



## REVIEWED BY



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Report prepared by : Jae Mun Do  
Engineer of Telecommunication Testing Center

Report approved by : Jong Seok Lee  
Manager of Telecommunication Testing Center

This test results were applied only to the test methods required by the standard.

This laboratory is not accredited for the test results marked \*.  
The above Test Report is the accredited test result by (KS Q) ISO/IEC 17025 and KOLAS(Korea Laboratory Accreditation Scheme), which signed the ILAC-MRA. (HCT Accreditation No.: KT197)

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# Version

TEST REPORT NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
HCT-RF-2102-FC019	February 10, 2021	- First Approval Report

The result shown in this test report refer only to the sample(s) tested unless otherwise stated.

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# MEASUREMENT REPORT

## 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

<b>Applicant Name:</b>	SAMSUNG Electronics Co., Ltd.
<b>Address:</b>	129, Samsung-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Rep. of Korea
<b>FCC ID:</b>	A3LSMA326U
<b>Application Type:</b>	Certification
<b>FCC Classification:</b>	PCS Licensed Transmitter Held to Ear (PCE)
<b>FCC Rule Part(s):</b>	§27, §2
<b>EUT Type:</b>	Mobile Phone
<b>Model(s):</b>	SM-A326U
<b>Additional Model(s):</b>	SM-A326U1/DS, SM-S326DL
<b>Tx Frequency:</b>	2307.5 MHz – 2312.5 MHz (LTE – Band30 (5 MHz)) 2310.0 MHz (LTE – Band30 (10 MHz))
<b>Date(s) of Tests:</b>	January 04, 2021 ~ February 08, 2021
<b>Serial number:</b>	Radiated: 4CE3358DE11C7ECE Conducted: 4C19CDBD771C7ECE

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1. DESCRIPTION OF EUT

The EUT was a Mobile Phone with GSM/GPRS/EGPRS/UMTS, CDMA(BC0, 1, 10) and LTE, Sub6.

It also supports IEEE 802.11 a/b/g/n/ac (HT20/40/80), Bluetooth, BT LE, NFC.

### 2.2. MEASURING INSTRUMENT CALIBRATION

The measuring equipment, which was utilized in performing the tests documented herein, has been calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations for utilizing calibration equipment, which is traceable to recognized national standards.

### 2.3. TEST FACILITY

The Fully-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.**

### 3. DESCRIPTION OF TESTS

#### 3.1 TEST PROCEDURE

Test Description	Test Procedure Used
Occupied Bandwidth	- KDB 971168 D01 v03r01 – Section 4.3 - ANSI C63.26-2015 – Section 5.4.4
Channel Edge	- KDB 971168 D01 v03r01 – Section 6.0 - ANSI C63.26-2015 – Section 5.7
Spurious and Harmonic Emissions at Antenna Terminal	- KDB 971168 D01 v03r01 – Section 6.0 - ANSI C63.26-2015 – Section 5.7
Conducted Output Power	- N/A (See SAR Report)
Peak- to- Average Ratio	- KDB 971168 D01 v03r01 – Section 5.7 - ANSI C63.26-2015 – Section 5.2.3.4 - ANSI C63.26-2015 – Section 5.2.6(only GSM)
Frequency stability	- ANSI C63.26-2015 – Section 5.6
Effective Radiated Power/ Effective Isotropic Radiated Power	- KDB 971168 D01 v03r01 – Section 5.2 & 5.8 - ANSI/TIA-603-E-2016 – Section 2.2.17
Radiated Spurious and Harmonic Emissions	- KDB 971168 D01 v03r01 – Section 6.2 - ANSI/TIA-603-E-2016 – Section 2.2.12

### 3.2 RADIATED POWER

#### Test Overview

Radiated tests are performed in the Fully-anechoic chamber.

The equipment under test is placed on a non-conductive table 3-meters away from the receive antenna in accordance with ANSI/TIA-603-E-2016 Clause 2.2.17.

#### Test Settings

1. Radiated power measurements are performed using the signal analyzer's "channel power" measurement capability for signals with continuous operation.
2. RBW = 1 – 5% of the expected OBW, not to exceed 1MHz
3. VBW  $\geq$  3 x RBW
4. Span = 1.5 times the OBW
5. No. of sweep points > 2 x span / RBW
6. Detector = RMS
7. Trigger is set to "free run" for signals with continuous operation with the sweep times set to "auto".
8. The integration bandwidth was roughly set equal to the measured OBW of the signal for signals with continuous operation.
9. Trace mode = trace averaging (RMS) over 100 sweeps
10. The trace was allowed to stabilize

#### Test Note

1. The turntable is rotated through 360 degrees, and the receiving antenna scans in order to determine the level of the maximized emission.
2. A half wave dipole is then substituted in place of the EUT. For emissions above 1GHz, a horn antenna is substituted in place of the EUT. The substitute antenna is driven by a signal generator and the previously recorded signal was duplicated.

The power is calculated by the following formula;

$$P_d(\text{dBm}) = P_g(\text{dBm}) - \text{cable loss } (\text{dB}) + \text{antenna gain } (\text{dB})$$

Where:  $P_d$  is the dipole equivalent power and  $P_g$  is the generator output power into the substitution antenna.

3. The maximum value is calculated by adding the forward power to the calibrated source plus its appropriate gain value.  
These steps are repeated with the receiving antenna in both vertical and horizontal polarization. the difference

between the gain of the horn and an isotropic antenna are taken into consideration

4. The EUT was tested in three orthogonal planes(X, Y, Z) and in all possible test configurations and positioning.
5. All measurements are performed as RMS average measurements while the EUT is operating at its maximum duty cycle, at maximum power, and at the appropriate frequencies.

### 3.3 RADIATED SPURIOUS EMISSIONS

#### Test Overview

Radiated tests are performed in the Fully-anechoic chamber.

Radiated Spurious Emission Measurements at 3 meters by Substitution Method according to ANSI/TIA-603-E-2016.

#### Test Settings

1. RBW = 100kHz for emissions below 1GHz and 1MHz for emissions above 1GHz
2. VBW  $\geq$  3 x RBW
3. Span = 1.5 times the OBW
4. No. of sweep points > 2 x span / RBW
5. Detector = Peak
6. Trace mode = Max Hold
7. The trace was allowed to stabilize
8. Test channel : Low/ Middle/ High
9. Frequency range : We are performed all frequency to 10<sup>th</sup> harmonics from 9 kHz.

#### Test Note

1. Measurements value show only up to 3 maximum emissions noted, or would be lesser if no specific emissions from the EUT are recorded (ie: margin > 20 dB from the applicable limit) and considered that's already beyond the background noise floor.
  2. The EUT was tested in three orthogonal planes(X, Y, Z) and in all possible test configurations and positioning. The worst case emissions are reported with the EUT positioning, modulations, RB sizes and offsets, and channel bandwidth configurations shown in the test data
  3. For spurious emissions above 1GHz, a horn antenna is substituted in place of the EUT. The substitute antenna is driven by a signal generator and the previously recorded signal was duplicated.
- The spurious emissions is calculated by the following formula;

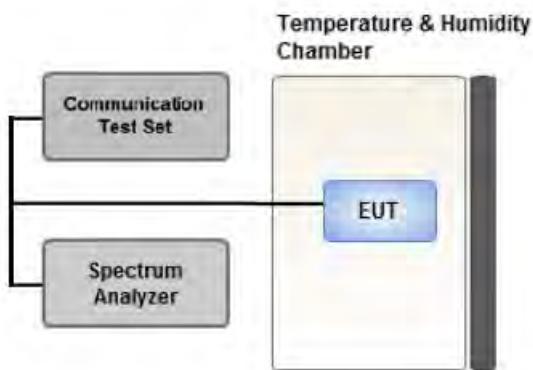
$$\text{Result}_{(\text{dBm})} = \text{Pg}_{(\text{dBm})} - \text{cable loss } (\text{dB}) + \text{antenna gain } (\text{dBi})$$

Where: Pg is the generator output power into the substitution antenna.

If the fundamental frequency is below 1GHz, RF output power has been converted to EIRP.

$$\text{EIRP}_{(\text{dBm})} = \text{ERP}_{(\text{dBm})} + 2.15$$

### 3.4 PEAK- TO- AVERAGE RATIO



#### Test setup

- ① CCDF Procedure for PAPR

#### Test Settings

1. Set resolution/measurement bandwidth  $\geq$  signal's occupied bandwidth;
2. Set the number of counts to a value that stabilizes the measured CCDF curve;
3. Set the measurement interval as follows:
  - .- for continuous transmissions, set to 1 ms,
  - .- or burst transmissions, employ an external trigger that is synchronized with the EUT burst timing sequence, or use the internal burst trigger with a trigger level that allows the burst to stabilize and set the measurement interval to a time that is less than or equal to the burst duration.
4. Record the maximum PAPR level associated with a probability of 0.1%.

