

# FCC /ISED REPORT

## Class II Permissive Change

**Applicant Name:**

SOLiD, Inc.

**Date of Issue:**

October 05, 2016

**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-1609-F002-1**HCT FRN:** 0005866421**ISED Registration No.:** 5944A-5**FCC ID:****W6UHM700L****IC:****9354A-HM700L****APPLICANT:****SOLiD, Inc****FCC/ IC Model(s):**

MRDU-700LTEF

**EUT Type:**

RDU(Remote Drive Unit)

**Frequency Ranges:**

Upper C : 746-756 MHz (Downlink)

Lower : 728-746 MHz (Downlink)

**Conducted Output Power:**

5.012 W (37 dBm)

**Date of Test:**

August 10, 2016 ~ October 04, 2016

**FCC Rule Part(s):**

CFR 47 Part 2, Part 27

**IC Rules :**

RSS-Gen (Issue 4, November 2014), RSS-131 (Issue 2, July 2003)

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****Test Engineer of RF Team****Approved by  
: Jong Seok Lee****Manager of RF Team**

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## Version

TEST REPORT NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
HCT-R-1609-F002	September 07, 2016	- First Approval Report
HCT-R-1609-F002-1	October 05, 2016	- Add the spurious emission test plots - Update the test equipment calibration date.

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## 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
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<b>FCC ID:</b>	W6UHM700L
<b>IC:</b>	9354A-HM700L
<b>EUT Type:</b>	RDU(Remote Drive Unit)
<b>FCC/ IC Model(s):</b>	MRDU-700LTEF
<b>Frequency Ranges:</b>	Upper C : 746-756 MHz (Downlink) Lower : 728-746 MHz (Downlink)
<b>Conducted Output Power:</b>	5.012 W (37 dBm)
<b>Antenna Gain(s):</b>	Manufacturer does not provide an antenna.
<b>Measurement standard(s):</b>	ANSI/TIA-603-C-2004, KDB 971168 D01 v02r02 KDB 935210 D02 v03r02, KDB 935210 D05 v01r01, RSS-GEN, RSS-131
<b>FCC Rule Part(s):</b>	CFR 47 Part 2, Part 27
<b>IC Rules Part(s):</b>	RSS-Gen (Issue 4, November 2014), RSS-131 (Issue 2, July 2003)
<b>Place of Tests:</b>	74, Seoicheon-ro 578beon-gil, Majang-myeon, Icheon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 17383, Rep. of KOREA(IC Recognition No. : 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, RSS-GEN, RSS-131.

Description	Reference (FCC)	Reference (IC)	Results
Conducted RF Output Power	§2.1046, §27.50	RSS-131, Section 4.3 RSS-131, Section 6.2 SRSP-518	Compliant
Occupied Bandwidth	§2.1049	RSS-GEN, Section 6.6	Compliant
Passband Gain and Bandwidth & Out of Band Rejection	KDB 935210 D02 v03r02	RSS-131, Section 4.2 RSS-131, Section 6.1	Compliant
Spurious Emissions at Antenna Terminals	§2.1051, §27.53	RSS-131, Section 4.4 RSS-131, Section 6.3 RSS-131, Section 6.4 SRSP-518	Compliant
Radiated Spurious Emissions	§2.1053, §27.53	-	Compliant
Frequency Stability	§2.1055, §27.54	RSS-131, Section 4.5 RSS-131, Section 6.5	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.

### 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
Passband Gain and Bandwidth & Out of Band Rejection	Gain 20 dB bandwidth	$\pm 0.89$ dB $\pm 0.58$ MHz
Spurious Emissions at Antenna Terminals	-	$\pm 1.08$ dB
Radiated Spurious Emissions	$f \leq 1$ GHz $f > 1$ GHz	$\pm 4.80$ dB $\pm 6.07$ 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	E4438C /Signal Generator	09/02/2016	Annual	MY42082646
Agilent	N5182A /Signal Generator	03/29/2016	Annual	MY50141649
Agilent	N5182A /Signal Generator	05/13/2016	Annual	MY47070230
Agilent	N9030A / Signal Analyzer	11/24/2015	Annual	MY49431210
Weinschel	67-30-33 / Fixed Attenuator	10/29/2015	Annual	BR5347
Weinschel	1506A / Power Divider	02/15/2016	Annual	MD793
DEAYOUNG ENT	DFSS60 / AC Power Supply	04/06/2016	Annual	1003030-1
AMETEK	XFR 60-20 / DC Power Supply	02/27/2016	Annual	1045A01016
NANGYEUL CO., LTD.	NY-THR18750 / Temperature and Humidity Chamber	10/27/2015	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	02/23/2016	Biennial	1513-175
Schwarzbeck	VULB 9168 / Hybrid Antenna	04/15/2015	Biennial	255
Schwarzbeck	BBHA 9120D / Horn Antenna	12/11/2015	Biennial	9120D-1191
Schwarzbeck	BBHA9170 / Horn Antenna(15 GHz ~ 40 GHz)	09/03/2015	Biennial	BBHA9170541
Rohde & Schwarz	FSP / Spectrum Analyzer	10/05/2015	Annual	836650/016
Rohde & Schwarz	FSV40-N / Spectrum Analyzer	09/23/2016	Annual	101068-SZ
Wainwright Instruments	WHK1.2/15G-10EF / Highpass Filter	04/11/2016	Annual	4
Wainwright Instruments	WHK3.0/18G-10EF / Highpass Filter	06/24/2016	Annual	8
CERNEX	CBLU1183540 / Power Amplifier	02/01/2016	Annual	24614
CERNEX	CBL06185030 / Power Amplifier	02/01/2016	Annual	24615
CERNEX	CBL18265035 / Power Amplifier	07/11/2016	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.

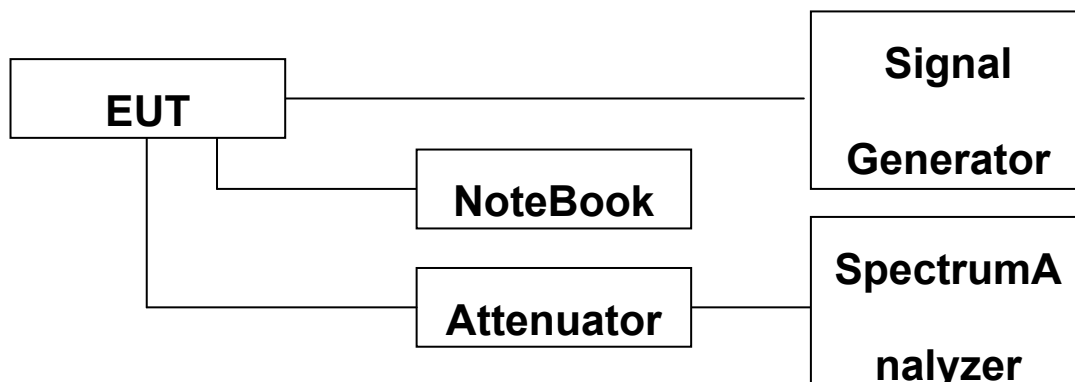
#### **Test Procedures:**

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.



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

**IC Rules****Test Requirements:****SRSP-518****5. Technical Criteria****5.1 Radiated Power and Antenna Height Limits****5.1.1 Fixed and base stations**

5.1.1.2 For fixed and base stations transmitting in accordance with sections 4.1.1 to 4.1.3 within the frequency range 716-756 MHz with a channel bandwidth greater than 1 MHz, the maximum permissible e.i.r.p. is 1640 watts/MHz (i.e. no more than 1640 watts e.i.r.p. in any 1 MHz band segment) with a HAAT up to 305 metres. The same e.i.r.p. limit also applies to fixed and base stations operating at any frequency in the 700 MHz band in accordance with Section 4.1.4.

5.1.1.4 For all installations with an antenna HAAT in excess of 305 metres, a corresponding reduction in e.i.r.p. according to the following formula shall be applied:

$$\text{EIRP}_{\text{reduction}} = 20 \log_{10}(\text{HAAT}/305) \text{ dB}$$

**RSS-131****6. Equipment Standard Specification****6.2 Output Power**

The manufacturer's output power rating Prated MUST NOT be greater than Pmean for all types of enhancers.

**Additional Power Back-off Condition for Multiple Carrier Operations:**

An example of a single carrier operation is a band translator that incorporates an (IF) filter of a passband equal to one channel bandwidth. Another example of a single carrier operation is the use of an enhancer, before the connection to the antenna, to boost a low power transmitter (single carrier) to a higher power.

An example of a multiple carrier operation is the use of an enhancer to amplify off-air signals that contain the wanted carrier and two (or more) adjacent band carriers. If the enhancer passband is wide enough to pass more than the wanted channel bandwidth, the enhancer output stage will be loaded by the multiple carriers.

Examination: with 3 carrier signals (of assumed equal level), the peak voltage will be 3 times the single carrier voltage. The corresponding Peak Envelope Power (PEP) will be 3<sup>2</sup> times greater than a single carrier or  $9/4 = 2.25$  times greater than 2 tones PEP. Therefore the permissible wanted signal operating point has to be backed off by 3.5 dB (i.e.  $P_{\text{permissible}} = P_{\text{rated}} - 3.5 \text{ dB}$ ).

**Note 1:** All enhancers will be classified in the Radio Equipment List (REL) for a single carrier operation.

**Note 2:** For a multiple carrier operation, the rating must be reduced by 3.5 dB or more.

**Note 3:** If there are more than 3 carriers present at the amplifier input point, greater power back-off may be required. This can be examined on a case-by-case basis.

**Test Procedures:****RSS-131****4. Measurement Methods****4.3 Mean Output Power****4.3.1 Multi-channel Enhancer**

The following subscript "o" denotes a parameter at the enhancer output point.

Connect two signal generators to the input of the Device Under Test (DUT), via a proper impedance matching network (and preferably via a variable attenuator) so that the two input signals are equal sinusoids (and can be raised equally).

Connect a dummy load of suitable load rating to the enhancer output point. Connect also a spectrum analyser to this output point via a coupling network and attenuator, so that only a portion of the output signal is coupled to the spectrum analyser. The coupling attenuation shall be stated in the test report.

Set the two generator frequencies  $f_1$  and  $f_2$  such that they and their third-order intermodulation product frequencies,  $f_3 = 2f_1 - f_2$  and  $f_4 = 2f_2 - f_1$ , are all within the passband of the DUT.

Raise the input level to the DUT while observing the output tone levels,  $P_{o1}$  and  $P_{o2}$ , and the intermodulation product levels,  $P_{o3}$  and  $P_{o4}$ .

**For enhancers rated 500 watts or less:** Raise the input level to the DUT until the greater level of the intermodulation products at the enhancer output terminals,  $P_{o3}$  or  $P_{o4}$ , equals -43 dBW.

**For enhancers rated over 500 watts:** Raise the input level to the DUT until the greater level of the intermodulation products at the enhancer output terminals,  $P_{o3}$  or  $P_{o4}$ , is 67 dB below the level of either output tone level,  $P_{o1}$  or  $P_{o2}$ .

Record all signal levels and their frequencies. Calculate the mean output power ( $P_{\text{mean}}$ ) under this testing condition using  $P_{\text{mean}} = P_{o1} + 3 \text{ dB}$ .

#### 4.3.2 Single Channel Enhancer

A suitably modulated signal, representative of the technology for which certification is sought, is applied to the input of the amplifier. The input power level is increased until the manufacturer's rated input power level is achieved or until a 2 dB increase in input level results in a 1 dB increase in output level (i.e. compression begins). Record the output power in the 99% emission bandwidth using any suitable means.

#### Test Results:

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

#### Single channel Enhancer

\* 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	37.39	5.480
	Middle	742.00	37.23	5.286
	High	753.50	37.45	5.555
700 LTE Band_ LTE 5 MHz +3dBm above the AGC threshold	Low	730.50	37.31	5.388
	Middle	742.00	37.30	5.373
	High	753.50	37.39	5.486
700 LTE Band_ LTE 10 MHz AGC threshold	Low	733.00	37.34	5.423
	Middle	742.00	37.36	5.449
	High	751.00	37.17	5.216
700 LTE Band_ LTE 10 MHz +3dBm above the AGC threshold	Low	733.00	37.25	5.311
	Middle	742.00	37.38	5.468
	High	751.00	37.17	5.211

## Multi-channel Enhancer for IC

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

### [Downlink]

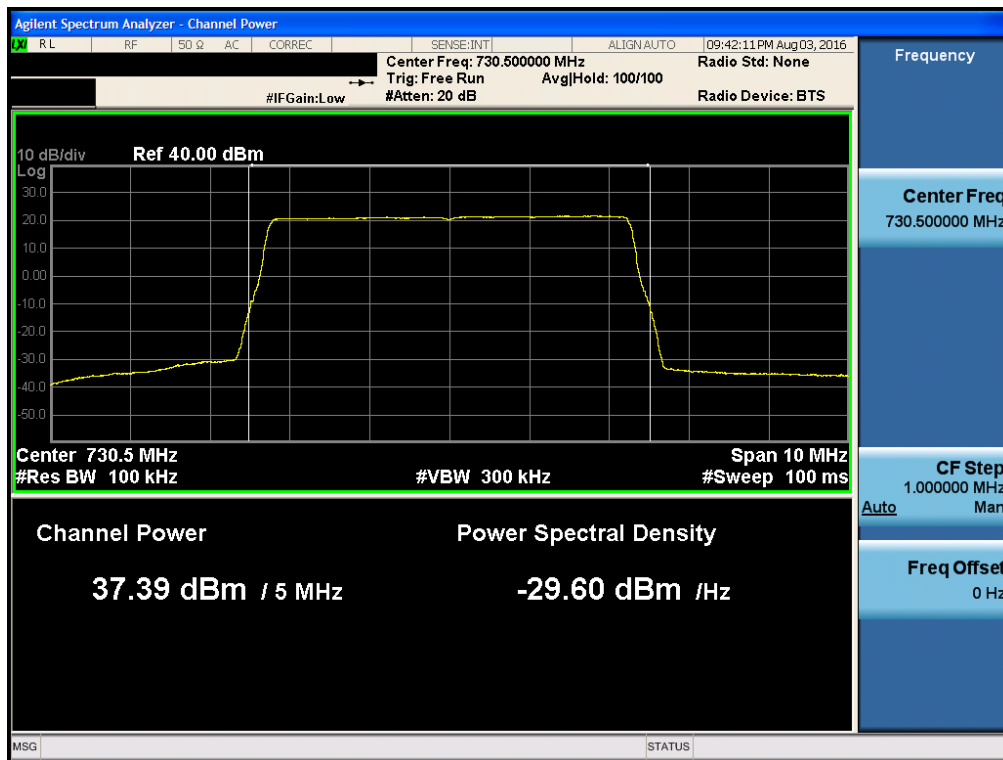
	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Output Power	
			Po1(dBm)	Pmean(dBm)
700 LTE Band	Low	728.00	34.245	37.245
	Middle	742.00	34.194	37.194
	High	756.00	34.429	37.429

## Additional Power Back-off Condition for Multiple Carrier Operations for IC

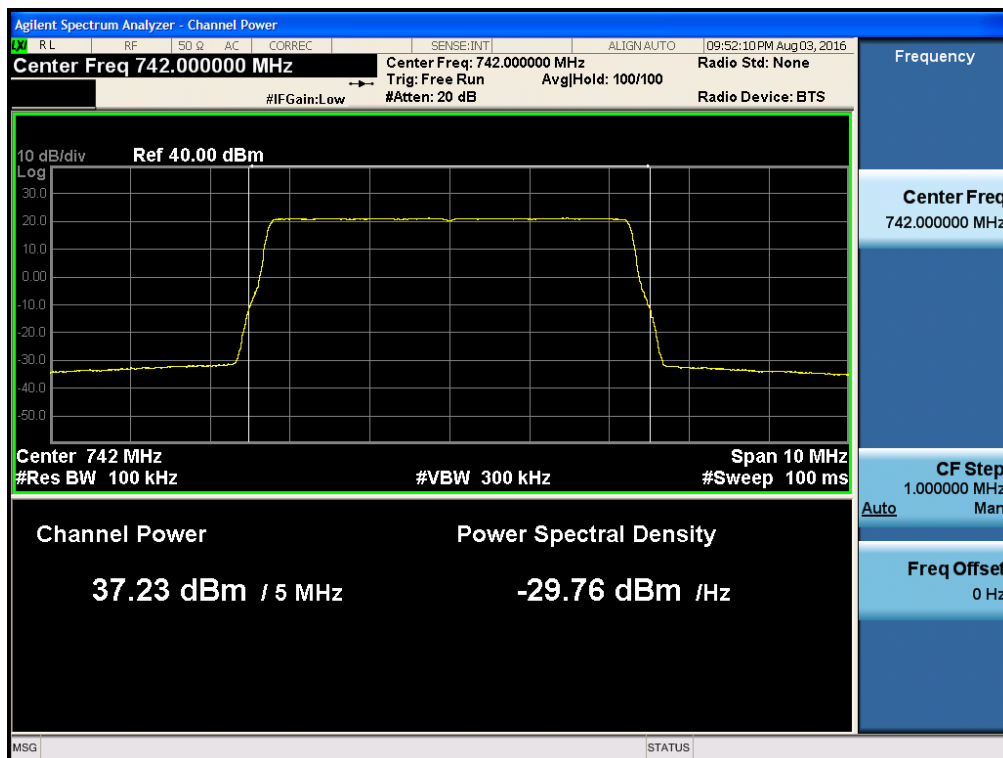
### [Downlink]

	1 Carrier (dBm)	3 Carrier (dBm)	Power Back-off (dB)
700 LTE Band	37.23	32.31	4.92

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

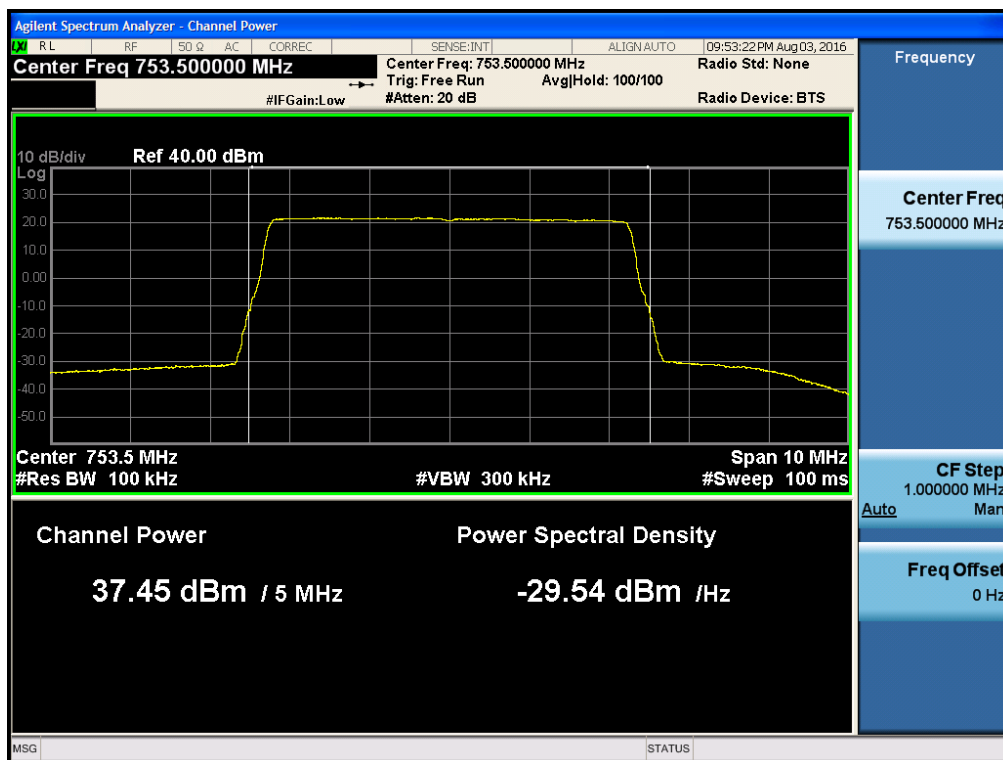


## [AGC threshold Downlink Middle]

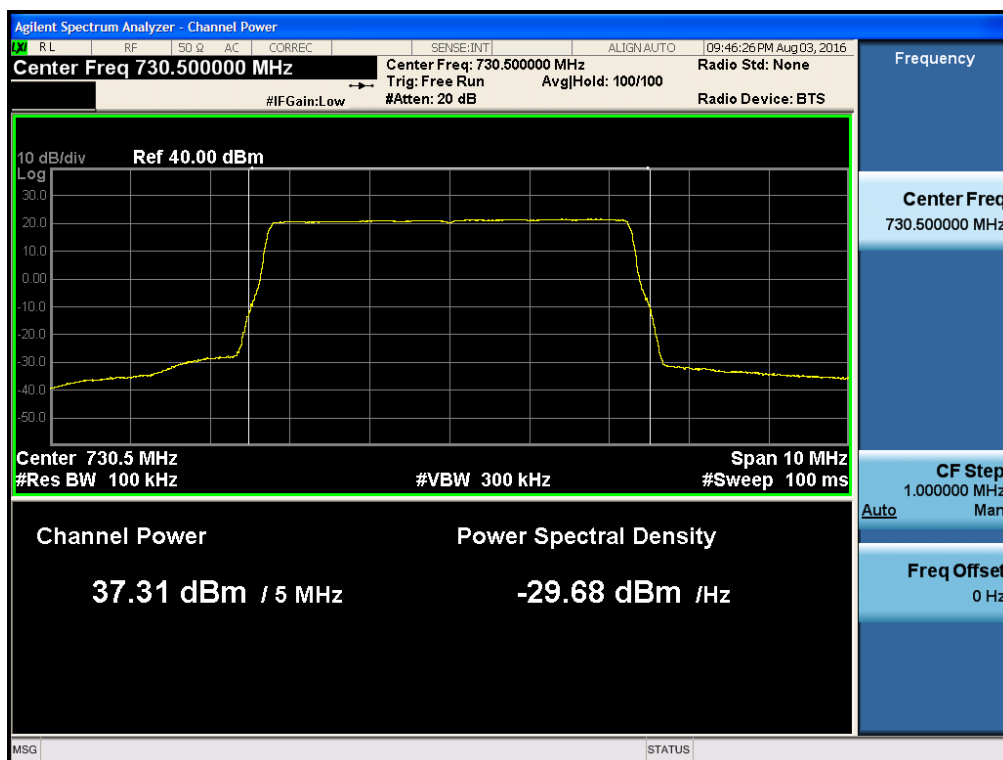




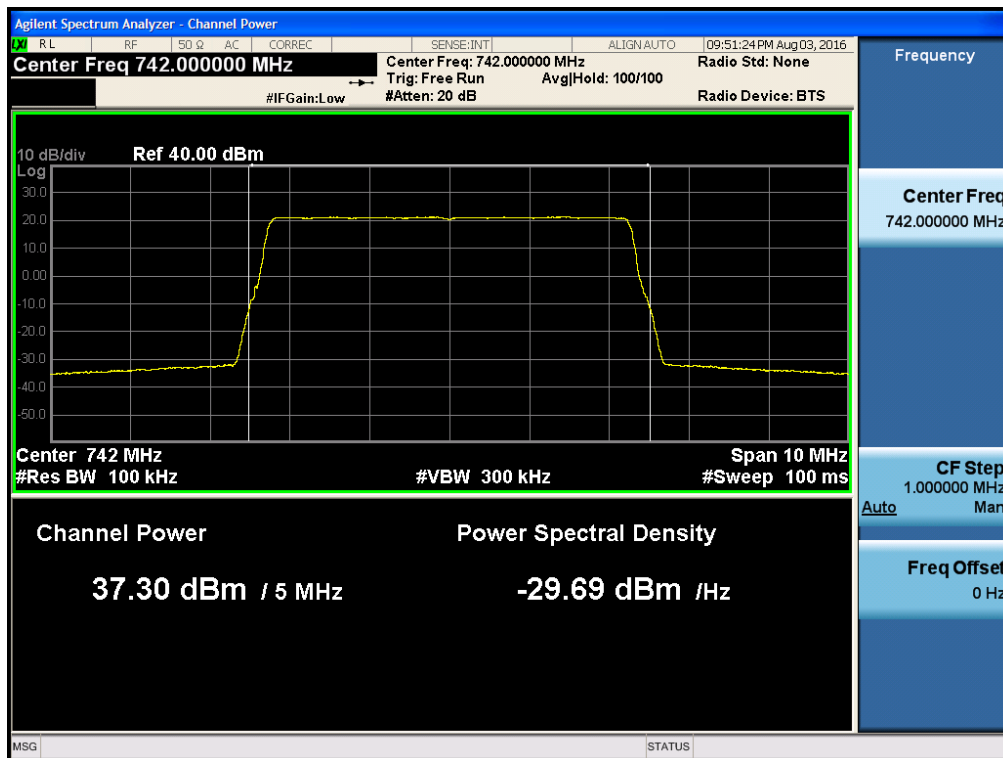
[AGC threshold Downlink High]



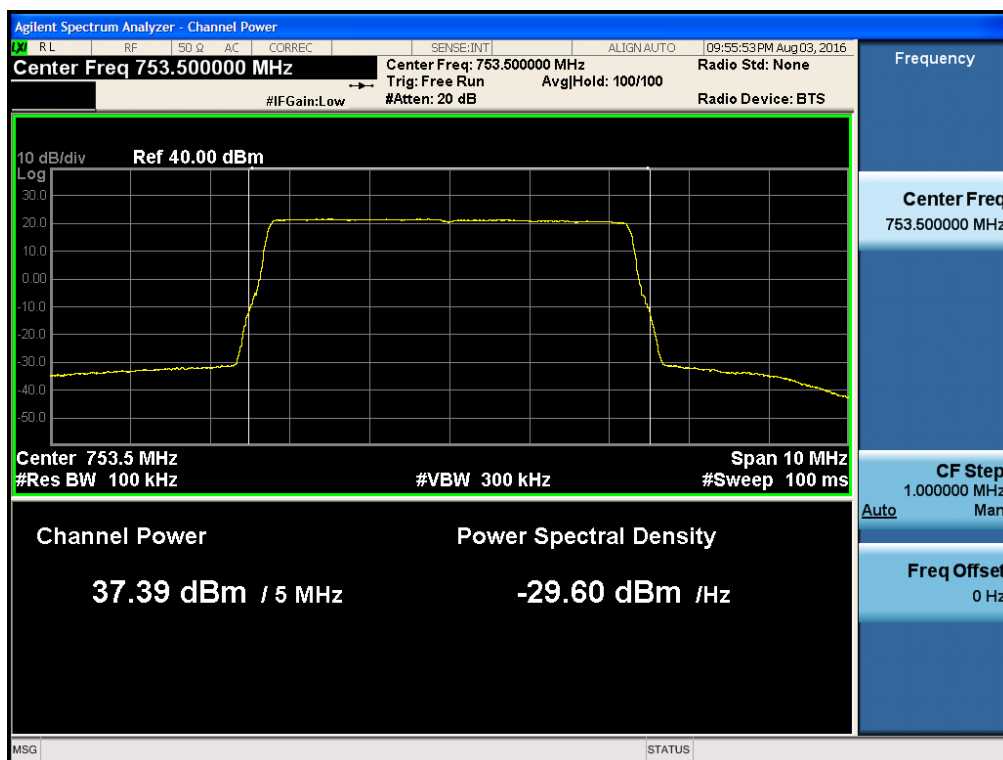
[+3dBm above AGC threshold Downlink Low]



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

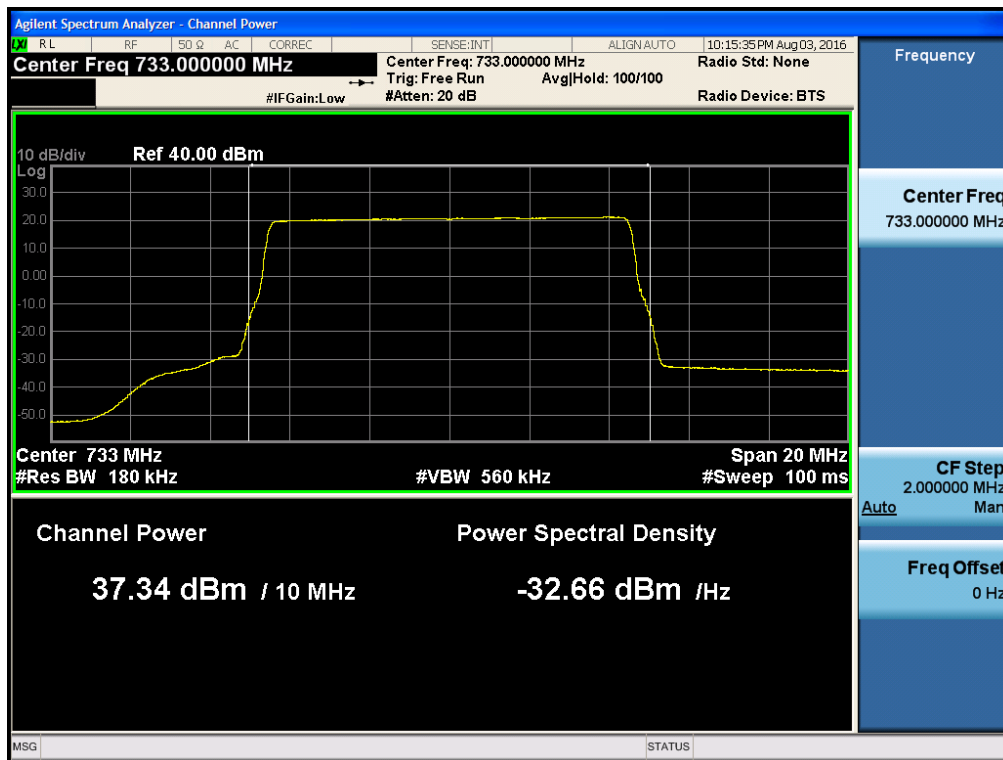


**[+3dBm above AGC threshold Downlink High]**

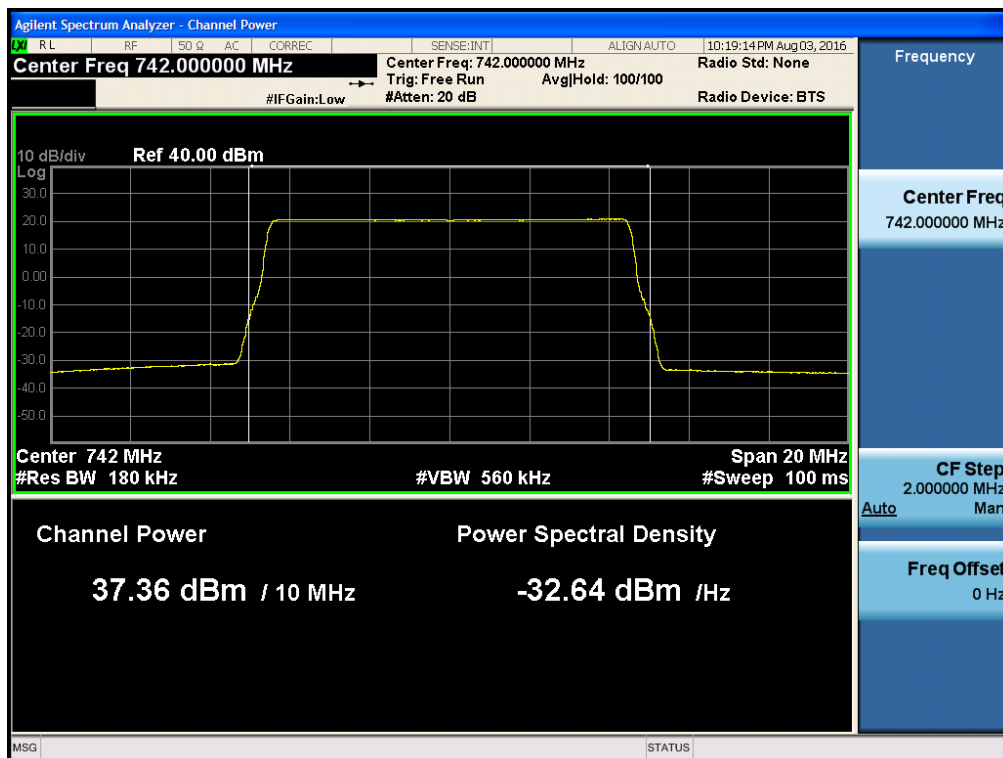


## Plots of RF Output Power for 700 LTE Band LTE 10 MHz

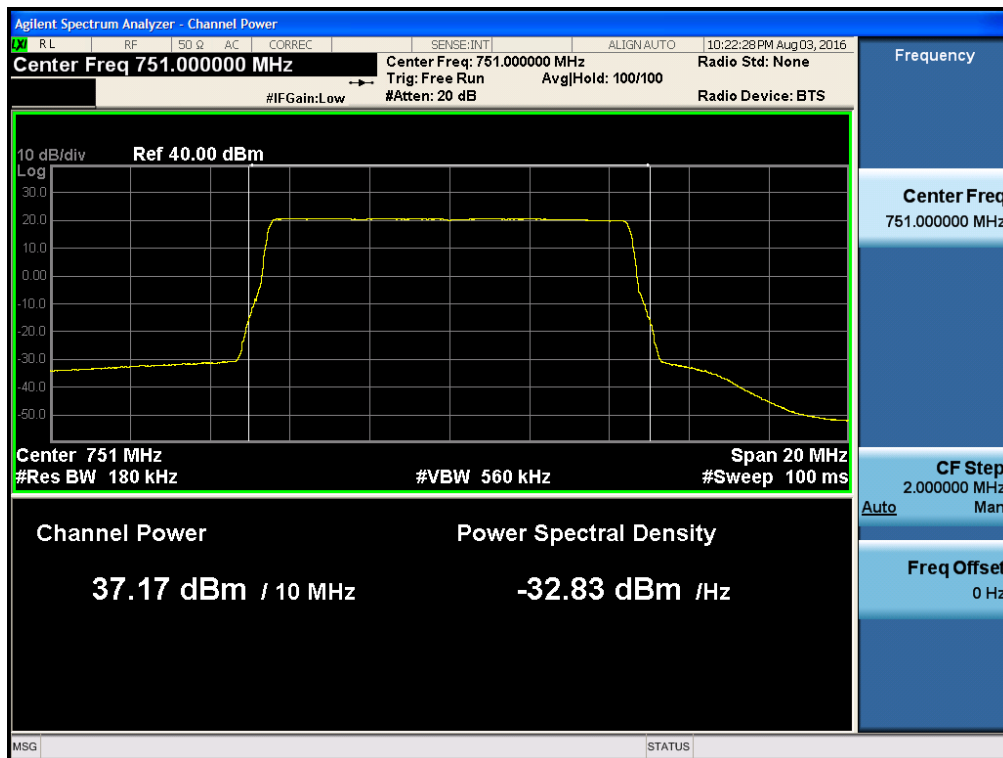
### [AGC threshold Downlink Low]



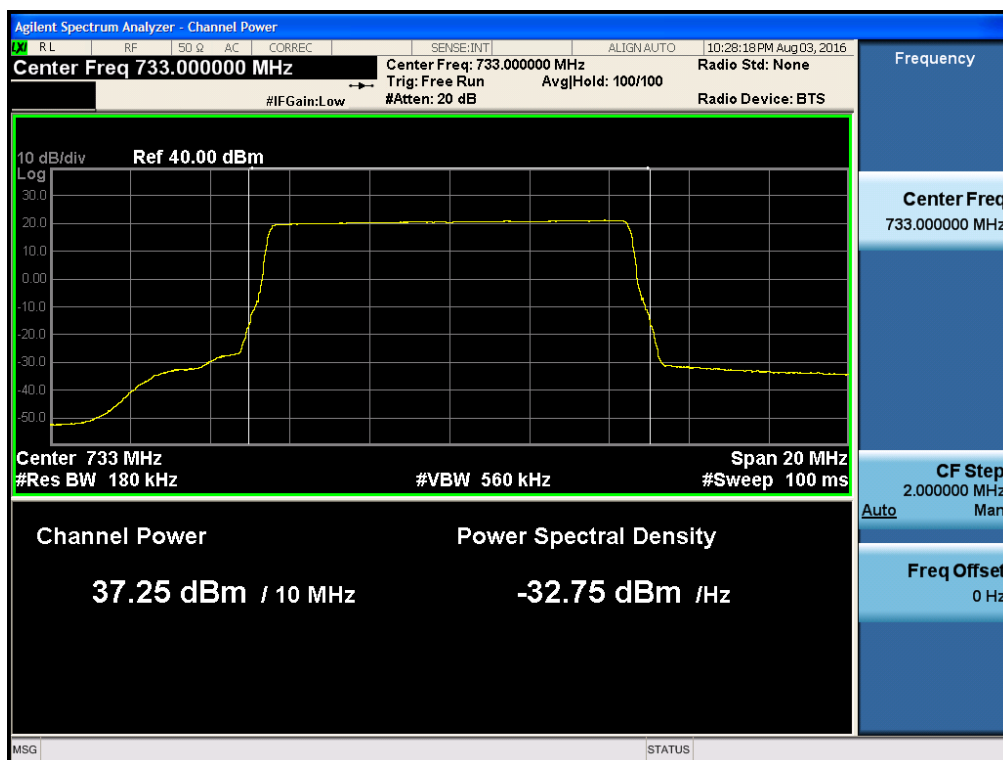
### [AGC threshold Downlink Middle]



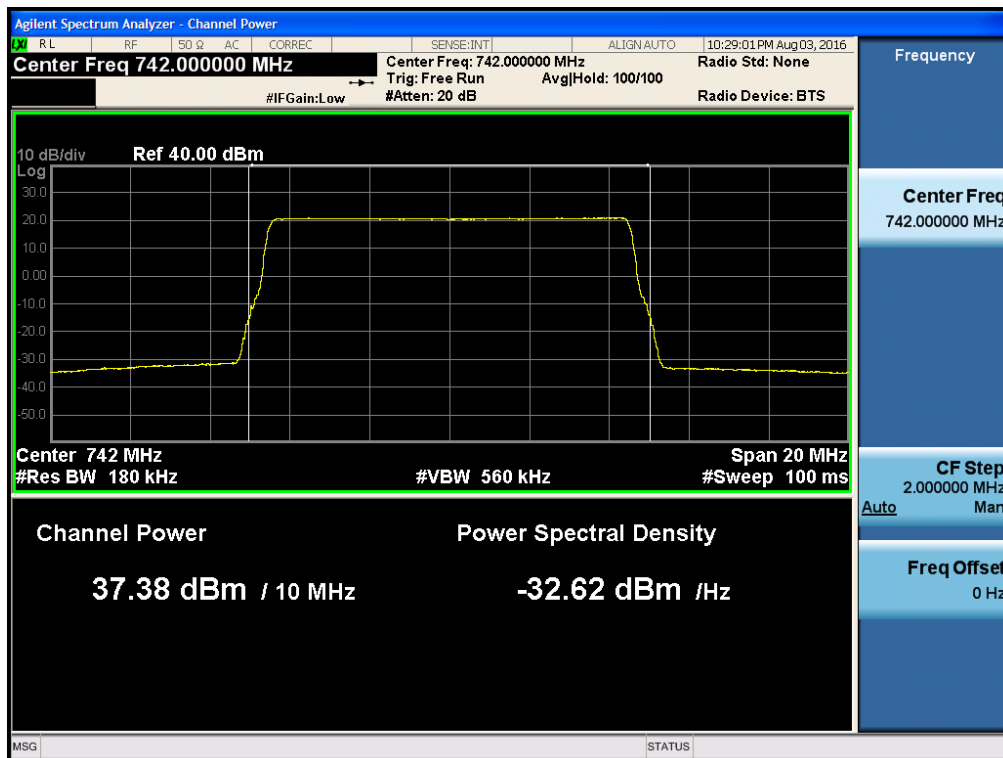
[AGC threshold Downlink High]



