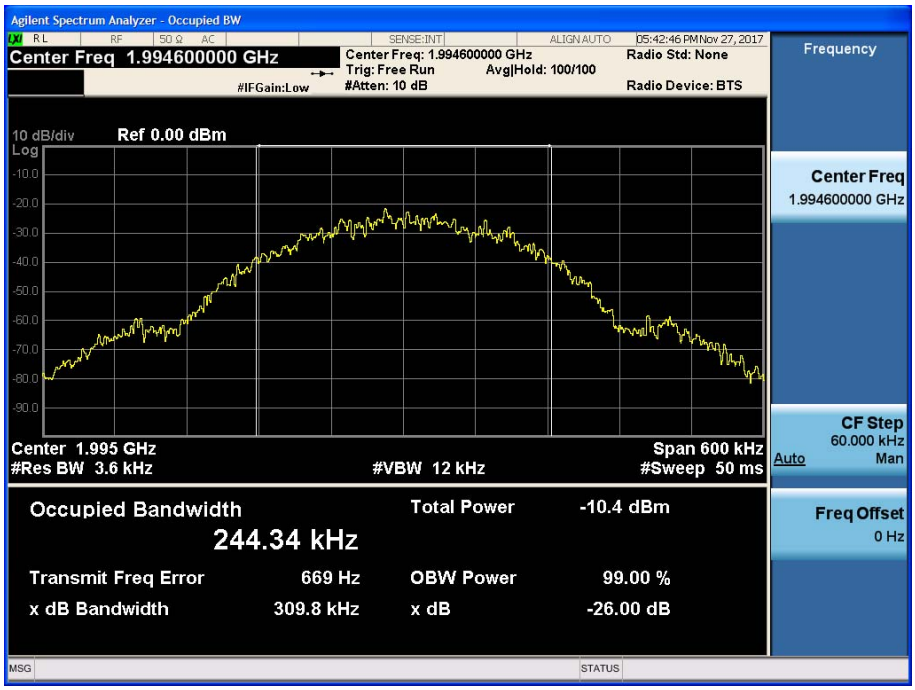
Plots of Occupied Bandwidth_1900 PCS BAND GSM

[AGC threshold Input Downlink Low]

[AGC threshold Input Downlink Middle]



[AGC threshold Input Downlink High]



8. INPUT VERSUS OUTPUT SPECTRUM

IC Rules

Test Requirements:

RSS-131

5. Equipment standard specifications for zone enhancers working with equipment certified in RSSs listed in section 1 except RSS-119

5.2 Industrial Zone Enhancers

5.2.2 Input-versus-output spectrum

The spectral growth of the 26 dB bandwidth of the output signal shall be less than 5% of the input signal spectrum.

Test Procedures:

RSS-GEN

6 Technical Requirements

6.6 Occupied Bandwidth

The emission bandwidth (X dB) is defined as the frequency range between two points, one above and one below the carrier frequency, at which the spectral density of the emission is attenuated X dB below the maximum in-band spectral density of the modulated signal. Spectral density (power per unit bandwidth) is to be measured with a detector of resolution bandwidth in the range of 1% to 5% of the anticipated emission bandwidth, and a video bandwidth at least 3 x the resolution bandwidth.

Note : We tested using the automatic bandwidth measurement capability of a spectrum analyzer. X dB is set 26 dB.

Test Results:

[Downlink Output]

