TEST REPORT

KCTL Inc. 65, Sinwon-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Korea TEL: 82-31-285-0894 FAX: 82-505-299-8311 www.kctl.co.kr	Report No.: KR19-SRF0024-B Page (1) of (36)	KCTL

1. Client

- Name : Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.
- Address : 129, Samsung-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Rep. of Korea
- Date of Receipt : 2019-02-18

2. Use of Report : -

3. Name of Product and Model : Mobile Phone / SM-A260G/DS

4. Manufacturer and Country of Origin : Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. / Korea

5. FCC ID : A3LSMA260G

6. Date of Test : 2019-03-01 to 2019-03-09

7. Test Standards : FCC Part 2
FCC Part 22 subpart H

8. Test Results : Refer to the test result in the test report

Affirmation	Tested by	Technical Manager
	Name : Kwonse Kim (Signature)	Name : Bongok Ko (Signature)

2019-03-14

KCTL Inc.

Report revision history

Date	Revision	Page No
2019-03-11	Initial report	-
2019-03-12	Updated a note	6
2019-03-14	Added the output power	8/9

CONTENTS

1. General information

Client	:	Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.
Address	:	129, Samsung-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Rep. of Korea
Manufacturer	:	Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.
Address	:	129, Samsung-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Rep. of Korea
Laboratory	:	KCTL Inc.
Address	:	65, Sinwon-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Korea
Accreditations	:	FCC Site Designation No: KR0040, FCC Site Registration No: 687132 VCCI Registration No. : R-3327, G-198, C-3706, T-1849 Industry Canada Registration No. : 8035A-2 KOLAS No.: KT231

2. Device information

Equipment under test	:	Mobile Phone
Model	:	SM-A260G/DS
Frequency range	:	Bluetooth(BDR/EDR/BLE)_2 402 ㎒ ~ 2 480 ㎒ WIFI(802.11b/g/n20)_2 412 ㎒ ~ 2 472 ㎒ LTE Band5_824.7 ㎒ ~ 848.3 ㎒ LTE Band41_2 498.5 ㎒ ~ 2 687.5 ㎒ WCDMA850_826.4 ㎒ ~ 846.6 ㎒
Modulation technique	:	Bluetooth(BDR/EDR)_ GFSK, π/4DQPSK, 8DPSK Bluetooth(BLE)_GFSK WIFI(802.11b/g/n20)_DSSS, OFDM LTE_QPSK, 16QAM WCDMA_QPSK
Number of channels	:	Bluetooth(BDR/EDR)_79ch Bluetooth(BLE)_40ch WIFI(802.11b/g/n20)_13ch
Power source	:	DC 3.85 V
Antenna specification	:	IPEA Antenna
Software version	:	A260G.001
Hardware version	:	REV1.0
Test device serial No.	:	Radiated(R38M10QHPVL, R38M10QHPTR) Conducted(R38M10QHPXF, R38M10QHPYV)
Operation temperature	:	-30 ℃ ~ 50 ℃

2.1. Accessory information

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	Serial No.	Power source
Earphone information	Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.	EHS61ASFBE	-	-
Travel Adapter	Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.	EP-TA61IBE	R37M1EA07B4RC3	AC 100-240V 50-60 Hz, 0.15A
Micro USB Data Cable	Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.	ECB-DU68BE	-	-

2.2. Information about derivative model

N/A

2.3. Frequency/channel operations

This device contains the following capabilities:
Bluetooth(BDR/EDR/BLE), WIFI(802.11b/g/n20)
LTE Band 5, LTE Band 41
WCDMA850

WCDMA850

Ch.	Frequency (㎒)
4132	826.4
4183	836.6
4233	846.6

RMC/HSDPA/HSUPA

3. Maximum ERP/EIRP power

WCDMA850

Mode	Tx frequency (㎒)	Emission designator	ERP	
			Max. power (dBm)	Max. power (W)
WCDMA850	826.4 ~ 846.6	4M16F9W	22.23	0.167

4. Summary of tests

FCC Part section(s)	Parameter	Test results
2.1046 22.913(a)(5)	Conducted Output Power	Pass
2.1049	Occupied Bandwidth & 26 dB Bandwidth	Pass
2.1051 22.917(a)	Band Edge Emissions at Antenna Terminal	Pass
	Spurious Emissions at Antenna Terminal	Pass
22.913(d)	Peak to Average Power Ratio	Pass
2.1055 22.355	Frequency stability	Pass
22.913(a)(5)	Effective Radiated Power & Equivalent Isotropic Radiated Power	Pass
2.1053 22.917(a)	Radiated Spurious Emissions	Pass

Notes:

1. All modes of operation were investigated and the worst case emissions are reported with the EUT positioning, modulations and paging service configurations in the test data.
2. The fundamental of the EUT was investigated in three orthogonal orientations X, Y and Z. It was determined that X orientation was worst-case orientation. Therefore, all final radiated testing was performed with the EUT in X orientation.
3. The test procedure(s) in this report were performed in accordance as following.
   - ANSI C63.26-2015
   - ANSI/TIA-603-E-2016
   - KDB 971168 D01 v03r01

5. Measurement uncertainty

The measurement uncertainties shown below were calculated in accordance with the requirements of ANSI C63.4-2014.

All measurement uncertainty values are shown with a coverage factor of k=2 to indicated a 95 % level of confidence. The measurement data shown herein meets of exceeds the U_{CISPR} measurement uncertainty values specified in CISPR 16-4-2 and thus, can be compared directly to specified limits to determine compliance.

Parameter	Expanded uncertainty(±dB)	
Conducted RF power	1.76 dB	
Conducted spurious emissions	4.03 dB	
Radiated spurious emissions	9 kHz ~ 30 MHz	2.28 dB
	30 MHz ~ 1 GHz	3.68 dB
	Above 1 GHz	5.72 dB

6. Measurement results explanation example

The offset level is set in the spectrum analyzer to compensate the RF cable loss factor between EUT conducted output port and spectrum analyzer.
With the offset compensation, the spectrum analyzer reading level is exactly the EUT RF output level.

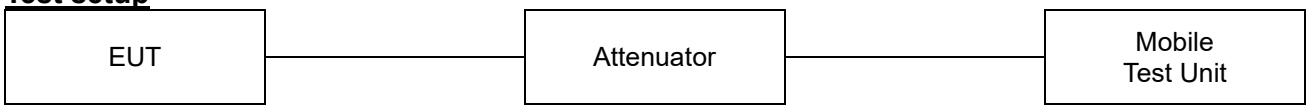
Frequency (㎒)	Factor(㏈)	Frequency (㎒)	Factor(㏈)
30	17.74	8 000	20.40
50	17.75	9 000	20.54
100	17.77	10 000	20.72
200	17.83	11 000	20.77
300	17.85	12 000	20.98
400	17.89	13 000	21.29
500	17.92	14 000	21.39
600	17.96	15 000	21.25
700	17.97	16 000	21.28
800	17.99	17 000	20.94
900	18.01	18 000	19.89
1 000	18.04	19 000	20.54
1 700	18.86	20 000	21.42
1 800	18.87	21 000	21.74
1 900	19.06	22 000	22.41
2 000	19.09	23 000	23.19
2 100	19.10	24 000	22.52
2 500	19.52	25 000	21.83
2 600	19.54	26 000	21.30
2 700	19.52	26 500	21.80
3 000	19.56	27 000	21.66
4 000	19.67	28 000	21.21
5 000	19.80	29 000	21.44
6 000	19.95	30 000	20.98
7 000	20.25		

Note.
Offset(㏈) = RF cable loss(㏈) + Divider (㏈) + Attenuator (㏈)

7. Test results

7.1. Conducted output power

Test setup



Test procedure

971168 D01 v03r01 – Section 5.2
ANSI C63.26-2015 – Section 5.2.4.2
CFR 47, - Section §2.1046

Test settings

When an average power meter is used to perform RF output power measurements, the fundamental condition that measurement be performed only over durations of active transmissions at maximum output power level applies. Thus, an average power meter can always be used to perform the measurement when the EUT can be configured to transmit continuously.

If the EUT cannot be configured to transmit continuously (i.e., burst duty cycle < 98%), then the following options can be implemented to facilitate measurement of the average power with an average power meter:

a) A gated average power meter can be used to perform the measurement if the gating parameters can be adjusted such that the power is measured only during active transmission bursts at maximum output power levels.
b) A conventional average power meter with no signal gating capability can also be used if the measured burst duty cycle is constant (i.e., duty cycle variations are less than or equal to ± 2%) by performing the measurement over the on/off burst cycles and then correcting (increasing) the measured level by a factor equal to [10log (1/duty cycle)]. See 5.2.4.3.4 for guidance with respect to measuring the transmitter duty cycle.

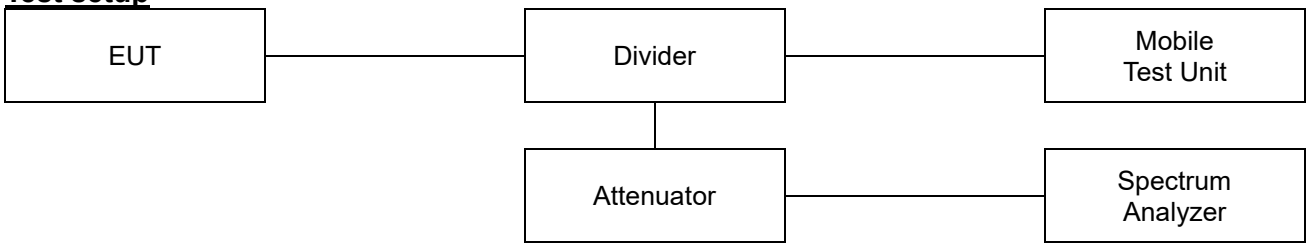
See item r) of 4.1 for more information regarding power meter functional requirements and limitations, and consult the instrumentation-specific application literature for proper set-up and use.

Test results

Test mode	Average Conducted Power (dBm)		
	Frequency (MHz)		
	Low	Middle	High
RMC	23.42	23.44	23.37
AMR	22.96	22.98	22.94
HSDPA-Subtest 1	23.25	23.25	23.18
HSDPA-Subtest 2	23.24	23.24	23.18
HSDPA-Subtest 3	23.24	23.24	23.20
HSDPA-Subtest 4	22.39	22.42	22.37
HSUPA-Subtest 1	22.10	22.18	22.16
HSUPA-Subtest 2	22.25	22.32	22.29
HSUPA-Subtest 3	22.28	22.31	22.27
HSUPA-Subtest 4	21.21	21.27	21.22
HSUPA-Subtest 5	22.31	22.38	22.27
DC-HSDPA-Subtest 1	22.91	22.85	22.88
DC-HSDPA-Subtest 2	22.98	22.88	22.91
DC-HSDPA-Subtest 3	22.44	22.25	22.24
DC-HSDPA-Subtest 4	22.18	22.08	22.10

7.2. 99% Occupied Bandwidth & 26dB Bandwidth

Test setup



Limit

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.

