

# FCC /ISED REPORT

## Certification

**Applicant Name:**

SOLiD, Inc.

**Date of Issue:**

July 5, 2017

**Location:**

HCT CO., LTD.,

**Address:**10, 9th Floor, SOLiD Space, Pangyoyeok-ro  
220, Bundang-gu, Seongnam-si, Gyeonggi-do, 463-  
400, South Korea74, Seoicheon-ro 578beon-gil, Majang-myeon,  
Icheon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 17383, Rep. of KOREA**Report No.:** HCT-R-1706-F052-1**HCT FRN:** 0005866421**ISED Registration Number:** 5944A-5**FCC ID:****W6UHM700LFN****IC:****9354A-HM700LFN****APPLICANT:****SOLiD, Inc.****FCC/ IC Model:**

MRDU\_700LTE\_FN

**EUT Type:**

ALLIANCE\_5W

**Frequency Ranges:**

Downlink	FCC	IC
LTE 5 MHz	728 ~ 758 MHz	728 ~ 758 MHz
LTE 10 MHz	728 ~ 768 MHz	728 ~ 758 MHz

**Conducted Output Power:**

5 W (37 dBm, Downlink)

**Date of Test:**

May 18, 2017 ~ June 19, 2017

**FCC Rule Part(s):**

CFR 47 Part 2, Part 27, Part 90

**IC Rules :**

RSS-Gen (Issue 4, November 2014), RSS-130 (Issue 1, October 2013)

RSS-131 (Issue 3, May 2017)

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



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



**Approved by : Jong Seok Lee**  
**Manager of Telecommunication testing center**

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## Version

TEST REPORT NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
HCT-R-1706-F052	June 22, 2017	- First Approval Report
HCT-R-1706-F052-1	July 5, 2017	- Added the FCC rule part 90 information. - Added the KDB 935210 D02 v03r02 to the measurement standard.

## Table of Contents

1. CLIENT INFORMATION.....	4
2. FACILITIES AND ACCREDITATIONS .....	5
2.1. FACILITIES .....	5
2.2. EQUIPMENT .....	5
3. TEST SPECIFICATIONS.....	6
3.1. STANDARDS .....	6
3.2. MODE OF OPERATION DURING THE TEST .....	6
3.3. MAXIMUM MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY .....	8
4. STANDARDS ENVIRONMENTAL TEST CONDITIONS .....	8
5. TEST EQUIPMENT .....	9
6. RF OUTPUT POWER.....	10
7. OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH .....	23
8. INPUT VERSUS OUTPUT SPECTRUM .....	37
9. OUT OF BAND REJECTION & MEAN OUTPUT POWER AND ZONE ENHANCER GAIN .....	39
10. SPURIOUS AND HARMONIC EMISSION AT ANTENNA TERMINAL .....	42
11. RADIATED SPURIOUS EMISSIONS.....	70
12. FREQUENCY STABILITY OVER TEMPERATURE AND VOLTAGE VARIATIONS.....	75

## 1. CLIENT INFORMATION

The EUT has been tested by request of

<b>Company</b>	SOLiD, Inc.
	10, 9th Floor, SOLiD Space, Pangyoyeok-ro 220, Bundang-gu, Seongnam-si, Gyeonggi-do, 463-400, South Korea

**FCC ID:** W6UHM700LFN

**IC:** 9354A-HM700LFN

**EUT Type:** ALLIANCE\_5W

**FCC/ IC Model:** MRDU\_700LTE\_FN

**Power Supply:** 120 VAC / -48 VDC

**Frequency Ranges:**

Downlink	FCC	IC
LTE 5 MHz	728 ~ 758 MHz	728 ~ 758 MHz
LTE 10 MHz	728 ~ 768 MHz	728 ~ 758 MHz

**Conducted Output Power:** 5 W (37 dBm, Downlink)

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

**Measurement standard(s):** ANSI/TIA-603-D-2010, KDB 971168 D01 v02r02,  
KDB 935210 D02 v03r02, KDB 935210 D05 v01r01,  
RSS-Gen, RSS-130, RSS-131

**FCC Rule Part(s):** CFR 47 Part 2, Part 27, Part 90

**IC Rules Part(s):** RSS-Gen (Issue 4, November 2014),  
RSS-130 (Issue 1, October 2013), RSS-131 (Issue 3, May 2017)

**Place of Tests:** HCT CO., LTD.  
74, Seoicheon-ro 578beon-gil, Majang -myeon, Icheon-si, Gyeonggi-do,  
17383, Rep. of KOREA(ISED Registration Number : 5944A-5)

## **2. FACILITIES AND ACCREDITATIONS**

### **2.1. FACILITIES**

The SAC(Semi-Anechoic Chamber) and conducted measurement facility used to collect the radiated data are located at the 74, Seoicheon-ro 578beon-gil, Majang-myeon, Icheon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 17383, Rep. of KOREA. The site is constructed in conformance with the requirements of ANSI C63.4. (Version :2014) and CISPR Publication 22. Detailed description of test facility was submitted to the Commission and accepted dated July 07, 2015 (Registration Number: 90661).

### **2.2. EQUIPMENT**

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

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

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

### 3. TEST SPECIFICATIONS

#### 3.1. STANDARDS

The following tests were conducted on a sample of the equipment for the purpose of demonstrating compliance with FCC Part 2, Part 27, Part 90, RSS-Gen, RSS-130, RSS-131.

Description	Reference (FCC)	Reference (IC)	Results
Conducted RF Output Power	§2.1046, §27.50, §90.542	RSS-130, Section 4.4 SRSP-518	Compliant
Occupied Bandwidth	§2.1049	RSS-Gen, Section 6.6	Compliant
Input-versus-output Spectrum	-	RSS-131 Section 5.2.2	Compliant
Out of Band Rejection & Mean Output Power and Zone Enhancer Gain	KDB 935210 D05 v01r01	RSS-131, Section 5.2.1 RSS-131, Section 5.2.3	Compliant
Spurious Emissions at Antenna Terminals	§2.1051, §27.53, §90.219(e)(3), §90.543	RSS-130, Section 4.6	Compliant
Radiated Spurious Emissions	§2.1053, §27.53	RSS-Gen, Section 7.1.2	Compliant
Frequency Stability	§2.1055, §27.54	RSS-131, Section 5.2.4 RSS-130, Section 4.3	Compliant

#### 3.2. MODE OF OPERATION DURING THE TEST

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

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

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

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

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

##### ■ Correction Factor

Freq(MHz)	Factor(dB)
30	29.974

100	28.716
200	29.048
300	29.021
400	29.329
500	29.394
600	29.453
*700	29.416
800	29.526
900	29.670
1000	29.733
2000	30.334
3000	30.878
4000	31.237
5000	31.713
6000	31.926
7000	32.680
8000	32.899
9000	33.680
10000	34.067
11000	34.955
12000	35.598
13000	36.484
14000	36.994
15000	37.540
16000	40.661
17000	40.540
18000	42.196
19000	40.782
20000	41.434
21000	42.086
22000	42.738
23000	43.390
24000	44.042
25000	44.695

Note : '\*' is fundamental frequency range.

### 3.3. MAXIMUM MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

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

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

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

### 4. STANDARDS ENVIRONMENTAL TEST CONDITIONS

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



## 5. TEST EQUIPMENT

Manufacturer	Model / Equipment	Calibration Date	Calibration Interval	Serial No.
Agilent	N5182A /Signal Generator	03/29/2017	Annual	MY50141649
Agilent	N5182A /Signal Generator	01/23/2017	Annual	MY47070406
Agilent	N9020A / Spectrum Analyzer	07/04/2016	Annual	MY49100925
Weinschel	67-30-33 / Fixed Attenuator	02/09/2017	Annual	CC7264
Rohde&Schwarz	10 dB Attenuator	06/01/2017	Annual	N/A
Agilent	11636A / Power Divider	08/12/2016	Annual	09109
DEAYOUNG ENT	DFSS60 / AC Power Supply	04/05/2017	Annual	1003030-1
HP	6674A / DC Power Supply	07/26/2016	Annual	3501A00901
NANGYEUL CO., LTD.	NY-THR18750 / Temperature and Humidity Chamber	10/21/2016	Annual	NY-2009012201A
Innco system	MA4000-EP / Antenna Position Tower	N/A	N/A	N/A
Innco system	CT0800 / Turn Table	N/A	N/A	N/A
Innco system	CO3000 / Controller(Antenna mast)	N/A	N/A	CO3000-4p
ETS	2090 / Controller(Turn table)	N/A	N/A	1646
Rohde & Schwarz	Loop Antenna	04/19/2017	Biennial	1513-175
Schwarzbeck	VULB 9168 / Hybrid Antenna	04/06/2017	Biennial	760
Schwarzbeck	BBHA 9120D / Horn Antenna	12/11/2015	Biennial	9120D-1191
Schwarzbeck	BBHA9170 / Horn Antenna(15 GHz ~ 40 GHz)	09/04/2015	Biennial	BBHA9170541
Rohde & Schwarz	FSP / Spectrum Analyzer	09/29/2016	Annual	836650/016
Rohde & Schwarz	FSV40-N / Spectrum Analyzer	09/23/2016	Annual	101068-SZ
Wainwright Instruments	WHK1.2/15G-10EF / Highpass Filter	04/10/2017	Annual	4
CERNEX	CBLU1183540 / Power Amplifier	01/25/2017	Annual	24614
CERNEX	CBL06185030 / Power Amplifier	01/25/2017	Annual	24615
CERNEX	CBL18265035 / Power Amplifier	01/23/2017	Annual	22966

## 6. RF OUTPUT POWER

### FCC Rules

#### Test Requirements:

##### § 2.1046 Measurements required: RF power output:

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

##### § 27.50 Power limits and duty cycle.

- (b) The following power and antenna height limits apply to transmitters operating in the 746-758 MHz, 775-788 MHz and 805-806 MHz bands:
  - (4) Fixed and base stations transmitting a signal in the 746-757 MHz and 776-787 MHz bands with an emission bandwidth greater than 1 MHz must not exceed an ERP of 1000 watts/MHz and an antenna height of 305 m HAAT, except that antenna heights greater than 305 m HAAT are permitted if power levels are reduced below 1000 watts/MHz ERP in accordance with Table 3 of this section.
  - (5) Fixed and base stations located in a county with population density of 100 or fewer persons per square mile, based upon the most recently available population statistics from the Bureau of the Census, and transmitting a signal in the 746-757 MHz and 776-787 MHz bands with an emission bandwidth greater than 1 MHz must not exceed an ERP of 2000 watts/MHz and an antenna height of 305 m HAAT, except that antenna heights greater than 305 m HAAT are permitted if power levels are reduced below 2000 watts/MHz ERP in accordance with Table 4 of this section.

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

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

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

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

#### **§ 90.542 Broadband transmitting power limits.**

(a) The following power limits apply to the 758-768/788-798 MHz band:

(1) Fixed and base stations transmitting a signal in the 758-768 MHz band with an emission bandwidth of 1 MHz or less must not exceed an ERP of 1000 watts and an antenna height of 305 m HAAT, except that antenna heights greater than 305 m HAAT are permitted if power levels are reduced below 1000 watts ERP in accordance with Table 1 of this section.

(2) Fixed and base stations located in a county with population density of 100 or fewer persons per square mile, based upon the most recently available population statistics from the Bureau of the Census, and transmitting a signal in the 758-768 MHz band with an emission bandwidth of 1 MHz or less must not exceed an ERP of 2000 watts and an antenna height of 305 m HAAT, except that antenna heights greater than 305 m HAAT are permitted if power levels are reduced below 2000 watts ERP in accordance with Table 2 of this section.

(3) Fixed and base stations transmitting a signal in the 758-768 MHz band with an emission bandwidth greater than 1 MHz must not exceed an ERP of 1000 watts/MHz and an antenna height of 305 m HAAT, except that antenna heights greater than 305 m HAAT are permitted if power levels are reduced below 1000 watts/MHz ERP accordance with Table 3 of this section.

(4) Fixed and base stations located in a county with population density of 100 or fewer persons per square mile, based upon the most recently available population statistics from the Bureau of the Census, and transmitting a signal in the 758-768 MHz band with an emission bandwidth greater than 1 MHz must not exceed an ERP of 2000 watts/MHz and an antenna height of 305 m HAAT, except that antenna heights greater than 305 m HAAT are permitted if power levels

are reduced below 2000 watts/MHz ERP in accordance with Table 4 of this section.

(5) Licensees of fixed or base stations transmitting a signal in the 758-768 MHz band at an ERP greater than 1000 watts must comply with the provisions set forth in paragraph (b) of this section.

(6) Control stations and mobile stations transmitting in the 758-768 MHz band and the 788-798 MHz band are limited to 30 watts ERP.

(7) Portable stations (hand-held devices) transmitting in the 758-768 MHz band and the 788-798 MHz band are limited to 3 watts ERP.

(8) For transmissions in the 758-768 MHz and 788-798 MHz bands, licensees may employ equipment operating in compliance with either of the following measurement techniques:

(i) The maximum composite transmit power shall be measured over any interval of continuous transmission using instrumentation calibrated in terms of 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, etc., so as to obtain a true maximum composite measurement for the emission in question over the full bandwidth of the channel.

(ii) A Commission-approved average power technique.

Table 1 to §90.542(a)—Permissible Power and Antenna Heights for Base and Fixed Stations in the 758-768 MHz Band Transmitting a Signal With an Emission Bandwidth of 1 MHz or Less

Antenna height (AAT) in meters (feet)	Effective radiated power (ERP) (watts)
Above 1372 (4500)	65
Above 1220 (4000) To 1372 (4500)	70
Above 1067 (3500) To 1220 (4000)	75
Above 915 (3000) To 1067 (3500)	100
Above 763 (2500) To 915 (3000)	140
Above 610 (2000) To 763 (2500)	200
Above 458 (1500) To 610 (2000)	350
Above 305 (1000) To 458 (1500)	600
Up to 305 (1000)	1000

Table 2 to §90.542(a)—Permissible Power and Antenna Heights for Base and Fixed Stations in the 758-768 MHz Band Transmitting a Signal With an Emission Bandwidth of 1 MHz or Less

Antenna height (AAT) in meters (feet)	Effective radiated power (ERP) (watts)
Above 1372 (4500)	130
Above 1220 (4000) To 1372 (4500)	140

Above 1067 (3500) To 1220 (4000)	150
Above 915 (3000) To 1067 (3500)	200
Above 763 (2500) To 915 (3000)	280
Above 610 (2000) To 763 (2500)	400
Above 458 (1500) To 610 (2000)	700
Above 305 (1000) To 458 (1500)	1200
Up to 305 (1000)	2000

Table 3 to §90.542(a)—Permissible Power and Antenna Heights for Base and Fixed Stations in the 758-768 MHz Band Transmitting a Signal With an Emission Bandwidth Greater Than 1 MHz

Antenna height (AAT) in meters (feet)	Effective radiated power (ERP) per MHz (watts/MHz)
Above 1372 (4500)	65
Above 1220 (4000) To 1372 (4500)	70
Above 1067 (3500) To 1220 (4000)	75
Above 915 (3000) To 1067 (3500)	100
Above 763 (2500) To 915 (3000)	140
Above 610 (2000) To 763 (2500)	200
Above 458 (1500) To 610 (2000)	350
Above 305 (1000) To 458 (1500)	600
Up to 305 (1000)	1000

Table 4 to §90.542(a)—Permissible Power and Antenna Heights for Base and Fixed Stations in the 758-768 MHz Band Transmitting a Signal With an Emission Bandwidth Greater Than 1 MHz

Antenna height (AAT) in meters (feet)	Effective radiated power (ERP) per MHz (watts/MHz)
Above 1372 (4500)	130
Above 1220 (4000) To 1372 (4500)	140
Above 1067 (3500) To 1220 (4000)	150
Above 915 (3000) To 1067 (3500)	200
Above 763 (2500) To 915 (3000)	280
Above 610 (2000) To 763 (2500)	400
Above 458 (1500) To 610 (2000)	700
Above 305 (1000) To 458 (1500)	1200
Up to 305 (1000)	2000

(b) For base and fixed stations operating in the 758-768 MHz band in accordance with the

provisions of paragraph (a)(5) of this section, the power flux density that would be produced by such stations through a combination of antenna height and vertical gain pattern must not exceed 3000 microwatts per square meter on the ground over the area extending to 1 km from the base of the antenna mounting structure.

## IC Rules

### Test Requirements:

#### RSS-130

#### 4. Transmitter and Receiver Standard Specifications

##### 4.4 Transmitter Output Power and Equivalent Isotropic Radiated Power (e.i.r.p.)

The transmitter output power shall be measured in terms of average power.

For base and fixed equipment, refer to SRSP-518 for power limits.

The e.i.r.p. shall not exceed 50 watts for mobile equipment or for outdoor fixed subscriber equipment, nor shall it exceed 5 watts for portable equipment or for indoor fixed subscriber equipment.

In addition, 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.

### Test Procedures:

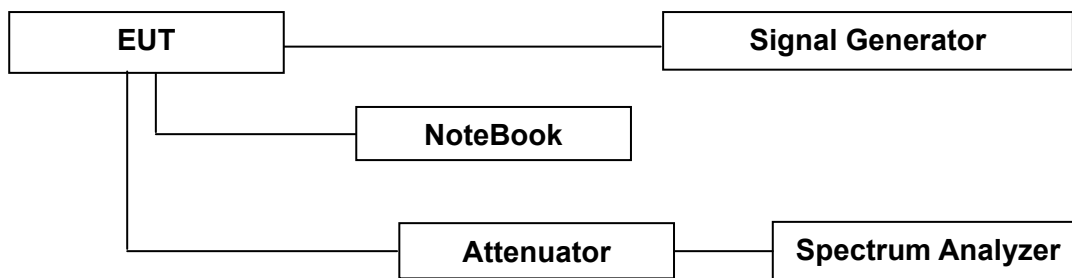
Measurements were in accordance with the test methods section 3.5.2 of KDB 935210 D05 v01r01.

- a) Connect a signal generator to the input of the EUT.
- b) Configure to generate the AWGN (broadband) test signal.
- c) The frequency of the signal generator shall be set to the frequency  $f_0$  as determined from 3.3.
- d) Connect a spectrum analyzer or power meter to the output of the EUT using appropriate attenuation as necessary.
- e) Set the signal generator output power to a level that produces an EUT output level that is just below the AGC threshold (see 3.2), but not more than 0.5 dB below.
- f) Measure and record the output power of the EUT; use 3.5.3 or 3.5.4 for power measurement.
- g) Remove the EUT from the measurement setup. Using the same signal generator settings, repeat the power measurement at the signal generator port, which was used as the input signal to the EUT, and record as the input power. EUT gain may be calculated as described in 3.5.5.
- h) Repeat steps f) and g) with input signal amplitude set to 3 dB above the AGC threshold level.
- i) Repeat steps e) to h) with the narrowband test signal.
- j) Repeat steps e) to i) for all frequency bands authorized for use by the EUT.

Power measurement Method :

Guidance for performing input/output power measurements using a spectrum or signal analyzer is

provided in 5.2 of KDB Publication 971168 D01 v02r02.