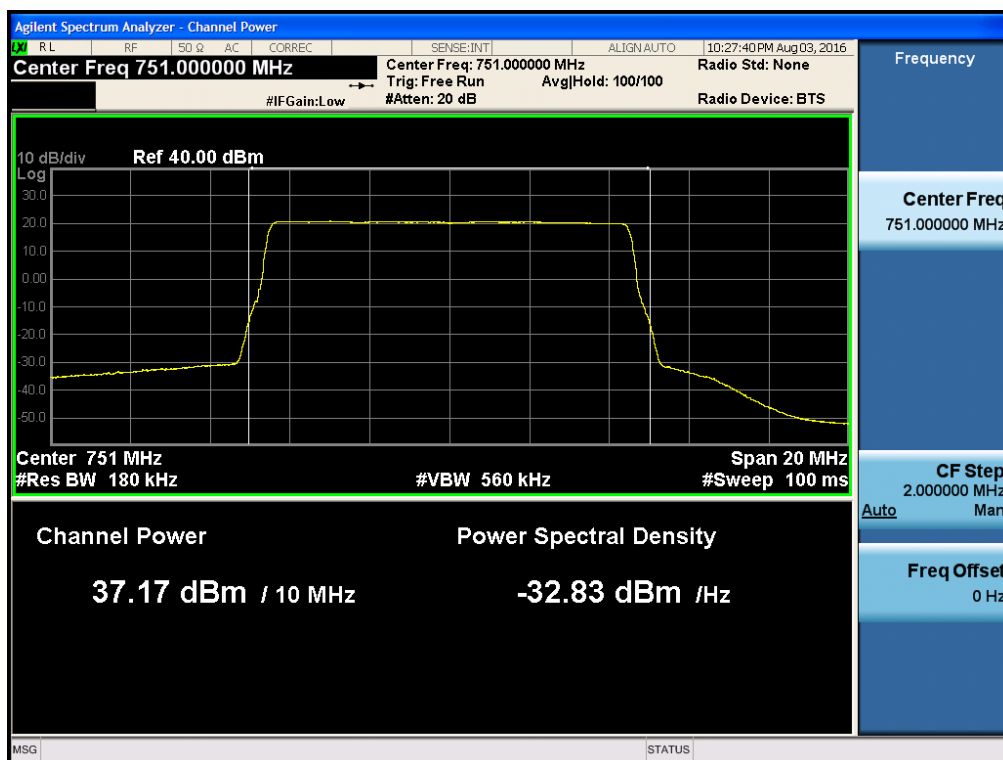
[+3dBm above AGC threshold Downlink Low]



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

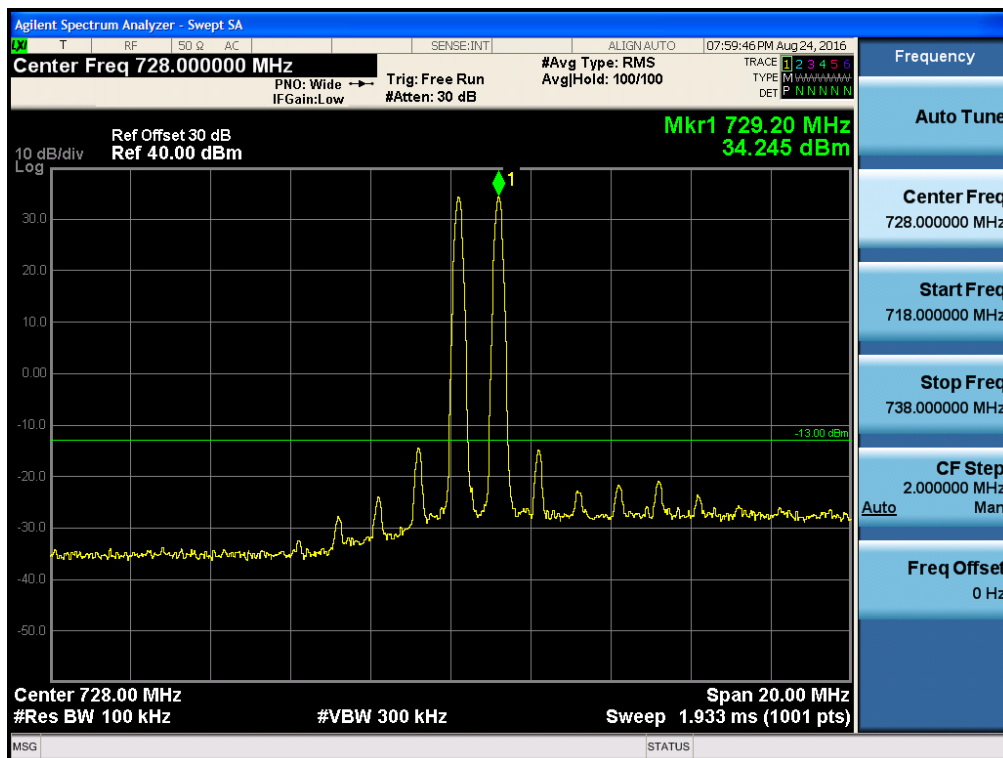


**[+3dBm above AGC threshold Downlink High]**

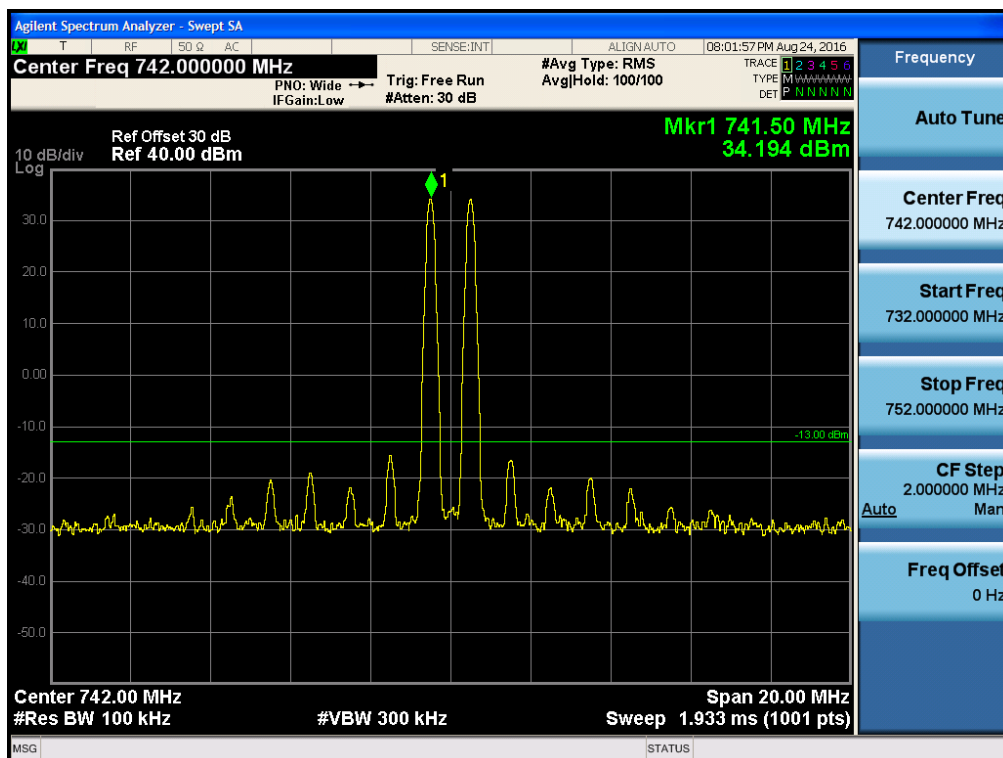


## Multi-channel Enhancer for IC\_ 700 LTE BAND

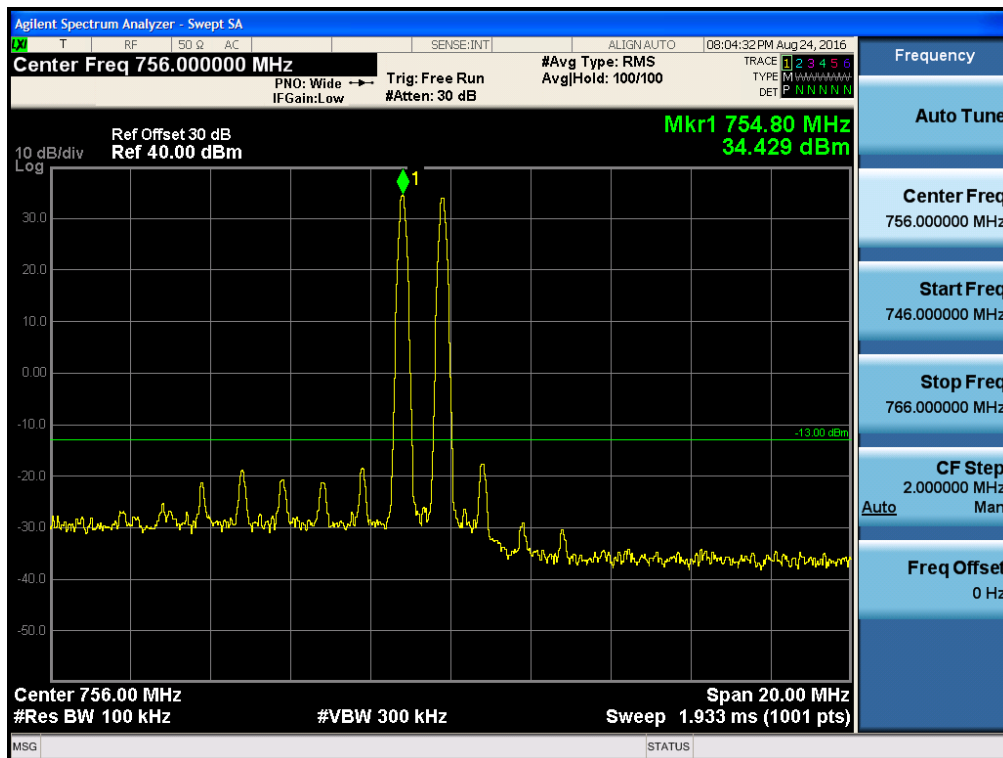
### [Downlink Low]



### [Downlink Middle]

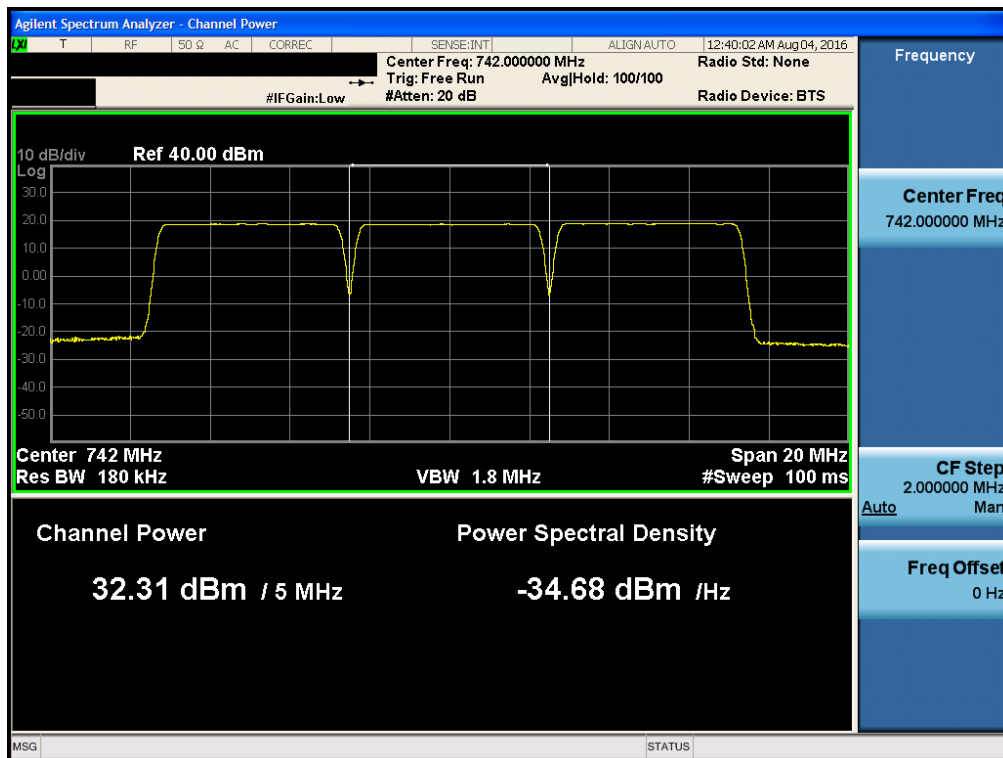


[Downlink High]



**\* Power Back-off for IC\_ 700 LTE BAND**

**[Downlink 3 Carrier Middle]**





## 7. OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH

### FCC Rules

#### Test Requirement(s):

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

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

#### 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.

## **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:**

#### **RSS-GEN**

#### **6 Technical Requirements**

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

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

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

A peak, or peak hold, may be used in place of the sampling detector as this may produce a wider bandwidth than the actual bandwidth (worst-case measurement). Use of a peak hold may be necessary to determine the occupied bandwidth if the device is not transmitting continuously.

The trace data points are recovered and are directly summed in linear power level terms. The recovered amplitude data points, beginning at the lowest frequency, are placed in a running sum until 0.5% of the total is reached and that frequency recorded. The process is repeated for the highest frequency data points (starting at the highest frequency, at the right side of the span, and going down in frequency). This frequency is then recorded.

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

### Test Results:

The EUT complies with the requirements of this section.

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

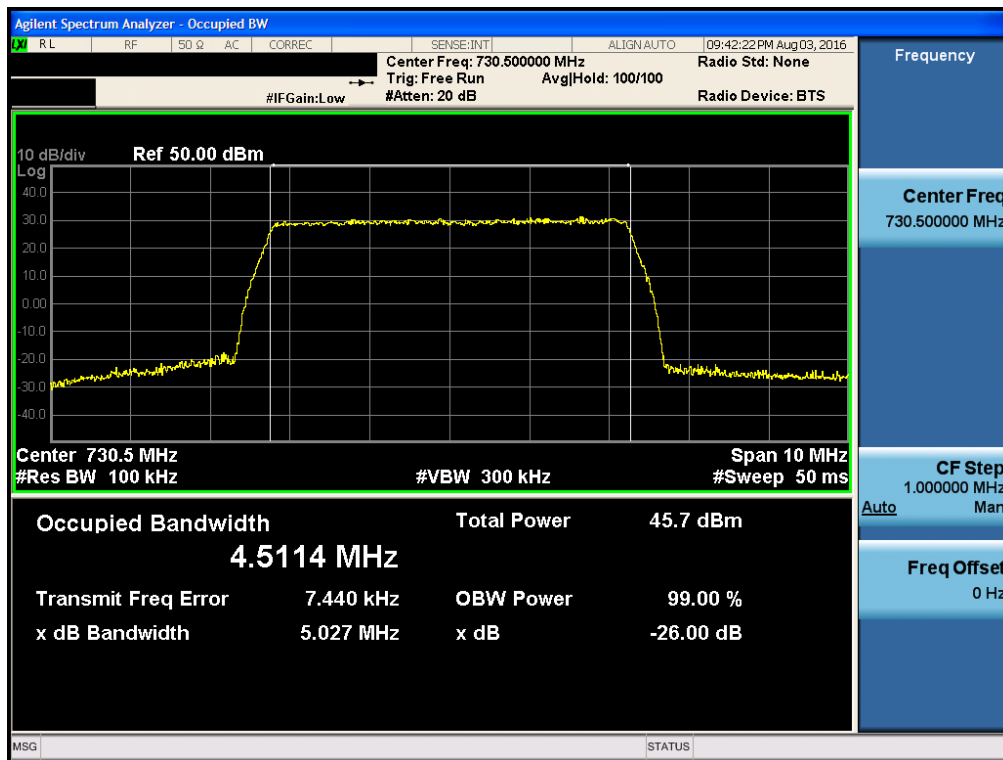
### [Downlink Output\_700 LTE BAND ]

	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	OBW (MHz)
700 LTE Band_ LTE 5 MHz AGC threshold	Low	730.50	4.5114
	Middle	742.00	4.5107
	High	753.50	4.5023
700 LTE Band_ LTE 5 MHz +3dBm above the AGC threshold	Low	730.50	4.5100
	Middle	742.00	4.5117
	High	753.50	4.5025
700 LTE Band_ LTE 10 MHz AGC threshold	Low	733.00	8.987
	Middle	742.00	9.010
	High	751.00	8.981
700 LTE Band_ LTE 10 MHz +3dBm above the AGC threshold	Low	733.00	8.987
	Middle	742.00	9.007
	High	751.00	8.996

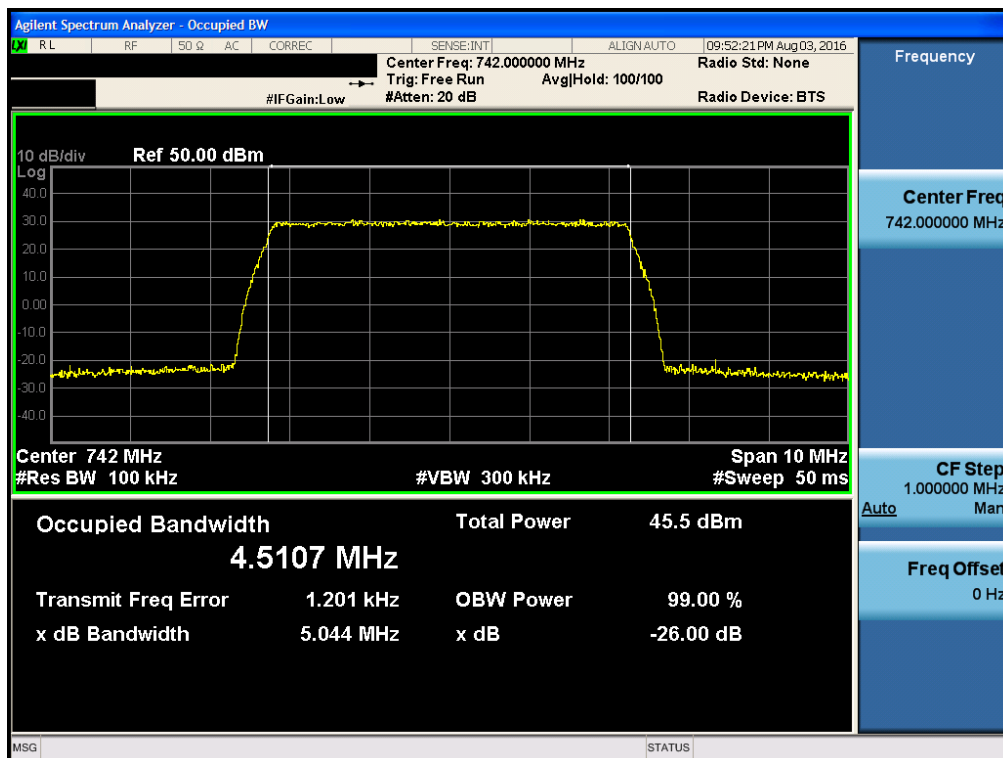
**[Downlink Input\_700 LTE BAND ]**

	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	OBW (MHz)
700 LTE Band_ LTE 5 MHz AGC threshold	Low	730.50	4.5128
	Middle	742.00	4.5132
	High	753.50	4.5119
700 LTE Band_ LTE 10 MHz AGC threshold	Low	733.00	9.0037
	Middle	742.00	8.9922
	High	751.00	9.0020

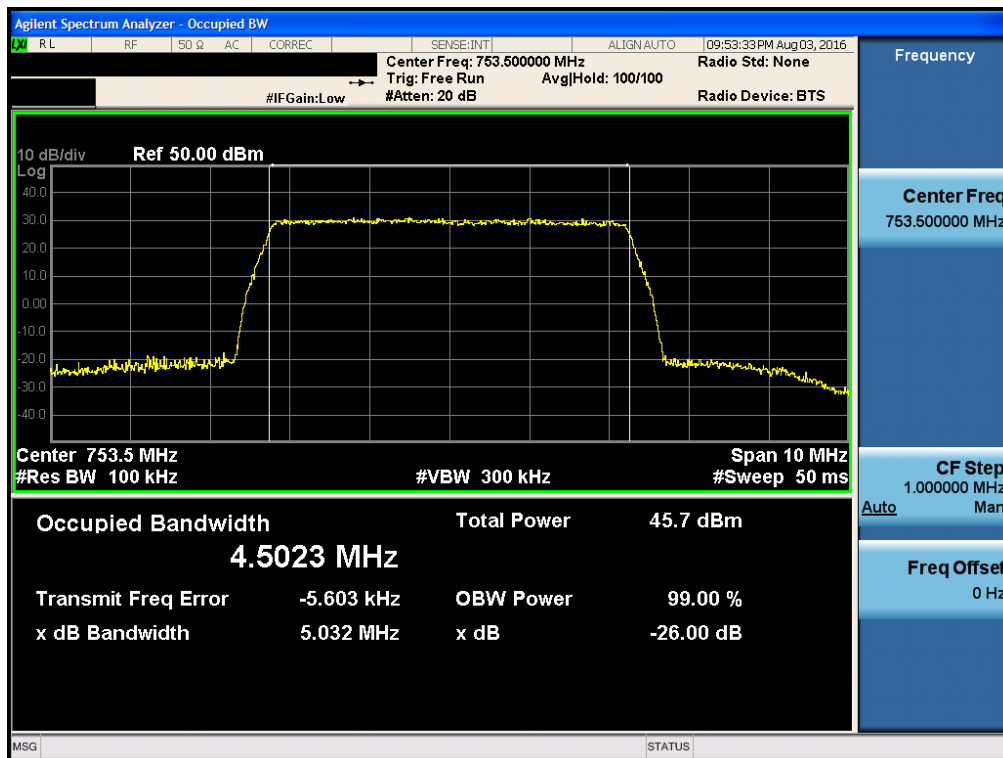
## Plots of Occupied Bandwidth\_700 LTE BAND LTE 5 MHz\_Output [AGC threshold Output Downlink Low]



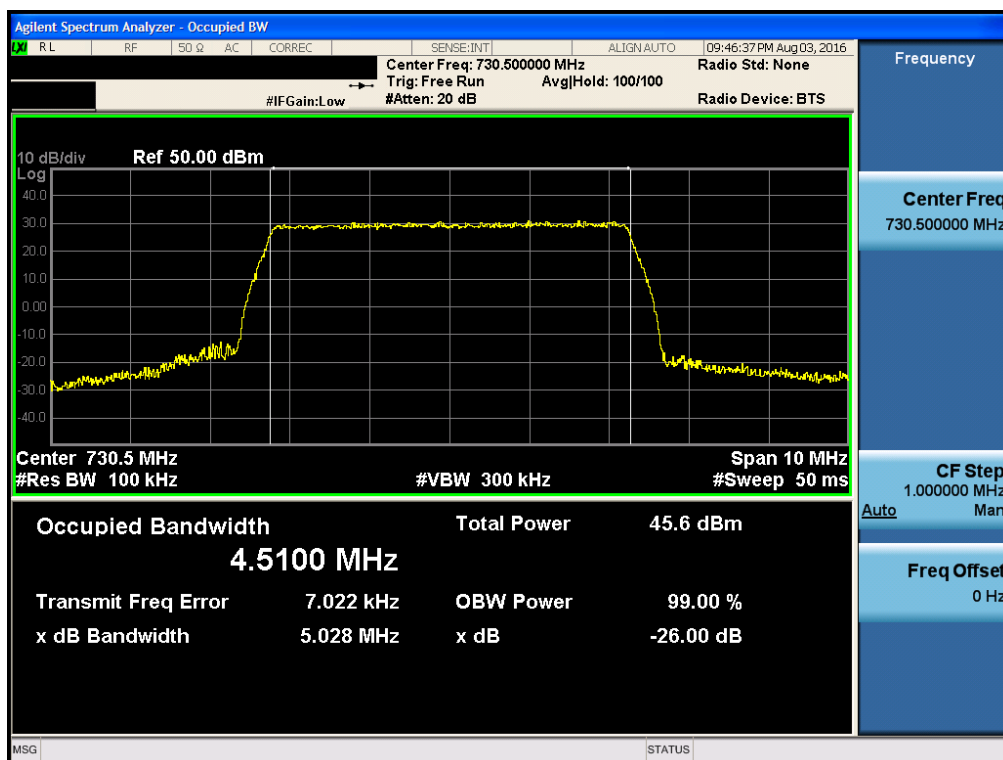
## [AGC threshold Output Downlink Middle]



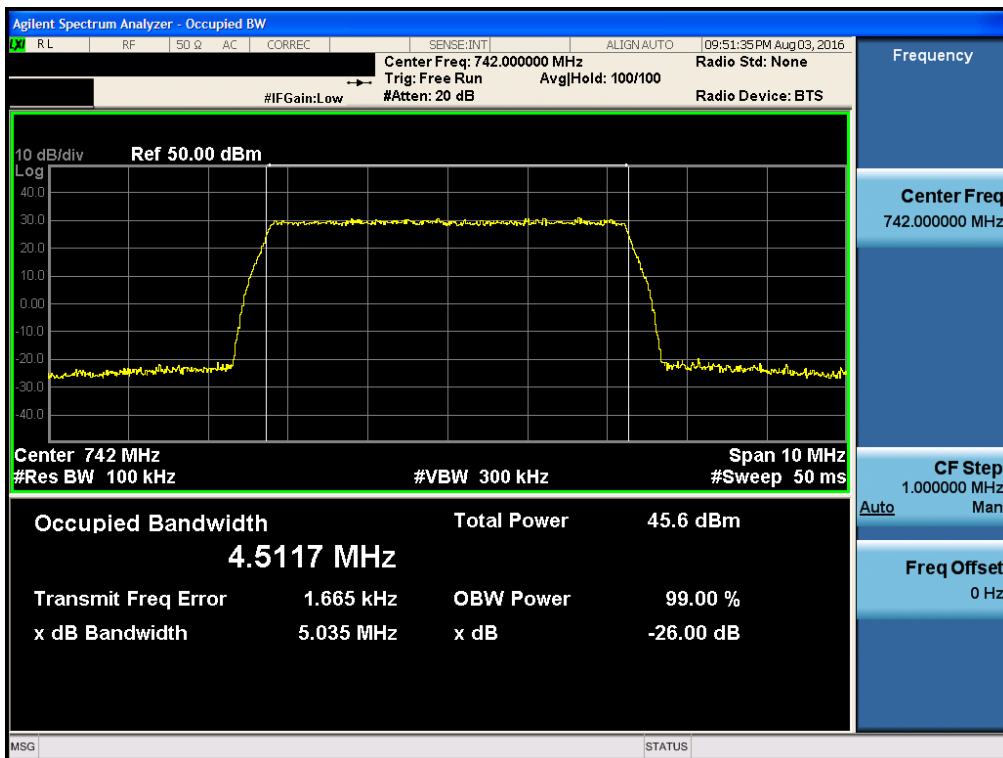
### [AGC threshold Output Downlink High]



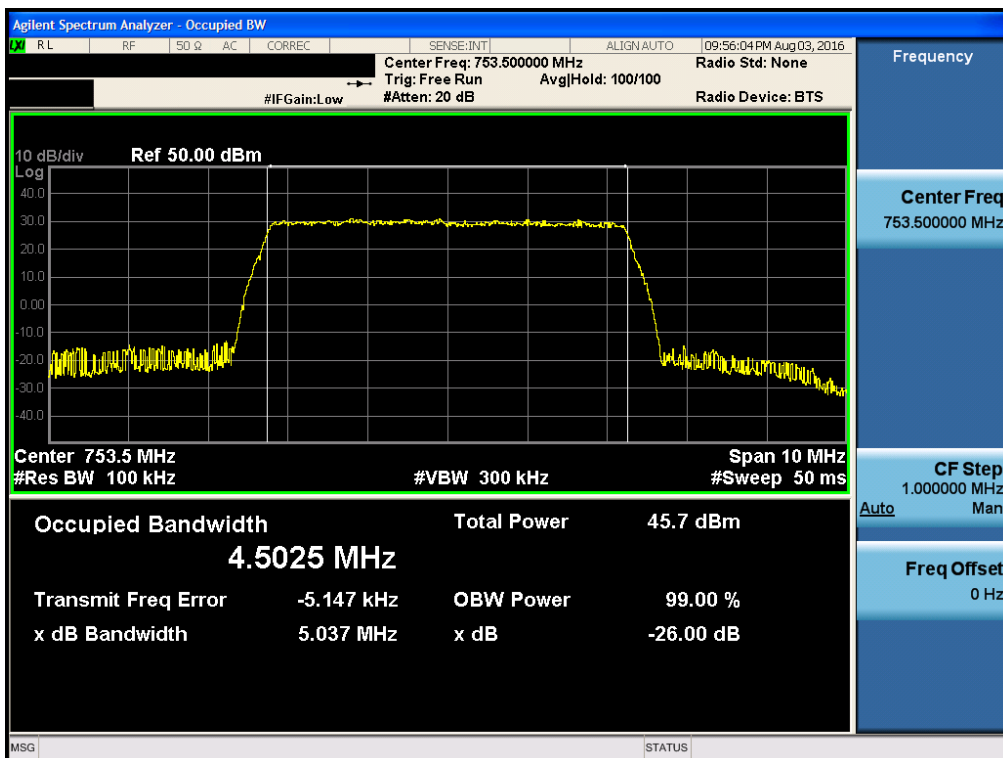
### [+3dBm above AGC threshold Output Downlink Low]



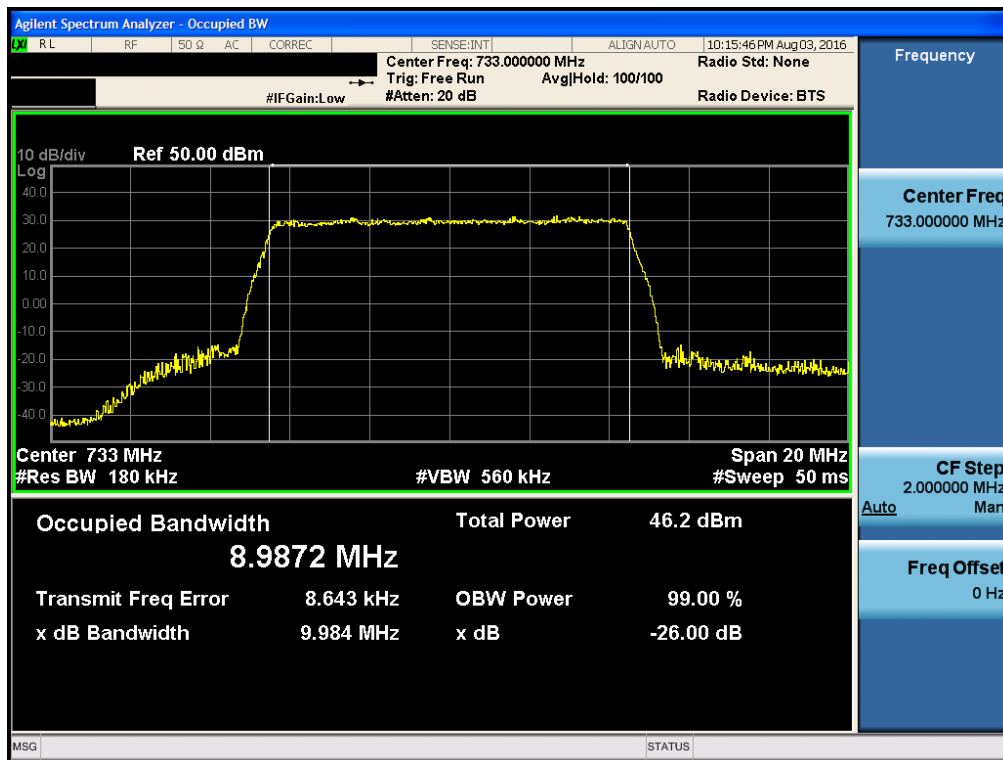
**[+3dBm above AGC threshold Output Downlink Middle]**



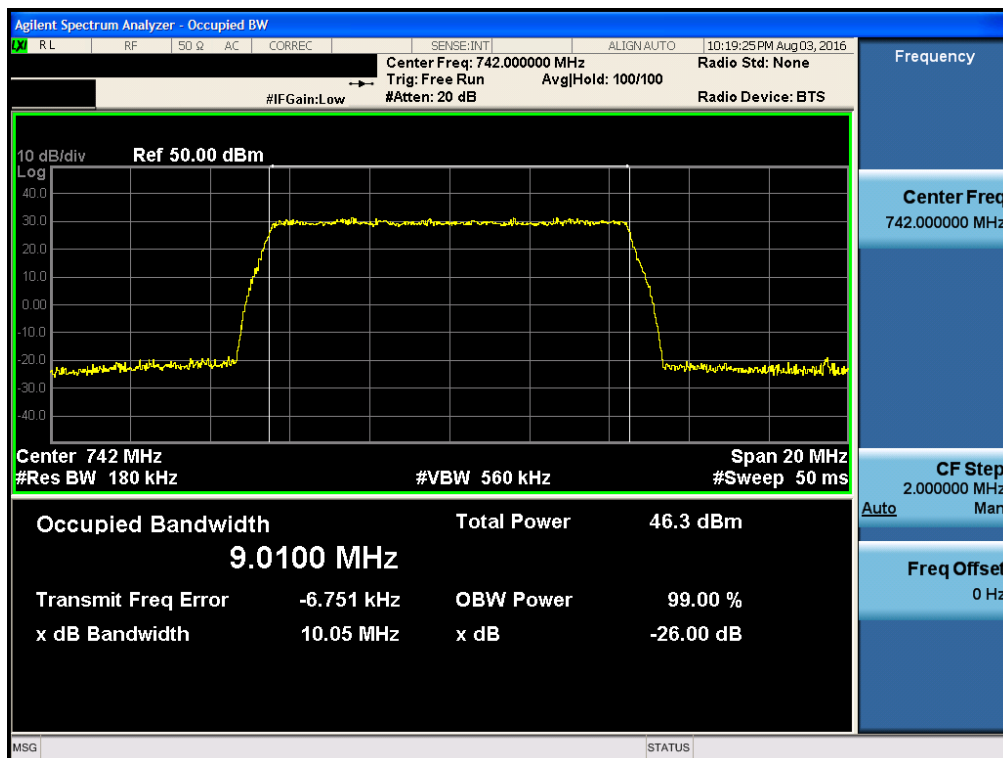
**[+3dBm above AGC threshold Output Downlink High]**