Test procedure

971168 D01 v03r01 – Section 4.2 and 4.3
ANSI C63.26-2015 – Section 5.4.3 and 5.4.4

Test settings

26dB Bandwidth

c) The spectrum analyzer center frequency is set to the nominal EUT channel center frequency. The span range for the spectrum analyzer shall be wide enough to see sufficient roll off of the signal to make the measurement.

d) The nominal RBW shall be in the range of 1% to 5% of the anticipated OBW, and the VBW shall be set ≥ 3 × RBW.

e) Set the reference level of the instrument as required to prevent the signal amplitude from exceeding the maximum spectrum analyzer input mixer level for linear operation.
See guidance provided in 4.2.3.

d) The dynamic range of the spectrum analyzer at the selected RBW shall be more than 10 dB below the target "−X dB" requirement, i.e., if the requirement calls for measuring the −26 dB OBW, the spectrum analyzer noise floor at the selected RBW shall be at least 36 dB below the reference level.

e) Set spectrum analyzer detection mode to peak, and the trace mode to max hold.

f) Determine the reference value by either of the following:
   1) Set the EUT to transmit a modulated signal. Allow the trace to stabilize. Set the spectrum analyzer marker to the highest level of the displayed trace (this is the reference value).
   2) Set the EUT to transmit an unmodulated carrier. Set the spectrum analyzer marker to the level of the carrier.

g) Determine the "−X dB amplitude" as equal to (Reference Value − X). Alternatively, this calculation can be performed on the spectrum analyzer using the delta-marker measurement function.

h) If the reference value was determined using an unmodulated carrier, turn the EUT modulation on, then either clear the existing trace or start a new trace on the spectrum analyzer and allow the new trace to stabilize. Otherwise the trace from step f) shall be used

for step i).

i) 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 "−X dB amplitude" determined in step f). If a marker is below this "−X dB amplitude" value it should be as close as possible to this value. The OBW is the positive frequency difference between the two markers.

j) The spectral envelope can cross the "−X dB amplitude" at multiple points. The lowest or highest frequency shall be selected as the frequencies that are the farthest away from the center frequency at which the spectral envelope crosses the "−X dB amplitude."

j) The OBW shall be reported by providing plot(s) of the measuring instrument display, to include markers depicting the relevant frequency and amplitude information (e.g., marker table). The frequency and amplitude axis and scale shall be clearly labeled. Tabular data may be reported in addition to the plot(s).

99% Occupied Bandwidth

a) The spectrum analyzer center frequency is set to the nominal EUT channel center frequency. The frequency span for the spectrum analyzer shall be set wide enough to capture all modulation products including the emission skirts (typically a span of 1.5 × OBW is sufficient).

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

c) Set the reference level of the instrument as required to prevent the signal amplitude from exceeding the maximum spectrum analyzer input mixer level for linear operation. See guidance provided in 4.2.3.

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

e) If the instrument does not have a 99% OBW function, recover the trace data points and sum directly in linear power terms. Place the recovered amplitude data points, beginning at the lowest frequency, in a running sum until 0.5% of the total is reached. Record that frequency as the lower OBW frequency. Repeat the process until 99.5% of the total is reached and record that frequency as the upper OBW frequency. The 99% power OBW can be determined by computing the difference these two frequencies.

f) The OBW shall be reported and plot(s) of the measuring instrument display shall be provided with the test report. The frequency and amplitude axis and scale shall be clearly labeled. Tabular data can be reported in addition to the plot(s).

Notes:

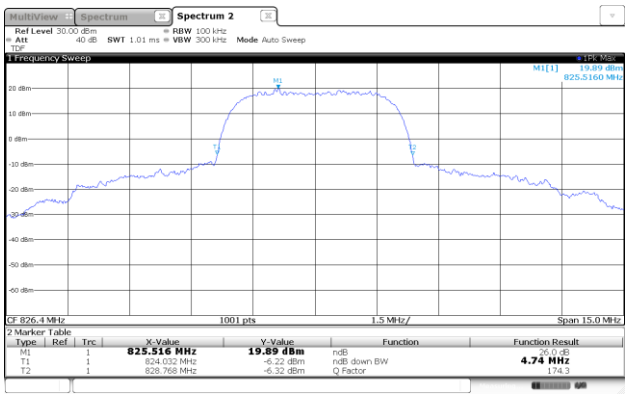
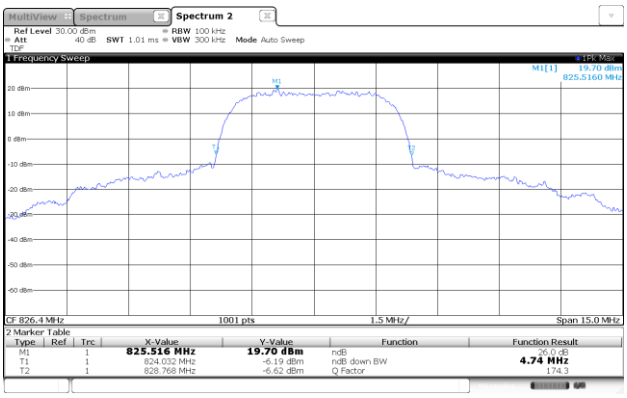
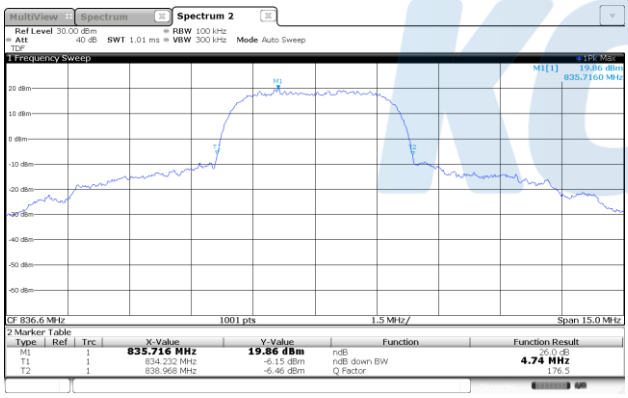
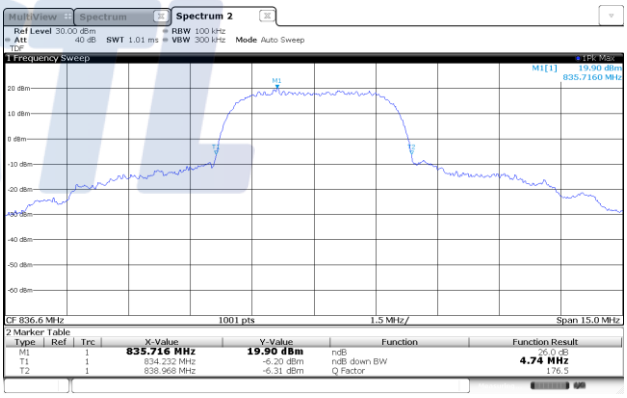
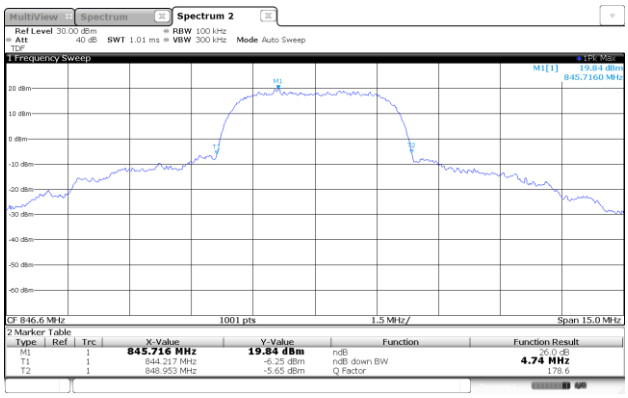
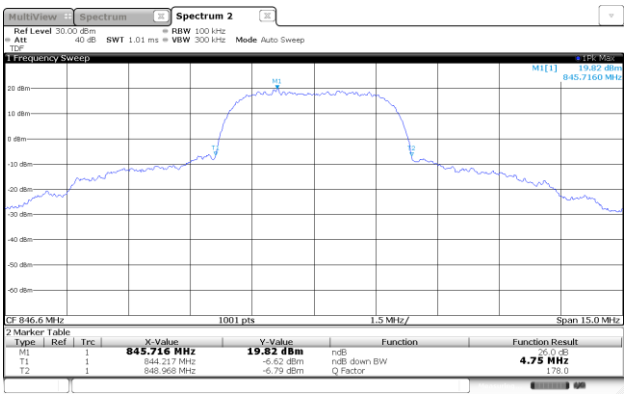
1. All path loss of frequency range was investigated and compensated to spectrum analyzer as TDF Function. Please refer to the page 7.

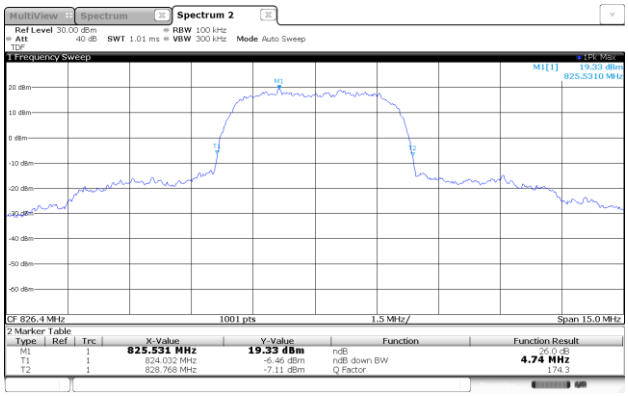
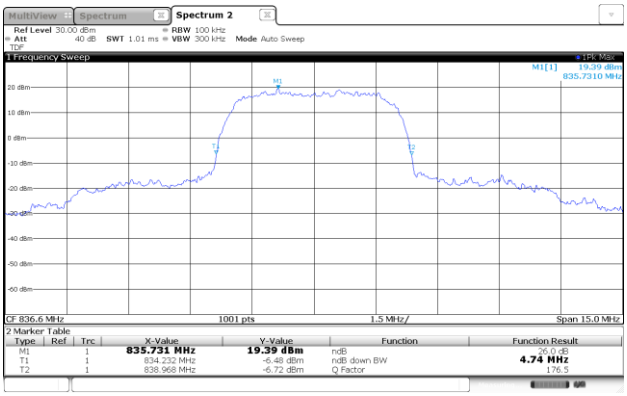
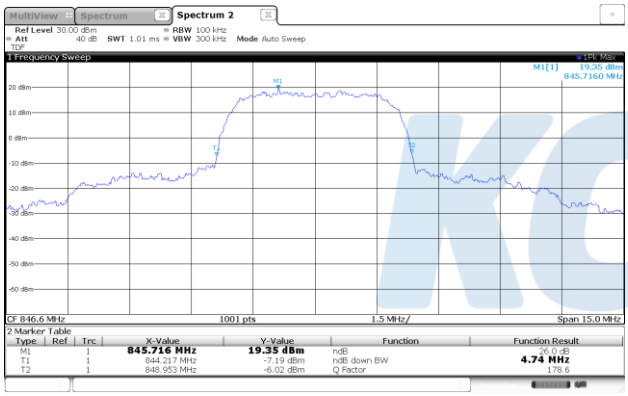
Test results

Test mode		Frequency (㎒)	26㏈ bandwidth (㎒)	99 % bandwidth (㎒)
WCDMA850	RMC	826.4	4.74	4.14
		836.6	4.74	4.14
		846.6	4.74	4.17
	HSDPA	826.4	4.74	4.14
		836.6	4.74	4.14
		846.6	4.75	4.16
	HSUPA	826.4	4.74	4.14
		836.6	4.74	4.14
		846.6	4.74	4.15

