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## TEST REPORT FOR RF TESTING

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Report No.: SRTC2021-9004(F)-21110103(C)

Product Name: Mobile Phone

Product Model: HLTE235E

Applicant: Hisense International Co., Ltd.

Manufacturer: Hisense Communications Co., Ltd.

Specification: FCC Part 2, Part 24E, Part 22H, Part 27 , Part 90S (2020)

FCC ID: 2ADOBHLTE235E

The State Radio\_monitoring\_center Testing Center (SRTC)

15th Building, No.30 Shixing Street, Shijingshan District, Beijing, P.R.China

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## **1. GENERAL INFORMATION**

### **1.1 Notes of the test report**

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### **1.2 Information about the testing laboratory**

Company:	The State Radio_monitoring_center Testing Center (SRTC)
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Designation Number:	CN1267
Registration number:	239125

### **1.3 Applicant's details**

Company:	Hisense International Co., Ltd.
Address:	Floor 22, Hisense Tower, 17 Donghai Xi Road, Qingdao, 266071, China

### **1.4 Manufacturer's details**

Company:	Hisense Communications Co., Ltd.
Address:	218 Qianwangang Road, Qingdao Economic& Technological Development Zone, Qingdao, China

## 1.5 Test Environment

Date of Receipt of test sample at SRTC:	2021-11-01
Testing Start Date:	2021-11-03
Testing End Date:	2021-11-18

Environmental Data:	Temperature (°C)	Humidity (%)
Ambient:	25	40
Maximum Extreme:	50	---
Minimum Extreme:	-30	---

Normal Supply Voltage (V d.c.):	3.80
Maximum Extreme Supply Voltage (V d.c.):	4.35
Minimum Extreme Supply Voltage (V d.c.):	3.55

## **2 DESCRIPTION OF THE EQUIPMENT UNDER TEST**

### **2.1 Final Equipment Build Status**

Frequency Range:	LTE Band 2: Tx:1850~1910MHz Rx:1930~1990MHz LTE Band 4: Tx:1710~1755MHz Rx:2110~2155MHz LTE Band 5: Tx:824~849 MHz Rx:869 ~894MHz LTE Band 7: Tx:2500~2570MHz Rx:2620~2690MHz LTE Band 12: Tx:699~716MHz Rx:729~746MHz LTE Band 26: Tx:824~849 MHz Rx:869 ~894MHz
Modulation Type:	QPSK/16QAM/64QAM
Antenna Type:	LTE B2/4: PIFA ( FPC ) LTE B5/7/12/26: SH-KS235-GSM-V5 (LDS) loop antenna
Antenna Gain:	LTE B2: -0.58dBi LTE B4: -0.65dBi LTE B5: -1.04dBi LTE B7: -1.27dBi LTE B12: -1.41dBi LTE B26: -1.04dBi ERP = EIRP(Power+Gain) – 2.15 (dB)
Power Supply:	Charger
Software Revision:	Hisense_HLTE235E_S03_01_01_MX05
Hardware Revision:	A563-MB-V1.2A
IMEI:	866850050002295

Note: The equipments have two supplies, are different on the supplier of memory / battery / Camera. These differences don't affect RF performance

### Main Supply

Part Name	Model	Supplier(Brand)	Description
FLASH	E64GDSAA2ABE00	SCY	Separate memory
FLASH	KM110SA1064GxA-AAA00WT	Kimtigo	
FLASH	E32GCYNB1ABE00	SCY	Separate memory
FLASH	RS512M32LZ4D4ANP-75BT	RAYSON	
Battery	LPN385450	Shenzhen Aerospace Electronic Co., Ltd.	
Front camera	LH-CFKS235-5MFF-V1	Union Image	GC5035
The rear main camera	H9B13-KS230BA	Hunan Kingcome Optoelectronic Co., Ltd	HI1336
Rear Camera2	LH-CFKS235-5MBF-V1	Union Image	GC5035
Rear Camera3	LH-CFKS235-2MBF-V2	Union Image	GC02M1

### Secondary Supply

Part Name	Model Name	supplier	Remark
FLASH	RS512M32LZ4D4ANP-75BT	RAYSON	Separate memory
FLASH	D4A16G32D2V-DC	SCY	
FLASH	KM110SA1032GXA-AAA00WT	Kimtigo	Separate memory
FLASH	D4A16G32D2V-DC	SCY	
Battery	LPN385450	Shenzhen Powercome Electronics Co., Ltd.	
Front camera	BM15640 V0	Luzhou Imaging Technology Co., Ltd	GC5035
The rear main camera	BM1A365 V4	Luzhou Imaging Technology Co., Ltd	GC13053
Rear Camera2	BM15634 V2	Luzhou Imaging Technology Co., Ltd	GC5035
Rear Camera3	BC12635 V0	Luzhou Imaging Technology Co., Ltd	GC02M1