② Alternate Procedure for PAPR

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 procedures presented 5.2(ANSI C63.26-2015) to measure the total average power and record as  $P_{Avg}$ . Determine the P.A.R. from:

$$P.A.R_{(dB)} = P_{Pk} \text{ (dBm)} - P_{Avg} \text{ (dBm)} \quad (P_{Avg} = \text{Average Power} + \text{Duty cycle Factor})$$

**Test Settings(Peak Power)**

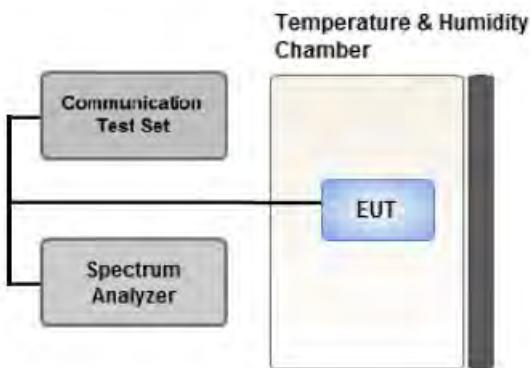
The measurement instrument must have a RBW that is greater than or equal to the OBW of the signal to be measured and a VBW  $\geq 3 \times$  RBW.

1. Set the RBW  $\geq$  OBW.
2. Set VBW  $\geq 3 \times$  RBW.
3. Set span  $\geq 2 \times$  OBW.
4. Sweep time  $\geq 10 \times$  (number of points in sweep)  $\times$  (transmission symbol period).
5. Detector = peak.
6. Trace mode = max hold.
7. Allow trace to fully stabilize.
8. Use the peak marker function to determine the peak amplitude level.

**Test Settings(Average Power)**

1. Set span to 2  $\times$  to 3  $\times$  the OBW.
2. Set RBW  $\geq$  OBW.
3. Set VBW  $\geq 3 \times$  RBW.
4. Set number of measurement points in sweep  $\geq 2 \times$  span / RBW.
5. Sweep time:  
 Set  $\geq [10 \times (\text{number of points in sweep}) \times (\text{transmission period})]$  for single sweep  
 (automation-compatible) measurement. The transmission period is the (on + off) time.
6. Detector = power averaging (rms).
7. Set sweep trigger to “free run.”
8. Trace average at least 100 traces in power averaging (rms) mode if sweep is set to auto-couple. (To accurately determine the average power over the on and off period of the transmitter, it can be necessary to increase the number of traces to be averaged above 100 or, if using a manually configured sweep time, increase the sweep time.)
9. Use the peak marker function to determine the maximum amplitude level.
10. Add  $[10 \log (1/\text{duty cycle})]$  to the measured maximum power level to compute the average power during continuous transmission. For example, add  $[10 \log (1/0.25)] = 6 \text{ dB}$  if the duty cycle is a constant 25%.

### 3.5 OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH.



#### Test setup

The width of a frequency band such that, below the lower and above the upper frequency limits, the mean powers emitted are each equal to a specified percentage 0.5 % of the total mean power of a given emission.

The EUT makes a call to the communication simulator.

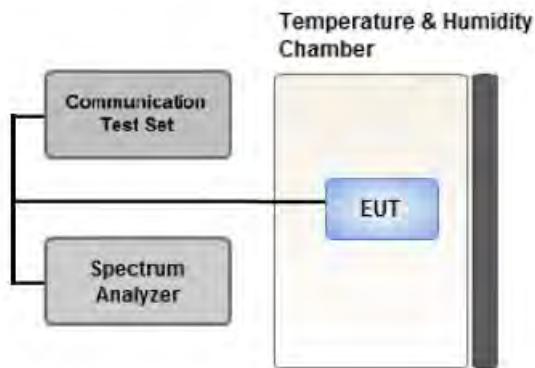
The conducted occupied bandwidth used the power splitter via EUT RF power connector between simulation base station and spectrum analyzer.

The communication simulator station system controlled a EUT to export maximum output power under transmission mode and specific channel frequency. Use OBW measurement function of Spectrum analyzer to measure 99 % occupied bandwidth

#### Test Settings

1. The signal analyzer's automatic bandwidth measurement capability was used to perform the 99% occupied bandwidth and 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 the 99% occupied bandwidth observed in Step 7

### 3.6 SPURIOUS AND HARMONIC EMISSIONS AT ANTENNA TERMINAL



#### Test setup

#### Test Overview

The level of the carrier and the various conducted spurious and harmonic frequencies is measured by means of a calibrated spectrum analyzer. The spectrum is scanned from the lowest frequency generated in the equipment up to a frequency including its 10th harmonic.

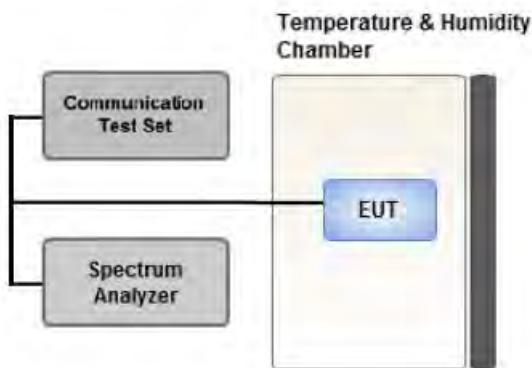
All out of band emissions are measured with a spectrum analyzer connected to the antenna terminal of the EUT while the EUT is operating at its maximum duty cycle, at maximum power, and at the appropriate frequencies.

All data rates were investigated to determine the worst case configuration. All modes of operation were investigated and the worst case configuration results are reported in this section.

#### Test Settings

1. RBW = 1 MHz
2. VBW  $\geq$  3 MHz
3. Detector = RMS
4. Trace Mode = trace average
5. Sweep time = auto
6. Number of points in sweep  $\geq$  2 x Span / RBW

### 3.7 BAND EDGE



#### Test setup

#### Test Overview

All out of band emissions are measured with a spectrum analyzer connected to the antenna terminal of the EUT while the EUT is operating at its maximum duty cycle, at maximum power, and at the appropriate frequencies. All data rates were investigated to determine the worst case configuration. All modes of operation were investigated and the worst case configuration results are reported in this section.

#### Test Settings

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  $\geq 2 \times \text{Span/RBW}$
7. Trace mode = trace average
8. Sweep time = auto couple
9. The trace was allowed to stabilize

**Test Limit**

§27.53(a)

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

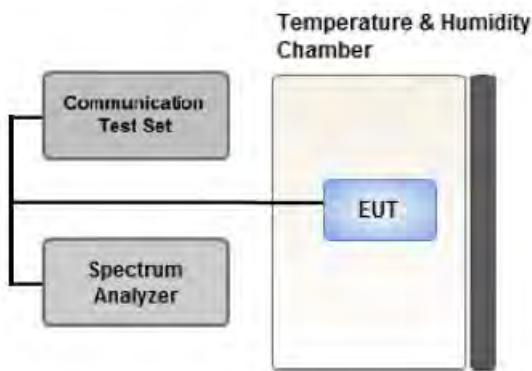
- (i) By a factor of not less than:  $43 + 10 \log (P)$  dB on all frequencies between 2305 and 2320 MHz and on all frequencies between 2345 and 2360 MHz that are outside the licensed band(s) of operation, not less than  $55 + 10 \log (P)$  dB on all frequencies between 2320 and 2324 MHz and on all frequencies between 2341 and 2345 MHz, not less than  $61 + 10 \log (P)$  dB on all frequencies between 2324 and 2328 MHz and on all frequencies between 2337 and 2341 MHz, and not less than  $67 + 10 \log (P)$  dB on all frequencies between 2328 and 2337 MHz;
- (ii) By a factor of not less than  $43 + 10 \log (P)$  dB on all frequencies between 2300 and 2305 MHz,  $55 + 10 \log (P)$  dB on all frequencies between 2296 and 2300 MHz,  $61 + 10 \log (P)$  dB on all frequencies between 2292 and 2296 MHz,  $67 + 10 \log (P)$  dB on all frequencies between 2288 and 2292 MHz, and  $70 + 10 \log (P)$  dB below 2288 MHz;
- (iii) By a factor of not less than  $43 + 10 \log (P)$  dB on all frequencies between 2360 and 2365 MHz, and not less than  $70 + 10 \log (P)$  dB above 2365 MHz

**Test Notes**

According to FCC 22.917, 24.238, 27.53 specified that power of any emission outside of The authorized operating frequency ranges must be attenuated below the transmitting power (P) by a factor of at least  $43 + 10 \log (P)$  dB. In the 1 MHz bands immediately outside and adjacent to the frequency block a resolution bandwidth of at least one percent of the emission bandwidth of the fundamental emission of the transmitter may be employed.

