TEST REPORT

Applicant:	MonoLets, Inc.
Address:	701 W Evelyn Ave, Suite B, Mountain View CA 94041 USA
Equipment Type:	Cellular Tracker
Model Name:	Cellular Tracker v7.0
Brand Name:	MonoLets Cellular Tracker
FCC ID:	2BLATMLCELTRK072409
IC ID:	33091-CT072410
Test Standard:	47 CFR Part 2 RSS-Gen Issue 5 (Others refer to chapter 3.1)
Sample Arrival Date:	Sep.04, 2024
Test Date:	Sep.22, 2024 - Sep.24, 2024
Date of Issue:	Mar.07, 2025

ISSUED BY:

Shanghai Tejet Communications Technology Co., Ltd. Testing Center

Tested by: She Junyang **Checked by:** Zhu Feng **Approved by:** Chen Zidong

(Technical Director)

She Junyang Zhu Feng Chen Zidong

Revision History

Version	Issue Date	Revisions Content
Rev. 01	Dec.26,2024	Initial Issue
Rev. 02	Feb.11, 2025	Update Antenna Gain and The Max RF Output Power(EIRP/ERP). The original report is invalid.
Rev. 03	Mar.06, 2025	Update The Max RF Output Power(EIRP/ERP). Add RF module original IC ID. The original report is invalid.
Rev. 04	Mar.07, 2025	Add ANNEX E EIRP/ERP. The original report is invalid.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Test Laboratory

Name	Shanghai Tejet Communications Technology Co., Ltd. Testing Center
Address	1-2/F., Building 1, No.222, Xuanlan Road, Xuanqiao, Pudong New District, Shanghai, China

1.2 Test Location

Name	Shanghai Tejet Communications Technology Co., Ltd. Testing Center
Location	1-2/F., Building 1, No.222, Xuanlan Road, Xuanqiao, Pudong New District, Shanghai, China
Accreditation Certificate	The laboratory is a testing organization accredited by FCC as a accredited testing laboratory. The designation number is CN1352. The laboratory has been listed by Industry Canada to perform electromagnetic emission measurements.The company number is 29671 and CAB identifier number is CN0142.

2 PRODUCT INFORMATION

2.1 Applicant Information

Applicant	MonoLets, Inc.
Address	701 W Evelyn Ave, Suite B, Mountain View CA 94041 USA

2.2 Manufacturer Information

Manufacturer	MonoLets, Inc.
Address	701 W Evelyn Ave, Suite B, Mountain View CA 94041 USA

2.3 Factory Information

Factory	N/A
Address	N/A

2.4 General Description for Equipment under Test (EUT)

EUT Name	Cellular Tracker
Model Name Under Test	Cellular Tracker v7.0
Series Model Name	N/A
Description of Model name differentiation	N/A
Sample No	BL-SH2490649-S01
Hardware Version	7.0
Software Version	Test software
Dimensions (L*W*H)	153*95*16.5mm 6.0"* 3.75" *0.64"
Weight with batteries	~310 grams ~11oz

2.5 Technical Information

All Network and Wireless connectivity for EUT	4G Network LTE Cat M1 Band 2/4/5/12/13/25/26/66 Bluetooth (BR+EDR) BDS GLONASS Galileo QZSS
About the Product	The equipment is Cellular Tracker Terminal, intended for used with information technology equipment.

The following is the technical information of the EUT tested frequency bands in this report.

Operating Bands		LTE Cat M1 Band 2/4/5/12/13/25/26/66	
		LTE	QPSK/16QAM
Antenna Type		External Antenna	
Antenna Gain		LTE-M1 Band 2: 3.70 dBi LTE-M1 Band 4: 3.70 dBi LTE-M1 Band 5: -1.00 dBi LTE-M1 Band 12: 0.20 dBi LTE-M1 Band 13: -0.30 dBi LTE-M1 Band 25: 3.70 dBi LTE-M1 Band 26 (Part22): -1.00 dBi LTE-M1 Band 26 (Part90): -1.00 dBi LTE-M1 Band 66: 3.70 dBi	
The Max RF Output Power (EIRP/ERP)		LTE-M1 Band 2: 27.63 dBm LTE-M1 Band 4: 27.66 dBm LTE-M1 Band 5: 20.83 dBm LTE-M1 Band 12: 21.98 dBm LTE-M1 Band 13: 21.33 dBm LTE-M1 Band 25: 27.69 dBm LTE-M1 Band 26 (Part22): 20.83 dBm LTE-M1 Band 26 (Part90): 20.84 dBm LTE-M1 Band 66: 27.69 dBm	
Band	Power Class	Tx Frequency Range	Rx Frequency Range
LTE B2	3	1850 MHz ~ 1910 MHz	1930 MHz ~ 1990 MHz
LTE B4	3	1710 MHz ~ 1755 MHz	2110 MHz ~ 2155 MHz
LTE B5	3	824 MHz ~ 849 MHz	869 MHz ~ 894 MHz
LTE B12	3	699 MHz ~ 716 MHz	729 MHz ~ 746 MHz
LTE B13	3	777 MHz ~ 787 MHz	746 MHz ~ 756 MHz
LTE B25	3	1850 MHz ~ 1915 MHz	1930 MHz ~ 1995 MHz
LTE B26	3	814 MHz ~ 824 MHz	859 MHz ~ 869 MHz
		824 MHz ~ 849 MHz	869 MHz ~ 894 MHz
LTE B66	3	1710 MHz ~ 1780 MHz	2110 MHz ~ 2180 MHz

Note1: The EUT information provided by the applicant, except for The Max RF Conducted Power. For more detailed band specifications and features description, please refer to the manufacturer's specifications or user's manual.

3 SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS

3.1 Test Standards

No.	Identity	Document Title
1	47 CFR Part 2	Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters; General Rules and Regulations
2	47 CFR Part 22 Subpart H	Cellular Radiotelephone Service
3	47 CFR Part 24 Subpart E	Broadband PCS
4	47 CFR Part 27	Miscellaneous Wireless Communications Services
5	47 CFR Part 90 Subpart S	Regulations Governing Licensing and Use of Frequencies in the 806-824, 851-869, 896-901, and 935-940 MHz Bands
6	RSS-Gen Issue5	General Requirements and Information for the Certification of Radio Apparatus
7	RSS-130 Issue2	Equipment Operating in the Frequency Bands 617-652 MHz, 663-698 MHz, 698-756 MHz and 777-787 MHz
8	RSS-132 Issue4	Cellular Telephone Systems Operating in the Bands 824-849 MHz and 869-894 MHz
9	RSS-133 Issue7	2 GHz Personal Communications Services
10	RSS-139 Issue4	Advanced Wireless Services (AWS) Equipment Operating in the Bands 1710-1780 MHz and 2110-2200 MHz
11	ANSI C63.4-2014	American National Standard for Methods of Measurement of Radio-Noise Emissions from Low-Voltage Electrical and Electronic Equipment in the Range of 9 kHz to 40 GHz
12	KDB 971168 D01 v03	Measurement Guidance for Certification of Licensed Digital Transmitters

3.2 Test Verdict

No.	Test Description	FCC Part No.	ISED Part No.	Test Result	Test Verdict
1	Conducted RF Output Power	2.1046	RSS-Gen 6.12 RSS-130 4.6 RSS-132 5.4 RSS-133 5.5 RSS-139 5.5	Reporting only (ANNEX A.1)	Pass
2	Effective (Isotropic) Radiated Power	2.1046 22.913 24.232 27.50 90.635(b)	RSS-Gen 6.12 RSS-130 4.6 RSS-132 5.4 RSS-133 5.5 RSS-139 5.5	ANNEX A.1	Pass
3	Peak to Average Radio	2.1046 22.913(d) 24.232(d) 27.50(d)	RSS-130 4.6 RSS-132 5.4 RSS-133 5.5 RSS-139 5.5	ANNEX A.2	Pass
4	Occupied Bandwidth	2.1049 22.917 24.238 27.53 90.209	RSS-Gen 6.7	ANNEX A.3	Pass
5	Frequency Stability	2.1055 22.355 24.235 27.54 90.213	RSS-Gen 6.11 RSS-130 4.5 RSS-132 5.3 RSS-133 5.4 RSS-139 5.4	ANNEX A.4	Pass
6	Spurious Emission at Antenna Terminals	2.1051 22.917 24.238 27.53 90.691	RSS-Gen 6.13 RSS-130 4.7 RSS-132 5.5 RSS-133 5.6 RSS-139 5.6	ANNEX A.5	Pass
7	Band Edge	2.1051 22.917 24.238 27.53 90.691	RSS-130 4.7 RSS-132 5.5 RSS-133 5.6 RSS-139 5.6	ANNEX A.6	Pass
8	Field Strength of Spurious Radiation	2.1053 22.917 24.238 27.53 90.691	RSS-Gen 6.13 RSS-130 4.7 RSS-132 5.5 RSS-133 5.6 RSS-139 5.6	ANNEX A.7	Pass
9	Receiver Spurious Emissions	N/A	RSS-Gen 7	ANNEX A.8	Pass

No.	Test Description	FCC Part No.	ISED Part No.	Test Result	Test Verdict
10	AC Power-line Conducted Emissions	N/A	RSS-Gen 8.8	N/A	N/A(Note 2)

Note 1:
The RF module installed in the EUT is electronically and mechanically identical to the original certified module in the test report R2111A0947-R4V2, R2111A0947-R5V2, R2111A0947-R6V2, R2111A0947-R7V2, R2111A0947-R8V2, on February.23, 2022, which was issued TA Technology(Shanghai) Co,. Ltd., so just Radiated Spurious Emissions were retested in this report. Other test items please refer to the No. of test reports is R2111A0947-R4V2, R2111A0947-R5V2, R2111A0947-R6V2, R2111A0947-R7V2, R2111A0947-R8V2 and it issued by TA Technology(Shanghai) Co,. Ltd. The RF module original FCC ID is XMR2021BG951AGL.
Note 2:
The RF module installed in the EUT is electronically and mechanically identical to the original certified module in the test report R2111A0947-R12V3, R2111A0947-R13V3, on March.07 and report R2111A0947-R14V3, R2111A0947-R15V3, on March.12 2022, which was issued TA Technology(Shanghai) Co,. Ltd., so just Radiated Spurious Emissions were retested in this report. Other test items please refer to the No. of test reports is R2111A0947-R12V3, R2111A0947-R13V3, R2111A0947-R14V3, R2111A0947-R15V3, and it issued by TA Technology(Shanghai) Co,. Ltd. The RF module original IC ID is 10224A-021BG951AGL.
Note 3:
The device is not designed to directly or indirectly connect to public utility AC power network,hence AC Power-line Conducted Emissions is not tested.