## 2.2 Support Equipment

The following support equipment was used to exercise the EUT during testing:  
N/A

### **3 REFERENCE SPECIFICATION**

Specification	Version	Title
FCC Part 2	2020	Frequency allocations and radio treaty matters; general rules and regulations
FCC Part 22	2020	Public mobile services
FCC Part 24	2020	Personal communications services
FCC Part 27	2020	Miscellaneous wireless communications services
FCC Part 90	2020	Private Land Mobile Radio Services
ANSI C63.26	2015	American national standard for compliance testing of transmitters used in licensed radio services
KDB 971168 D01	April 9, 2018	Measurement guidance for certification of licensed digital transmitters
TIA-603-E-2016	March 2016	Land Mobile FM or PM Communications Equipment Measurement and Performance Standards

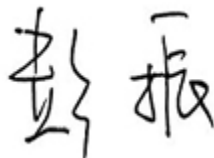
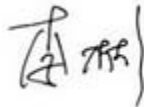

### **4 KEY TO NOTES AND RESULT CODES**

The following are the definition of the test result.

Code	Meaning
PASS	Test result shows that the requirements of the relevant specification have been met.
FAIL	Test result shows that the requirements of the relevant specification have not been met.
NT	Normal Temperature
NV	Nominal voltage
HV	High voltage
LV	Low voltage

## 5 RESULT SUMMARY

No.	Test case	FCC reference	Verdict
1	RF Power Output	2.1046	Pass
2	Effective Radiated Power and Effective Isotropic Radiated Power	22.913(a)(5), 24.232(c), 27.50(b)(10), 27.50(c)(10), 27.50(h)(2), 27.50(d)(4), 27.50(a)(3),90.635(b)	Pass
3	Occupied Bandwidth	2.1049,90.209(a)	Pass
4	Peak-Average Ratio	24.232(d), 27.50(d)(5),KDB 971168 D01 – 5.7	Pass
5	Emission Bandwidth	2.1049	Pass
6	Spurious Emissions at antenna terminals	2.1051, 22.917(a), 24.238(a), 27.53(c), 27.53(g), 27.53(h), 27.53(m), 27.53(a),90.691	Pass
7	Band Edges Compliance	2.1051, 22.917(a), 24.238(a), 27.53(c), 27.53(g), 27.53(h), 27.53(m), 27.53(a) ,90.691	Pass
8	Frequency Stability	2.1055, 22.355, 24.235, 27.54,90.213	Pass
9	Radiated Spurious Emissions	2.1053, 22.917(a), 24.238(a), 27.53(c), 27.53(g), 27.53(h), 27.53(f), 27.53(a), 27.53(m) ,90.691	Pass

This Test Report Is Issued by: Mr. Peng Zhen 	Checked by: Mr. Li Bin 
Tested by: Mr. Liu Ce 	Issued date:  20211119

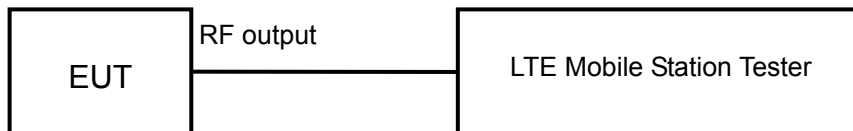


## **6 TEST RESULT**

### **6.1 RF Power Output**

Rule Part(s)  
FCC: 2.1046

Test Setup:



Test procedure:

After a radio link has been established between EUT and Tester, the output power of the cell signal of the testing equipment will be decreased until the output power of the EUT reach a maximum value. Then the test data can be read at the tester screen. The loss between RF output port of the EUT and the input port of the tester will be taken into consideration.

Limits: No RF Power Output requirements in part 2.1046.

Test result:

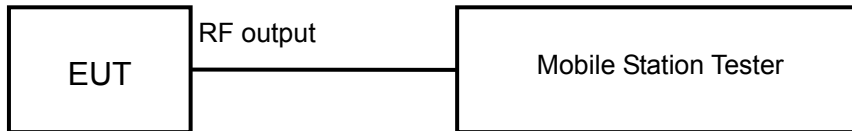
The test results are shown in Appendix A.

## 6.2 Effective Radiated Power and Effective Isotropic Radiated Power

Rule Part(s)

FCC: 22.913(a) (5), 24.232(c), 27.50(b) (10), 27.50(c) (10), 27.50(h) (2), 27.50(d) (4), 27.50(a) (3), 90.635(b)

Test setup:



Test procedure:

KDB 971168 D01 v03r01 – Section 5.6

Test Settings

Subclause 5.2.5.5 of ANSI C63.26-2015 is applicable, along with the following provisions. For personal/portable radios utilizing an integral antenna, the factor LC is typically negligible. However, in a fixed station transmit system that utilizes a long cable run between the transmitter and the transmitting antenna, this factor can be significant. The minimum cable loss should be used in this equation.