The band edge measurement used the power splitter via EUT RF power connector between simulation base station and spectrum analyzer.

### 3.8 FREQUENCY STABILITY / VARIATION OF AMBIENT TEMPERATURE



#### Test setup

#### Test Overview

Frequency stability testing is performed in accordance with the guidelines of ANSI C63.26-2015.

The frequency stability of the transmitter is measured by:

1. Temperature:

The temperature is varied from -30°C to +50°C in 10°C increments using an environmental chamber.

2. Primary Supply Voltage:

- .- Unless otherwise specified, vary primary supply voltage from 85% to 115% of the nominal value for other than hand carried battery equipment.
- .- For hand carried, battery powered equipment, reduce the primary ac or dc supply voltage to the battery operating end point, which shall be specified by the manufacturer.

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

**3.9 WORST CASE(RADIATED TEST)**

- The EUT was tested in three orthogonal planes(X, Y, Z) and in all possible test configurations and positioning.
- All modes of operation were investigated and the worst case configuration results are reported.
- The worst case is reported with the EUT positioning, modulations, RB sizes and offsets, and channel bandwidth configurations shown in the test data.
- Please refer to the table below.
- All modes of operation were investigated and the worst case configuration results are reported.
- SM-A326U & additional models were tested and the worst case results are reported.

(Worst case : SM-A326U)

[ Worst case ]

Test Description	Modulation	RB size	RB offset	Axis
<b>Effective Isotropic Radiated Power</b>	QPSK, 16QAM, 64QAM	1	0	Z
<b>Radiated Spurious and Harmonic Emissions</b>	QPSK	1	0	Z

### 3.10 WORST CASE(CONDUCTED TEST)

- All modes of operation were investigated and the worst case configuration results are reported.

- SM-A326U & additional models were tested and the worst case results are reported.

(Worst case : SM-A326U)

[ Worst case ]

Test Description	Modulation	Bandwidth (MHz)	Frequency	RB size	RB offset
<b>Occupied Bandwidth</b>	QPSK, 16QAM, 64QAM	5, 10	Mid	Full RB	0
<b>Peak-To-Average Radio</b>	QPSK, 16QAM, 64QAM	5, 10	Mid	Full RB	0
<b>Band Edge</b>	QPSK	5	Low, Mid, High	1	0, 24
		10	Mid	1	0, 49
		5	Low, Mid, High	Full RB	0
		10	Mid	Full RB	0
<b>Spurious and Harmonic Emissions at Antenna Terminal</b>	QPSK	5	Low, Mid, High	1	0
		10	Mid	1	0



## 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 indicate a 95 % level of confidence. The measurement data shown herein meets or exceeds the  $U_{\text{CISPR}}$  measurement uncertainty values specified in CISPR 16-4-2 and, thus, can be compared directly to specified limits to determine compliance.

Parameter	Expanded Uncertainty ( $\pm$ dB)
Conducted Disturbance (150 kHz ~ 30 MHz)	1.82
Radiated Disturbance (9 kHz ~ 30 MHz)	3.40
Radiated Disturbance (30 MHz ~ 1 GHz)	4.80
Radiated Disturbance (1 GHz ~ 18 GHz)	5.70
Radiated Disturbance (18 GHz ~ 40 GHz)	5.05

## 6. SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS

6.1 Test Condition : Conducted Test

Test Description	FCC Part Section(s)	Test Limit	Test Result
Occupied Bandwidth	§2.1049	N/A	PASS
Band Edge / Spurious and Harmonic Emissions at Antenna Terminal.	§2.1051, §27.53(a)	Section 3.7	PASS
Conducted Output Power	§2.1046	N/A	<u>See Note1</u>
Frequency stability / variation of ambient temperature	§2.1055, §27.54	Emission must remain in band	PASS

Note:

1. See SAR Report

6.2 Test Condition : Radiated Test

Test Description	FCC Part Section(s)	Test Limit	Test Result
Equivalent Isotropic Radiated Power	§27.50(a)(3)	< 0.25 Watts max. EIRP	PASS
Radiated Spurious and Harmonic Emissions	§2.1053, §27.53(a)	< $70 + 10\log_{10} (P[\text{Watts}])$	PASS



## 7.3. Emission Designator

GSM Emission Designator

Emission Designator = 249KGXW

GSM BW = 249 kHz

G = Phase Modulation

X = Cases not otherwise covered

W = Combination (Audio/Data)

EDGE Emission Designator

Emission Designator = 249KG7W

GSM BW = 249 kHz

G = Phase Modulation

7 = Quantized/Digital Info

W = Combination (Audio/Data)

WCDMA Emission Designator

Emission Designator = 4M17F9W

WCDMA BW = 4.17 MHz

F = Frequency Modulation

9 = Composite Digital Info

W = Combination (Audio/Data)

QPSK Modulation

Emission Designator = 4M48G7D

LTE BW = 4.48 MHz

G = Phase Modulation

7 = Quantized/Digital Info

D = Data transmission; telemetry; telecommand

QAM Modulation

Emission Designator = 4M48W7D

LTE BW = 4.48 MHz

W = Amplitude/Angle Modulated

7 = Quantized/Digital Info

D = Data transmission; telemetry; telecommand





OPERATING FREQUENCY : 2310.00 MHz  
 MEASURED OUTPUT POWER: 21.38 dBm = 0.137 W  
 MODE: LTE B30  
 MODULATION SIGNAL: 10 MHz QPSK  
 DISTANCE: 1 meters  
 LIMIT: -40 dBm

Ch	Freq (MHz)	Measured Level (dBm)	Ant. Gain (dBi)	Substitute Level (dBm)	C.L	Pol	Result (dBm)	Limit (dBm)
27710 (2310.0)	4 620.00	-53.73	12.60	-64.75	3.47	H	-55.62	-40.00
	6 930.00	-56.69	12.05	-59.01	4.28	V	-51.24	-40.00
	9 240.00	-58.75	10.70	-55.28	5.07	V	-49.65	-40.00
	11 550.00	-58.11	11.40	-53.42	5.77	V	-47.79	-40.00

### 8.3 PEAK-TO-AVERAGE RATIO

Band	Band Width	Frequency (MHz)	Modulation	Resource Block Size	Resource Block Offset	Data (dB )		
30	5 MHz	2310.0	QPSK	25	0	5.38		
			16-QAM			6.11		
			64-QAM			6.37		
	10 MHz		QPSK	50		5.41		
			16-QAM			6.10		
			64-QAM			6.35		

Note:

1. Plots of the EUT's Peak- to- Average Ratio are shown Page 45 ~ 50.

#### 8.4 OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH

Band	Band Width	Frequency (MHz)	Modulation	Resource Block Size	Resource Block Offset	Data ( MHz )		
30	5 MHz	2310.0	QPSK	25	0	4.5060		
			16-QAM			4.4875		
			64-QAM			4.4936		
	10 MHz		QPSK	50		8.9743		
			16-QAM			8.9588		
			64-QAM			8.9583		

Note:

- Plots of the EUT's Occupied Bandwidth are shown Page 39 ~ 44.

## 8.5 CONDUCTED SPURIOUS EMISSIONS

Band	Band Width (MHz)	Frequency (MHz)	Frequency of Maximum Harmonic (GHz)	Factor (dB)	Measurement Maximum Data (dBm)	Result (dBm)	Limit (dBm)
30	5	2307.5	25.8375	30.131	-76.621	-46.490	-40.00
		2310.0	26.1510	30.131	-76.328	-46.197	
		2312.5	26.1696	30.131	-76.376	-46.245	
	10	2310.0	26.1663	30.131	-76.359	-46.228	

Note:

- Plots of the EUT's Conducted Spurious Emissions are shown Page 163 ~ 170.
- Conducted Spurious Emissions was Tested QPSK Modulation, Resource Block Size 1 and Resource Block Offset 0
- Result (dBm) = Measurement Maximum Data (dBm) + Factor (dB)
- Factor(dB) = Cable Loss + Attenuator + Power Splitter

Frequency Range (GHz)	Factor [dB]
0.03 – 1	25.270
1 – 5	27.976
5 – 10	28.591
10 – 15	29.116
15 – 20	29.489
Above 20	30.131