3.3 Decision Rule

☐ No Need

☒ Use General conformity decision rule (Consider uncertainty or not ☒ No ☐ Yes)

☐ Use Special Conformity Decision Rule (Consider uncertainty or not ☐ No ☐ Yes)

4 GENERAL TEST CONFIGURATIONS

4.1 Test Environments

During the measurement, the environmental conditions were within the listed ranges:

Relative Humidity		25% to 75%
Atmospheric Pressure		98 kPa to 102 kPa
Test Voltage of the EUT	NV (Normal Voltage)	6.0 V
	LV (Low Voltage)	1.9 V
	HV (High Voltage)	6.0 V
Test Temperature of the EUT	NT (Normal Temperature)	15 °C to 35 °C
	LT (Low Temperature)	-20°C
	HT (High Temperature)	60°C

4.2 Test Equipment List

Description	Manufacturer	Model	Equipment No.	Software /Firmware Version	Cal. Date	Cal. Due
BL410 2G/3G/4G RF Test System						
Wideband Radio Communication Tester	R&S	CMW 500	BH-EMC-L094	V3.7.172	2025/2/12	2026/2/11
Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	E4440A	BH-EMC-L027	A.11.21	2025/2/12	2026/2/11
Spectrum Analyzer	Keysight	N9020A	BH-EMC-L066	A.17.05	2025/2/12	2026/2/11
Temperature Chamber	ESPEC	ECT	BH-EMC-L068	NA	2025/2/12	2026/2/11
DC Power Supply	ITECH	IT6863A	BH-EMC-L113	NA	2025/2/12	2026/2/11
Vector Signal Generator	Agilent	E4438C	BH-EMC-L028	C.05.76	2025/2/12	2026/2/11
Analog Signal Generator	Keysight	N5173B	BH-EMC-L074	B.01.90	2025/2/12	2026/2/11
Test Software	BALUN	BL410R	NA	V3.0.1.539	N/A	N/A
Radiated Test System						
Test Antenna-Bi-Log	SCHWARZBECK	VULB 9163	BH-EMC-L008	NA	2024/3/11	2027/3/10
Test Antenna-Horn	Schwarzbeck	BBHA 9120D	BH-EMC-L044	NA	2024/3/11	2027/3/10
Anechoic Chamber	YIHENG	9m*6m*6m	BH-EMC-L001	NA	2024/4/14	2027/4/13
EMI Receiver	KEYSIGHT	N9038A	BH-EMC-L015	A.21.06	2024/7/9	2025/7/9
Wideband Radio Communication Tester	R&S	CMW 500	BH-EMC-L094	V3.7.172	2025/2/12	2026/2/11
Test Software	BALUN	BL410-E	NA	V21.919	N/A	N/A

4.3 Test Configurations

LTE-M1	Bandwidth (MHz)						Modulation Type		RB#			Test Channel		
Band	1.4	3	5	10	15	20	QPSK	16-QAM	1	Half	Full	LCH	MCH	HCH
Effective (Isotropic) Radiated Power														
2	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v
4	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v
5	v	v	v	v	n	n	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v
12	v	v	v	v	n	n	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v
13	n	n	v	v	n	n	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v
25	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v
26(Part 22)	v	v	v	v	v	n	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v
26(Part 90)	v	v	v	v	v	n	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v
66	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v
Peak to Average Ratio														
2	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	--	--	v	v	v	v
4	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	--	--	v	v	v	v
5	v	v	v	v	n	n	v	v	--	--	v	v	v	v
12	v	v	v	v	n	n	v	v	--	--	v	v	v	v
13	n	n	v	v	n	n	v	v	--	--	v	v	v	v
25	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	--	--	v	v	v	v
26(Part 22)	v	v	v	v	v	n	v	v	--	--	v	v	v	v
26(Part 90)	v	v	v	v	v	n	v	v	--	--	v	v	v	v
66	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	--	--	v	v	v	v
Occupied Bandwidth														
2	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	--	--	v	v	v	v
4	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	--	--	v	v	v	v
5	v	v	v	v	n	n	v	v	--	--	v	v	v	v
12	v	v	v	v	n	n	v	v	--	--	v	v	v	v
13	n	n	v	v	n	n	v	v	--	--	v	v	v	v
25	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	--	--	v	v	v	v
26(Part 22)	v	v	v	v	v	n	v	v	--	--	v	v	v	v
26(Part 90)	v	v	v	v	v	n	v	v	--	--	v	v	v	v
66	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	--	--	v	v	v	v
Frequency Stability														
2	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	--	--	--	v	--
4	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	--	--	--	v	--
5	v	v	v	v	n	n	v	v	v	--	--	--	v	--
12	v	v	v	v	n	n	v	v	v	--	--	--	v	--
13	n	n	v	v	n	n	v	v	v	--	--	--	v	--
25	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	--	--	--	v	--
26(Part 22)	v	v	v	v	v	n	v	v	v	--	--	--	v	--

LTE-M1 Band	Bandwidth (MHz)						Modulation Type		RB#			Test Channel		
	1.4	3	5	10	15	20	QPSK	16-QAM	1	Half	Full	LCH	MCH	HCH
26(Part 90)	v	v	v	v	v	n	v	v	v	--	--	--	v	--
66	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	--	--	--	v	--
Spurious Emission at Antenna Terminals														
2	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	--	v	--	--	v	v	v
4	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	--	v	--	--	v	v	v
5	v	v	v	v	n	n	v	--	v	--	--	v	v	v
12	v	v	v	v	n	n	v	--	v	--	--	v	v	v
13	n	n	v	v	n	n	v	--	v	--	--	v	v	v
25	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	--	v	--	--	v	v	v
26(Part 22)	v	v	v	v	v	n	v	--	v	--	--	v	v	v
26(Part 90)	v	v	v	v	v	n	v	--	v	--	--	v	v	v
66	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	--	v	--	--	v	v	v
Band Edge														
2	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	--	v	v	--	v
4	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	--	v	v	--	v
5	v	v	v	v	n	n	v	v	v	--	v	v	--	v
12	v	v	v	v	n	n	v	v	v	--	v	v	--	v
13	n	n	v	v	n	n	v	v	v	--	v	v	--	v
25	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	--	v	v	--	v
26(Part 22)	v	v	v	v	v	n	v	v	v	--	v	v	--	v
26(Part 90)	v	v	v	v	v	n	v	v	v	--	v	v	--	v
66	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	--	v	v	--	v
Field Strength of Spurious Radiation														
2	Worst case													
4	Worst case													
5	Worst case													
12	Worst case													
13	Worst case													
25	Worst case													
26	Worst case													
66	Worst case													
Note 1: The mark “v” means that this configuration is chosen for testing. Note 2: The mark “n” means that this bandwidth is not supported.														

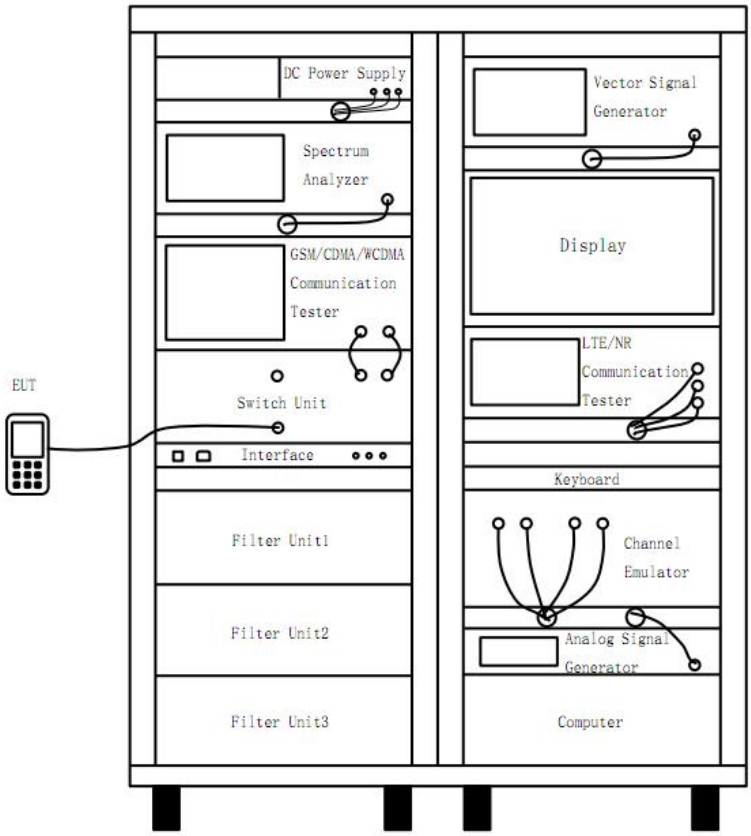
Test Mode	UL Channel	Channel Bandwidth (MHz)	UL Channel No.	UL Frequency (MHz)
LTE Band 2	Low Range	1.4	18607	1850.7
		3	18615	1851.5
		5	18625	1852.5
		10	18650	1855
		15	18675	1857.5
		20	18700	1860
	Middle Range	1.4/3/5/10/15/20	18900	1880
	High Range	1.4	19193	1909.3
		3	19185	1908.5
		5	19175	1907.5
		10	19150	1905
		15	19125	1902.5
		20	19100	1900
LTE Band 4	Low Range	1.4	19957	1710.7
		3	19965	1711.5
		5	19975	1712.5
		10	20000	1715
		15	20025	1717.5
		20	20050	1720
	Middle Range	1.4/3/5/10/15/20	20175	1732.5
	High Range	1.4	20393	1754.3
		3	20385	1753.5
		5	20375	1752.5
		10	20350	1750
		15	20325	1747.5
		20	20300	1745
LTE Band 5	Low Range	1.4	20407	824.7
		3	20415	825.5
		5	20425	826.5
		10	20450	829
	Middle Range	1.4/3/5/10	20525	836.5
	High Range	1.4	20643	848.3
		3	20635	847.5
		5	20625	846.5
		10	20600	844
LTE Band 12	Low Range	1.4	23017	699.7
		3	23025	700.5
		5	23035	701.5
		10	23060	704
	Middle Range	1.4/3/5/10	23095	707.5

Test Mode	UL Channel	Channel Bandwidth (MHz)	UL Channel No.	UL Frequency (MHz)
	High Range	1.4	23173	715.3
		3	23165	714.5
		5	23155	713.5
		10	23130	711
LTE Band 13	Low Range	5	23205	779.5
		10	23230	782
	Middle Range	5/10	23230	782
	High Range	5	23255	784.5
		10	23230	782
LTE Band 25	Low Range	1.4	26047	1850.7
		3	26055	1851.5
		5	26065	1852.5
		10	26090	1855
		15	26115	1857.5
		20	26140	1860
	Middle Range	1.4/3/5/10/15/20	26365	1882.5
	High Range	1.4	26683	1914.3
		3	26675	1913.5
		5	26665	1912.5
		10	26640	1910
		15	26615	1907.5
		20	26590	1905
LTE Band 26 (814-824MHz)	Low Range	1.4	26697	814.7
		3	26705	815.5
		5	26715	816.5
		10	---	---
	Middle Range	1.4/3/5/10	26740	819
	High Range	1.4	26783	823.3
		3	26775	822.5
		5	26765	821.5
		10	---	---
LTE Band 26 (824-849MHz)	Low Range	1.4	26797	824.7
		3	26805	825.5
		5	26815	826.5
		10	26840	829
		15	26865	831.5
	Middle Range	1.4/3/5/10/15	26915	836.5
	High Range	1.4	27033	848.3
		3	27025	847.5
		5	27015	846.5
		10	26990	844

Test Mode	UL Channel	Channel Bandwidth (MHz)	UL Channel No.	UL Frequency (MHz)
		15	26965	841.5
LTE-Band 66	Low Range	1.4	131979	1710.7
		3	131987	1711.5
		5	131997	1712.5
		10	132022	1715
		15	132047	1717.5
		20	132072	1720
	Middle Range	1.4/3/5/10/15/20	132322	1745
	High Range	1.4	132665	1779.3
		3	132657	1778.5
		5	132647	1777.5
		10	132622	1775
		15	132597	1772.5
		20	132572	1770