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

$$\text{ERP/EIRP} = \text{PMeas} - \text{LC} + \text{GT}$$

Where:

ERP/EIRP = effective or equivalent radiated power, respectively (expressed in the same units as PMeas, typically dBW or dBm)

PMeas = measured transmitter output power or PSD, in dBW or dBm

LC = signal attenuation in the connecting cable between the transmitter and antenna in dB

GT = gain of the transmitting antenna, in dBd (ERP) or dBi (EIRP)

### ERP/EIRP LIMIT

This value is EIRP since the measurement is calibrated using an antenna of known gain (2.15dB) and known input power. ERP can be calculated from EIRP by subtracting the gain of the dipole,  $\text{ERP} = \text{EIRP} - 2.15 \text{ (dB)}$ .

22.913(a) (5)

The ERP of mobile transmitters and auxiliary test transmitters must not exceed 7 watts.

24.232(c)

Mobile and portable stations are limited to 2 watts EIRP and the equipment must employ a means for limiting power to the minimum necessary for successful communications.

27.50(b) (10)

Portable stations (hand-held devices) transmitting in the 746-757 MHz, 776-788 MHz, and 805-806 MHz bands are limited to 3 watts ERP.

27.50(c) (10)

Portable stations (hand-held devices) in the 600 MHz uplink band and the 698-746 MHz band, and fixed and mobile stations in the 600 MHz uplink band are limited to 3 watts ERP.

27.50(h) (2)

Mobile and other user stations. Mobile stations are limited to 2.0 watts EIRP. All user stations are limited to 2.0 watts transmitter output power.

27.50(d) (4)

Fixed, mobile, and portable (hand-held) stations operating in the 1710-1755 MHz band and

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

27.50(a) (3)

Mobile and portable stations (i) For mobile and portable stations transmitting in the 2305-2315 MHz band or the 2350-2360 MHz band, the average EIRP must not exceed 50 milliwatts within any 1 megahertz of authorized bandwidth, except that for mobile and portable stations compliant with 3GPP LTE standards or another advanced mobile broadband protocol that avoids concentrating energy at the edge of the operating band the average EIRP must not exceed 250 milliwatts within any 5 megahertz of authorized bandwidth but may exceed 50 milliwatts within any 1 megahertz of authorized bandwidth.

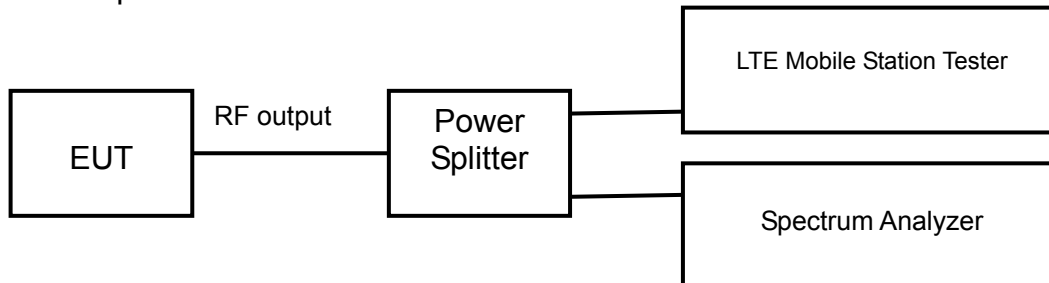
Test result:

The test results are shown in Appendix B.

### 6.3 Occupied Bandwidth

Rule Part(s)  
FCC: 2.1049,90.209(a)

Test Setup:



Test procedure:  
KDB 971168 D01 v03r01 – Section 4.2

Test Setting:

1. The signal analyzer's automatic bandwidth measurement capability was used to perform the 99% occupied bandwidth. The bandwidth measurement was not influenced by any intermediate power nulls in the fundamental emission.
2. RBW = 1 – 5% of the expected OBW
3. VBW  $\geq$  3 x RBW
4. Detector = Peak
5. Trace mode = max hold
6. Sweep = auto couple
7. The trace was allowed to stabilize
8. If necessary, steps 2 – 7 were repeated after changing the RBW such that it would be within 1 – 5% of the 99% occupied bandwidth observed in Step 7

