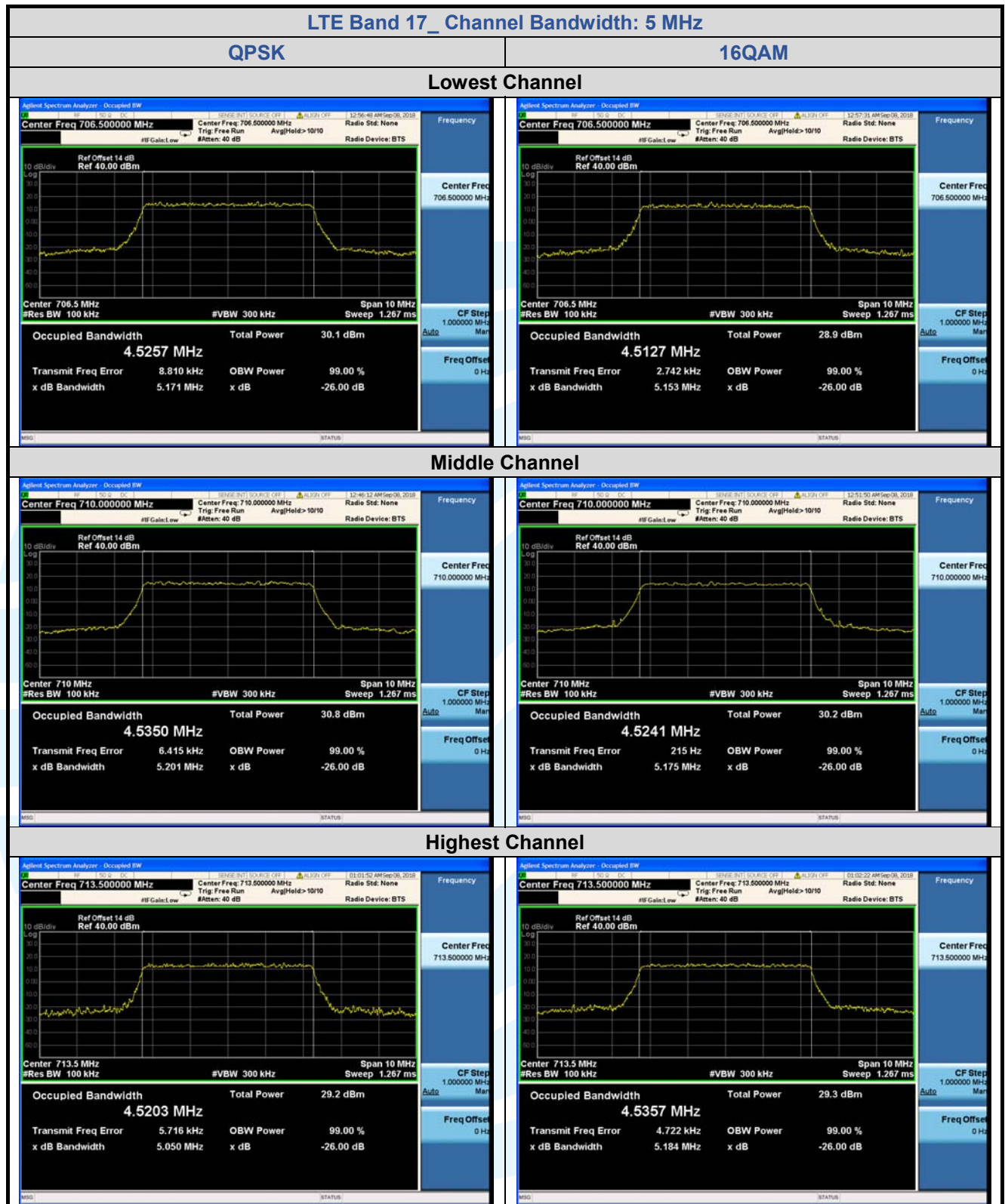
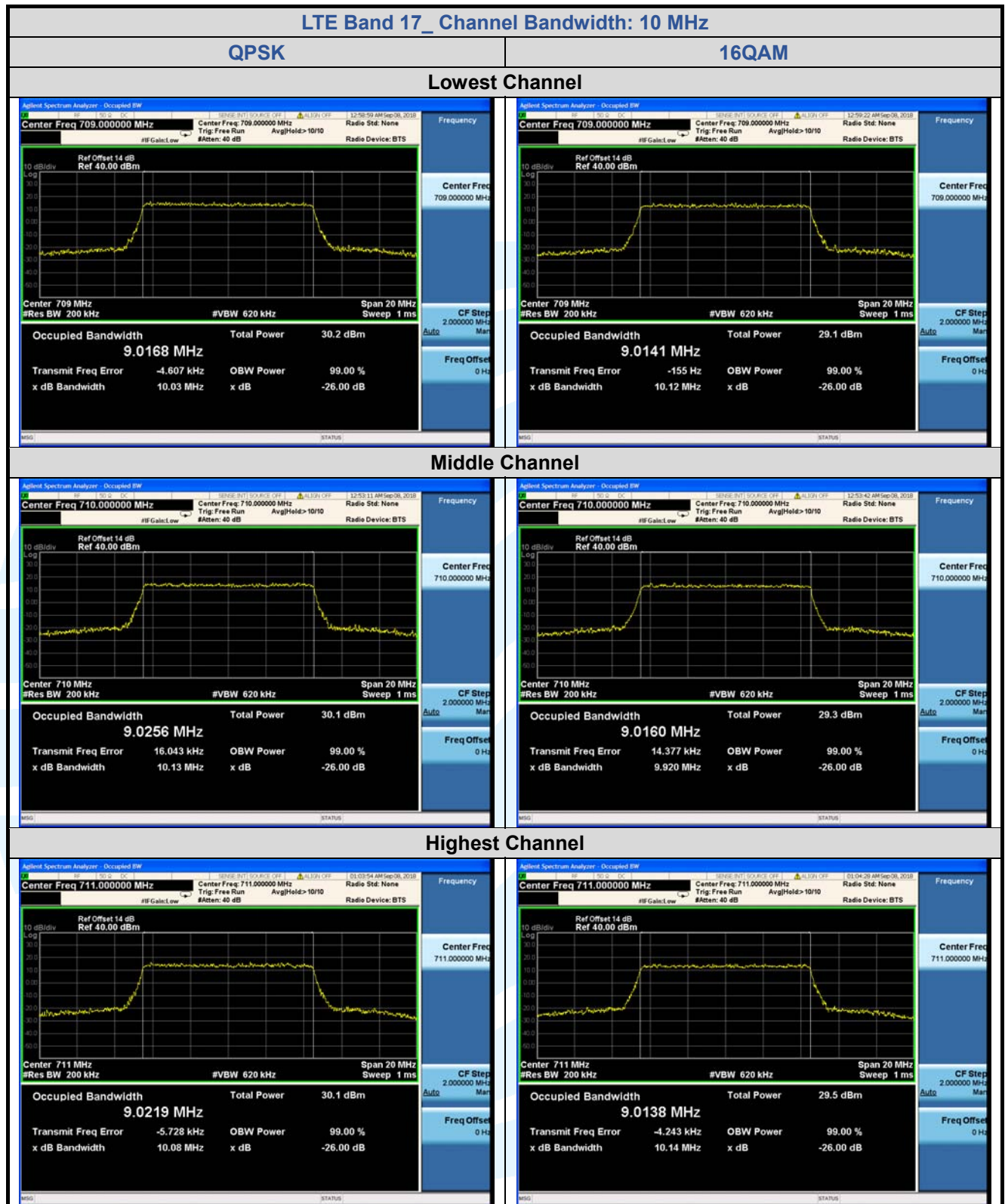






5.6 BAND EDGE AT ANTENNA TERMINALS

Test Requirement: WCDMA Band IV & LTE Band 4: FCC 47 CFR Part 27.53(h)(1)
 LTE Band 7: FCC 47 CFR Part 27.53(m)(4)
 LTE Band 12 & Band 17: FCC 47 CFR Part 27.53(g)
Test Method: ANSI/TIA-603-E-2016 & KDB 971168 D01v03r01

Limit:

FCC 47 CFR Part 27.53(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.