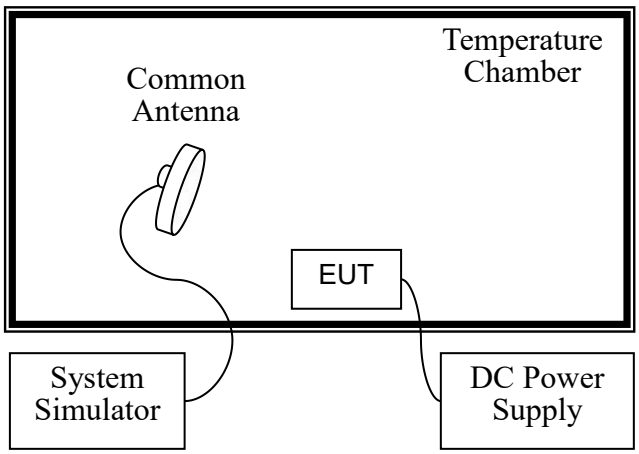
4.4 Test Setup

4.4.1 For Antenna Port Test



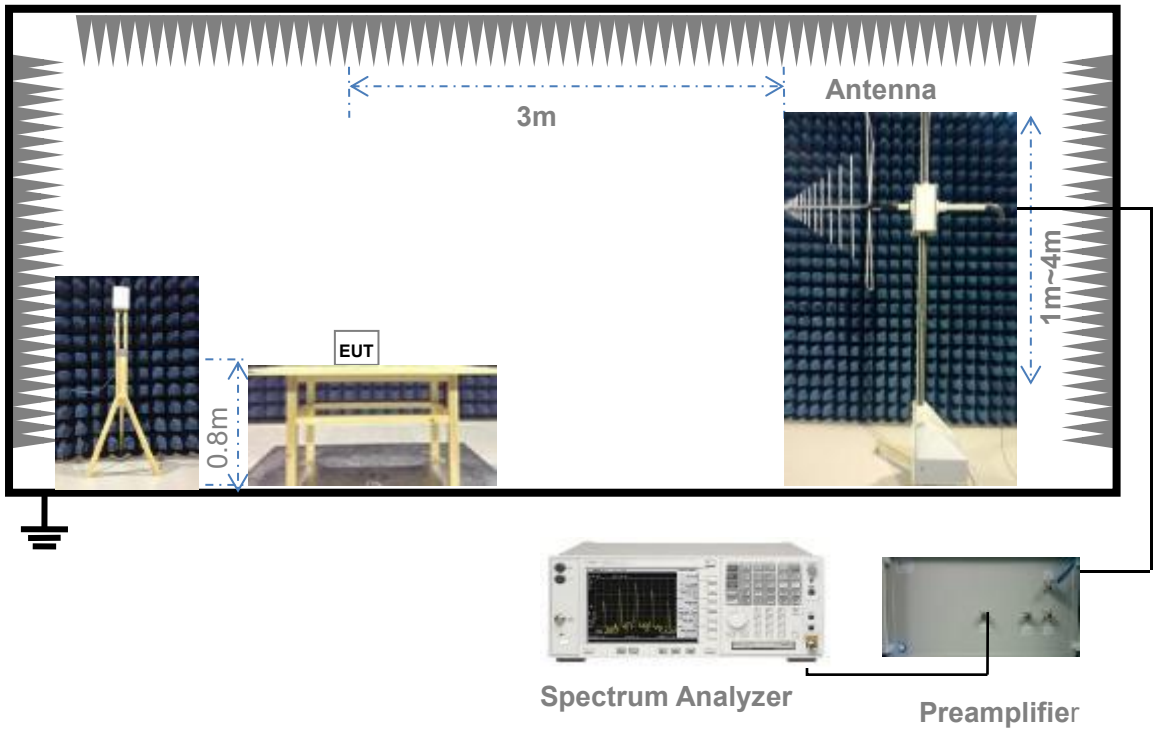
(Diagram 1)

4.4.2 For Frequency Stability Test



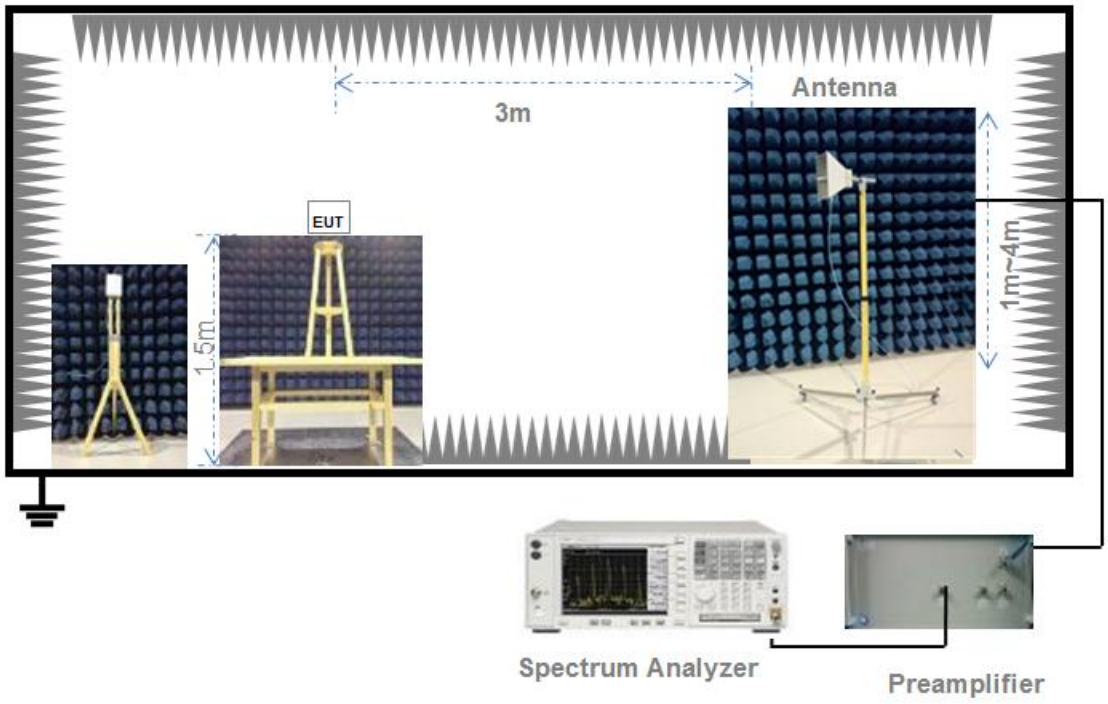
(Diagram 2)

4.4.3 For Radiated Test (30 MHz ~ 1 GHz)



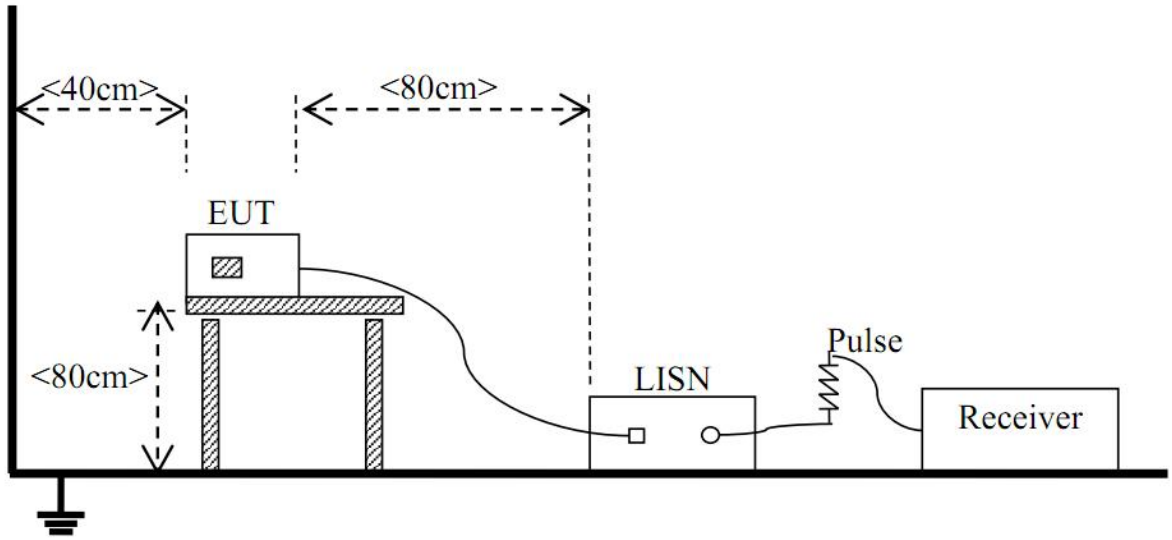
(Diagram 3)

4.4.4 For Radiated Test (Above 1 GHz)



(Diagram 4)

4.4.5 For AC Power-line Conducted Emissions



(Diagram 5)

5 TEST ITEMS

5.1 Transmitter Radiated Power (EIRP/ERP)

5.1.1 Limit

FCC § 2.1046 & 22.913(a) & 24.232(c) & 27.50(a) & 27.50(b) & 27.50(c) & 27.50(d) & 27.50(h) & 27.50(j) & 27.50(k) & 90.635(b)

According to FCC section 22.913(a) (5), the Effective Radiated Power (ERP) of mobile transmitters and auxiliary test transmitters must not exceed 7 watts.

According to FCC section 24.232(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.

According to FCC section 27.50(a) (3), for mobile and portable stations transmitting in the 2305-2315MHz band or the 2350-2360MHz band, the average EIRP must not exceed 50 milliwatts within any 1 megahertz of authorized bandwidth, except that for mobile and portable stations compliant with 3GPP LTE standards. For mobile and portable stations using time division duplexing (TDD) technology, the duty cycle must not exceed 38 percent in the 2305-2315 MHz and 2350-2360 MHz bands.

FCC section 27.50(b) (10), portable stations (hand-held devices) transmitting in the 746-757MHz, 776-788MHz, and 805-806MHz bands are limited to 3 watts ERP.

FCC section 27.50(c) (10), portable stations (hand-held devices) in the 600MHz uplink band and the 698-746MHz band, and fixed and mobile stations in the 600MHz uplink band are limited to 3 watts ERP.

FCC section 27.50(d) (4), fixed, mobile, and portable (hand-held) stations operating in the 1710-1755 MHz band and mobile and portable stations operating in the 1695-1710 MHz and 1755-1780 MHz bands are limited to 1 watt EIRP. Fixed stations operating in the 1710-1755 MHz band are limited to a maximum antenna height of 10 meters above ground. Mobile and portable stations operating in these bands must employ a means for limiting power to the minimum necessary for successful communications.

(7) Fixed, mobile, and portable (hand-held) stations operating in the 2000-2020 MHz band are limited to 2 watts EIRP.

And FCC section 27.50(h) (2), for mobile and other user stations, mobile stations are limited to 2.0 watts EIRP. All user stations are limited to 2.0 watts transmitter output power.

FCC section 27.50(j) (3), for mobile, and portable (hand-held) stations operating in the 3700-3980 MHz band are limited to 1 watt EIRP.

FCC section 27.50(k) (3), Mobile devices are limited to 1Watt (30 dBm) EIRP in the 3450-3550 MHz band.

According to FCC section 90.635(b), the maximum output power of the transmitter for mobile stations is 100 watts (20dBW).

RSS-Gen § 6.12 & RSS-130 § 4.6 & RSS-132 § 5.4 & RSS-133 § 5.5 & RSS-139 § 5.5

According to RSS-130 § 4.6.3, The e.r.p. shall not exceed 30 watts for mobile equipment and outdoor

fixed subscriber equipment. The e.r.p. shall not exceed 3 watts for portable equipment and indoor fixed subscriber equipment.

According to RSS-132 § 5.4, The equivalent radiated power (e.r.p.) shall not exceed 7 watts for mobile equipment and 3 watts for portable equipment.

According to RSS-133 § 5.5 (SRSP 510),the EIRP for mobile stations and hand-held portables is limited to 2 watts/channel bandwidth.

According to RSS-139 § 5.5, the EIRP for mobile and portable transmitters shall not exceed 1 watt/channel bandwidth.

5.1.2 Test Setup

The section 4.4.1 (Diagram 1) test setup description is used for conducted test, and the section 4.4.3 and 4.4.4 (Diagram 3, 4) test setup description is used for radiated test. The photo of test setup please refer to ANNEX B.

5.1.3 Test Procedure

Description of the Conducted Output Power Measurement

The EUT is coupled to the SS with attenuator through power splitter; the RF load attached to EUT antenna terminal is 50Ohm; the path loss as the factor is calibrated to correct the reading. A system simulator is used to establish communication with the EUT, and its parameters are set to force the EUT transmitting at maximum output power. The measured power in the radio frequency on the transmitter output terminals shall be reported.

The relevant equation for determining the conducted measured value is:

Conducted Output Power Value (dBm) = Measured Value (dBm) + Path Loss (dB)

where:
Conducted Output Power Value = final conducted measured value in the conducted power test, in dBm;
Measured Value = measured conducted power received by spectrum analyzer or power meter, in dBm;
Path Loss = signal attenuation in the connecting cable between the transmitter and spectrum analyzer or power meter, including external cable loss, in dB;

During the test, the data of Path Loss (dB) is added in the spectrum analyzer or power meter, so Measured Value (dBm) is the final values which contains the data of Path Loss (dB).

For example:

In the conducted output power test, when measured value for GSM850 is 24.7 dBm, and path loss is 8.5 dB, then final conducted output power value is:

Conducted Output Power Value (dBm) = 24.7 dBm + 8.5 dB = 33.2 dBm

Description of the Transmitter Radiated Power Measurement

In many cases, the RF output power limits for licensed digital transmission devices is specified in terms of effective radiated power (ERP) or equivalent isotropic radiated power (EIRP). Typically, ERP is specified when the operating frequency is less than or equal to 1 GHz and EIRP is specified when the operating frequency is greater than 1 GHz. Both are determined by adding the transmit antenna gain to the conducted RF output power with the primary difference between the two being that when determining the ERP, the transmit antenna gain is referenced to a dipole antenna (i.e., dBd) whereas when determining the EIRP, the transmit antenna gain is referenced to an isotropic antenna (dBi).