	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	26 dB BW (MHz)
1900 PCS Band_ LTE 5 MHz AGC threshold	Low	1932.50	5.036
	Middle	1962.50	5.039
	High	1992.50	5.039
1900 PCS Band_ LTE 5 MHz +3dBm above the AGC threshold	Low	1932.50	5.022
	Middle	1962.50	5.029
	High	1992.50	5.033
1900 PCS Band_ LTE 10 MHz AGC threshold	Low	1935.00	9.995
	Middle	1962.50	10.00
	High	1990.00	10.03
1900 PCS Band_ LTE 10 MHz +3dBm above the AGC threshold	Low	1935.00	9.922
	Middle	1962.50	9.986
	High	1990.00	10.00
1900 PCS Band_ WCDMA AGC threshold	Low	1932.50	4.682
	Middle	1962.50	4.686
	High	1992.50	4.694
1900 PCS Band_ WCDMA +3dBm above the AGC threshold	Low	1932.50	4.684
	Middle	1962.50	4.683
	High	1992.50	4.694
1900 PCS Band_ CDMA AGC threshold	Low	1931.25	1.404
	Middle	1962.50	1.402
	High	1993.75	1.402
1900 PCS Band_ CDMA +3dBm above the AGC threshold	Low	1931.25	1.402
	Middle	1962.50	1.404
	High	1993.75	1.405

	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	26 dB BW (kHz)
1900 PCS Band_ GSM AGC threshold	Low	1930.40	315.0
	Middle	1962.50	311.1
	High	1994.60	311.7
1900 PCS Band_ GSM +3dBm above the AGC threshold	Low	1930.40	314.6
	Middle	1962.50	309.5
	High	1994.60	314.2

*** Plots of results are the same as Section 7.**

9. OUT OF BAND REJECTION & MEAN OUTPUT POWER AND ZONE ENHANCER GAIN

FCC Rules

Test Requirement(s):

KDB 935210 D05 v01r02

Out of Band Rejection – Test for rejection of out of band signals. Filter freq. response plots are acceptable.

IC Rules

Test Requirements:

RSS-131

5. Equipment standard specifications for zone enhancers working with equipment certified in RSSs listed in section 1 except RSS-119

5.2 Industrial Zone Enhancers

5.2.1 Out-of-band rejection

The gain-versus-frequency response and the 20 dB bandwidth of the zone enhancer shall be reported. The zone enhancer shall reject amplification of other signals outside the passband of the zone enhancer.

5.2.3 Mean output power and zone enhancer gain

The zone enhancer gain shall not exceed the nominal gain by more than 1.0 dB. Outside of the 20 dB bandwidth, the gain shall not exceed the gain at the 20 dB point.

Test Procedures:

Measurements were in accordance with the test methods section 3.3, 4.3 of KDB 935210 D05 v01r02.

3.3 EUT out-of-band rejection

a) Connect a signal generator to the input of the EUT.

b) Configure a swept CW signal with the following parameters:

1) Frequency range = ± 250 % of the passband from the center of the passband.

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 = approx. 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 of the spectrum analyzer to be 1 % to 5 % of the passband and

the video bandwidth shall be set to ≥ 3 × 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 f0.

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. Capture the frequency response of the EUT.

4.3 PLMRS device out-of-band rejection

Adjust the internal gain control of the equipment under test 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:

c) Frequency range = ± 250 % of the manufacturer's pass band.

d) The CW amplitude will be 3 dB below the AGC threshold (see 4.2) and but not activate the AGC threshold throughout the test.

e) Dwell time = approx. 10 ms.

f) Frequency step = 50 kHz.

g) Connect a spectrum analyzer to the output of the EUT using appropriate attenuation.

h) Set the resolution bandwidth of the spectrum analyzer between 1 % and 5 % of the manufacturer's pass band with the video bandwidth set to 3 × RBW.

i) Set the detector to Peak and the trace to Max-Hold.

j) After the trace is completely filled, place a marker at the peak amplitude, which is designated as f0, and with two additional markers (use the marker-delta method) at the 20 dB bandwidth (i.e., at the points where the gain has fallen by 20 dB).

k) Capture the frequency response plot and for inclusion in the test report.