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

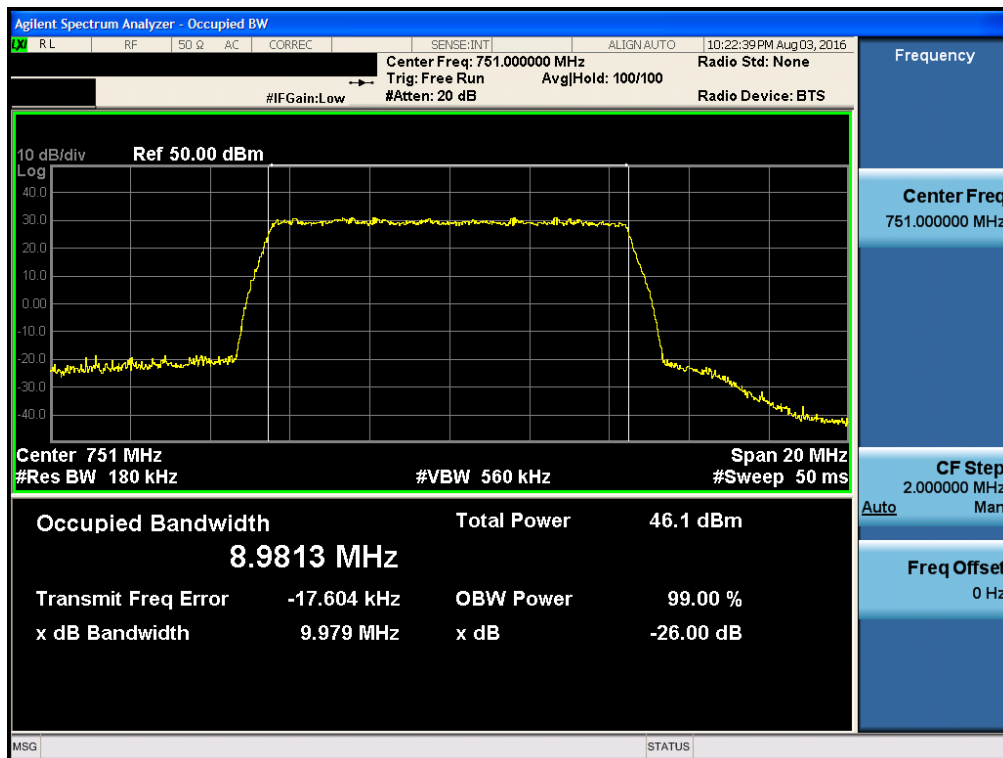


## [AGC threshold Output Downlink Middle]

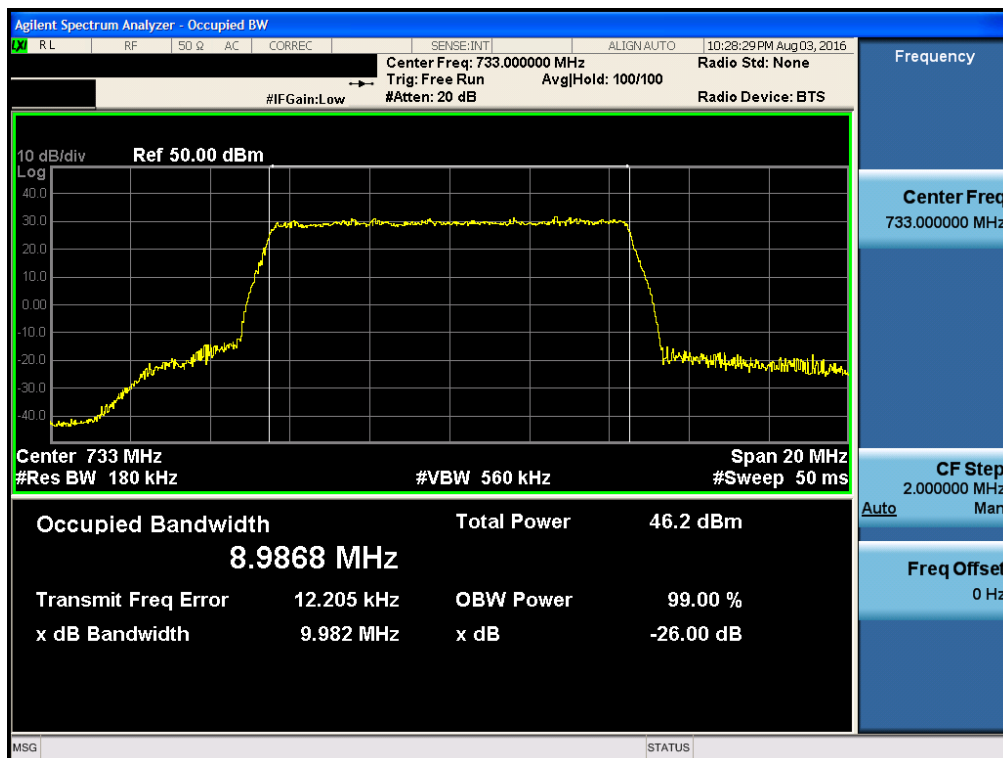




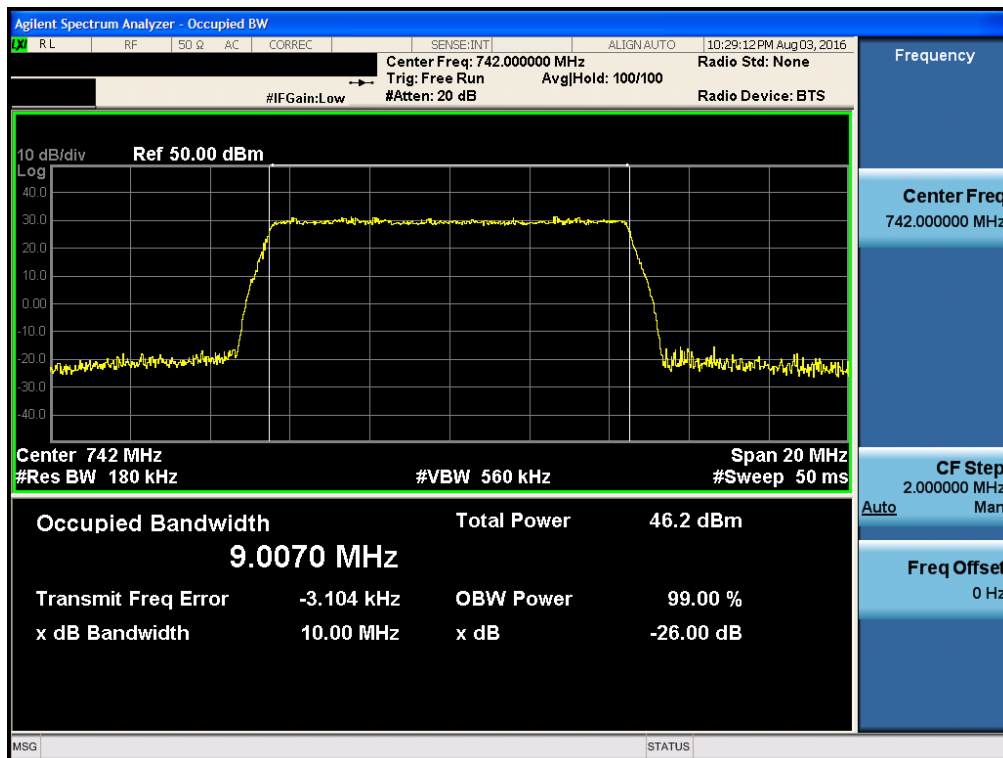
[AGC threshold Output Downlink High]



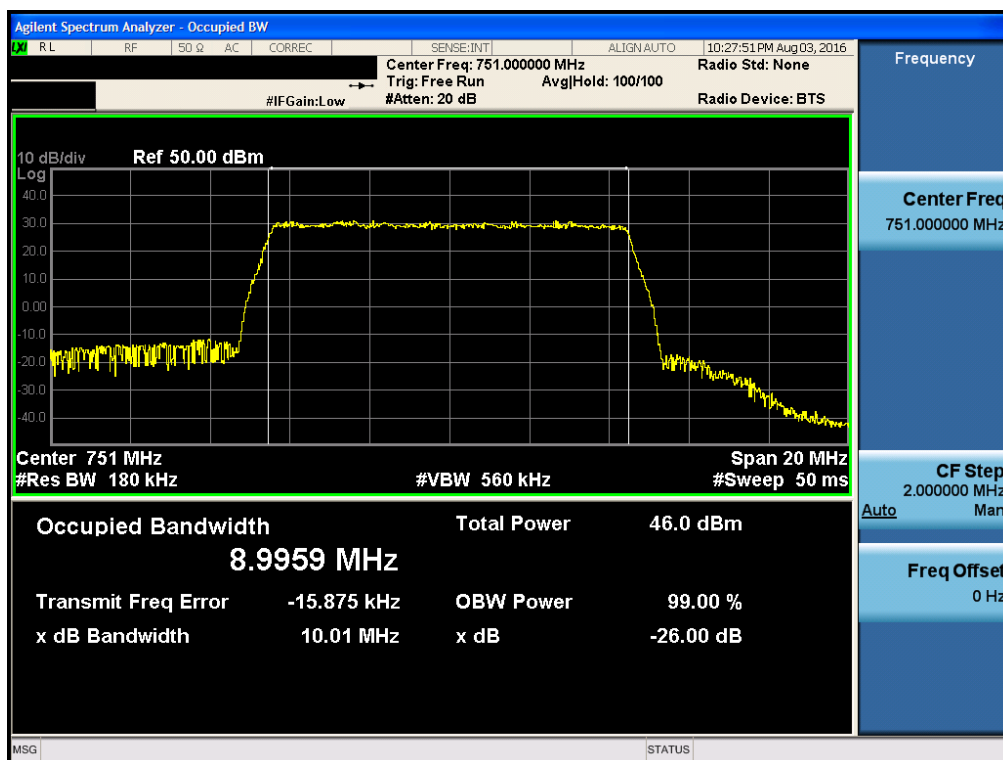
[+3dBm above AGC threshold Output Downlink Low]



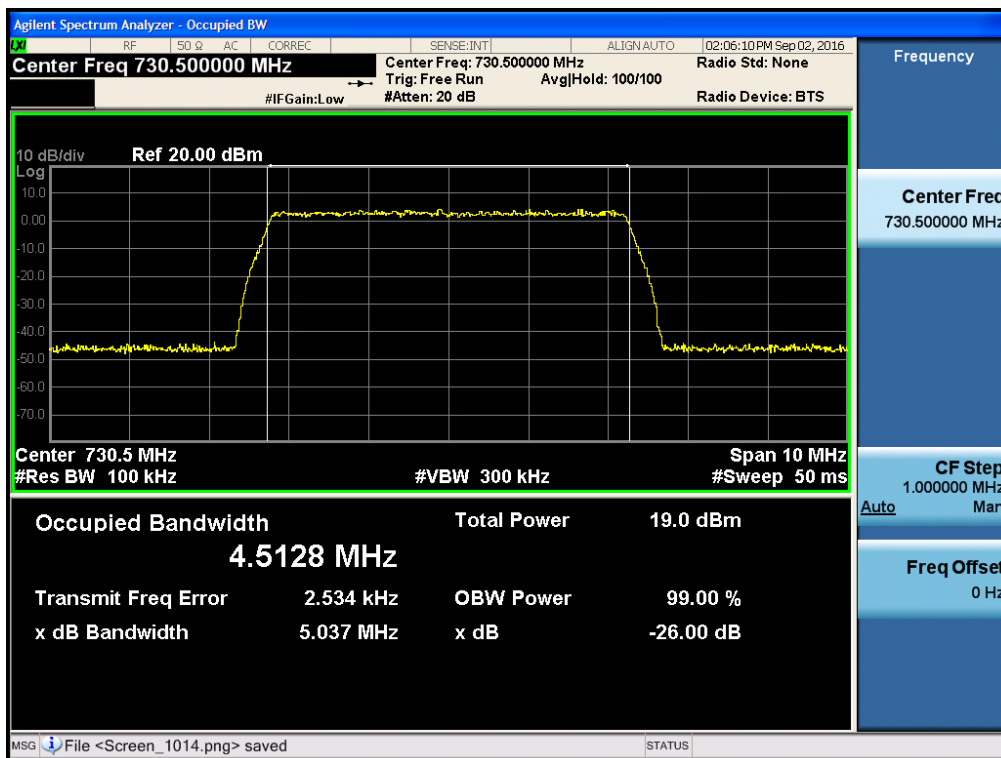
[+3dBm above AGC threshold Output Downlink Middle]



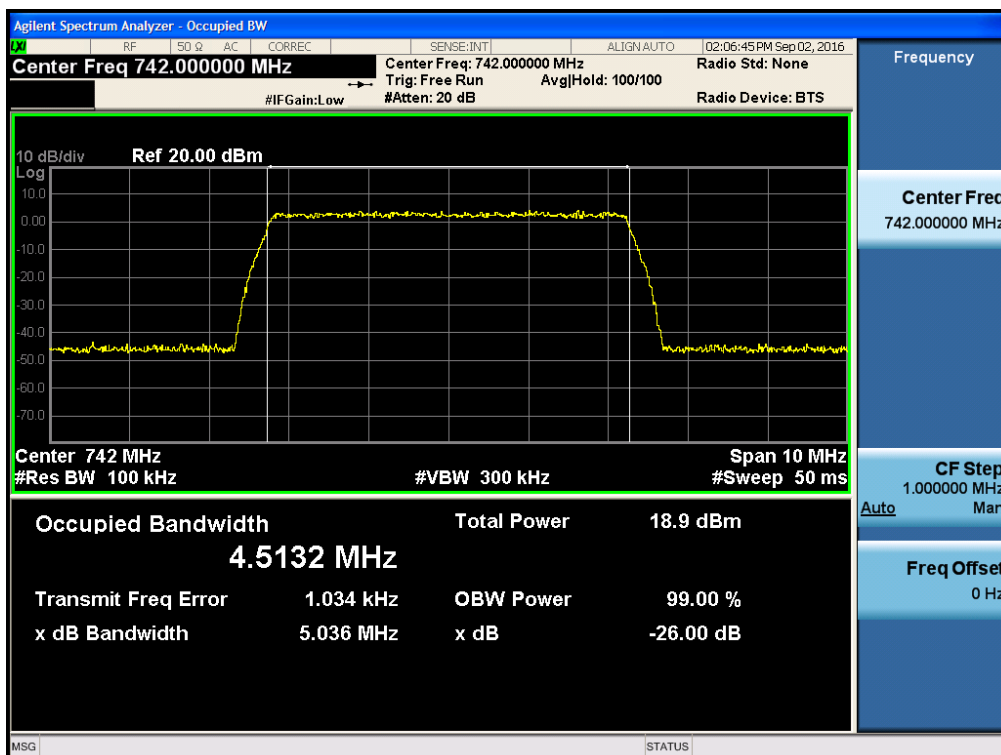
[+3dBm above AGC threshold Output Downlink High]



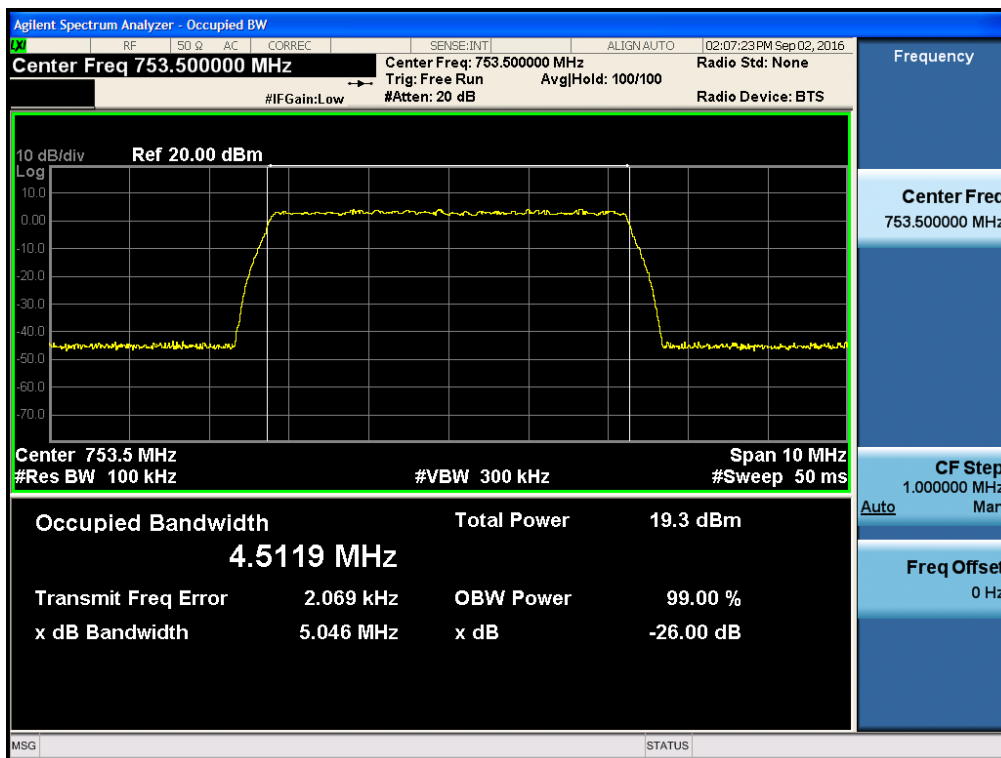
## Plots of Occupied Bandwidth\_700 LTE BAND LTE 5 MHz\_Input [AGC threshold Input Downlink Low]



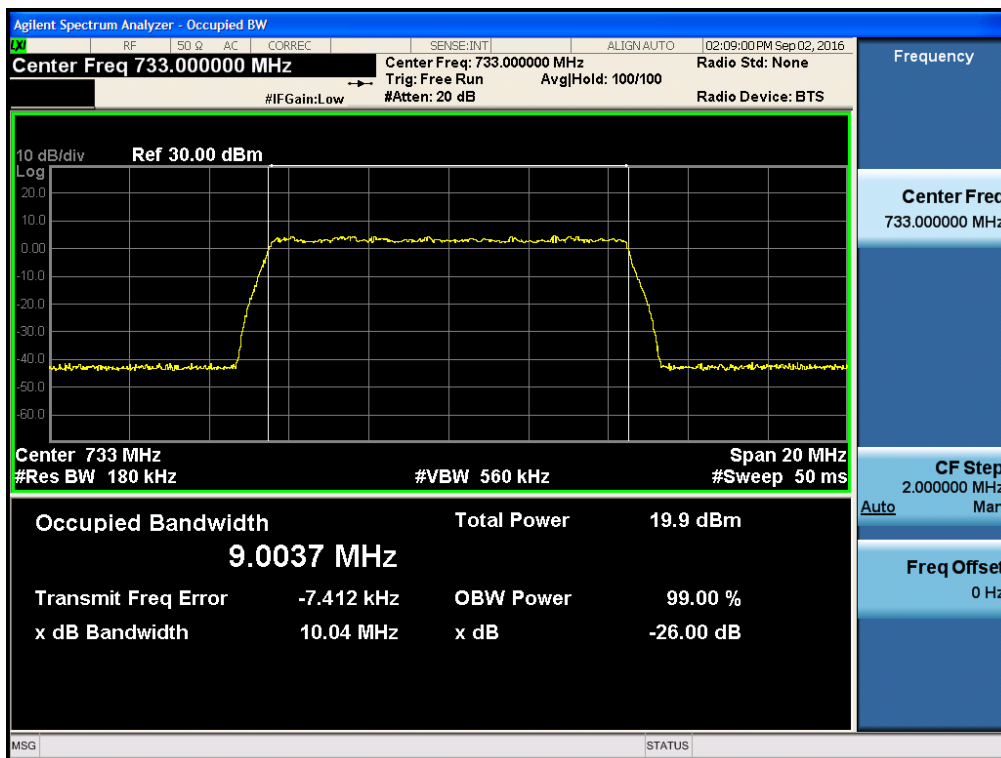
## [AGC threshold Input Downlink Middle]



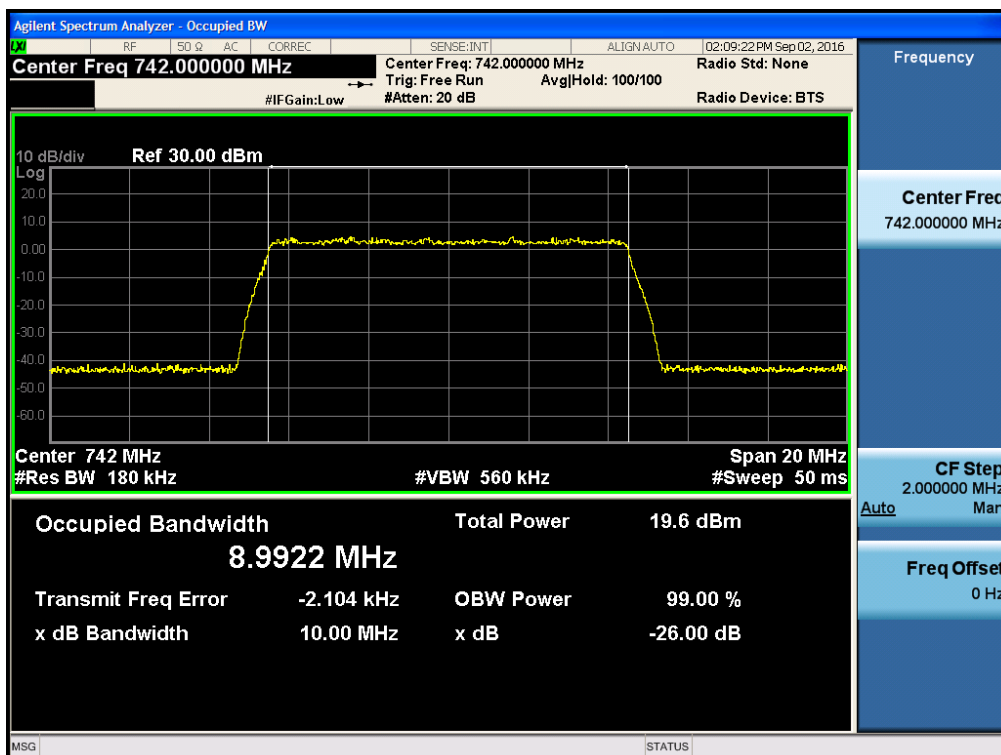
[AGC threshold Input Downlink High]



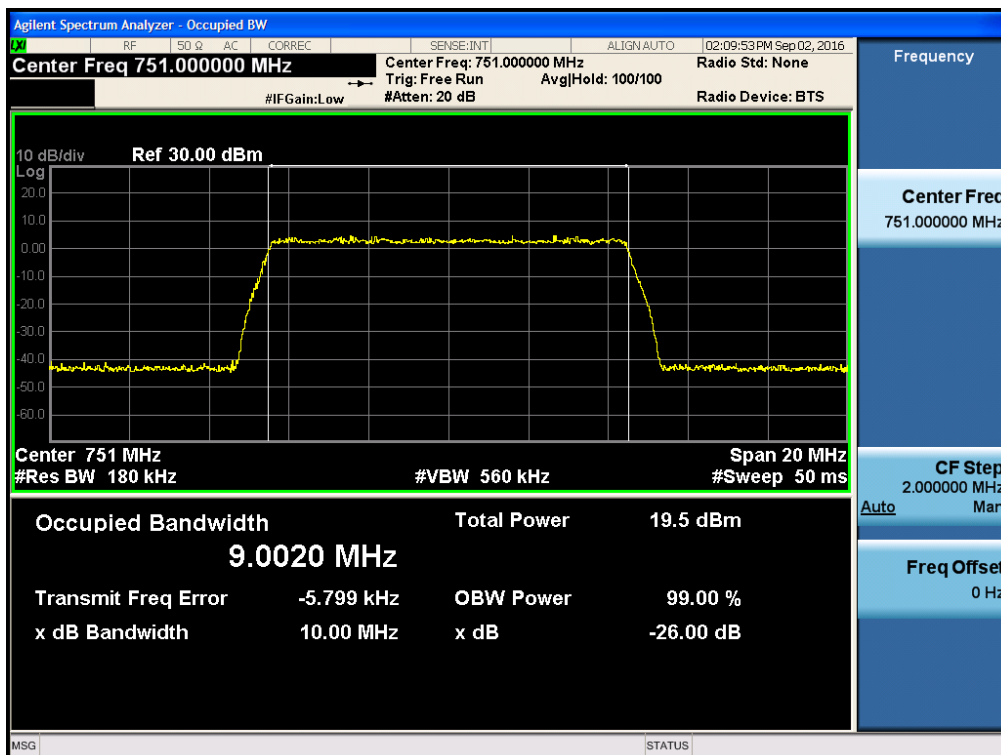
## Plots of Occupied Bandwidth\_ 700 LTE BAND LTE 10 MHz\_Input [AGC threshold Input Downlink Low]



## [AGC threshold Input Downlink Middle]



[AGC threshold Input Downlink High]



## 8. PASSBAND GAIN AND BANDWIDTH & OUT OF BAND REJECTION

### FCC Rules

#### Test Requirement(s):

##### KDB 935210 D02 v03r02

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

#### Test Procedures:

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

- a) Connect a signal generator to the input of the EUT.
- b) Configure a swept CW signal with the following parameters:
  - 1) Frequency range =  $\pm 250$  % of the passband, for each applicable CMRS band (see also KDB Publication 935210 D02 [R7] and KDB Publication 634817 [R5] about selection of frequencies for testing and for grant listings).
  - 2) Level = a sufficient level to affirm that the out-of-band rejection is  $> 20$  dB above the noise floor and will not engage the AGC during the entire sweep.
  - 3) Dwell time = approximately 10 ms.
  - 4) Number of points =  $\text{SPAN}/(\text{RBW}/2)$ .
- 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 (RBW) of the spectrum analyzer to be 1 % to 5 % of the EUT passband, and the video bandwidth (VBW) shall be set to  $\geq 3 \times \text{RBW}$ .
- 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.
- i) Capture the frequency response of the EUT.
- j) Repeat for all frequency bands applicable for use by the EUT.

**IC Rules****Test Requirements:****RSS-131****6 Equipment Standard Specifications****6.1 Amplifier Gain and Bandwidth**

The passband gain shall not exceed the nominal gain by more than 1.0 dB. The 20 dB bandwidth shall not exceed the nominal bandwidth that is stated by the manufacturer. Outside of the 20 dB bandwidth, the gain shall not exceed the gain at the 20 dB point.

**Test Procedures:****RSS-131****4 Measurement Methods****4.2 Passband Gain and Bandwidth**

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

With the aid of a signal generator and spectrum analyzer, measure the 20 dB bandwidth of the amplifier (i.e. at the point where the gain has fallen by 20 dB). Measure the gain-versus-frequency response of the amplifier from the midband frequency  $f_0$  of the passband up to at least  $f_0 + 250\%$  of the 20 dB bandwidth.

**Test Results:**

The EUT complies with the requirements of this section.

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

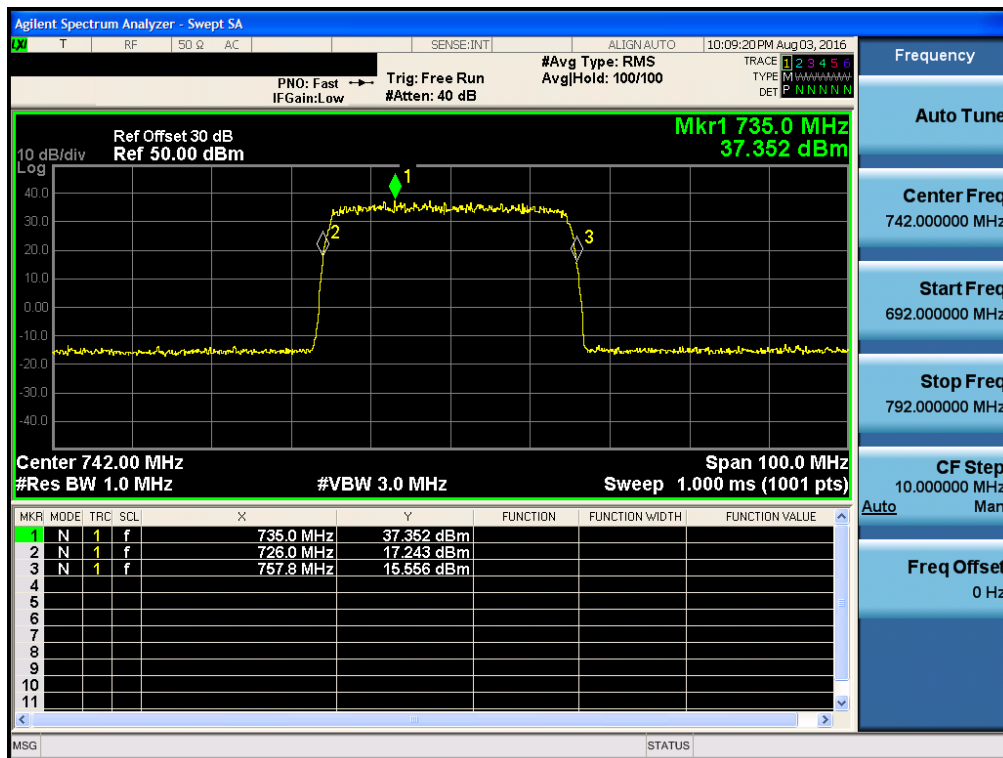


[Downlink\_700 LTE BAND]

	20 dB point frequency (MHz)	Output power (dBm)	Gain (dB)
700 LTE Band	726.000 MHz ~ 757.800 MHz	37.352	47.352

Plots of Passband Gain and Bandwidth & Out of Band Rejection

[700 LTE BAND]



## 9. SPURIOUS AND HARMONIC EMISSION AT ANTENNA TERMINAL

### FCC Rules

#### Test Requirement(s):

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

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

##### § 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.

**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**

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/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, can be excluded from the test stipulated in step a).

**3.6.2. EUT out-of-band/block emissions conducted measurement**

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

NOTE—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 the two-tone 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 of interest.
- 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 emission bandwidth, 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 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 (i.e., 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 the procedure with the composite input power level set to 3 dB above the AGC threshold.
- o) Reset the input signals frequencies to the lower edge of the frequency block or band under examination.
- 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. EUT spurious emissions conducted measurement

- 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 (e.g., 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  $\geq 3 \times \text{RBW}$ .
- h) Set the Sweep time = auto-couple.

i) Set the analyzer start frequency to the lowest radio frequency 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.

NOTE—The number of measurement points in each sweep must be  $\geq (2 \times \text{span/RBW})$  which may require that the measurement range defined by the start and stop frequencies be subdivided, depending on the available number of measurement points provided by the spectrum analyzer.

j) Select the power averaging (rms) detector function.

k) Trace average at least 10 traces in power averaging (i.e., 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 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 analyzer stop frequency to 10 times the highest frequency of the fundamental emission (see §2.1057). Note that the number of measurement points in each sweep must be  $\geq (2 \times \text{span/RBW})$  which may require that the measurement range defined by the start and stop frequencies be subdivided, depending on the available number of measurement points provided by the spectrum analyzer.

n) Trace average at least 10 traces in power averaging (i.e., 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 and provide tabular data, if required.

p) Repeat the procedure with the input test signals tuned to a middle band/block frequency/channel and then a high band/block frequency/channel.

q) Repeat entire procedure with the narrowband test signal.

r) Repeat for all authorized frequency bands/blocks used by the EUT.

## IC Rules

### Test Requirement(s):

#### RSS-131

### 6. Equipment Standard Specifications

#### 6.3 Non-Linearity

Transmitter signals amplified by a non-linear device (enhancer or translator) will alter the occupied bandwidth of the transmitted signals; therefore, the extent of non-linearity shall be tested.

##### 6.3.1 Multi-channel Enhancer

For a multi-channel enhancer, any intermodulation product level must be attenuated, relative to

P, by at least:

$43 + 10 \log_{10} P$ , or 70 dB, whichever is less stringent,

where P is the total RF output power of the test tones in watts.

### **6.3.2 Single Channel Enhancer**

For a single channel amplifier, the 99% emission bandwidth shall be measured under the conditions described in section 4.3.2 and the spectrum analyser plots submitted in the test report. Set the resolution bandwidth of the spectrum analyser from 1% to 3% of the 99% emission bandwidth and set the video bandwidth to 3 times the resolution bandwidth. Record both the amplifier input and output signals.

All emissions in the amplifier's output signal that falls outside a licensed frequency block or allocated bandwidth for the technology under test must be attenuated, relative to P, by at least:

$43 + 10 \log_{10} P$ , or 70 dB, whichever is less stringent

where P is the manufacturer's rated output power in watts.

## **6.4 Spurious Emissions**

Spurious emissions of zone enhancers and translators shall be suppressed as much as possible.

Spurious emissions shall be attenuated below the rated power of the enhancer by at least:

$43 + 10 \log_{10}(P_{\text{rated}} \text{ in watts})$ , or 70 dB, whichever is less stringent.

**Note:** If the minimum standard is not met, check to see if the input signal generators have a high harmonic content.

## **Test Procedures:**

### **RSS-131**

## **4 Measurement Methods**

### **4.4 Spurious Emission**

#### **4.4.1 Multi-channel Enhancer**

The spurious emissions of the equipment under test shall be measured using the two-tone method in section 4.3.1, with the two tones  $P_{o1}$  and  $P_{o2}$  set to the required levels.

Using a spectrum analyser with a resolution bandwidth set at 100 kHz, search for spurious emissions from 30 MHz to at least 5 times the highest RF passband frequency. The search may omit the band that contains the test tones and intermodulation products.

#### **4.4.2 Single channel Enhancer**

The enhancer shall be operated as described in section 4.3.2 during the search for spurious emissions.

Using a spectrum analyser with a resolution bandwidth set at 100 kHz, search for spurious emissions from 30 MHz to at least 5 times the highest RF passband frequency. The search may omit the band that contains the input signal.

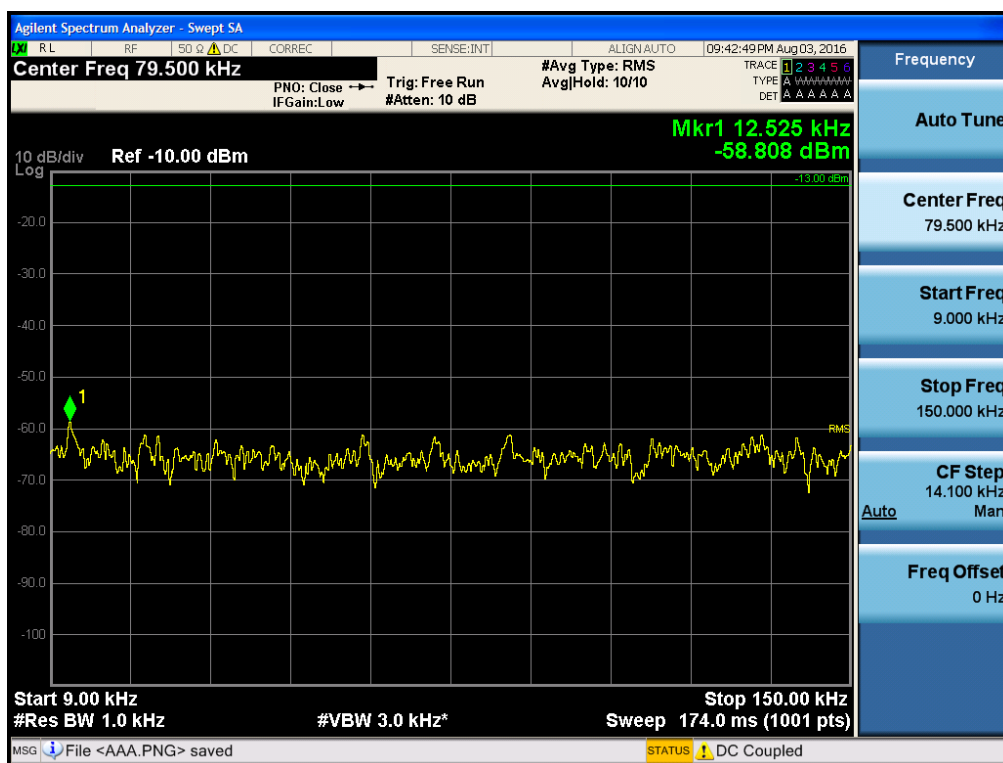
**Test Results:**

The EUT complies with the requirements of this section. There were no Detectable Spurious emissions for this EUT.

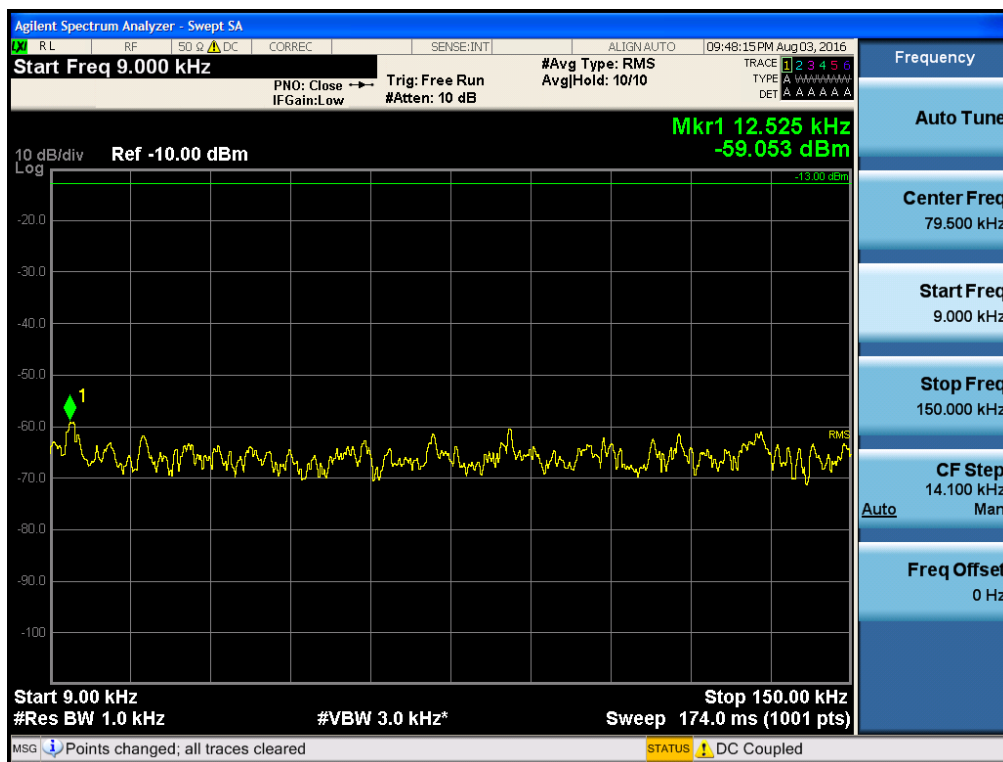
**Notes:** In 9 KHz-150 KHz and 150 KHz-30 MHz bands, RBW was reduced to 1% and 10% of the reference bandwidth for measuring unwanted emission level(typically, 100KHz if the authorized frequency band is below 1GHz) and power was integrated.(1% = +20 dB, 10% = +10 dB )

## Single channel Enhancer Plots of Spurious Emission for 700 LTE BAND LTE 5 MHz Conducted Spurious Emissions (9 kHz – 150 kHz)

[Downlink Low]

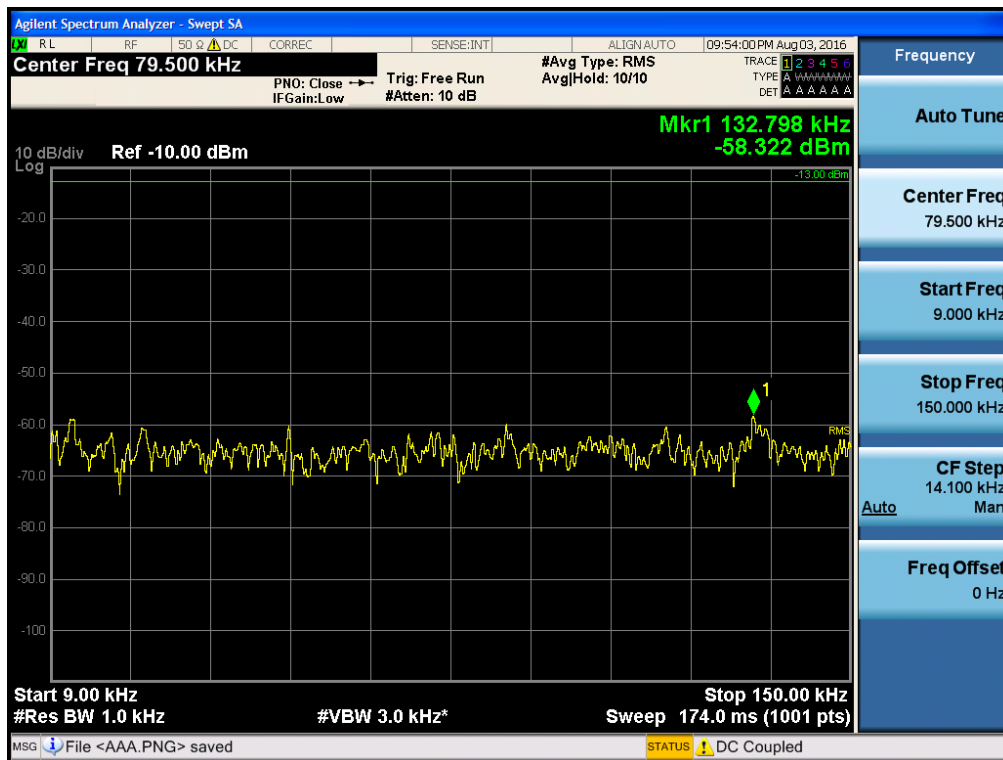


[Downlink Middle]