Final measurement calculation as below:

The relevant equation for determining the ERP or EIRP from the conducted RF output power measured using the guidance provided above is:

$ERP/EIRP = P_{Meas} + GT - LC$

where:
ERP/EIRP = effective or equivalent radiated power, respectively (expressed in the same units as P_{Meas}, typically dBW or dBm);
P_{Meas} = measured transmitter output power or PSD, in dBm or dBW;
GT = gain of the transmitting antenna, in dBd (ERP) or dBi (EIRP);
dBd (ERP)=dBi (EIRP) -2.15 dB
LC = signal attenuation in the connecting cable between the transmitter and antenna, in dB.

For devices utilizing multiple antennas, KDB 662911 provides guidance for determining the effective array transmit antenna gain term to be used in the above equation.

For example:
In the EIRP test, when P_{Meas} value for GSM1900 is 30.2 dBm, LC is 0.6 dB, and GT is -3.4 dB, then final EIRP value is:
EIRP for GSM1900 = 30.2 dBm - 3.4 dBi - 0.6 dB = 26.2 dBm

The relevant equation for determining the ERP/EIRP from the radiated RF output power is:
ERP/EIRP (dBm) = SA Read Value (dBm) + Correction Factor (dB)

where:

ERP/EIRP = effective or equivalent radiated power, in dBm;
SA Read Value = measured transmitter power received by EMI receiver or spectrum analyzer, in dBm;
Correction Factor = total correction factor including cable loss, in dB;

During the test, the data of Correction Factor (dB) is added in the EMI receiver or spectrum analyzer, so SA Read Value (dBm) is the final values which contains the data of Correction Factor (dB).

For example:

In the ERP test, when SA read value for GSM850 is 21dBm, and correction factor is 8dB, then final ERP value for GSM850 is:

ERP (dBm) = 21dBm + 8dB = 29dBm

5.1.4 Test Result

Please refer to ANNEX A.1.

5.2 Peak to Average Ratio

5.2.1 Limit

FCC § 2.1046 & 22.913(d) & 24.232(d) & 27.50(d) & 27.50(j) & 27.50(k)

In addition, when the transmitter power is measured in terms of average value, the peak-to-average power ratio (PAPR) of the transmitter 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.

According to 22.913(d),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.

According to FCC section 24.232(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 24.232 (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.

FCC section 24.232(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.

According to FCC section 27.50(d) (5) & 27.50(j) & 27.50(k), in measuring transmissions in this band using an average power technique, the peak-to-average ratio (PAR) of the transmission may not exceed 13dB.

RSS-130 § 4.6 & RSS-132 § 5.4 & RSS-133 § 5.5 & RSS-139 § 5.5

According to RSS-130 § 4.6.1, the peak-to-average power ratio (PAPR) of the transmitter shall not exceed 13 dB for more than 0.1% of the time and shall use a signal corresponding to the highest PAPR during periods of continuous transmission.

According to RSS-132 § 5.4, the peak-to-average power ratio (PAPR) of the transmitter 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.

According to RSS-133 § 5.5, the peak-to-average power ratio (PAPR) of the equipment 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.

According to RSS-139 § 5.5, the peak to average power ratio (PAPR) of the equipment shall not exceed 13 dB for more than 0.1% of the time, using a signal that corresponds to the highest PAPR during periods of continuous transmission.

5.2.2 Test Setup

The section 4.4.1 (Diagram 1) test setup description is used for this test. The photo of test setup please refer to ANNEX B.

5.2.3 Test Procedure

Here the lowest, middle and highest channels are selected to perform testing to verify the peak-to-average ratio.

According to KDB 971168 D01, there is CCDF procedure for PAPR:

a) Refer to instrument's analyzer instruction manual for details on how to use the power statistics/CCDF function;

b) Set resolution/measurement bandwidth ≥ signal's occupied bandwidth;

c) Set the number of counts to a value that stabilizes the measured CCDF curve;

d) Set the measurement interval as follows:

1) for continuous transmissions, set to 1 ms,

2) for burst transmissions, employ an external trigger that is synchronized with the EUT burst timing sequence, or use the internal burst trigger with a trigger level that allows the burst to stabilize and set the measurement interval to a time that is less than or equal to the burst duration.

e) Record the maximum PAPR level associated with a probability of 0.1%.

Alternate procedure for PAPR:

Use one of the procedures presented in 4.1 to measure the total peak power and record as P_{Pk}. Use one of the applicable procedures presented 4.2 to measure the total average power and record as P_{Avg}. Both the peak and average power levels must be expressed in the same logarithmic units (e.g., dBm). Determine the PAPR from:

PAPR (dB) = P_{Pk} (dBm) - P_{Avg} (dBm).

5.2.4 Test Result

Please refer to ANNEX A.2.

5.3 Occupied Bandwidth

5.3.1 Limit

FCC § 2.1049

RSS-Gen § 6.7

The occupied bandwidth 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.

Many of the individual rule parts specify a relative OBW in lieu of the 99% OBW. In such cases, the OBW is defined as the width of the signal between two points, one below the carrier center frequency and on above the carrier center frequency, outside of which all emissions are attenuated by at least X dB below the transmitter power, where the value of X is typically specified as 26.

5.3.2 Test Setup

The section 4.4.1 (Diagram 1) test setup description is used for this test. The photo of test setup please refer to ANNEX B.

5.3.3 Test Procedure

The following procedure shall be used for measuring power bandwidth.

a) The spectrum analyzer center frequency is set to the nominal EUT channel center frequency. The frequency span for the spectrum analyzer shall be set wide enough to capture all modulation products including the emission skirts (i.e., two to five times the anticipated OBW).

b) The nominal IF filter bandwidth (3 dB RBW) shall be in the range of 1 to 5 % of the anticipated OBW, and the VBW shall be at least 3 times the RBW.

c) Set the reference level of the instrument as required to keep the signal from exceeding the maximum input mixer level for linear operation. In general, the peak of the spectral envelope must be at least 10log (OBW / RBW) below the reference level.

d) NOTE—Steps a) through c) may require iteration to adjust within the specified tolerances.

e) For -26 dB OBW, the dynamic range of the spectrum analyzer at the selected RBW shall be at least 10dB below the target “-X dB down” requirement, e.g. -26 dB OBW, the spectrum analyzer noise floor at the selected RBW shall be 36dB below the reference value.

f) Set the detection mode to peak, and the trace mode to max hold.

g) For 99% OBW, use the 99 % power bandwidth function of the spectrum analyzer (if available) and report the measured bandwidth.

If the instrument does not have a 99 % power bandwidth function, the trace data points are to be recovered and directly summed in linear power 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; that frequency is recorded as the lower frequency. The process is repeated until 99.5 % of the total is reached; that frequency is recorded as the upper frequency. The 99 % power bandwidth is the difference between these two frequencies.

h) For -26 dB OBW, determine the reference value: Set the EUT to transmit a modulated signal. Allow the trace to stabilize. Set the spectrum analyzer marker to the highest level of the displayed trace (this is the reference value).

Determine the “-X dB down amplitude” as equal to (reference value -X). Alternatively, this calculation can be performed by the analyzer by using the marker-delta function.

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 “-X dB down amplitude” determined in step g). If a marker is below this “-X dB down amplitude” value it shall be placed as close as possible to this value. The OBW is the positive frequency difference between the two markers.

i) The OBW shall be reported by providing plot(s) of the measuring instrument display. The frequency and amplitude axes and scale shall be clearly labeled. Tabular data may be reported in addition to the plot(s).

j) Change variable modulations, coding, or channel bandwidth settings, then repeat above test procedures.

5.3.4 Test Result

Please refer to ANNEX A.3.

5.4 Frequency Stability

5.4.1 Limit

FCC § 2.1055 & 22.355 & 24.235 & 27.54 & 90.213

RSS-Gen § 6.11 & RSS-130 § 4.5 & RSS-132 § 5.3 & RSS-133 § 5.4 & RSS-139 § 5.4

RSS-Gen § 6.11

The frequency stability shall be measured with variation of ambient temperature as follows:

(1) The temperature is varied from -30°C to +60°C.

(2) Frequency measurements shall be made at the extremes of the specified temperature range and at intervals of not more than 10°C through the range.

The frequency stability shall be measured with variation of primary supply voltage as follows:

(1) Vary primary supply voltage from 85 to 115 percent of the nominal value for other than carried battery equipment.

(2) For hand carried, battery powered equipment, reduce primary supply voltage to the battery operating and point which shall be specified by the manufacture.

(3) The supply voltage shall be measured at the input to the cable normally provided with the equipment, or at the power supply terminals if cables are not normally provided.

FCC § 22.355

Except as otherwise provided in this part, the carrier frequency of each transmitter in the Public Mobile Services must be maintained within the tolerances given in Table C-1 of this section.

Table C-1—Frequency Tolerance for Transmitters in the Public Mobile Services

Frequency range (MHz)	Base, fixed (ppm)	Mobile > 3 watts (ppm)	Mobile ≤ 3 watts (ppm)
25 to 50	20.0	20.0	50.0
50 to 450	5.0	5.0	50.0
450 to 512	2.5	5.0	5.0
821 to 896	1.5	2.5	2.5
928 to 929	5.0	n/a	n/a
929 to 960	1.5	n/a	n/a
2110 to 2220	10.0	n/a	n/a

FCC § 24.235

The frequency stability shall be sufficient to ensure that the fundamental emission stays within the authorized frequency block.

FCC § 27.54

The frequency stability shall be sufficient to ensure that the fundamental emissions stay within the authorized bands of operation.

FCC § 90.213

The frequency stability shall not depart from the reference frequency in excess of ±2.5ppm for mobile stations.

RSS-130 § 4.5

The frequency stability shall be sufficient to ensure that the occupied bandwidth remains within each frequency block range when tested at the temperature and supply voltage variations specified in RSS-Gen.

RSS-132 § 5.3

The carrier frequency shall not depart from the reference frequency in excess of ±2.5 ppm for mobile stations and ±1.5 ppm for base stations.

RSS-133 § 5.4

The frequency stability shall be sufficient to ensure that the occupied bandwidth stays within the operating frequency block or frequency block group when tested to the temperature and supply voltage variations specified in RSS-Gen.

RSS-139 § 5.4

The frequency stability shall be sufficient to ensure that the occupied bandwidth stays within the operating frequency block when tested to the temperature and supply voltage variations specified in RSS-Gen.

5.4.2 Test Setup

The section 4.4.2 (Diagram 2) test setup description is used for this test. The photo of test setup please refer to ANNEX B.

5.4.3 Test Procedure

1. The EUT is placed in a temperature chamber.

2. The temperature is set to 25°C and allowed to stabilize. After sufficient soak time, the transmitting frequency error is measured.

3. The temperature is increased by not more than 10 degrees, allowed to stabilize and soak, and then repeat the frequency error measurement.

4. Repeat procedure 3 until +60°C and -30°C is reached.

5. Change supply voltage, and repeat measurement until extreme voltage is reached.

5.4.4 Test Result

Please refer to ANNEX A.4.

5.5 Spurious Emission at Antenna Terminals

5.5.1 Limit

FCC § 2.1051 & 22.917(a) & 24.238(a) & 27.53(a) & 27.53(c) & 27.53(f) & 27.53(g) & 27.53(h) & 27.53(l) & 27.53(m) & 27.53(n) & 90.691

RSS-Gen § 6.13 & RSS-130 § 4.7 & RSS-132 § 5.5 & RSS-133 § 5.6 & RSS-139 § 5.6

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.

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.

FCC § 22.917(a) & 24.238(a) & RSS-132 § 5.5 & RSS-133 § 6.5

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. This is calculated to be -13 dBm.