Test Results:

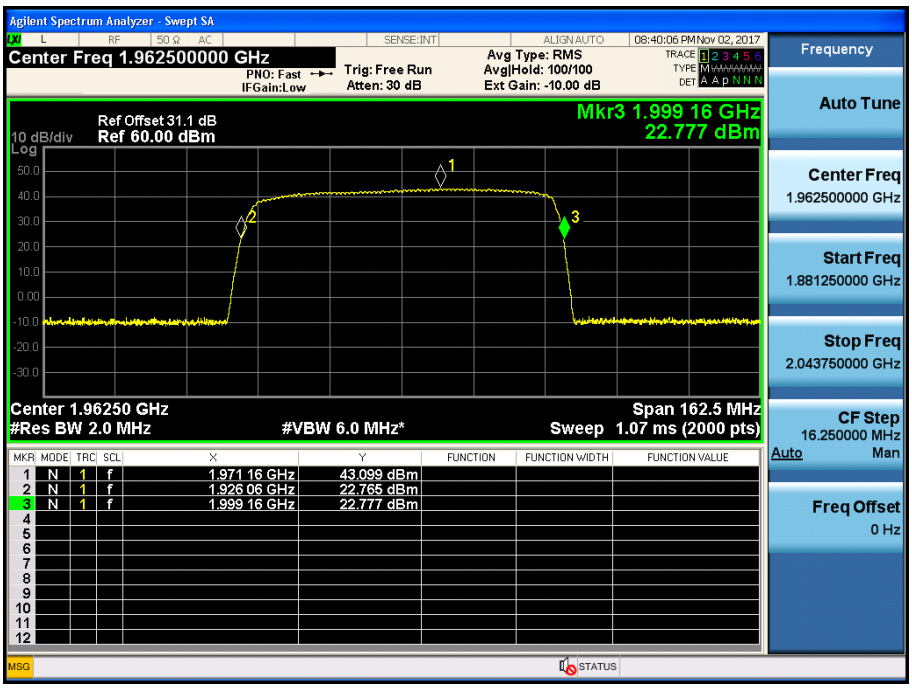
Input Signal	Input Level (dBm) Input Signal : Sinusoidal	Maximum Amp Gain
1900 PCS Band	-20 dBm	63 dB

[Downlink_1900 PCS BAND]

	20 dB point frequency	Output power (dBm)	Gain (dB)
1900 PCS Band	1 926.06 MHz ~ 1 999.16 MHz	43.099	63.099

Plots of Passband Gain and Bandwidth & Out of Band Rejection

[1900 PCS BAND]



10. SPURIOUS AND HARMONIC EMISSION AT ANTENNA TERMINAL

FCC Rules

Test Requirement(s):

§ 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.

§ 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.

IC Rules

Test Requirements:

RSS-133

6. Transmitter and Receiver Standard Specifications

6.5 Transmitter Unwanted Emissions

6.5.1 Out-of-Block Emissions

Equipment shall comply with the limits in (i) and (ii) below.

i. In the 1.0 MHz bands immediately outside and adjacent to the equipment's operating frequency block, the emission power per any 1% of the emission bandwidth shall be attenuated (in dB) below the transmitter output power P (dBW) by at least 43 + 10 $\log_{10}$p(watts).

ii. After the first 1.0 MHz, the emission power in any 1 MHz bandwidth shall be attenuated (in dB) below the transmitter output power P (dBW) by at least 43 + 10 $\log_{10}$p(watts). If the measurement is performed using 1% of the emission bandwidth, power integration over 1.0 MHz is required.

Test Procedures:

Measurements were in accordance with the test methods section 3.6 and 4.7 of KDB 935210 D05 v01r02.

3.6.1 General

Refer to the applicable rule part(s) for specified limits on unwanted (out-of-band/out-of-block and spurious) emissions.

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 (e.g., 4.1 MHz

OBW).

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 (see 3.2), 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. Alternatively, the composite power can be measured using an average power meter as described in KDB Publication 971168.

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 (typically 1 % of the EBW or 100 kHz or 1 MHz)

g) Set the VBW = 3 × 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 (i.e., 4.1 MHz OBW AWGN).