FCC 47 CFR Part 27.53(h)(1): Except as otherwise specified below, for operations in the 1695-1710 MHz, 1710-1755 MHz, 1755-1780 MHz, 1915-1920 MHz, 1995-2000 MHz, 2000-2020 MHz, 2110-2155 MHz, 2155-2180 MHz, and 2180-2200 bands, the power of any emission outside a licensee's frequency block shall be attenuated below the transmitter power (P) in watts by at least $43 + 10 \log_{10}(P)$ dB. The emission limit equal to -13 dBm.

FCC 47 CFR Part 27.53(h)(3): Measurement procedure. (i) Compliance with this provision is based on the use of measurement instrumentation employing a resolution bandwidth of 1 megahertz or greater. However, in the 1 megahertz bands immediately outside and adjacent to the licensee's frequency block, a resolution bandwidth of at least one percent of the emission bandwidth of the fundamental emission of the transmitter may be employed. 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.

(ii) When measuring the emission limits, the nominal carrier frequency shall be adjusted as close to the licensee's frequency block edges, both upper and lower, as the design permits.

(iii) The measurements of emission power can be expressed in peak or average values, provided they are expressed in the same parameters as the transmitter power.

FCC 47 CFR Part 27.53(m)(4): For mobile digital stations, the attenuation factor shall be not less than $40 + 10 \log(P)$ dB on all frequencies between the channel edge and 5 megahertz from the channel edge, $43 + 10 \log(P)$ dB on all frequencies between 5 megahertz and X megahertz from the channel edge, and $55 + 10 \log(P)$ dB on all frequencies more than X megahertz from the channel edge, where X is the greater of 6 megahertz or the actual emission bandwidth as defined in paragraph (m)(6) of this section. In addition, the attenuation factor shall not be less than $43 + 10 \log(P)$ dB on all frequencies between 2490.5 MHz and 2496 MHz and $55 + 10 \log(P)$ dB at or below 2490.5 MHz. Mobile Satellite Service licensees operating on frequencies below 2495 MHz may also submit a documented interference complaint against BRS licensees operating on channel BRS Channel 1 on the same terms and conditions as adjacent channel BRS or EBS licensees.

FCC 47 CFR Part 27.53(m)(6): Measurement procedure. Compliance with these rules is based on the use of measurement instrumentation employing a resolution bandwidth of 1 megahertz 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; for mobile digital stations, in the 1 megahertz bands immediately outside and adjacent to the frequency block a resolution bandwidth of at least two percent may be employed, except when the 1 megahertz band is 2495-2496 MHz, in which case a resolution bandwidth of at least one percent 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 megahertz or 1 percent of emission bandwidth, as specified; or 1 megahertz or 2 percent for mobile digital stations, except in the band 2495-2496 MHz). 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. With respect to television operations, measurements must be made of the separate visual and aural operating powers at sufficiently frequent intervals to ensure compliance with the rules.

Test Procedure:

The transmitter output was connected to a calibrated coaxial cable and coupler, the other end of which was connected to a spectrum analyzer.

For each band edge measurement:

- 1) Set the spectrum analyzer span to include the block edge frequency.
- 2) Set a marker to point the corresponding band edge frequency in each test case.
- 3) Set display line at -13 dBm
- 4) Set resolution bandwidth to at least 1% of emission bandwidth.
- 5) Set spectrum analyzer with RMS detector.
- 6) Record the max trace plot into the test report

Note: The cable loss and attenuator loss were offset into measure device as an amplitude offset.

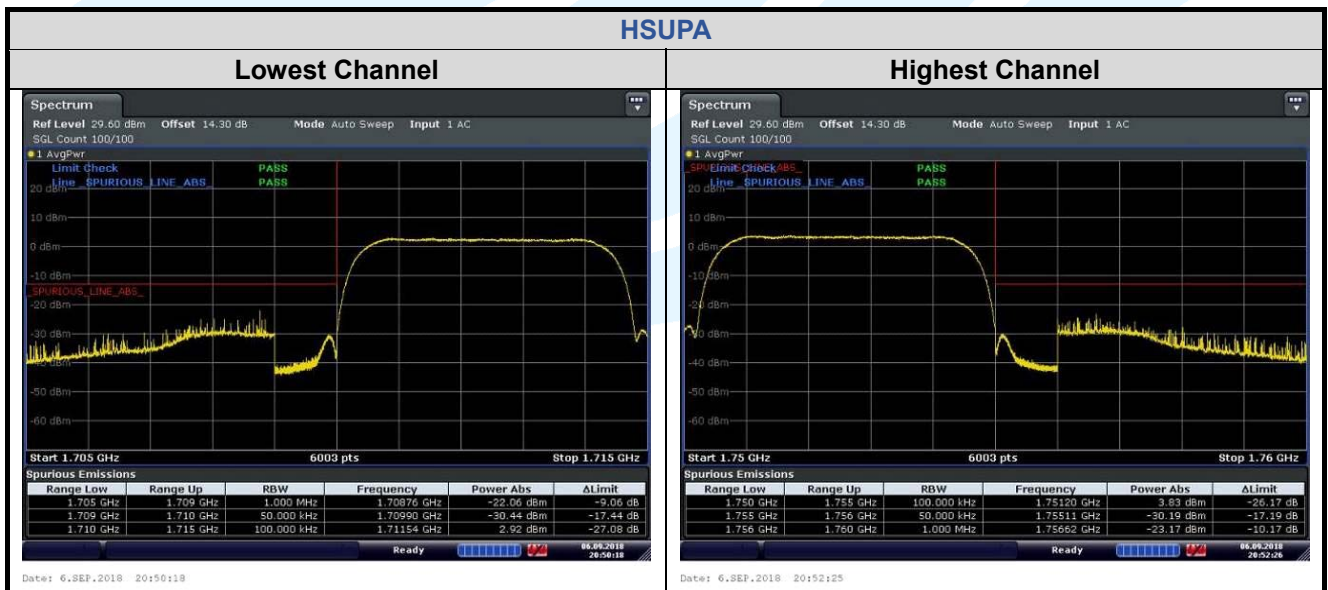
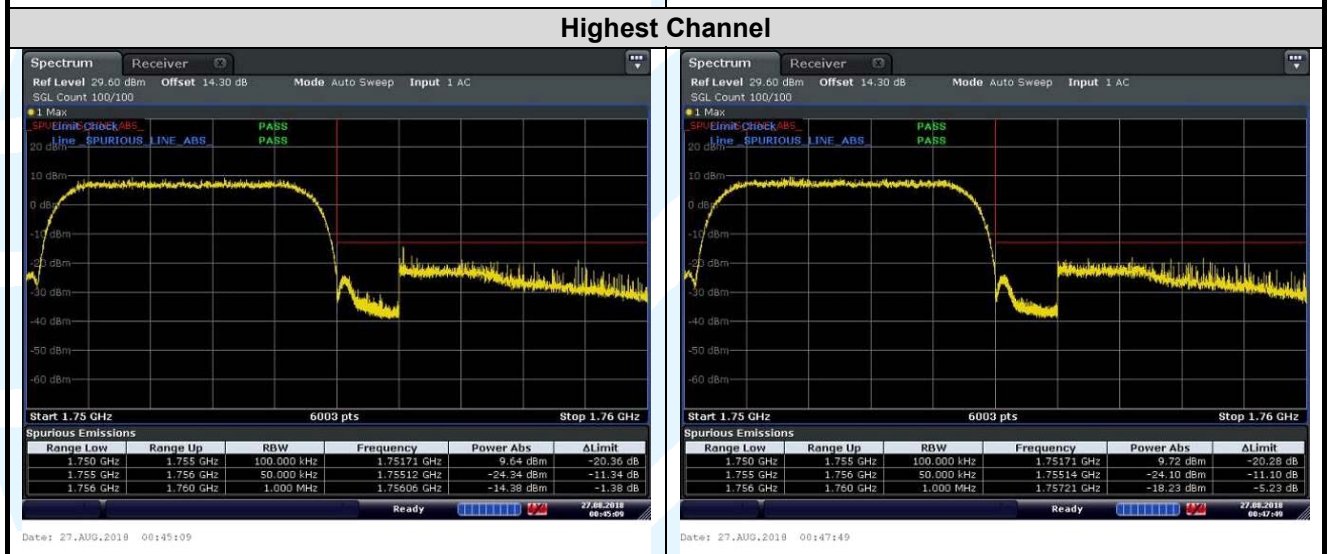
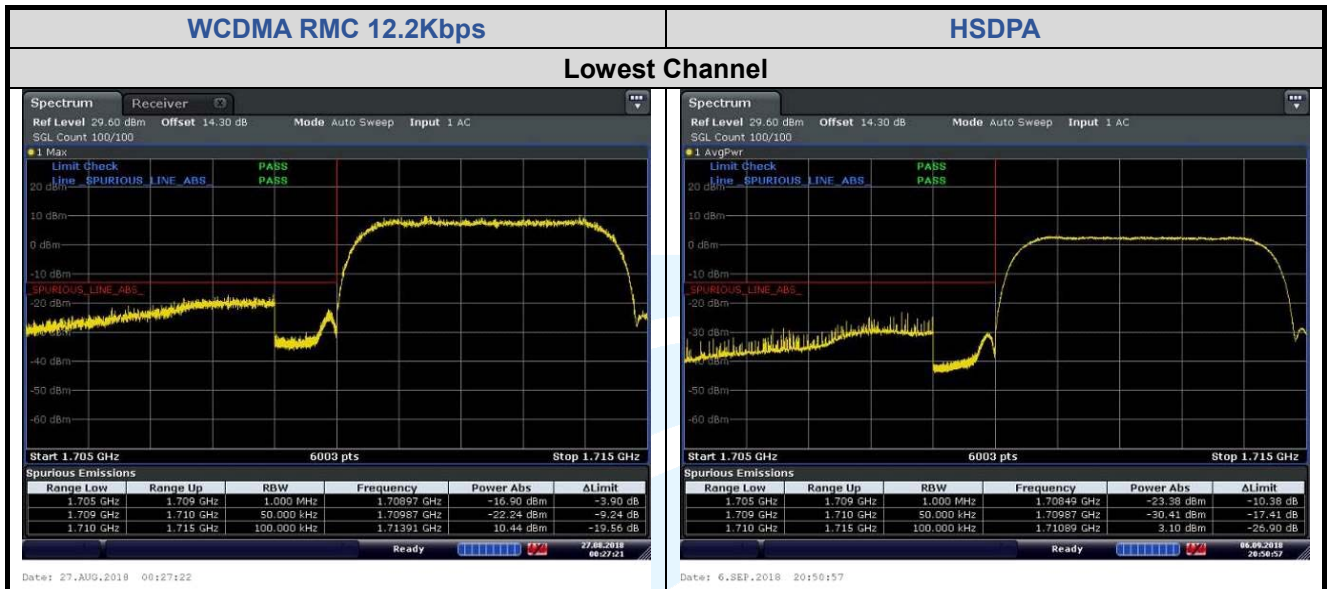
Test Setup: Refer to section 4.2.2 for details.