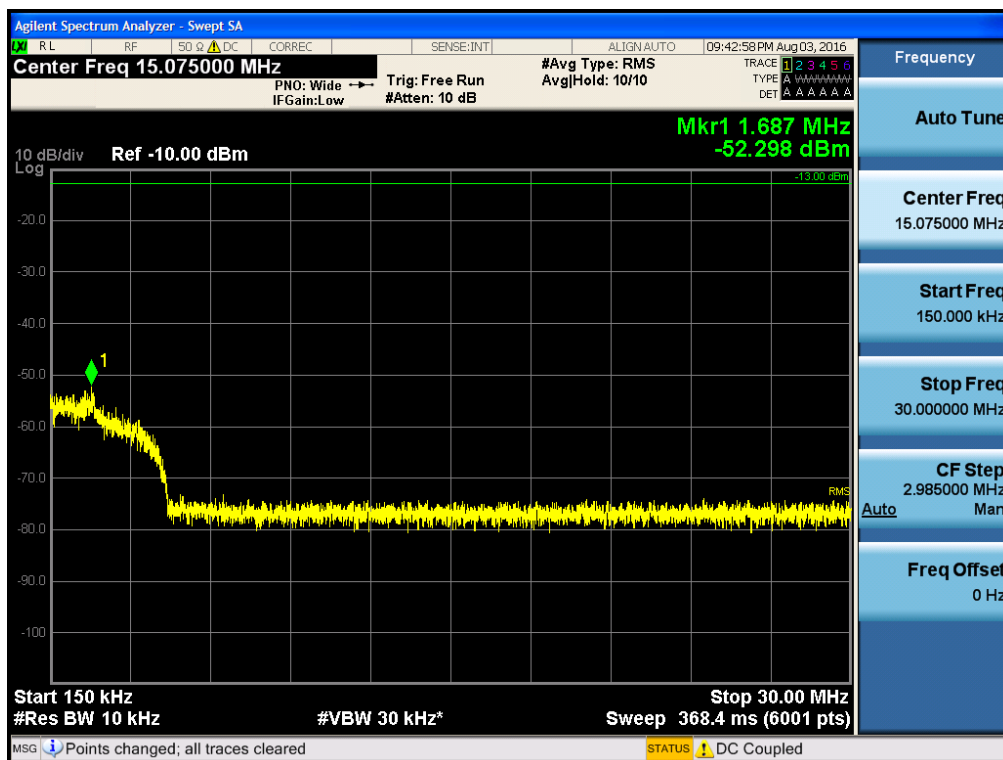


[Downlink High]

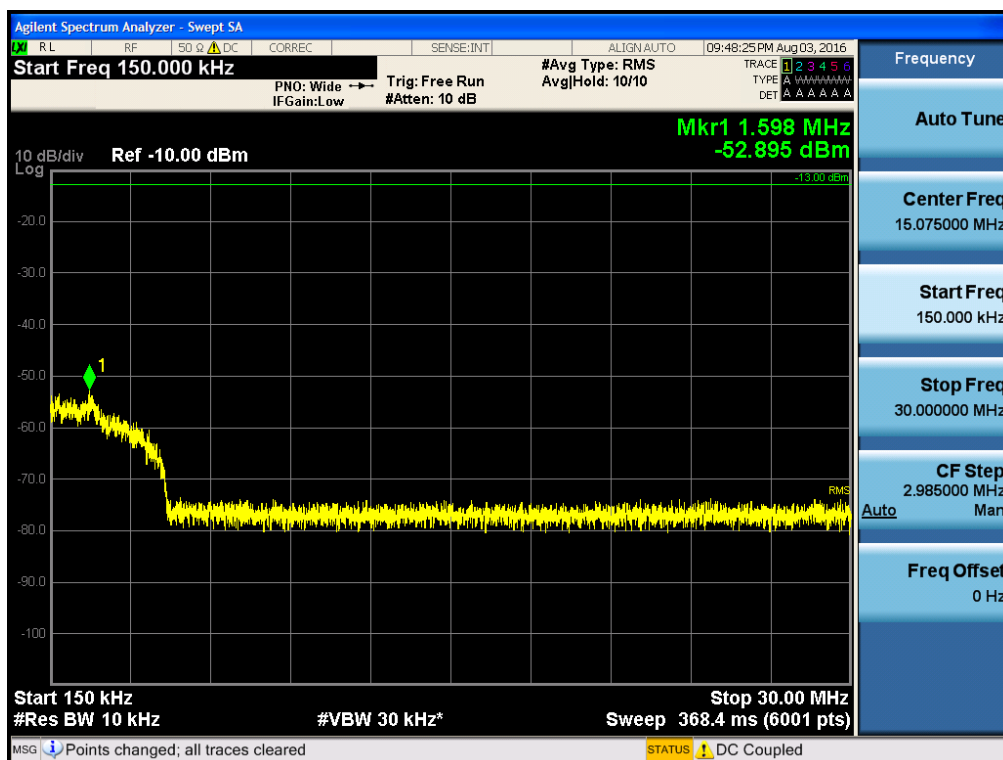


## Conducted Spurious Emissions (150 kHz – 30 MHz)

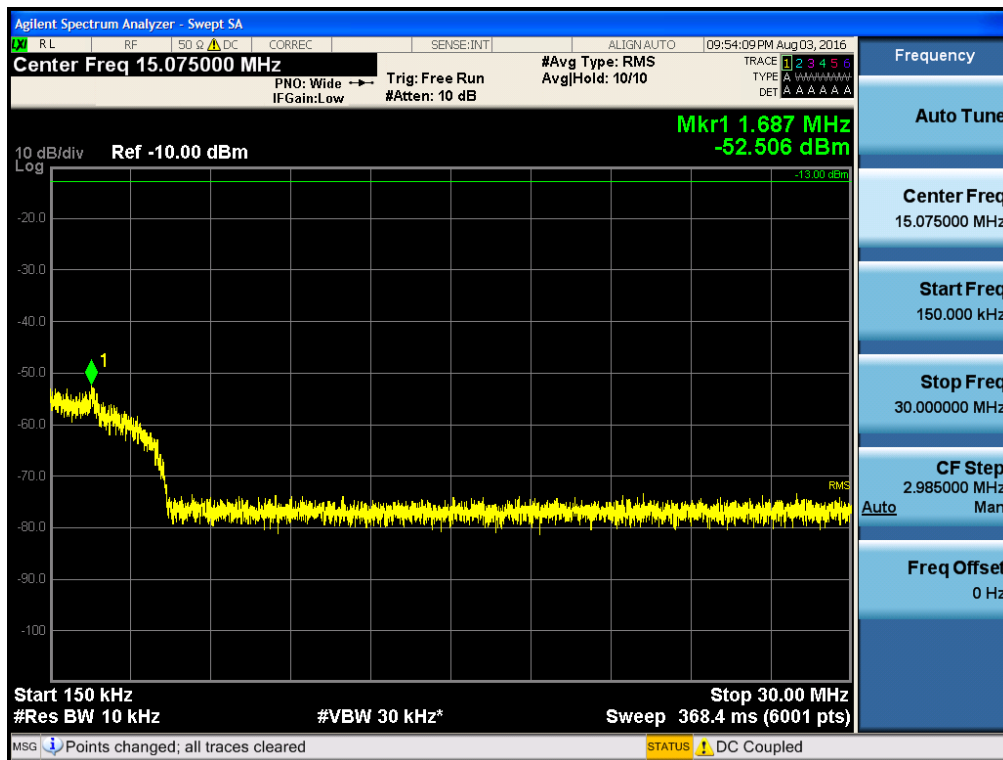
### [Downlink Low]



### [Downlink Middle]

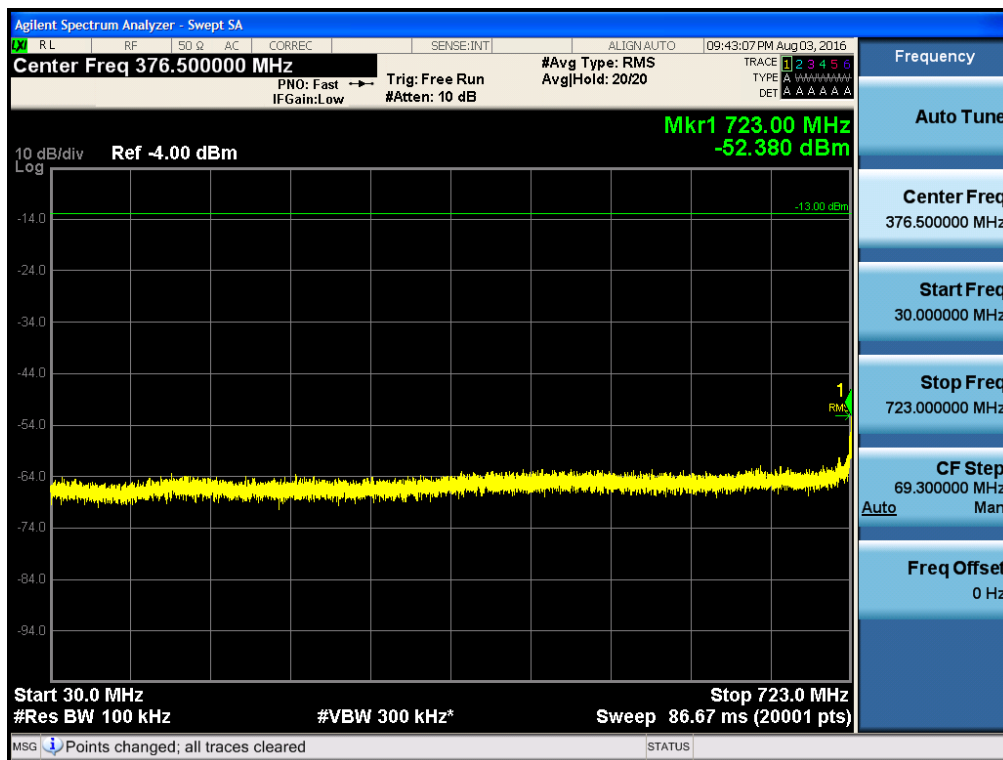


[Downlink High]

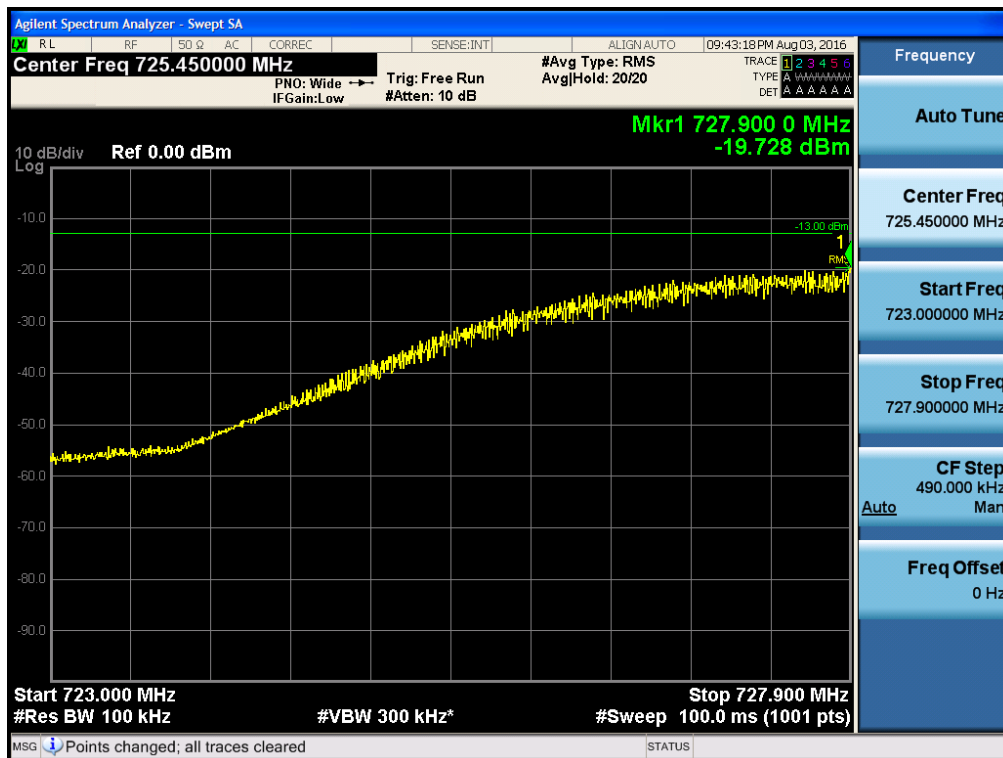


## Conducted Spurious Emissions (30 MHz – 1 GHz)

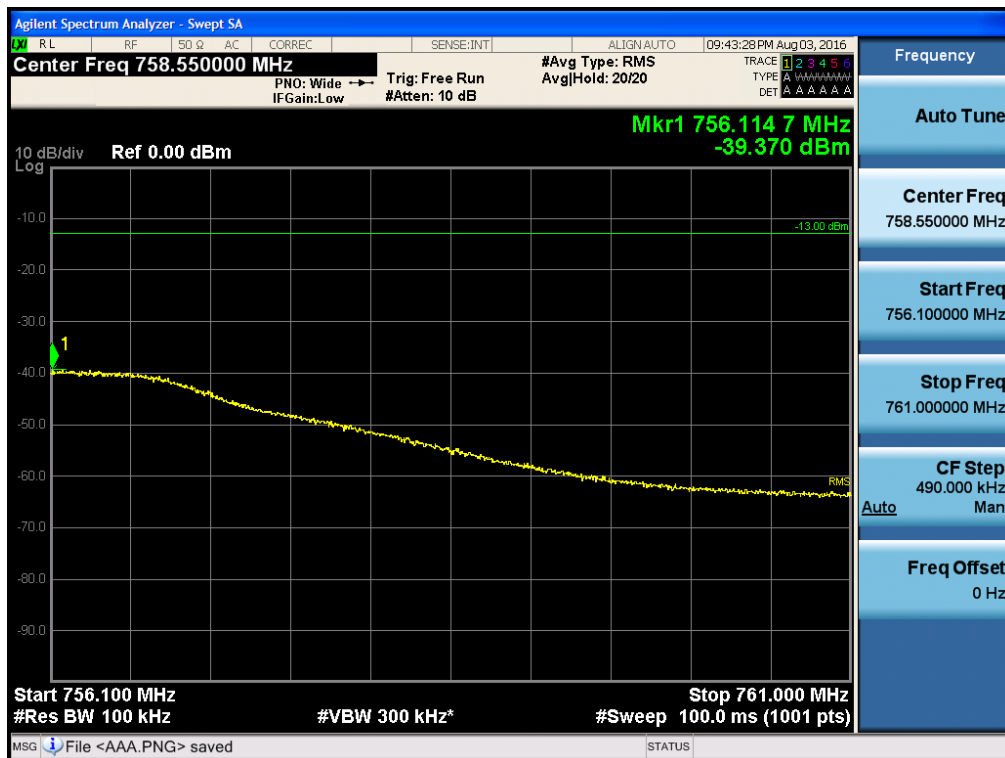
### [Downlink Low] -1



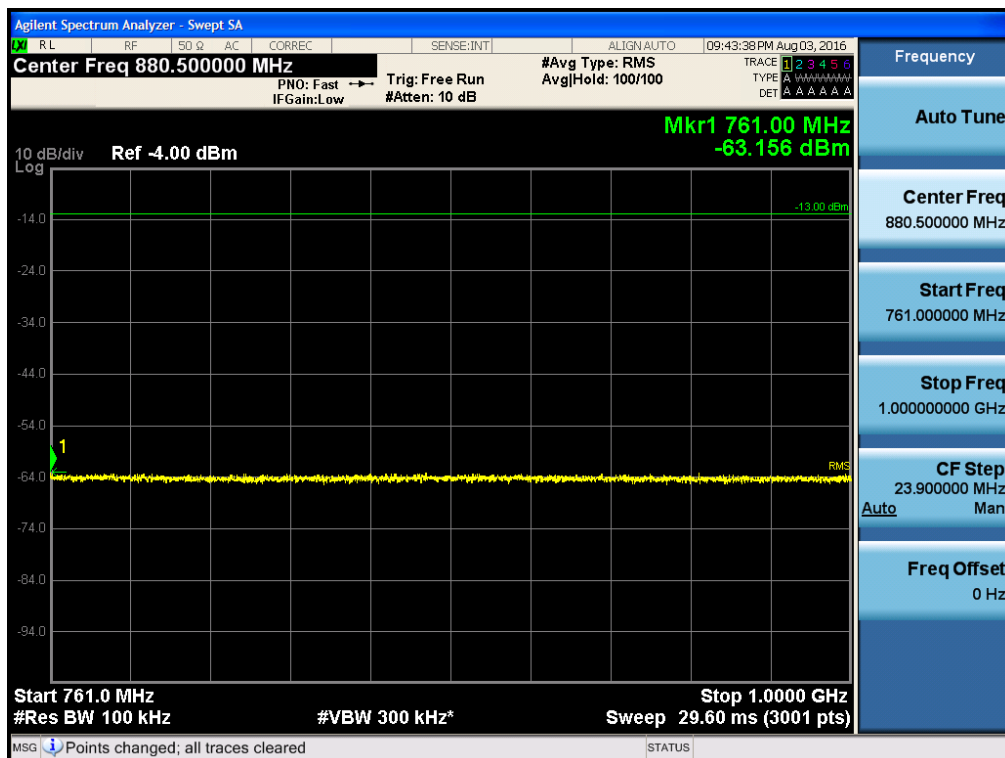
### [Downlink Low] -2



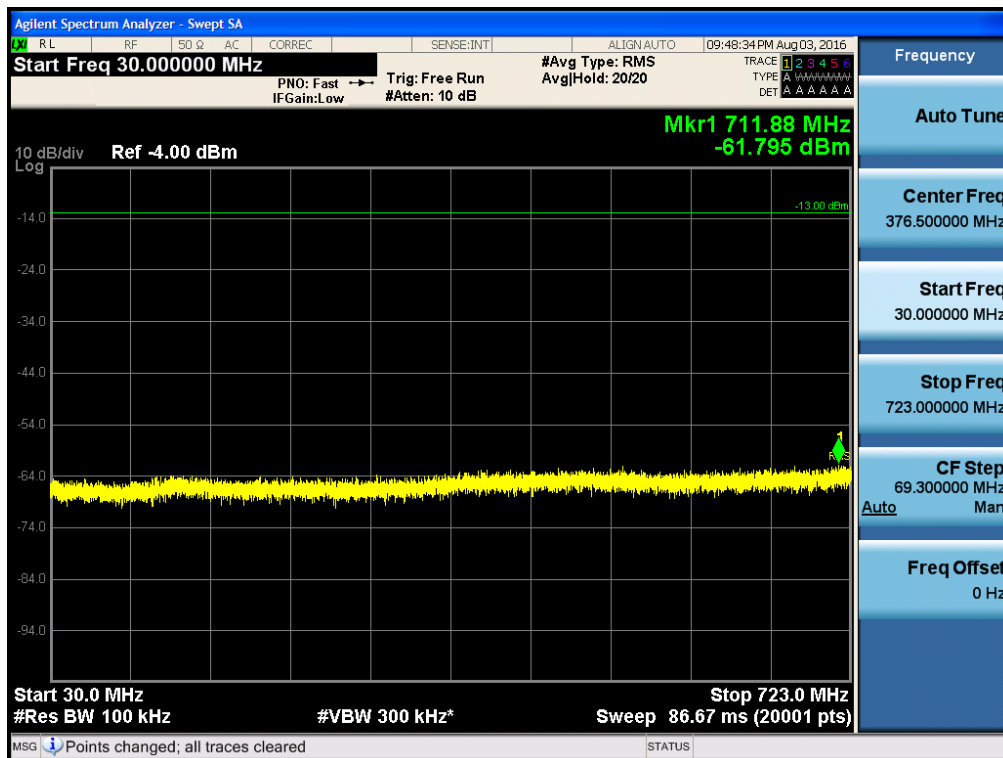
[Downlink Low ] -3



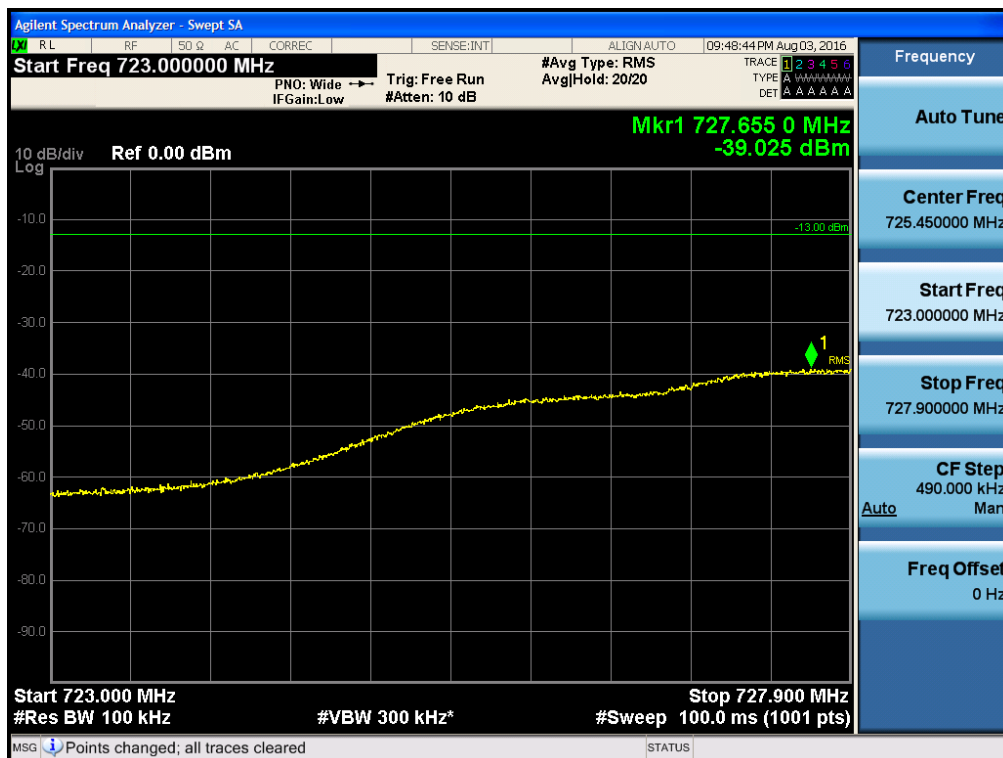
[Downlink Low ] -4



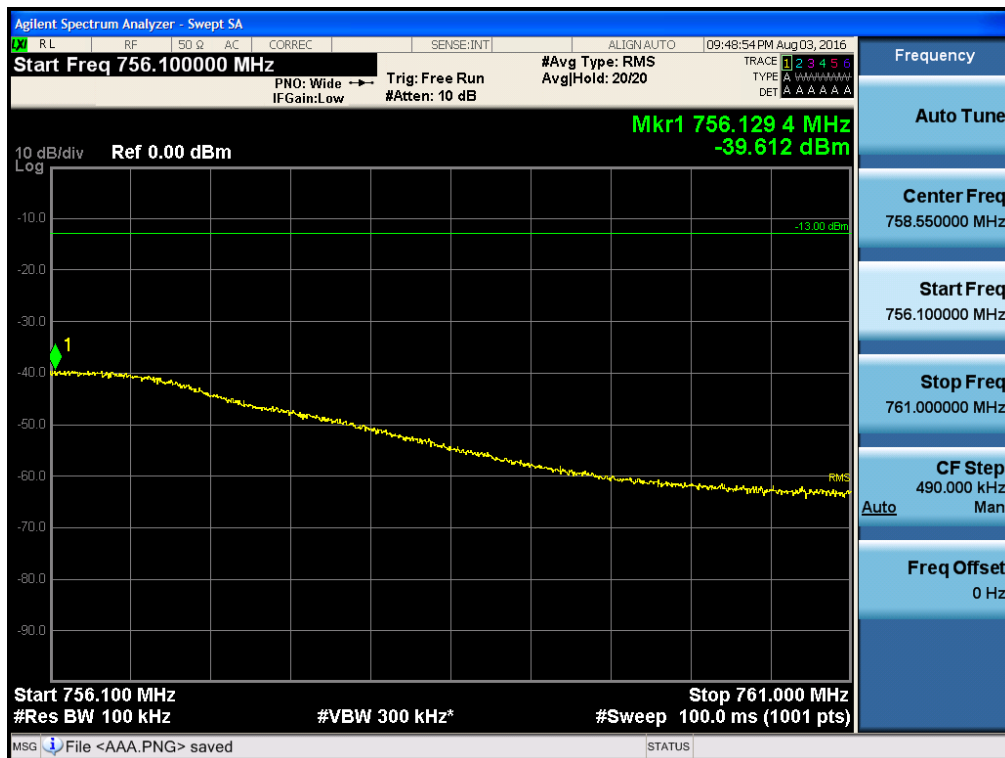
[Downlink Middle] -1



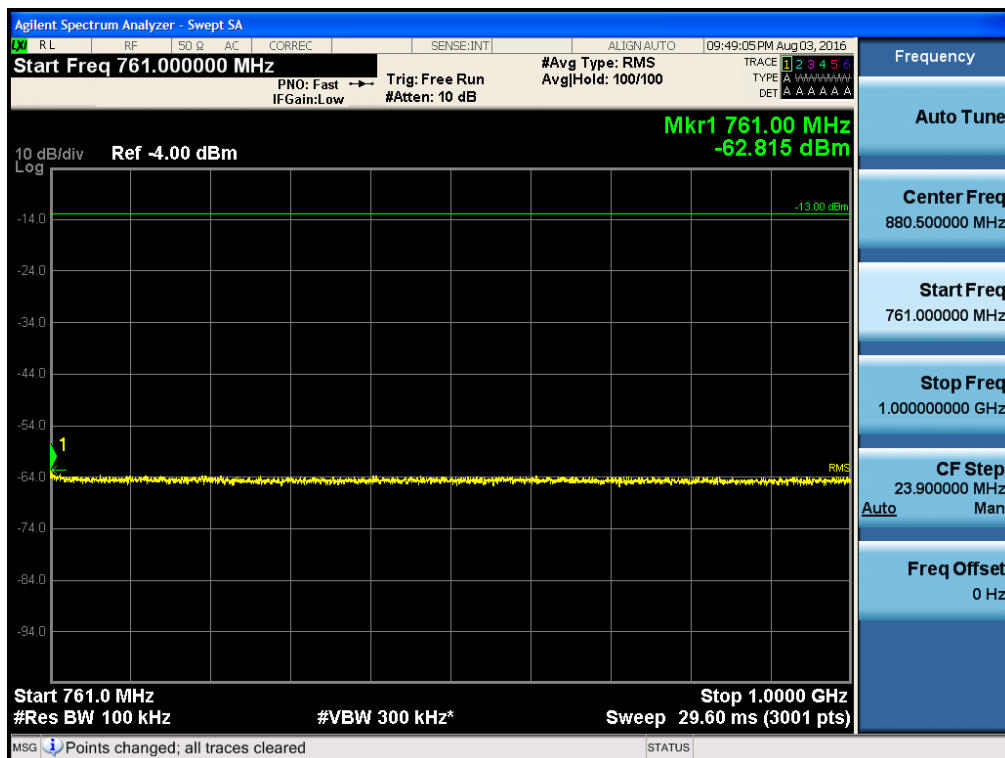
[Downlink Middle] -2



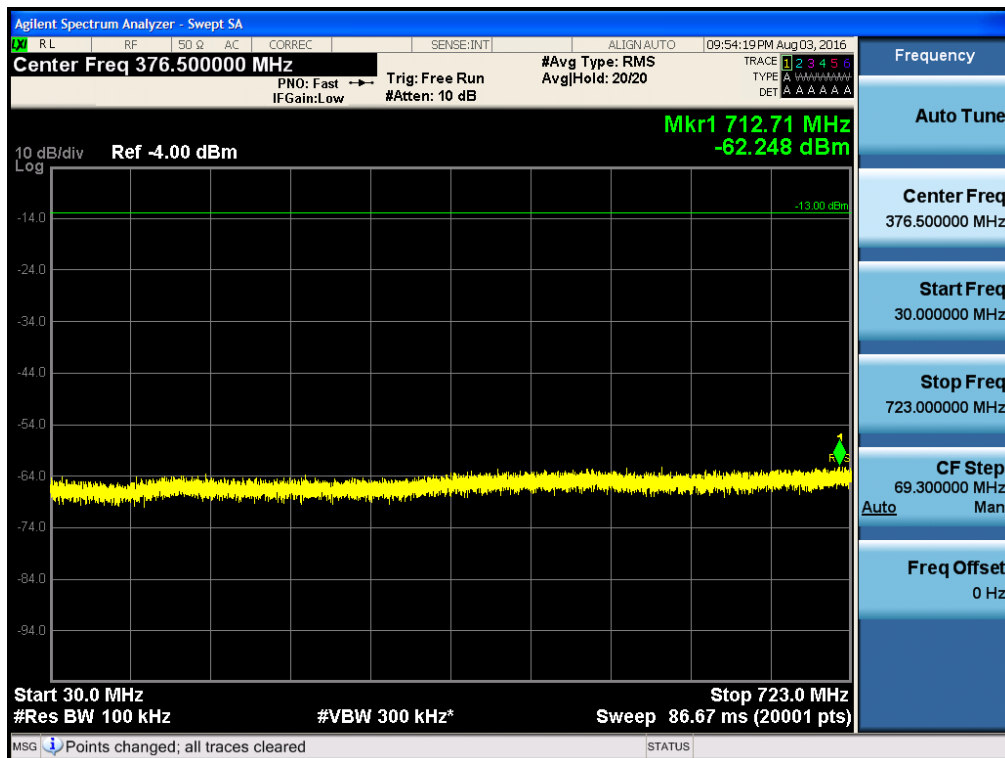
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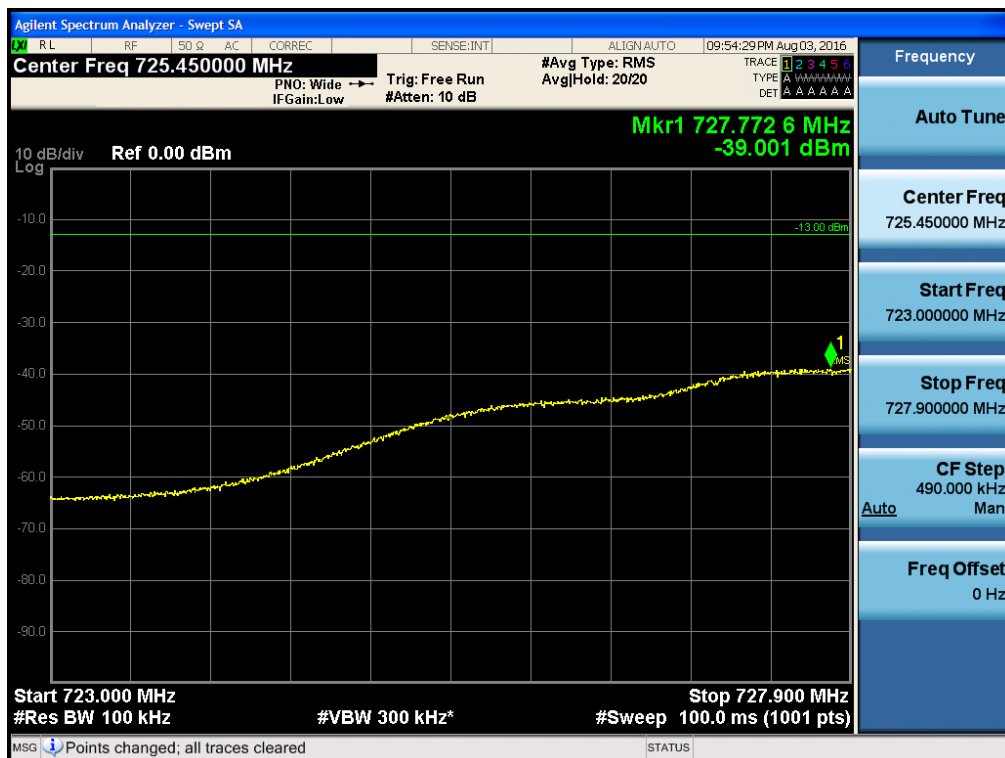
[Downlink Middle] -4



[Downlink High] -1

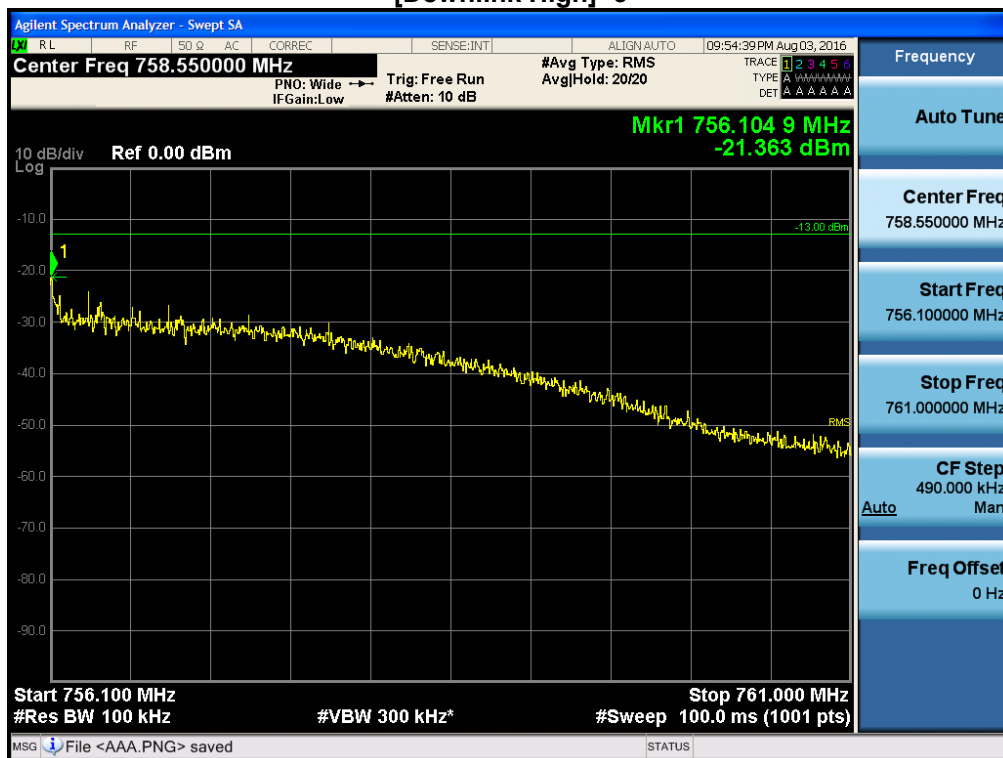


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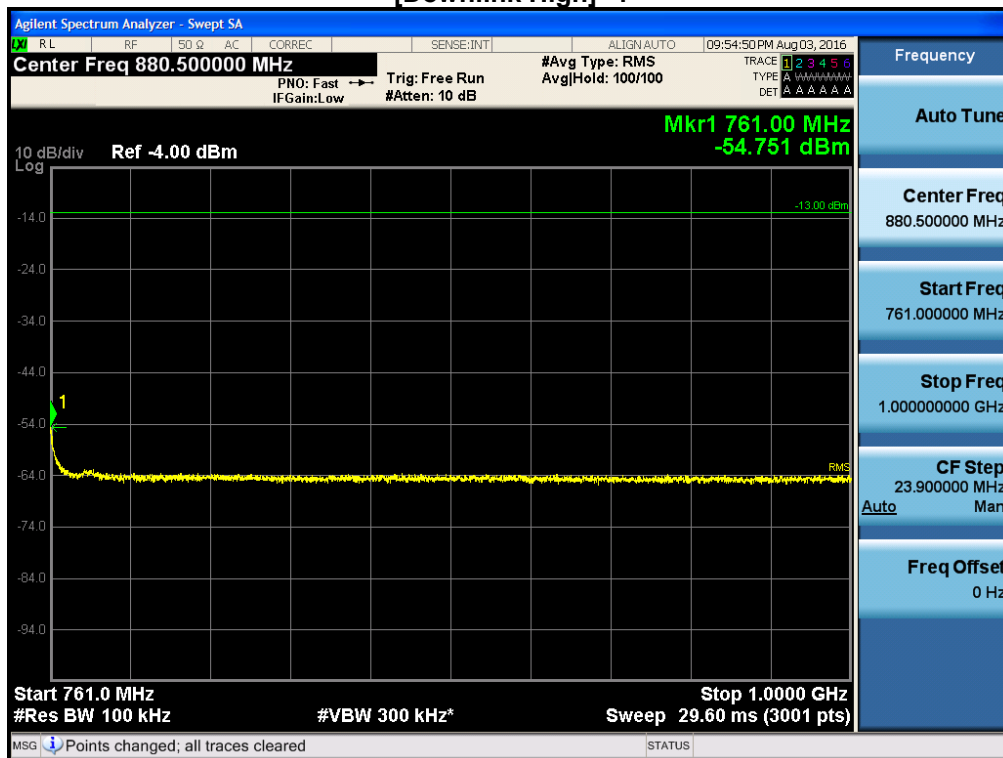