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 (see 3.2), 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 (e.g., reference bandwidth is typically 100 kHz or 1 MHz).
g) Set the VBW ≥ 3 × 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 100 kHz or 1 MHz, as specified in the applicable rule part.
The number of measurement points in each sweep must be ≥ (2 × span/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.2
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 100 kHz or 1 MHz, as specified in the applicable rule part, and the spectrum analyzer stop frequency to 10 times the highest frequency of the fundamental emission (see § 2.1057). The number of measurement points in each sweep must be ≥ (2 × span/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.

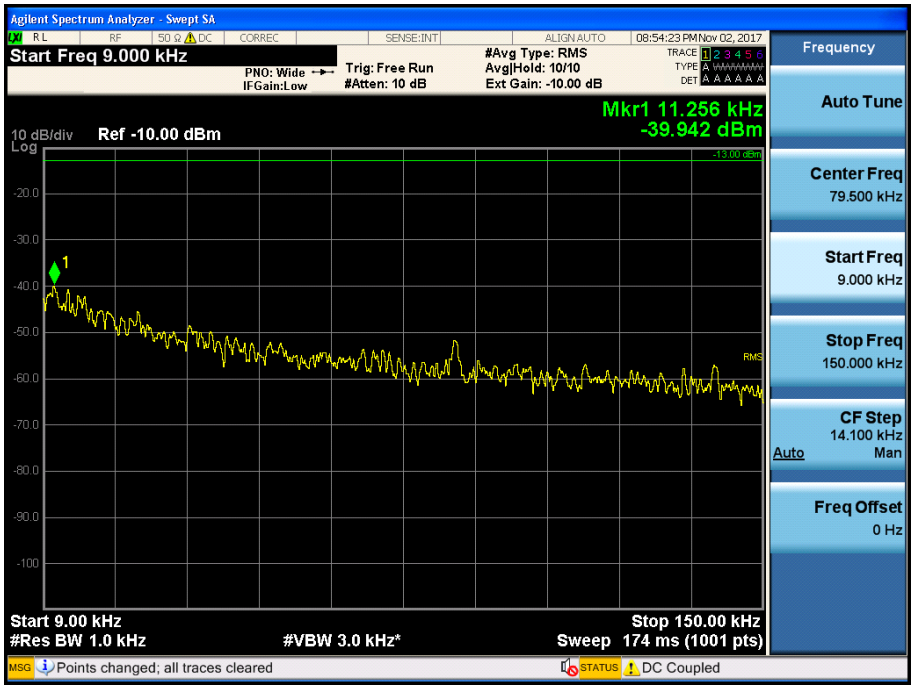
Notes:

1. In 9 KHz-150 KHz and 150 KHz-30 MHz bands, RBW was reduced to 1% and 10% of the reference bandwidth for measuring unwanted emission level(typically, 100KHz if the authorized frequency band is below 1GHz) and power was integrated.(1% = +20 dB, 10% = +10 dB)
2. We have done CDMA and 1xEVDO / GSM and EDGE modulation test in technology. Test results are only attached worst cases.

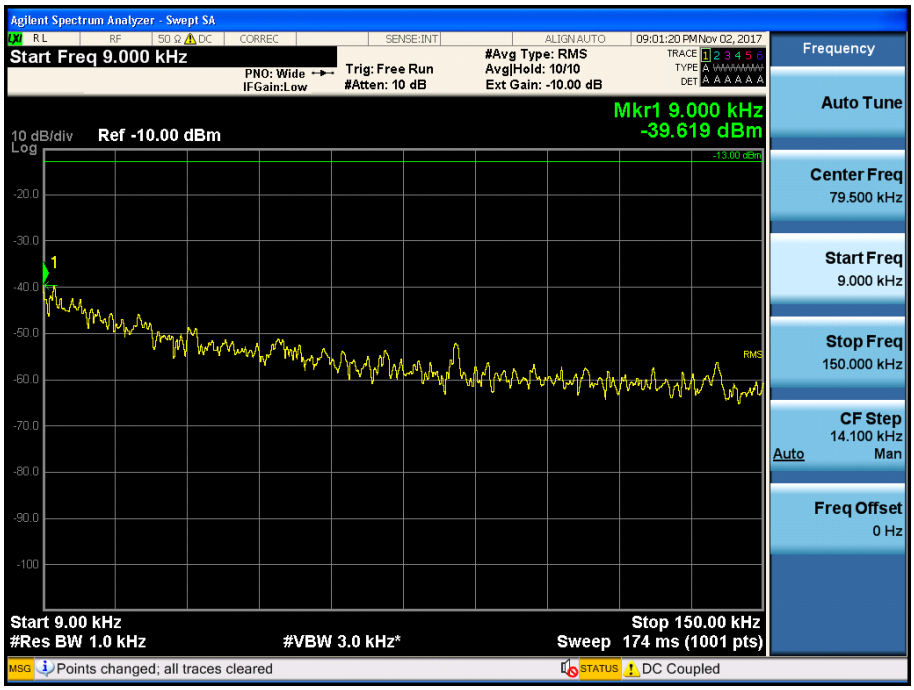
Single channel Enhancer Plots of Spurious Emission for 1900 PCS BAND LTE 5 MHz