Instruments Used: Refer to section 3 for details

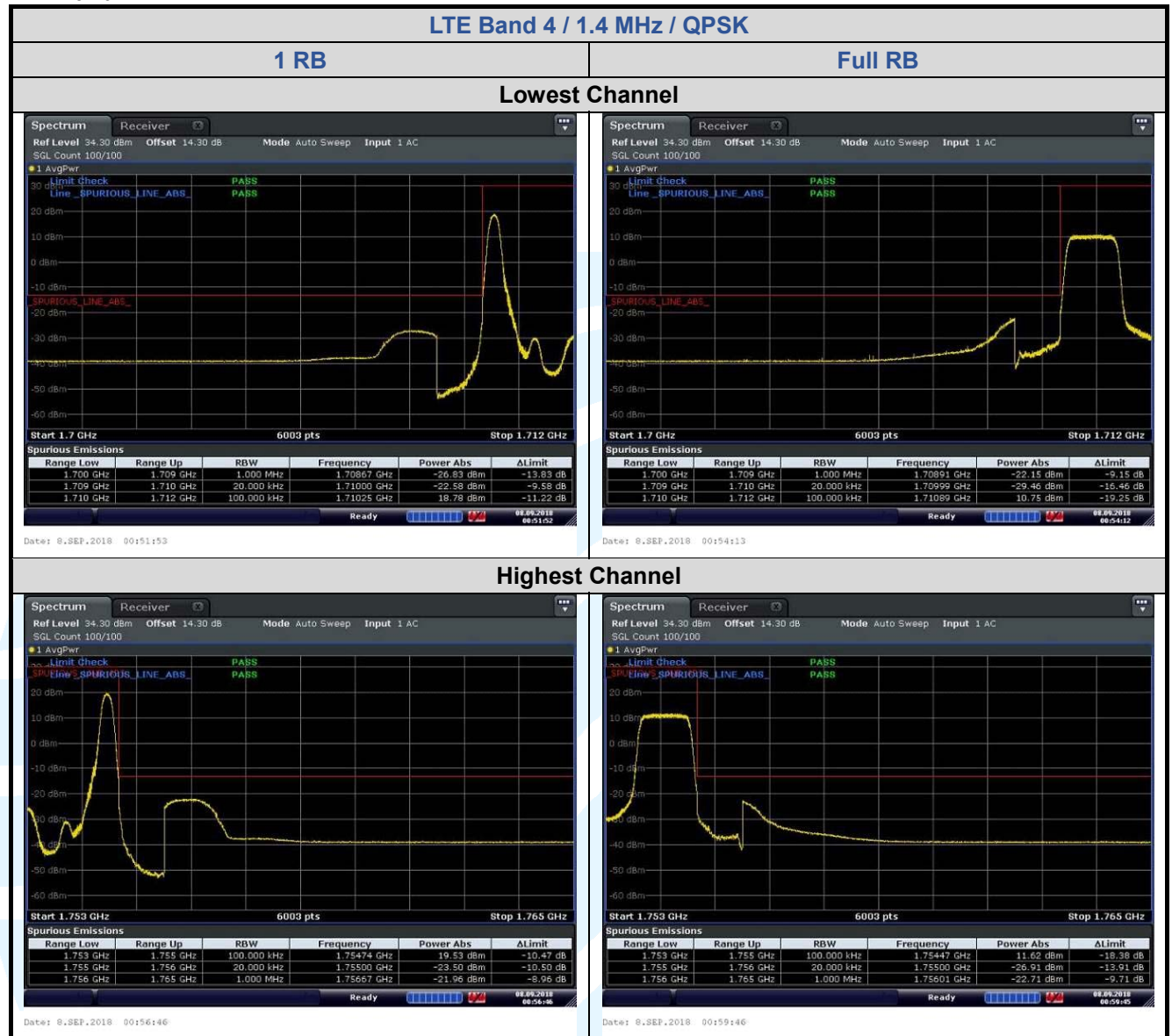
Test Mode: Link mode

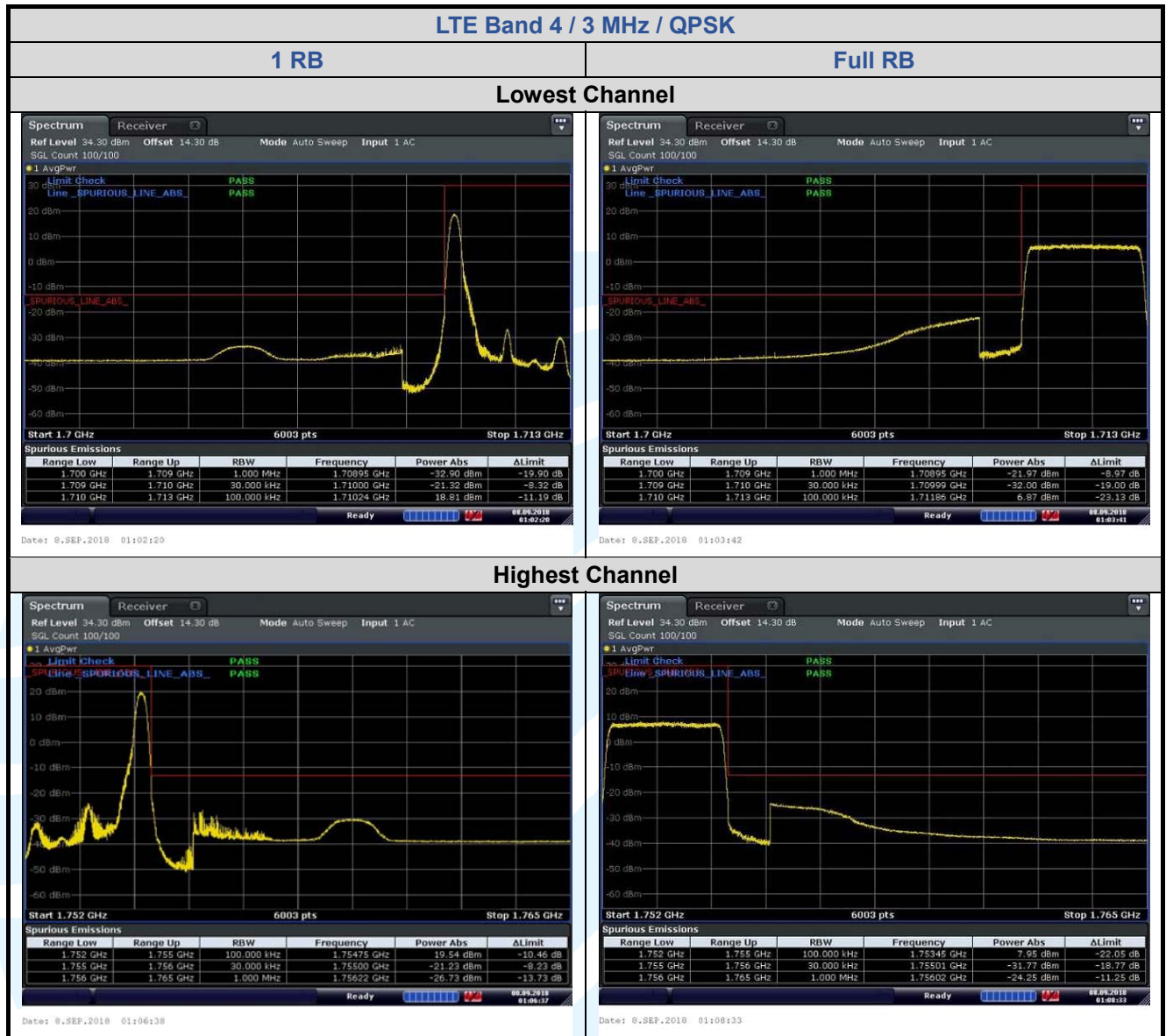