**Block Diagram 1. RF Power Output Test Setup**

### Test Results:

Input Signal	Input Level	Maximum Amp Gain
700 LTE	-10 dBm	47 dB

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

[Downlink]

	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Output Power	
			(dBm)	(W)
700 LTE Band_ LTE 5 MHz AGC threshold	Low	730.50	36.93	4.932
	Middle	743.00	37.03	5.047
	High	755.50	36.91	4.909
700 LTE Band_ LTE 5 MHz +3dBm above the AGC threshold	Low	730.50	36.84	4.831
	Middle	743.00	36.74	4.721
	High	755.50	37.04	5.058
700 LTE Band_ LTE 10 MHz AGC threshold	Low	733.00	36.99	5.000
	Middle	748.00	36.96	4.966
	High	763.00	37.04	5.058
700 LTE Band_ LTE 10 MHz +3dBm above the AGC threshold	Low	733.00	37.00	5.012
	Middle	748.00	36.83	4.819
	High	763.00	36.84	4.831

\* 700 LTE\_FN MRDU module supports 5MHz and 10MHz bandwidth in 700MHz LTE bands (728-758MHz).  
In the FirstNet bands (758-768MHz), the 700LTE\_FN MRDU module supports only 10MHz bandwidth.



## Plots of RF Output Power for 700 LTE Band LTE 5 MHz [AGC threshold Downlink Low]



## [AGC threshold Downlink Middle]



[AGC threshold Downlink High]



[+3dBm above AGC threshold Downlink Low]



[+3dBm above AGC threshold Downlink Middle]

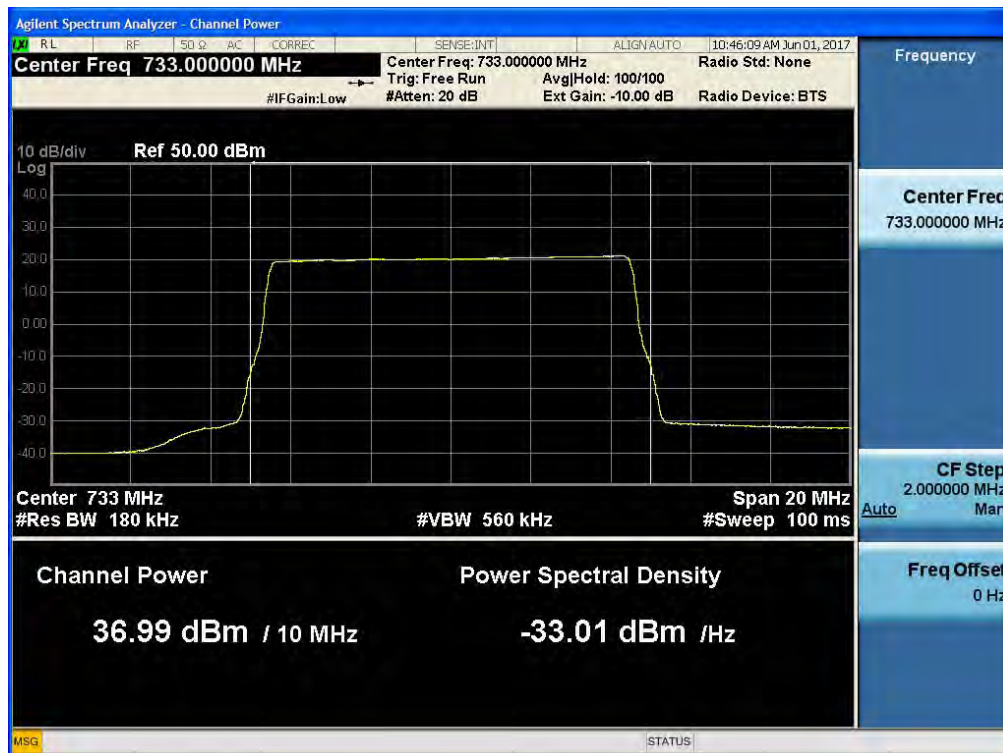


[+3dBm above AGC threshold Downlink High]





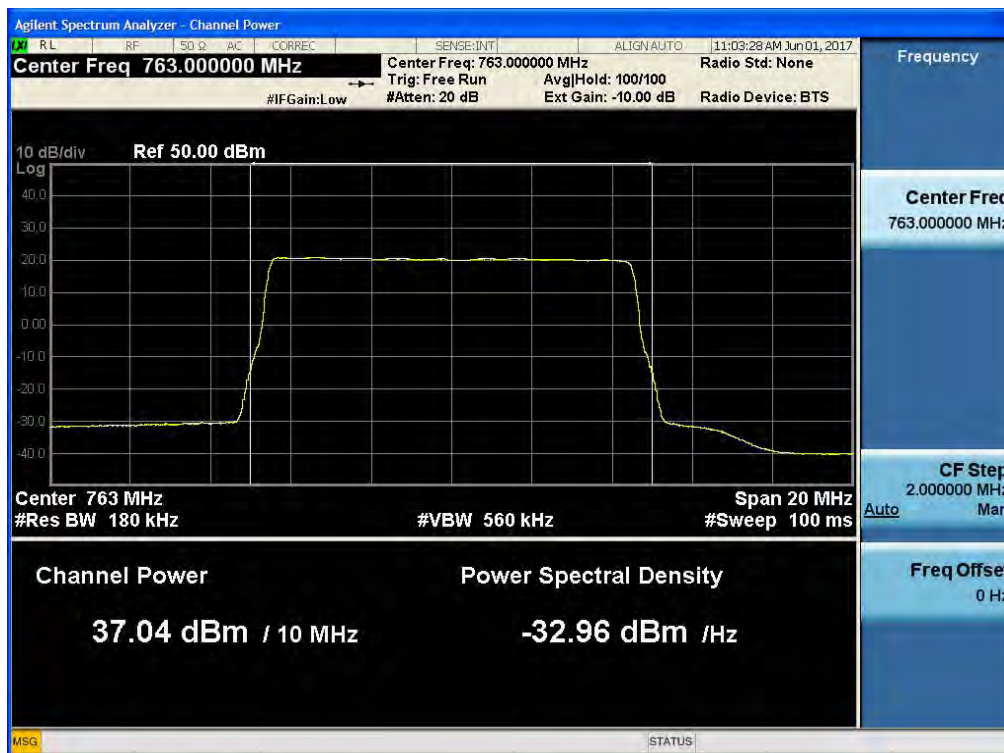
## Plots of RF Output Power for 700 LTE Band LTE 10 MHz [AGC threshold Downlink Low]



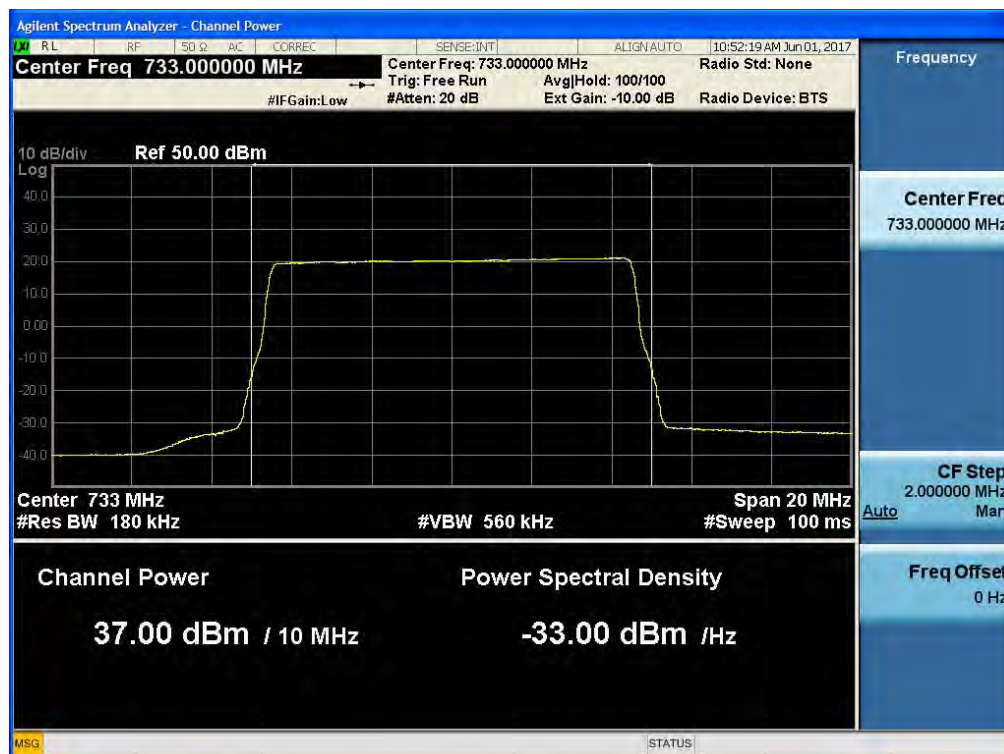
## [AGC threshold Downlink Middle]



[AGC threshold Downlink High]



[+3dBm above AGC threshold Downlink Low]



**[+3dBm above AGC threshold Downlink Middle]**



**[+3dBm above AGC threshold Downlink High]**





## 7. OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH

### FCC Rules

#### Test Requirements:

##### § 2.1049 Measurements required: Occupied bandwidth:

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

### IC Rules

#### Test Requirements:

#### RSS-Gen

#### 6 Technical Requirements

##### 6.6 Occupied Bandwidth

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

#### Test Procedures:

Measurements were in accordance with the test methods section 3.4 of KDB 935210 D05 v01r01 and section 4.2 of KDB 971168 D01 v02r02.

Test is 99% OBW measured and used.

- a) Connect a signal generator to the input of the EUT.
- b) Configure the signal generator to transmit the AWGN signal.
- c) Configure the signal amplitude to be just below the AGC threshold level (see 3.2), but not more than 0.5 dB below.
- d) Connect a spectrum analyzer to the output of the EUT using appropriate attenuation.
- e) Set the spectrum analyzer center frequency to the center frequency of the operational band under test. The span range of the spectrum analyzer shall be between 2 times to 5 times the OBW.
- f) The nominal resolution bandwidth (RBW) shall be in the range of 1% to 5 % of the anticipated OBW, and the VBW shall be  $\geq 3 \times \text{RBW}$ .
- g) Set the reference level of the instrument as required to preclude the signal from exceeding the maximum spectrum analyzer input mixer level for linear operation. In general, the peak of the spectral envelope must be more than  $[10 \log (\text{OBW} / \text{RBW})]$  below the reference level.

NOTE—Steps f) and g) may require iteration to enable adjustments within the specified tolerances.

- h) The noise floor of the spectrum analyzer at the selected RBW shall be at least 36 dB below the reference level.
- i) Set spectrum analyzer detection function to positive peak.
- j) Set the trace mode to max hold.
- k) Use the 99 % power bandwidth function of the spectrum analyzer (if available) and report the measured bandwidth.
- l) Repeat steps e) to k) with the input signal connected directly to the spectrum analyzer (i.e., input signal measurement).
- m) Compare the spectral plot of the input signal (determined from step l) to the output signal (determined from step k) to affirm that they are similar (in pass band and roll off characteristic features and relative spectral locations), and include plot(s) and descriptions in test report.
- n) Repeat for all frequency bands authorized for use by the EUT.
- o) Repeat the procedure [steps e) to n)] with the input signal amplitude set to 3 dB above the AGC threshold.
- p) Repeat steps e) to o) with the signal generator set to the narrowband signal.
- q) Repeat steps e) to p) for all frequency bands authorized for use by the EUT.

## **RSS-GEN**

### **6 Technical Requirements**

#### **6.6 Occupied Bandwidth**

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

**Note:** Video averaging is not permitted.

A peak, or peak hold, may be used in place of the sampling detector as this may produce a wider bandwidth than the actual bandwidth (worst-case measurement). Use of a peak hold may be necessary to determine the occupied bandwidth if the device is not transmitting continuously. The trace data points are recovered and are directly summed in linear power level terms. The recovered amplitude data points, beginning at the lowest frequency, are placed in a running sum until 0.5% of the total is reached and that frequency recorded. The process is repeated for the highest frequency data points (starting at the highest frequency, at the right side of the span, and going down in frequency). This frequency is then recorded.

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



**Test Results:**

**[Downlink Output\_700 LTE BAND ]**

	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	OBW (MHz)
700 LTE Band_ LTE 5 MHz AGC threshold	Low	730.50	4.5135
	Middle	743.00	4.5149
	High	755.50	4.5132
700 LTE Band_ LTE 5 MHz +3dBm above the AGC threshold	Low	730.50	4.4846
	Middle	743.00	4.5111
	High	755.50	4.5108
700 LTE Band_ LTE 10 MHz AGC threshold	Low	733.00	9.0033
	Middle	748.00	9.0050
	High	763.00	9.0073
700 LTE Band_ LTE 10 MHz +3dBm above the AGC threshold	Low	733.00	9.0056
	Middle	748.00	9.0071
	High	763.00	9.0088

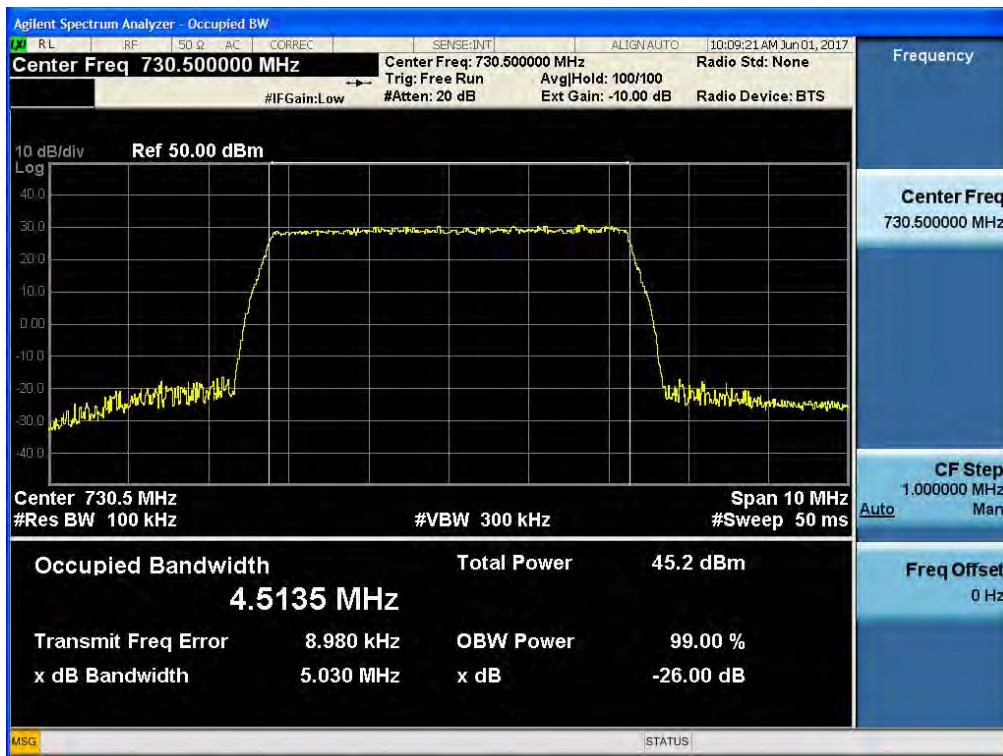
\* 700 LTE\_FN MRDU module supports 5MHz and 10MHz bandwidth in 700MHz LTE bands (728-758MHz).  
In the FirstNet bands (758-768MHz), the 700LTE\_FN MRDU module supports only 10MHz bandwidth.

**[Downlink Input\_700 LTE BAND ]**

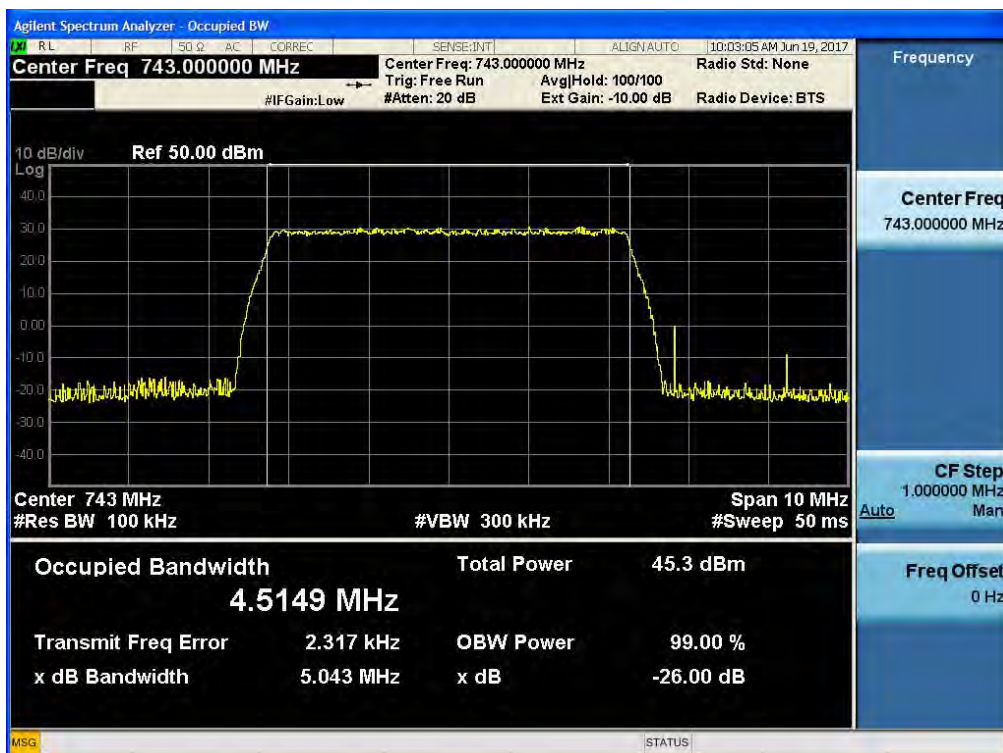
	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	OBW (MHz)
700 LTE Band_ LTE 5 MHz AGC threshold	Low	730.50	4.5088
	Middle	748.00	4.5080
	High	765.50	4.5101
700 LTE Band_ LTE 10 MHz AGC threshold	Low	733.00	8.9934
	Middle	748.00	8.9990
	High	763.00	8.9984

\* 700 LTE\_FN MRDU module supports 5MHz and 10MHz bandwidth in 700MHz LTE bands (728-758MHz).  
In the FirstNet bands (758-768MHz), the 700LTE\_FN MRDU module supports only 10MHz bandwidth.