FCC § 27.53(a) (4)

For mobile and portable stations operating in the 2305-2315MHz and 2350-2360MHz bands:

(1)By a factor of not less than: 43 + 10 log (P) dB on all frequencies between 2305 and 2320MHz and on all frequencies between 2345 and 2360MHz that are outside the licensed band(s) of operation, not less than 55 + 10 log (P) dB on all frequencies between 2320 and 2324MHz and on all frequencies between 2341 and 2345MHz, not less than 61 + 10 log (P) dB on all frequencies between 2324 and 2328MHz and on all frequencies between 2337 and 2341MHz, and not less than 67 + 10 log (P) dB on all frequencies between 2328 and 2337MHz.

(2)By a factor of not less than 43 + 10 log (P) dB on all frequencies between 2300 and 2305MHz, 55 + 10 log (P) dB on all frequencies between 2296 and 2300MHz, 61 + 10 log (P) dB on all frequencies between 2292 and 2296MHz, 67 + 10 log (P) dB on all frequencies between 2288 and 2292MHz, and 70 + 10 log (P) dB below 2288MHz.

(3)By a factor of not less than 43 + 10 log (P) dB on all frequencies between 2360 and 2365MHz, and not less than 70 + 10 log (P) dB above 2365MHz.

FCC § 27.53(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.

FCC § 27.53(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.

FCC § 27.53(g)

For operations in the 600MHz band and the 698-746MHz 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 kHz bands immediately outside and adjacent to a licensee’s frequency block, a resolution bandwidth of at least 30 kHz may be employed.

FCC § 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.

FCC § 27.53(l) (2)

For mobile operations in the 3700-3980 MHz band, the conducted power of any emission outside the

licensee's authorized bandwidth shall not exceed −13 dBm/MHz.

FCC § 27.53(m) (4)

For mobile digital stations (BRS and EBS stations), the attenuation factor shall be not less than:

• 40+10logP dB (−10 dBm, 100 nW) on all frequencies between the channel edge and 5 MHz from the channel edge.

• 43+10logP dB (−13 dBm, 50 nW) on all frequencies between 5 MHz and X MHz from the channel edge,

• 55+10logP dB (−25 dBm, 3 nW) on all frequencies more than X MHz from the channel edge, where X is the greater of 6 MHz or the actual emission bandwidth (26 dB).

In addition, the attenuation factor shall not be less that 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 § 27.53(n) (2)

For mobile operations in the 3450-3550 MHz band, the conducted power of any emission outside the licensee's authorized bandwidth shall not exceed −13 dBm/MHz.

FCC § 90.691

(a) Out-of-band emission requirement shall apply only to the “outer” channels included in an EA license and to spectrum adjacent to interior channels used by incumbent licensees. The emission limits are as follows:

(1) For any frequency removed from the EA licensee's frequency block by up to and including 37.5 kHz, the power of any emission shall be attenuated below the transmitter power (P) in watts by at least 116 $Log_{10}(f/6.1)$ decibels or 50 + 10 $Log_{10}(P)$ decibels or 80 decibels, whichever is the lesser attenuation, where f is the frequency removed from the center of the outer channel in the block in kilohertz and where f is greater than 12.5 kHz.

(2) For any frequency removed from the EA licensee's frequency block greater than 37.5 kHz, the power of any emission shall be attenuated below the transmitter power (P) in watts by at least 43 + $10Log_{10}(P)$ decibels or 80 decibels, whichever is the lesser attenuation, where f is the frequency removed from the center of the outer channel in the block in kilohertz and where f is greater than 37.5 kHz.

(b) When an emission outside of the authorized bandwidth causes harmful interference, the Commission may, at its discretion, require greater attenuation than specified in this section.

RSS-132 § 5.5 & RSS-133 § 5.6

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. This is calculated to be -13 dBm.

RSS-139 § 5.6

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 log10 (P) dB.

RSS-130 § 4.7

The unwanted emissions in any 100 kHz bandwidth on any frequency outside the low frequency edge and the high frequency edge of each frequency block range(s), shall be attenuated below the transmitter power, P (dBW), by at least 43 + 10Log10(P) (watts), dB. However, in the 100 kHz band immediately outside of the equipment's frequency block range, a resolution bandwidth of 30 kHz may be employed.

In addition to the limit outlined above, equipment operating in the frequency bands 746-756 MHz and 777-787 MHz shall also comply with the following restrictions:

(a) The power of any unwanted emissions in any 6.25 kHz bandwidth for all frequencies between 763-775 MHz and 793-806 MHz shall be attenuated below the transmitter power, P (dBW), by at least:

(i) 76 + 10 log10 p (watts), dB, for base and fixed equipment and

(ii) 65 + 10 log10 p (watts), dB, for mobile and portable equipment

(b) The e.i.r.p. in the band 1559-1610 MHz shall not exceed −70 dBW/MHz for wideband signal and −80 dBW for discrete emission with bandwidth less than 700 Hz.

5.5.2 Test Setup

The section 4.4.1 (Diagram 1) test setup description was used for this test. The photo of test setup please refer to ANNEX B.

5.5.3 Test Procedure

The level of the carrier and the various conducted spurious and harmonic frequencies is measured by means of a calibrated spectrum analyzer. The spectrum is scanned from the lowest frequency generated in the equipment up to a frequency including its 10th harmonic. On any frequency outside a licensee’s frequency block, the power of any emission shall be attenuated below the transmitter power (P) by at least 43 + 10 log(P) dB. Compliance with these provisions 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 blocks 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.

1. The EUT is coupled to the system simulator and spectrum analyzer; the RF load attached to EUT antenna terminal is 50Ohm; the path loss as the factor is calibrated to correct the reading.

2. Base Station is used to establish communication with the EUT, and its parameters are set to force the EUT transmitting at maximum output power.

3. The RF output of the transmitter is connected to the input of the spectrum analyzer through sufficient attenuation.

4. Spurious emissions are tested with 0.001MHz RBW for frequency less than 150kHz, 0.01MHz RBW for frequency less than 30MHz, 0.1MHz RBW for frequency less than 1GHz, and 1MHz RBW for frequency above 1GHz. And sweep point number are at least 401, referring to following formula.

Sweep point number = Span/RBW

VBW=3*RBW

Detector Mode=mean or average power

5. Record the frequencies and levels of spurious emissions.

5.5.4 Test Result

Please refer to ANNEX A.5.

5.6 Band Edge

5.6.1 Limit

FCC § 2.1051 & 22.917(a) & 24.238(a) & 27.53(a) & 27.53(c) & 27.53(g) & 27.53(h) & 27.53(l) & 27.53(m) & 27.53(n) & 90.691

RSS-Gen § 6.13 & RSS-130 § 4.7 & RSS-132 § 5.5 & RSS-133 § 5.6 & RSS-139 § 5.6

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.

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.

FCC § 22.917(a) & 24.238(a) & RSS-132 § 5.5 & RSS-133 § 5.6

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. This is calculated to be -13 dBm.

FCC § 27.53(a) (4)

For mobile and portable stations operating in the 2305-2315MHz and 2350-2360MHz bands:

(1)By a factor of not less than: 43 + 10 log (P) dB on all frequencies between 2305 and 2320MHz and on all frequencies between 2345 and 2360MHz that are outside the licensed band(s) of operation, not less than 55 + 10 log (P) dB on all frequencies between 2320 and 2324MHz and on all frequencies between 2341 and 2345MHz, not less than 61 + 10 log (P) dB on all frequencies between 2324 and 2328MHz and on all frequencies between 2337 and 2341MHz, and not less than 67 + 10 log (P) dB on all frequencies between 2328 and 2337MHz.

(2)By a factor of not less than 43 + 10 log (P) dB on all frequencies between 2300 and 2305MHz, 55 + 10 log (P) dB on all frequencies between 2296 and 2300MHz, 61 + 10 log (P) dB on all frequencies between 2292 and 2296MHz, 67 + 10 log (P) dB on all frequencies between 2288 and 2292MHz, and 70 + 10 log (P) dB below 2288MHz.

(3)By a factor of not less than 43 + 10 log (P) dB on all frequencies between 2360 and 2365MHz, and not less than 70 + 10 log (P) dB above 2365MHz.

FCC § 27.53(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.

FCC § 27.53(g)

For operations in the 600MHz band and the 698-746MHz 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 kHz bands immediately outside and adjacent to a licensee’s frequency block, a resolution bandwidth of at least 30 kHz may be employed.

FCC § 27.53(h) (1) & RSS-139 § 5.6

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.

FCC § 27.53(l) (2)

For mobile operations in the 3700-3980 MHz band, the conducted power of any emission outside the licensee's authorized bandwidth shall not exceed −13 dBm/MHz.

FCC § 27.53(m) (4)

For mobile digital stations (BRS and EBS stations), the attenuation factor shall be not less than:

• 40+10logP dB (−10 dBm, 100 nW) on all frequencies between the channel edge and 5 MHz from the channel edge.

• 43+10logP dB (−13 dBm, 50 nW) on all frequencies between 5 MHz and X MHz from the channel edge,

• 55+10logP dB (−25 dBm, 3 nW) on all frequencies more than X MHz from the channel edge, where X is the greater of 6 MHz or the actual emission bandwidth (26 dB).

In addition, the attenuation factor shall not be less that 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 § 27.53(n) (2)

For mobile operations in the 3450-3550 MHz band, the conducted power of any emission outside the licensee's authorized bandwidth shall not exceed −13 dBm/MHz.

FCC § 90.691

(a) Out-of-band emission requirement shall apply only to the “outer” channels included in an EA license and to spectrum adjacent to interior channels used by incumbent licensees. The emission limits are as follows:

(1) For any frequency removed from the EA licensee's frequency block by up to and including 37.5 kHz, the power of any emission shall be attenuated below the transmitter power (P) in watts by at least 116 $Log_{10}(f/6.1)$ decibels or 50 + 10 $Log_{10}(P)$ decibels or 80 decibels, whichever is the lesser attenuation, where f is the frequency removed from the center of the outer channel in the block in kilohertz and where f is greater than 12.5 kHz.

(2) For any frequency removed from the EA licensee's frequency block greater than 37.5 kHz, the power of any emission shall be attenuated below the transmitter power (P) in watts by at least 43 + $10Log_{10}(P)$ decibels or 80 decibels, whichever is the lesser attenuation, where f is the frequency removed from the center of the outer channel in the block in kilohertz and where f is greater than 37.5 kHz.

(b) When an emission outside of the authorized bandwidth causes harmful interference, the Commission may, at its discretion, require greater attenuation than specified in this section.

RSS-132 § 5.5 & RSS-133 § 5.6

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. This is calculated to be -13 dBm.

RSS-139 § 5.6

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 log10 (P) dB.

RSS-130 § 4.7

The unwanted emissions in any 100 kHz bandwidth on any frequency outside the low frequency edge and the high frequency edge of each frequency block range(s), shall be attenuated below the transmitter power, P (dBW), by at least 43 + 10Log10(P) (watts), dB. However, in the 100 kHz band immediately outside of the equipment's frequency block range, a resolution bandwidth of 30 kHz may be employed.

In addition to the limit outlined above, equipment operating in the frequency bands 746-756 MHz and 777-787 MHz shall also comply with the following restrictions:

(a) The power of any unwanted emissions in any 6.25 kHz bandwidth for all frequencies between 763-775 MHz and 793-806 MHz shall be attenuated below the transmitter power, P (dBW), by at least:

(i) 76 + 10 log10 p (watts), dB, for base and fixed equipment and

(ii) 65 + 10 log10 p (watts), dB, for mobile and portable equipment

(b) The e.i.r.p. in the band 1559-1610 MHz shall not exceed −70 dBW/MHz for wideband signal and −80 dBW for discrete emission with bandwidth less than 700 Hz.

5.6.2 Test Setup

The section 4.4.1 (Diagram 1) test setup description was used for this test. The photo of test setup please refer to ANNEX B.

5.6.3 Test Procedure

The EUT, which is powered by the Battery, is coupled to the Spectrum Analyzer (SA) and the System Simulator (SS) with attenuators through the Power Splitter; the RF load attached to the EUT antenna terminal is 50 Ohm; the path loss as the factor is calibrated to correct the reading.

1.The EUT is coupled to the system simulator and spectrum analyzer; the RF load attached to EUT antenna terminal is 50Ohm; the path loss as the factor is calibrated to correct the reading.

2. Base Station is used to establish communication with the EUT, and its parameters are set to force the EUT transmitting at maximum output power.