Test Results: Pass

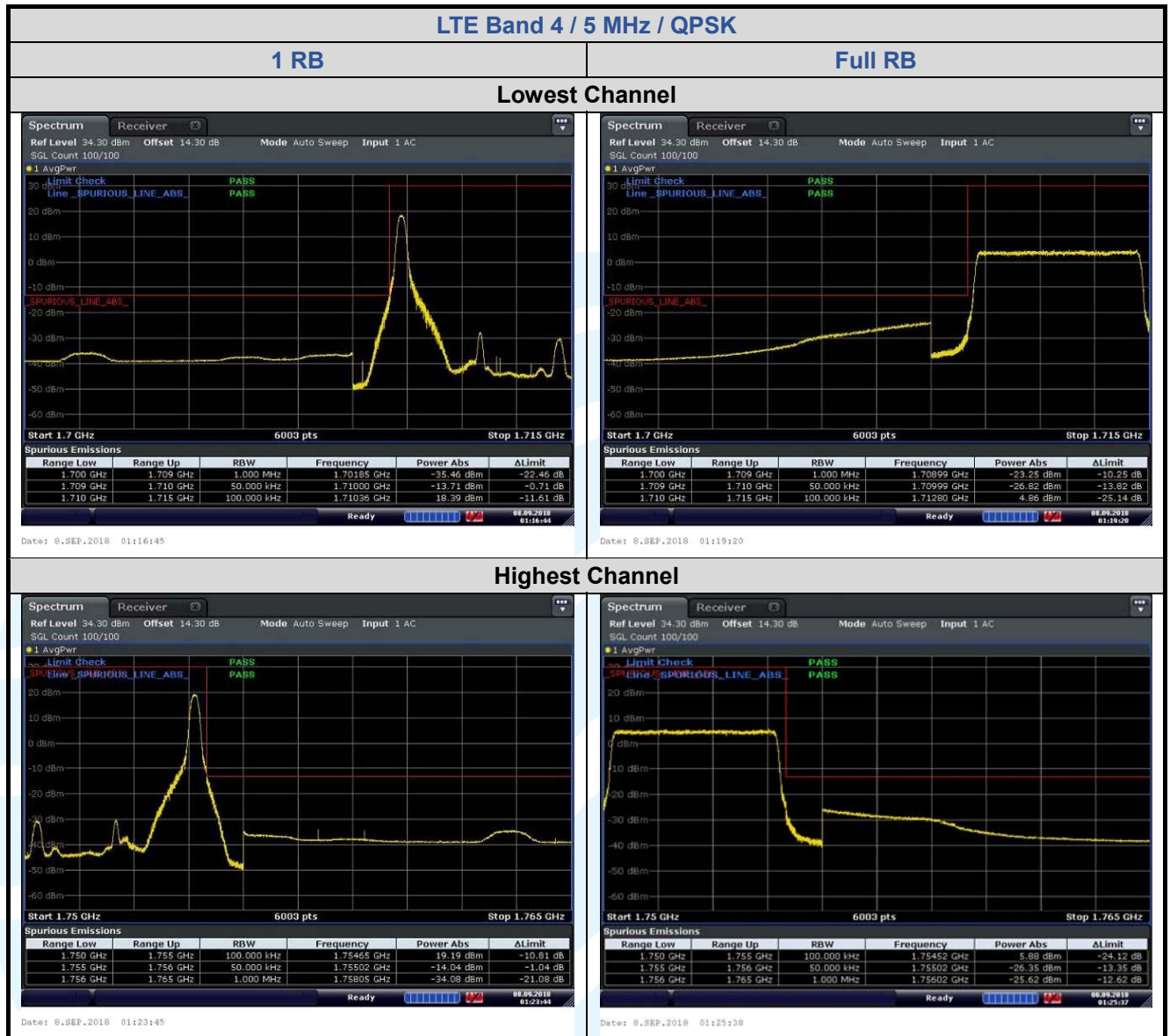
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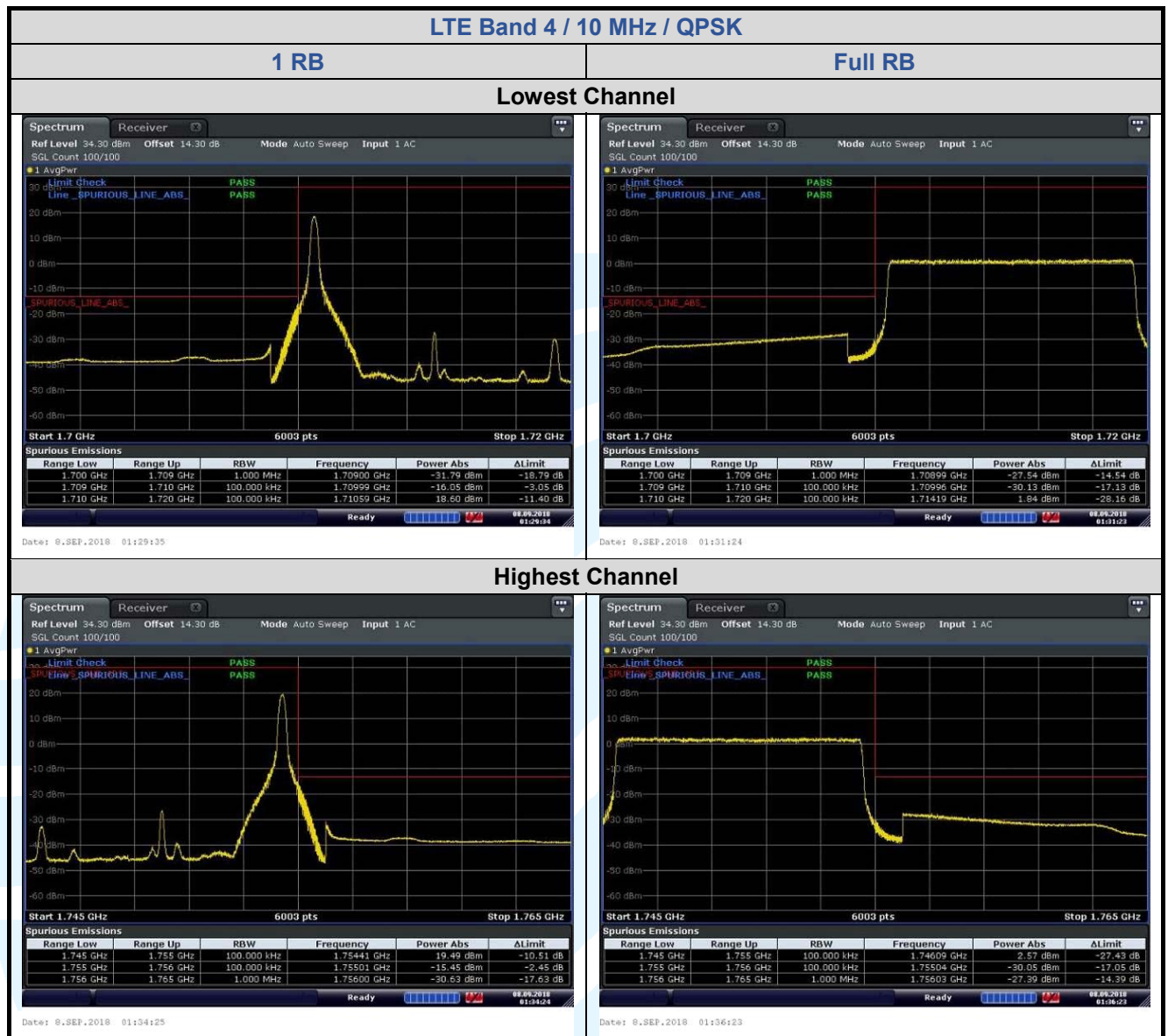