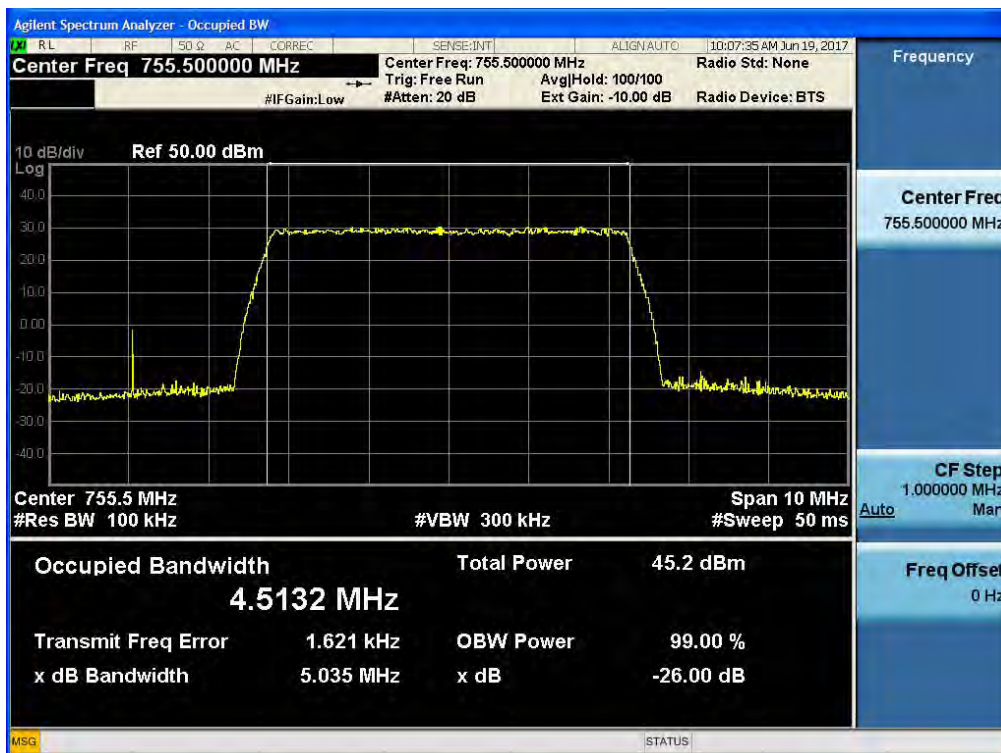
## Plots of Occupied Bandwidth\_ 700 LTE BAND LTE 5 MHz\_Output\_Downlink [AGC threshold Output Downlink Low]



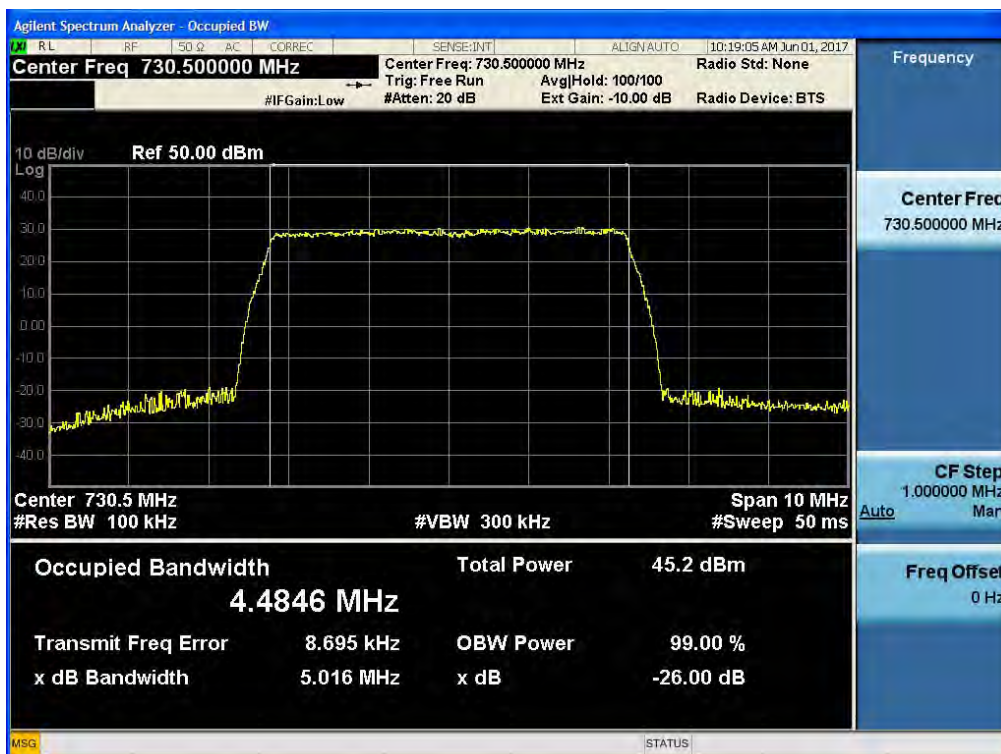
## [AGC threshold Output Downlink Middle]



[AGC threshold Output Downlink High]

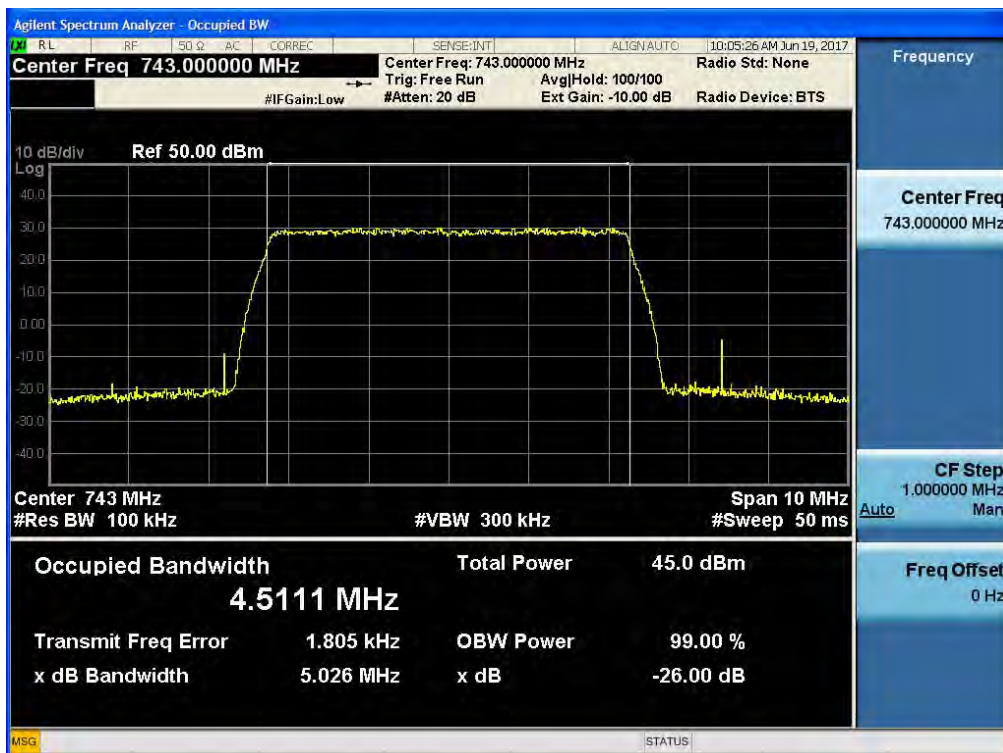


[+3dBm above AGC threshold Output Downlink Low]

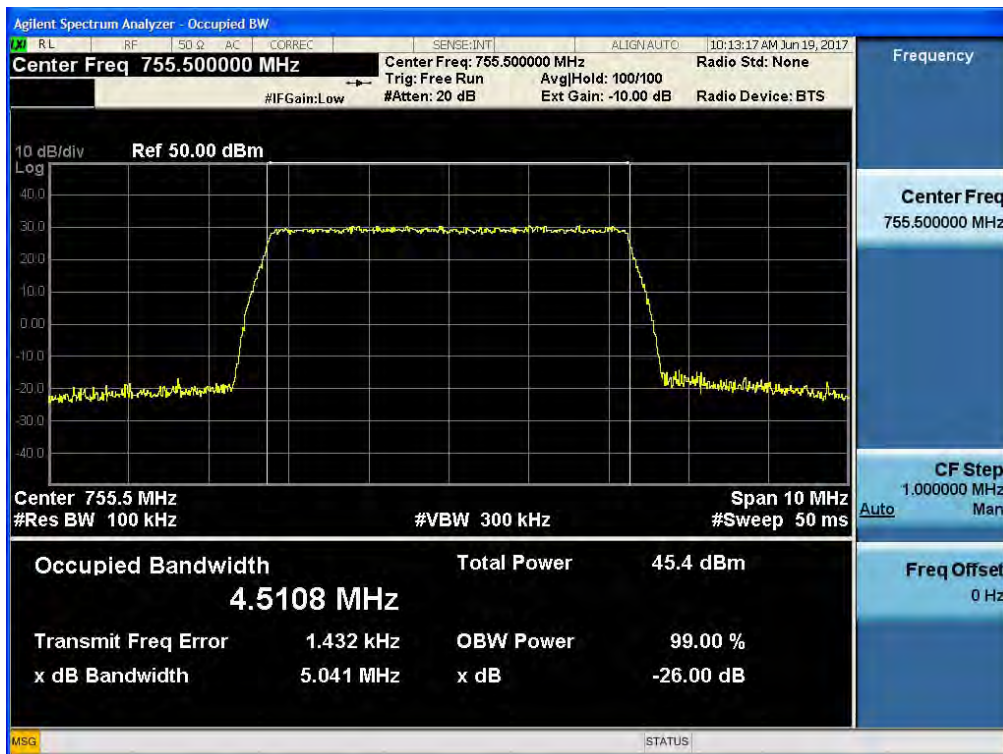




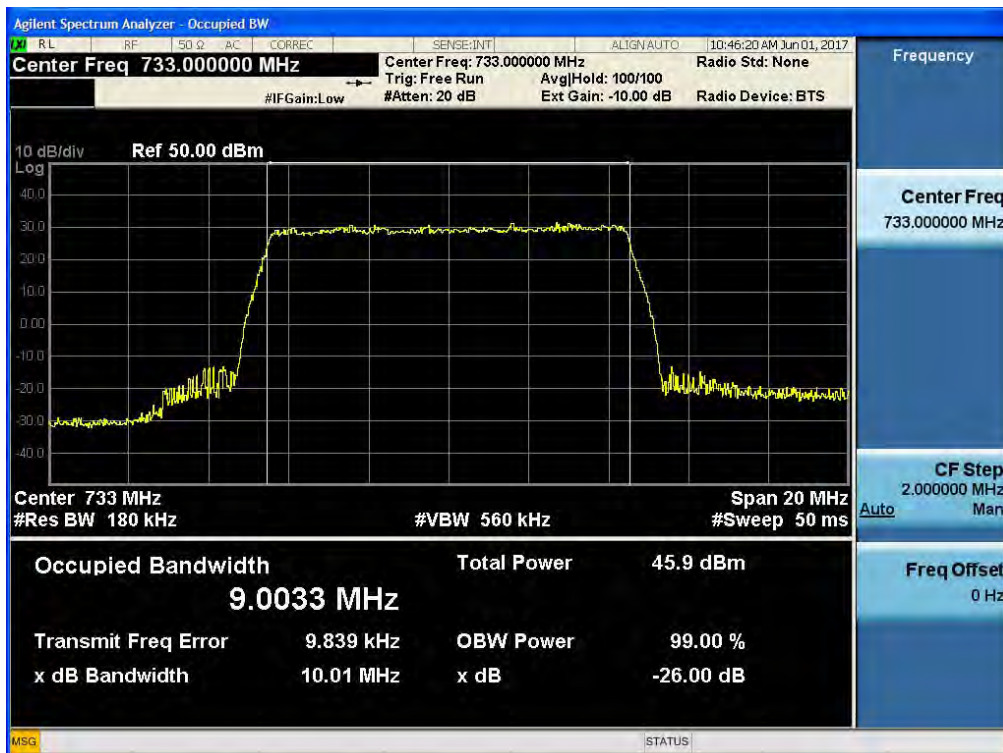
[+3dBm above AGC threshold Output Downlink Middle]



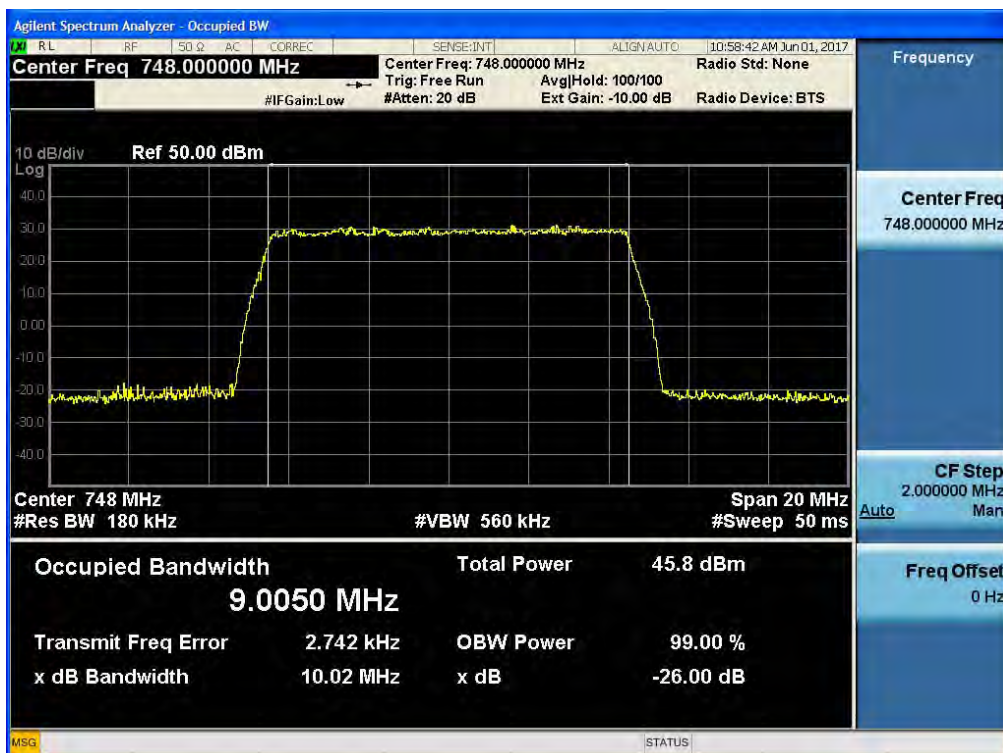
[+3dBm above AGC threshold Output Downlink High]



## Plots of Occupied Bandwidth\_ 700 LTE BAND LTE 10 MHz\_Output\_Downlink [AGC threshold Output Downlink Low]

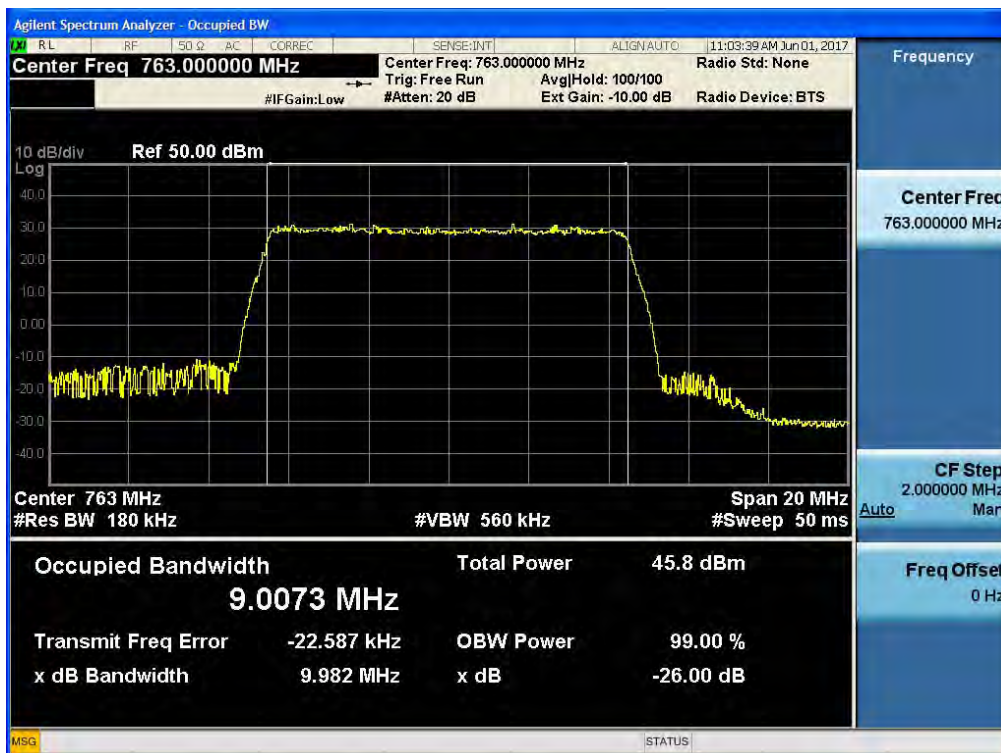


## [AGC threshold Output Downlink Middle]

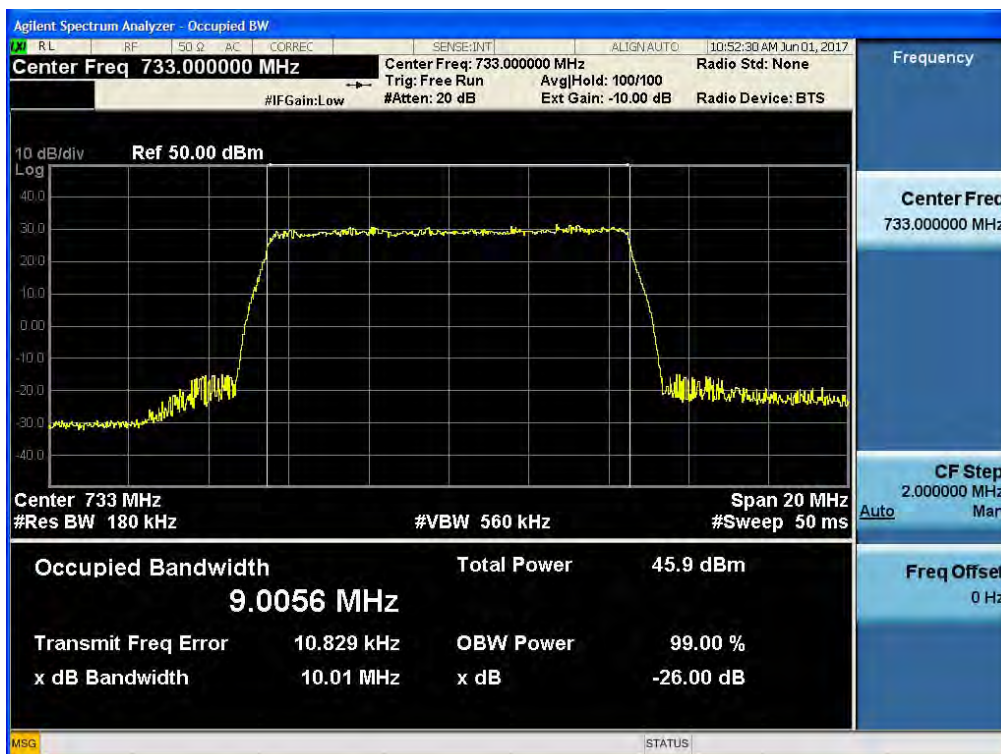




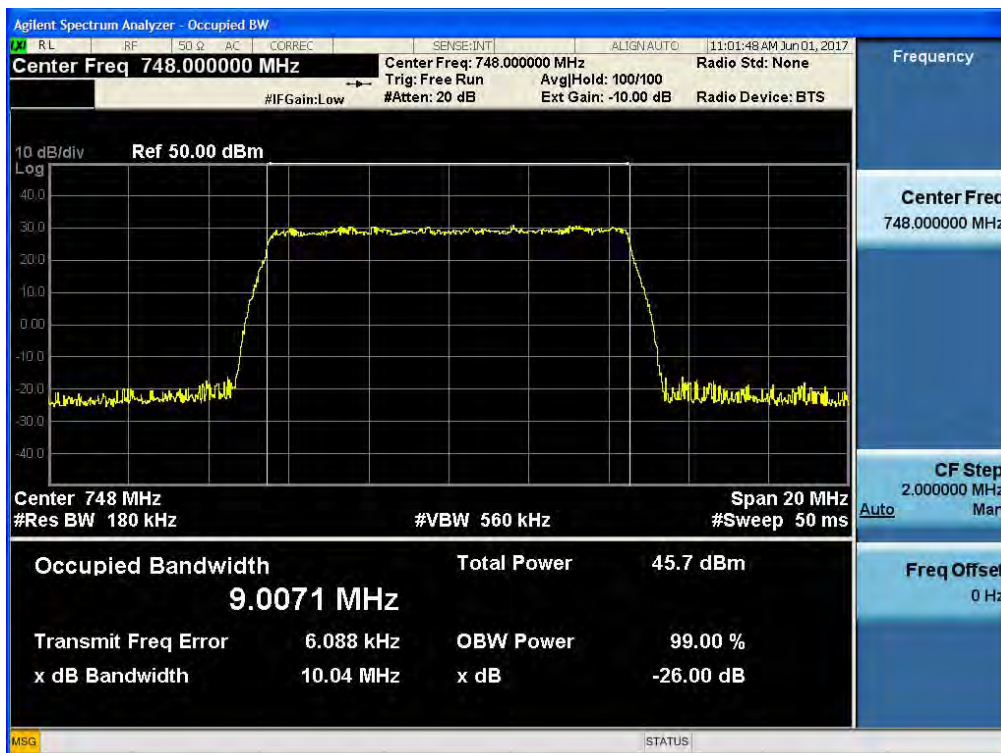
[AGC threshold Output Downlink High]