3. The RF output of the transmitter is connected to the input of the spectrum analyzer through sufficient attenuation.

4. The center of the spectrum analyzer was set to block edge frequency.

5. Band edge are tested with 1%*cBW (RBW), and sweep point number referred to following formula.

Sweep point number = 2*Span/RBW

VBW=3RBW

6. Record the frequencies and levels of spurious emissions.

For mobile and portable stations, 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. Since it was not possible to set the

resolution bandwidth to 6.25 kHz with the available equipment, a bandwidth of 10 kHz was used instead to show compliance. By using a 10 kHz bandwidth on the spectrum analyzer.

10*log(10 kHz / 6.25 kHz) = 2.04 dB
Limit Line = -35 dBm + 2.04 dB = -32.96dBm

5.6.4 Test Result

Please refer to ANNEX A.6.

5.7 Field Strength of Spurious Radiation

5.7.1 Limit

FCC § 2.1053 & 22.917(a) & 24.238(a) & 27.53(a) & 27.53(c) & 27.53(f) & 27.53(g) & 27.53(h) & 27.53(l) & 27.53(m) & 27.53(n) & 90.691

RSS-Gen § 6.13 & RSS-130 § 4.7 & RSS-132 § 5.5 & RSS-133 § 5.6 & RSS-139 § 5.6

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.

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.

FCC § 22.917(a) & 24.238(a) & RSS-132 § 5.5 & RSS-133 § 5.6

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. This is calculated to be -13 dBm.

FCC § 27.53(a) (4)

For mobile and portable stations operating in the 2305-2315MHz and 2350-2360MHz bands:

(1)By a factor of not less than: 43 + 10 log (P) dB on all frequencies between 2305 and 2320MHz and on all frequencies between 2345 and 2360MHz that are outside the licensed band(s) of operation, not less than 55 + 10 log (P) dB on all frequencies between 2320 and 2324MHz and on all frequencies between 2341 and 2345MHz, not less than 61 + 10 log (P) dB on all frequencies between 2324 and 2328MHz and on all frequencies between 2337 and 2341MHz, and not less than 67 + 10 log (P) dB on all frequencies between 2328 and 2337MHz.

(2)By a factor of not less than 43 + 10 log (P) dB on all frequencies between 2300 and 2305MHz, 55 + 10 log (P) dB on all frequencies between 2296 and 2300MHz, 61 + 10 log (P) dB on all frequencies between 2292 and 2296MHz, 67 + 10 log (P) dB on all frequencies between 2288 and 2292MHz, and 70 + 10 log (P) dB below 2288MHz.

(3)By a factor of not less than 43 + 10 log (P) dB on all frequencies between 2360 and 2365MHz, and not less than 70 + 10 log (P) dB above 2365MHz.

FCC § 27.53(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.

FCC § 27.53(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.

FCC § 27.53(g)

For operations in the 600MHz band and the 698-746MHz 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 kHz bands immediately outside and adjacent to a licensee’s frequency block, a resolution bandwidth of at least 30 kHz may be employed.

FCC § 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.

FCC § 27.53(l) (2)

For mobile operations in the 3700-3980 MHz band, the conducted power of any emission outside the licensee's authorized bandwidth shall not exceed −13 dBm/MHz.

FCC § 27.53(m) (4)

For mobile digital stations (BRS and EBS stations), the attenuation factor shall be not less than:

• 40+10logP dB (−10 dBm, 100 nW) on all frequencies between the channel edge and 5 MHz from the channel edge.

• 43+10logP dB (−13 dBm, 50 nW) on all frequencies between 5 MHz and X MHz from the channel edge,

• 55+10logP dB (−25 dBm, 3 nW) on all frequencies more than X MHz from the channel edge, where X is the greater of 6 MHz or the actual emission bandwidth (26 dB).

In addition, the attenuation factor shall not be less that 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 § 27.53(n) (2)

For mobile operations in the 3450-3550 MHz band, the conducted power of any emission outside the licensee's authorized bandwidth shall not exceed −13 dBm/MHz.

FCC § 90.691

(a) Out-of-band emission requirement shall apply only to the “outer” channels included in an EA license and to spectrum adjacent to interior channels used by incumbent licensees. The emission limits are as follows:

(1) For any frequency removed from the EA licensee's frequency block by up to and including 37.5 kHz, the power of any emission shall be attenuated below the transmitter power (P) in watts by at least 116 $Log_{10}(f/6.1)$ decibels or 50 + 10 $Log_{10}(P)$ decibels or 80 decibels, whichever is the lesser attenuation, where f is the frequency removed from the center of the outer channel in the block in kilohertz and where f is greater than 12.5 kHz.

(2) For any frequency removed from the EA licensee's frequency block greater than 37.5 kHz, the power of any emission shall be attenuated below the transmitter power (P) in watts by at least 43 + $10Log_{10}(P)$ decibels or 80 decibels, whichever is the lesser attenuation, where f is the frequency removed from the center of the outer channel in the block in kilohertz and where f is greater than 37.5 kHz.

(b) When an emission outside of the authorized bandwidth causes harmful interference, the Commission may, at its discretion, require greater attenuation than specified in this section.

RSS-132 § 5.5 & RSS-133 § 5.6

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. This is calculated to be -13 dBm.

RSS-139 § 5.6

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.

RSS-130 § 4.7

The unwanted emissions in any 100 kHz bandwidth on any frequency outside the low frequency edge and the high frequency edge of each frequency block range(s), shall be attenuated below the transmitter

power, P (dBW), by at least 43 + 10Log$_{10}$(P) (watts), dB. However, in the 100 kHz band immediately outside of the equipment's frequency block range, a resolution bandwidth of 30 kHz may be employed.

In addition to the limit outlined above, equipment operating in the frequency bands 746-756 MHz and 777-787 MHz shall also comply with the following restrictions:

(a) The power of any unwanted emissions in any 6.25 kHz bandwidth for all frequencies between 763-775 MHz and 793-806 MHz shall be attenuated below the transmitter power, P (dBW), by at least:

(i) 76 + 10 log10 p (watts), dB, for base and fixed equipment and

(ii) 65 + 10 log10 p (watts), dB, for mobile and portable equipment

(b) The e.i.r.p. in the band 1559-1610 MHz shall not exceed −70 dBW/MHz for wideband signal and −80 dBW for discrete emission with bandwidth less than 700 Hz.

5.7.2 Test Setup

The section 4.4.3 and 4.4.4 (Diagram 3, 4) test setup description was used for this test. The photo of test setup please refer to ANNEX B.

5.7.3 Test Procedure

1. On a test site, the EUT shall be placed at 80cm height on a turn table, and in the position close to normal use as declared by the applicant.

2. The test antenna shall be oriented initially for vertical polarization located 3 m from EUT to correspond to the fundamental frequency of the transmitter.

3. The output of the test antenna shall be connected to the measuring receiver and the peak detector is used for the measurement.

4. During the measurement of the EUT, the resolution bandwidth was to 1 MHz and the average bandwidth

was set to 1 MHz.

5. The transmitter shall be switched on; the measuring receiver shall be tuned to the frequency of the transmitter under test.

6. The test antenna shall be raised and lowered through the specified range of height until the maximum signal level is detected by the measuring receiver.

7. The transmitter shall be rotated through 360° in the horizontal plane, until the maximum signal level is detected by the measuring receiver.

8. The test antenna shall be raised and lowered again through the specified range of height until the

maximum signal level is detected by the measuring receiver.

9. The maximum signal level detected by the measuring receiver shall be noted.

10. The EUT was replaced by half-wave dipole (824 ~ 849 MHz) or horn antenna (1 850 ~ 1 910 MHz) connected to a signal generator.

11. In necessary, the input attenuator setting on the measuring receiver shall be adjusted in order to increase

the sensitivity of the measuring receiver.

12. The test antenna shall be raised and lowered through the specified range of height to ensure that the maximum signal is received.

13. The input signal to the substitution antenna shall be adjusted to the level that produces a level detected by the measuring received, which is equal to the level noted while the transmitter radiated power was measured, corrected for the change of input attenuator setting of the measuring receiver.

14. The input level to the substitution antenna shall be recorded as power level in dBm, corrected for any change of input attenuator setting of the measuring receiver.

15. The measurement shall be repeated with the test antenna and the substitution antenna orientated for horizontal polarization.

Final measurement calculation as below:

The relevant equation for determining the ERP/EIRP from the radiated RF output power is:

ERP/EIRP (dBm) = SA Read Value (dBm) + Correction Factor (dB)

where:
ERP/EIRP = effective or equivalent radiated power, in dBm;
SA Read Value = measured transmitter power received by EMI receiver or spectrum analyzer, in dBm;
Correction Factor = total correction factor including cable loss, in dB;

During the test, the data of Correction Factor (dB) is added in the EMI receiver or spectrum analyzer, so SA Read Value (dBm) is the final values which contains the data of Correction Factor (dB).

For example:

In the ERP test, when SA read value for GSM850 is 21dBm, and correction factor is 8dB, then final ERP value for GSM850 is:

ERP (dBm) = 21dBm + 8dB = 29dBm

5.7.4 Test Result

Please refer to ANNEX A.7.

5.8 Receiver Spurious Emissions

5.8.1 Limit

RSS-Gen § 7.3/4

For emissions at frequencies below 1 GHz, measurements shall be performed using a CISPR quasi-peak detector and the related measurement bandwidth. At frequencies above 1 GHz, measurements shall be performed using a linear average detector with a minimum resolution bandwidth of 1 MHz.

As an alternative to CISPR quasi-peak or average measurements, compliance with the emission limit can be demonstrated using measuring equipment employing a peak detector function properly adjusted for factors such as pulse desensitization, as required, with a measurement bandwidth equal to, or greater than, the applicable CISPR quasi-peak bandwidth or 1 MHz bandwidth, respectively.

Receiver Radiated Limits

Radiated emission measurements shall be performed with the receiver antenna connected to the receiver antenna ports. The search for spurious emissions shall be from the lowest frequency internally generated or used in the receiver (e.g. local oscillator, intermediate or carrier frequency), or 30 MHz, whichever is higher, to at least five times the highest tunable or local oscillator frequency, whichever is higher, without exceeding 40 GHz.

Spurious emissions from receivers shall not exceed the radiated emissions limits shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2 –Receiver radiated emissions limits

Frequency (MHz)	Field Strength (μV/m at 3 metres)
30 - 88	100
88 - 216	150
216 - 960	200
Above 960	500

Receiver Conducted Limits

If the receiver has a detachable antenna of known impedance, an antenna-conducted spurious emissions measurement is permitted as an alternative to radiated measurement. However, the radiated method is preferred.

The antenna-conducted test shall be performed with the antenna disconnected and with the receiver antenna port connected to a measuring instrument having equal input impedance to that specified for the antenna. The RF cable connecting the receiver under test to the measuring instrument shall also have the same impedance to that specified for the receiver’s antenna.

The spurious emissions from the receiver at any discrete frequency, measured at the antenna port by the antenna-conducted method, shall not exceed 2 nW in the frequency range 30-1000 MHz and 5 nW above

1 GHz.

5.8.2 Test Setup

The section 4.4.3 and 4.4.4 (Diagram 3, 4) test setup description was used for this test. The photo of test setup please refer to ANNEX B.

5.8.3 Test Procedure

The test employing the methods of measurement described in the publication referenced in Section 3(b) (ANSI C63.4);

All Spurious Emission tests were performed in X, Y, Z axis direction. And only the worst axis test condition was recorded in this test report.

An initial pre-scan was performed in the chamber using the EMI Receiver in peak detection mode. Quasi-peak measurements were conducted based on the peak sweep graph. The EUT was measured by Bi-Log antenna with 2 orthogonal polarities.

5.8.4 Test Result

Please refer to ANNEX A.8.

5.9 AC Power-line Conducted Emissions

5.9.1 Limit

RSS-Gen § 8.8

For AC power-line conducted emissions, both quasi-peak and average detectors having the characteristics specified in CAN/CSA-CISPR 16-1-1:15 for the 150 kHz to 30 MHz frequency range shall be employed.

Unless stated otherwise in the applicable RSS, for radio apparatus that are designed to be connected to the public utility AC power network, the radio frequency voltage that is conducted back onto the AC power line on any frequency or frequencies within the range 150 kHz to 30 MHz shall not exceed the limits in table 3, as measured using a 50 μH / 50 Ω line impedance stabilization network. This requirement applies for the radio frequency voltage measured between each power line and the ground terminal of each AC power-line mains cable of the EUT.