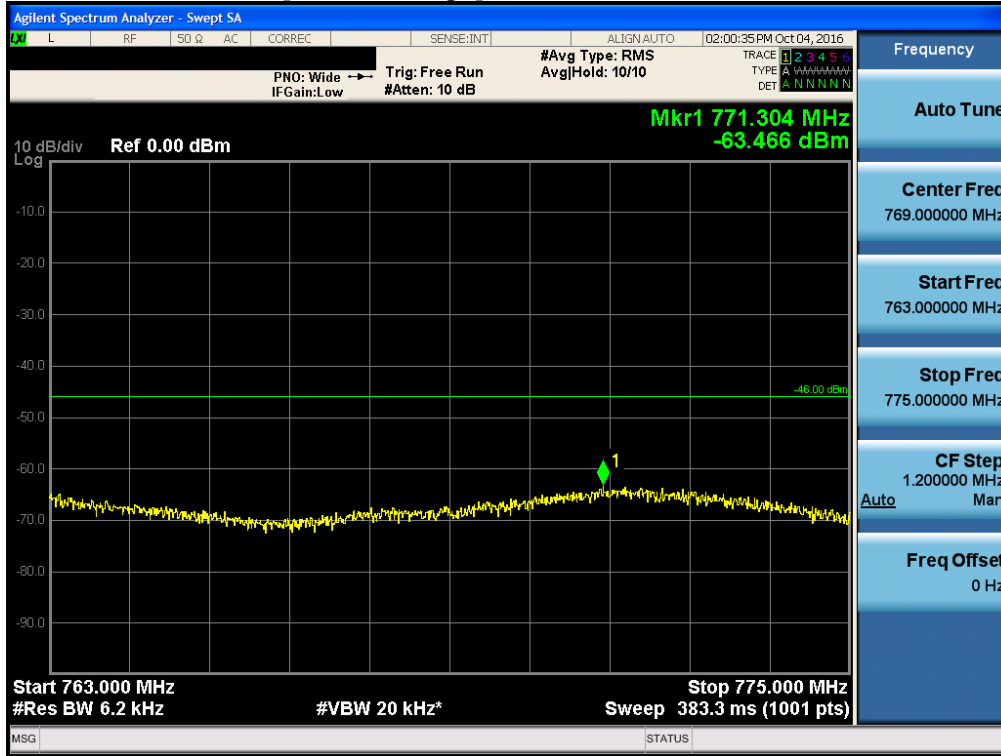
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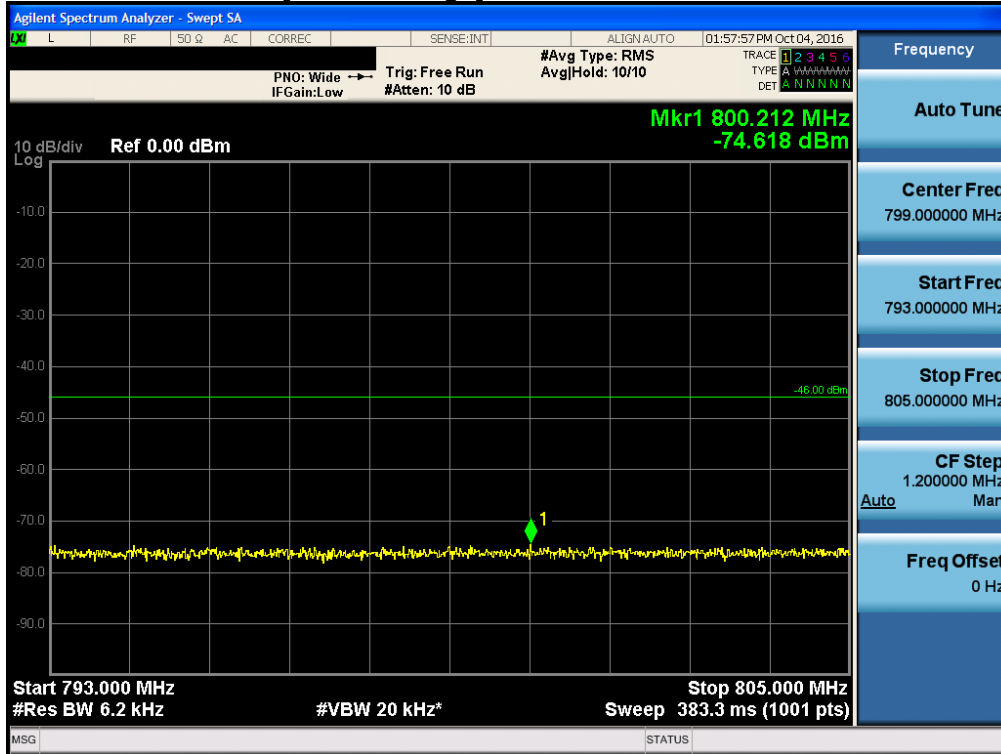
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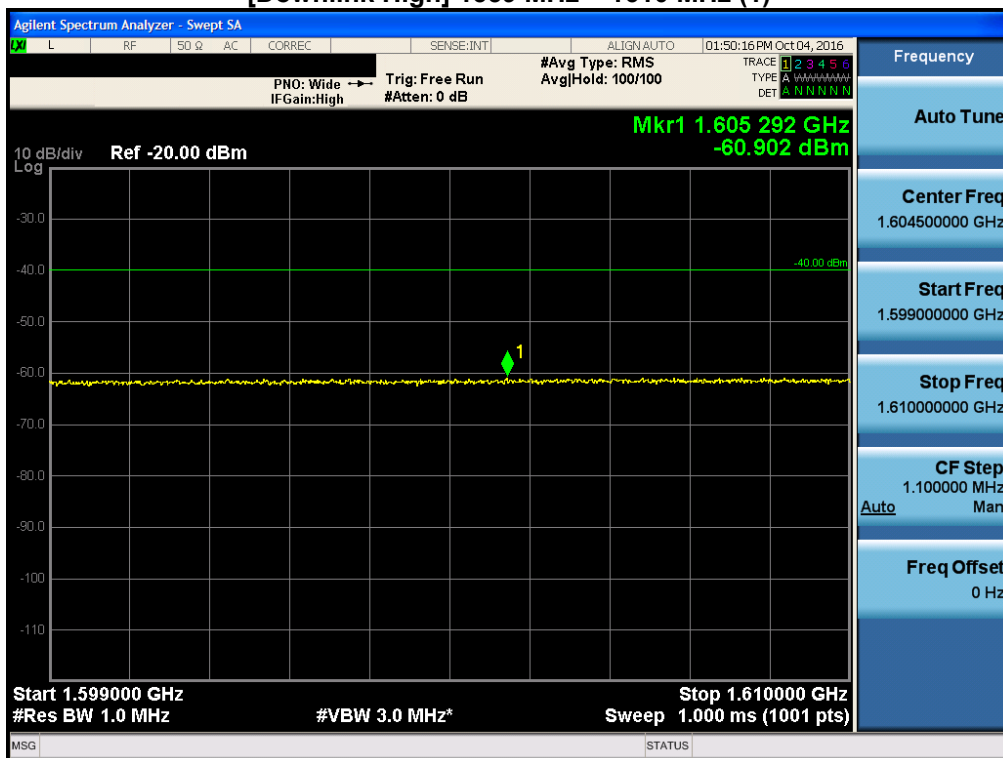
[Downlink High] 763 MHz ~ 775 MHz



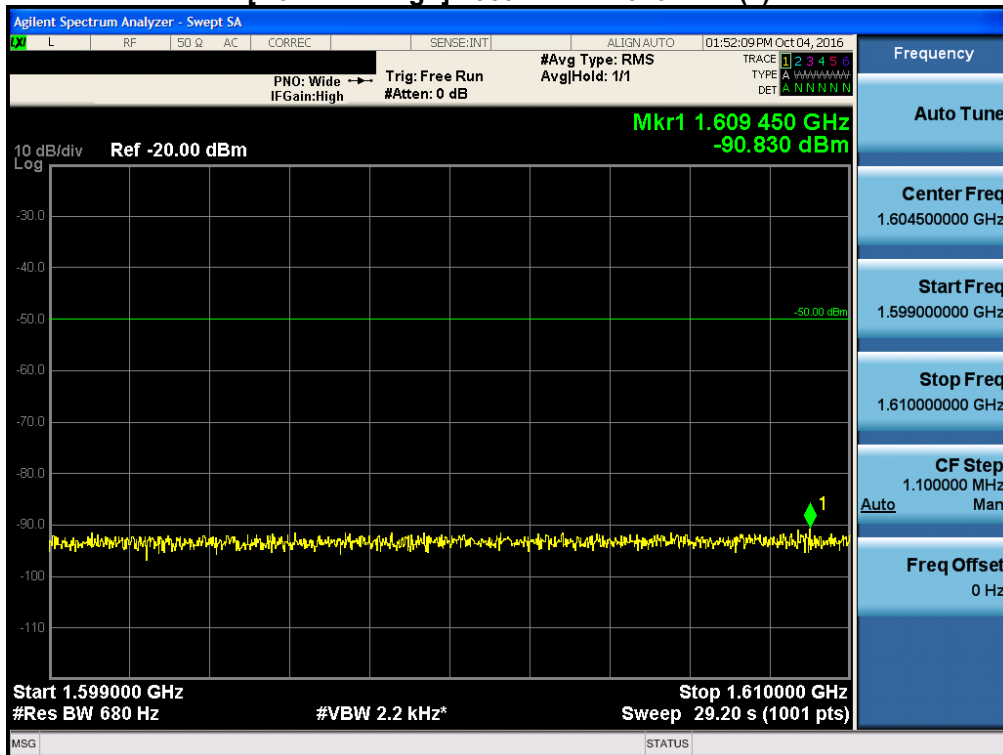
[Downlink High] 793 MHz ~ 805 MHz



[Downlink High] 1559 MHz ~ 1610 MHz (1)

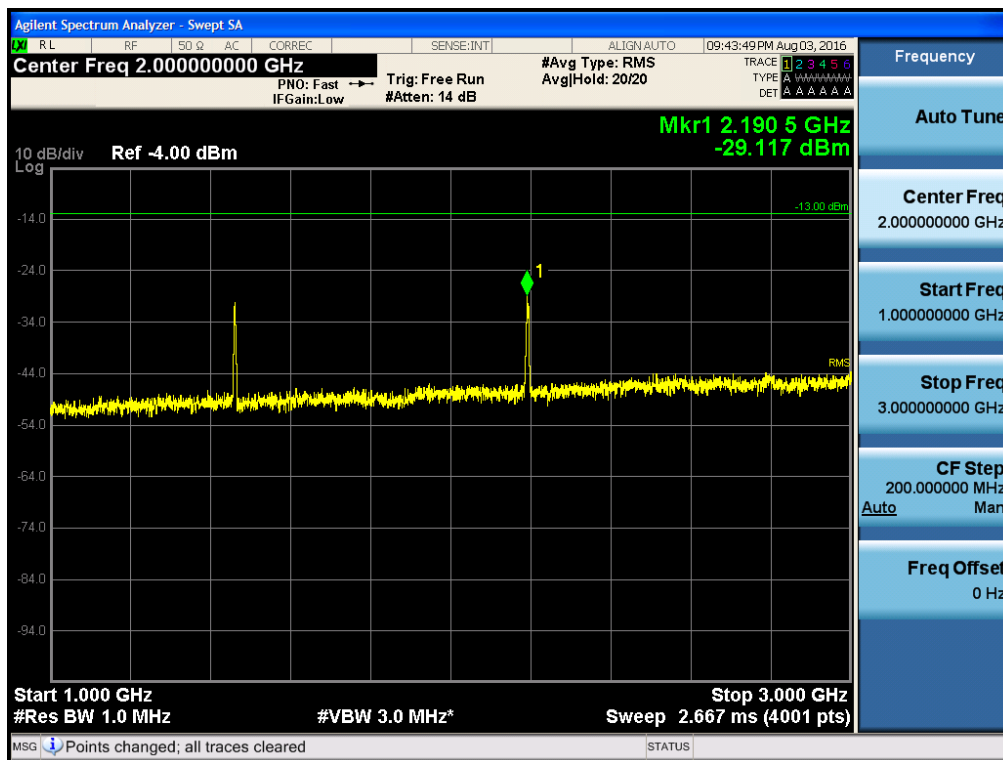


[Downlink High] 1559 MHz ~ 1610 MHz (2)

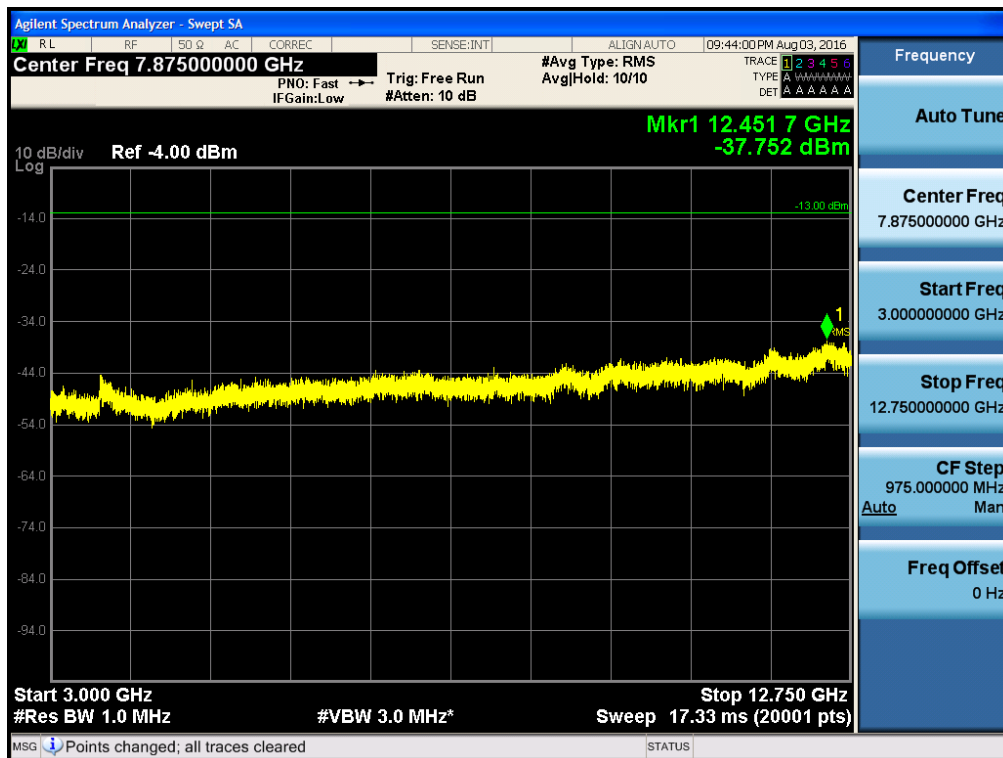


## Conducted Spurious Emissions (1 GHz – 12.75 GHz)

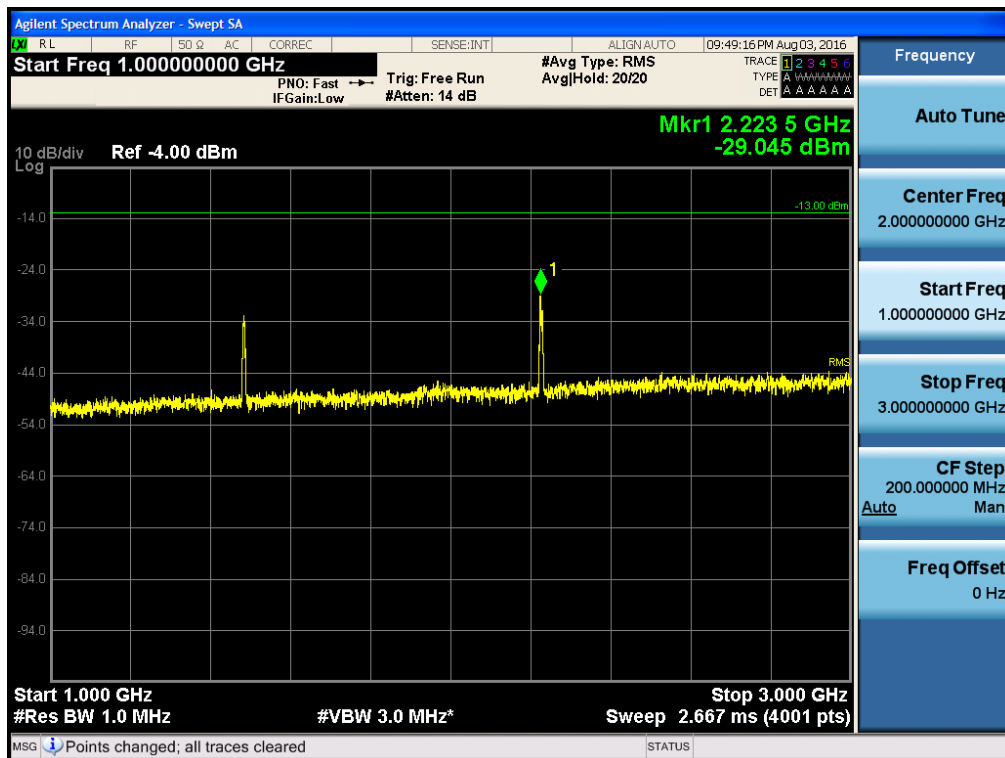
### [Downlink Low]-1



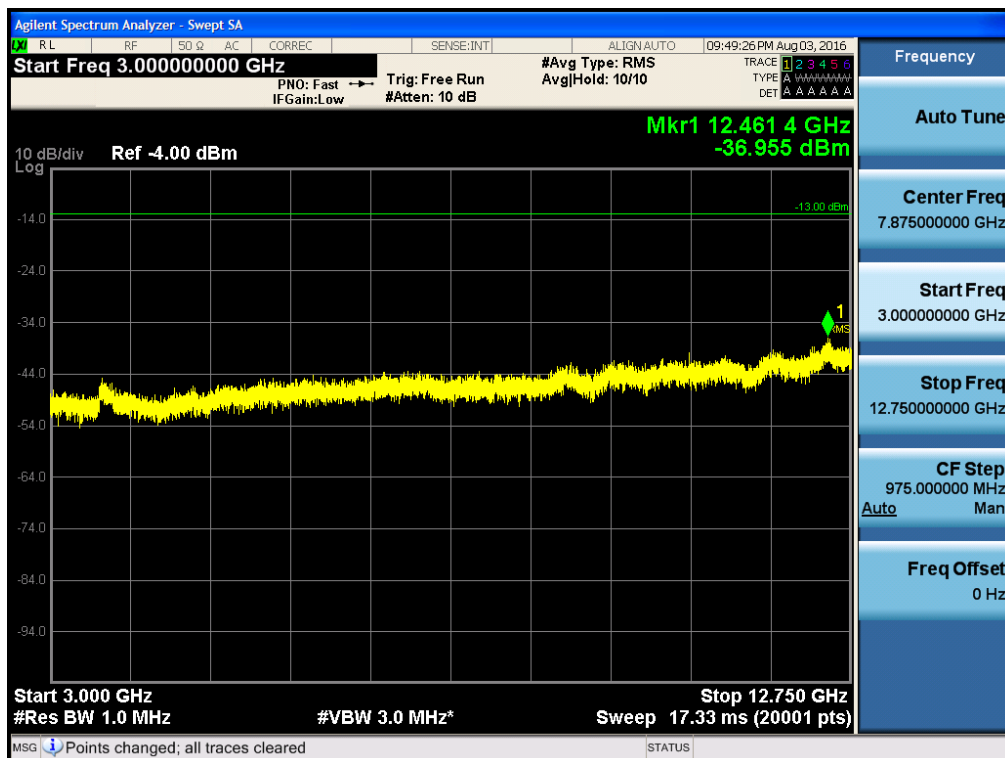
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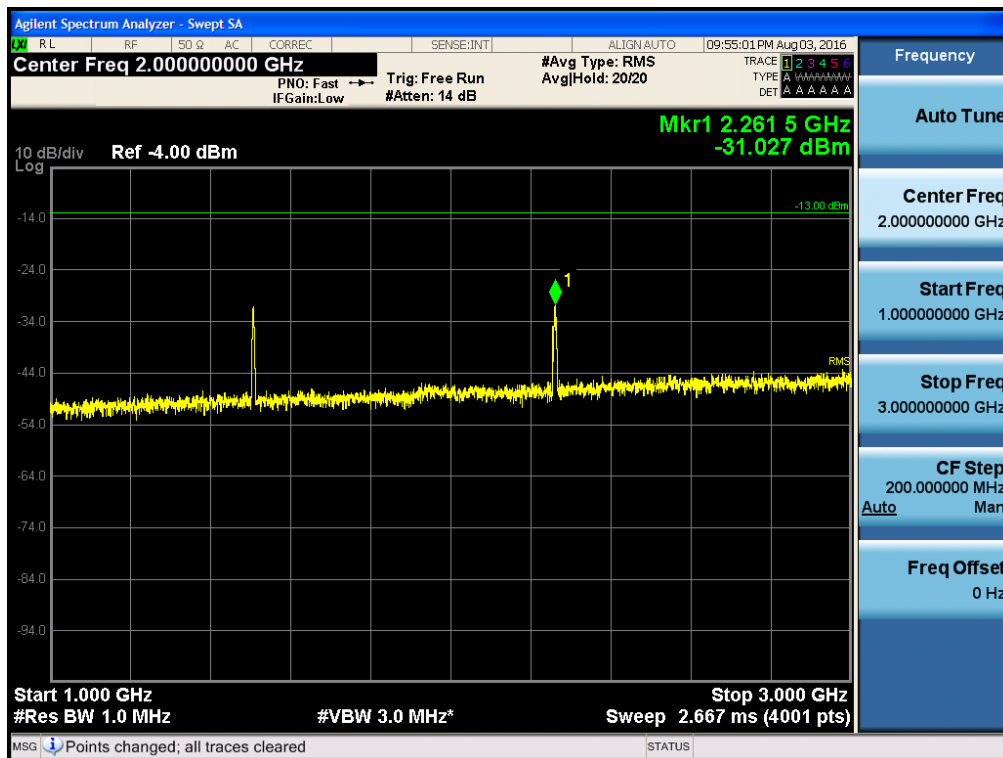
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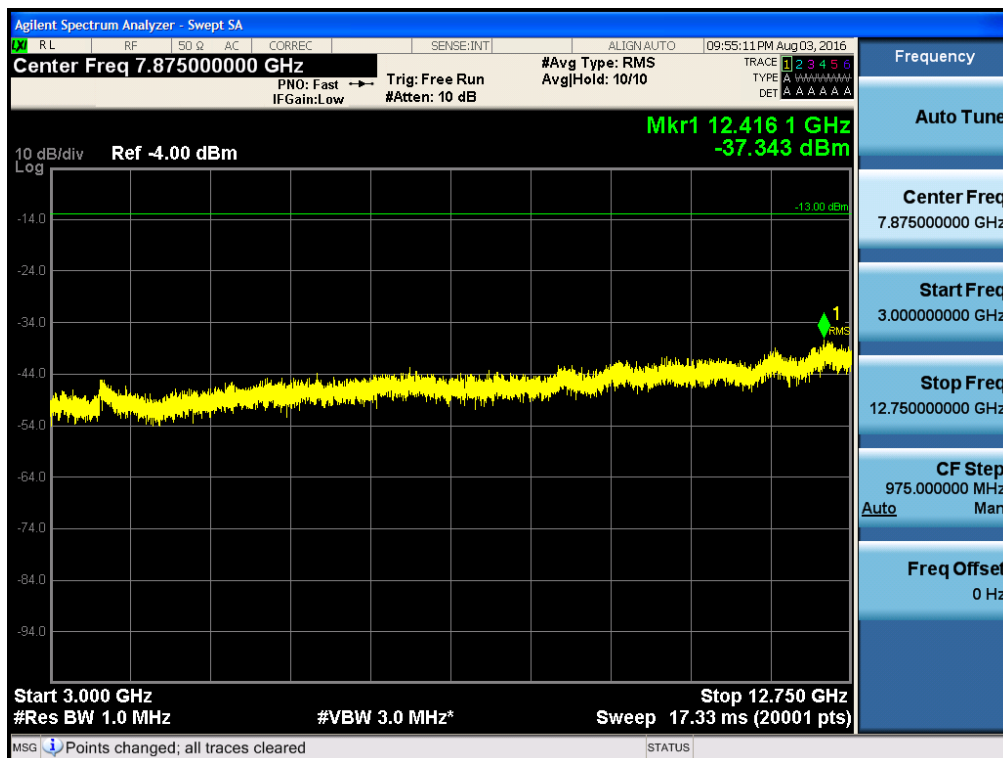
[Downlink Middle]-2



[Downlink High]-1

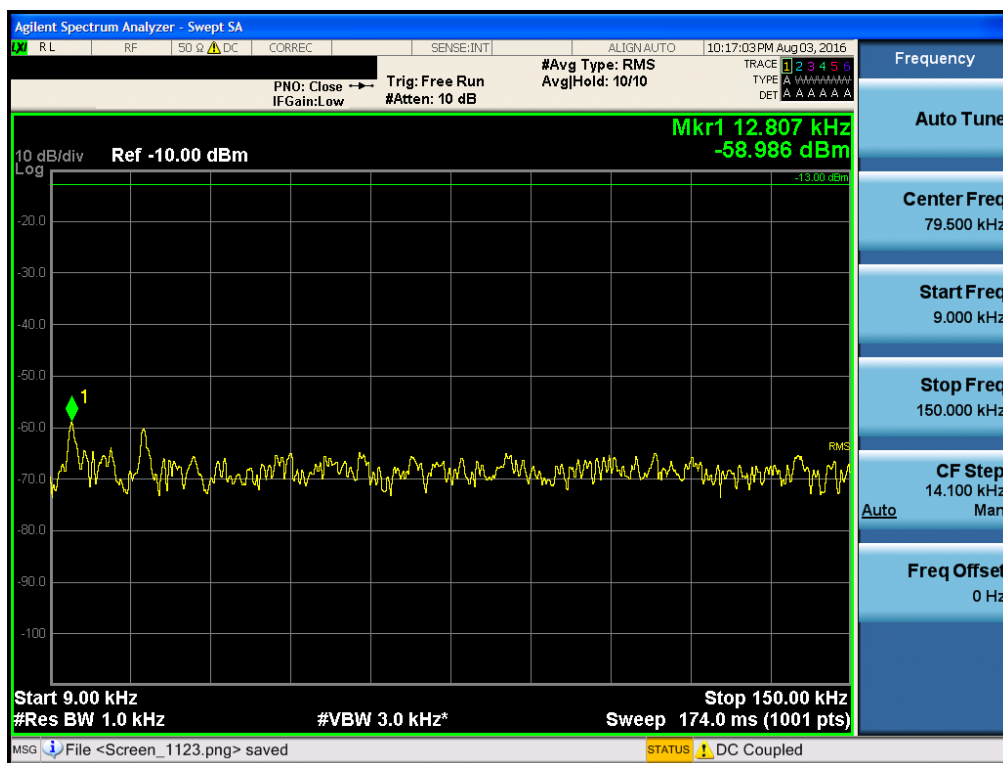


[Downlink High]-2

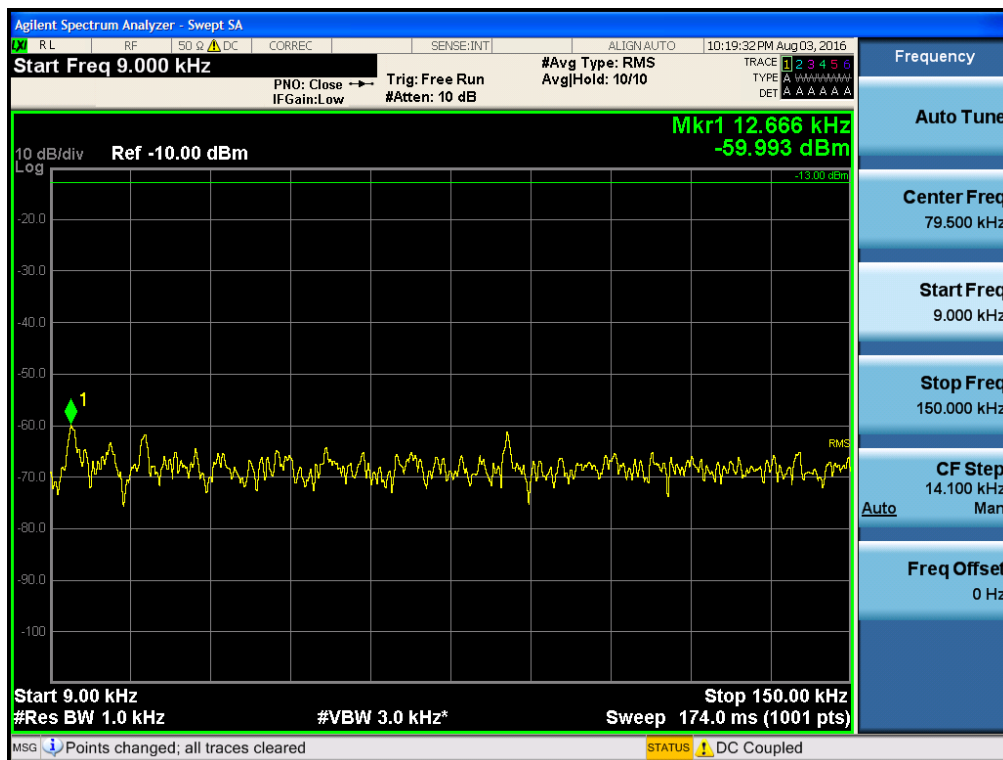


## Single channel Enhancer Plots of Spurious Emission for 700 LTE BAND LTE 10 MHz Conducted Spurious Emissions (9 kHz – 150 kHz)

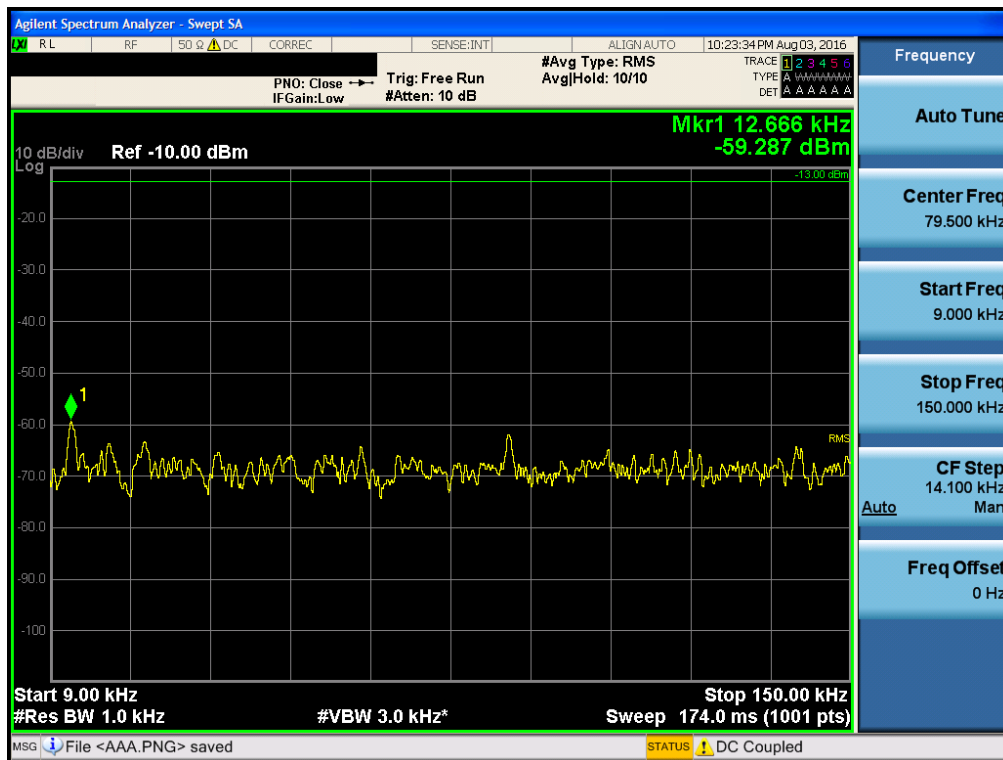
[Downlink Low]



[Downlink Middle]



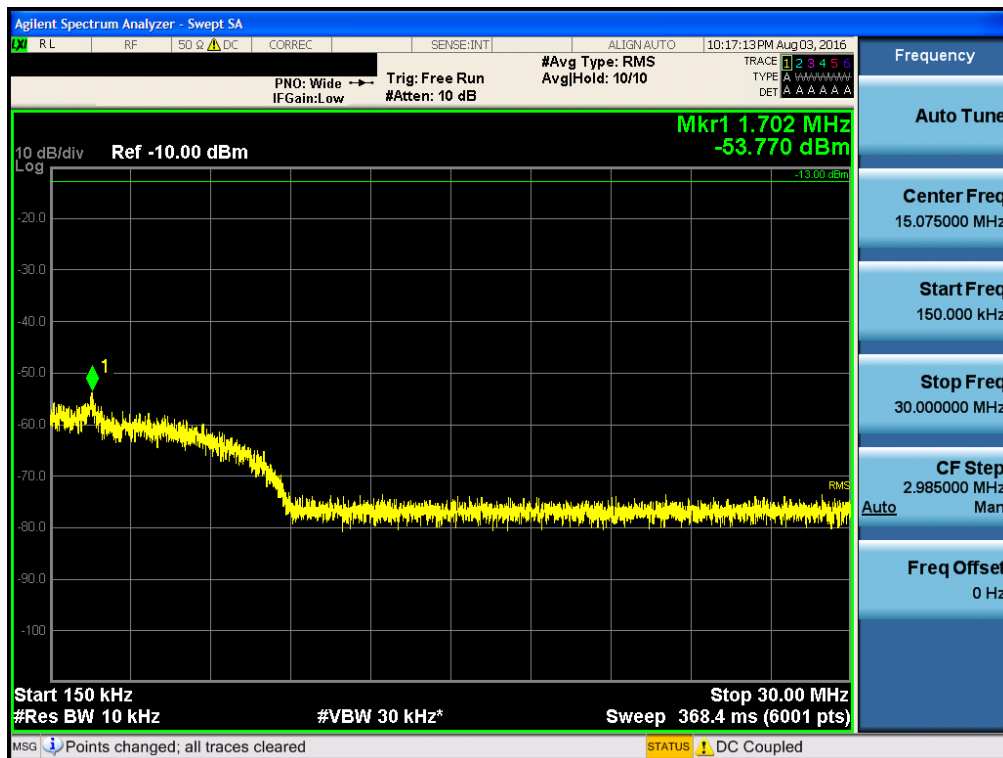
[Downlink High]



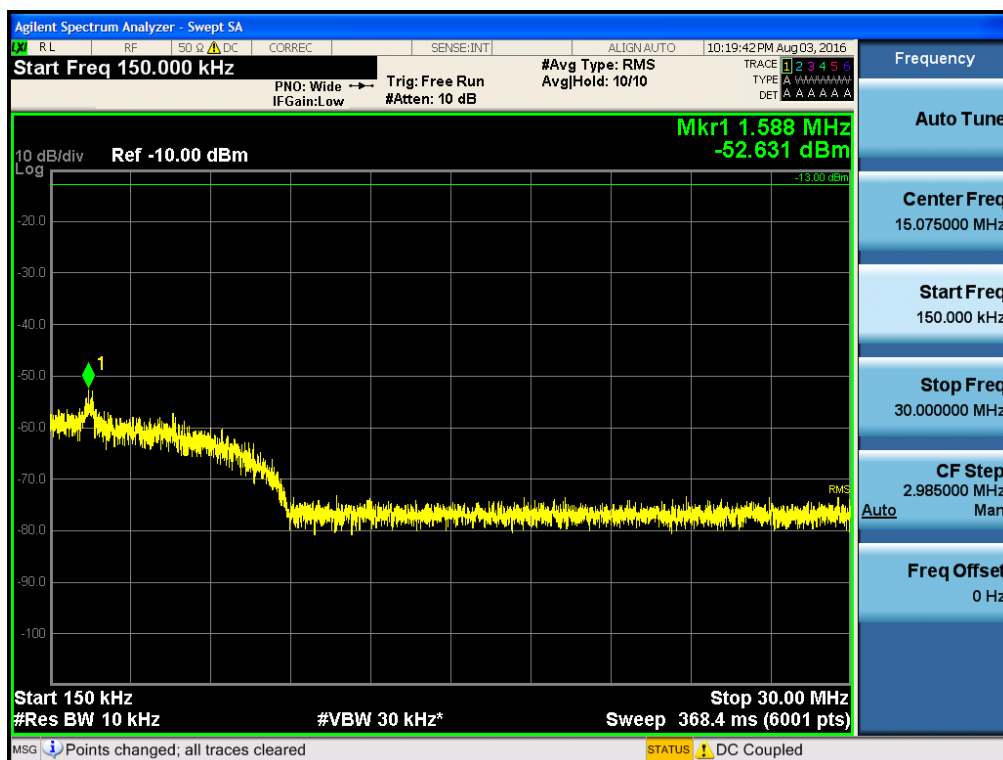


## Conducted Spurious Emissions (150 kHz – 30 MHz)

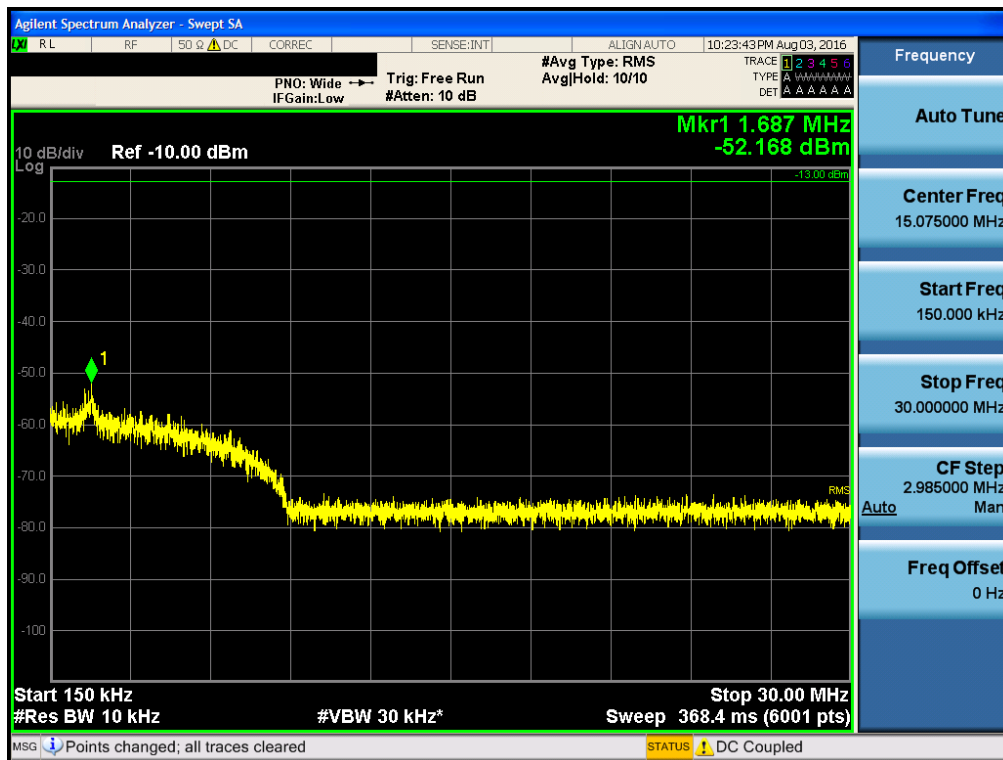
### [Downlink Low]



### [Downlink Middle]

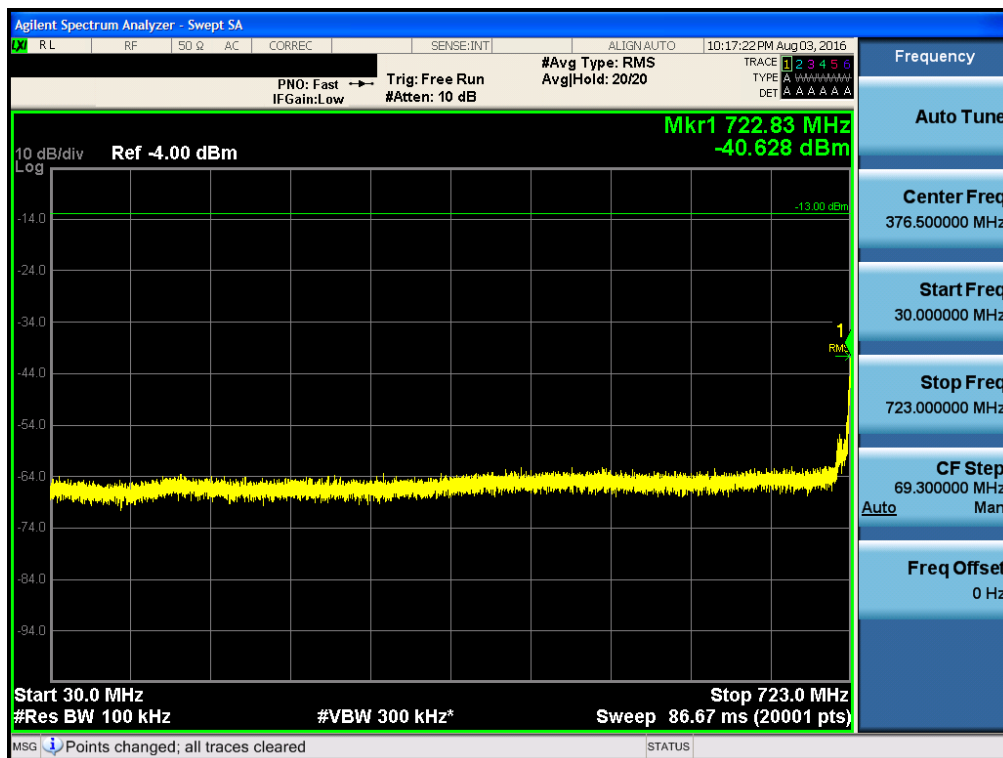


[Downlink High]