26dB Bandwidth

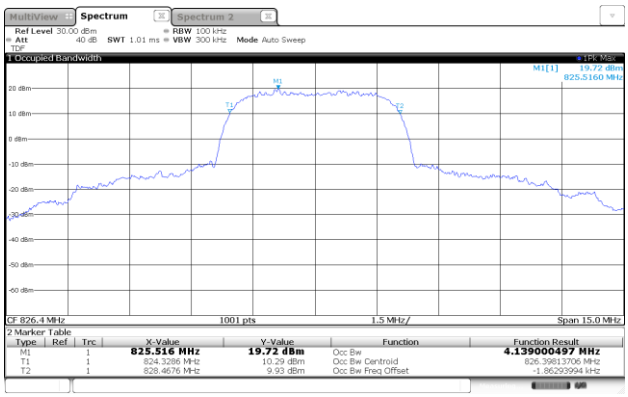
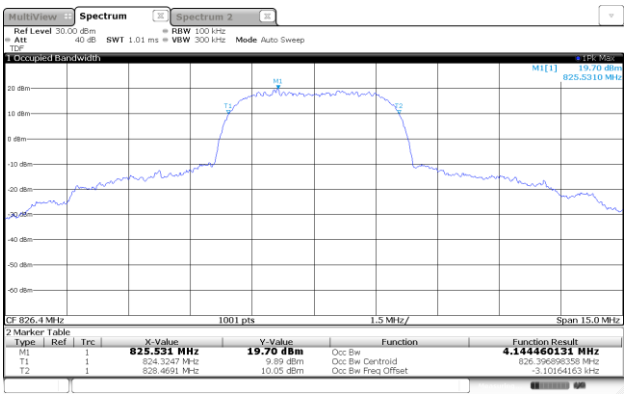
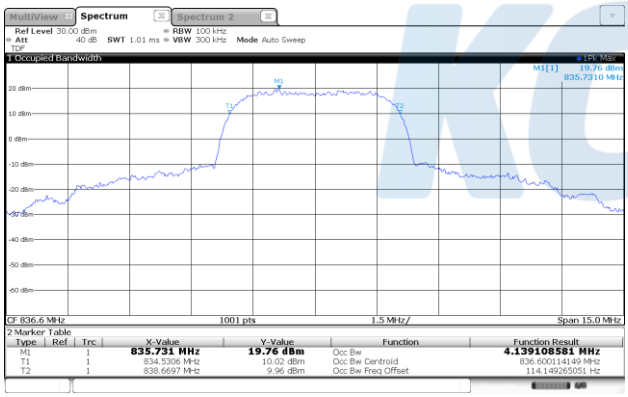
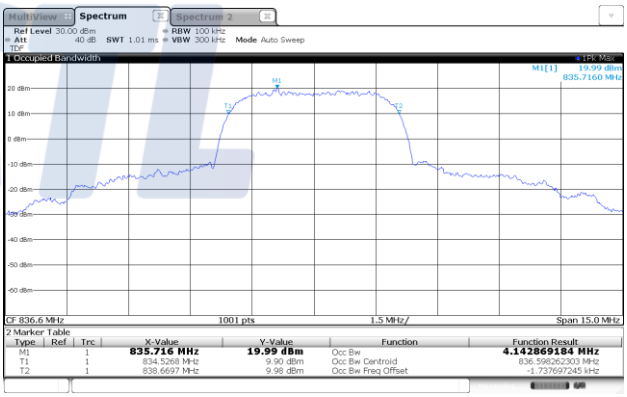
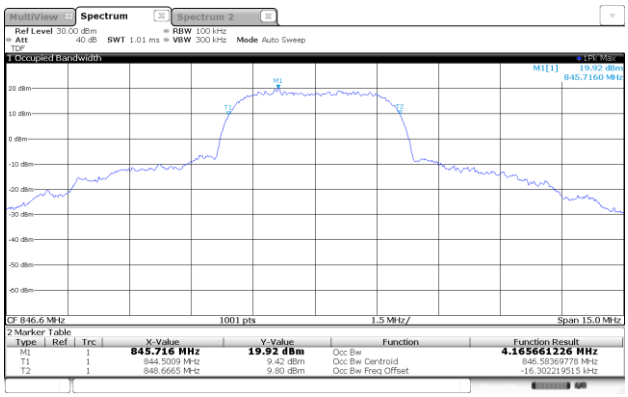
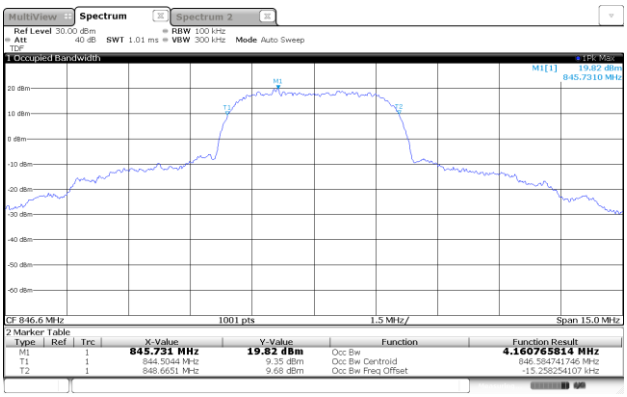
Test mode: WCDMA850

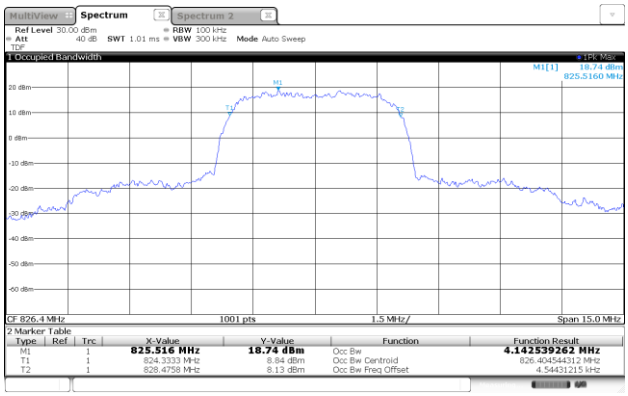
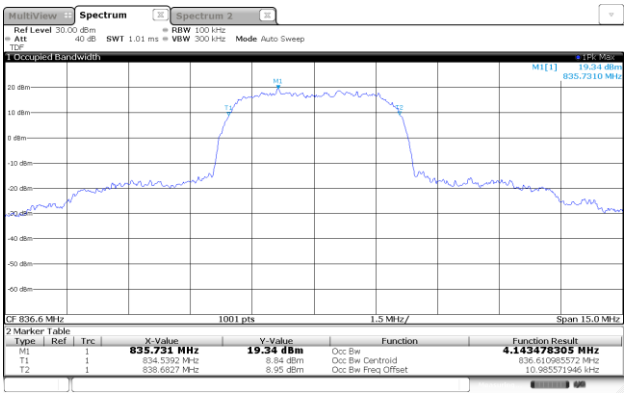
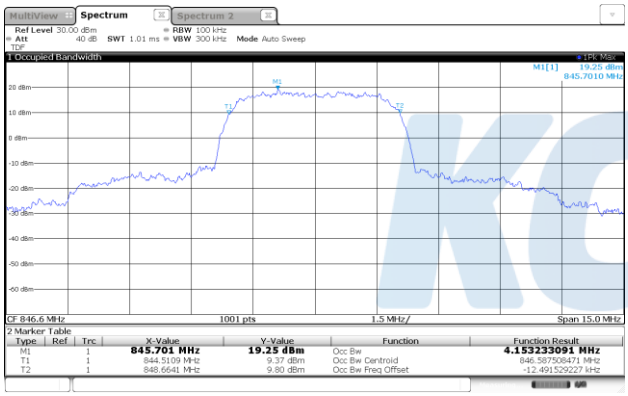
RMC / Low ch.	HSDPA / Low ch.
	
RMC / Mid ch.	**HSDPA / Mid ch.**
	
RMC / High ch.	**HSDPA / High ch.**
	

HSUPA / Low ch.	HSUPA / Mid ch.
	
HSUPA / High ch.	
	Blank

99% Occupied Bandwidth

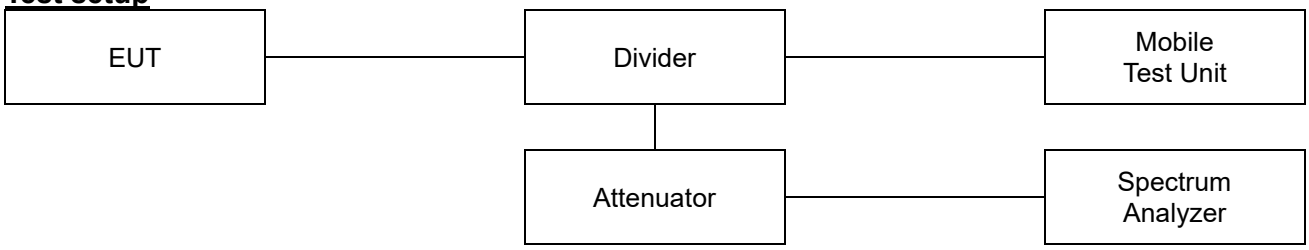
Test mode: WCDMA850

RMC / Low ch.	HSDPA / Low ch.
	
RMC / Mid ch.	**HSDPA / Mid ch.**
	
RMC / High ch.	**HSDPA / High ch.**
	

HSUPA / Low ch.	HSUPA / Mid ch.
	
HSUPA / High ch.	
	Blank

7.3. Spurious Emissions at Antenna Terminal

Test setup



Limit

According to §22.917(a), the power of any emission outside of the authorized operating frequency ranges must be attenuated below the transmitting power (P) by a factor of at least 43 + 10log(P) ㏈.