For an EUT that connects to the AC power lines indirectly, through another device, the requirement for compliance with the limits in table 3 shall apply at the terminals of the AC power-line mains cable of a representative support device, while it provides power to the EUT. The lower limit applies at the boundary between the frequency ranges. The device used to power the EUT shall be representative of typical applications.

Table 3 –AC power-line conducted emissions limits

Frequency (MHz)	Conducted limit (dBμV)	
	Quasi-peak	Average
0.15 - 0.5	66 to 56[Note1]	56 to 46 [Note1]
0.5 - 5	56	46
5 - 30	60	50

Note 1: The level decreases linearly with the logarithm of the frequency.

5.9.2 Test Setup

The section 4.4.5 (Diagram 5) test setup description was used for this test. The photo of test setup please refer to ANNEX B.

5.9.3 Test Procedure

The test employing the methods of measurement described in the publication referenced in Section 3(b) (ANSI C63.4);

The EUT is connected to the power mains through a LISN which provides 50 Ω/50 μH of coupling impedance for the measuring instrument. The test frequency range is from 150 kHz to 30 MHz. The maximum conducted interference is searched using Peak (PK), Quasi-peak (QP) and Average (AV) detectors; the emission levels that are more than the AV and QP limits, and that have narrow margins from the AV and QP limits will be re-measured with AV and QP detectors. Tests for both L phase and N phase lines of the power mains connected to the EUT are performed.

Devices subject to Part 15 must be tested for all available U.S. voltages and frequencies (such as a nominal 120 VAC, 50/60 Hz and 240 VAC, 50/60 Hz) for which the device is capable of operation. A device rated for 50/60 Hz operation need not be tested at both frequencies provided the radiated and line conducted emissions are the same at both frequencies.

5.9.4 Test Result

N/A.

ANNEX A TEST RESULTS

A.1 Transmitter Radiated Power (EIRP/ERP)

Note1 : The Transmitter Radiated Power(EIRP/ERP) listed in 2.5 of this report were evaluated on the antenna gains provided by manufacture and maximum conducted output power measured on the module which can be found in the report No.R2111A0947-R4V2, No.R2111A0947-R5V2, No.R2111A0947-R6V2, No.R2111A0947-R7V2, No.R2111A0947-R8V2, on February 23,2022, which issued by TA Technology(Shanghai)Co.,Ltd. The RF module original FCC ID is XMR2021BG951AGL.

Note2 : The Transmitter Radiated Power(EIRP/ERP) listed in 2.5 of this report were evaluated on the antenna gains provided by manufacture and maximum conducted output power measured on the module which can be found in the report No.R2111A0947-R12V3, No.R2111A0947-R13V3, on March.07 and report No.R2111A0947-R14V3, R2111A0947-R15V3, on March.12 2022, which issued by TA Technology(Shanghai)Co.,Ltd. The RF module original IC ID is 10224A-021BG951AGL.

A.2 Peak to Average Ratio

Note1 : The Peak to Average Ratio please refer to the report No.R2111A0947-R4V2, No.R2111A0947-R5V2, No.R2111A0947-R6V2, No.R2111A0947-R7V2, No.R2111A0947-R8V2, on February 23,2022, which issued by TA Technology(Shanghai)Co.,Ltd. The RF module original FCC ID is XMR2021BG951AGL.

Note2 : The Peak to Average Ratio please refer to the report No.R2111A0947-R12V3, No.R2111A0947-R13V3, on March.07 and report No.R2111A0947-R14V3, R2111A0947-R15V3, on March.12 2022, which issued by TA Technology(Shanghai)Co.,Ltd. The RF module original IC ID is 10224A-021BG951AGL.

A.3 Occupied Bandwidth

Note1 : The Occupied Bandwidth please refer to the report No.R2111A0947-R4V2, No.R2111A0947-R5V2, No.R2111A0947-R6V2, No.R2111A0947-R7V2, No.R2111A0947-R8V2, on February 23,2022, which issued by TA Technology(Shanghai)Co.,Ltd. The RF module original FCC ID is XMR2021BG951AGL.

Note2 : The Occupied Bandwidth please refer to the report No.R2111A0947-R12V3, No.R2111A0947-R13V3, on March.07 and report No.R2111A0947-R14V3, R2111A0947-R15V3, on March.12 2022, which issued by TA Technology(Shanghai)Co.,Ltd. The RF module original IC ID is 10224A-021BG951AGL

A.4 Frequency Stability

Note1 : The Frequency Stability please refer to the report No.R2111A0947-R4V2, No.R2111A0947-R5V2, No.R2111A0947-R6V2, No.R2111A0947-R7V2, No.R2111A0947-R8V2, on February 23,2022,

which issued by TA Technology(Shanghai)Co.,Ltd. The RF module original FCC ID is XMR2021BG951AGL.

Note2 : The Frequency Stability please refer to the report No.R2111A0947-R12V3, No.R2111A0947-R13V3, on March.07 and report No.R2111A0947-R14V3, R2111A0947-R15V3, on March.12 2022, which issued by TA Technology(Shanghai)Co.,Ltd. The RF module original IC ID is 10224A-021BG951AGL

A.5 Spurious Emission at Antenna Terminals

Note1 : The Spurious Emission at Antenna Terminals please refer to the report No.R2111A0947-R4V2, No.R2111A0947-R5V2, No.R2111A0947-R6V2, No.R2111A0947-R7V2, No.R2111A0947-R8V2, on February 23,2022, which issued by TA Technology(Shanghai)Co.,Ltd. The RF module original FCC ID is XMR2021BG951AGL.

Note2 : The Spurious Emission at Antenna Terminals please refer to the report No.R2111A0947-R12V3, No.R2111A0947-R13V3, on March.07 and report No.R2111A0947-R14V3, R2111A0947-R15V3, on March.12 2022, which issued by TA Technology(Shanghai)Co.,Ltd. The RF module original IC ID is 10224A-021BG951AGL

A.6 Band Edge

Note1 : The Band Edge please refer to the report No.R2111A0947-R4V2, No.R2111A0947-R5V2, No.R2111A0947-R6V2, No.R2111A0947-R7V2, No.R2111A0947-R8V2, on February 23,2022, which issued by TA Technology(Shanghai)Co.,Ltd. The RF module original FCC ID is XMR2021BG951AGL.

Note2 : The Band Edge please refer to the report No.R2111A0947-R12V3, No.R2111A0947-R13V3, on March.07 and report No.R2111A0947-R14V3, R2111A0947-R15V3, on March.12 2022, which issued by TA Technology(Shanghai)Co.,Ltd. The RF module original IC ID is 10224A-021BG951AGL

A.7 Field Strength of Spurious Radiation

Note 1: All modes have been tested, and only the worst case data are shown here.

Note 2: The frequencies of verdict which are marked by "N/A" should be ignored because they are UE carrier frequency.

Note 3: Test plots please refer to the document “Annex No.: BL-SH2490649-501 Data Part 1.pdf”.

Note 4: The disturbance above 26.5GHz was very low, and the above harmonics were the highest point could befound when testing, so only the worst case data displayed in this report.

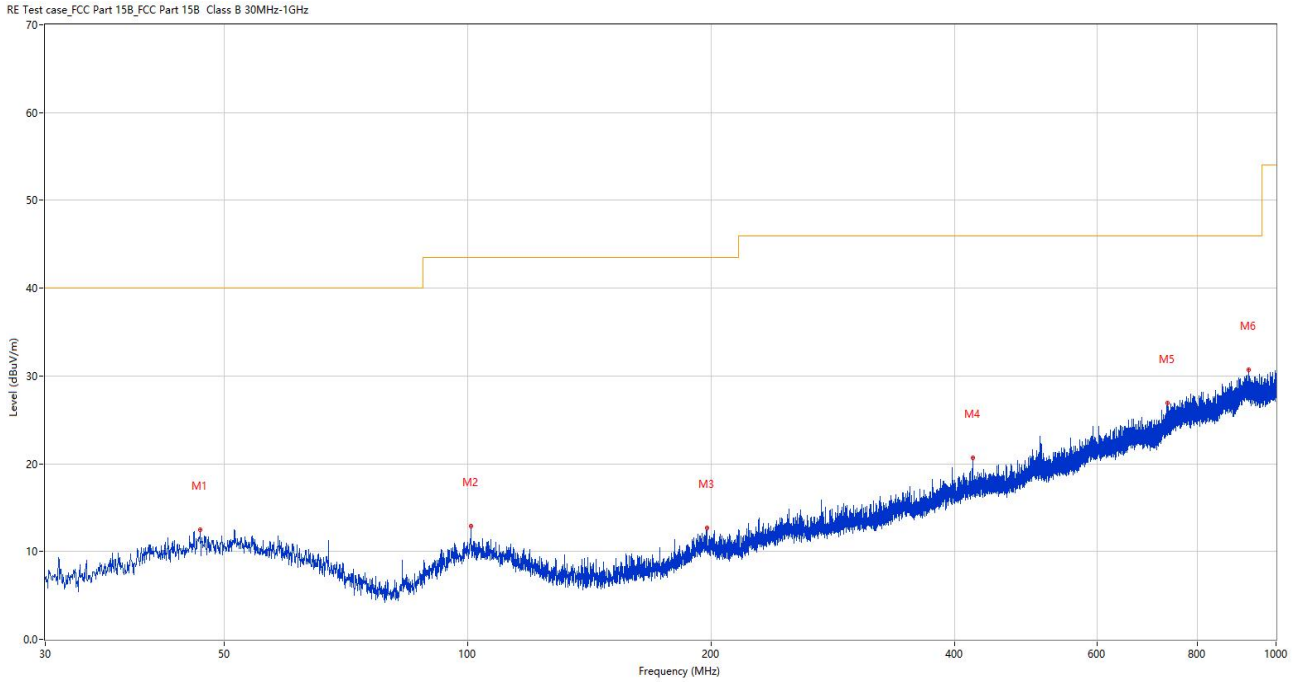
LTE Mode Test Verdict

Test Band	Test Bandwidth	Test Channel	Refer to Plot[Note3]	Verdict
Band 2	15 MHz	HCH	1.1	Pass
Band 4	10 MHz	LCH	1.2	Pass
Band 5	1.4 MHz	LCH	1.3	Pass
Band 12	10 MHz	MCH	1.4	Pass
Band 13	10 MHz	MCH	1.5	Pass
Band 25	3 MHz	LCH	1.6	Pass
Band 26	5 MHz	MCH	1.7	Pass
Band 66	10 MHz	HCH	1.8	Pass

A.8 Receiver Spurious Emissions

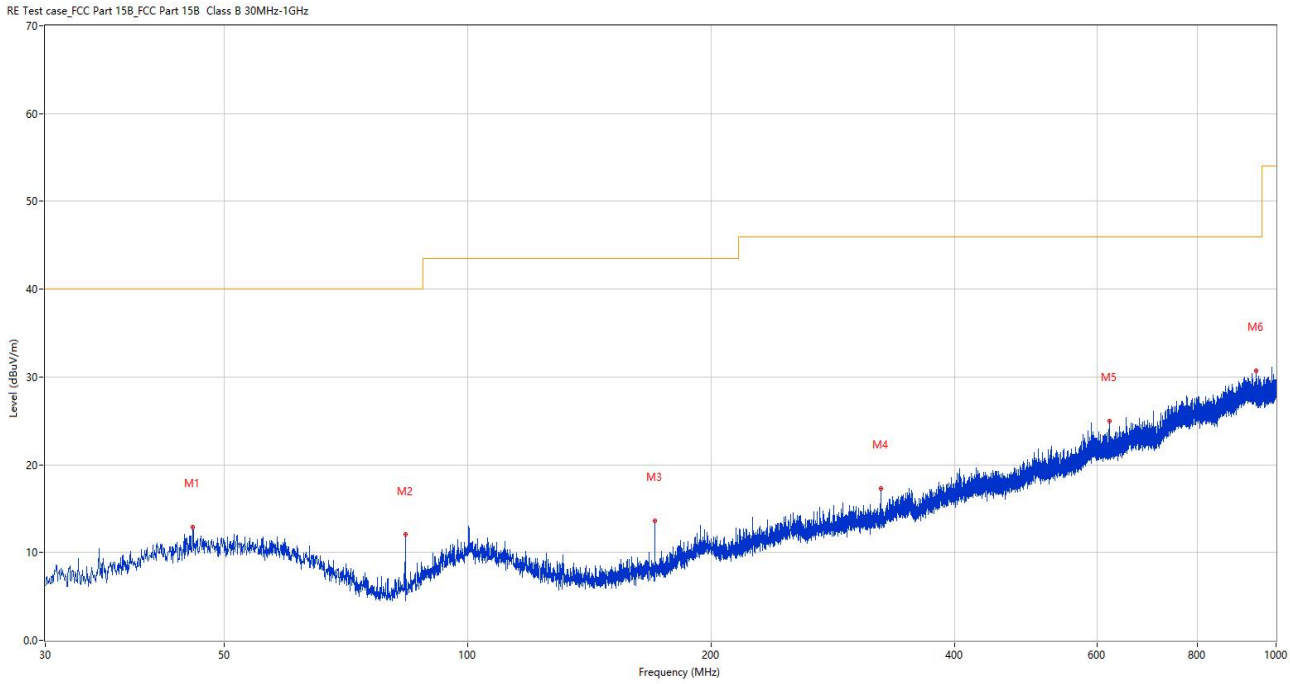
Note: Only the worst test results were recorded in this report.