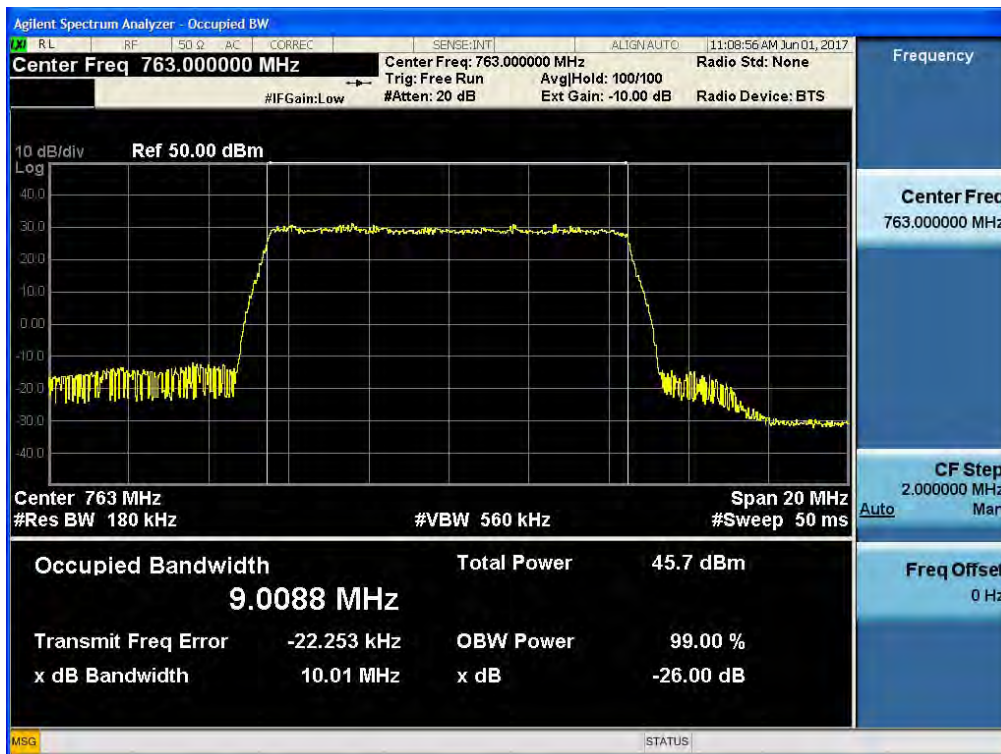
[+3dBm above AGC threshold Output Downlink Low]



[+3dBm above AGC threshold Output Downlink Middle]

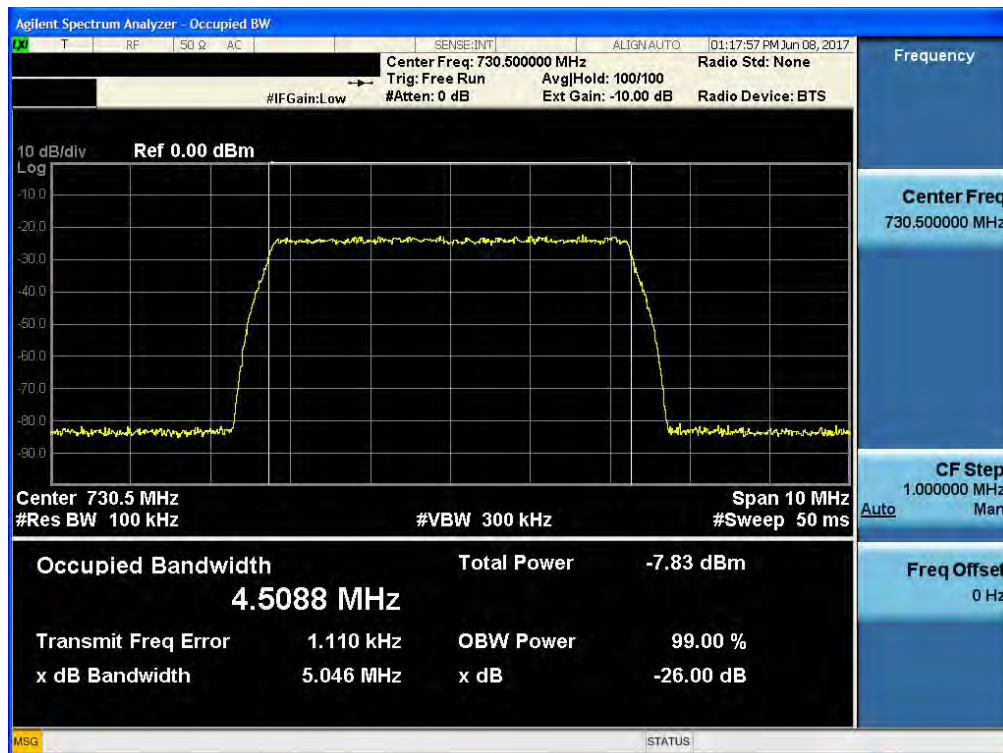


[+3dBm above AGC threshold Output Downlink High]

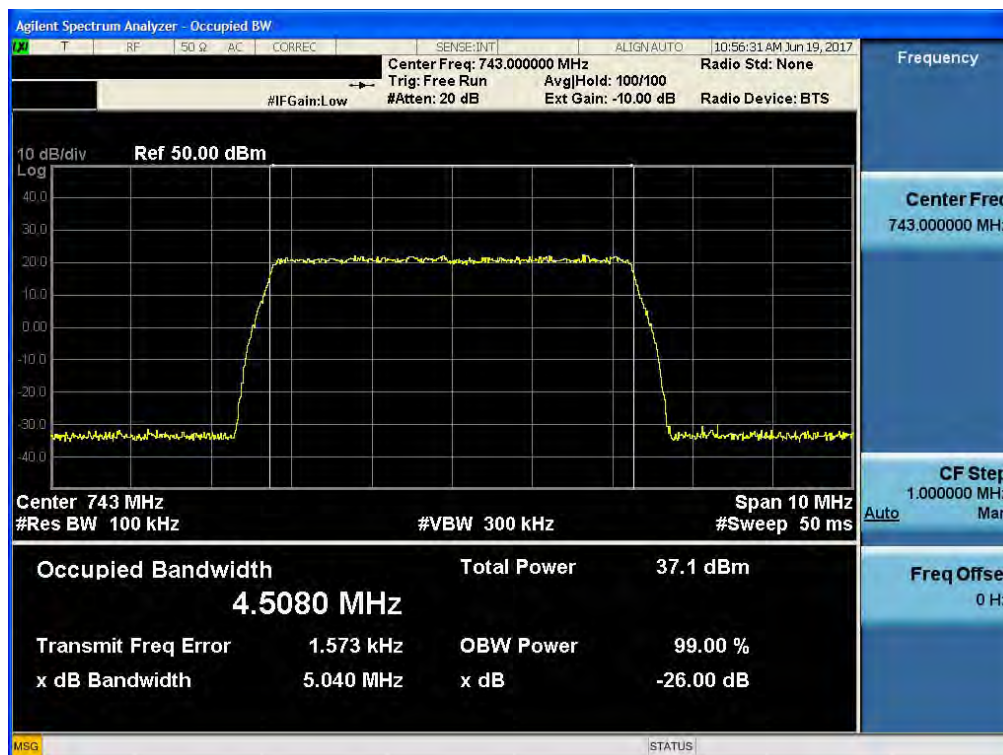




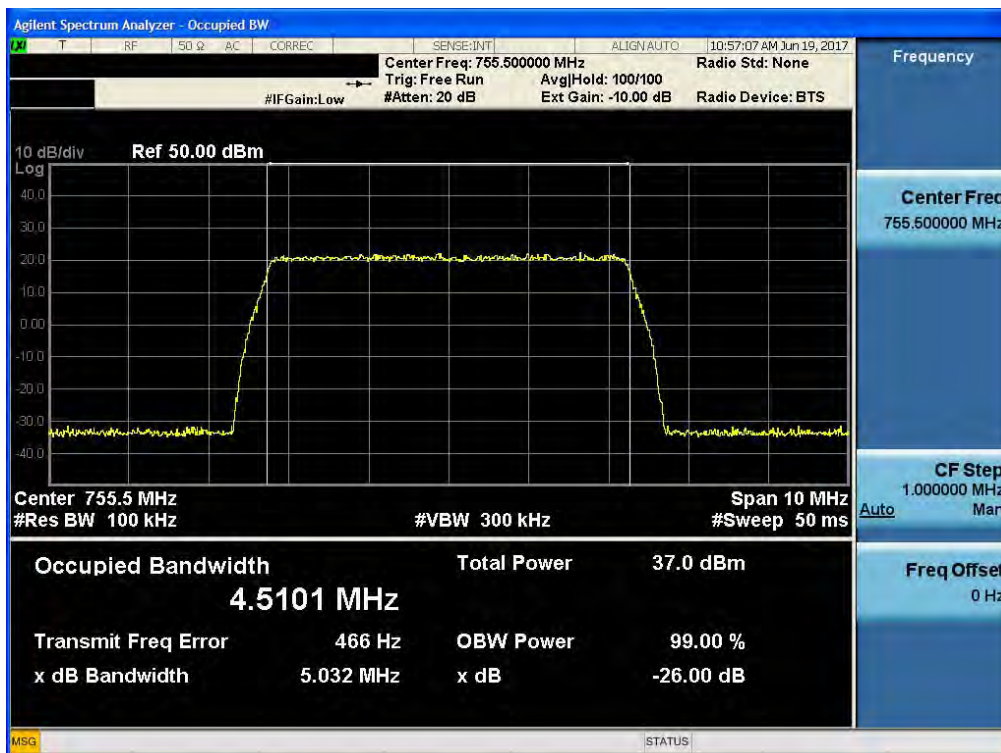
## Plots of Occupied Bandwidth\_ 700 LTE BAND LTE 5 MHz\_Input\_Downlink [AGC threshold Input Downlink Low]



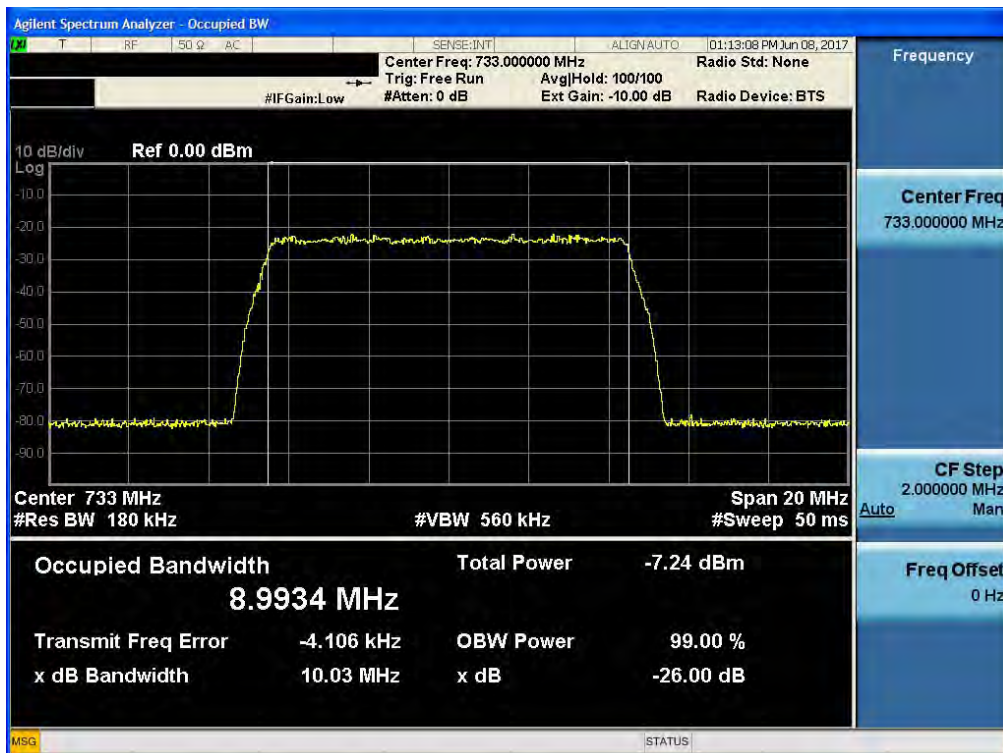
## [AGC threshold Input Downlink Middle]



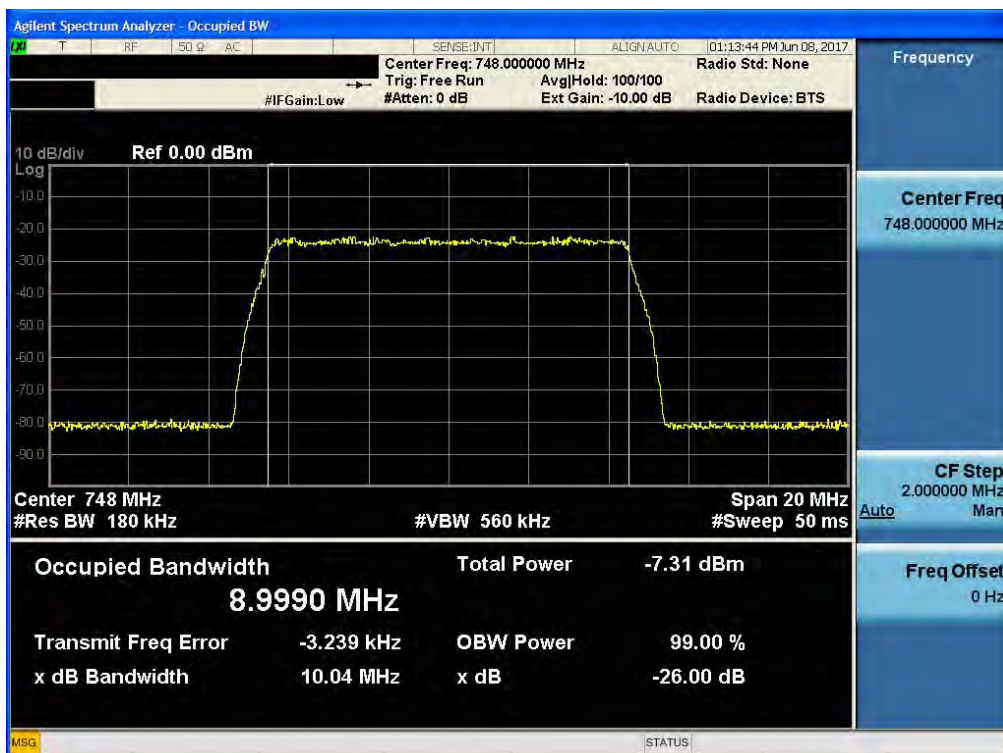
[AGC threshold Input Downlink High]



## Plots of Occupied Bandwidth\_ 700 LTE BAND LTE 10 MHz\_Input\_Downlink [AGC threshold Input Downlink Low]

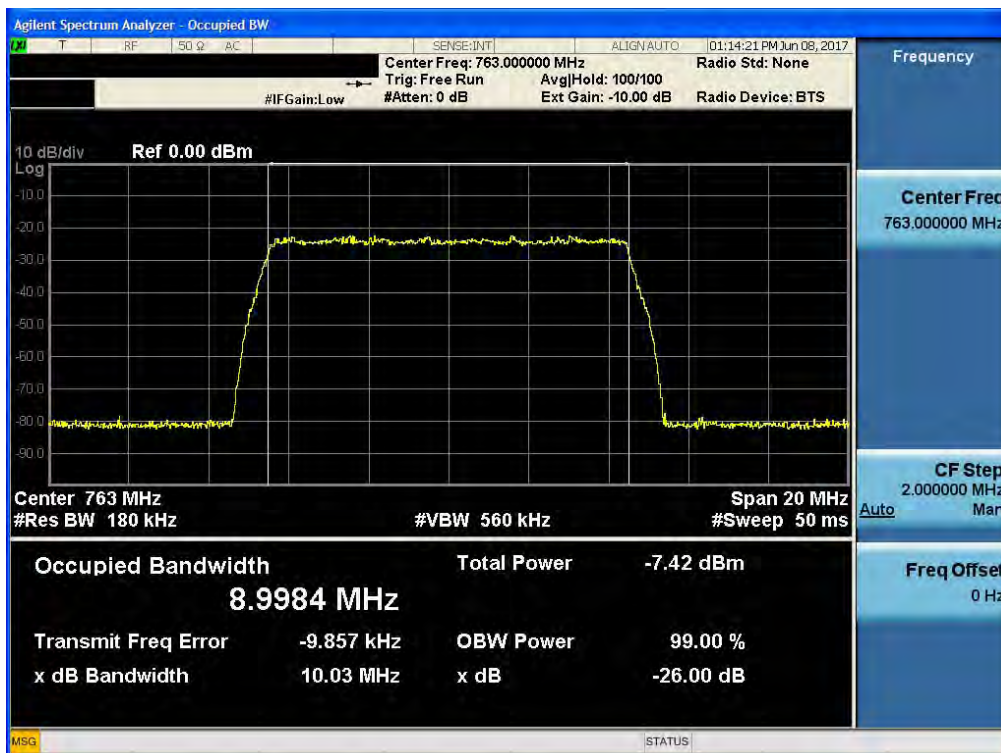


## [AGC threshold Input Downlink Middle]





[AGC threshold Input Downlink High]



## 8. INPUT VERSUS OUTPUT SPECTRUM

### IC Rules

#### Test Requirements:

##### RSS-131

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

##### **5.2 Industrial Zone Enhancers**

##### **5.2.2 Input-versus-output spectrum**

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

#### Test Procedures:

##### RSS-GEN

##### **6 Technical Requirements**

##### **6.6 Occupied Bandwidth**

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

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

**Test Results:**

**[Downlink Output]**

	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	26 dB BW (MHz)	Margin
700 LTE Band_ LTE 5 MHz AGC threshold	Low	730.50	5.030	0.220
	Middle	748.00	5.016	0.234
	High	765.50	5.007	0.243
700 LTE Band_ LTE 5 MHz +3dBm above the AGC threshold	Low	730.50	5.016	0.234
	Middle	748.00	5.015	0.235
	High	765.50	5.017	0.233
700 LTE Band_ LTE 10 MHz AGC threshold	Low	733.00	10.010	0.490
	Middle	748.00	10.020	0.480
	High	763.00	9.982	0.518
700 LTE Band_ LTE 10 MHz +3dBm above the AGC threshold	Low	733.00	10.010	0.490
	Middle	748.00	10.040	0.460
	High	763.00	10.010	0.490

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

\* 700 LTE\_FN MRDU module supports 5MHz and 10MHz bandwidth in 700MHz LTE bands (728-758MHz).  
In the FirstNet bands (758-768MHz), the 700LTE\_FN MRDU module supports only 10MHz bandwidth.