Test procedure

971168 D01 v03r01 - Section 6
ANSI 63.26-2015 – Section 5.7

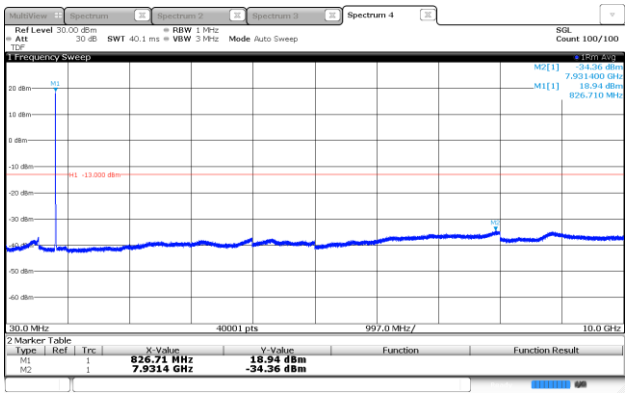
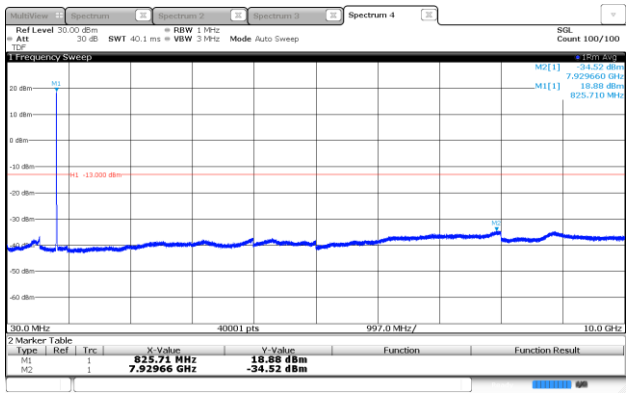
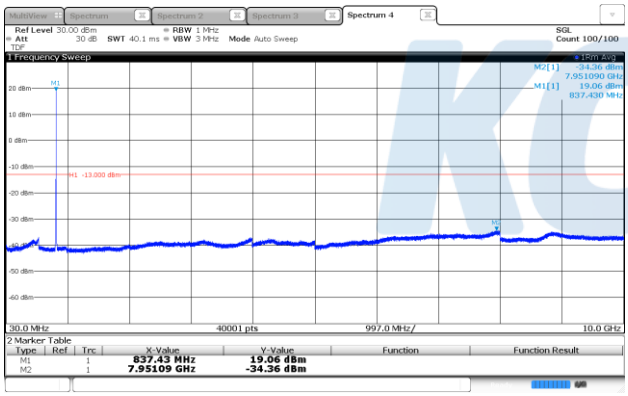
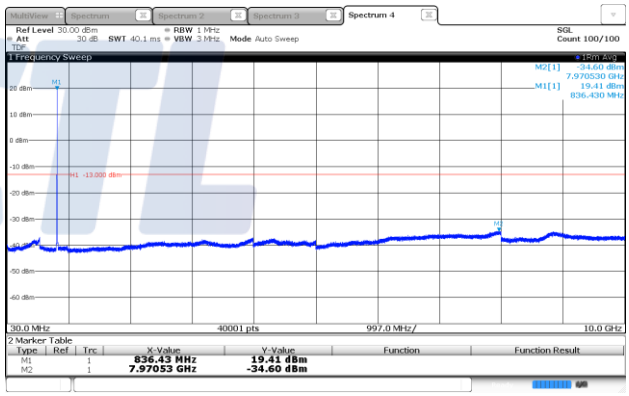
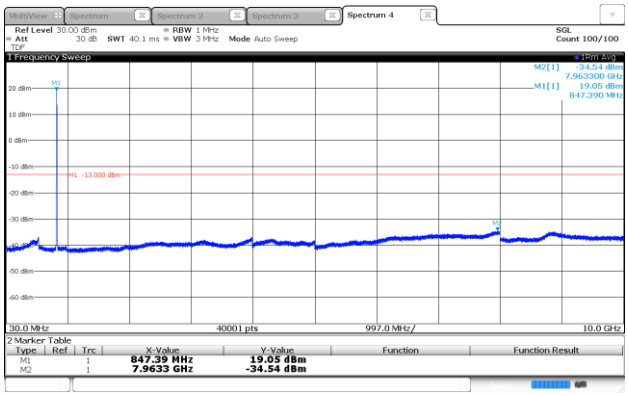
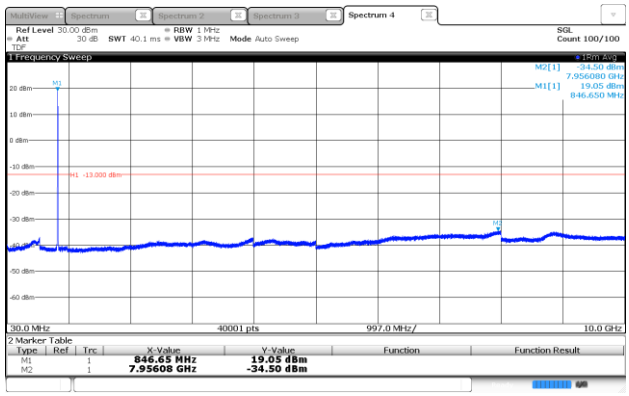
Test settings

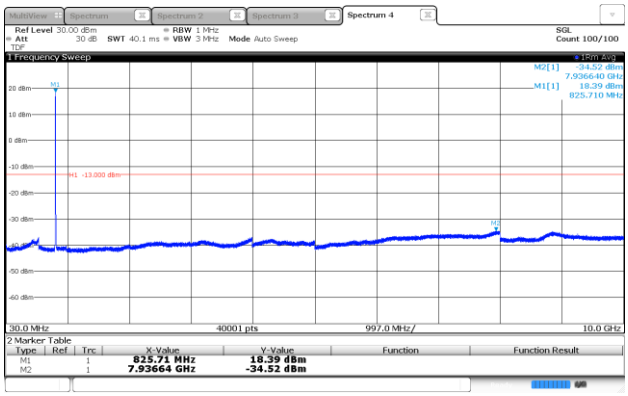
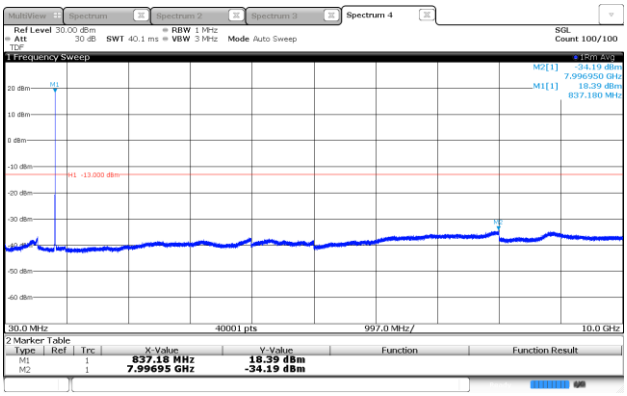
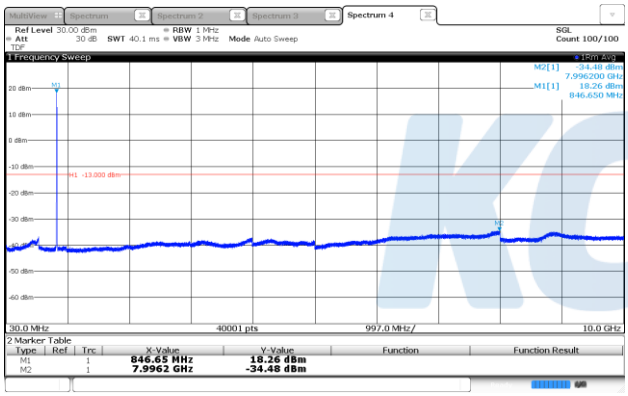
1) Start frequency was set to 30 ㎒ and stop frequency was set to at least 10th the fundamental frequency.
2) Detector = RMS
3) Sweep time = auto couple.
4) Trace mode = trace average
5) Allow trace to fully stabilize.
6) Please see test notes below RBW and VBW settings.

Notes:

1. Per 22.917(b), compliance with these provisions is based on the use of measurement instrumentation employing a resolution bandwidth of 100 ㎑ or greater for frequencies less than 1 ㎓ and 1 ㎒ or greater for frequencies greater than 1 ㎓.
2. All path loss of frequency range was investigated and compensated to spectrum analyzer as TDF function. Please refer to the page 7.

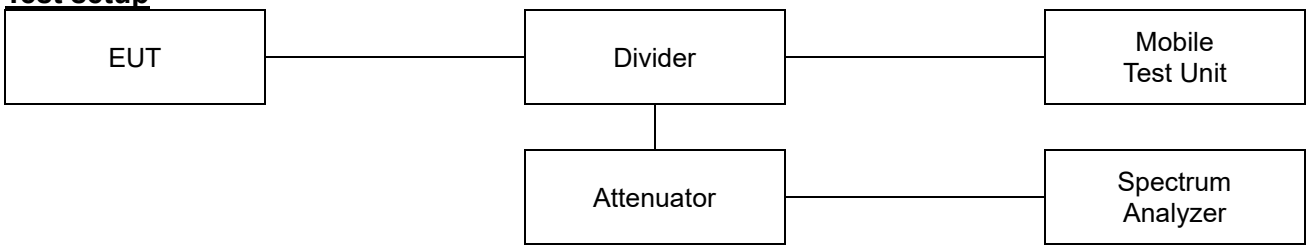
Test results

RMC / Low ch.	HSDPA / Low ch.
	
RMC / Mid ch.	**HSDPA / Mid ch.**
	
RMC / High ch.	**HSDPA / High ch.**
	

HSUPA / Low ch.	HSUPA / Mid ch.
	
HSUPA / High ch.	
	Blank

7.4. Band Edge Emissions at Antenna Terminal

Test setup



Limit

According to §22.917(a), the power of any emission outside of the authorized operating frequency ranges must be attenuated below the transmitting power (P) by a factor of at least 43 + 10log(P) ㏈.

Test procedure

971168 D01 v03r01 - Section 6
ANSI C63.26-2015 – Section 5.7

Test settings

1) Start frequency was set to 30 ㎒ and stop frequency was set to at least 10th the fundamental frequency.
2) Span was set large enough so as to capture all out of band emissions near the band edge.
3) Set the RBW > 1% of the emission bandwidth.
4) Set the VBW ≥ 3 x RBW.
5) Set the number of sweep points ≥ 2 x Span/RBW
6) Detector = RMS
7) Trace mode = trace average
8) Sweep time should be auto for peak detection. For RMS detection the sweep time should be set as follows:
   a) If the device can be configured to transmit continuously (duty cycle ≥ 98%), set the (sweep time) > (number of points in sweep) x (symbol period) (e.g., by a factor of 10 x symbol period x number of points) Increasing the sweep time (i.e., slowing the sweep speed) will allow for averaging over multiple symbols.
   b) If the device cannot transmit continuously (duty cycle < 98%), a gated sweep shall be used when possible (i.e., gate triggered such that the analyzer only sweeps when the device is transmitting at full power), set the sweep time > (number of points in sweep) x (symbol period) but the sweep time shall always be maintained at a value that is less than or equal to the minimum transmission time
   c) If the device cannot be configured to transmit continuously (duty cycle > 98%), and a free-running sweep must be used, set the sweep time so that the averaging is performed over multiple on/off cycles by setting the sweep time > (number of points in sweep) × (transmitter period) (i.e., the transmit on-time + the off-time). The spectrum analyzer readings shall subsequently be corrected by [10 log (1/duty cycle)]. This assumes that the transmission period and duty cycle is relatively constant (duty cycle variation ≤ ±2%).
   d) If the device cannot be configured to transmit continuously and a free-running

sweep must be used, and if the transmissions exhibit a non-constant duty cycle (duty cycle variations > ±2%), set the sweep time so that the averaging is performed over the on-period by setting the sweep time > (symbol period) × (number of points), while also maintaining the sweep time < (transmitter on-time). The trace mode shall be set to max hold, since not every display point will be averaged only over just the on-time. Thus, multiple sweeps (e.g., 100) in maximum hold art necessary to ensure that the maximum power is measured.