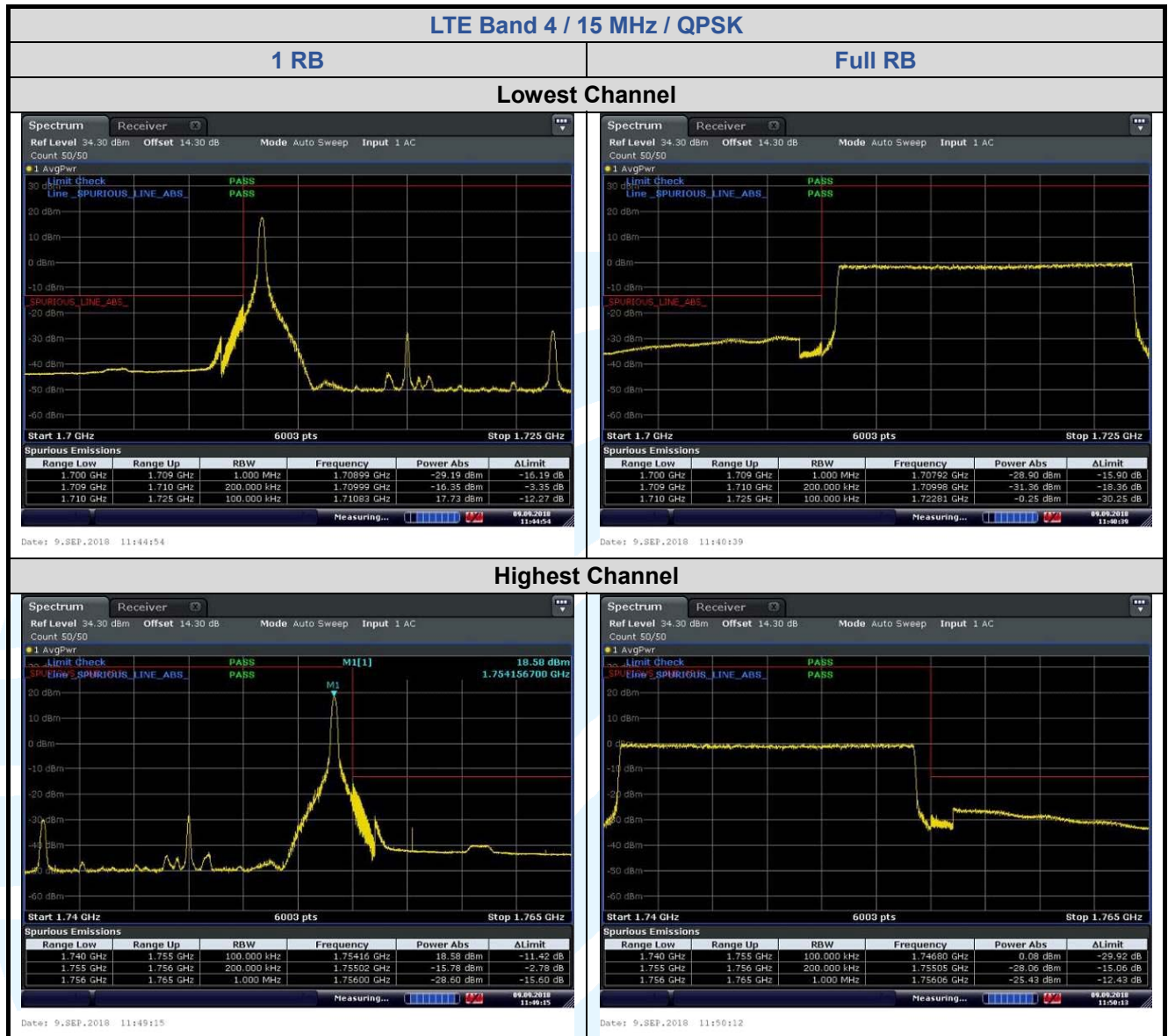
LTE Band 4

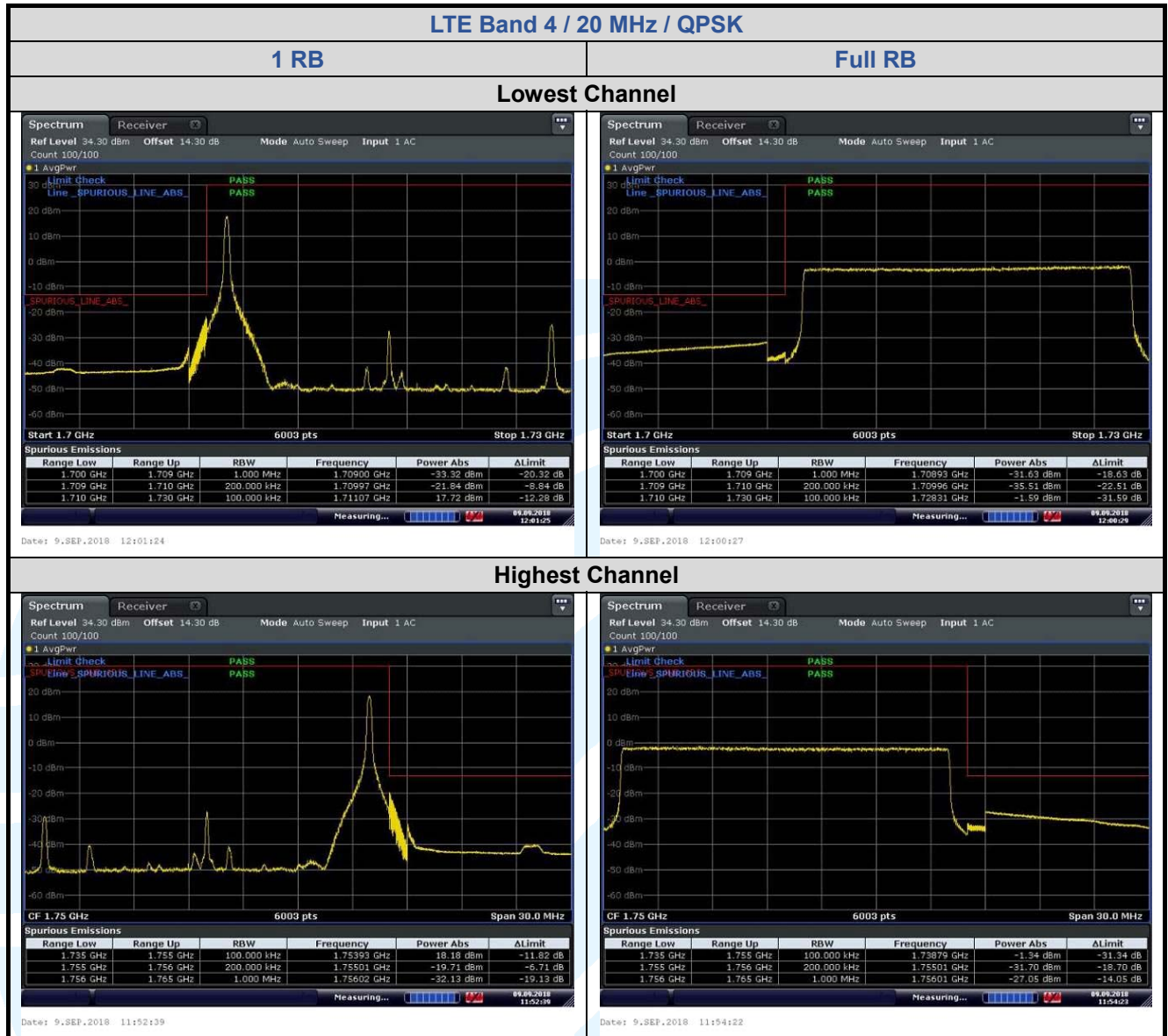