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

### **FCC Rules**

#### **Test Requirements:**

##### **KDB 935210 D05 v01r01**

Out of Band Rejection – Testing for rejection of out of band signals. Alternatively, filter freq. response plots are acceptable.

### **IC Rules**

#### **Test Requirements:**

##### **RSS-131**

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

##### **5.2 Industrial Zone Enhancers**

###### **5.2.1 Out-of-band rejection**

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

###### **5.2.3 Mean output power and zone enhancer gain**

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

### **Test Procedures:**

Measurements were in accordance with the test methods section 3.3, 4.3 of KDB 935210 D05 v01r01.

Measurements were in accordance with the test methods section 3.3, 4.3 of KDB 935210 D05 v01r01.

#### **3.3 EUT out-of-band rejection**

- a) Connect a signal generator to the input of the EUT.
- b) Configure a swept CW signal with the following parameters:
  - 1) Frequency range =  $\pm 250$  % of the passband from the center of the passband.
  - 2) Level = a sufficient level to affirm that the out-of-band rejection is  $> 20$  dB above the noise floor and will not engage the AGC during the entire sweep.
  - 3) Dwell time = approx. 10 ms.
  - 4) Number of points =  $\text{SPAN}/(\text{RBW}/2)$ .
- c) Connect a spectrum analyzer to the output of the EUT using appropriate attenuation.
- d) Set the span of the spectrum analyzer to the same as the frequency range of the signal

generator.

- e) Set the resolution bandwidth of the spectrum analyzer to be 1 % to 5 % of the passband and the video bandwidth shall be set to  $\geq 3 \times \text{RBW}$ .
- f) Set the detector to Peak Max-Hold and wait for the spectrum analyzer's spectral display to fill.
- g) Place a marker to the peak of the frequency response and record this frequency as  $f_0$ .
- h) Place two markers, one at the lowest and the other at the highest frequency of the envelope of the spectral display such that each marker is at or slightly below the -20 dB down amplitude to determine the 20 dB bandwidth. Capture the frequency response of the EUT.

#### 4.3 PLMRS device out-of-band rejection

Adjust the internal gain control of the equipment under test to the maximum gain for which equipment certification is sought.

- a) Connect a signal generator to the input of the EUT.
- b) Configure a swept CW signal with the following parameters:
- c) Frequency range =  $\pm 250$  % of the manufacturer's pass band.
- d) The CW amplitude will be 3 dB below the AGC threshold (see 4.2) and but not activate the AGC threshold throughout the test.
- e) Dwell time = approx. 10 ms.
- f) Frequency step = 50 kHz.
- g) Connect a spectrum analyzer to the output of the EUT using appropriate attenuation.
- h) Set the resolution bandwidth of the spectrum analyzer between 1 % and 5 % of the manufacturer's pass band with the video bandwidth set to  $3 \times \text{RBW}$ .
- i) Set the detector to Peak and the trace to Max-Hold.
- j) After the trace is completely filled, place a marker at the peak amplitude, which is designated as  $f_0$ , and with two additional markers (use the marker-delta method) at the 20 dB bandwidth (i.e., at the points where the gain has fallen by 20 dB).
- k) Capture the frequency response plot and for inclusion in the test report.

#### Test Results:

The EUT complies with the requirements of this section.

Input Signal	Input Level Input Signal : Sinusoidal	Maximum Amp Gain
700 LTE Band	-10 dBm	47 dB



### [Downlink\_700 LTE BAND]

	20 dB point frequency (MHz)	Output power (dBm)	Gain (dB)
700 LTE Band	726.900 MHz ~ 768.925 MHz	37.271	47.272

### Plots of Out of Band Rejection & Mean Output Power and Zone Enhancer Gain [700 LTE BAND]



\* 700 LTE\_FN MRDU module supports 5MHz and 10MHz bandwidth in 700MHz LTE bands (728-758MHz).  
In the FirstNet bands (758-768MHz), the 700LTE\_FN MRDU module supports only 10MHz bandwidth.

## 10. SPURIOUS AND HARMONIC EMISSION AT ANTENNA TERMINAL

### FCC Rules

#### Test Requirements:

##### § 2.1051 Measurements required: Spurious emissions at antenna terminals:

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

##### § 27.53 Emission limits.

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

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

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

(g) For operations in the 600 MHz band and the 698-746 MHz band, the power of any emission outside a licensee's frequency band(s) of operation shall be attenuated below the transmitter power (P) within the licensed band(s) of operation, measured in watts, by at least  $43 + 10 \log (P)$  dB. Compliance with this provision is based on the use of measurement instrumentation employing a resolution bandwidth of 100 kilohertz or greater. However, in the 100 kilohertz bands immediately outside and adjacent to a licensee's frequency block, a resolution bandwidth of at least 30 kHz may be employed.

#### **§ 90.219 Use of signal boosters.**

(e) *Device Specifications.* In addition to the general rules for equipment certification in §90.203(a)(2) and part 2, subpart J of this chapter, a signal booster must also meet the rules in this paragraph.

(3) Spurious emissions from a signal booster must not exceed  $-13$  dBm within any 100 kHz measurement bandwidth.

#### **§ 90.543 Emission limitations.**

(e) For operations in the 758-768 MHz and the 788-798 MHz bands, 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 all frequencies between 769-775 MHz and 799-805 MHz, by a factor not less than  $76 + 10 \log (P)$  dB in a 6.25 kHz band segment, for base and fixed stations.

(2) On all frequencies between 769-775 MHz and 799-805 MHz, by a factor not less than  $65 + 10 \log (P)$  dB in a 6.25 kHz band segment, for mobile and portable stations.

(3) On any frequency between 775-788 MHz, above 805 MHz, and below 758 MHz, by at least  $43 + 10 \log (P)$  dB.

(4) Compliance with the provisions of paragraphs (e)(1) and (2) 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.

(5) Compliance with the provisions of paragraph (e)(3) 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 30 kHz may be employed.

(f) For operations in the 758-775 MHz and 788-805 MHz bands, all emissions including harmonics 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.

## IC Rules

### Test Requirements:

#### RSS-130

#### 4. Transmitter and Receiver Standard Specifications

##### 4.6 Transmitter Unwanted Emissions

**4.6.1** The power of any unwanted emissions in any 100 kHz bandwidth on any frequency outside the frequency range(s) within which the equipment is designed to operate shall be attenuated below the transmitter power, P (dBW), by at least  $43 + 10 \log_{10} p$  (watts), dB. However, in the 100 kHz band immediately outside the equipment's operating frequency range, a resolution bandwidth of 30 kHz may be employed.

**4.6.2** In addition to the limit outlined in Section 4.6.1 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)  $76 + 10 \log_{10} p$  (watts), dB, for base and fixed equipment, and
  - (ii)  $65 + 10 \log_{10} p$  (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.

### Test Procedures:

Measurements were in accordance with the test methods section 3.6 and 4.7 of KDB 935210 D05 v01r01.

#### 3.6.1 General

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

Spurious emissions shall be measured using a single test signal sequentially tuned to the low, middle, and high channels or frequencies within each authorized frequency band of operation. Out-of-band/out-of-block emissions (including intermodulation products) shall be measured under each of the following two stimulus conditions:

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

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

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

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

If the signal generator is not capable of generating two modulated carriers simultaneously, then two discrete signal generators can be connected with an appropriate combining network to support this two-signal test.

b) Set the signal generator to produce two AWGN signals as previously described (e.g., 4.1 MHz OBW).

c) Set the center frequencies such that the AWGN signals occupy adjacent channels, as defined by industry standards such as 3GPP or 3GPP2, at the upper edge of the frequency band or block under test.

d) Set the composite power levels such that the input signal is just below the AGC threshold (see 3.2), but not more than 0.5 dB below. The composite power can be measured using the procedures provided in KDB Publication 971168, but it will be necessary to expand the power integration bandwidth so as to include both of the transmit channels. Alternatively, the composite power can be measured using an average power meter as described in KDB Publication 971168.

e) Connect a spectrum analyzer to the output of the EUT using appropriate attenuation as necessary.

f) Set the RBW = reference bandwidth in the applicable rule section for the supported frequency band (typically 1 % of the EBW or 100 kHz or 1 MHz)

g) Set the VBW =  $3 \times \text{RBW}$ .

h) Set the detector to power averaging (rms) detector.

i) Set the Sweep time = auto-couple.

j) Set the spectrum analyzer start frequency to the upper block edge frequency, and the stop frequency to the upper block edge frequency plus 300 kHz or 3 MHz, for frequencies below and above 1 GHz, respectively.

k) Trace average at least 100 traces in power averaging (rms) mode.

l) Use the marker function to find the maximum power level.

m) Capture the spectrum analyzer trace of the power level for inclusion in the test report.

n) Repeat steps k) to m) with the composite input power level set to 3 dB above the AGC threshold.

o) Reset the frequencies of the input signals to the lower edge of the frequency block or band under test.

p) Reset the spectrum analyzer start frequency to the lower block edge frequency minus 300 kHz or 3 MHz, for frequencies below and above 1 GHz, respectively, and the stop frequency to the lower band or block edge frequency.

q) Repeat steps k) to n).

r) Repeat steps a) to q) with the signal generator configured for a single test signal tuned as close as possible to the block edges.

- s) Repeat steps a) to r) with the narrowband test signal.
- t) Repeat steps a) to s) for all authorized frequency bands or blocks used by the EUT.

### 3.6.3 Spurious emissions conducted measurements

- a) Connect a signal generator to the input of the EUT.
- b) Set the signal generator to produce the broadband test signal as previously described (i.e., 4.1 MHz OBW AWGN).
- c) Set the center frequency of the test signal to the lowest available channel within the frequency band or block.
- d) Set the EUT input power to a level that is just below the AGC threshold (see 3.2), but not more than 0.5 dB below.
- e) Connect a spectrum analyzer to the output of the EUT using appropriate attenuation as necessary.
- f) Set the RBW = reference bandwidth in the applicable rule section for the supported frequency band of operation (e.g., reference bandwidth is typically 100 kHz or 1 MHz).
- g) Set the VBW  $\geq 3 \times$  RBW.
- h) Set the Sweep time = auto-couple.
- i) Set the spectrum analyzer start frequency to the lowest RF signal generated in the equipment, without going below 9 kHz, and the stop frequency to the lower band/block edge frequency minus 100 kHz or 1 MHz, as specified in the applicable rule part.  
The number of measurement points in each sweep must be  $\geq (2 \times \text{span}/\text{RBW})$ , which may require that the measurement range defined by the start and stop frequencies be subdivided, depending on the available number of measurement points provided by the spectrum analyzer.
- j) Select the power averaging (rms) detector function.
- k) Trace average at least 10 traces in power averaging (rms) mode.
- l) Use the peak marker function to identify the highest amplitude level over each measured frequency range. Record the frequency and amplitude and capture a plot for inclusion in the test report.

- m) Reset the spectrum analyzer start frequency to the upper band/block edge frequency plus 100 kHz or 1 MHz, as specified in the applicable rule part, and the spectrum analyzer stop frequency to 10 times the highest frequency of the fundamental emission (see § 2.1057). The number of measurement points in each sweep must be  $\geq (2 \times \text{span}/\text{RBW})$ , which may require that the measurement range defined by the start and stop frequencies be subdivided, depending on the available number of measurement points provided by the spectrum analyzer.
- n) Trace average at least 10 traces in power averaging (rms) mode.
- o) Use the peak marker function to identify the highest amplitude level over each of the measured frequency ranges. Record the frequency and amplitude and capture a plot for inclusion in the test report; also provide tabular data, if required.
- p) Repeat steps i) to o) with the input test signals firstly tuned to a middle band/block



frequency/channel, and then tuned to a high band/block frequency/channel.

q) Repeat steps b) to p) with the narrowband test signal.

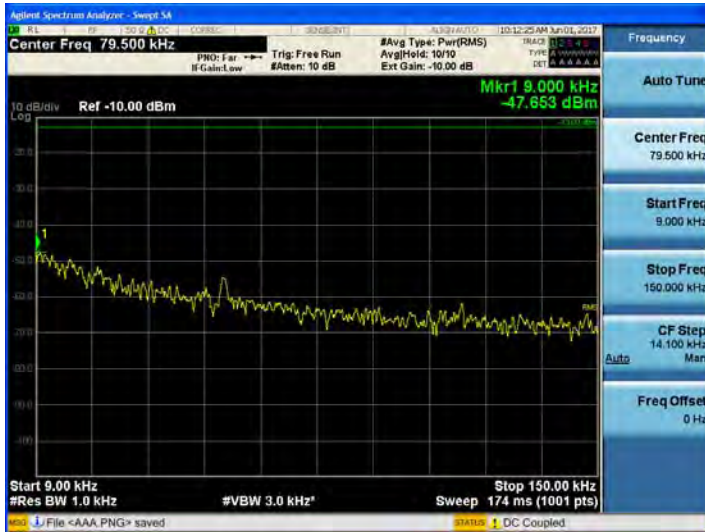
r) Repeat steps b) to q) for all authorized frequency bands/blocks used by the EUT.

**Notes:** In 9 KHz-150 KHz and 150 KHz-30 MHz bands, RBW was reduced to 1% and 10% of the reference bandwidth for measuring unwanted emission level (typically, 100KHz if the authorized frequency band is below 1GHz) and power was integrated. (1% = +20 dB, 10% = +10 dB )

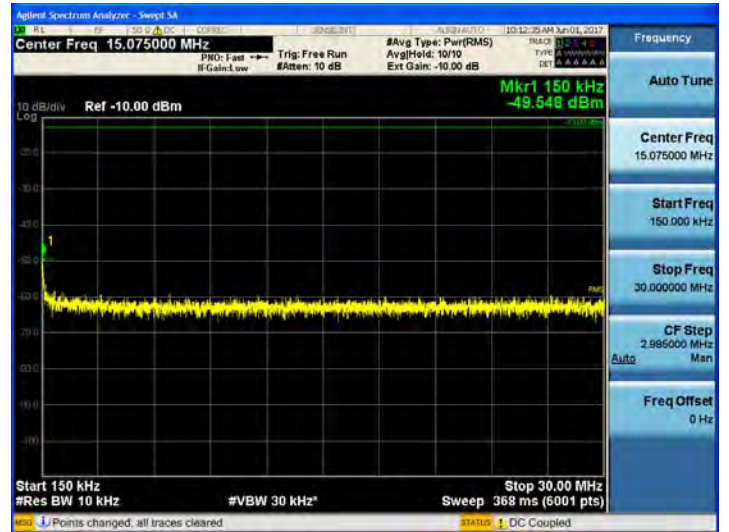
# Single channel Enhancer Plots of Spurious Emission 700 LTE BAND LTE 5 MHz\_DL

[Downlink\_Low]