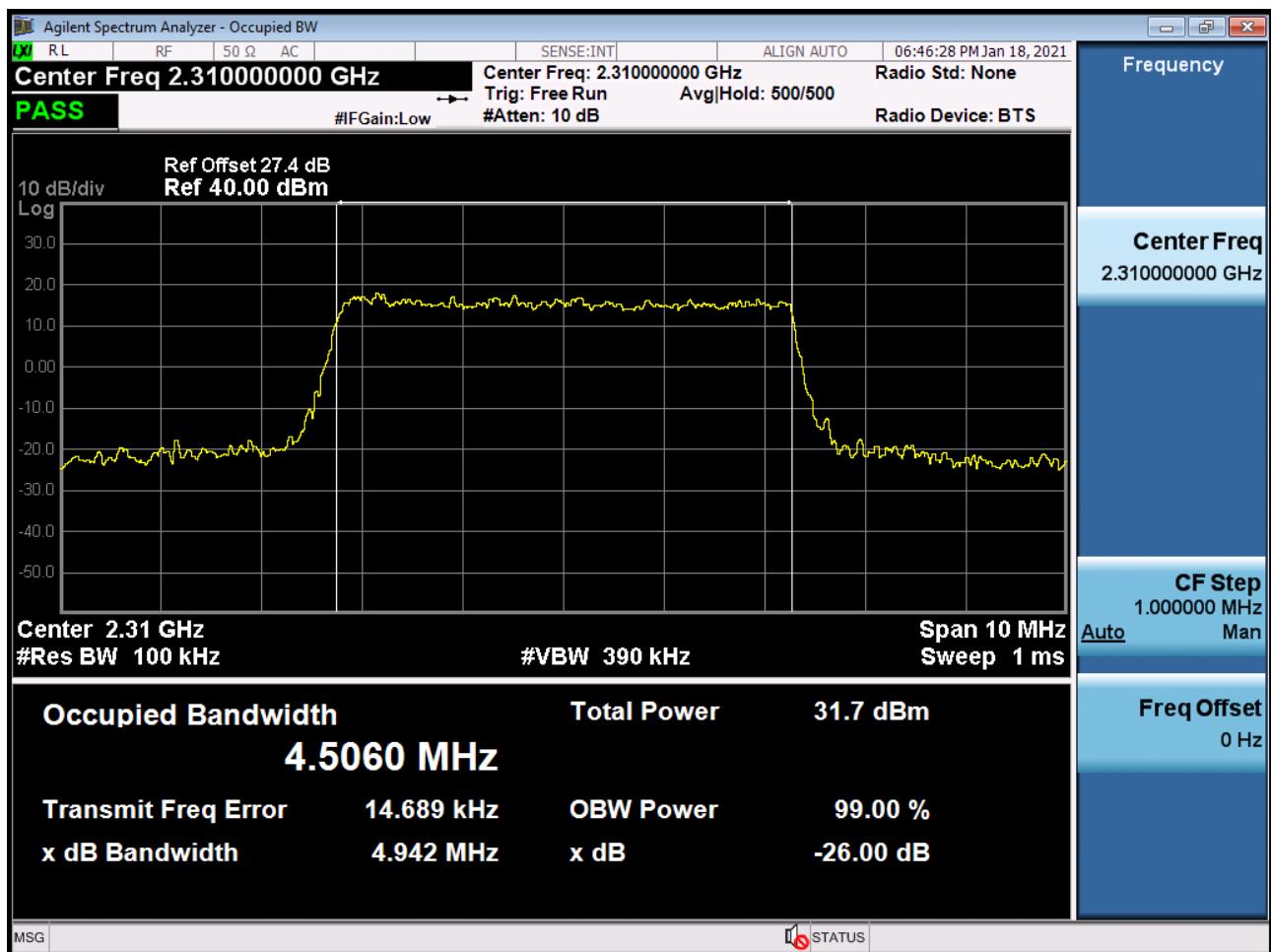




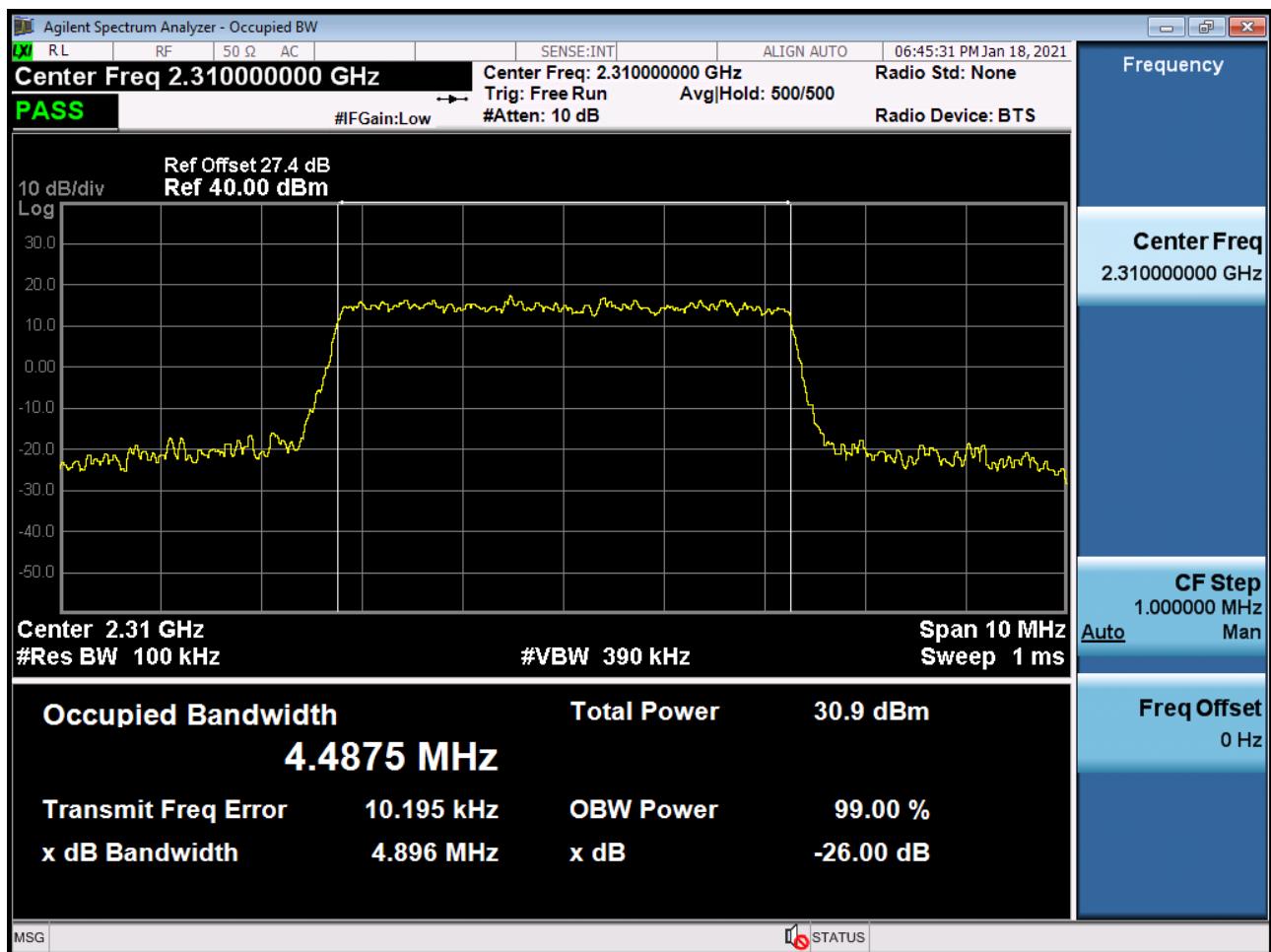
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## 9. TEST PLOTS