Limits: No specific occupied bandwidth requirements in part 2.1049

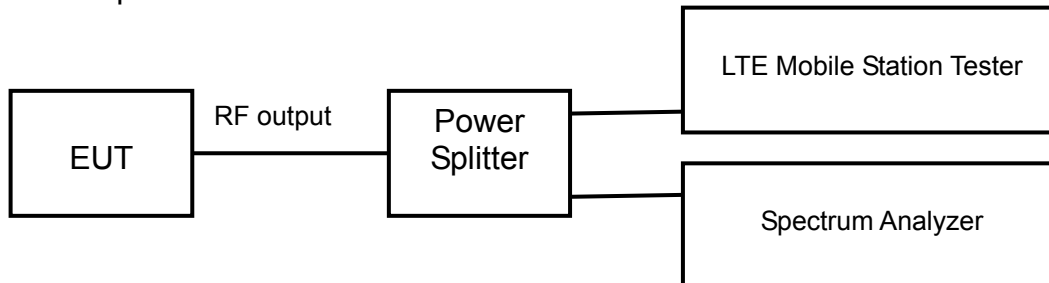
Test result:

The test results are shown in Appendix A.

## 6.4 Emission Bandwidth

Rule Part(s)  
FCC: 2.1049

Test Setup:



Test procedure:  
KDB 971168 D01 v03r01 – Section 4.2

Test Setting:

1. The signal analyzer's automatic bandwidth measurement capability was used to perform the 26dB bandwidth. The bandwidth measurement was not influenced by any intermediate power nulls in the fundamental emission.
2. RBW = 1 – 5% of the expected OBW
3. VBW  $\geq$  3 x RBW
4. Detector = Peak
5. Trace mode = max hold
6. Sweep = auto couple
7. The trace was allowed to stabilize
8. If necessary, steps 2 – 7 were repeated after changing the RBW such that it would be within 1 – 5% of 26dB bandwidth observed in Step 7

Limits: No specific emission bandwidth requirements in part 2.1049.

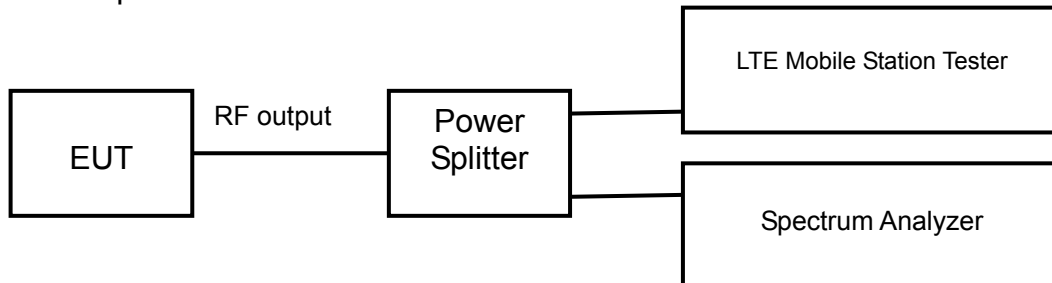
Test result:  
The test results are shown in Appendix A.

## 6.5 Peak-Average Ratio

Rule Part(s)

FCC: 24.232(d), 27.50(d) (5)

Test Setup:



Test procedure:

KDB 971168 D01 v03r01 – Section 5.7.1

Test Setting:

1. The signal analyzer's CCDF measurement profile is enabled
2. Frequency = carrier center frequency
3. Measurement BW  $\geq$  OBW or specified reference bandwidth
4. The signal analyzer was set to collect one million samples to generate the CCDF curve
5. The measurement interval was set depending on the type of signal analyzed. For continuous signals (>98% duty cycle), the measurement interval was set to 1ms. For burst transmissions, the spectrum analyzer is set to use an internal "RF Burst" trigger that is synced with an incoming pulse and the measurement interval is set to less than the duration of the "on time" of one burst to ensure that energy is only captured during a time in which the transmitter is operating at maximum power

Limits

24.232(d), 27.50(d) (5)

In measuring transmissions in this band using an average power technique, the peak-to-average ratio (PAR) of the transmission may not exceed 13 dB.

Test result:

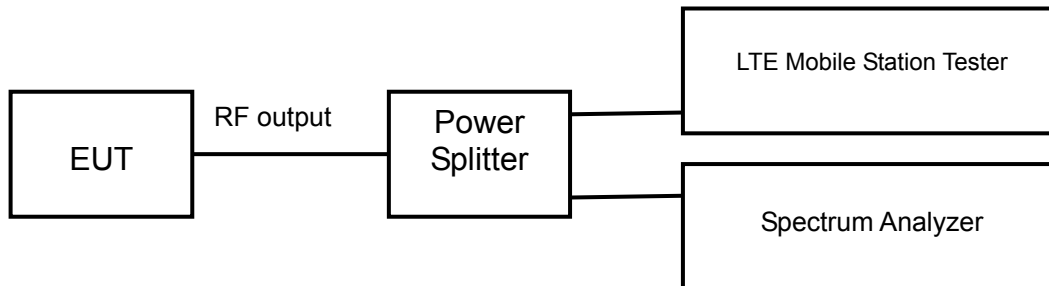
The test results are shown in Appendix A.