## Conducted Spurious Emissions (30 MHz – 1 GHz)

### [Downlink Low] -1



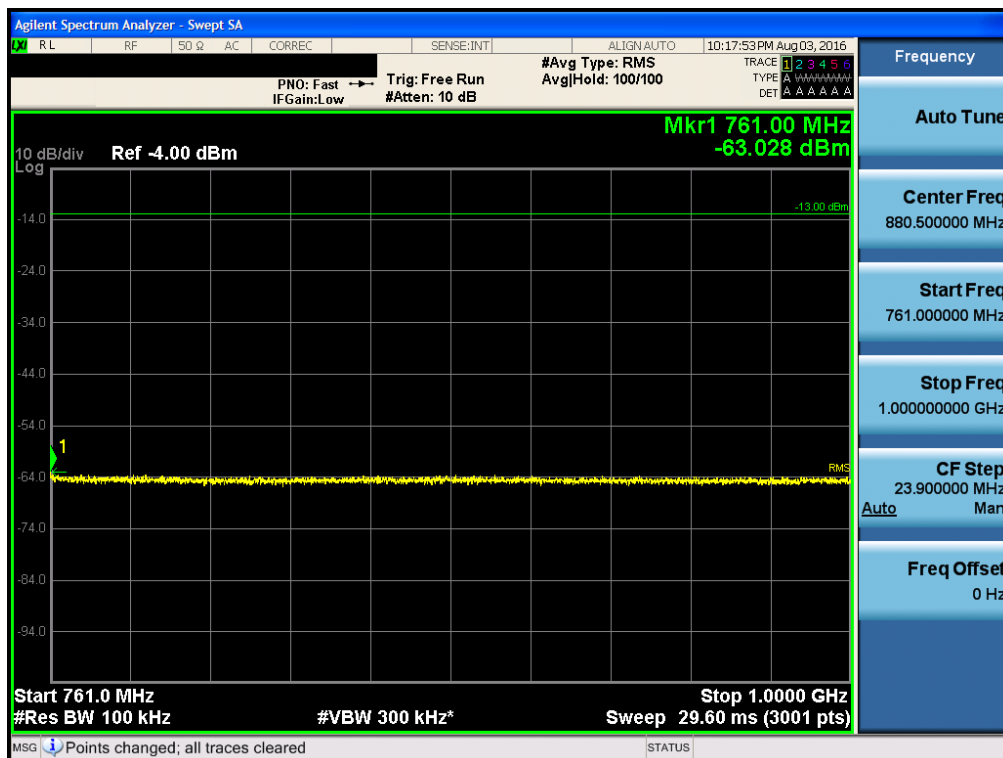
### [Downlink Low] -2



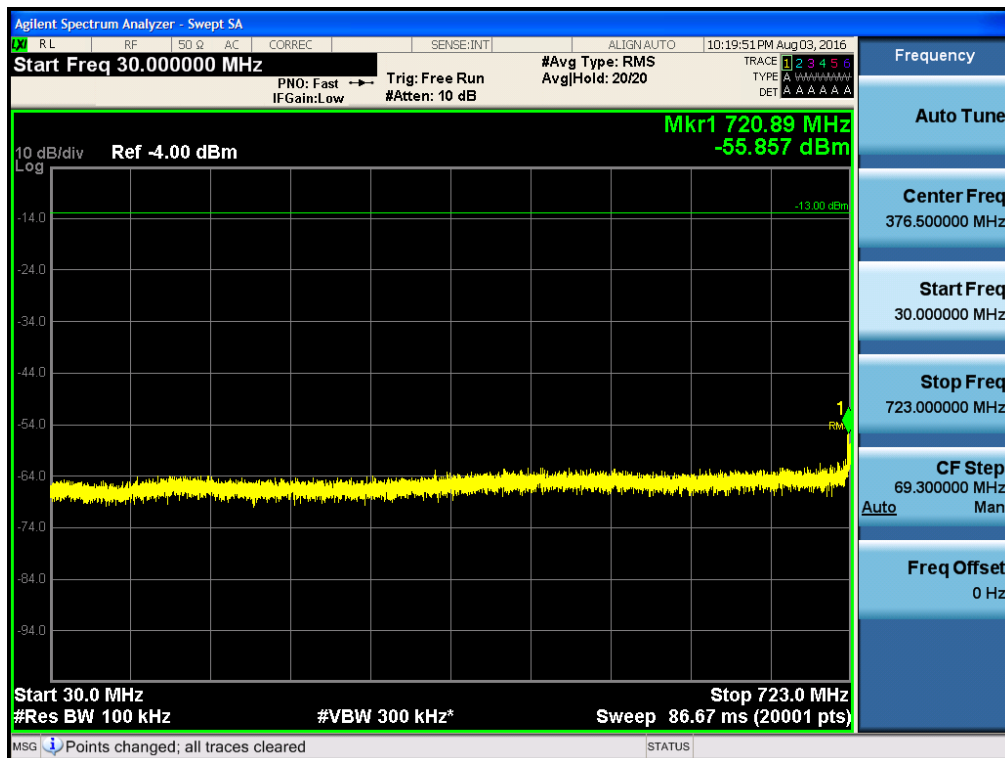
[Downlink Low] -3



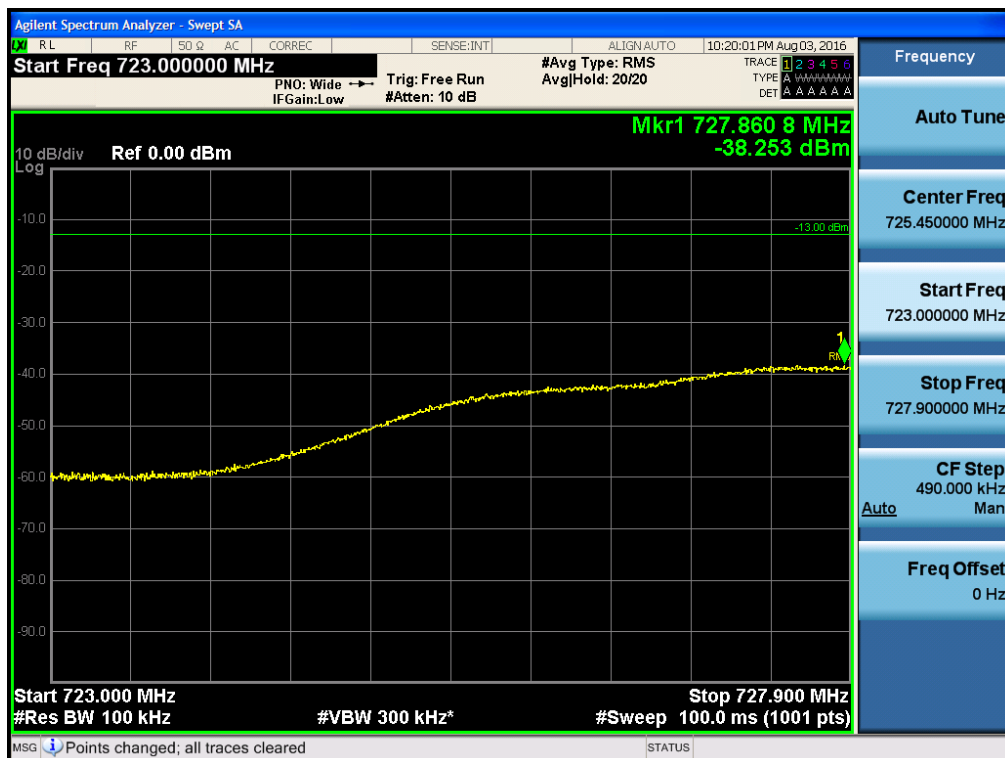
[Downlink Low] -4



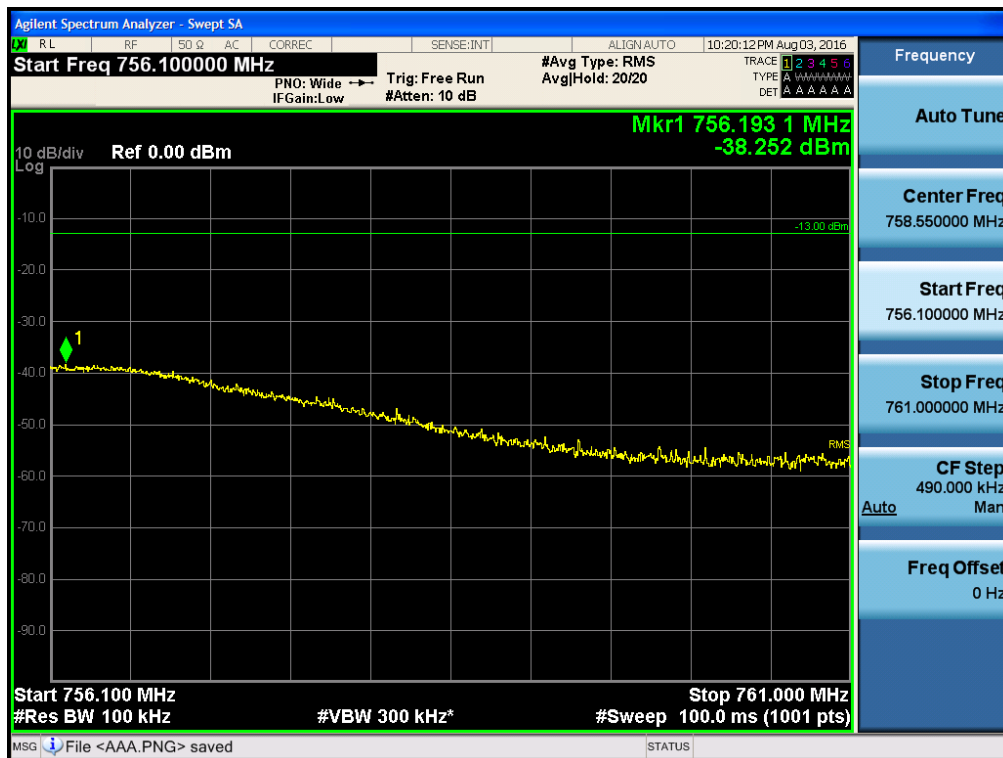
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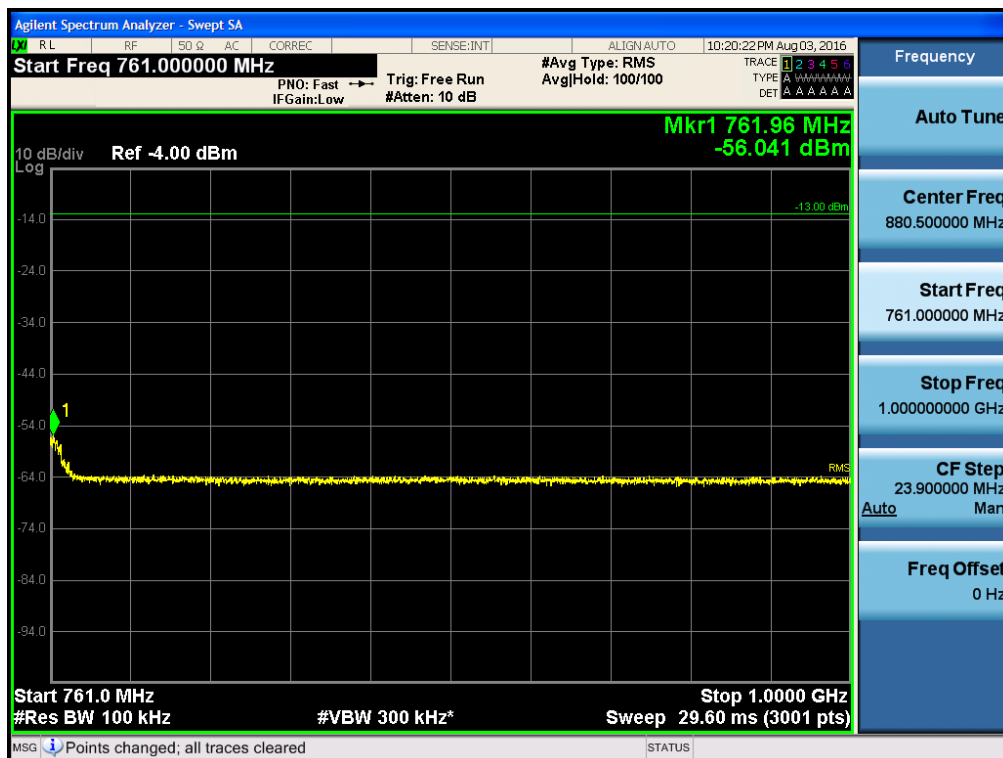
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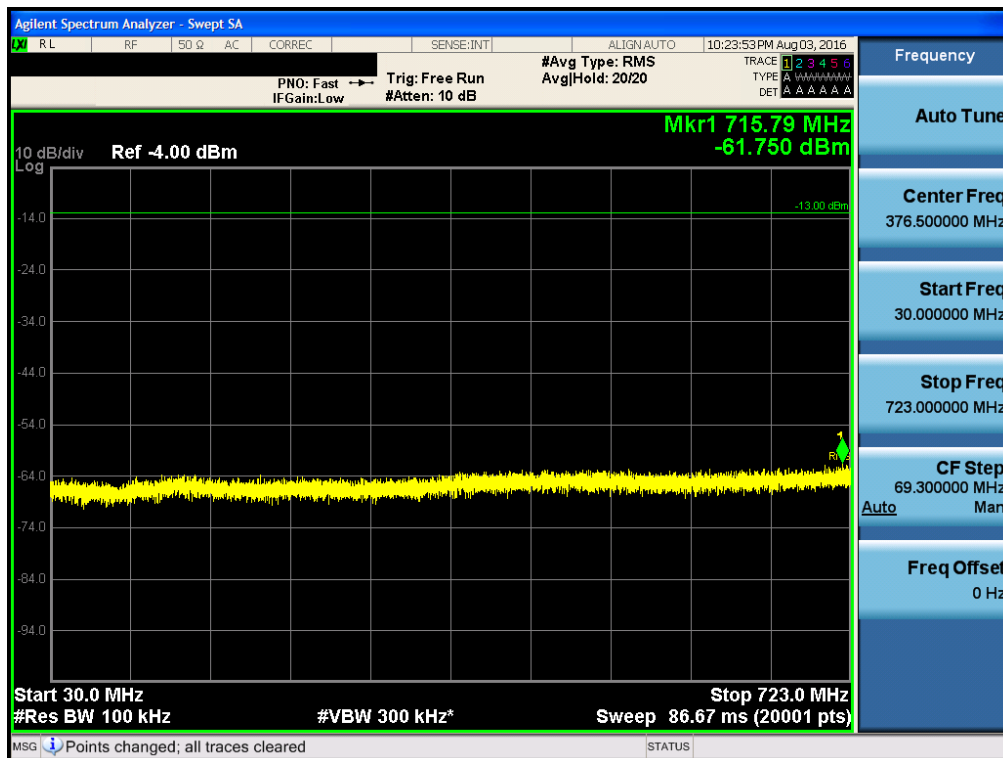
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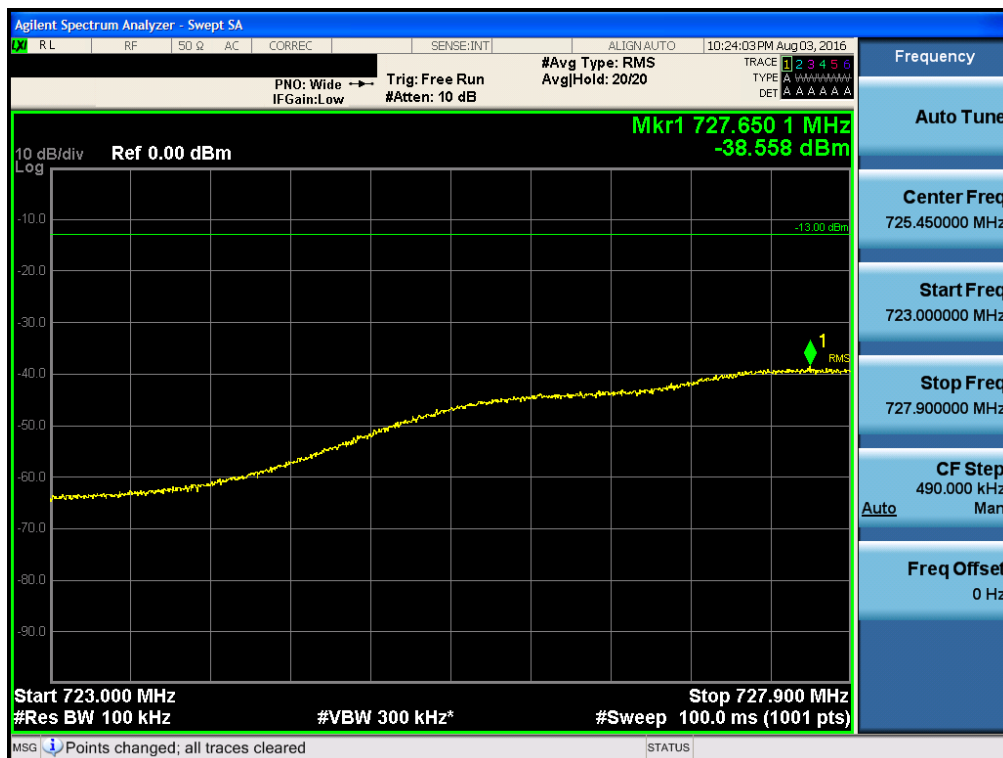
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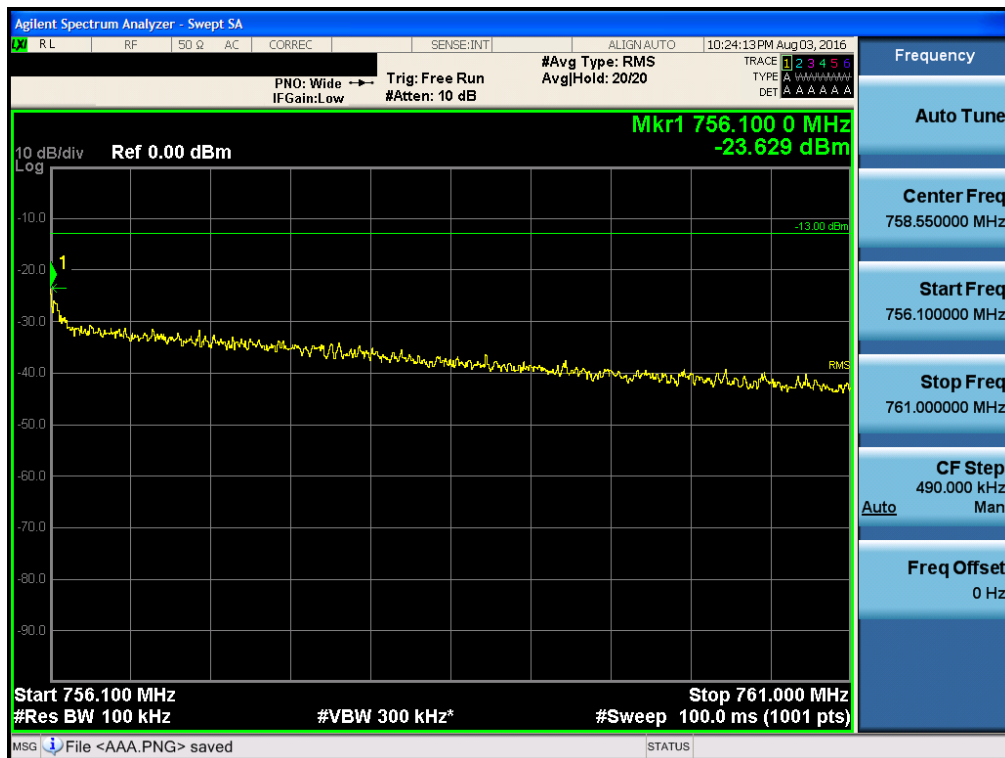
[Downlink High] -1



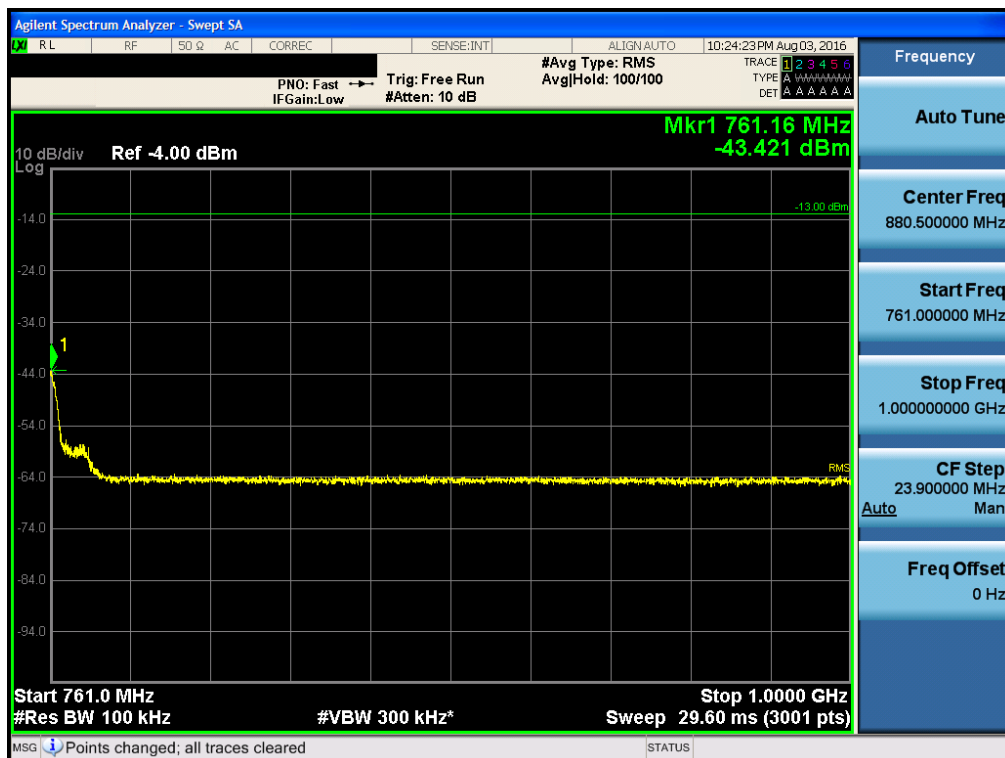
[Downlink High] -2



[Downlink High] -3

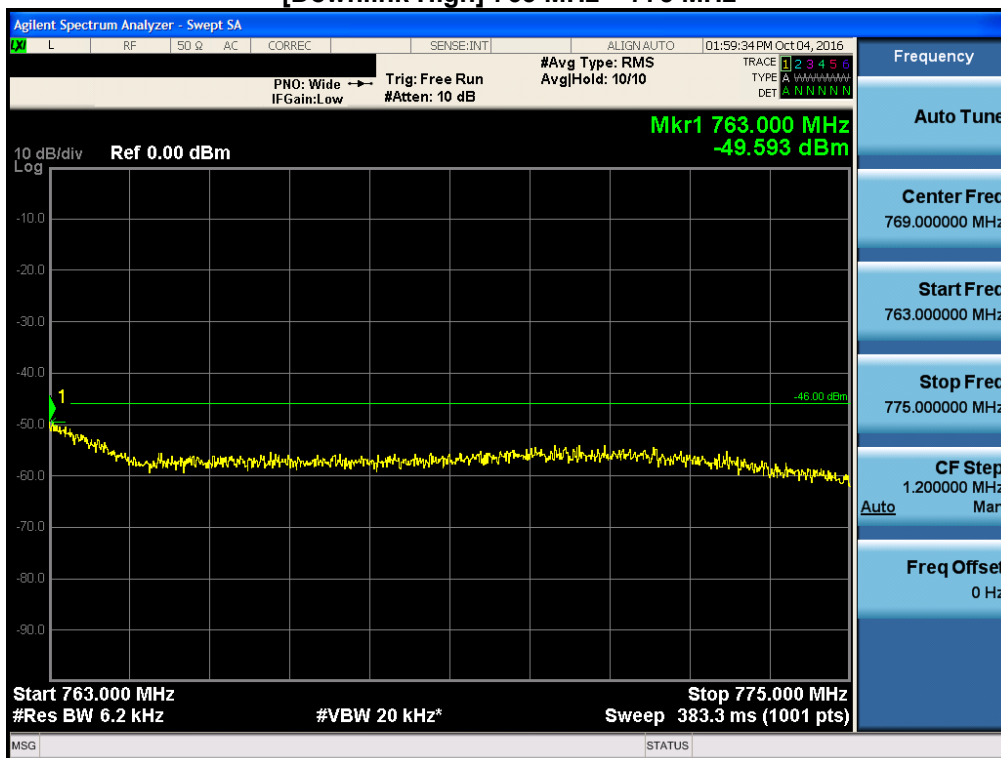


[Downlink High] -4

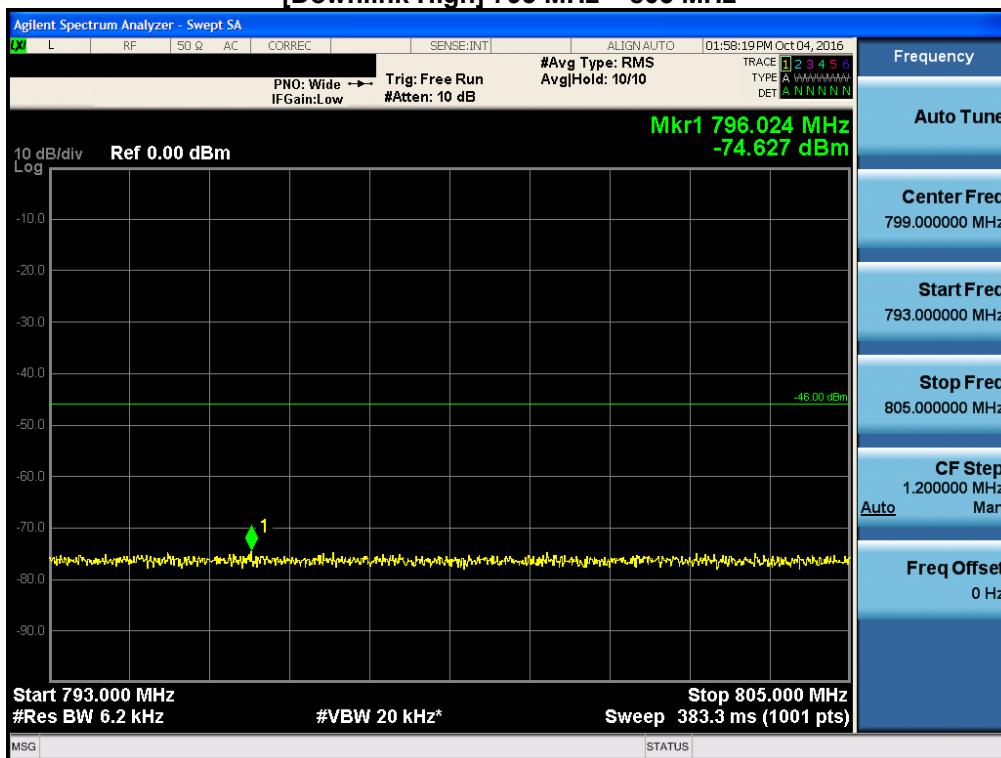




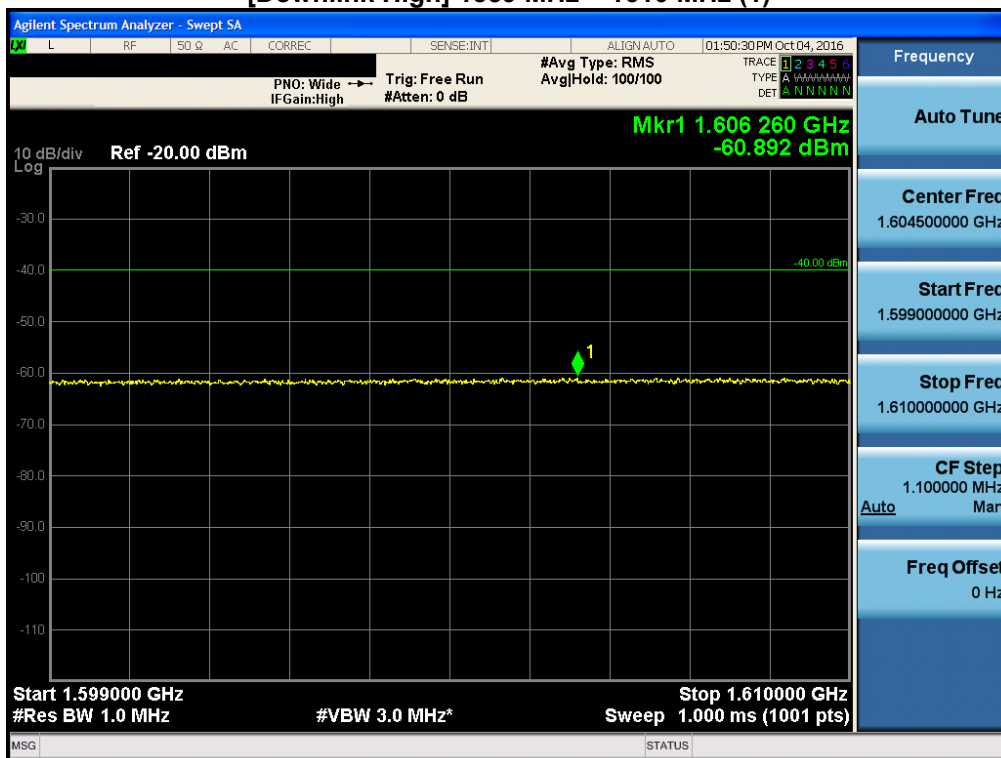
[Downlink High] 763 MHz ~ 775 MHz



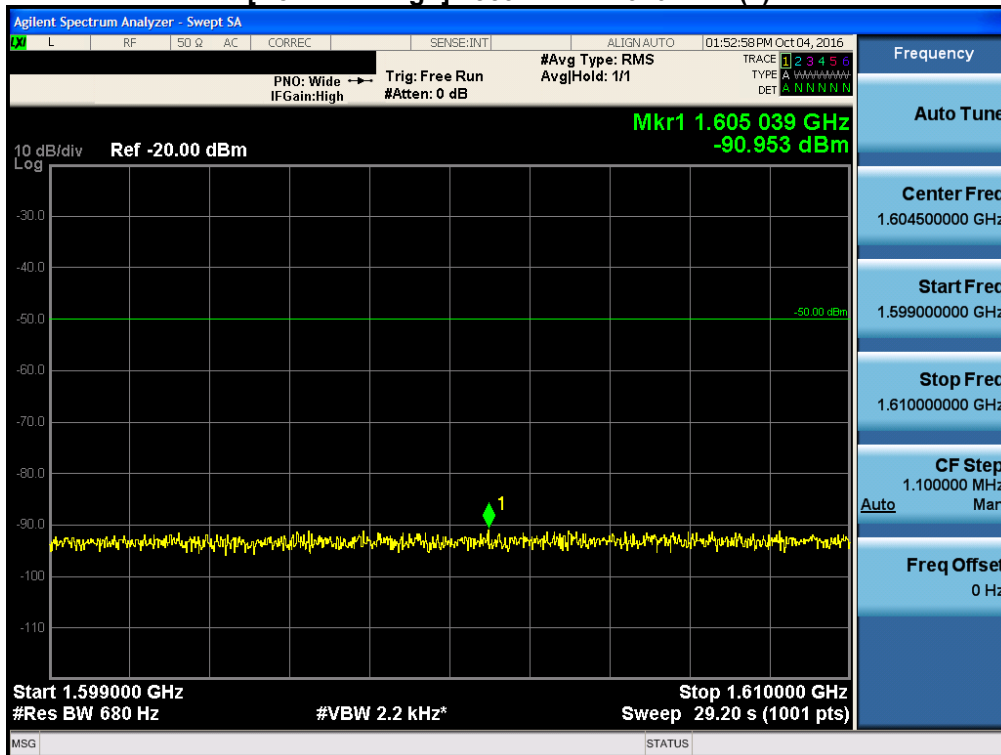
[Downlink High] 793 MHz ~ 805 MHz



[Downlink High] 1559 MHz ~ 1610 MHz (1)

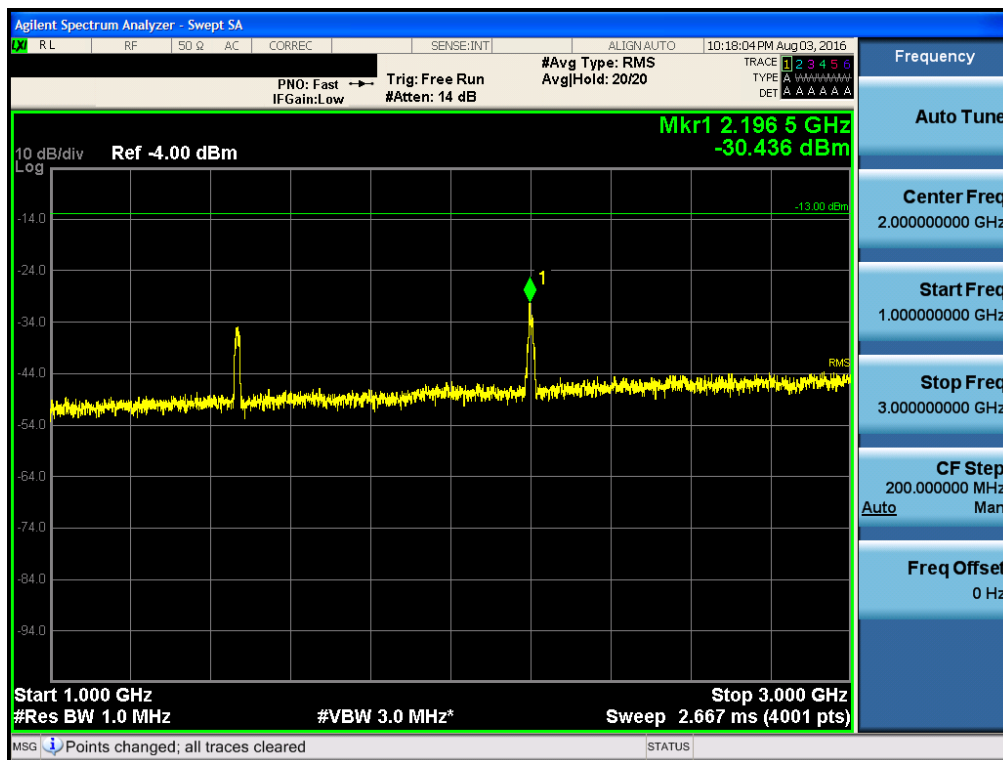


[Downlink High] 1559 MHz ~ 1610 MHz (2)