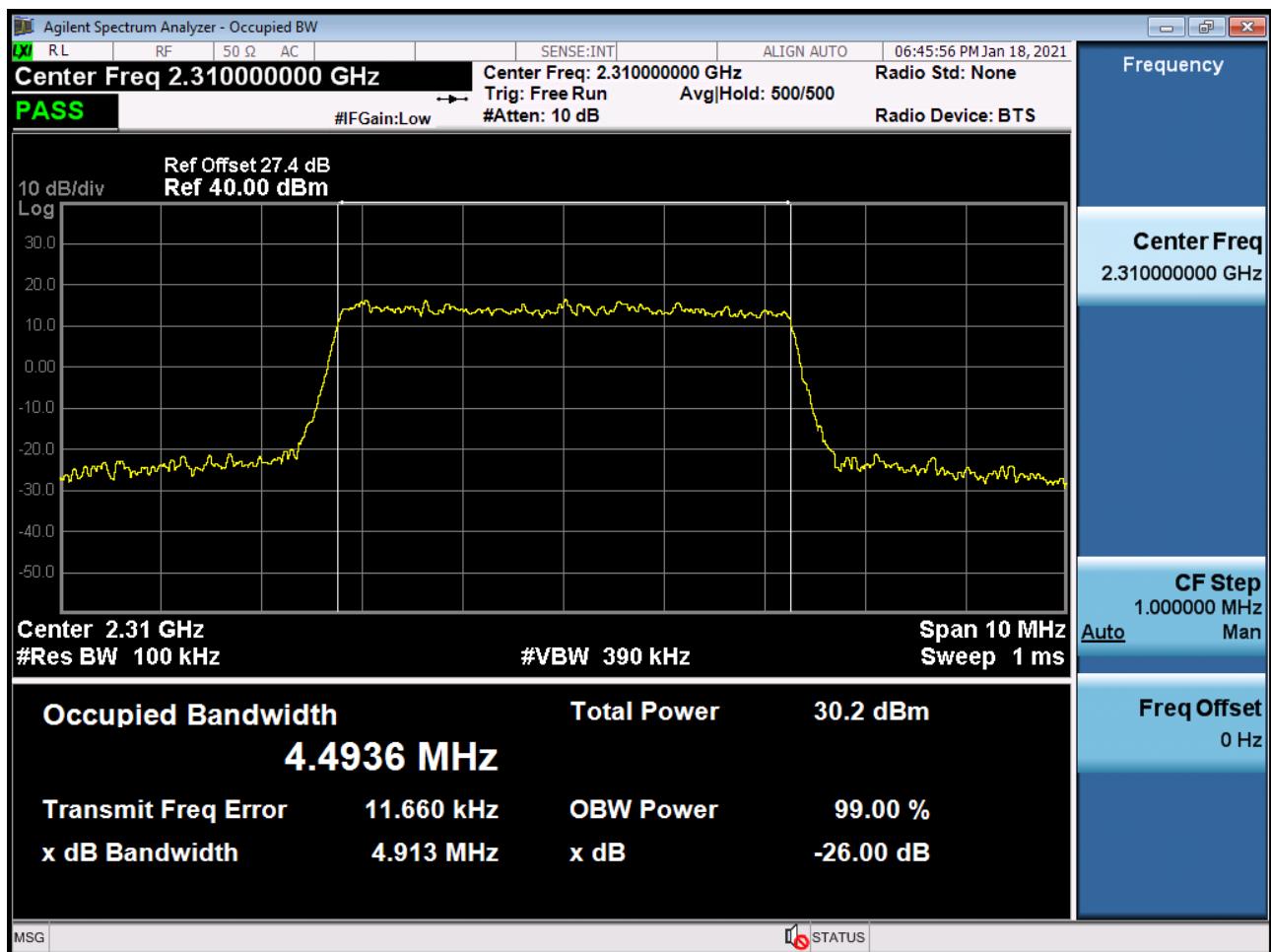
BAND 30. Occupied Bandwidth Plot (5 MHz Ch.27710 QPSK RB 25)



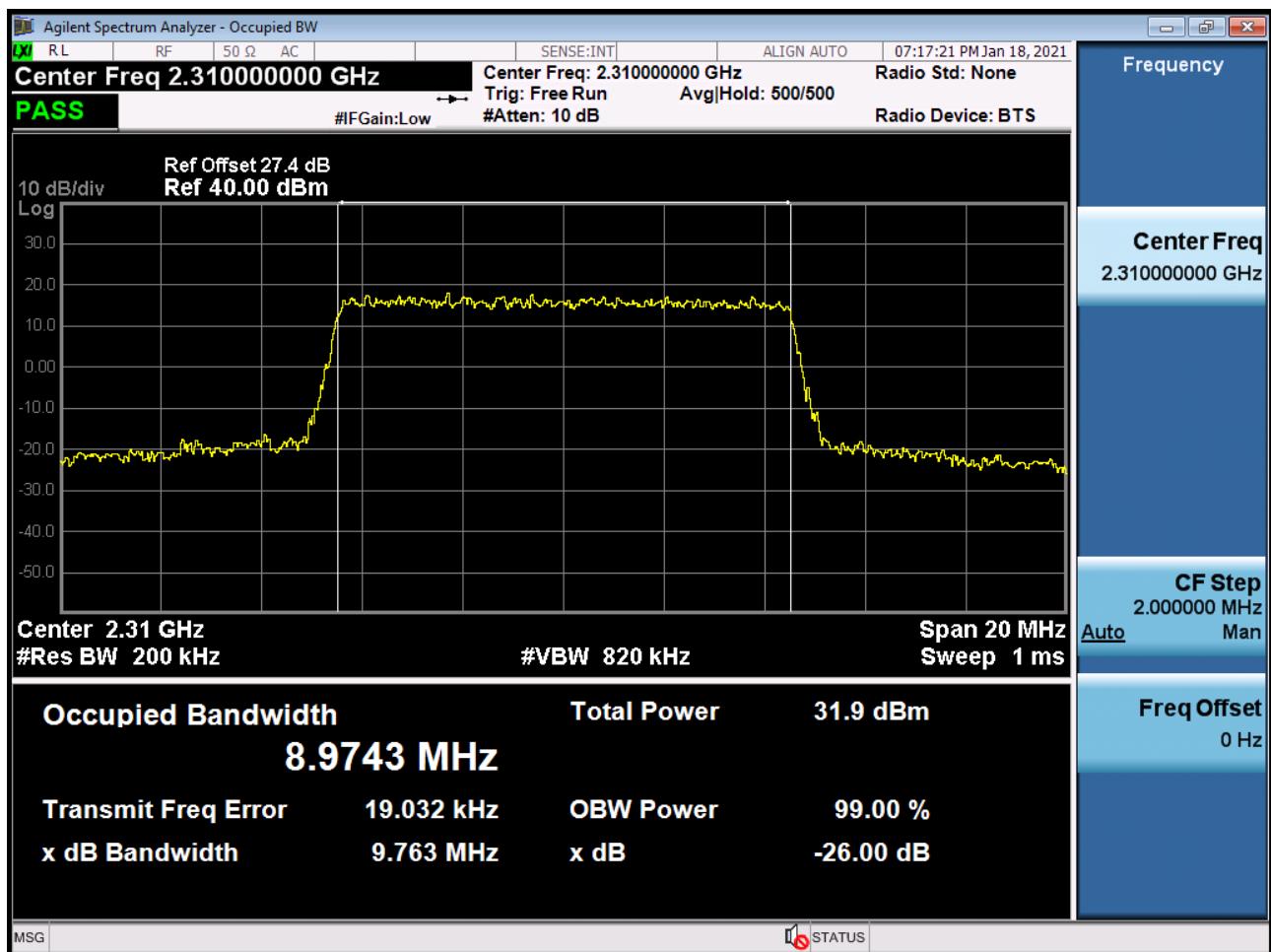
BAND 30. Occupied Bandwidth Plot (5 MHz Ch.27710 16-QAM RB 25)