## 6.6 Spurious Emissions at antenna terminal

Rule Part(s)

FCC: 2.1051, 22.917(a), 24.238(a), 27.53(c), 27.53(g), 27.53(h), 27.53(m), 27.53(a),90.691

Test Setup:



Test procedure:

KDB 971168 D01 v03r01 – Section 6.0

Test Setting:

1. Start frequency was set to 30MHz and stop frequency was set to at least  $10 \times$  the fundamental frequency
2. Detector = RMS
3. RBW=1MHz
4. VBW=3MHz
5. Trace mode = trace average for continuous emissions, max hold for pulse emissions
6. Sweep time = auto couple
7. The trace was allowed to stabilize

Limits

The minimum permissible attenuation level of any spurious emission is  $43 + \log_{10}(P)$  [Watts], where P is the transmitter power in Watts.

For Band 30, the minimum permissible attenuation level of any spurious emission <2288MHz and >2365MHz is  $70 + \log_{10}(P)$  [Watts].

For Band 7 and 41, the minimum permissible attenuation level of any spurious emission is  $55 + \log_{10}(P)$  [Watts].

Test result:

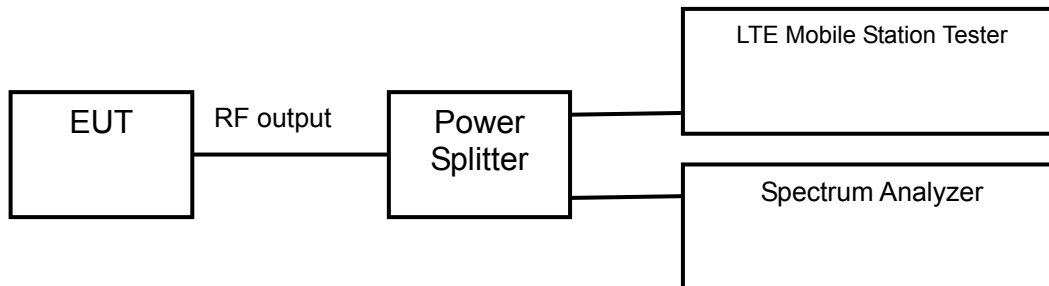
The test results are shown in Appendix A.

## 6.7 Band Edges Compliance

Rule Part(s)

FCC: 2.1051, 22.917(a), 24.238(a), 27.53(c), 27.53(g), 27.53(h), 27.53(m), 27.53(a), 90.691

Test Setup:



Test procedure:

KDB 971168 D01 v03r01 – Section 6.0

Test Setting:

1. Start and stop frequency were set such that the band edge would be placed in the center of the plot
2. Span was set large enough so as to capture all out of band emissions near the band edge
3. RBW > 1% of the emission bandwidth
4. VBW > 3 x RBW
5. Detector = RMS
6. Number of sweep points  $\geq 2 \times \text{Span}/\text{RBW}$
7. Trace mode = trace average for continuous emissions, max hold for pulse emissions
8. Sweep time = auto couple
9. The trace was allowed to stabilize

Limits

The minimum permissible attenuation level of any spurious emission is  $43 + \log_{10}(P)$  [Watts], where P is the transmitter power in Watts.

The minimum permissible attenuation level for Band 30 is  $> 43 + 10\log_{10}(P)$  [Watts] at 2300-2305MHz & 2345-2360MHz,  $> 55 + 10\log_{10}(P)$  [Watts] at 2320-2324MHz & 2341-2345MHz,  $> 61 + 10\log_{10}(P)$  [Watts] at 2324-2328MHz & 2337-2341MHz,  $> 67 + 10\log_{10}(P)$  [Watts] at 2288-2292MHz & 2328- 2337MHz, and  $> 70 + 10\log_{10}(P)$  [Watts] at frequencies  $< 2288\text{MHz}$  &  $> 2365\text{MHz}$ .

Per 22.917(b) 24.238(a) 27.53(h) in the 1 MHz bands immediately outside and adjacent to the frequency block a resolution bandwidth of at least one percent of the emission bandwidth of the fundamental emission of the transmitter may be employed to demonstrate compliance with the out-of-band emissions limit. The emission bandwidth is defined as the width of the signal between two points, one below the carrier center frequency and one above the carrier center frequency, outside of which all emission are attenuated at least 26 dB below the transmitter power.