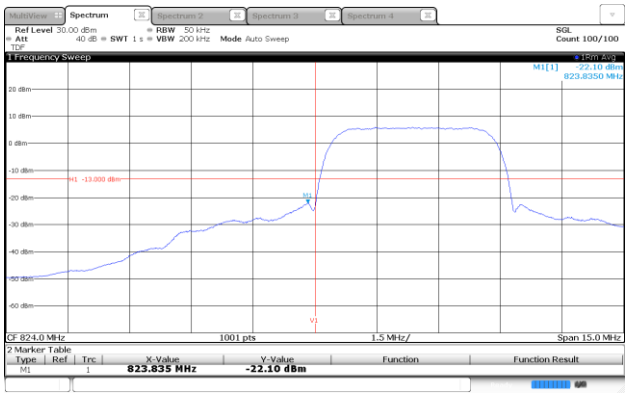
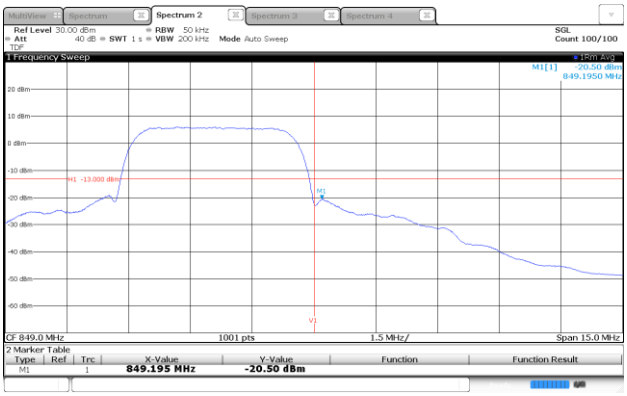
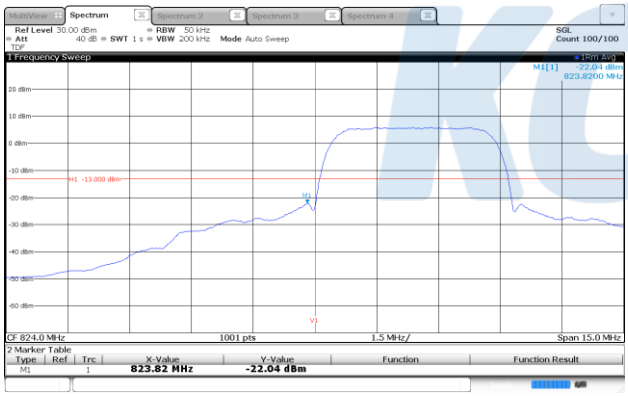
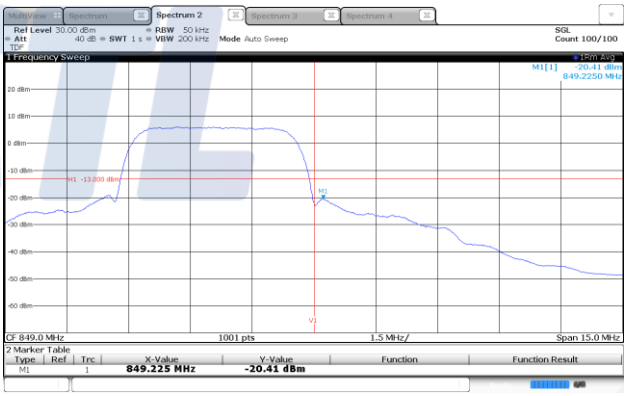
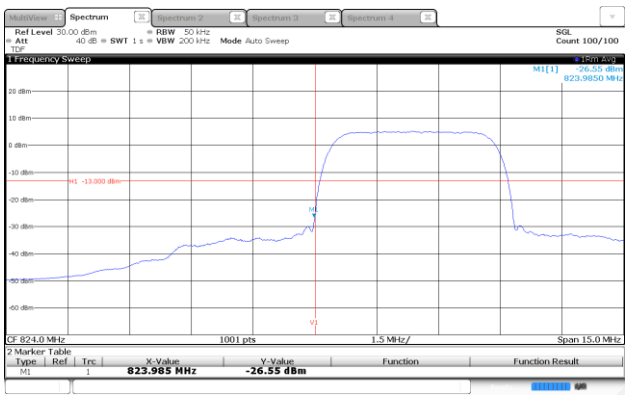
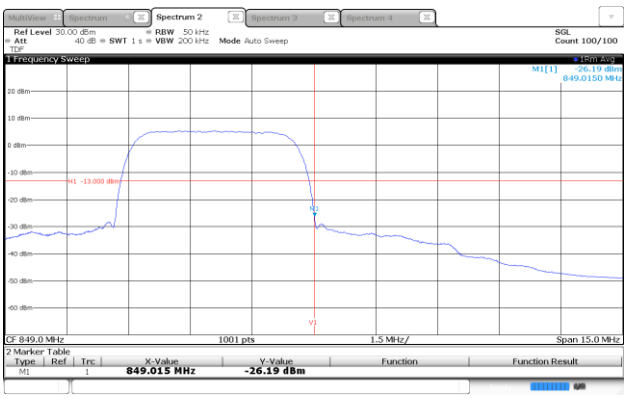
9) Allow trace to fully stabilize.

Notes:

1. Per 22.917(b), compliance with these rules is based on the use of measurement instrumentation employing a resolution bandwidth of 1 ㎒ or greater.
   However in the 1 ㎒ 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 may be employed. The emission bandwidth is defined as the width of the signal between two points, one below the carrier center frequency and one above the carrier center frequency, outside of which all emissions are attenuated at least 26 ㏈ below the transmitter power.
2. All path loss of frequency range was investigated and compensated to spectrum analyzer as TDF function. Please refer to the page 7.

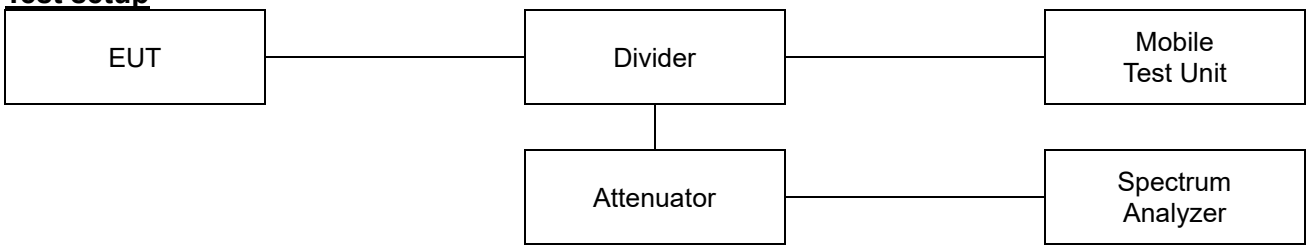
Test results

Test mode: WCDMA850

RMC / Low ch.	RMC / High ch.
	
HSDPA / Low ch.	**HSDPA / High ch.**
	
HSUPA / Low ch.	**HSUPA / High ch.**
	

7.5. Peak to Average Power Ratio (PAPR)

Test setup



Limit

According to §22.913(d), the peak-to-average ratio(PAR) of the transmission must not exceed 13 dB.

Test procedure

971168 D01 v03r01 - Section 5.7.2
ANSI 63.26-2015 – Section 5.2.3.4

Test settings

5.2.3.4 Measurement of peak power in a broadband noise-like signal using CCDF

1) Set resolution/measurement bandwidth ≥ OBW or specified reference bandwidth
2) Set the number of counts to a value that stabilizes the measured CCDF curve.
3) Set the measurement interval as follows:
   a) For continuous transmissions, set to the greater of [10 x (number of points in sweep) x (transmission symbol period)] or 1 ㎳.
   b) For burst transmissions, employ an external trigger that is synchronized with the EUT burst timing sequence, or use the internal burst trigger with a trigger level that allows the burst to stabilize. Set the measurement internal to a time that is less than or equal to the burst duration.
   c) If there are several carriers in a single antenna port, the peak power shall be determined for each individual carrier (by disabling the other carriers while measuring the required carrier) and the total peak power calculated from the sum of the individual carrier peak powers.
4) Record the maximum PAPR level associated with a probability of 0.1%

5.2.6 Peak-to-average power ratio

Use one of the procedures presented in 5.2(ANSI C63.26-2015) to measure the total peak power and record as P_{PK}.
Use one of the applicable procedure presented 5.2(ANSI C63.26-2015) to measure the total average power and record as P_{AG}. Determine the P.A.P.R from:

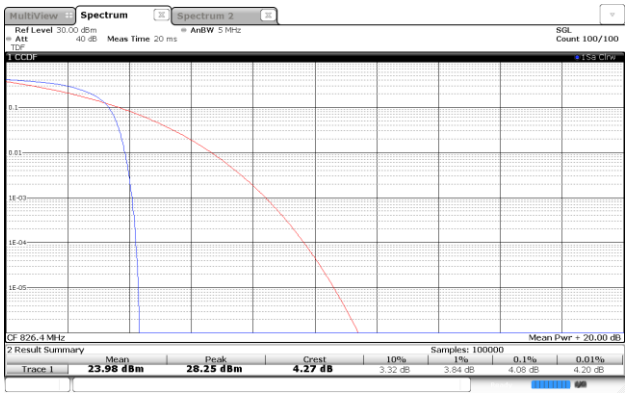
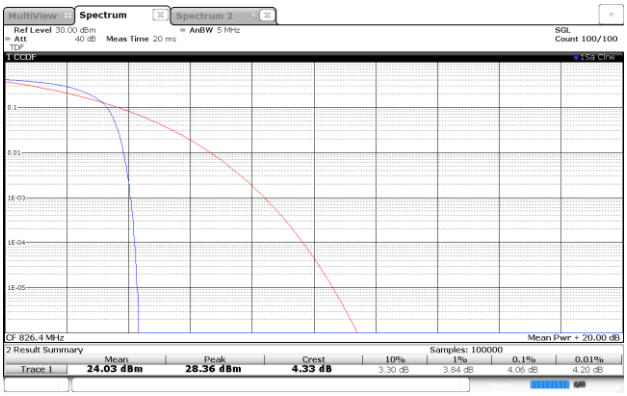
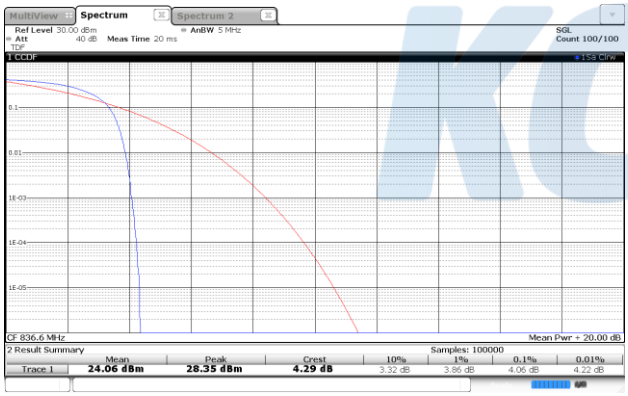
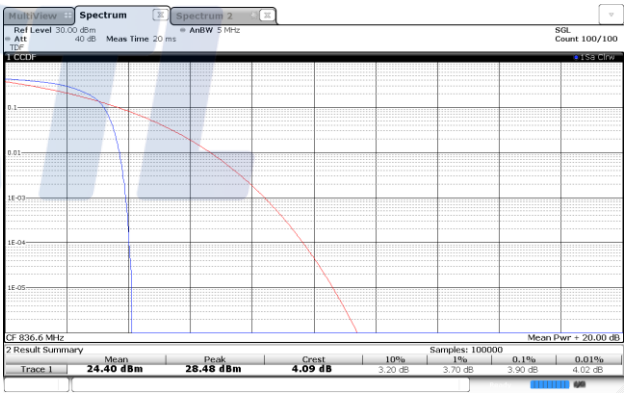
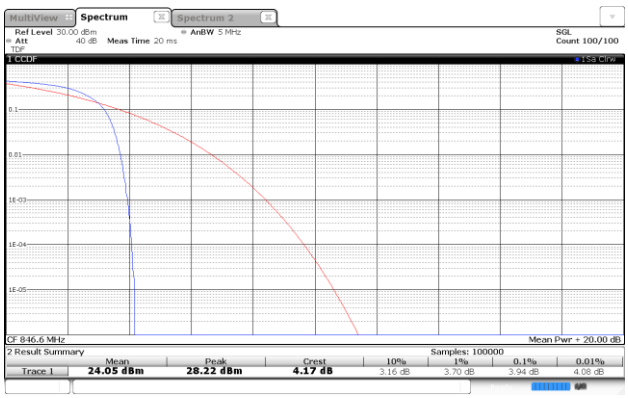
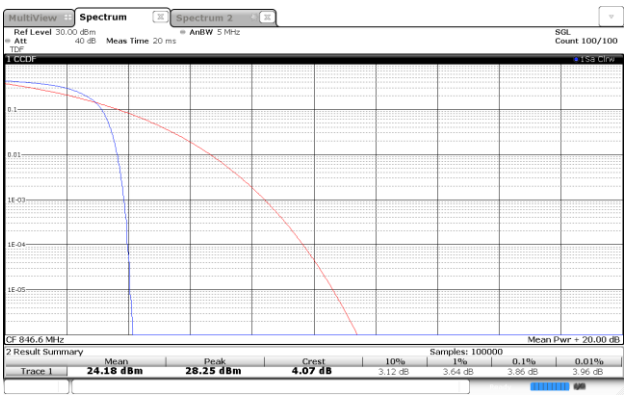
$$PAPR(dB) = P_{PK}(dBm \text{ or } dBW) - P_{AG}(dBm \text{ or } dBW)$$