Conducted Spurious Emissions (9 kHz – 150 kHz)

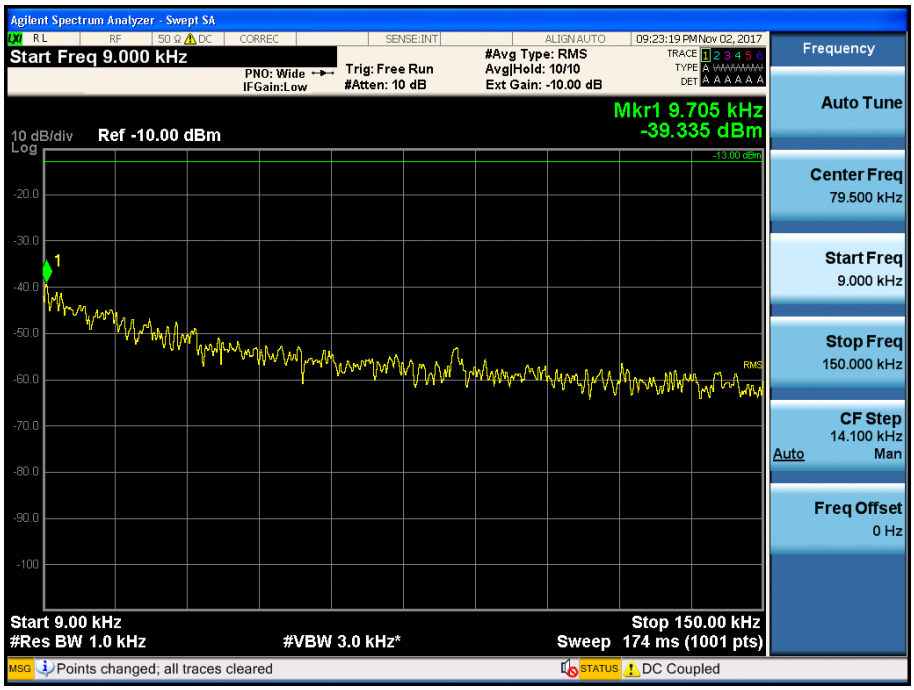
[Downlink Low]



[Downlink Middle]