Per 27.53(g) for operations in the 698-746 MHz band, in the 100 kHz bands immediately outside and adjacent to the frequency block a resolution bandwidth of at least 30 kHz may be employed to demonstrate compliance with the out-of-band emissions limit.



Per 27.53(c)(5) for operations in the 776-788 MHz band, in the 100 kHz bands immediately outside and adjacent to the frequency block a resolution bandwidth of at least 30 kHz may be employed to demonstrate compliance with the out-of-band emissions limit.

For all plots showing emissions in the 763 – 775MHz and 793 – 805MHz band, the FCC limit per 27.53(c)(4) is  $65 + 10\log_{10}(P) = -35\text{dBm}$  in a 6.25kHz bandwidth.

Per 27.53(a)(5) in the 1 MHz bands immediately outside and adjacent to the channel blocks at 2305, 2310, 2315, 2320, 2345, 2350, 2355, and 2360 MHz, a resolution bandwidth of at least 1 percent of the emission bandwidth of the fundamental emission of the transmitter may be employed. A narrower resolution bandwidth is permitted in all cases to improve measurement accuracy provided the measured power is integrated over the full required measurement bandwidth (i.e., 1 MHz). The emission bandwidth is defined as the width of the signal between two points, one below the carrier center frequency and one above the carrier center frequency, outside of which all emissions are attenuated at least 26 dB below the transmitter power.

Per 27.53(m) for operations in the BRS/EBS bands, the attenuation factor shall be not less than  $40 + 10 \log (P)$  dB on all frequencies between the channel edge and 5 megahertz from the channel edge,  $43 + 10 \log (P)$  dB on all frequencies between 5 megahertz and X megahertz from the channel edge, and  $55 + 10 \log (P)$  dB on all frequencies more than X megahertz from the channel edge, where X is the greater of 6 megahertz or the actual emission bandwidth. In addition, the attenuation factor shall not be less that  $43 + 10 \log (P)$  dB on all frequencies between 2490.5 MHz and 2496 MHz and  $55 + 10 \log (P)$  dB at or below 2490.5MHz.

Test result:

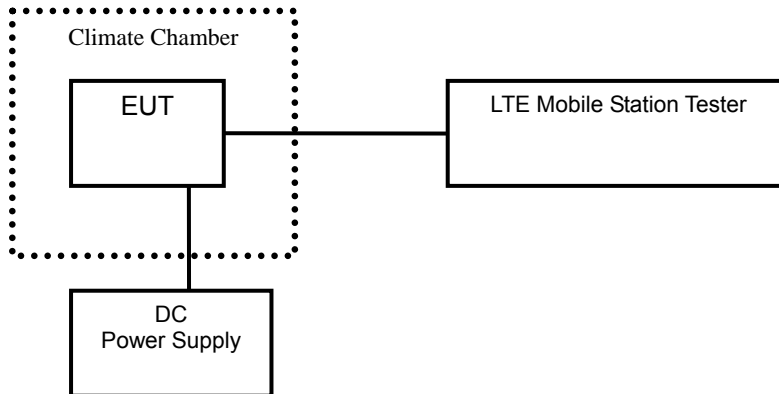
The test results are shown in Appendix A.

## 6.8 Frequency Stability

Rule Part(s)

FCC: 2.1055, 22.355, 24.235, 27.54,90.213

Test setup:



Test Procedure:

ANSI/TIA-603-E-2016

Test Settings

1. The carrier frequency of the transmitter is measured at room temperature (20°C to provide a reference).
2. The equipment is turned on in a “standby” condition for fifteen minutes before applying power to the transmitter. Measurement of the carrier frequency of the transmitter is made within one minute after applying power to the transmitter.
3. Frequency measurements are made at 10°C intervals ranging from -30°C to +50°C (The temperature range can be declared by the manufacturer). A period of at least one half-hour is provided to allow stabilization of the equipment at each temperature level.

Limits: For Part 22, the frequency stability of the transmitter shall be maintained within  $\pm 0.00025\%$  ( $\pm 2.5$  ppm) of the center frequency. For Part 24, Part 27, the frequency stability shall be sufficient to ensure that the fundamental emission stays within the authorized frequency block.