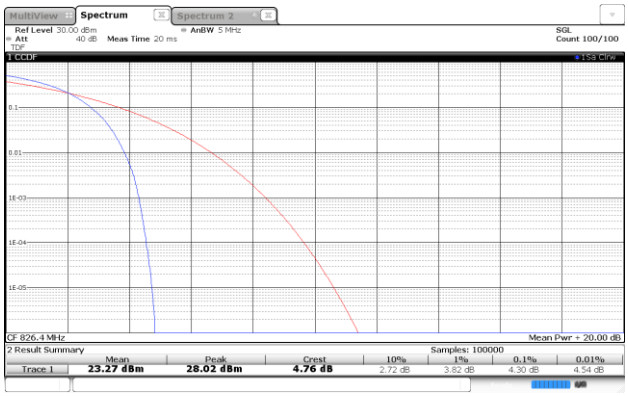
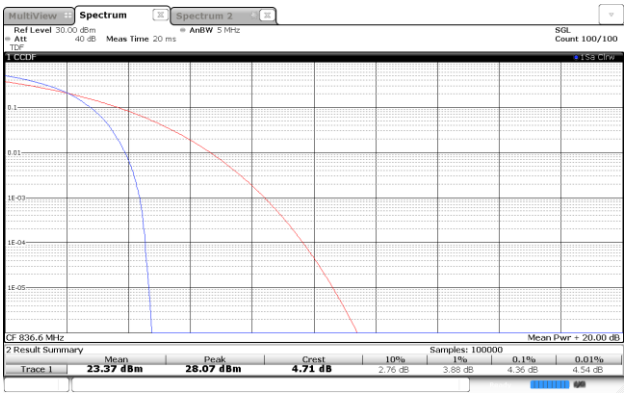
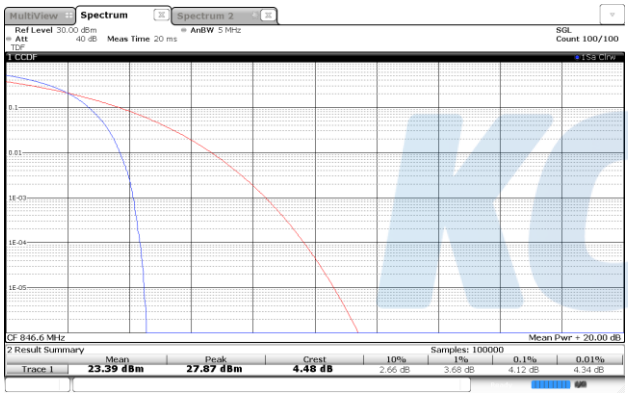
Notes:

1. All path loss of frequency range was investigated and compensated to spectrum analyzer as TDF function. Please refer to the page 7.

Test results

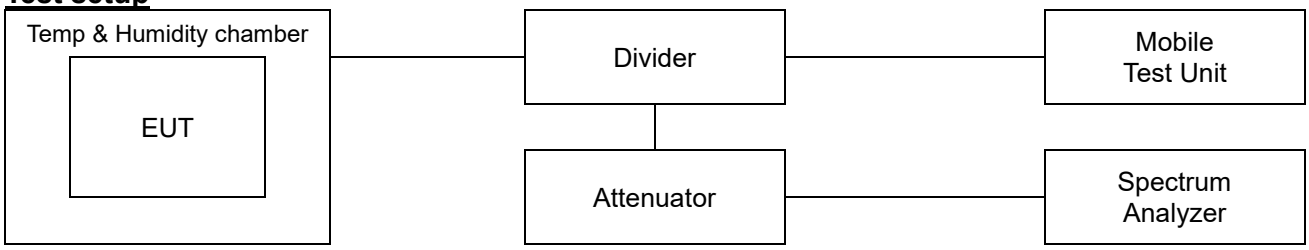
Test mode: WCDMA850

RMC / Low ch.	HSDPA / Low ch.
	
RMC / Mid ch.	**HSDPA / Mid ch.**
	
RMC / High ch.	**HSDPA / High ch.**
	

HSUPA / Low ch.	HSUPA / Mid ch.
	
HSUPA / High ch.	
	Blank

7.6. Frequency stability

Test setup



Limit

According to §2.1055(a),

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

1) From -30° to + 50° centigrade for all equipment except that specified in paragraphs (a) (2) and (3) of this section.
2) From -20° to + 50° centigrade for equipment to be licensed for use in the maritime services under part 80 of this chapter, except for class A, B, and S emergency position indicating radiobeacons (EPIRBS), and equipment to be licensed for use above 952 ㎒ at operational fixed stations in all services, stations in the local television transmission service and point-to-point microwave radio service under part 21 of this chapter, equipment licensed for use aboard aircraft in the aviation services under part 87 of this chapter, and equipment authorized for use in the family radio service under part 95 of this chapter.
3) From 0° to + 50° centigrade for equipment to be licensed for use in the radio broadcast Services under part 73 of this chapter.

According to §2.1055(d),

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

1) Vary primary supply voltage from 85 to 115 percent of the nominal value for other than hand carried battery equipment.
2) For hand carried, battery powered equipment, reduce primary supply voltage to the battery operating and point which shall be specified by the manufacturer.
3) The supply voltage shall be measured at the input to the cable normally provided with the equipment, or at the power supply terminals if cables are not normally provided. Effects on frequency of transmitter keying (except for broadcast transmitters) and any heating element cycling at the nominal supply voltage and at each extreme also shall be shown.

According to §22.355,

The carrier frequency of each transmitter in the public mobile services must be maintained within the tolerances given in Table of this section.

For mobile devices operating in the 824 to 849 ㎒ band at a power level than or equal to 3 Watts, the limit specified in Table C-1 is ±2.5 ppm.

Test procedure

ANSI 63.26-2015 – Section 5.6

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 one minute 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. A period of at least one half-hour is provided to allow stabilization of the equipment at each Temperature level.

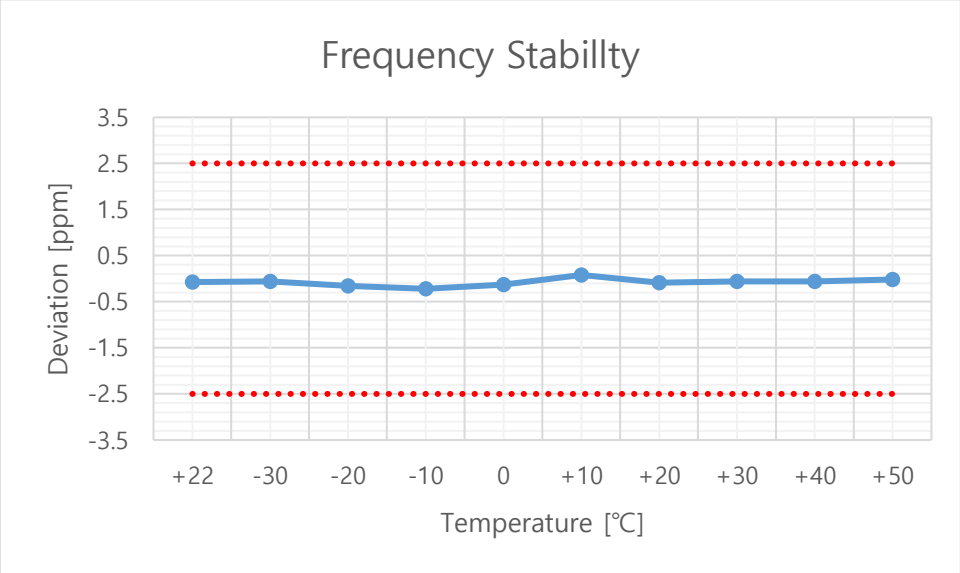
Notes:

1. All path loss of frequency range was investigated and compensated to spectrum analyzer as TDF function. Please refer to the page 7.