30MHz to 1GHz, ANT H



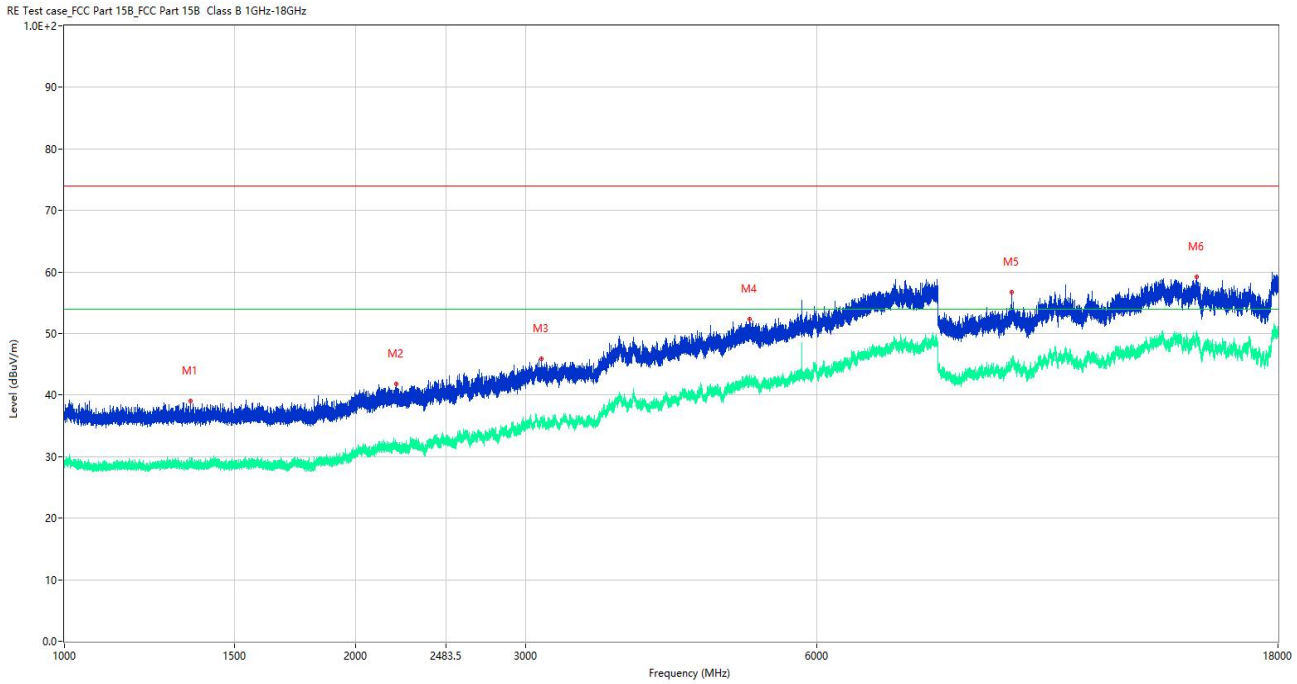
No.	Frequency (MHz)	Results (dBuV/m)	Factor (dB)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)	Detector	Table (Degree)	Height (cm)	Antenna	Verdict
1	46.684	12.46	-25.84	40.0	27.54	Peak	105.00	200	Horizontal	Pass
2	100.955	12.87	-26.79	43.5	30.63	Peak	206.00	100	Horizontal	Pass
3	197.471	12.66	-26.37	43.5	30.84	Peak	0.00	200	Horizontal	Pass
4	421.977	20.69	-20.24	46.0	25.31	Peak	120.00	100	Horizontal	Pass
5	734.608	26.93	-13.25	46.0	19.07	Peak	323.00	100	Horizontal	Pass
6	925.407	30.72	-9.13	46.0	15.28	Peak	15.00	200	Horizontal	Pass

30MHz to 1GHz, ANT V



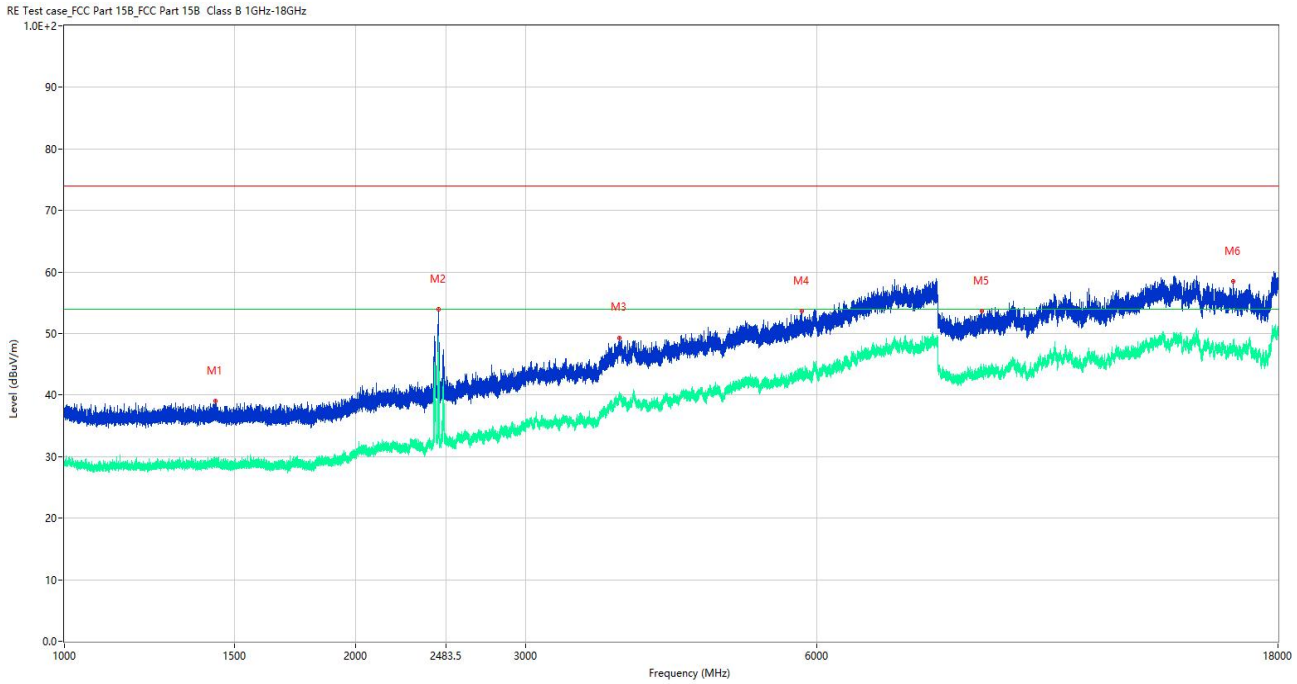
No.	Frequency (MHz)	Results (dBuV/m)	Factor (dB)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)	Detector	Table (Degree)	Height (cm)	Antenna	Verdict
1	45.714	12.93	-25.94	40.0	27.07	Peak	180.00	100	Vertical	Pass
2	83.641	12.04	-31.14	40.0	27.96	Peak	81.00	200	Vertical	Pass
3	170.359	13.58	-29.19	43.5	29.92	Peak	132.00	200	Vertical	Pass
4	324.346	17.29	-23.40	46.0	28.71	Peak	101.00	100	Vertical	Pass
5	622.719	24.96	-15.54	46.0	21.04	Peak	288.00	200	Vertical	Pass
6	943.982	30.74	-9.33	46.0	15.26	Peak	170.00	200	Vertical	Pass

1GHz to 18GHz, ANT H



No.	Frequency (MHz)	Results (dBuV/m)	Factor (dB)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)	Detector	Table (Degree)	Height (cm)	Antenna	Verdict
1	1349.900	39.01	-15.88	74.0	34.99	Peak	357.00	100	Horizontal	Pass
1**	1349.900	28.28	-15.88	54.0	25.72	AV	357.00	100	Horizontal	Pass
2	2202.400	41.78	-12.78	74.0	32.22	Peak	72.00	100	Horizontal	Pass
2**	2202.400	31.36	-12.78	54.0	22.64	AV	72.00	100	Horizontal	Pass
3	3117.250	45.84	-7.07	74.0	28.16	Peak	360.00	100	Horizontal	Pass
3**	3117.250	35.71	-7.07	54.0	18.29	AV	360.00	100	Horizontal	Pass
4	5109.000	52.31	-0.52	74.0	21.69	Peak	177.00	100	Horizontal	Pass
4**	5109.000	42.27	-0.52	54.0	11.73	AV	177.00	100	Horizontal	Pass
5	9547.000	56.77	3.07	74.0	17.23	Peak	296.00	100	Horizontal	Pass
5**	9547.000	44.64	3.07	54.0	9.36	AV	296.00	100	Horizontal	Pass
6	14828.500	59.23	9.19	74.0	14.77	Peak	180.00	100	Horizontal	Pass
6**	14828.500	49.44	9.19	54.0	4.56	AV	180.00	100	Horizontal	Pass

1GHz to 18GHz, ANT V



No.	Frequency (MHz)	Results (dBuV/m)	Factor (dB)	Limit (dBuV/m)	Margin (dB)	Detector	Table (Degree)	Height (cm)	Antenna	Verdict
1	1433.400	39.07	-15.93	74.0	34.93	Peak	254.00	100	Vertical	Pass
1**	1433.400	28.74	-15.93	54.0	25.26	AV	254.00	100	Vertical	Pass
2	2437.600	53.98	-11.66	74.0	20.02	Peak	290.00	100	Vertical	Pass
2**	2437.600	48.09	-11.66	54.0	5.91	AV	290.00	100	Vertical	Pass
3	3748.250	49.33	-3.30	74.0	24.67	Peak	277.00	100	Vertical	Pass
3**	3748.250	39.66	-3.30	54.0	14.34	AV	277.00	100	Vertical	Pass
4	5789.750	53.68	0.89	74.0	20.32	Peak	360.00	100	Vertical	Pass
4**	5789.750	42.77	0.89	54.0	11.23	AV	360.00	100	Vertical	Pass
5	8895.500	53.68	2.42	74.0	20.32	Peak	194.00	100	Vertical	Pass
5**	8895.500	43.10	2.42	54.0	10.90	AV	194.00	100	Vertical	Pass
6	16174.500	58.44	6.14	74.0	15.56	Peak	30.00	100	Vertical	Pass
6**	16174.500	47.68	6.14	54.0	6.32	AV	30.00	100	Vertical	Pass

ANNEX B TEST SETUP PHOTOS

Please refer to the document “BL-SH2490649-AR.PDF”.

ANNEX C EUT EXTERNAL PHOTOS

Please refer to the document “BL-SH2490649-AW.PDF”.

ANNEX D EUT INTERNAL PHOTOS

Please refer to the document “BL-SH2490649-AI.PDF”.

ANNEX E EIRP/ERP

Please refer to the document “BL-SH2490649-EIRP.PDF”.

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--END OF REPORT--