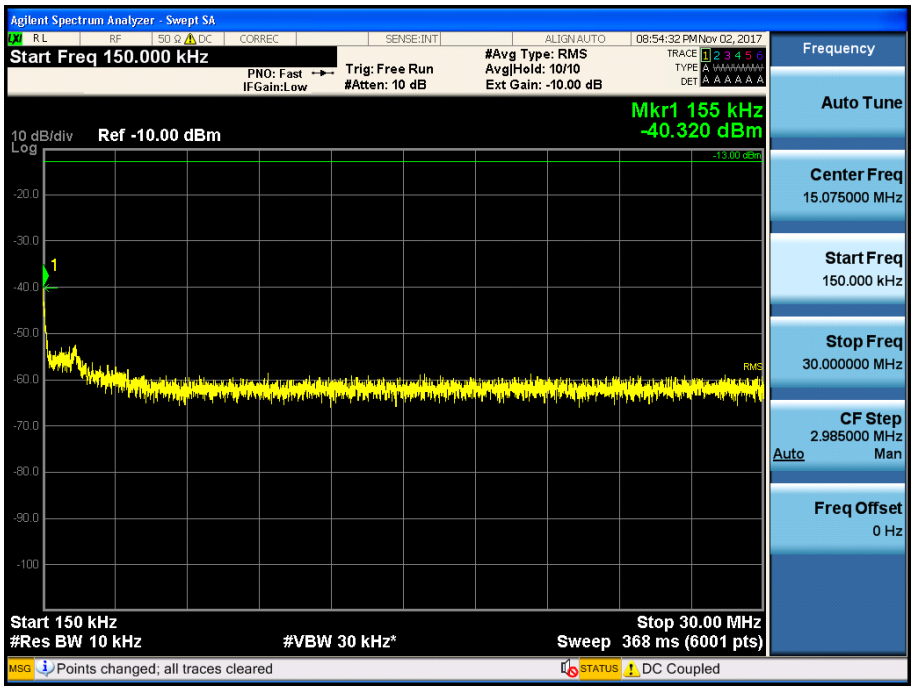


[Downlink High]

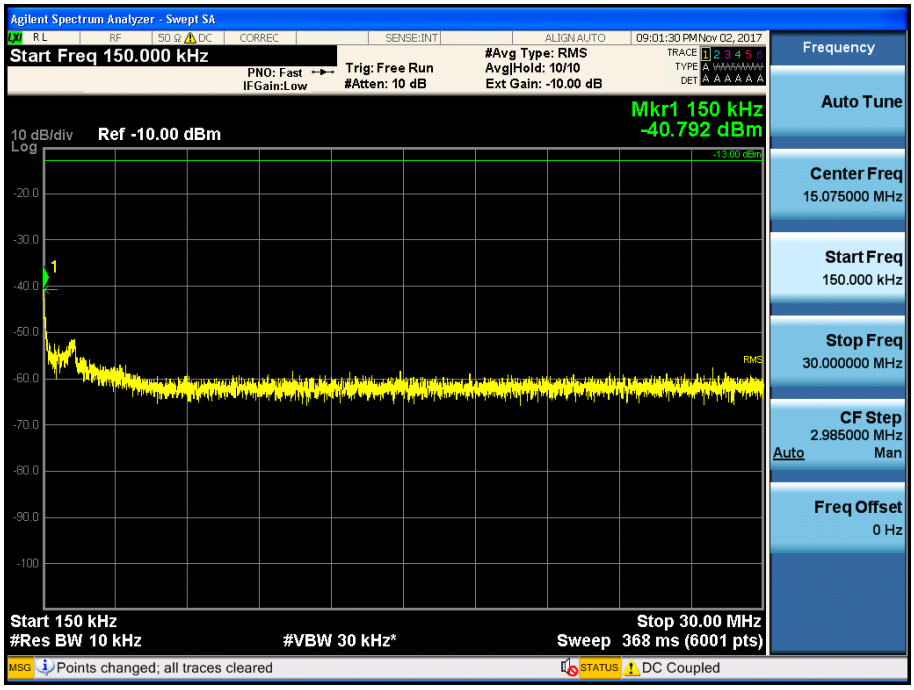


Conducted Spurious Emissions (150 kHz – 30 MHz)