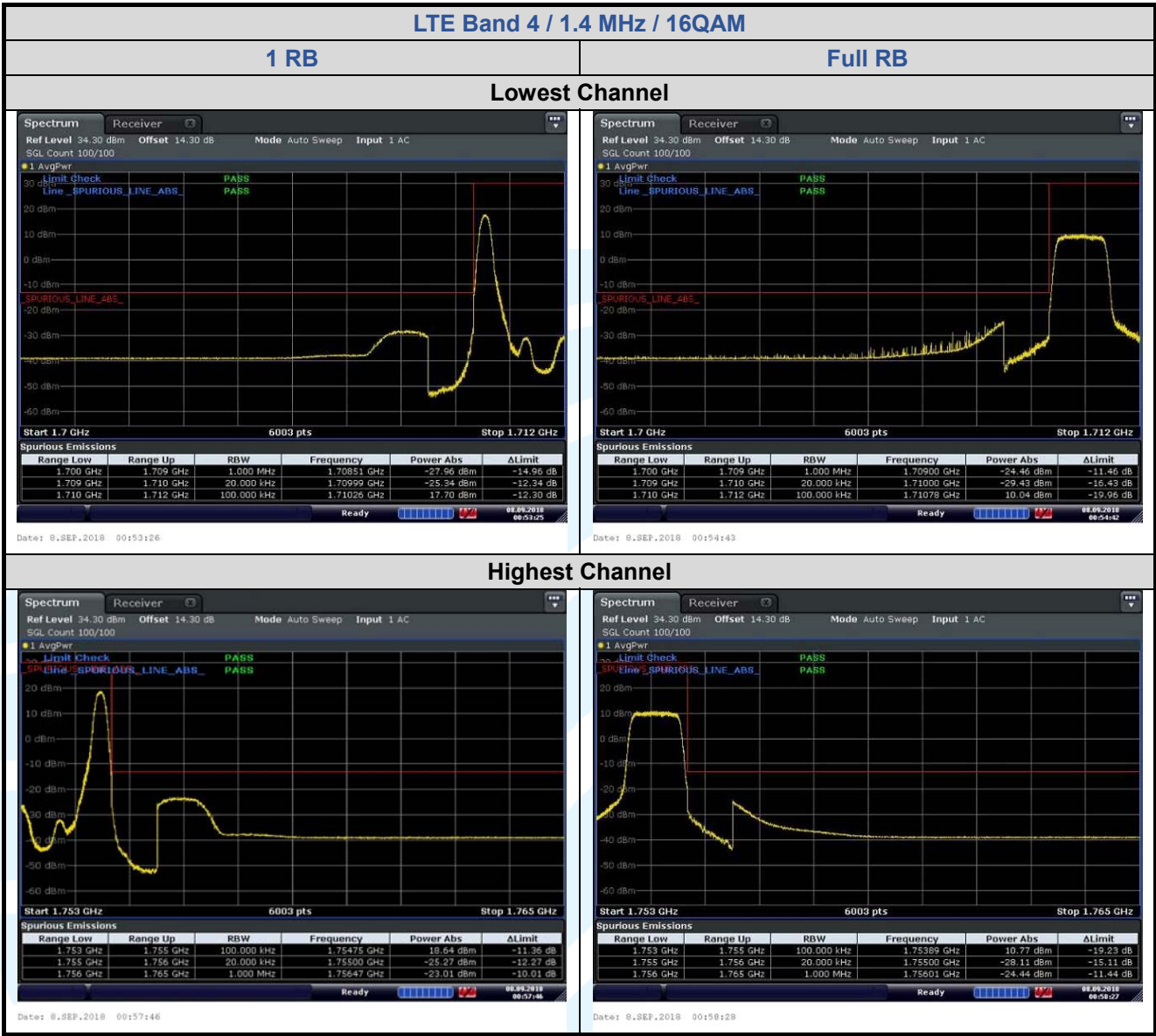


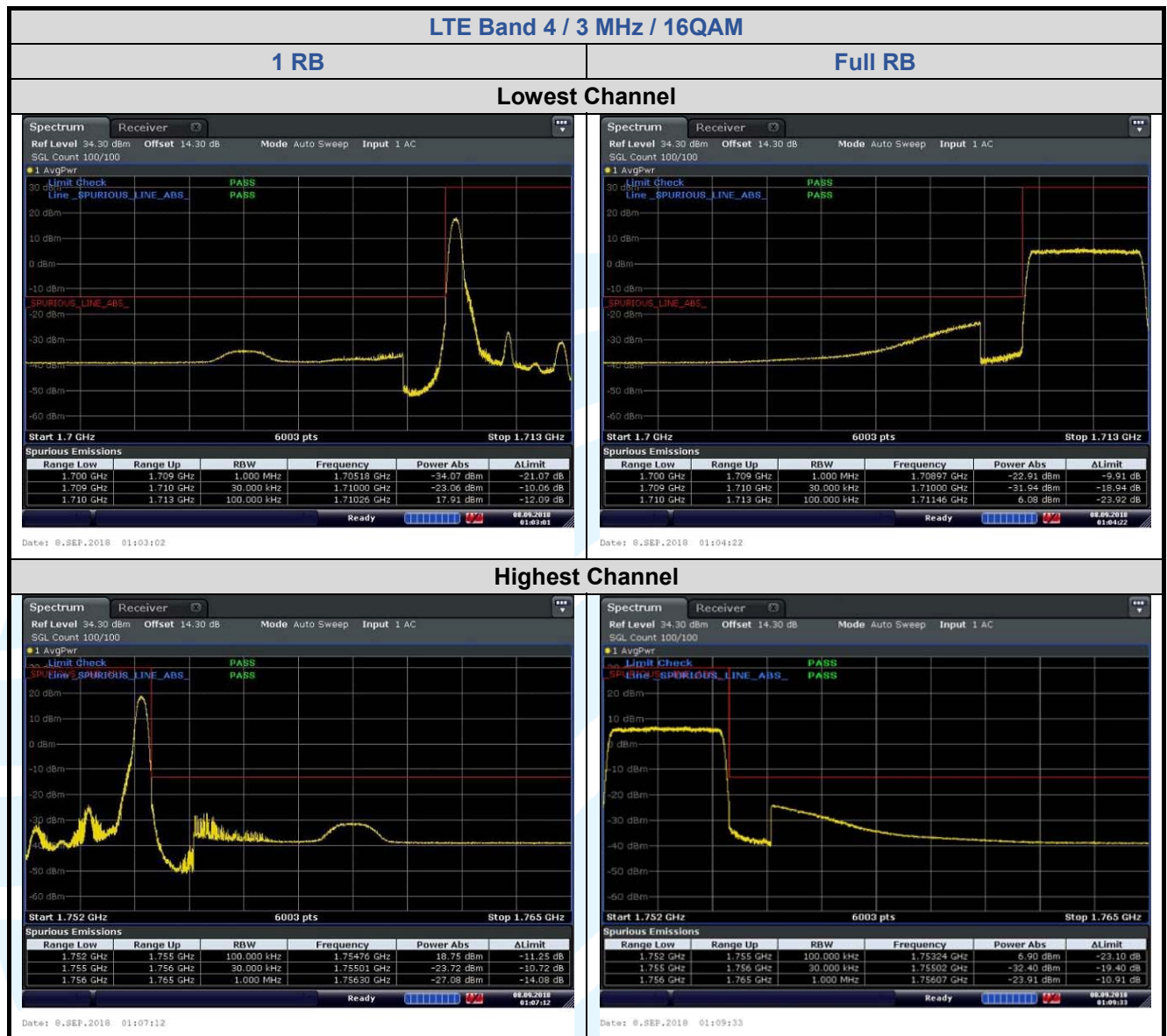