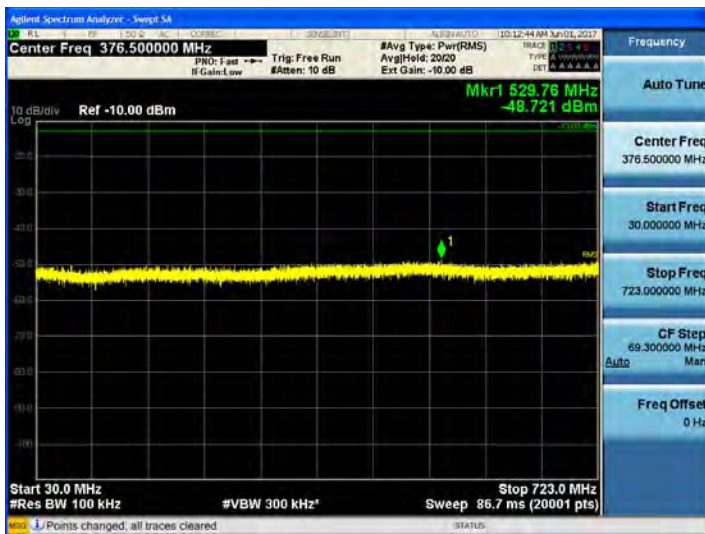
9 kHz ~ 150 kHz



150 kHz ~ 30 MHz



30 MHz ~ 723 MHz



723 MHz ~ 727.9 MHz

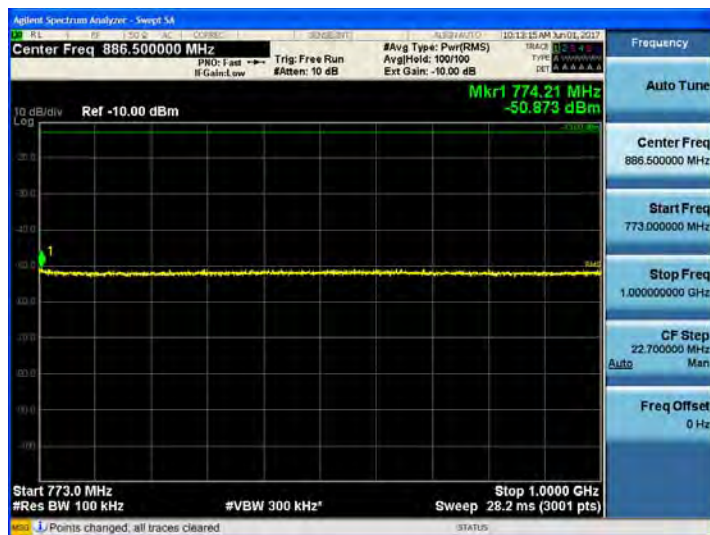




768.1 MHz ~ 773 MHz



773 MHz ~ 1 GHz



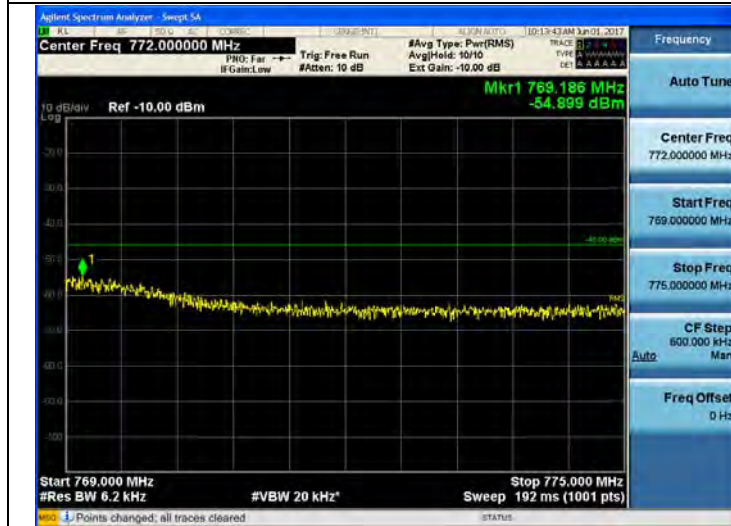
1 GHz ~ 3 GHz



3 GHz ~ 12.75 GHz



769 MHz ~ 775 MHz



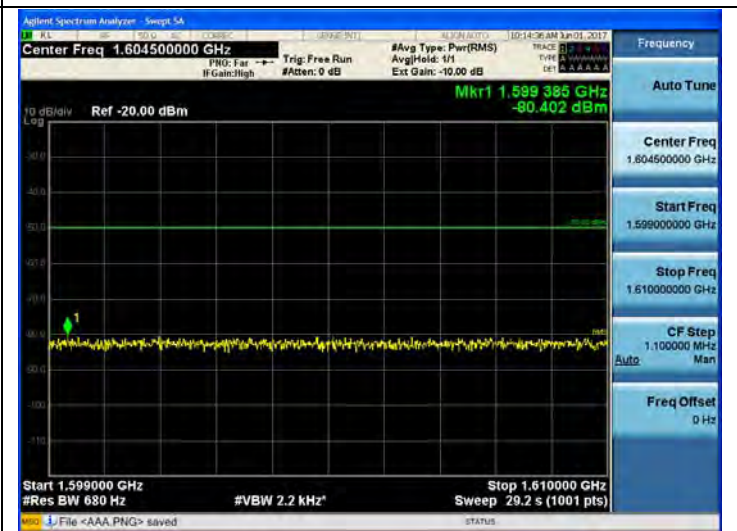
799 MHz ~ 805 MHz



1 599 MHz ~ 1 610 MHz (1)



1 599 MHz ~ 1 610 MHz (2)



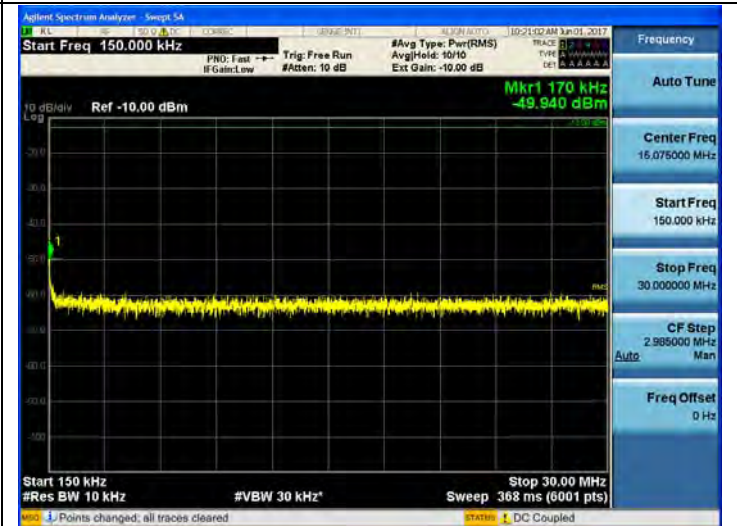


[Downlink\_Middle]

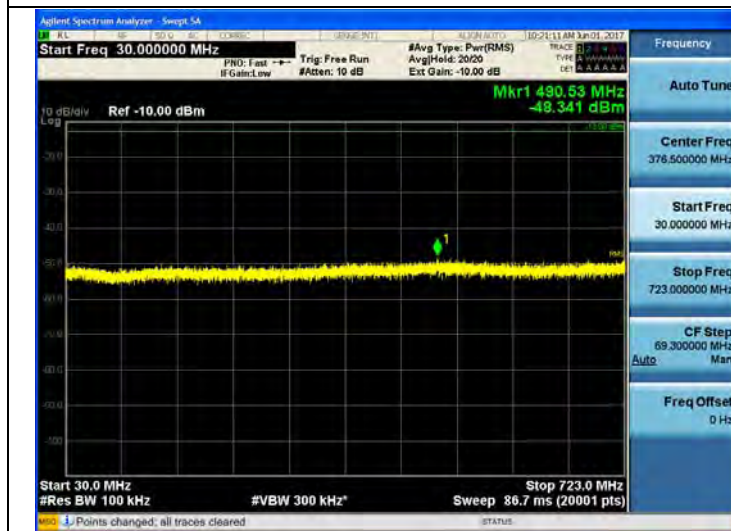
9 kHz ~ 150 kHz



150 kHz ~ 30 MHz



30 MHz ~ 723 MHz



723 MHz ~ 727.9 MHz



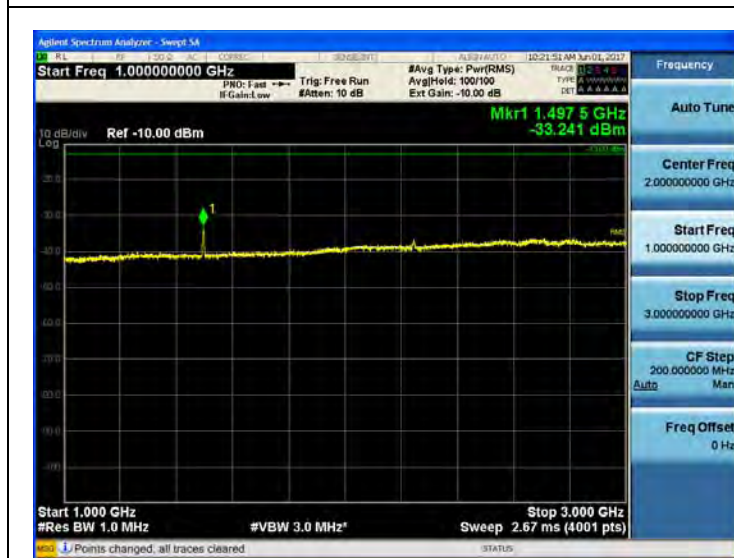
768.1 MHz ~ 773 MHz



773 MHz ~ 1 GHz



1 GHz ~ 3 GHz



3 GHz ~ 12.75 GHz





769 MHz ~ 775 MHz



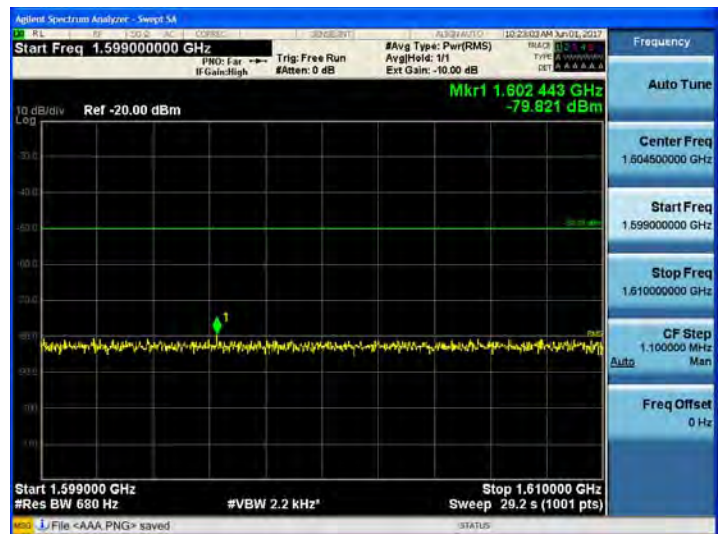
799 MHz ~ 805 MHz



1 599 MHz ~ 1 610 MHz (1)



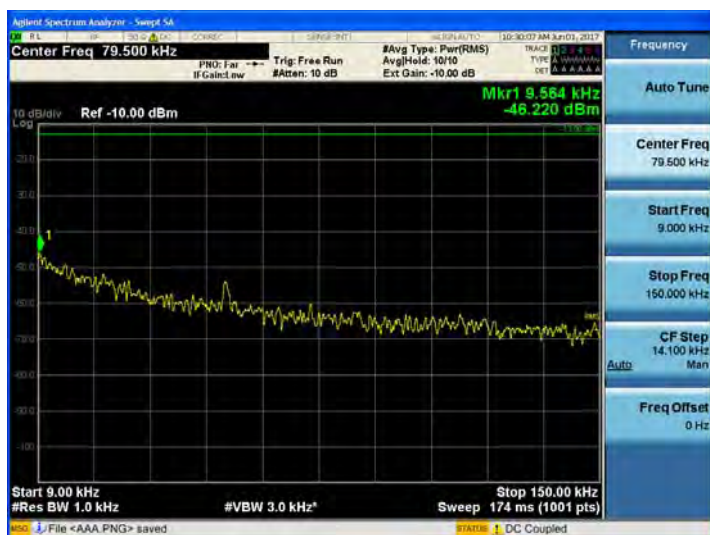
1 599 MHz ~ 1 610 MHz (2)



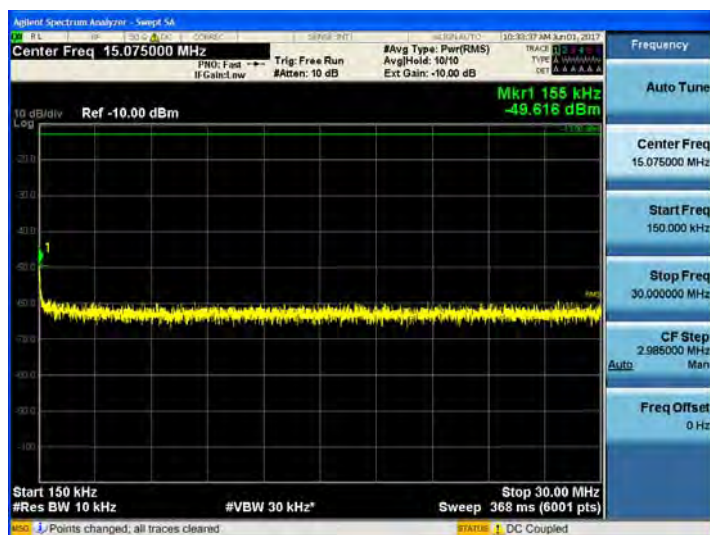


[Downlink\_High]

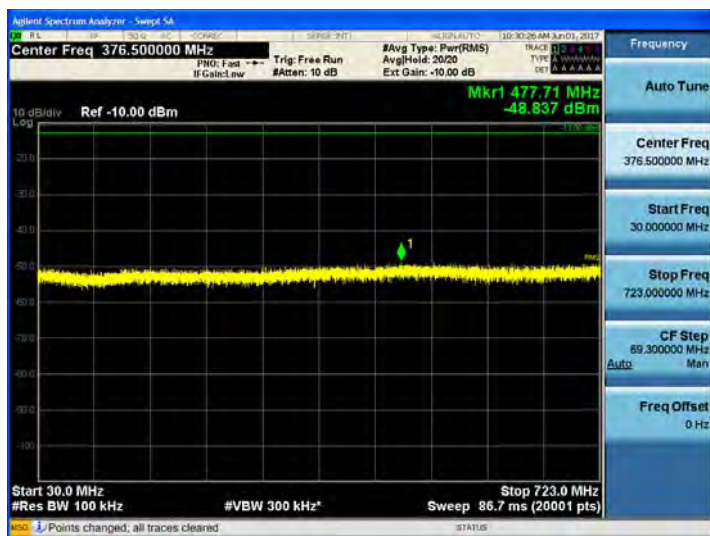
9 kHz ~ 150 kHz



150 kHz ~ 30 MHz



30 MHz ~ 723 MHz



723 MHz ~ 727.9 MHz



## 768.1 MHz ~ 773 MHz



## 773 MHz ~ 1 GHz



## 1 GHz ~ 3 GHz



## 3 GHz ~ 12.75 GHz





769 MHz ~ 775 MHz



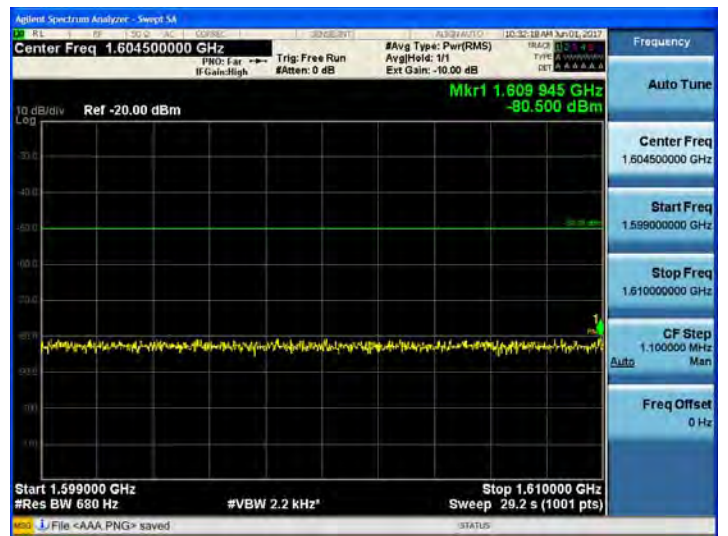
799 MHz ~ 805 MHz



1 599 MHz ~ 1 610 MHz (1)



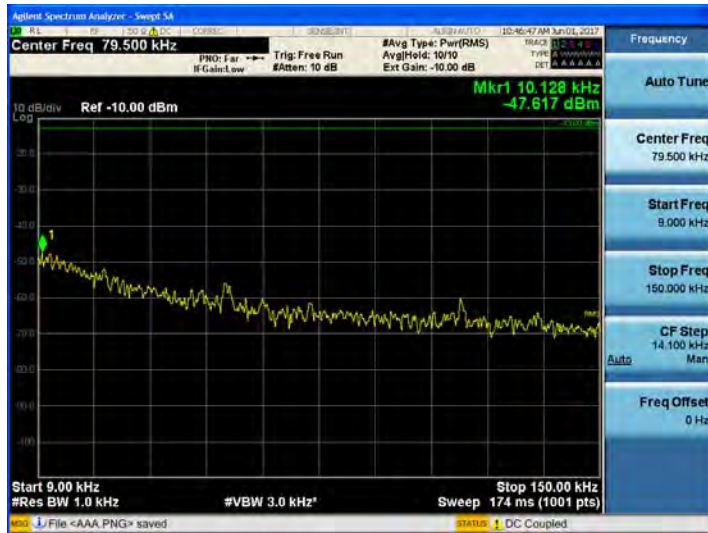
1 599 MHz ~ 1 610 MHz (2)