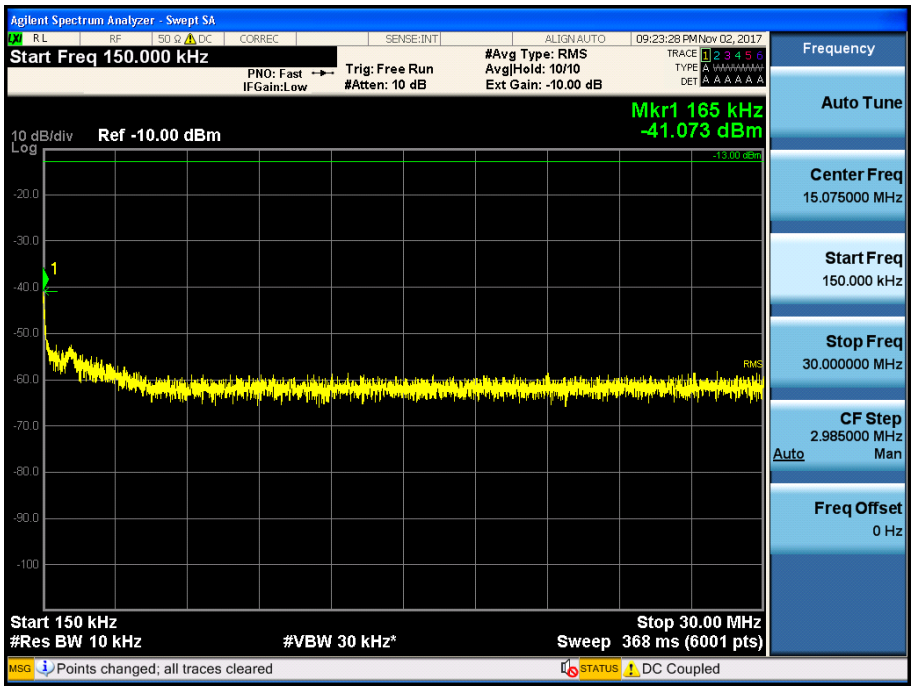
[Downlink Low]



[Downlink Middle]

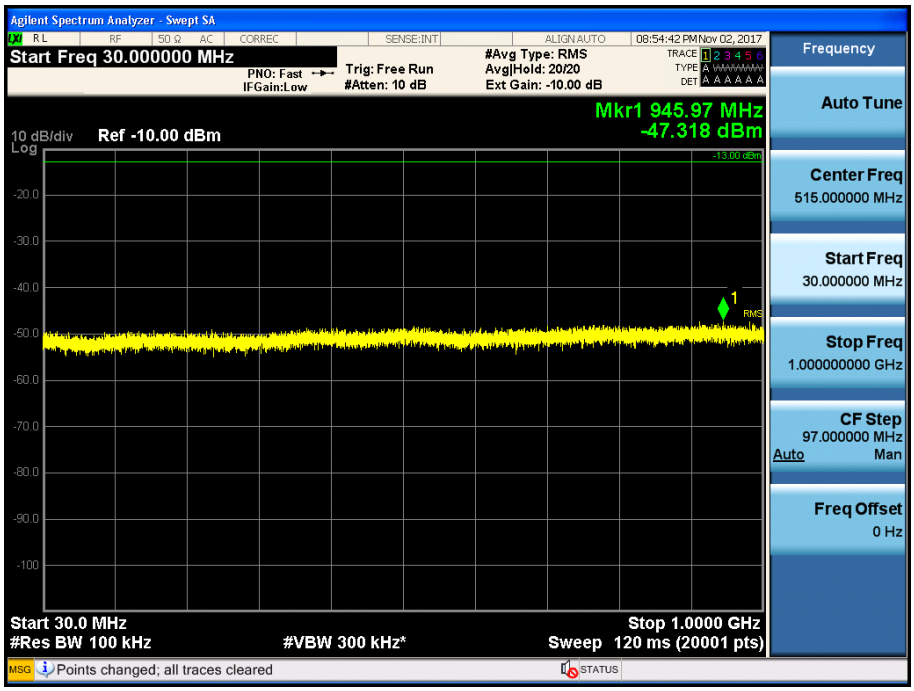


[Downlink High]



Conducted Spurious Emissions (30 MHz – 1 GHz)

[Downlink Low]



[Downlink Middle]