Test result:

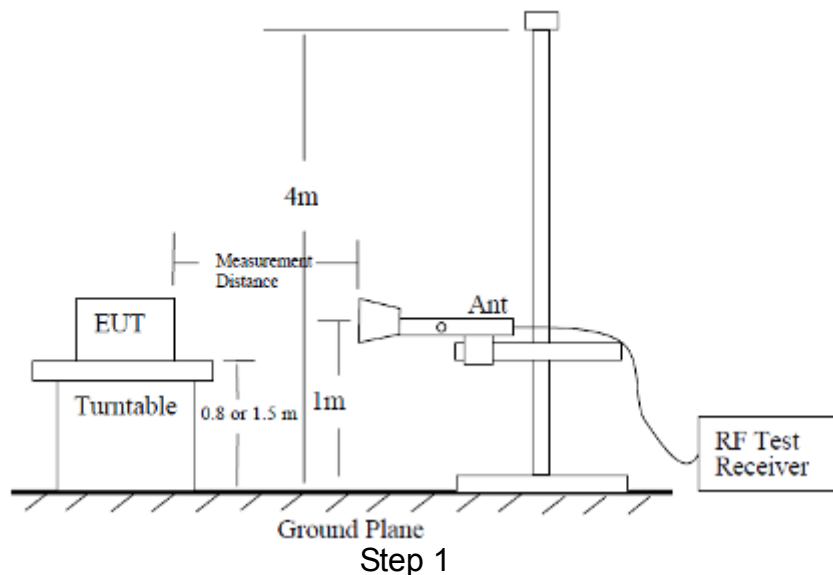
The test results are shown in Appendix A.

## 6.9 Radiated Spurious Emissions

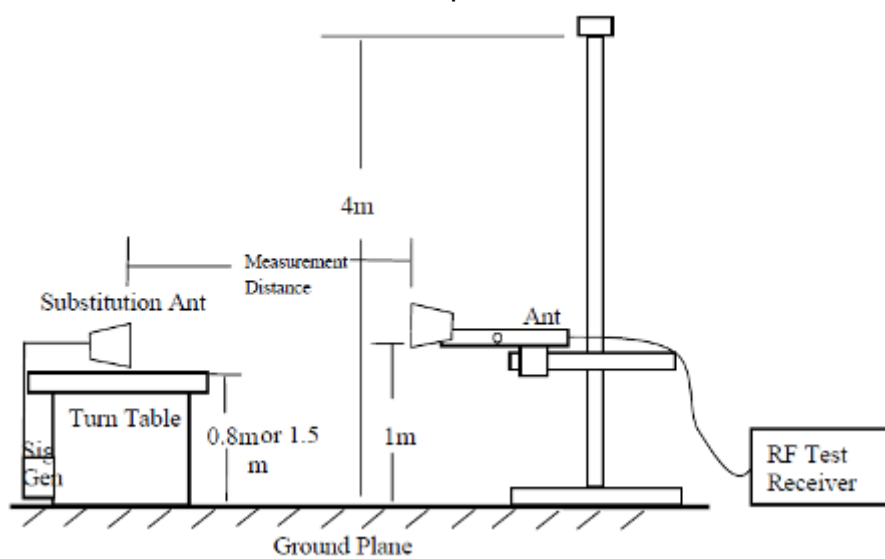
Rule Part(s)

FCC: 2.1053, 22.917(a), 24.238(a), 27.53(c), 27.53(g), 27.53(h), 27.53(f), 27.53(a), 27.53(m), 90.691

Test Setup:



Step 1



Step 2

#### Test procedure:

The measurements procedures in TIA-603-E-2016 are used.

The spectrum was scanned from 30MHz to the 10th harmonic of the highest frequency generated within the equipment.

#### Step 1:

The measurement is carried out in the chamber. EUT was placed on a 0.8m ( $f < 1\text{GHz}$ )/1.5m ( $f > 1\text{GHz}$ ) high non-conductive table at a 3 meters test distance from the test receive antenna. A receiving antenna was placed on the antenna mast 3 meters from the EUT. The height of receiving antenna from 1m to 4m and varies in certain range to find the maximum power value. A radio link shall be established between EUT and Tester. The output power of the cell signal of the tester will be decreased until the output power of the EUT reach a maximum value. A peak detector is used and RBW is set to 100 kHz ( $f < 1\text{GHz}$ )/1MHz ( $f > 1\text{GHz}$ ). The antenna shall be performed under horizontal and vertical polarization. The turn table shall be rotated from 0 to 360 degrees for detecting the maximum power value on spectrum analyzer or receiver. The spectrum analyzer scans from 30MHz to 10th harmonic of the carrier. A notch filter is necessary in the band near to the carrier frequency. A high pass filter is needed to avoid the distortion of the testing equipment in the band above the carrier frequency.

#### Step 2:

A log-periodic antenna or double-ridged waveguide horn antenna shall be substituted in place of the EUT. The log-periodic antenna will be driven by a signal generator and the level will be adjusted till the same power value on the spectrum analyzer or receiver. The level of the spurious emissions can be calculated through the level of the signal generator, cable loss, the gain of the substitution antenna and the reading of the spectrum analyzer or receiver.