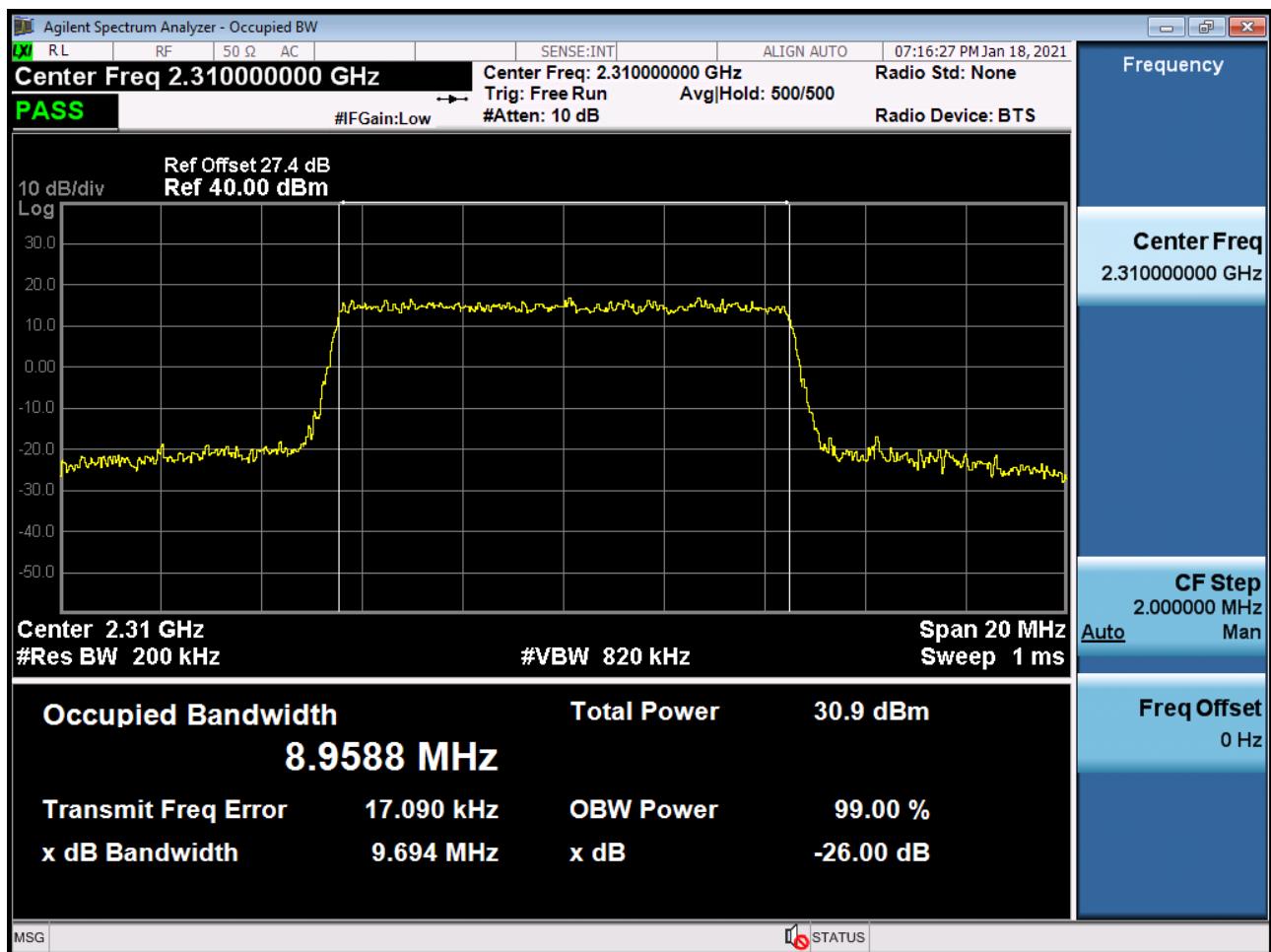
BAND 30. Occupied Bandwidth Plot (5 MHz Ch.27710 64-QAM RB 25)



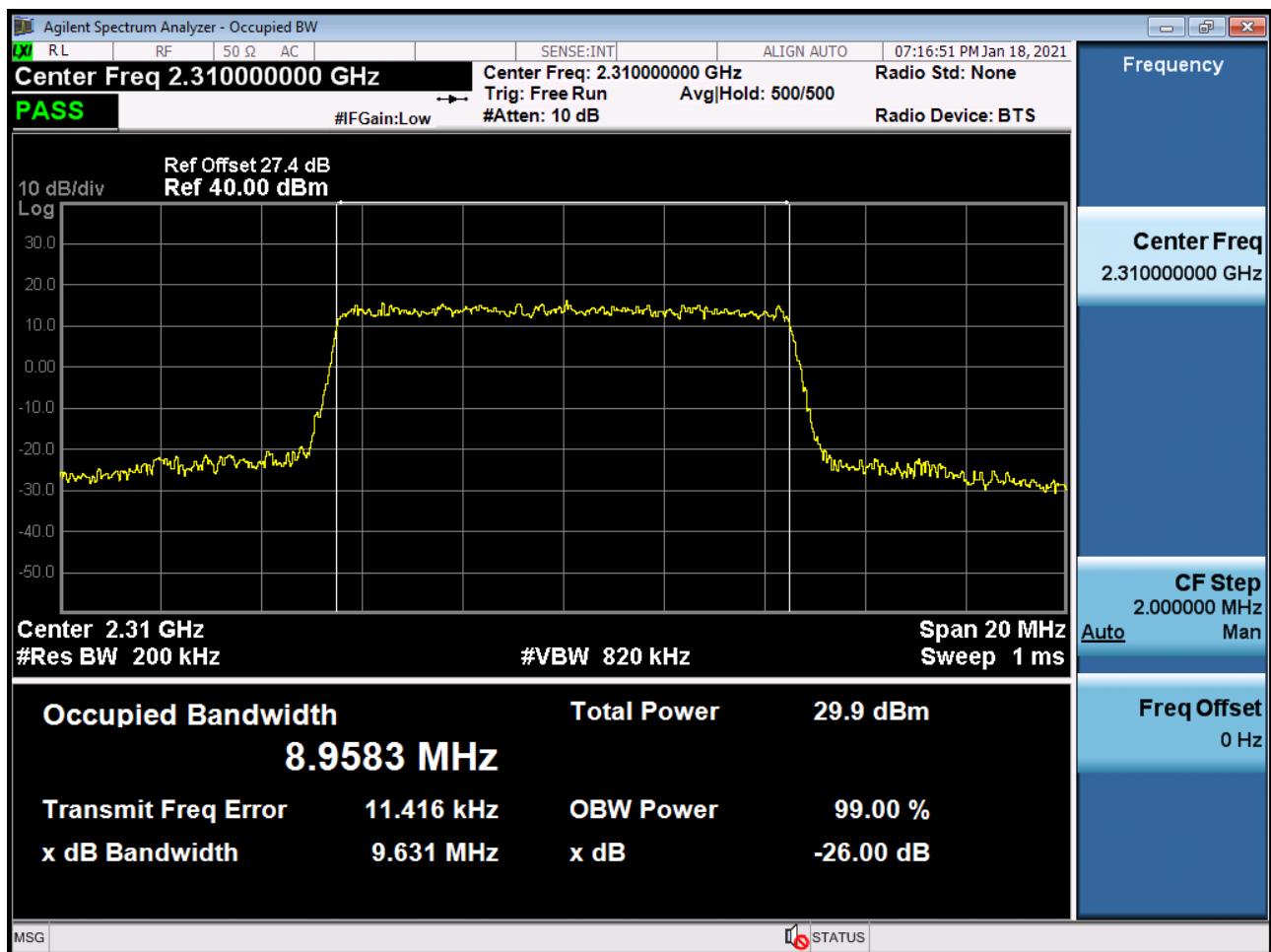
BAND 30. Occupied Bandwidth Plot (10 MHz Ch.27710 QPSK RB 50)



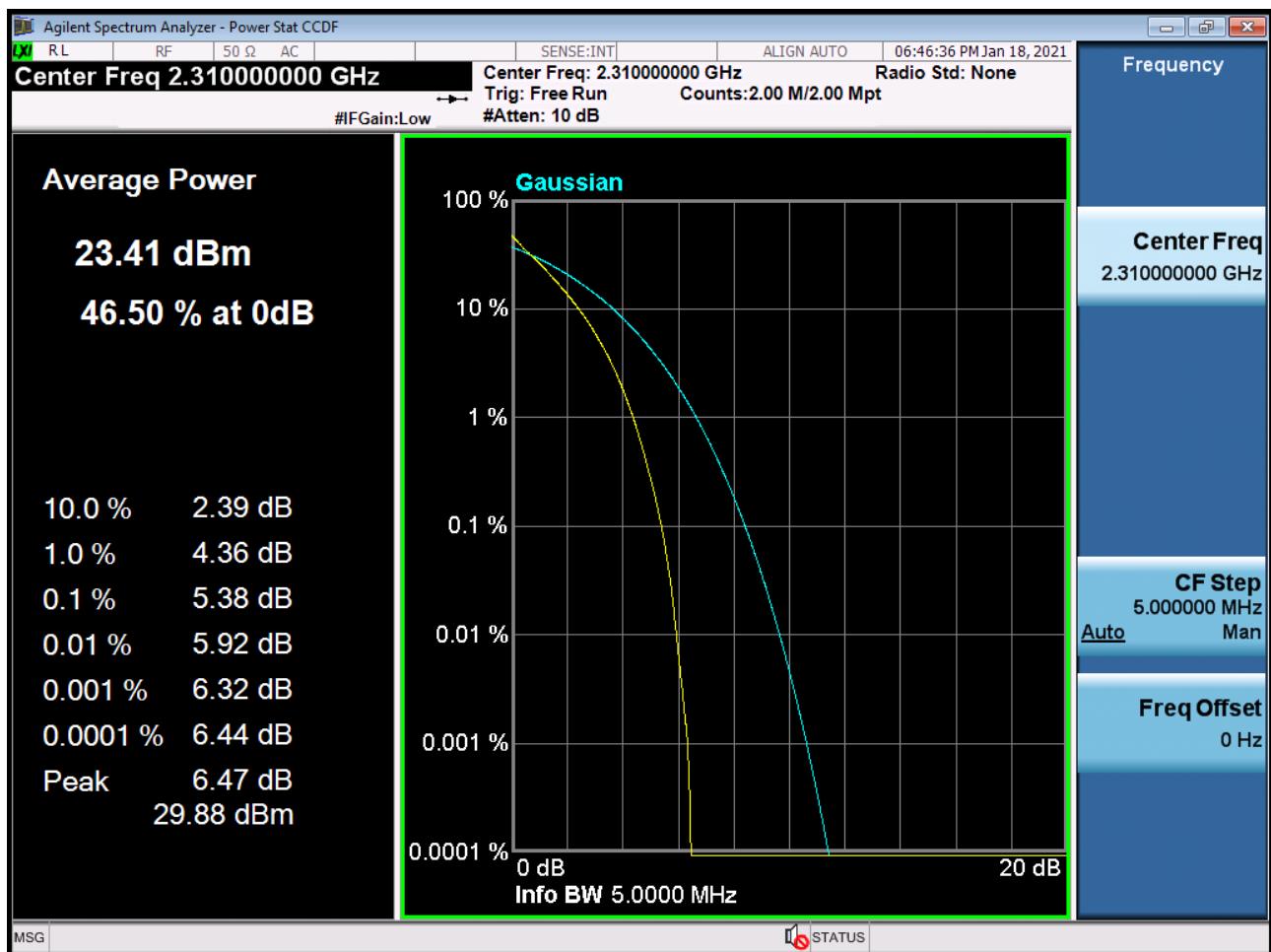
BAND 30. Occupied Bandwidth Plot (10 MHz Ch.27710 16-QAM RB 50)