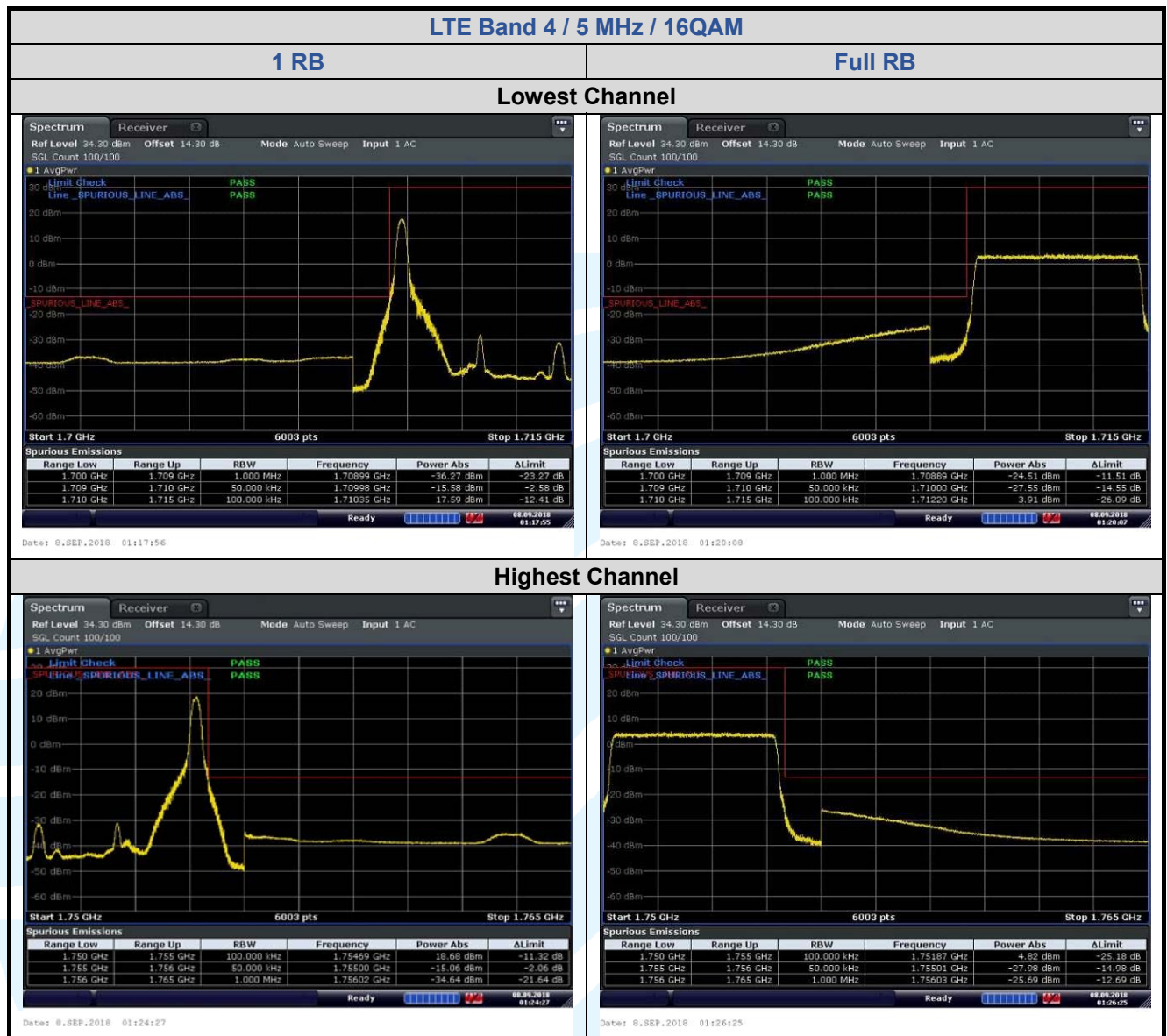


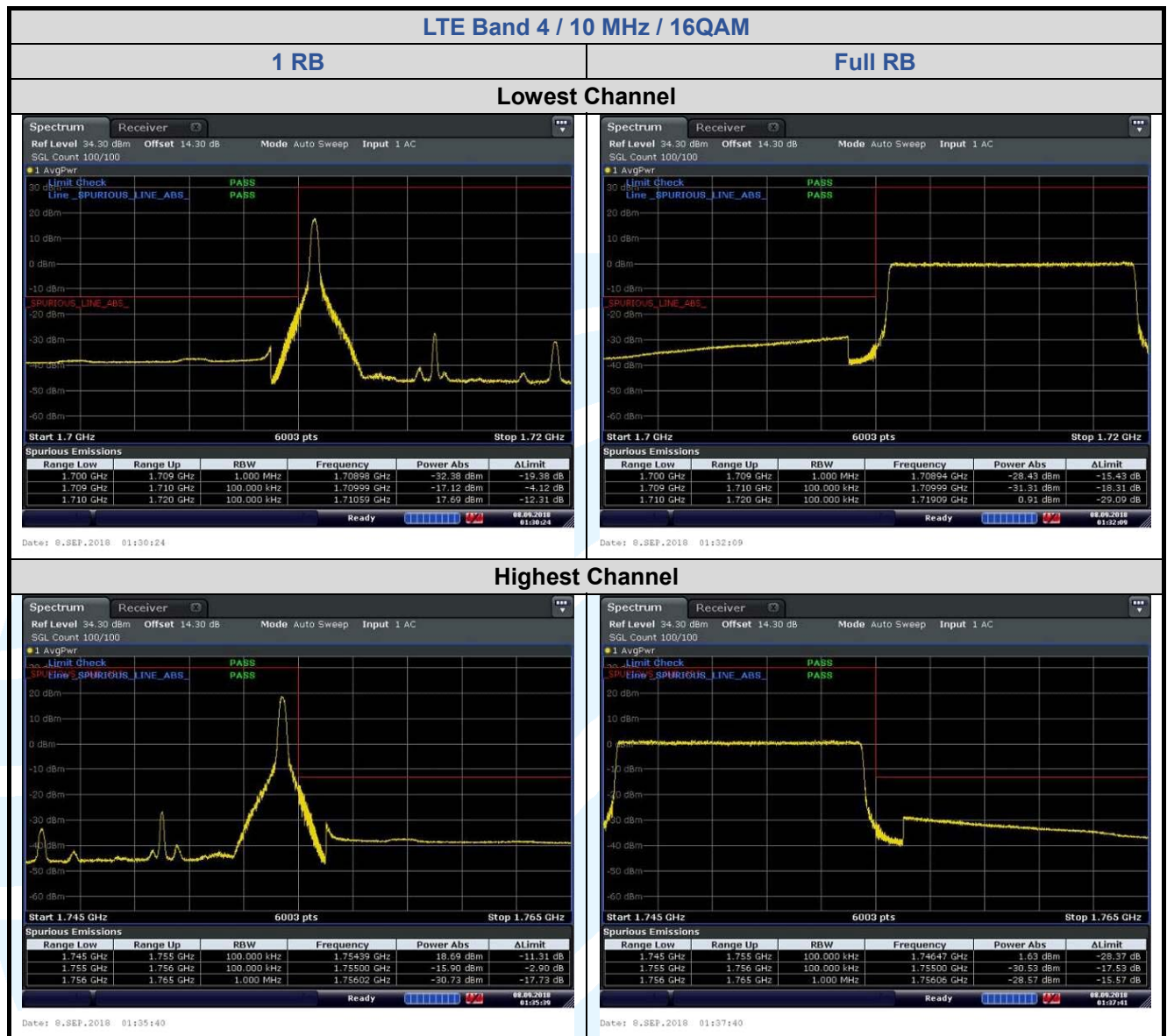