## Conducted Spurious Emissions (1 GHz – 12.75 GHz)

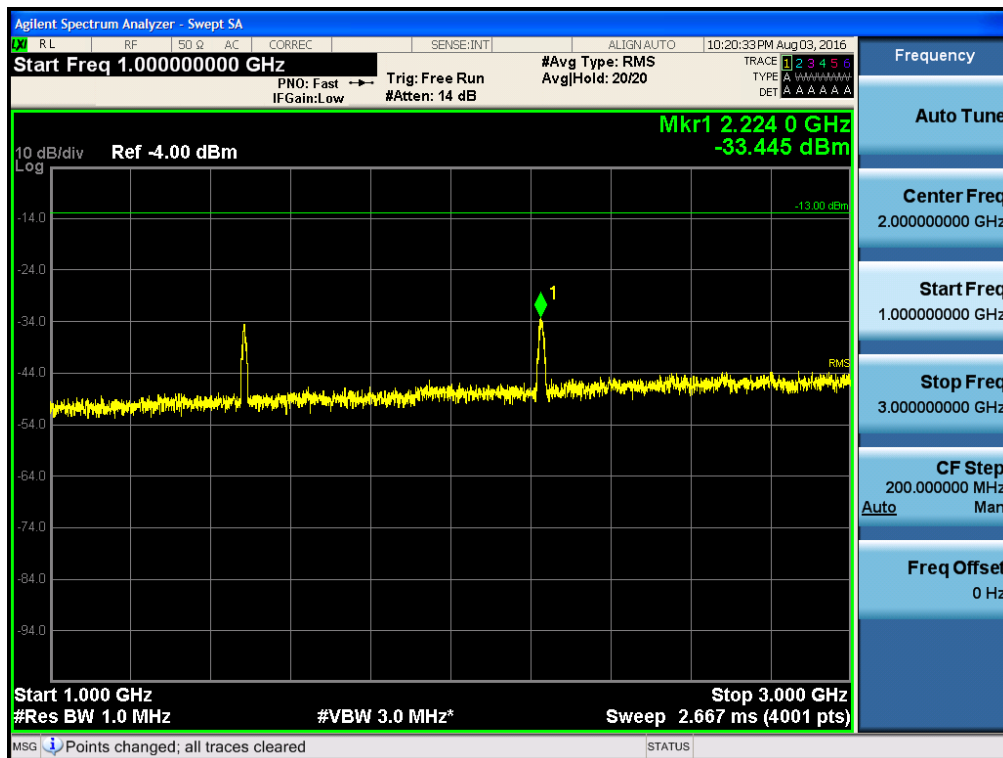
### [Downlink Low]-1



### [Downlink Low]-2



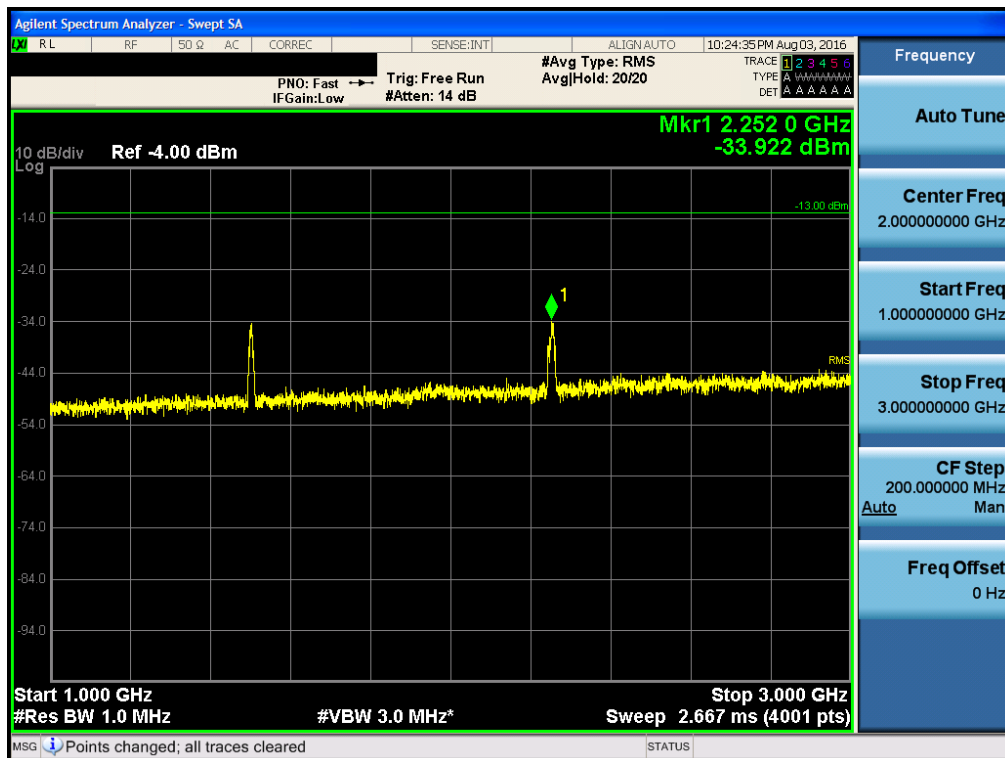
[Downlink Middle]-1



[Downlink Middle]-2



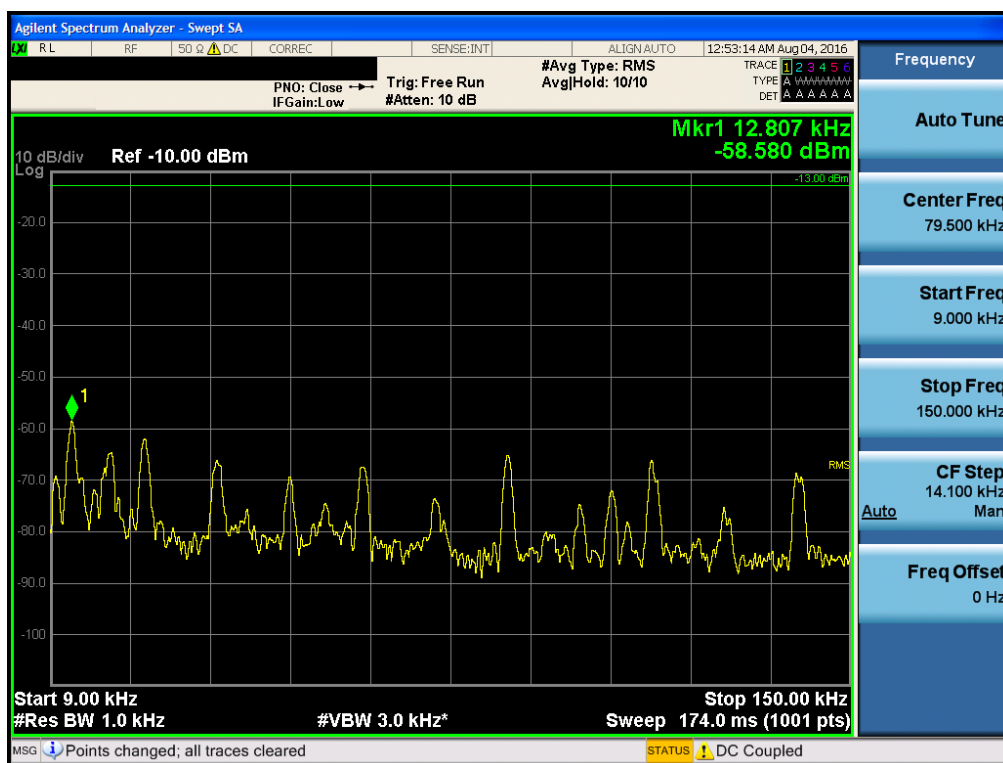
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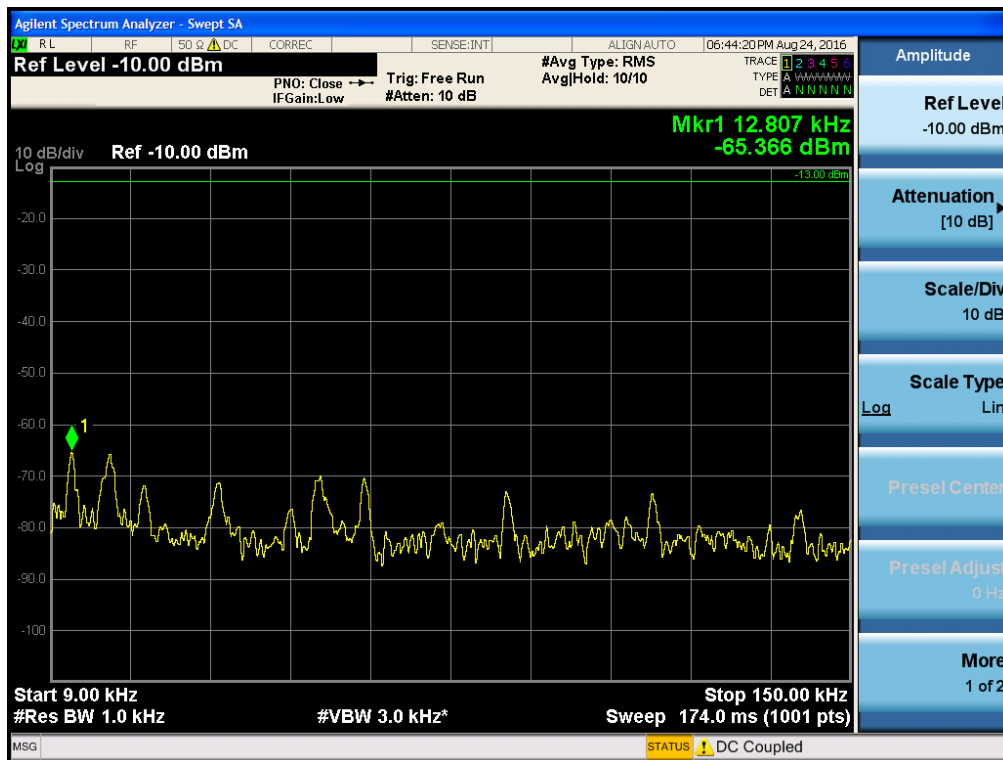
[Downlink High]-2



**[Downlink Low]**

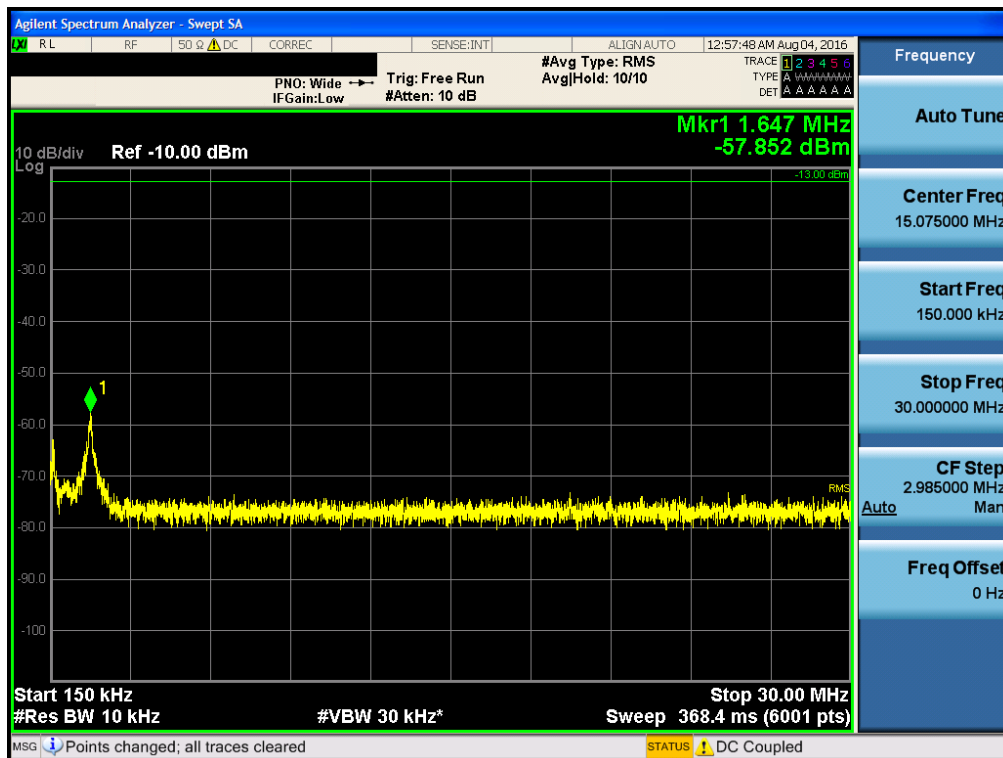


[Downlink High]

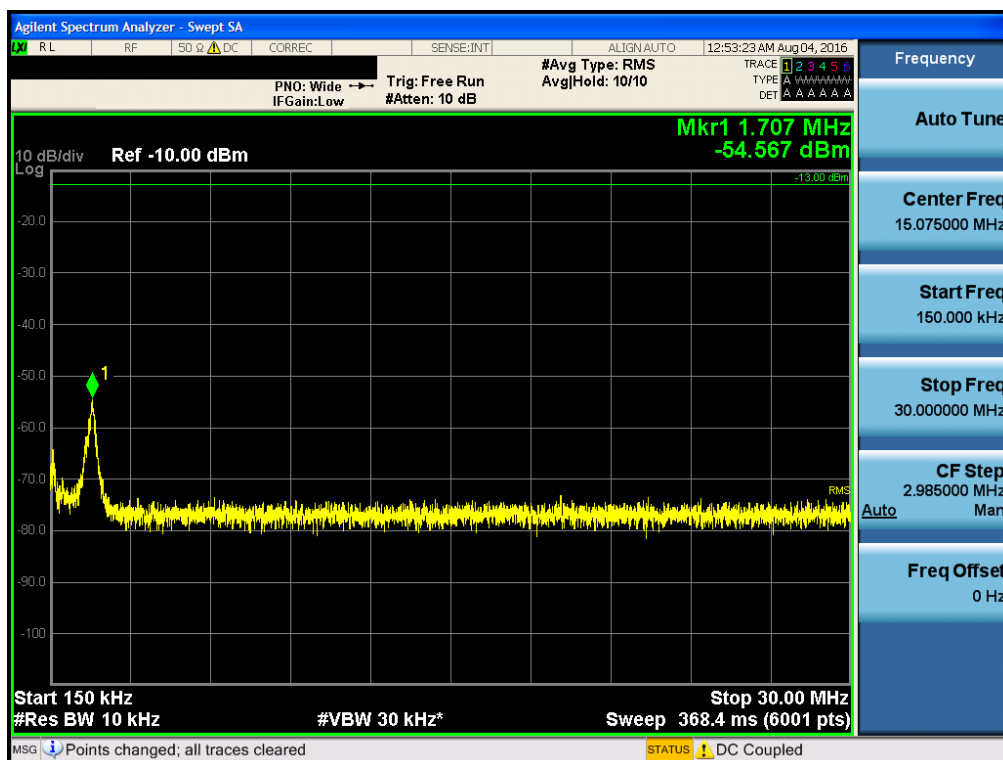


## Conducted Spurious Emissions (150 kHz – 30 MHz)

### [Downlink Low]

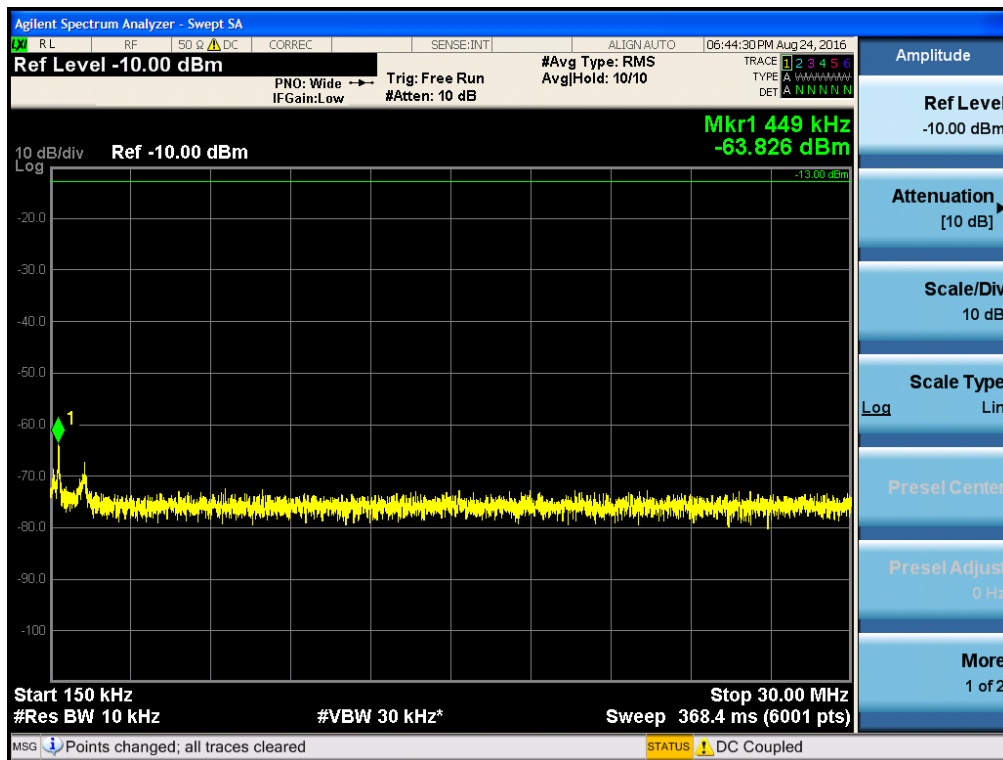


### [Downlink Middle]



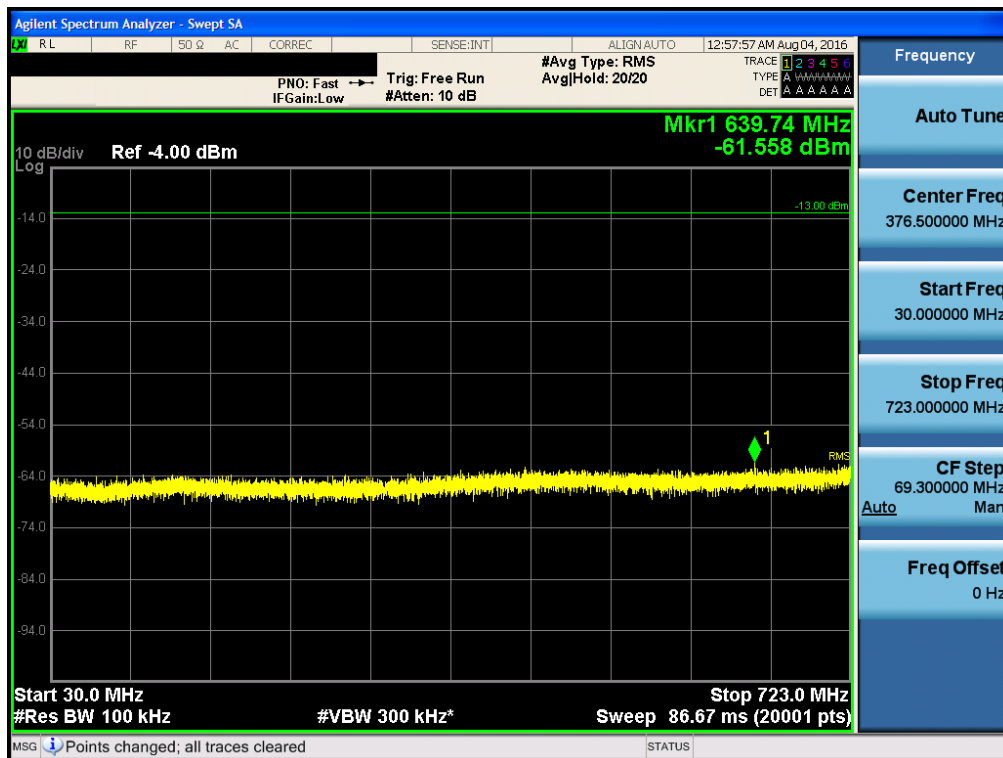


[Downlink High]



## Conducted Spurious Emissions (30 MHz – 1 GHz)

### [Downlink Low] -1



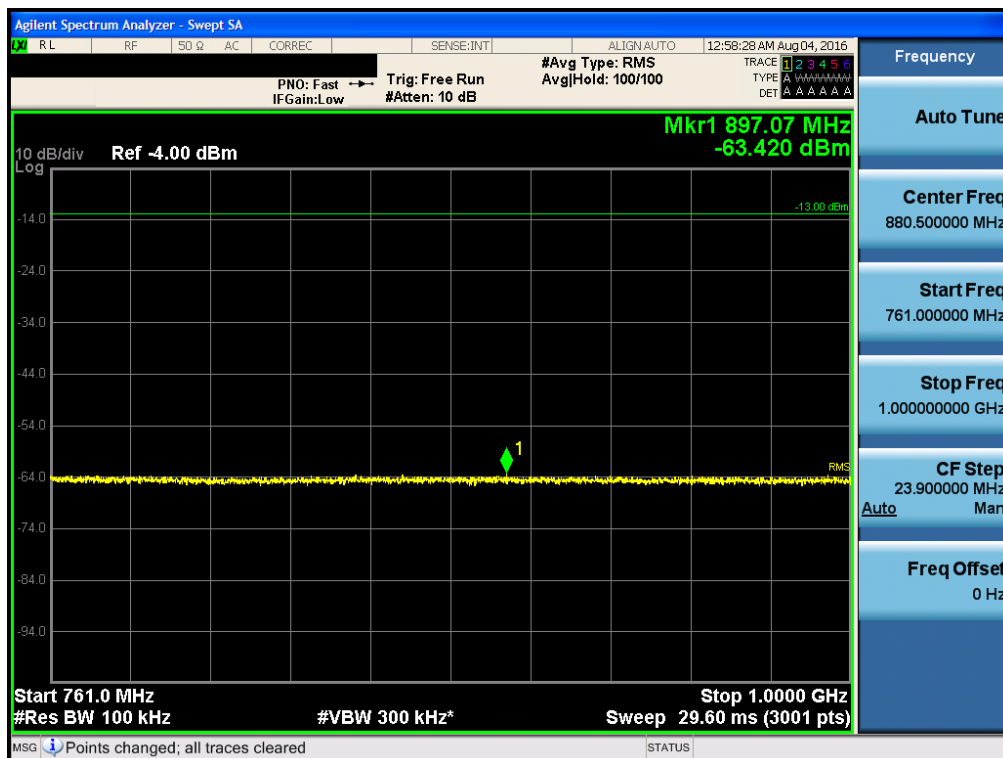
### [Downlink Low] -2



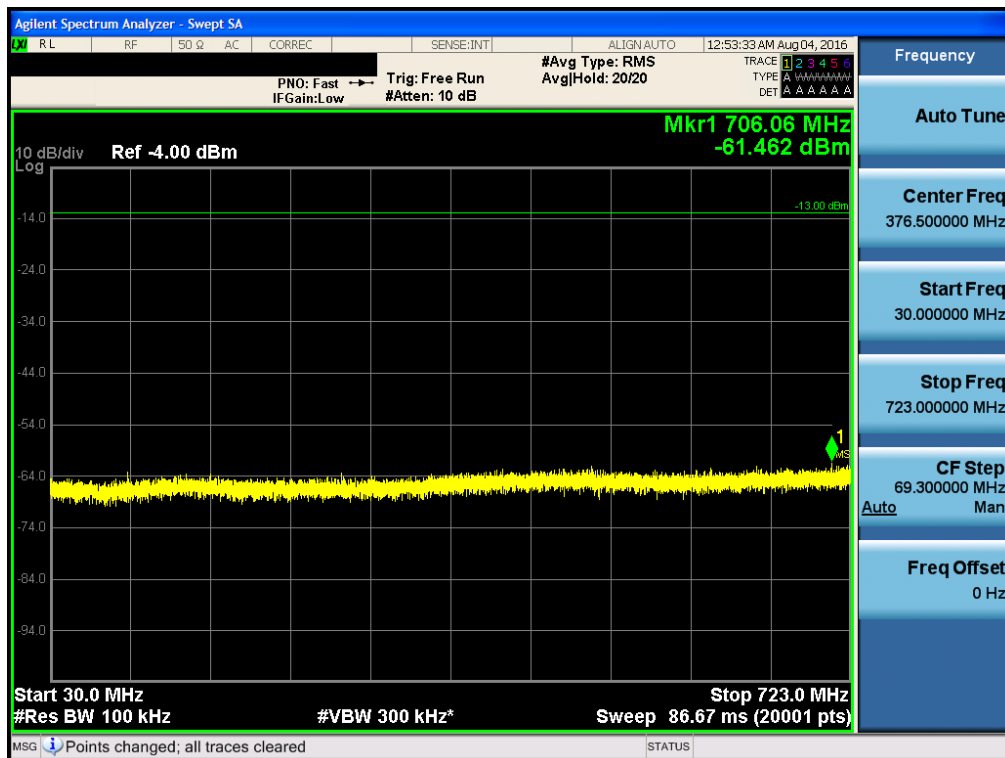
[Downlink Low] -3



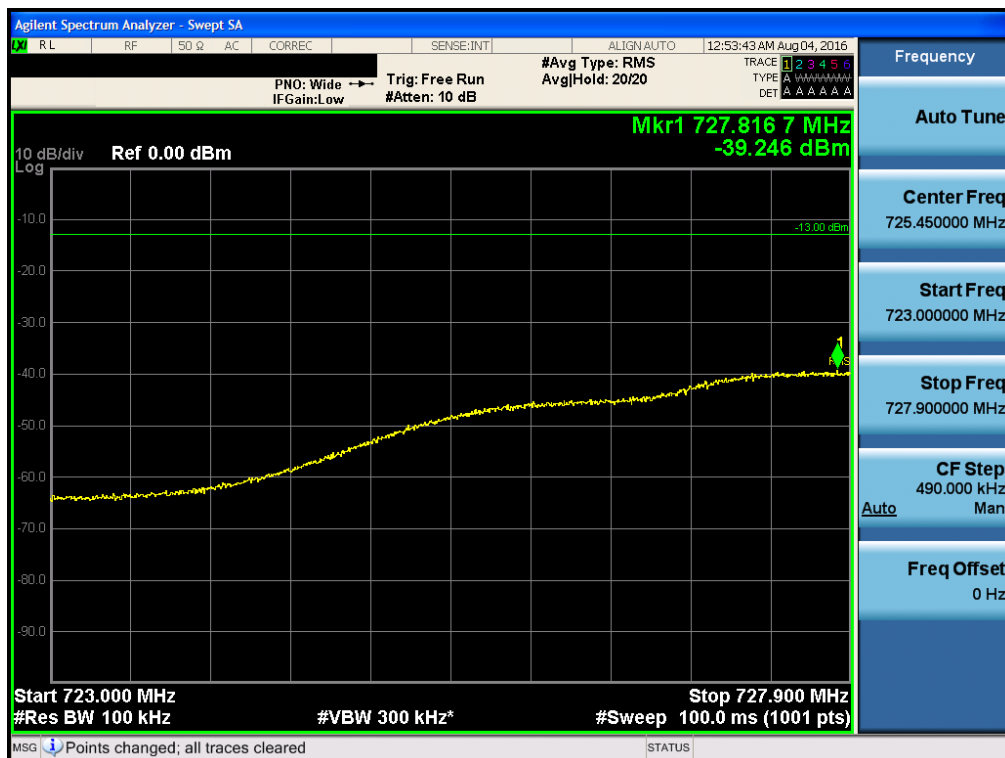
[Downlink Low] -4



[Downlink Middle] -1



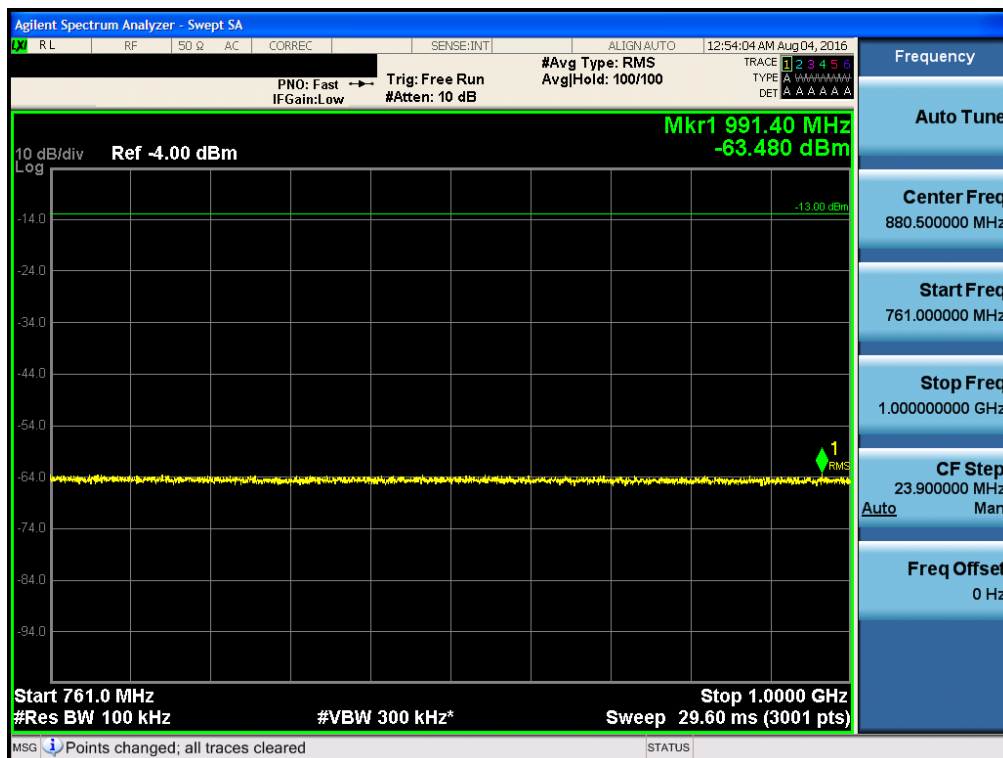
[Downlink Middle] -2



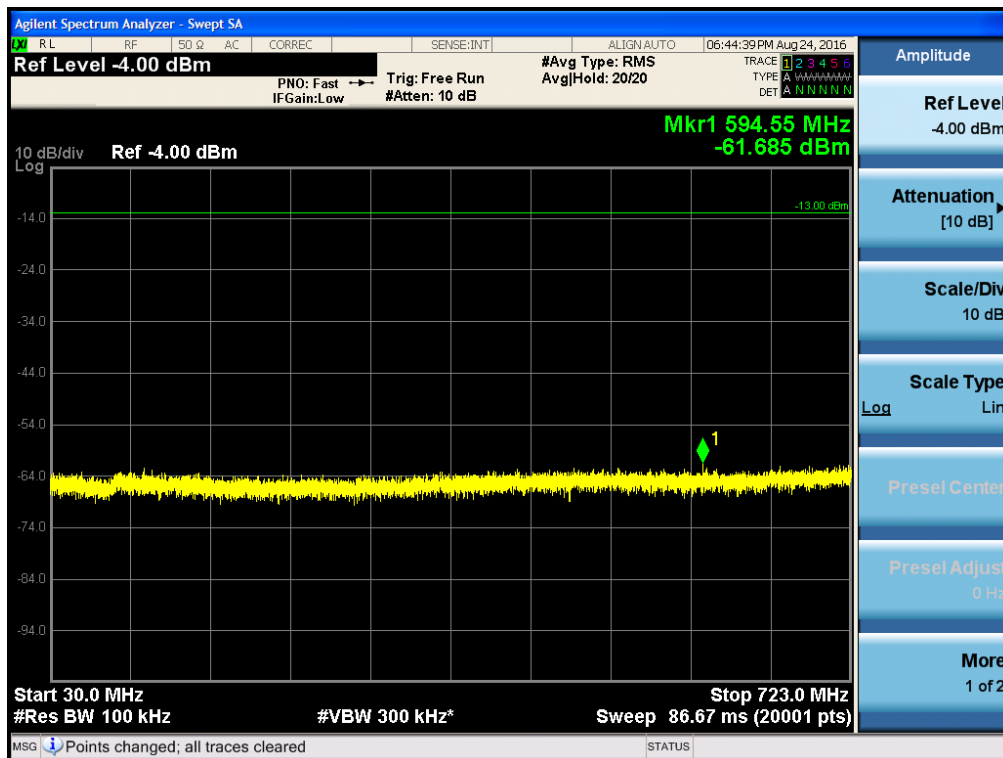
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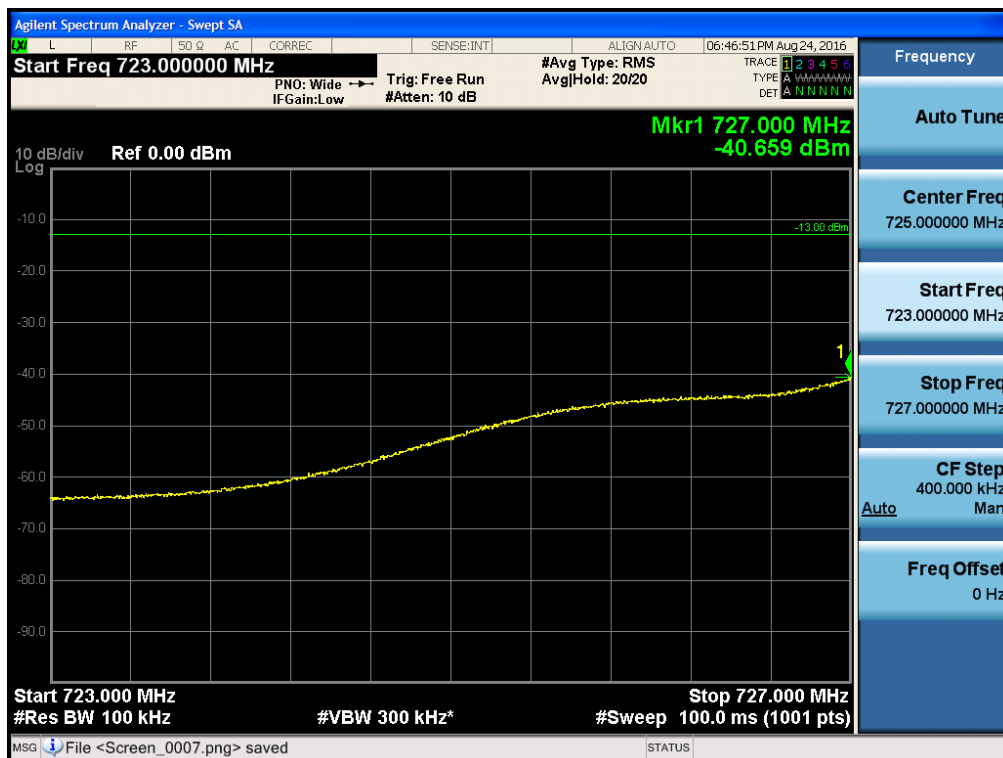
[Downlink Middle] -4