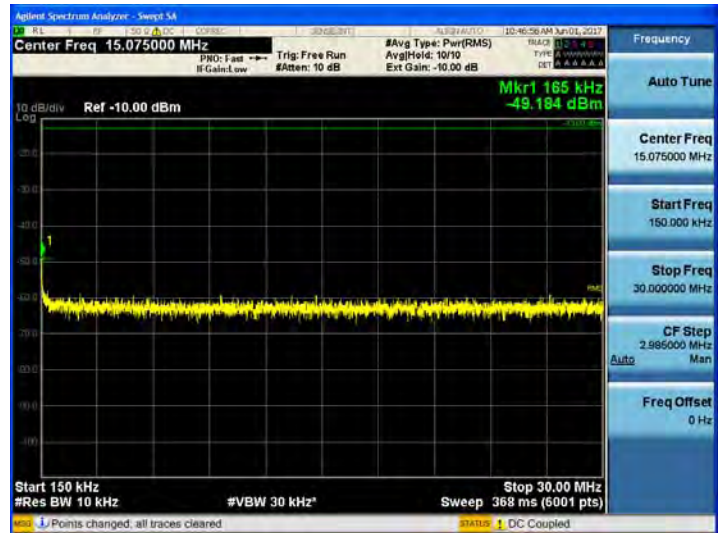
**700 LTE BAND LTE 10 MHz\_DL**

**[Downlink\_Low]**

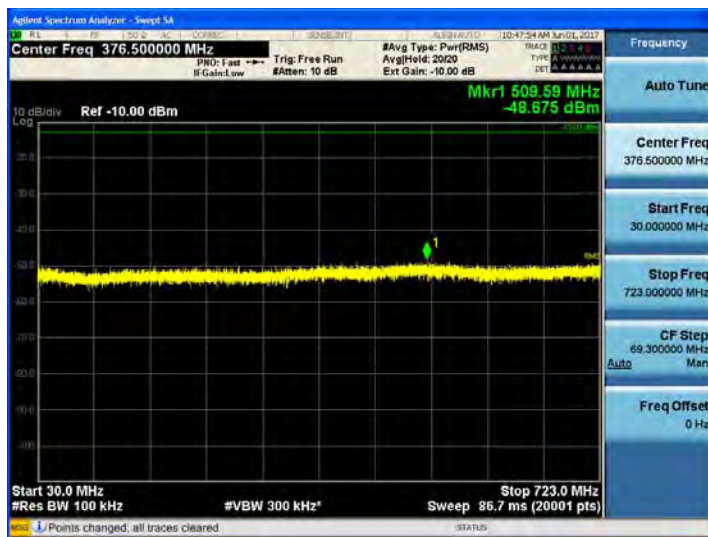
**9 kHz ~ 150 kHz**



**150 kHz ~ 30 MHz**



**30 MHz ~ 723 MHz**

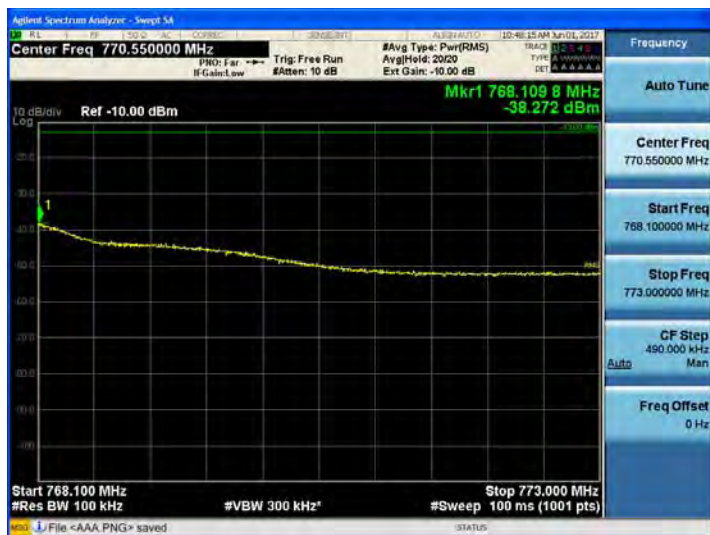


**723 MHz ~ 727.9 MHz**

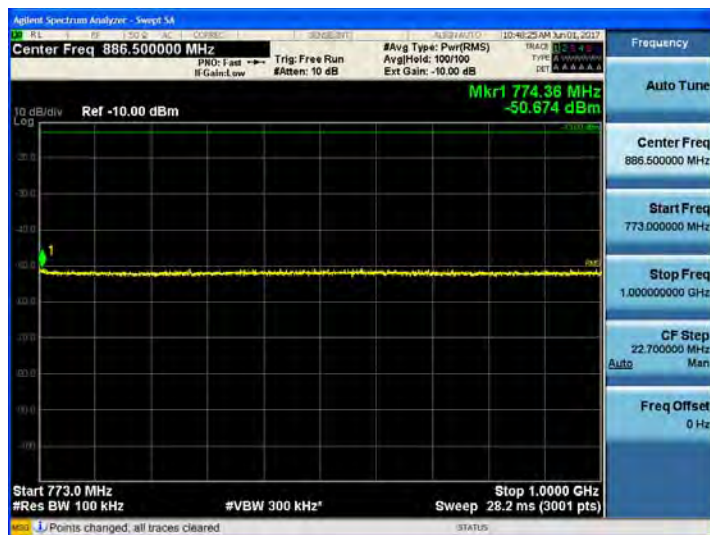




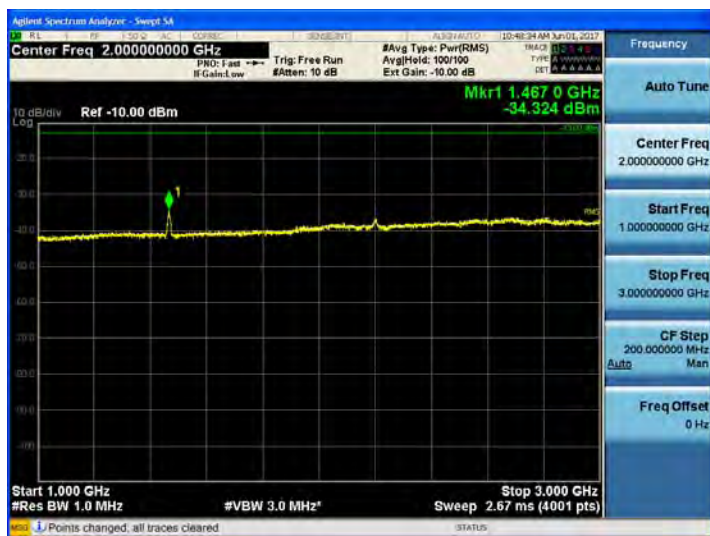
## 768.1 MHz ~ 773 MHz



## 773 MHz ~ 1 GHz



## 1 GHz ~ 3 GHz

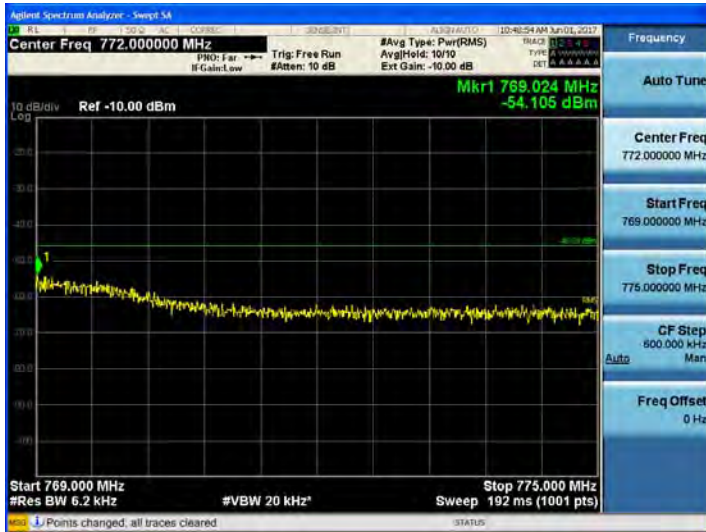


## 3 GHz ~ 12.75 GHz

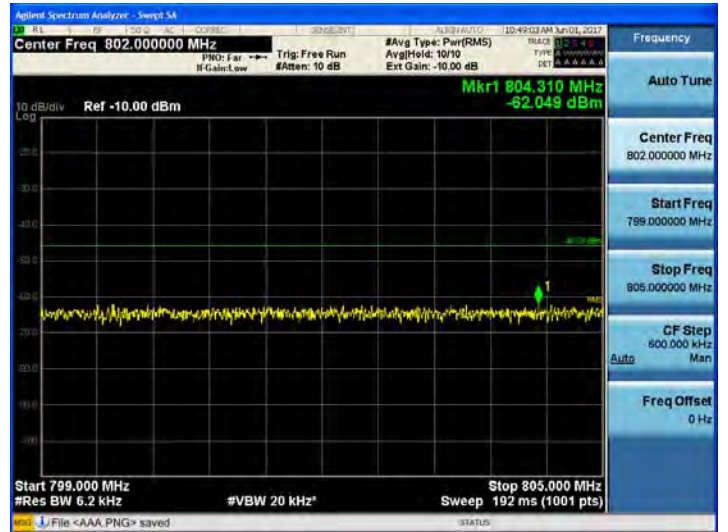




769 MHz ~ 775 MHz



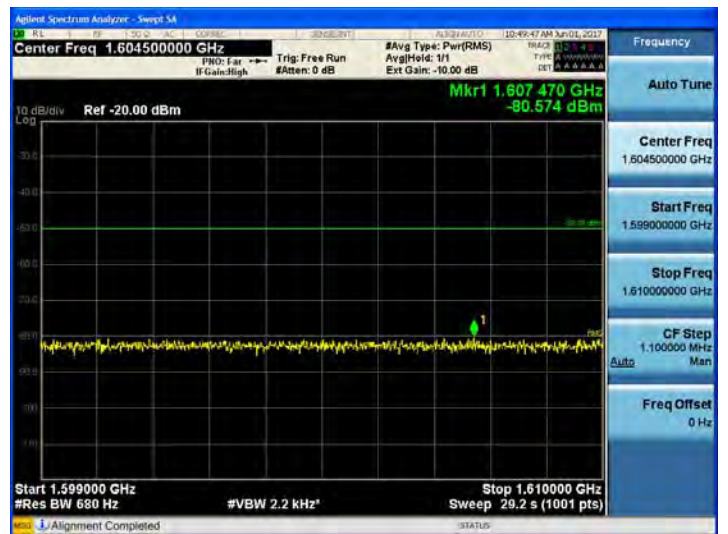
799 MHz ~ 805 MHz



1 599 MHz ~ 1 610 MHz (1)



1 599 MHz ~ 1 610 MHz (2)

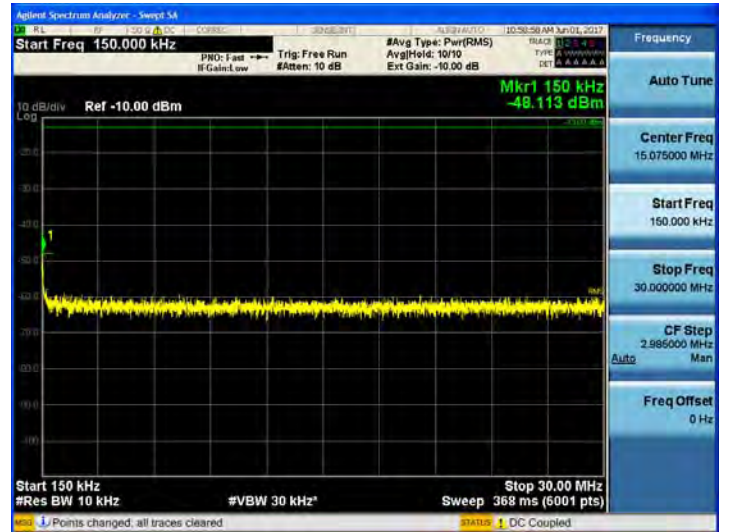


[Downlink\_Middle]

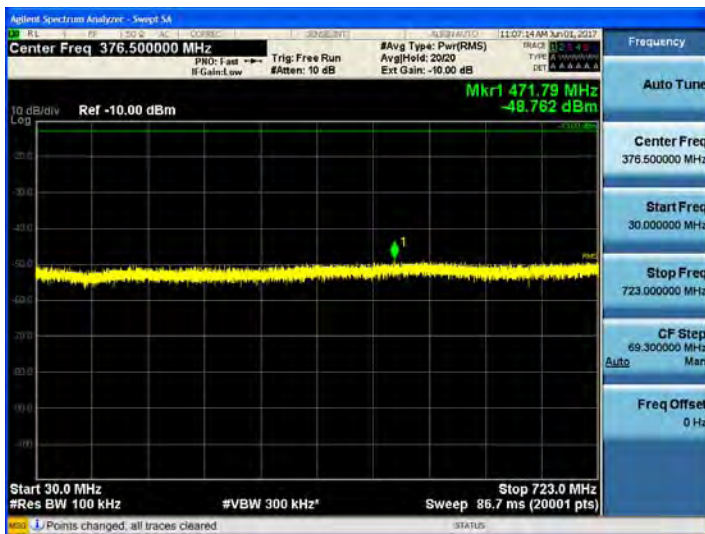
9 kHz ~ 150 kHz



150 kHz ~ 30 MHz



30 MHz ~ 723 MHz



723 MHz ~ 727.9 MHz





768.1 MHz ~ 773 MHz



773 MHz ~ 1 GHz

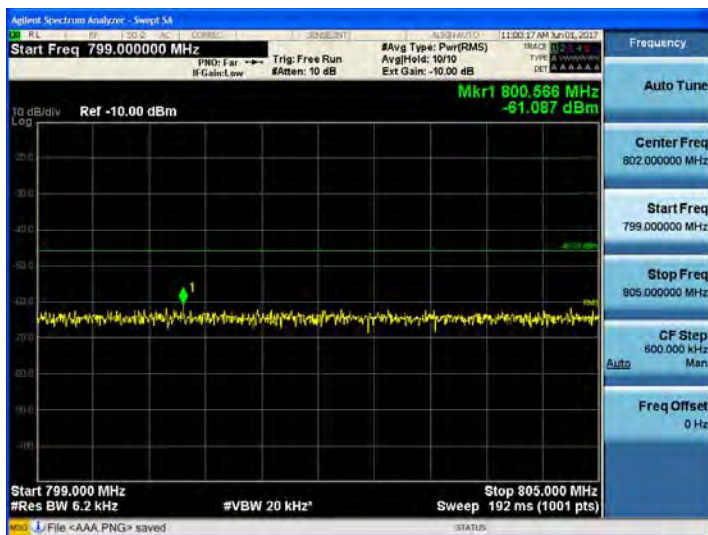
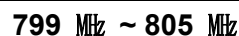


1 GHz ~ 3 GHz

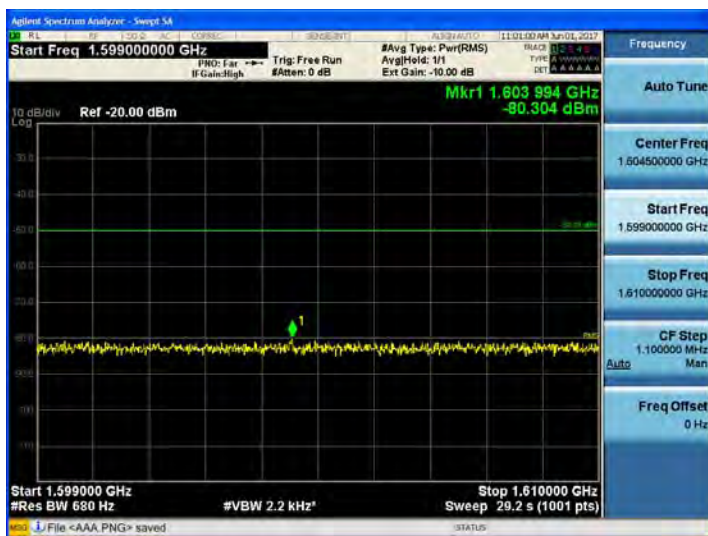


3 GHz ~ 12.75 GHz





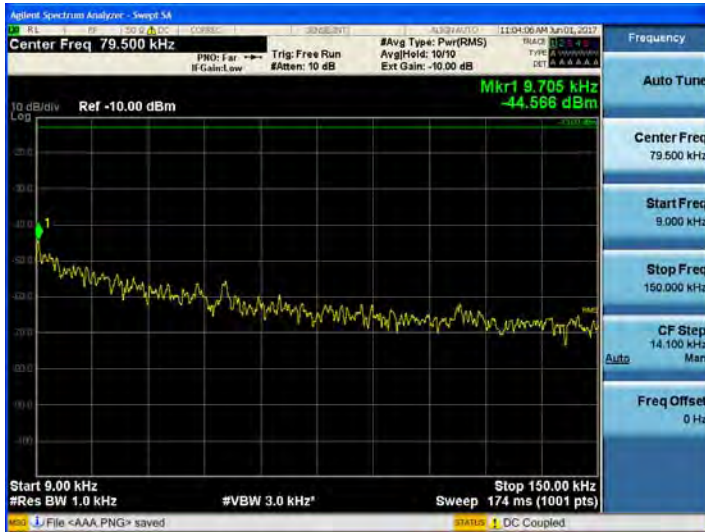
**1 599 MHz ~ 1 610 MHz (2)**





[Downlink\_High]

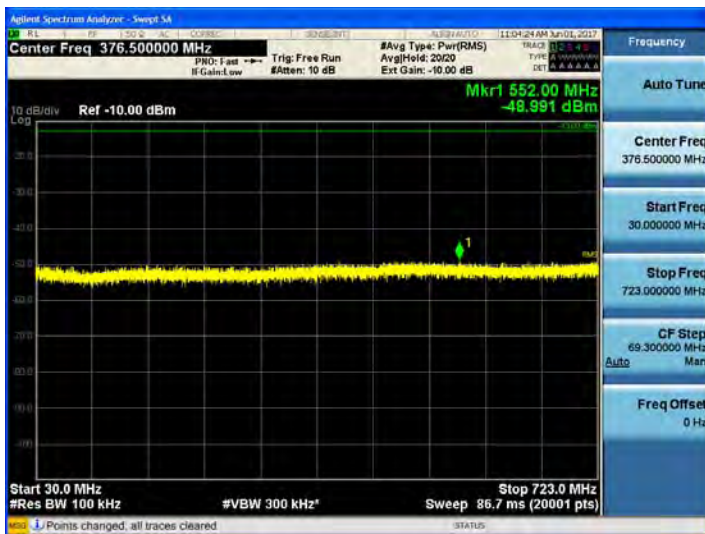
9 kHz ~ 150 kHz



150 kHz ~ 30 MHz



30 MHz ~ 723 MHz



723 MHz ~ 727.9 MHz





768.1 MHz ~ 773 MHz



773 MHz ~ 1 GHz



1 GHz ~ 3 GHz



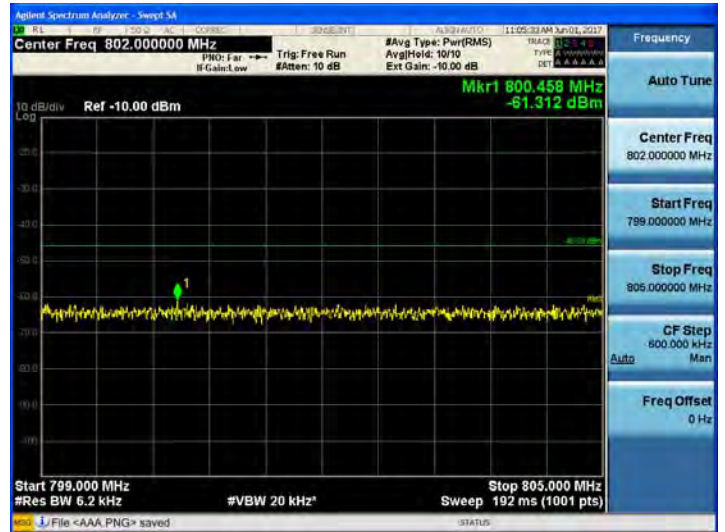
3 GHz ~ 12.75 GHz



769 MHz ~ 775 MHz



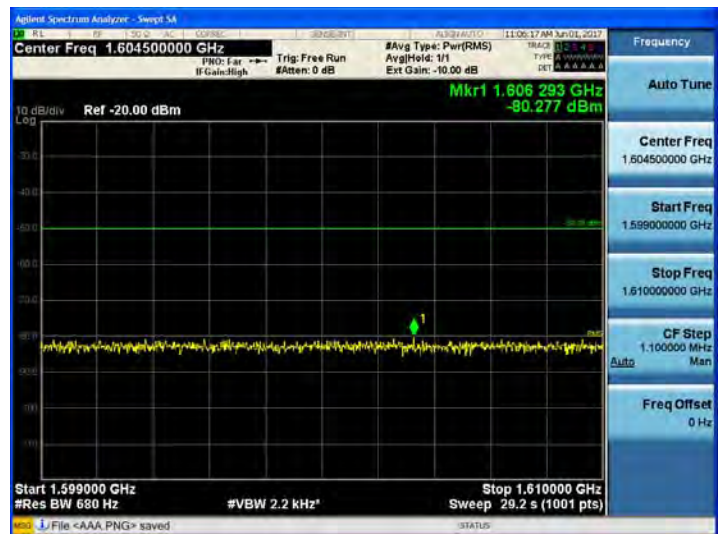
799 MHz ~ 805 MHz



1 599 MHz ~ 1 610 MHz (1)



1 599 MHz ~ 1 610 MHz (2)