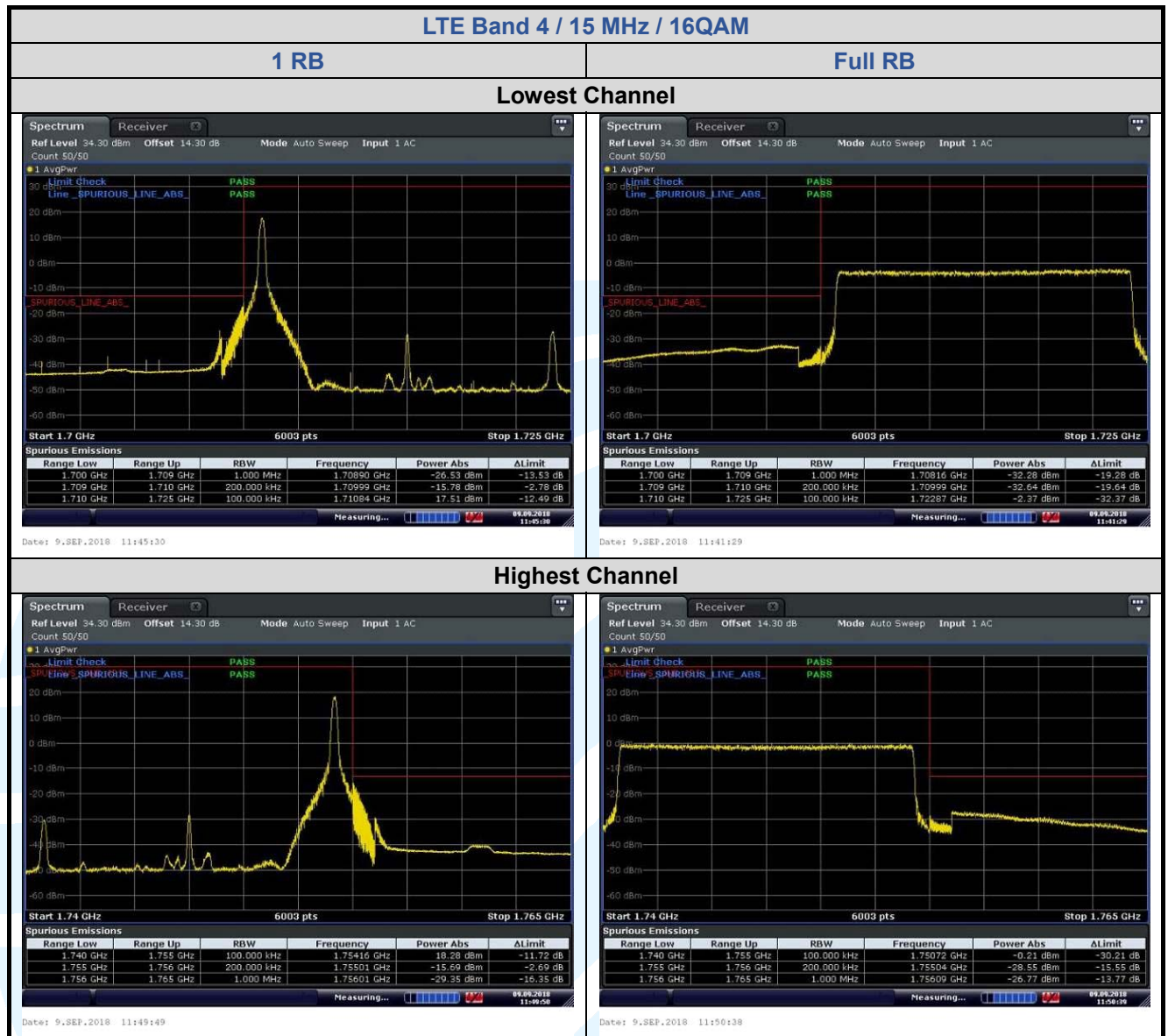


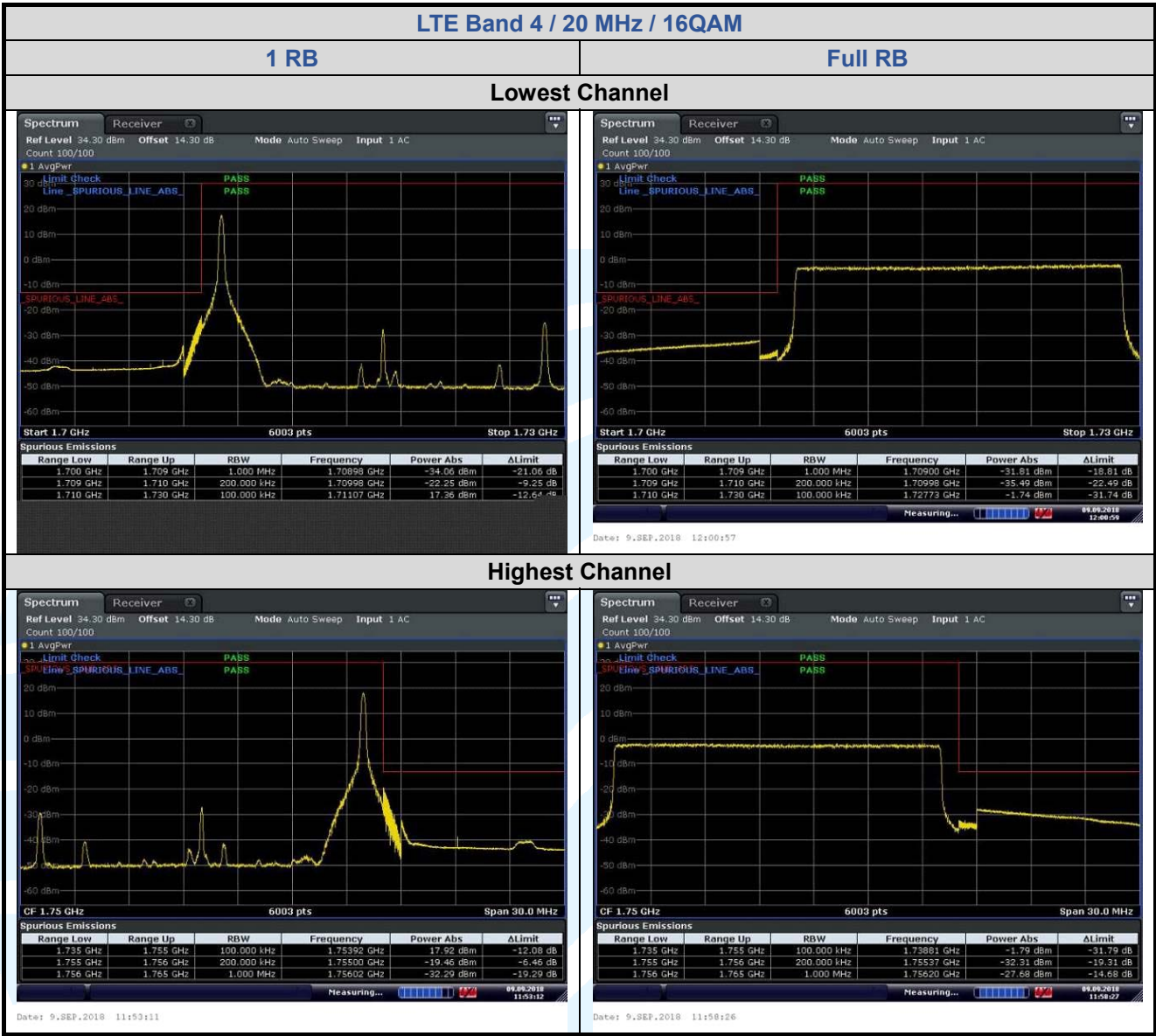












LTE Band 7