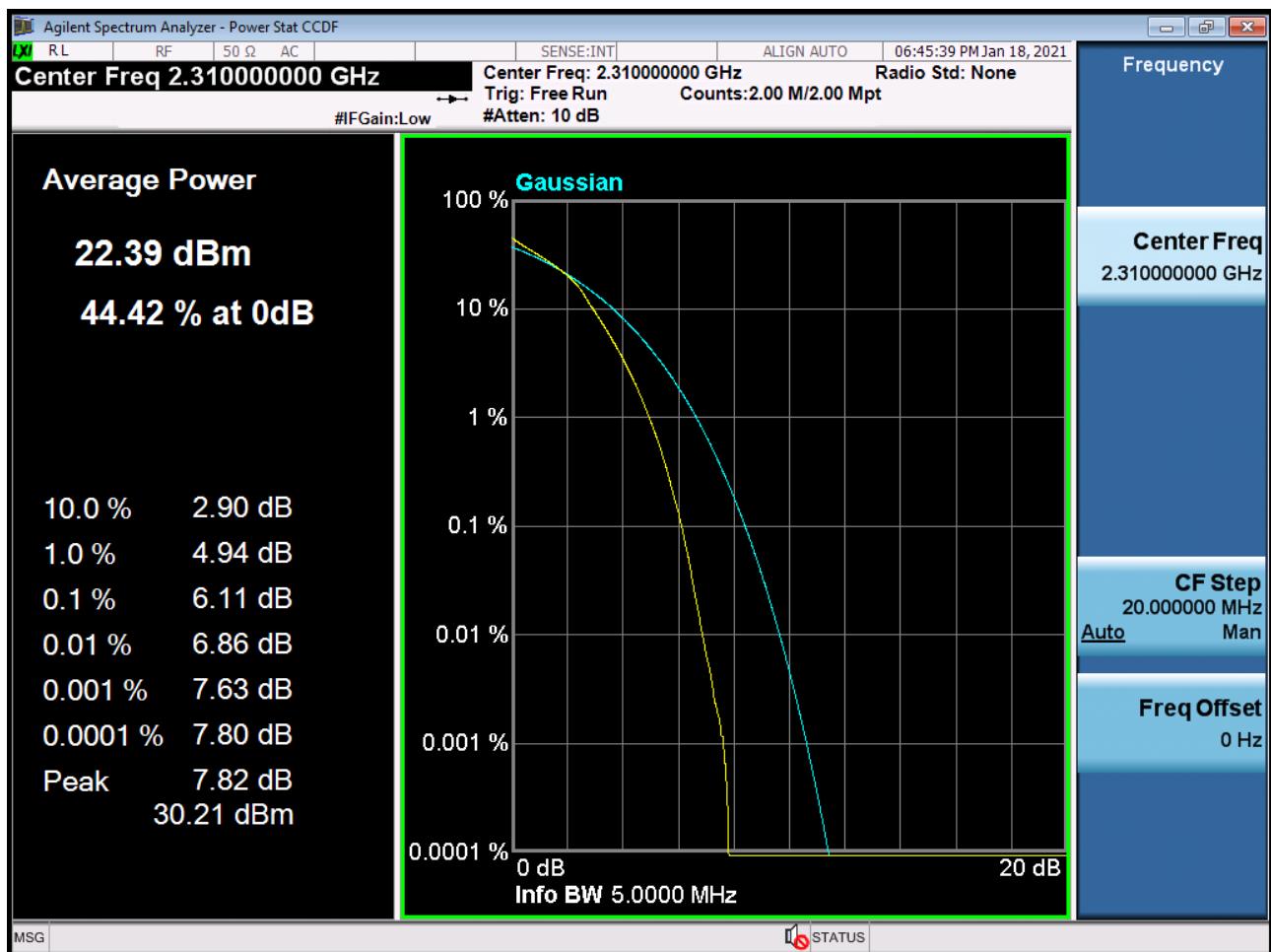
BAND 30. Occupied Bandwidth Plot (10 MHz Ch.27710 64-QAM RB 50)



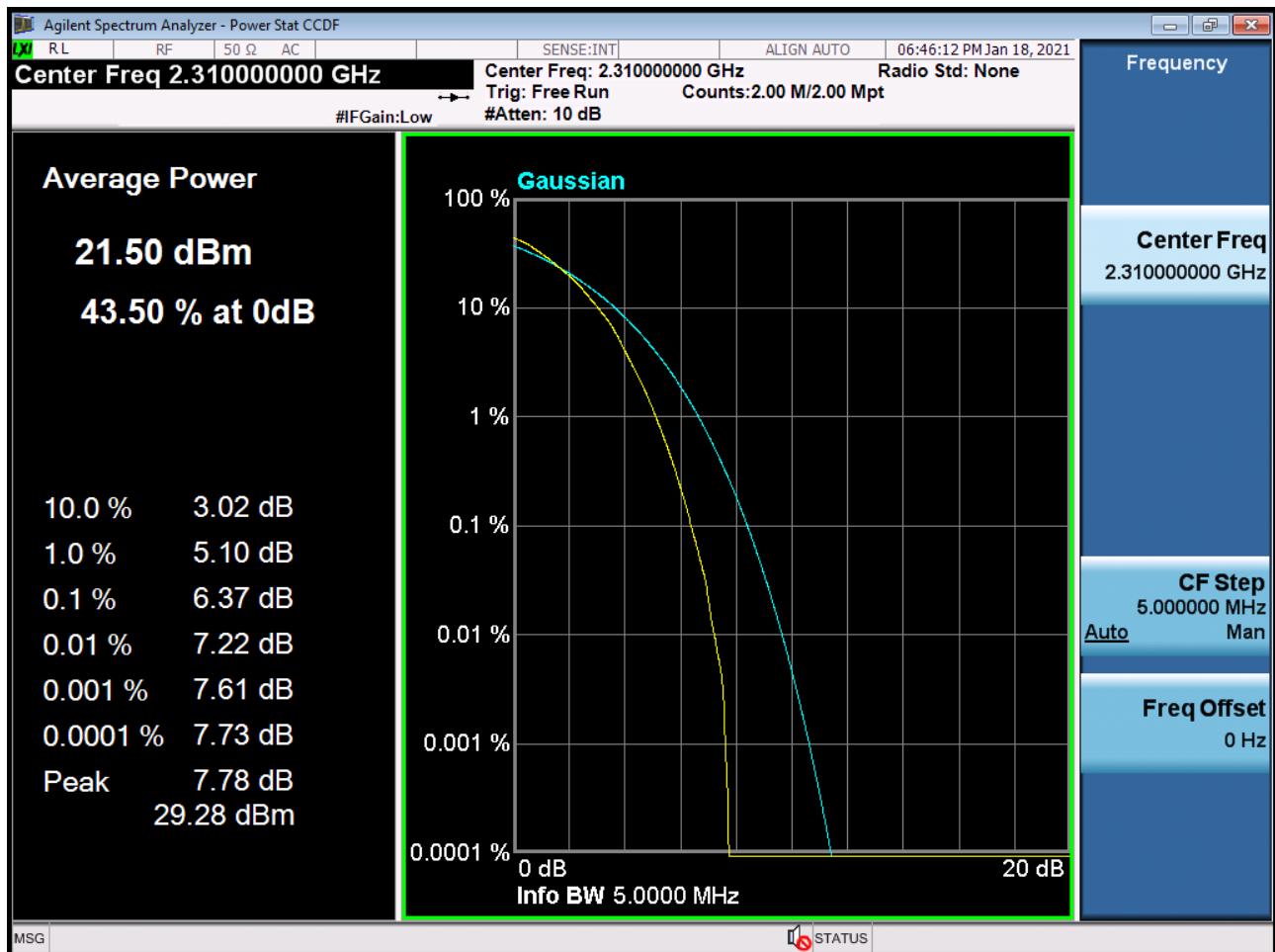
BAND 30. PAR Plot (5M BW\_Ch.27710\_QPSK\_RB25\_0)