## Intermodulation Spurious Emissions for FCC\_700 LTE BAND LTE 5 MHz

### [Downlink Low]

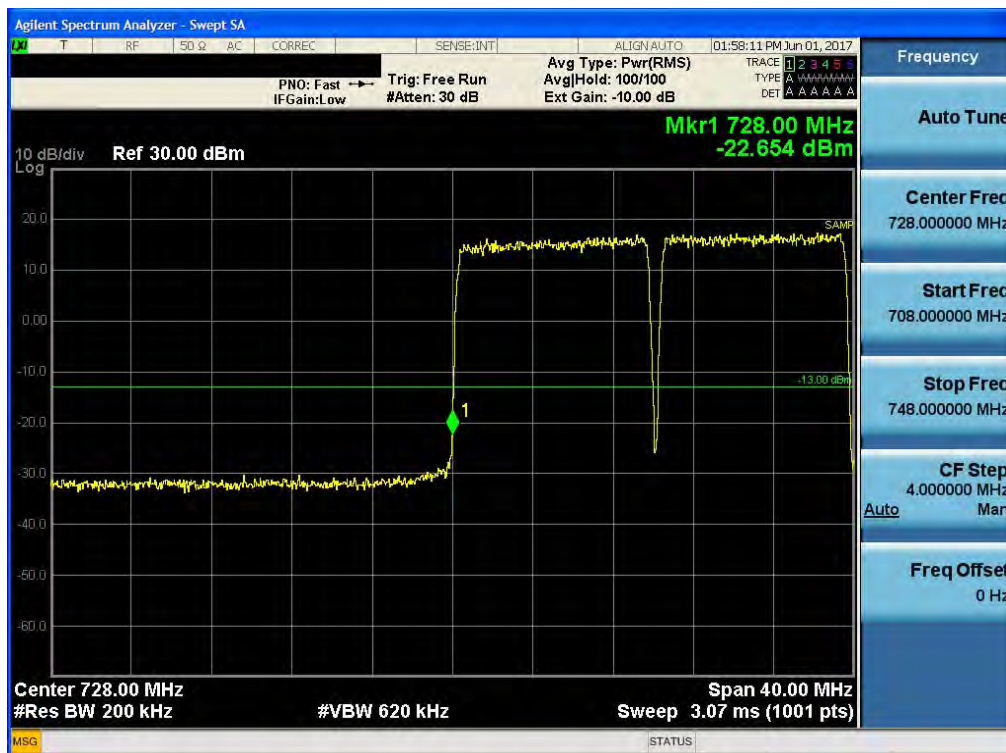


### [Downlink High]



## Intermodulation Spurious Emissions for FCC\_700 LTE BAND LTE 10 MHz

### [Downlink Low]



### [Downlink High]





## Single channel Enhancer Band Edge\_700 LTE BAND LTE 5 MHz

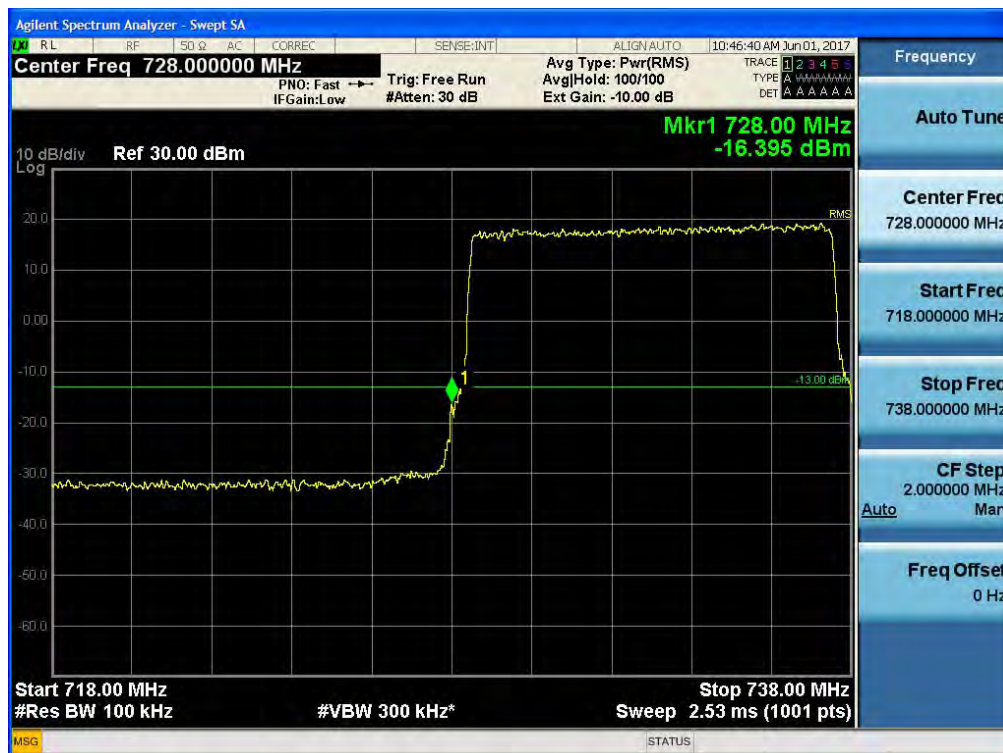
### [Downlink Low]



### [Downlink High]



# Single channel Enhancer Band Edge\_700 LTE BAND LTE 10 MHz [Downlink Low]



## [Downlink High]



## 11. RADIATED SPURIOUS EMISSIONS

### FCC Rules

#### Test Requirements:

##### § 2.1053 Measurements required: Field strength of spurious radiation.

(a) Measurements shall be made to detect spurious emissions that may be radiated directly from the cabinet, control circuits, power leads, or intermediate circuit elements under normal conditions of installation and operation. Curves or equivalent data shall be supplied showing the magnitude of each harmonic and other spurious emission. For this test, single sideband, independent sideband, and controlled carrier transmitters shall be modulated under the conditions specified in paragraph (c) of §2.1049, as appropriate. For equipment operating on frequencies below 890 MHz, an open field test is normally required, with the measuring instrument antenna located in the far-field at all test frequencies. In the event it is either impractical or impossible to make open field measurements (e.g. a broadcast transmitter installed in a building) measurements will be accepted of the equipment as installed. Such measurements must be accompanied by a description of the site where the measurements were made showing the location of any possible source of reflections which might distort the field strength measurements. Information submitted shall include the relative radiated power of each spurious emission with reference to the rated power output of the transmitter, assuming all emissions are radiated from halfwave dipole antennas.

(b) The measurements specified in paragraph (a) of this section shall be made for the following equipment:

- (1) Those in which the spurious emissions are required to be 60 dB or more below the mean power of the transmitter.
- (2) All equipment operating on frequencies higher than 25 MHz.
- (3) All equipment where the antenna is an integral part of, and attached directly to the transmitter.
- (4) Other types of equipment as required, when deemed necessary by the Commission.

### IC Rules

#### Test Requirements:

#### RSS-Gen

#### 7. Receiver Limits

##### 7.1 Receiver Emission Limits

##### 7.1.2 Receiver Radiated Limits

Radiated emission measurements shall be performed with the receiver antenna connected to the receiver antenna terminals. 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 5x the highest tunable or local oscillator frequency, whichever is higher, without exceeding 40 GHz.

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

Table 2 – Receiver Radiated Limits	
Frequency (MHz)	Field Strength ( $\mu\text{V/m}$ at 3 metres)*
30-88	100
88-216	150
216-960	200
Above 960	500

**Footnote \***

Measurements for compliance with limits in the above table may be performed at distances other than 3 metres, in accordance with Section 6.5.

**Test Procedures:**

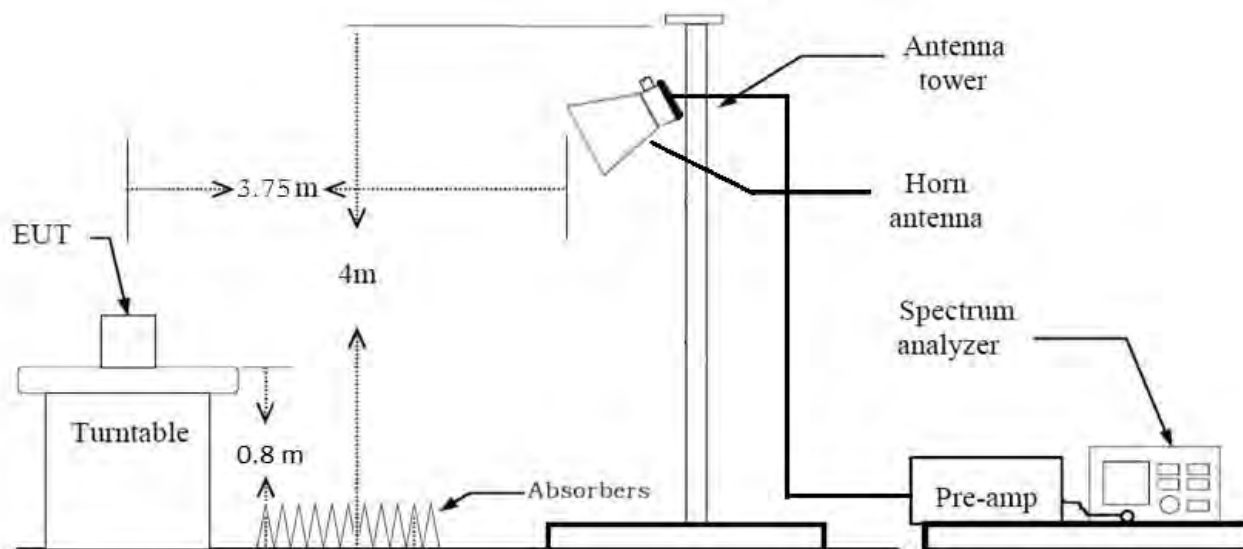
As required by 47 CFR 2.1053, *field strength of radiated spurious measurements* were made in accordance with the procedures of ANSI/TIA-603-C-2004 "Land Mobile FM or PM Communications Equipment Measurement and Performance Standards".

Radiated emission measurements were performed inside a 3 meter semi-anechoic chamber.

The EUT was set at a distance of 3m from the receiving antenna. The EUT's RF ports were terminated to 50ohm load. The EUT was set to transmit at the low, mid and high channels of the transmitter frequency range at its maximum power level. The EUT was rotated about 360 and the receiving antenna scanned from 1-3m in order to capture the maximum emission. A calibrated antenna source was positioned in place of the EUT and the previously recorded signal was duplicated. The maximum EIRP of the emission was calculated by adding the forward power to the calibrated source plus its appropriate gain value. These steps were carried out with the receiving antenna in both vertical and horizontal polarization. Harmonic emissions up to the 10th or 40GHz, whichever was the lesser, were investigated.



### Radiated Spurious Emissions Test Setup

**Note :**

1. According to SVSWR requirement in ANSI 63.4-2014, We performed the radiated test at 3.75 m distance from center of turn table. So, we applied the distance factor( reference distance : 3 m).
2. Distance extrapolation factor =  $20 \log (\text{test distance} / \text{specific distance})$  (dB)

## Receiver Spurious Emissions Test Result:

ISED Rule(s): RSS-Gen  
 Test Requirements: Blow the table  
 Operating conditions: Under normal test conditions  
 Method of testing: Radiated

S/A. Settings: F < 1 GHz: RBW: 120 kHz, VBW: 300 kHz (Quasi Peak)  
 F > 1 GHz: RBW: 1 MHz, VBW: 1 MHz (Peak)  
 Mode of operation: Receive

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

### Operation Mode: Receive:

30 MHz ~ 1 GHz

Frequency	Reading	Ant. factor	Cable loss	Ant. POL	Total	Limit	Margin
MHz	dB $\mu$ V	dB /m	dB	(H/V)	dB $\mu$ V/m	dB $\mu$ V/m	dB
No critical peaks found							

Above 1 GHz

Frequency	Reading	Ant. factor	Cable loss	Ant. POL	Total	Limit	Margin
MHz	dB $\mu$ V	dB /m	dB	(H/V)	dB $\mu$ V/m	dB $\mu$ V/m	dB
No critical peaks found							

**Radiated Spurious Emissions Test Result:**

Test results are only attached worst cases.

Harmonics were not found.

**[Downlink]**

Ch.	Freq.(MHz)	Measured Level [dBuV/m]	Measured Power [dBm]	Ant. Factor [dB/m]	C.L [dB]	A.G. [dB]	D.F. [dB]	Pol.	Result [dBm]
Low 730.5 MHz	2,610.75	51.06	-44.14	27.549	3.040	45.90	1.96	H	-57.489

\* C.L.: Cable Loss / A.G.: Ant. Gain / D.F.: Distance Factor (3.75 m)

**Notes:**

1. Test datas were only the worst case.
2. We have done horizontal and vertical polarization in detecting antenna.

## 12. FREQUENCY STABILITY OVER TEMPERATURE AND VOLTAGE VARIATIONS

### FCC Rules

#### Test Requirements:

##### § 2.1055 Measurements required: Frequency stability.

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

- (1) From  $-30^{\circ}$  to  $+50^{\circ}$  centigrade for all equipment except that specified in paragraphs (a) (2) and (3) of this section.

##### § 27.54 Frequency stability.

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

### IC Rules

#### Test Requirements:

##### RSS-130

#### 4. Transmitter and Receiver Standard Specifications

##### 4.3 Transmitter Frequency Stability

The transmitter frequency stability limit shall be determined as follows:

- (a) The frequency offset shall be measured according to the procedure described in RSS-Gen and recorded;
- (b) Using a resolution bandwidth of 1% of the occupied bandwidth, a reference point at the unwanted emission level which complies with the attenuation of  $43 + 10 \log_{10} p$  (watts) on the emission mask of the lowest and highest channel shall be selected, and the frequency at these points shall be recorded as  $f_L$  and  $f_H$  respectively.

The applicant shall ensure frequency stability by showing that  $f_L$  minus the frequency offset and  $f_H$  plus the frequency offset shall be within the frequency range in which the equipment is designed to operate.

##### RSS-131

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

##### 5.2 Industrial Zone Enhancers

##### 5.2.4 Frequency stability

Industrial Zone Enhancers shall comply with the frequency stability given in the RSS that applies to the equipment with which the zone enhancer is to be used. In cases where the frequency stability limit is not given in the applicable RSS, the equipment shall comply with a



frequency stability of  $\pm 1.5$  ppm.

For zone enhancers with no input signal processing capability, the frequency stability measurement in this section is not required.

**Test Procedures:**

As required by 47 CFR 2.1055, *Frequency Stability measurements* were made at the RF output terminals using a Spectrum Analyzer.

The EUT was placed in the Environmental Chamber.

A CW signal was injected into the EUT at the appropriate RF level. The frequency counter option on the Spectrum Analyzer was used to measure frequency deviations.

The frequency drift was investigated for every 10 °C increment until the unit is stabilized then recorded the reading in tabular format with the temperature range of -30 to 50 °C. Voltage supplied to EUT is 110 Vac reference temperature was done at 20°C.

The voltage was varied by  $\pm 15$  % of nominal

**RSS-Gen****6. Technical Requirements****6.11 Transmitter Frequency Stability**

In circumstances when the transmitter frequency stability is not stated in the applicable RSS or reference measurement method, the following applies:

- Frequency stability is a measure of frequency drift due to temperature and supply voltage variations, with reference to the frequency measured at an appropriate reference temperature and the rated supply voltage. Unless specified otherwise in an RSS applicable to the device, the reference temperature for radio transmitters is +20°C (+68°F);
- A hand-held device that is only capable of operating using internal batteries shall be tested at the battery's nominal voltage, and again at the battery's operating end-point voltage, which must be specified by the equipment manufacturer. For this test, either a battery or an external power supply can be used; and
- The operating carrier frequency shall be set up in accordance with the manufacturer's published operation and instruction manual prior to the commencement of these tests. No adjustment of any frequency-determining circuit element shall be made subsequent to this initial set-up.

With the transmitter installed in an environmental test chamber, the unmodulated carrier frequency shall be measured under the conditions specified below. A sufficient stabilization period at each temperature shall be used prior to each frequency measurement. The following temperatures and supply voltage ranges apply, unless specified otherwise in the applicable RSS:

(a) at the temperatures of -30°C (-22°F), +20°C (+68°F) and +50°C (+122°F), and at the

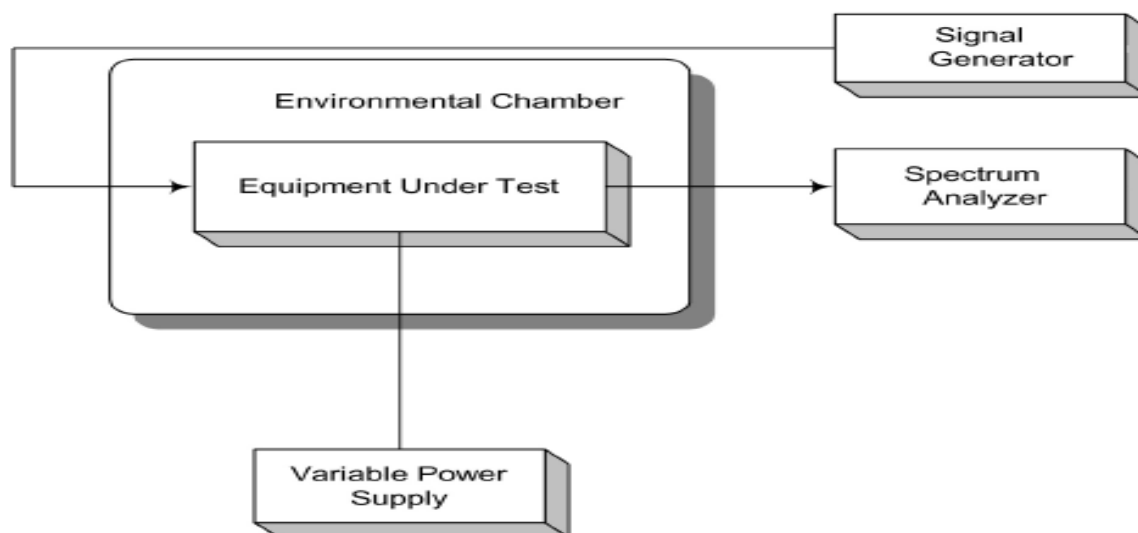
manufacturer's rated supply voltage; and

(b) at the temperature of +20°C (+68°F) and at  $\pm 15\%$  of the manufacturer's rated supply voltage.

If the frequency stability limits are only met within a temperature range that is smaller than the -30°C to +50°C range specified in (a), the frequency stability requirement will be deemed to be met if the transmitter is automatically prevented from operating outside this smaller temperature range and if the published operating characteristics for the equipment are revised to reflect this restricted temperature range.

In addition, if an unmodulated carrier is not available, the measurement method shall be described in the test report.

#### Test Setup:



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

**Test Results:**

**Frequency Stability and Voltage Test Results**

[Downlink]

**Reference: 120 Vac at 20°C      Freq. = 748.0 MHz**

Voltage (%)	Temp. (°C)	Frequency (Hz)	Frequency Error (Hz)	Deviation (Hz)	ppm
100%	+20(Ref)	748 000 000	0.156	0.000	0.00000
	-30	747 999 999	-0.664	-0.820	-0.00032
	-20	748 000 001	1.203	1.047	0.00040
	-10	748 000 001	0.846	0.690	0.00027
	0	747 999 999	-0.665	-0.821	-0.00032
	+10	747 999 999	-1.235	-1.391	-0.00054
	+30	747 999 998	-1.619	-1.775	-0.00068
	+40	748 000 000	0.349	0.193	0.00007
	+50	748 000 001	0.991	0.835	0.00032
High	+20	748 000 001	0.846	0.690	0.00027
Low	+20	748 000 001	1.223	1.067	0.00041