[Downlink High] -1



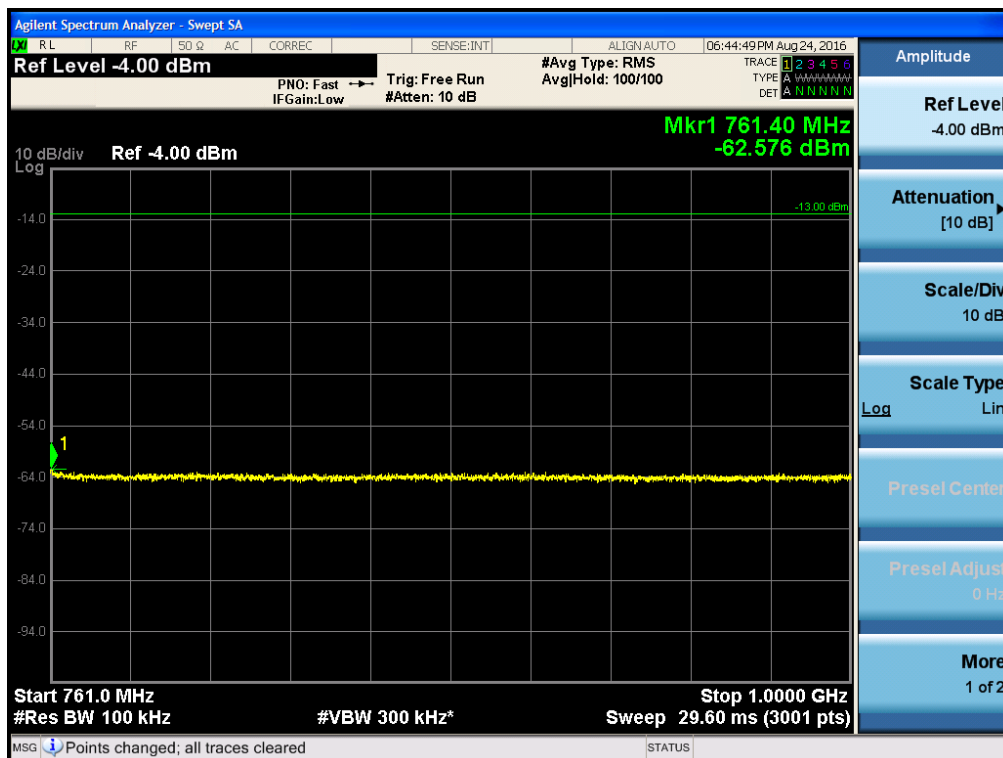
[Downlink High] -2



[Downlink High] -3

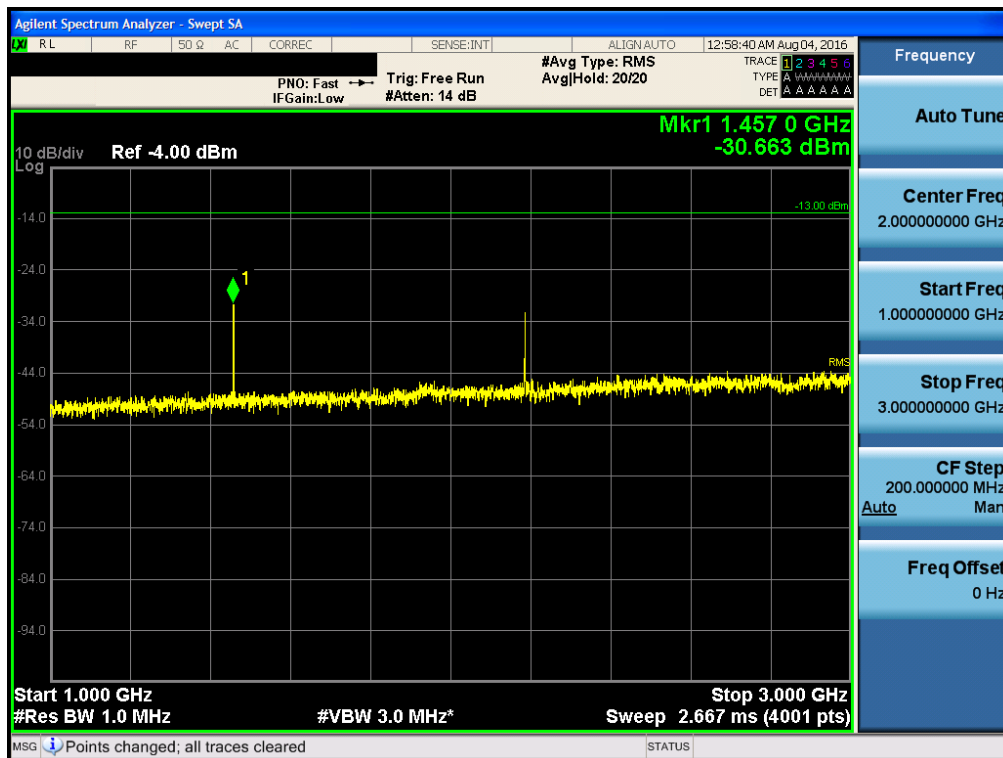


[Downlink High] -4

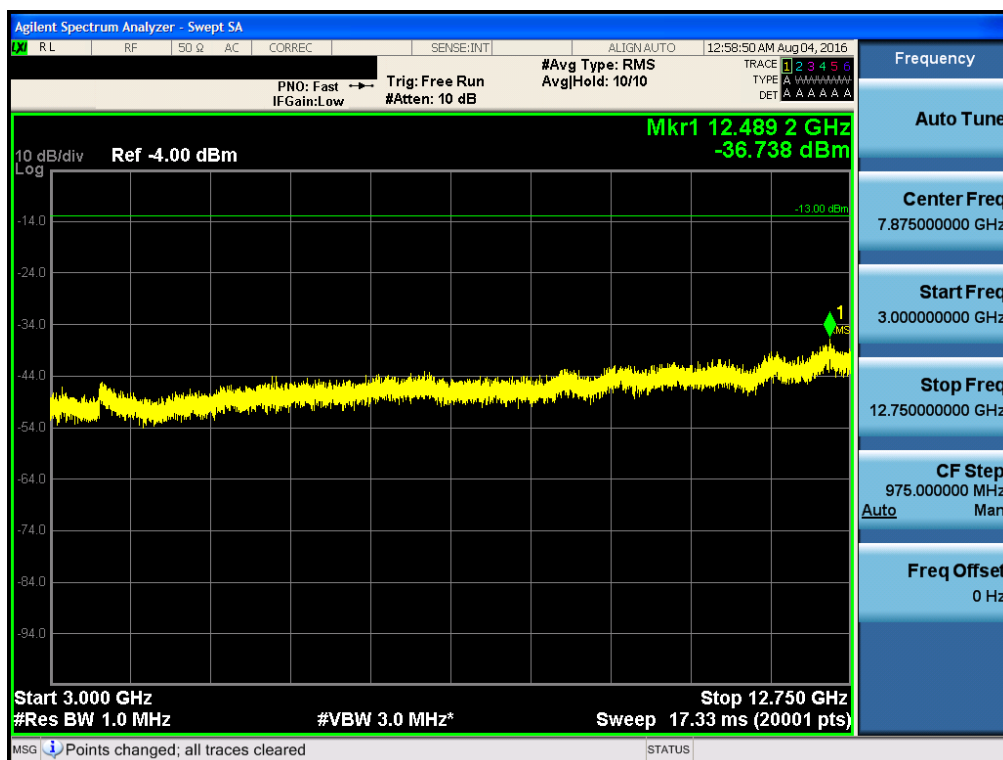


## Conducted Spurious Emissions (1 GHz –12.75 GHz)

### [Downlink Low]-1

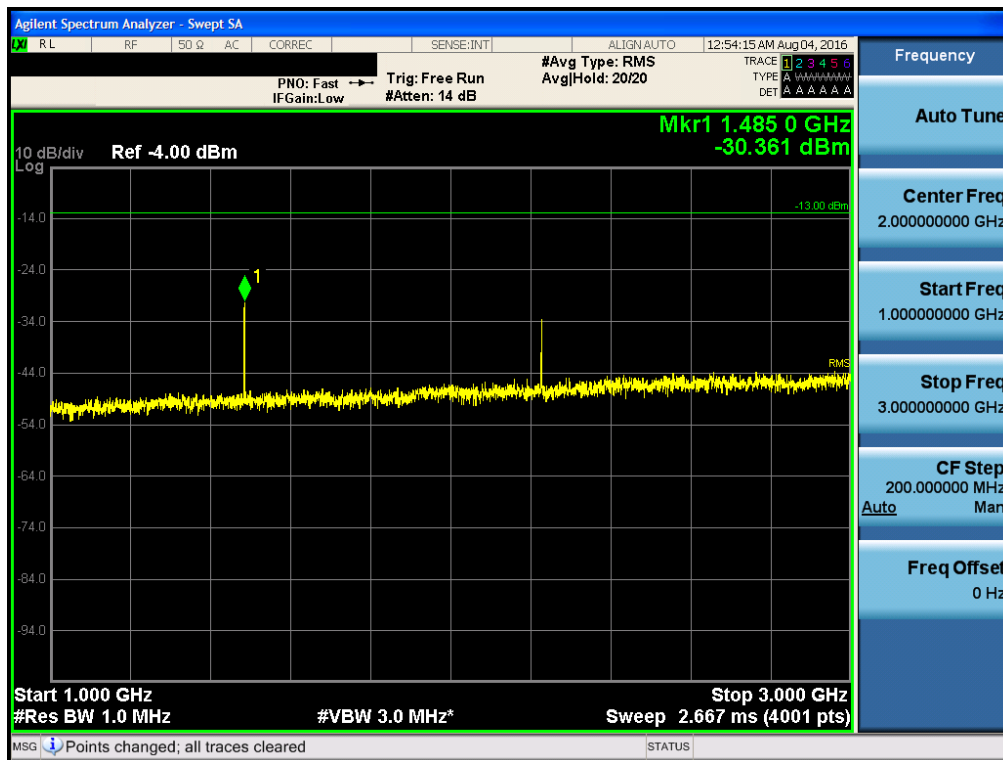


### [Downlink Low]-2

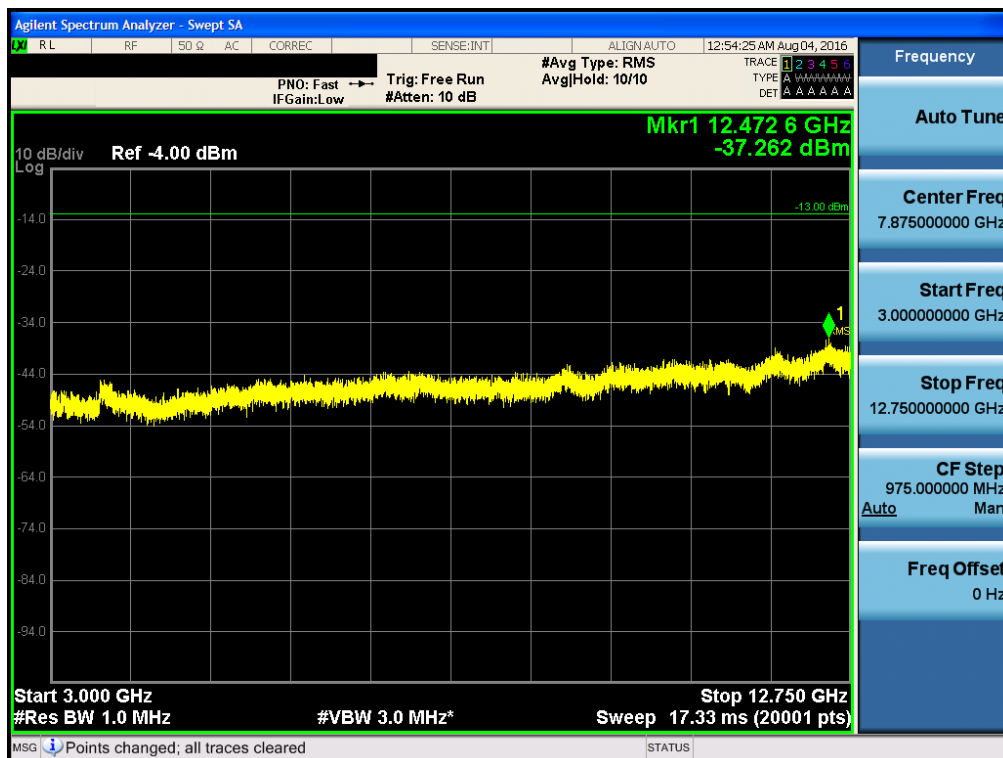




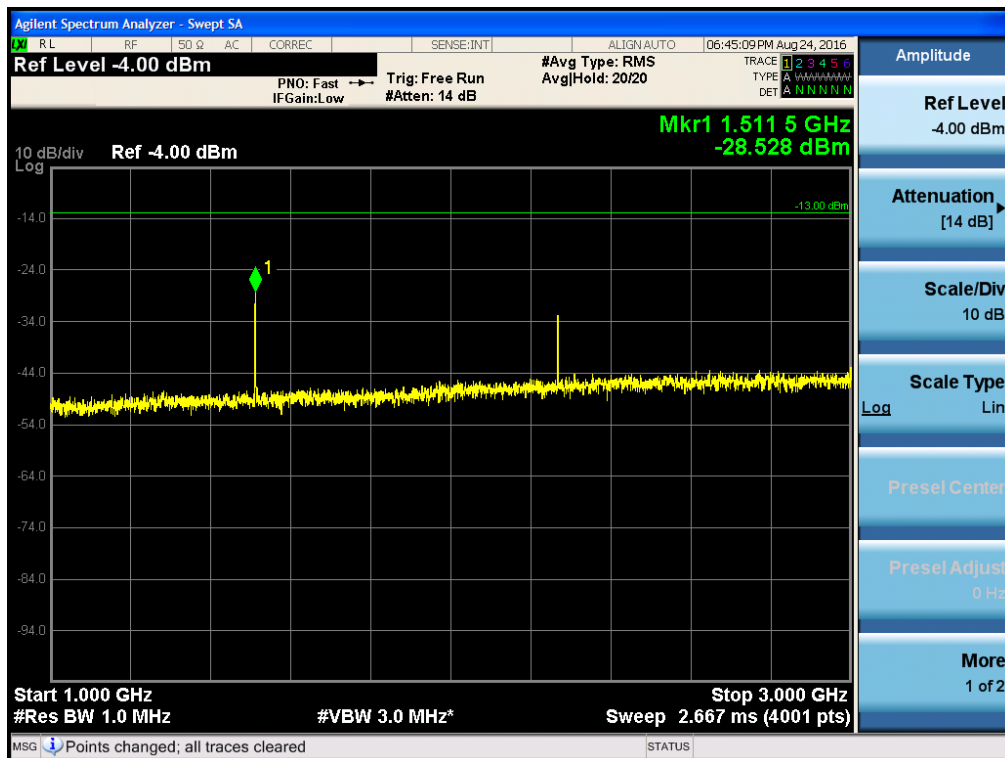
[Downlink Middle]-1



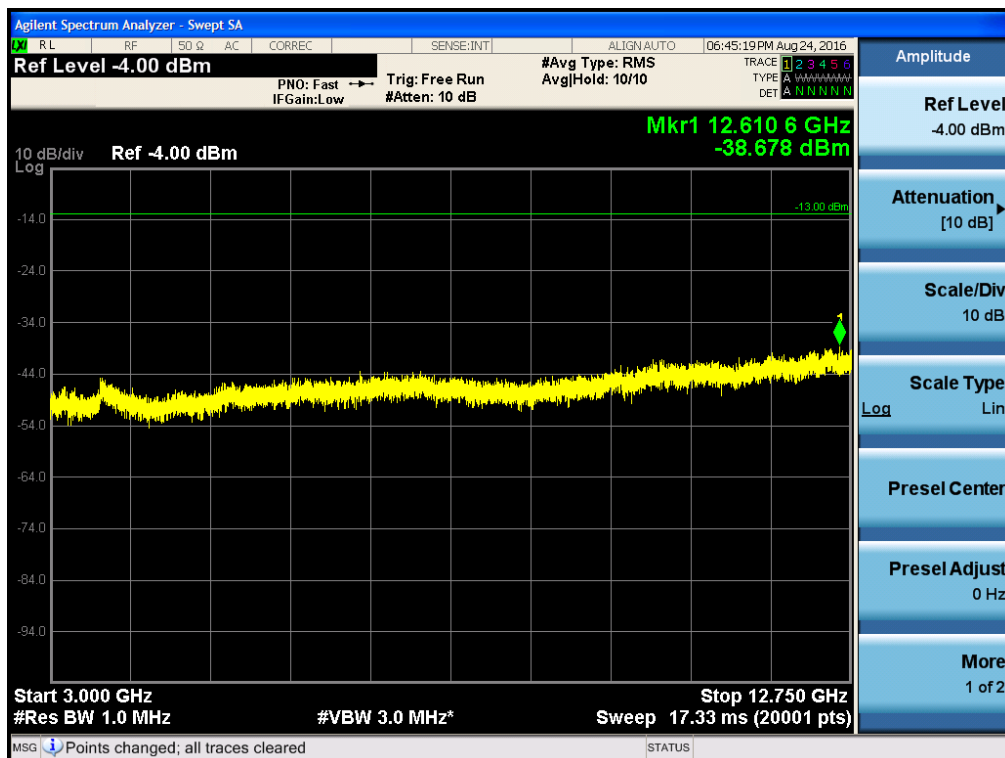
[Downlink Middle]-2



[Downlink High]-1

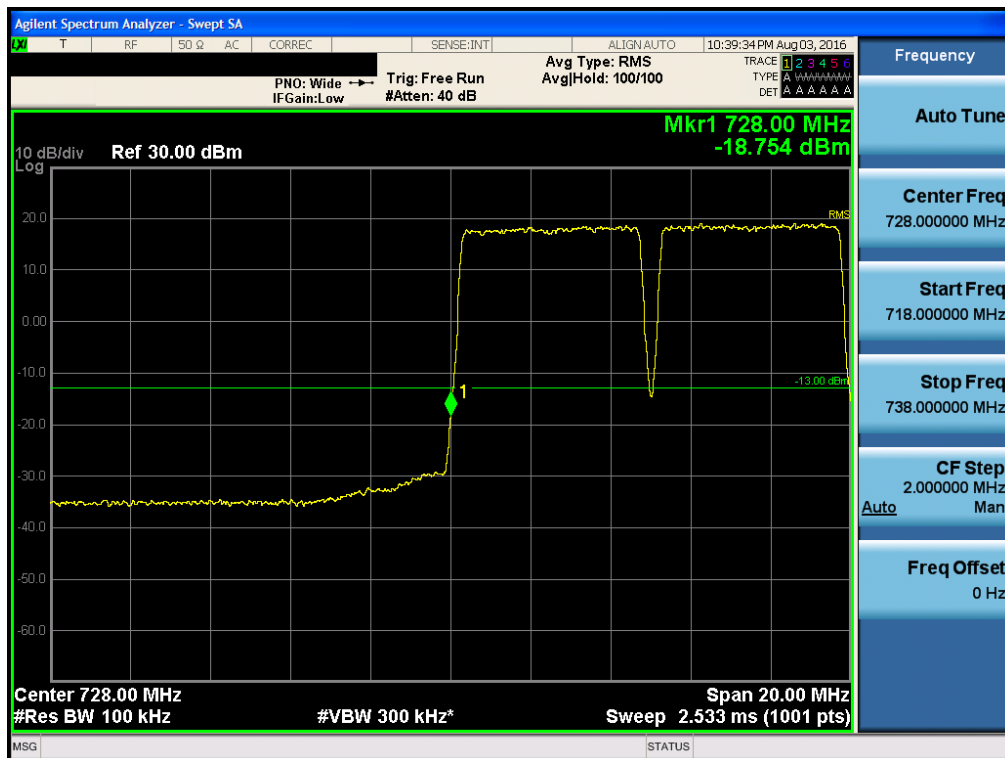


[Downlink High]-2

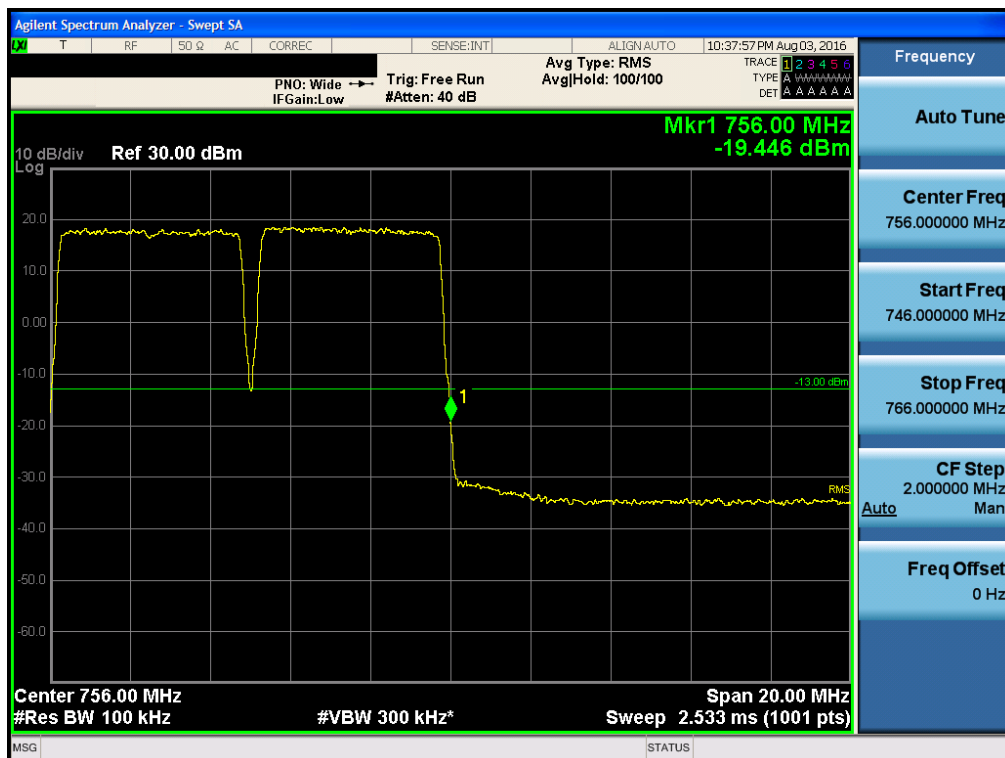


## Intermodulation Spurious Emissions for FCC\_700 LTE BAND LTE 5 MHz

### [Downlink Low]

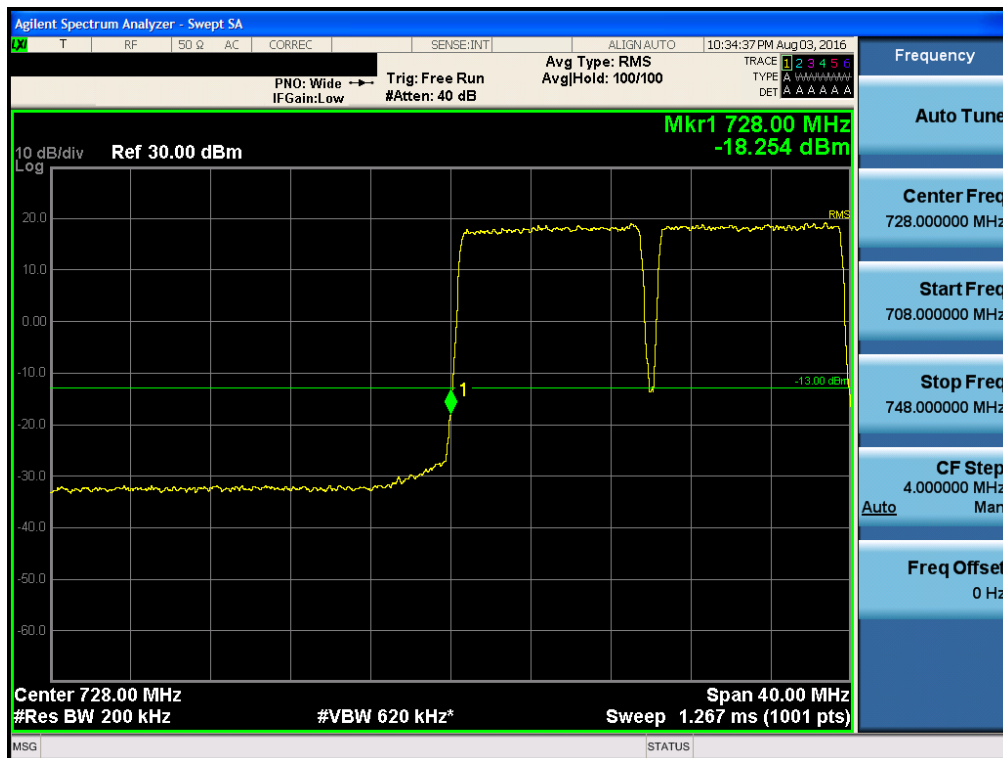


### [Downlink High]

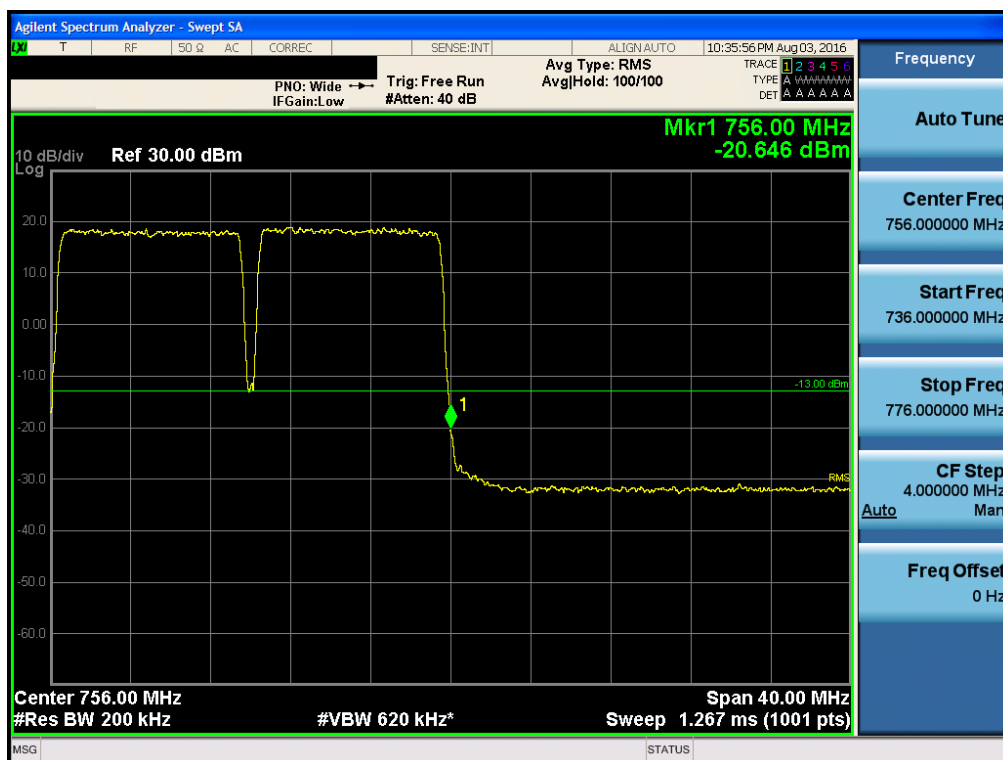


## Intermodulation Spurious Emissions for FCC\_700 LTEBAND LTE 10 MHz

### [Downlink Low]

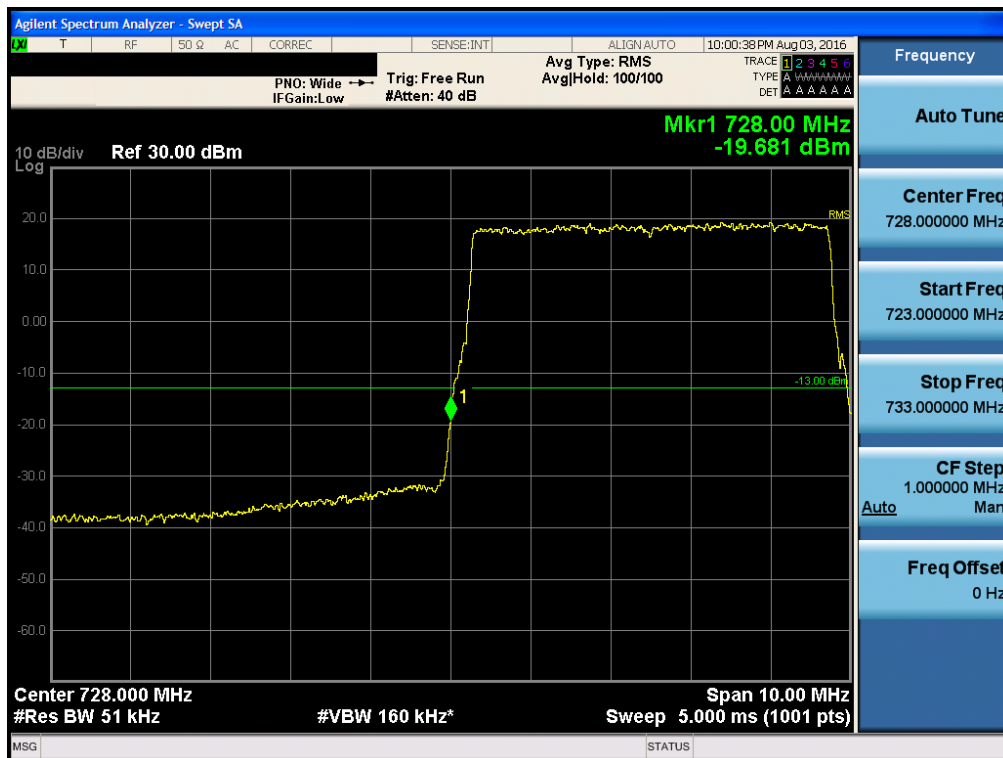


### [Downlink High]

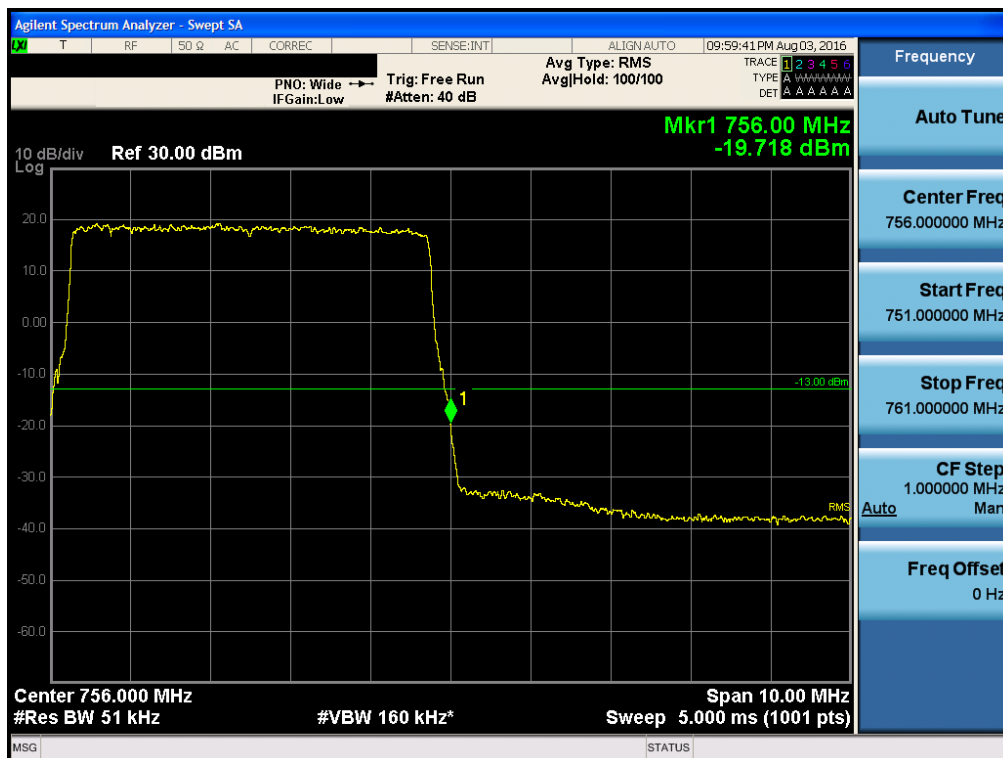


## Single channel Enhancer Band Edge\_700 LTE BAND LTE 5 MHz

### [Downlink Low]

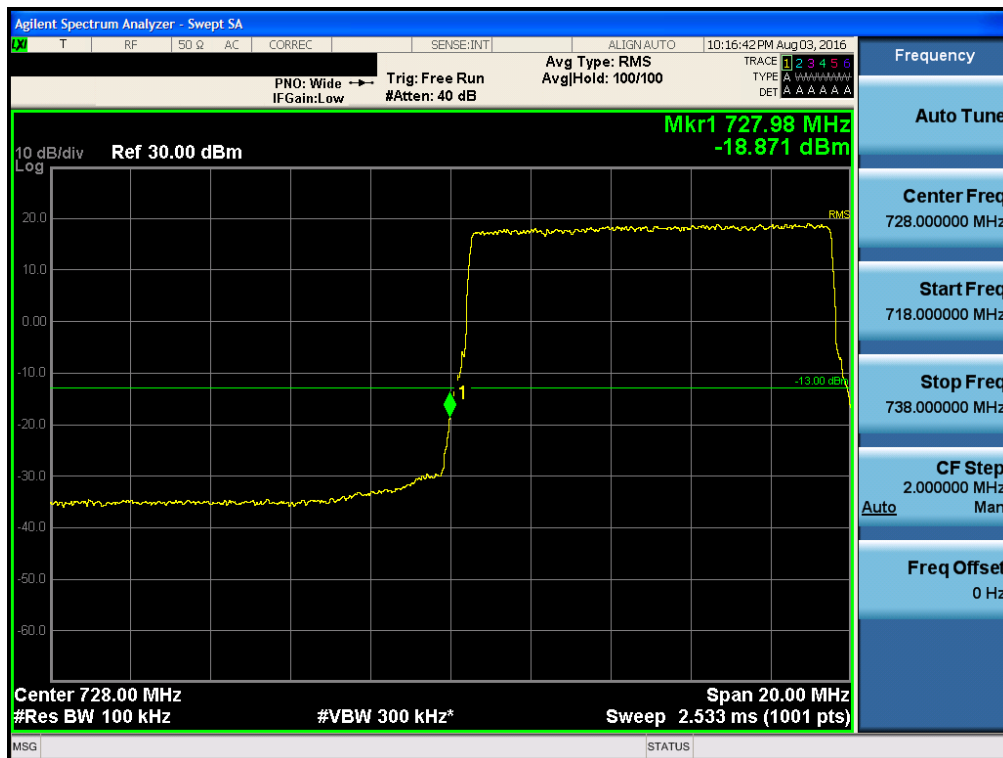


### [Downlink High]



# Single channel Enhancer Band Edge\_700 LTE BAND LTE 10 MHz

## [Downlink Low]

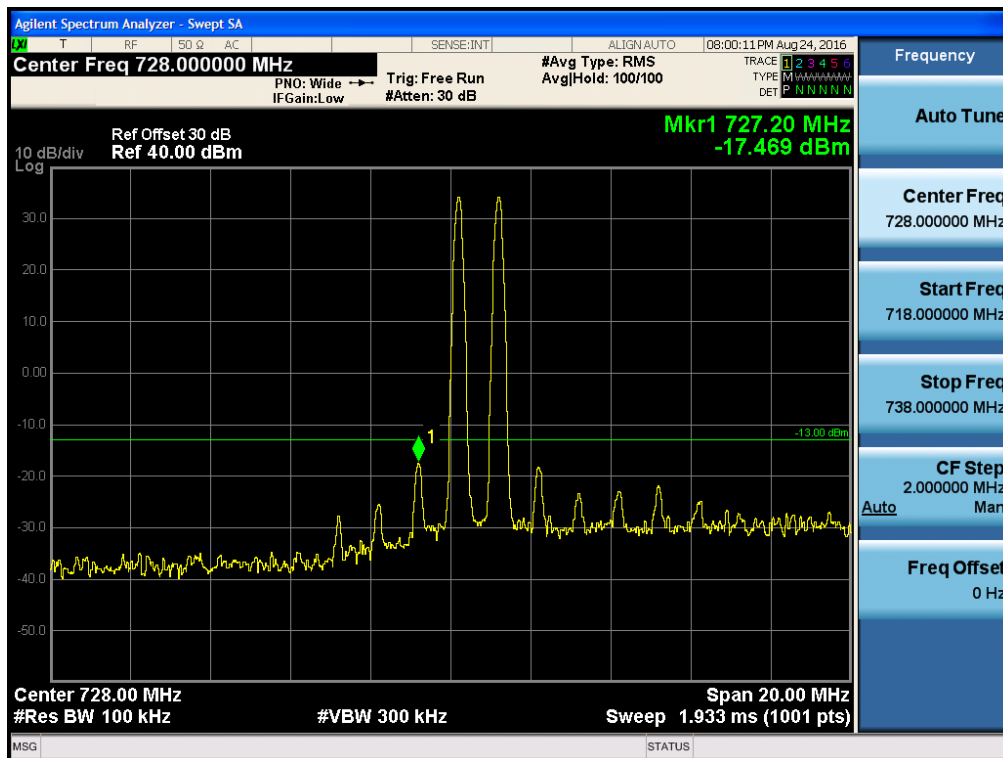


## [Downlink High]

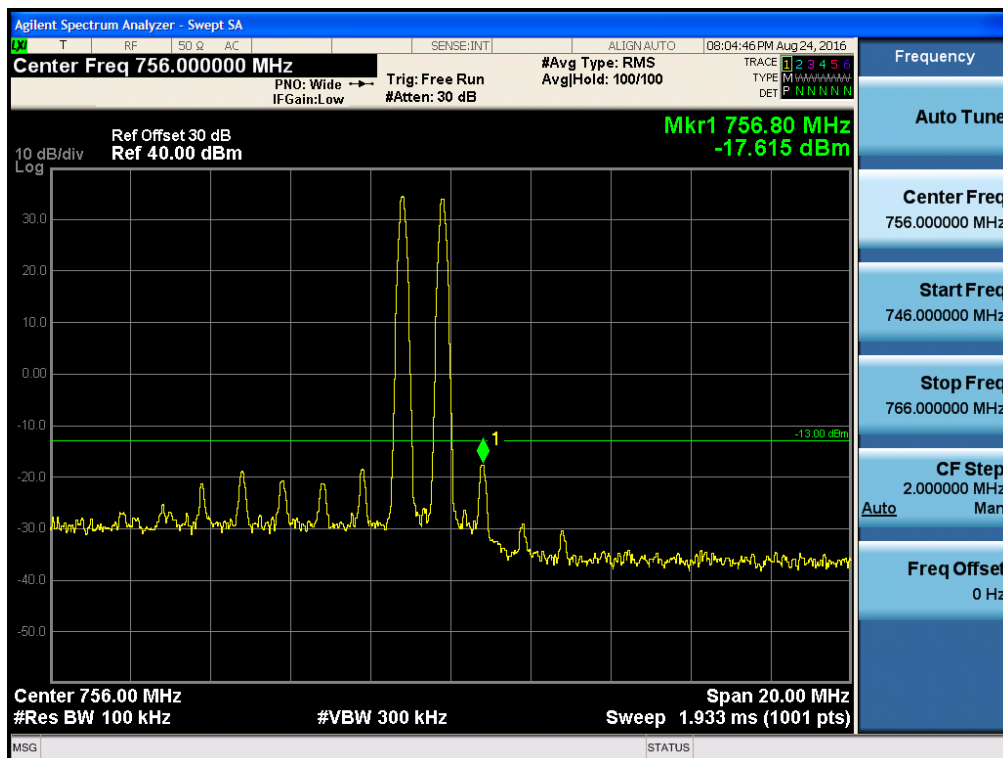


## Multi channel Enhancer Band Edge for IC\_ 700 LTE BAND

### [Downlink Low]



### [Downlink High]



## 10. RADIATED SPURIOUS EMISSIONS

### Test Requirement(s):

#### **§ 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.

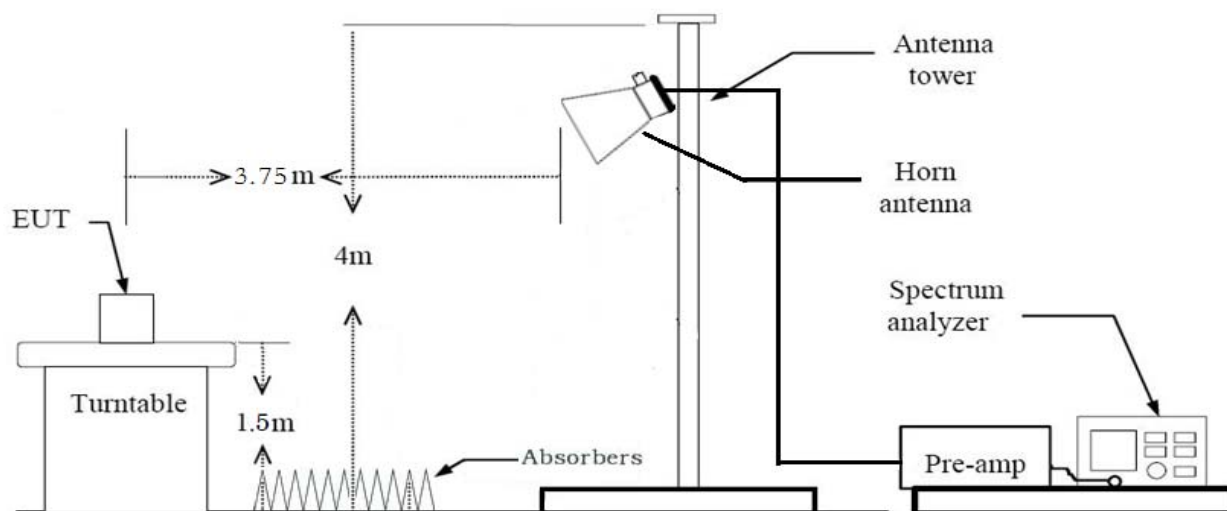


**Test Procedures:**

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)

**Test Result:**

Note.

Input signal is the CW signal.

Harmonics were not found.

**700 LTE Band****[Downlink]**

Voltage supplied to EUT	Tx Freq.(MHz)	Freq.(MHz)	<u>Substitute</u> <u>Level</u> [dBm]	Ant. Gain (dBi)	C.L	Pol.	EIRP (dBm)	Margin (dB)
No critical peaks found								

## 11. FREQUENCY STABILITY OVER TEMPERATURE AND VOLTAGE VARIATIONS

### FCC Rules

#### Test Requirement(s):

##### §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.

#### 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.

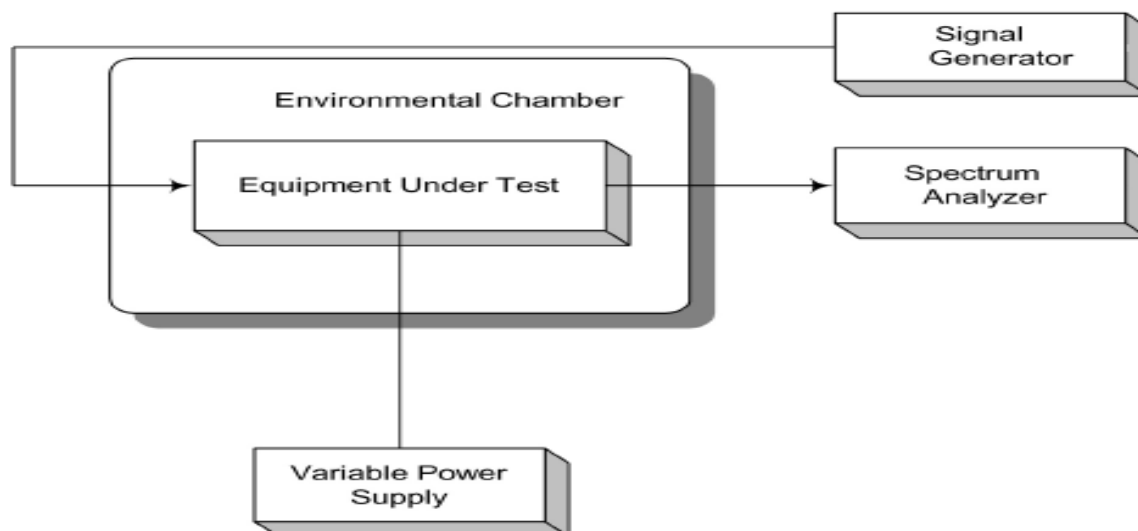
A CW signal was injected into the EUT at the appropriate RF level. The frequency counter option on the Spectrum Analyzer was used to measure frequency deviations.

The frequency drift was investigated for every  $10^{\circ}\text{C}$  increment until the unit is stabilized then recorded the reading in tabular format with the temperature range of  $-30$  to  $50^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Voltage supplied to EUT is 110 Vac reference temperature was done at  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

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

#### Test Setup:



**IC Rules****Test Requirement(s):****RSS-131****6 Equipment Standard Specifications****6.5 Frequency Stability of Band Translators**

A band translator is essentially a repeater station and should introduce as little frequency error as possible. The frequency stability should therefore meet the objectives of the overall land mobile or cellular service for which it serves. Better frequency stability than the minimum standard cited below will therefore be required in some cases.

The frequency stability shall be within  $\pm 1.5$  parts per million (0.00015%).

**Test Procedures:****RSS-131****4 Measurement Methods****4.5 Frequency Stability of Band Translators**

In addition, the local oscillator frequency stability of the band translator shall be reported.

Frequency stability is a measure of the frequency drift due to temperature and supply voltage variations, with reference to the frequency measured at +20°C and rated supply voltage.

The following temperature and supply voltage ranges apply:

- a. at 10 degree intervals of temperatures between -30°C and +50°C, and at the manufacturer's rated supply voltage; and
- b. at +20°C temperature and  $\pm 15\%$  supply voltage variations.

**Test Results:**

The E.U.T was found in compliance for Frequency Stability and Voltage Test

## Frequency Stability and Voltage Test Results

### [700 LTE BAND]

Reference: 120 Vac at 20°C      Freq. = 742.0 MHz

Voltage (%)	Temp. (°C)	Frequency (Hz)	Frequency Error (Hz)	ppm
100%	+20(Ref)	742 000 000	0.001	0.00000
	-30	742 000 000	-0.031	-0.00002
	-20	742 000 000	0.064	0.00002
	-10	742 000 000	0.009	0.00000
	0	742 000 000	-0.094	-0.00004
	+10	742 000 000	0.067	0.00002
	+30	742 000 000	0.003	0.00000
	+40	742 000 000	0.121	0.00004
	+50	742 000 000	0.010	0.00000
115%	+20	742 000 000	-0.013	-0.00001
85%	+20	742 000 000	0.082	0.00003