A power ( $P_{mea}$ ) is applied to the input of the substitution antenna, and adjusts the level of the signal generator output until the value of the receiver reach the previously recorded ( $P_r$ ). The power of signal source ( $P_{mea}$ ) is recorded. The test should be performed by rotating the test item and adjusting the receiving antenna polarization.

A "reference path loss" should be calculated after test. The attenuation of "reference path loss" is the cable loss between the Signal Source with the Substitution Antenna ( $P_{ca}$ ) and the Substitution Antenna Gain ( $G_a$ ).

#### Calculation procedure:

The data of cable loss and antenna gain has been calibrated in full testing frequency range before the testing.

The power of the Radiated Spurious Emissions is calculated by adding the cable loss and antenna gain. The basic equation with a sample calculation is as followed:

$$\text{Power (EIRP)} = P_{mea} + P_{ca} + G_a$$

This value is EIRP since the measurement is calibrated using an antenna of known gain (2.15dB) and known input power. ERP can be calculated from EIRP by subtracting the gain of the dipole,  $\text{ERP} = \text{EIRP} - 2.15 \text{ (dB)}$ .

Assumed the power of signal source record is -20dBm. A cable loss of -30dB, and an antenna gain of 11dB are added.

$$P = P_{mea} + P_{ca} + G_a = (-20\text{dBm}) + (-30\text{dB}) + (11\text{dB}) = -39\text{dBm}$$

Note: We tested both horizontal and vertical polarization, but only the largest numerical polarity of the two polarities was recorded in the final report.

#### Test result:

The test results are shown in Appendix B.

## 7 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTIES

Items	Uncertainty	
RF Power Output	0.6 dB	
Effective Radiated Power and Effective Isotropic Radiated Power	0.6 dB	
Occupied Bandwidth	3kHz	
Emission Bandwidth	3kHz	
Peak-Average Ratio	0.8dB	
Frequency Stability	48Hz	
Band Edges Compliance	1.2dB	
Spurious Emissions at antenna terminal	9kHz~2GHz	1.2dB
	2G~3.6GHz	1.4dB
	3.6G~8GHz	2.2dB
	8G~12.75GHz	2.7dB
Radiated Emission Measurement	30MHz~200MHz	4.88dB
	200MHz~1GHz	4.87dB
	1GHz~18GHz	4.58dB
	18GHz~40GHz	4.35dB

## **8 TEST EQUIPMENTS**

No.	Name/Model	Manufacturer	S/N	Calibration Date	Calibration Due Date
1	Mobile Station Tester / MT8820C	Anritsu	6201300660	2021.06.21	2022.06.20
2	Radio Communication Station / CMW500	R&S	161702	2021.06.21	2022.06.20
3	Spectrum Analyzer / FSV40	R&S	101065	2021.06.21	2022.06.20
4	Spectrum Analyzer / N9020A	Agilent	MY48010771	2021.05.18	2022.05.17
5	Power Divider / 11667A	HP	19632	2021.06.21	2022.06.20
6	DC Power Supply / E3645A	Agilent	MY40000741	2021.04.22	2022.04.21
7	Temperature chamber / SH241	ESPEC	92013758	2021.06.21	2022.06.20
8	Fully-Anechoic Chamber / 12.65m×8.03m×7.50m	FRANKONIA	----	----	----
9	Semi-Anechoic/Chamber / 23.18m×16.88m×9.60m	FRANKONIA	---	----	----
10	Turn table Diameter:1m	FRANKONIA	----	----	----
11	Turn table Diameter:5m	FRANKONIA	----	----	----
12	Antenna master FAC(MA4.0)	MATURO	----	----	----
13	Antenna master SAC(MA4.0)	MATURO	----	----	----
14	Shielding room / 9.080m×5.255m×3.525m	FRANKONIA	----	----	----
15	Double-Ridged Waveguide Horn Antenna / HF 907	R&S	100512	2021.06.21	2022.06.20
16	Double-Ridged Waveguide Horn Antenna / HF 907	R&S	100513	2021.06.21	2022.06.20
17	Ultra log antenna / HL562	R&S	100016	2021.06.21	2022.06.20
18	Receive antenna /3160-09	SCHWARZ-BECK	002058-002	2021.06.21	2022.06.20
19	EMI test receiver / ESI 40	R&S	100015	2021.06.21	2022.06.20
20	EMI test receiver / ESCS30	R&S	100029	2021.06.21	2022.06.20
21	Receive antenna / HL562	R&S	100167	2021.06.21	2022.06.20
22	AMN / ENV216	R&S	3560.6550.12	2021.06.21	2022.06.20

### **APPENDIX A – TEST DATA OF CONDUCTED EMISSION**

Please refer to the attachment.

### **APPENDIX B – TEST DATA OF RADIATED EMISSION**

Please refer to the attachment.