Test results

Test mode : WCDMA850
Frequency (㎐) : 836 600 000
Channel : 4183
Deviation limit : ±0.00025% or 2.5ppm

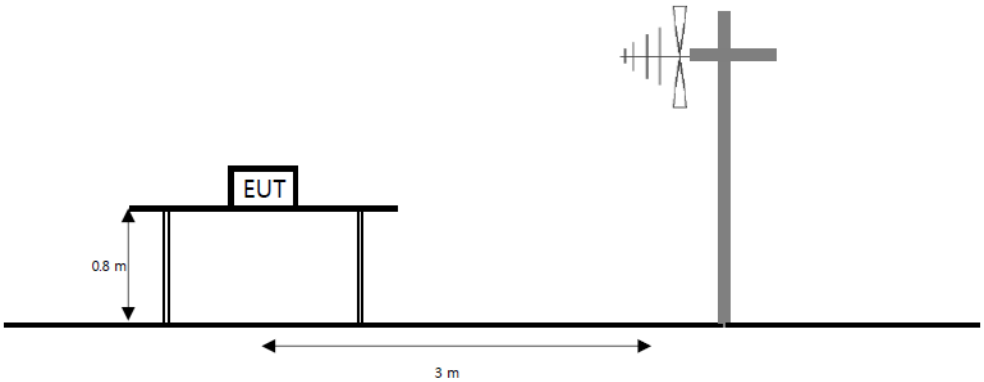
Voltage (%)	Power (V)	Temp. (°C)	Frequency (㎐)	Frequency error (㎐)	Deviation	
					(ppm)	(%)
100%	3.85	+22(Ref)	836 599 945	-55	-0.1	-0.000 007
		-30	836 599 949	-51	-0.1	-0.000 006
		-20	836 599 864	-136	-0.2	-0.000 016
		-10	836 599 812	-188	-0.2	-0.000 022
		0	836 599 889	-111	-0.1	-0.000 013
		+10	836 600 068	68	0.1	0.000 008
		+20	836 599 927	-73	-0.1	-0.000 009
		+30	836 599 947	-53	-0.1	-0.000 006
		+40	836 599 947	-53	-0.1	-0.000 006
		+50	836 599 982	-18	0.0	-0.000 002
115%	4.43	+22(Ref)	836 599 973	-27	0.0	-0.000 003
End point	3.55	+22(Ref)	836 599 961	-39	-0.1	-0.000 005



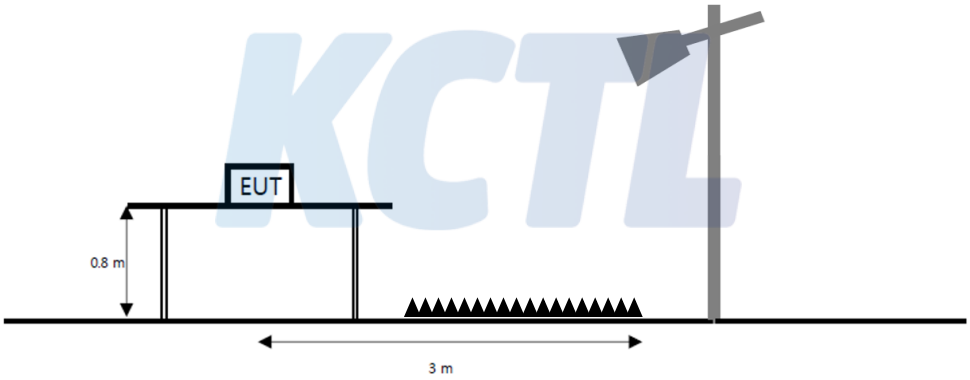
7.7. Radiated Power (ERP/EIRP)

Test setup

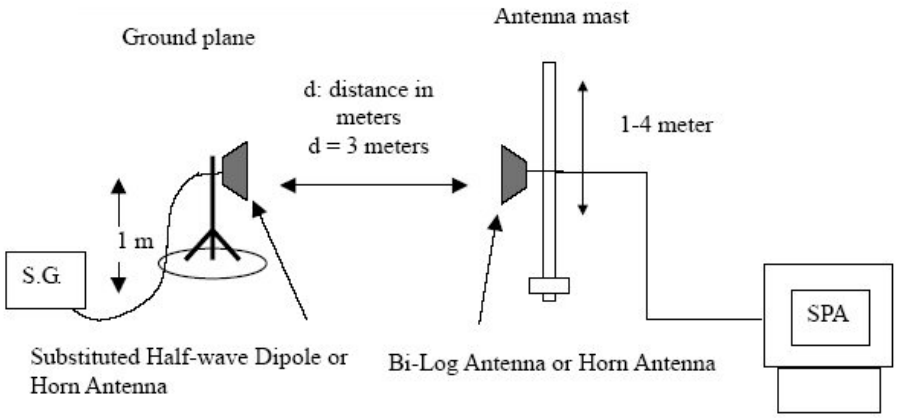
The diagram below shows the test setup that is utilized to make the measurements for emission from 30 ㎒ to 1 ㎓ emissions.



The diagram below shows the test setup that is utilized to make the measurements for emission from 1 ㎓ to the tenth harmonic of the highest fundamental frequency or to 40 ㎓ emissions, whichever is lower.



The diagram below shows the test setup for substituted method.



Limit

According to §22.913(a)(5), the ERP of transmitters in the cellular radiotelephone service must not exceed the limits in this section. The ERP of mobile transmitters and auxiliary test transmitters must not exceed 7 watts.

Test procedure

971168 D01 v03r01 - Section 5.2.2
ANSI 63.26-2015 – Section 5.2.4.4.1
ANSI/TIA-603-E-2016 - Section 2.2.17

Test settings

1) RBW = 1 % to 5 % of the OBW.
2) VBW ≥ 3 × RBW.
3) SPAN = 2 × to 3 × the OBW.
4) Number of measurement points in sweep ≥ 2 × span / RBW.
5) Sweep time :
   1) Auto couple, or
   2) ≥ [10 × (number of points in sweep) × (transmission period)] for single sweep (automation-compatible) measurement. Transmission period is the on and off time of the transmitter.
6) Detector = RMS
7) If the EUT can be configured to transmit continuously, then set the trigger to free run.
8) If the EUT cannot be configured to transmit continuously, then use a sweep trigger with the level set to enable triggering only on full power bursts and configure the EUT to transmit at full power for the entire duration of each sweep. Verify that the sweep time is less than or equal to the transmission burst duration. Time gating can also be used under similar constraints (i.e., configured such that measurement data is collected only during active full -power transmissions).
9) Trace mode = trace averaging (RMS) over 100 sweeps.
10) Compute the power by integrating the spectrum across the OBW of the signal using the instrument's band or channel power measurement function, with the band/channel limits set equal to the OBW band edges. If the instrument does not have a band or channel power function, then sum the spectrum levels (in linear power units) at intervals equal to the RBW extending across the entire OBW of the spectrum.
11) Allow trace to fully stabilize.

Notes:

1. On a test site, the EUT shall be placed at 80 cm height on a turn table, and in the position close To normal use as declared by the applicant.
2. The test antenna shall be oriented initially for vertical polarization located 3 m from EUT to Correspond to the fundamental frequency of the transmitter.
3. The turntable is rotated through 360°, and the receiving antenna scans in order to determine the Level of the maximized emission.
4. The test antenna shall be raised and lowered again through the specified range of height until the maximum signal level is detected by the measuring receiver.
5. The maximum signal level detected by the measuring receiver shall be noted.
6. The EUT was replaced by half-wave dipole (1 ㎓ below) or horn antenna (1 ㎓ above) connected to a signal generator.
   The power is calculated by the following formula;
   Pd(㏈m) = Pg(㏈m) – Cable loss (㏈) + Antenna gain (㏈)
   Note. Pd is the dipole equivalent power and Pg is the generator output power into the substitution antenna.
7. The test antenna shall be raised and lowered through the specified range of height to ensure that The maximum signal is received.
8. The input signal to the substitution antenna shall be adjusted to the level that produces a level Detected by the measuring corrected for the change of input attenuator setting of the measuring Receiver.
9. The input level to the substitution antenna shall be recorded as power level in ㏈m, corrected for Any change of input attenuator setting of the measuring receiver.
10. The measurement shall be repeated with the test antenna and the substitution antenna Orientated for horizontal polarization.

Test results

Test mode: WCDMA850

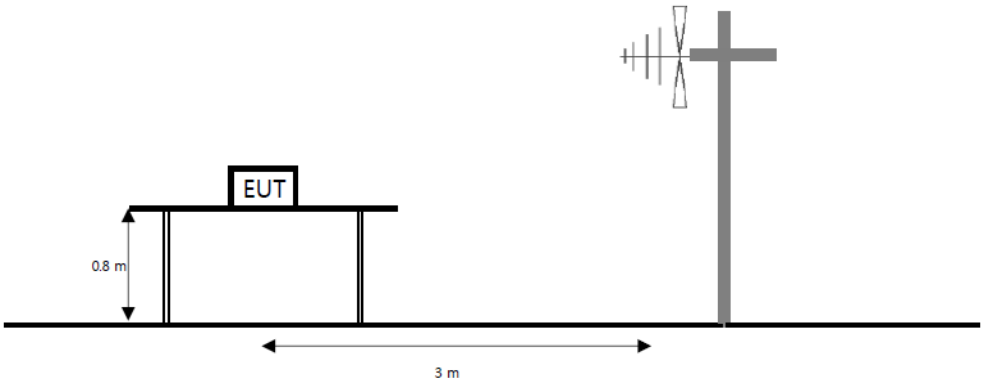
Mode	Channel	Frequency	Pol.	Antenna Gain	C.L	Substitute Level	ERP	
		[㎒]	[V/H]	[dBi]	[dB]	[dB㎷]	[dB㎷]	[W]
RMC	4132	826.40	H	-0.50	3.80	23.18	18.88	0.077
	4182	836.40	H	-0.50	3.84	24.73	20.39	0.109
	4233	846.60	H	-0.50	3.87	25.35	20.98	0.125
HSDPA	4132	826.40	H	-0.50	3.80	23.03	18.73	0.075
	4182	836.40	H	-0.50	3.84	25.86	21.52	0.142
	4233	846.60	H	-0.50	3.87	26.60	22.23	0.167
HSUPA	4132	826.40	H	-0.50	3.80	23.49	19.19	0.083
	4182	836.40	H	-0.50	3.84	25.20	20.86	0.122
	4233	846.60	H	-0.50	3.87	25.25	20.88	0.122

Note.
1. E.R.P & E.I.R.P(㏈m) = Substitute Level(㏈) + Antenna gain(㏈d) - C.L(Cable loss) (㏈)

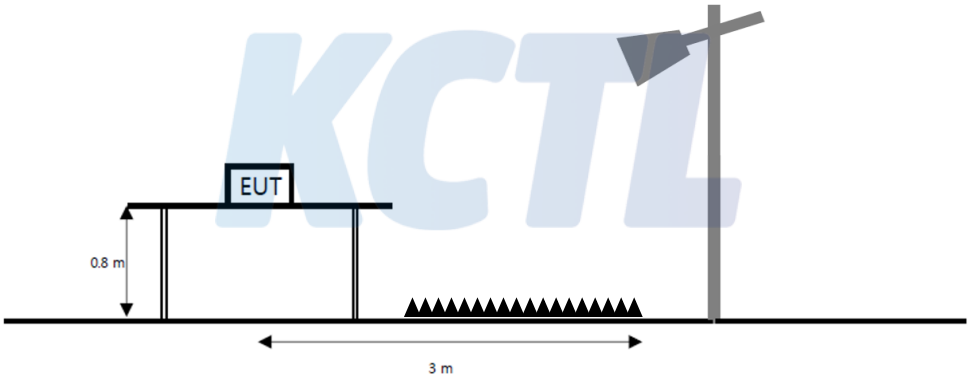
7.8. Radiated Spurious Emissions

Test setup

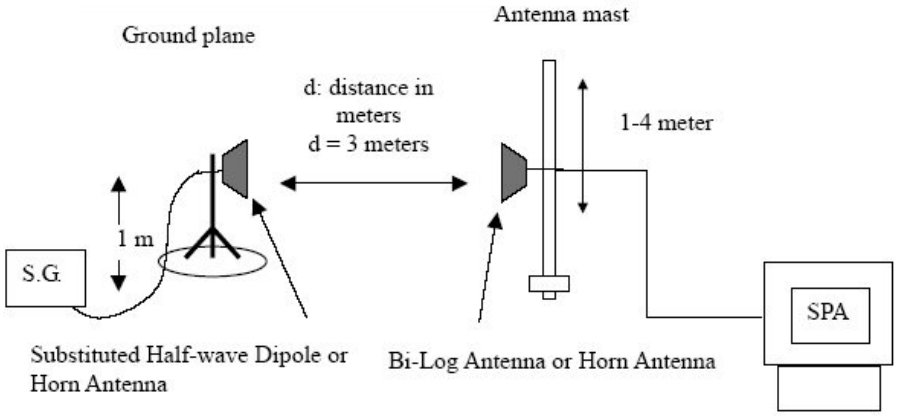
The diagram below shows the test setup that is utilized to make the measurements for emission from 30 ㎒ to 1 ㎓ emissions.



The diagram below shows the test setup that is utilized to make the measurements for emission from 1 ㎓ to the tenth harmonic of the highest fundamental frequency or to 40 ㎓ emissions, whichever is lower.



The diagram below shows the test setup for substituted method.



Limit

According to §22.917(a), the power of any emission outside of the authorized operating frequency ranges must be attenuated below the transmitting power (P) by a factor of at least 43 + 10log(P) ㏈.

Test procedure

971168 D01 v03r01 - Section 5.8
ANSI 63.26-2015 – Section 5.5
ANSI/TIA-603-E-2016 - Section 2.2.12

Test settings

1) RBW = 1 ㎑ for below 1 ㎓ and 1 ㎒ for above 1 ㎓.
2) VBW ≥ 3 × RBW.
3) Detector = RMS
4) Trace mode = Max hold
5) Sweep time = Auto couple
6) Number of sweep points ≥ 2 × span / RBW
7) Allow trace to fully stabilize.

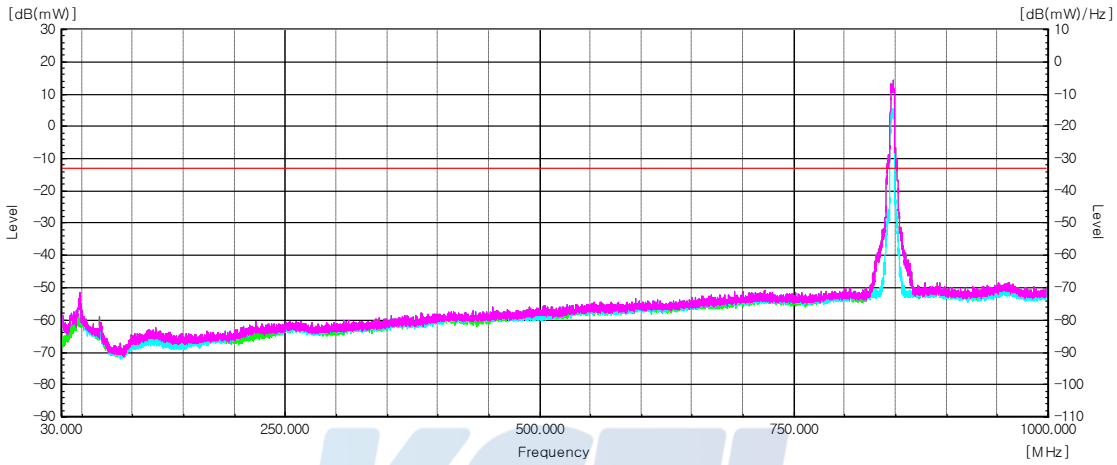
Notes:

1. On a test site, the EUT shall be placed at 80 cm height on a turn table, and in the position close To normal use as declared by the applicant.
2. The test antenna shall be oriented initially for vertical polarization located 3 m from EUT to Correspond to the fundamental frequency of the transmitter.
3. The turntable is rotated through 360°, and the receiving antenna scans in order to determine the Level of the maximized emission.
4. The test antenna shall be raised and lowered again through the specified range of height until the maximum signal level is detected by the measuring receiver.
5. The maximum signal level detected by the measuring receiver shall be noted.
6. The EUT was replaced by half-wave dipole (1 ㎓ below) or horn antenna (1 ㎓ above) connected to a signal generator.
7. The test antenna shall be raised and lowered through the specified range of height to ensure that The maximum signal is received.
8. The input signal to the substitution antenna shall be adjusted to the level that produces a level Detected by the measuring corrected for the change of input attenuator setting of the measuring Receiver.
9. The input level to the substitution antenna shall be recorded as power level in ㏈m, corrected for Any change of input attenuator setting of the measuring receiver.
10. The measurement shall be repeated with the test antenna and the substitution antenna Orientated for horizontal polarization.

Test results (Below 1 000 ㎒) – Worst case

Test mode	:	HSDPA850
Frequency (㎒)	:	846.6
Channel	:	4233

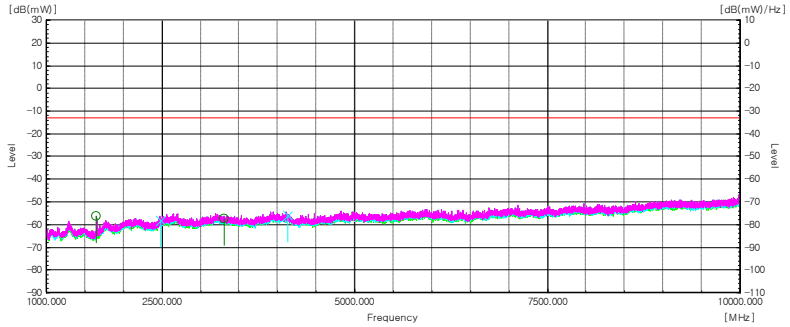
Horizontal/Vertical



Note.
1. No spurious emission were detected below 1 000 ㎒.

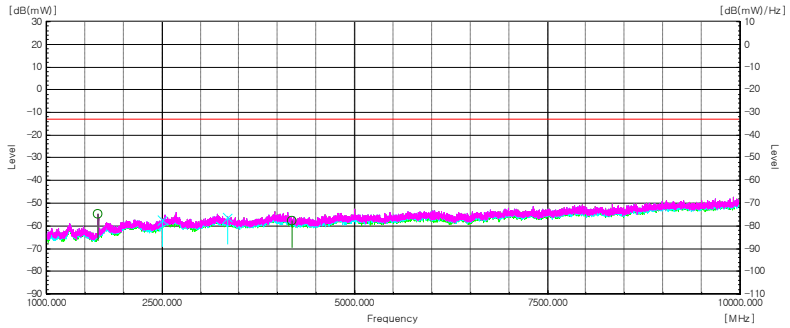
Test results (Above 1 000 ㎒)

Test mode : HSDPA850
Frequency(㎒) : 826.4
Channel : 4132



Mode	Frequency	Pol.	Antenna Gain	Cable loss	Substitute Level	Level	Limit	Margin
	[㎒]	[V/H]	[dBi]	[dB]	[dBm]	[dBm]	[dBm]	[dB]
QPSK	1 651.07	H	8.4	5.38	-59.42	-56.40	-13.00	43.40
	2 477.16	V	9.8	6.62	-61.38	-58.20	-13.00	45.20
	3 305.26	H	9.3	7.65	-59.25	-57.60	-13.00	44.60
	4 134.35	V	9.9	9.35	-56.75	-56.20	-13.00	43.20

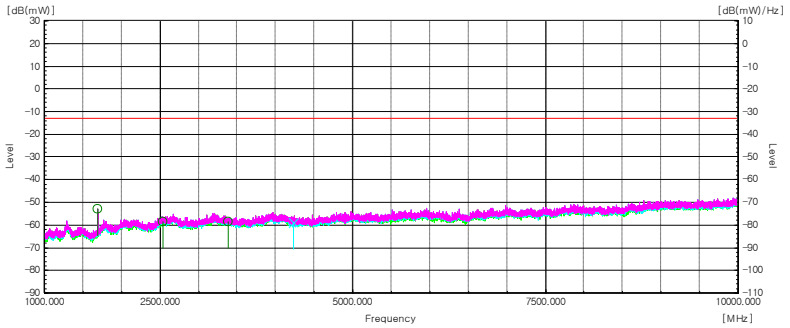
Test mode : HSDPA850
Frequency(㎒) : 836.4
Channel : 4182



Mode	Frequency	Pol.	Antenna Gain	Cable loss	Substitute Level	Level	Limit	Margin
	[㎒]	[V/H]	[dBi]	[dB]	[dBm]	[dBm]	[dBm]	[dB]
QPSK	1 671.08	H	8.5	5.45	-57.95	-54.90	-13.00	41.90
	2 509.17	V	9.8	6.74	-60.56	-57.50	-13.00	44.50
	3 345.26	V	9.3	7.78	-57.82	-56.30	-13.00	43.30
	4 182.35	H	10.1	9.35	-58.55	-57.80	-13.00	44.80

Note.
1. Limit Calculation(dBm)= 43 + 10log($P_{[Watts]}$) [dBc]

Test mode : HSDPA850
Frequency(㎒) : 846.6
Channel : 4233



Mode	Frequency	Pol.	Antenna Gain	Cable loss	Substitute Level	Level	Limit	Margin
	[㎒]	[V/H]	[dBi]	[dB]	[dBm]	[dBm]	[dBm]	[dB]
QPSK	1 691.08	H	8.6	5.51	-56.19	-53.10	-13.00	40.10
	2 540.17	H	9.7	6.74	-61.36	-58.40	-13.00	45.40
	3 386.27	H	9.2	7.78	-60.02	-58.60	-13.00	45.60
	4 233.36	V	10.3	9.61	-59.79	-59.10	-13.00	46.10

Note.
1. Limit Calculation(dBm)= 43 + 10log($P_{[Watts]}$) [dBc]

8. Measurement equipment

Equipment Name	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.	Next Cal. Date
Spectrum Analyzer	R & S	FSW50	101013	19.05.14
Spectrum Analyzer	AGILENT	N9040B	MY57010132	19.10.12
Power Divider	Aeroflex/ Weinschel, Inc.	1580-1	NX380	19.08.02
Wideband Radio Communication Tester	R & S	CMW500	102159	19.08.08
Wideband Radio Communication Tester	R & S	CMW500	106840	20.01.25
Radio Communication Analyzer	Anritsu	MT8820C	6201010005	19.08.02
High pass Filter	Wainwright Instruments GmbH	WHKX3.0/18G-12SS	44	20.01.25
High pass Filter	Wainwright Instruments GmbH	WHKX1.0/1.5S-10SS	14	20.01.25
Attenuator	Weinschel ENGINEERING	10	AJ1239	19.05.14
ATTENUATOR	API Inmet	40AH2W-10	15	19.05.17
Biconical VHF-UHF Broadband Antenna	SCHWARZBECK	VUBA9117	275	20.04.13
Horn Antenna	ETS.lindgren	3115	62589	19.08.24
Bilog Antenna	Teseq GmbH	CBL 6143A	35039	19.05.19
Horn Antenna	ETS.lindgren	3117	161225	19.05.18
Amplifier	SONOMA INSTRUMENT	317	321041	20.01.04
Amplifier	L-3 Narda-MITEQ	AFS5-00101800 -25-S-5	2054570	19.10.18
RF Selector	TOYO Corporation	NS5800	1003-010	N/A
Band Selector	TOYO Corporation	NS5800	1003-135	N/A
Band Selector	TOYO Corporation	NS5800	1003-320	N/A
Antenna Mast	MATURO	EAS 1.5	042/8941211	N/A
Antenna Mast	MATURO	EAS 1.5	043/8941211	N/A
Turn Table	MATURO	TT 0.8 PF	041/8941211	N/A
Cable Assembly	Radiall	R286303620	1649.241	N/A
Cable Assembly	Radiall	TESTPRO 3	-	N/A

End of test report