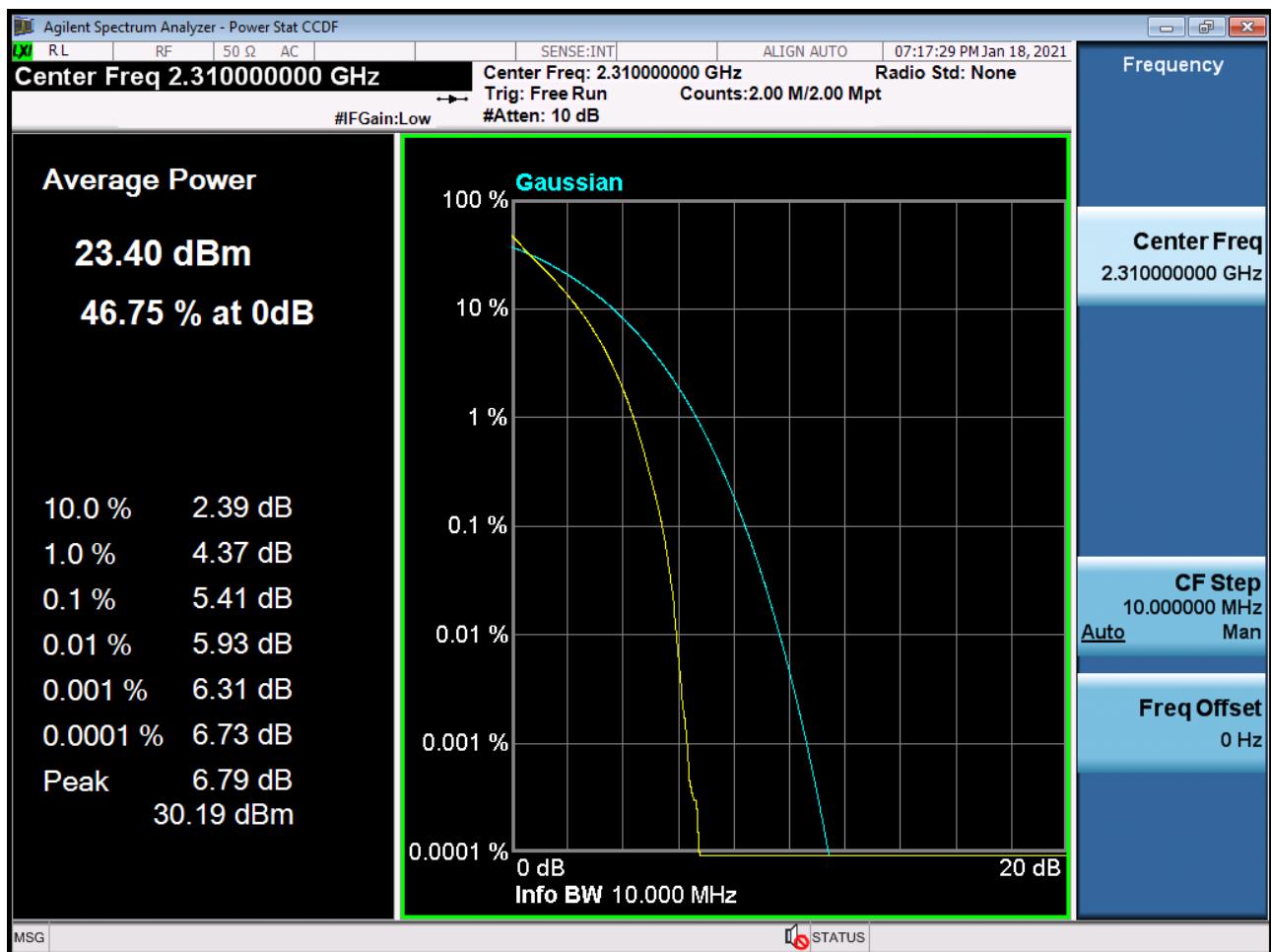
BAND 30. PAR Plot (5M BW\_Ch.27710\_16QAM\_RB25\_0)



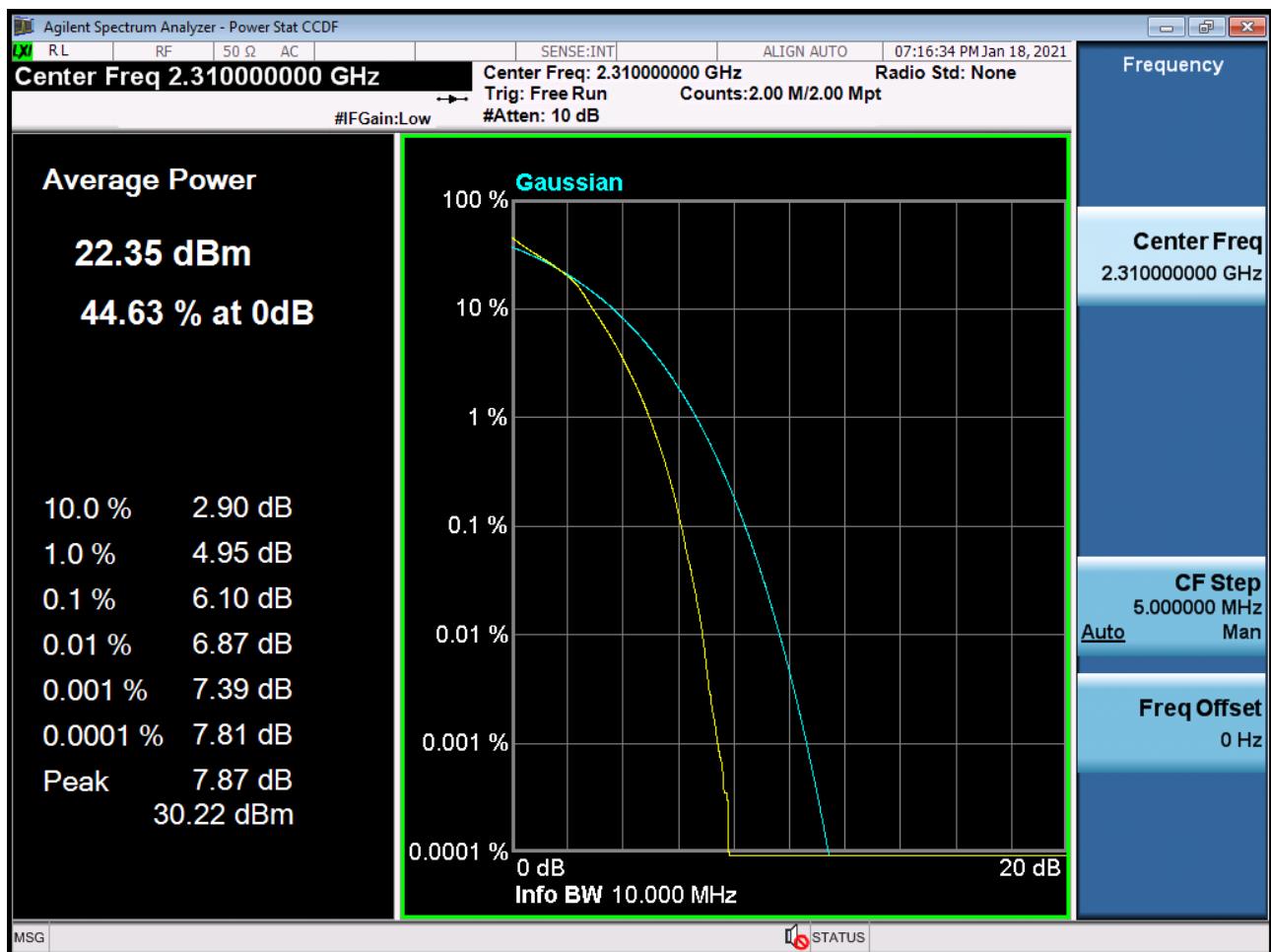
BAND 30. PAR Plot (5M BW\_Ch.27710\_64QAM\_RB25\_0)



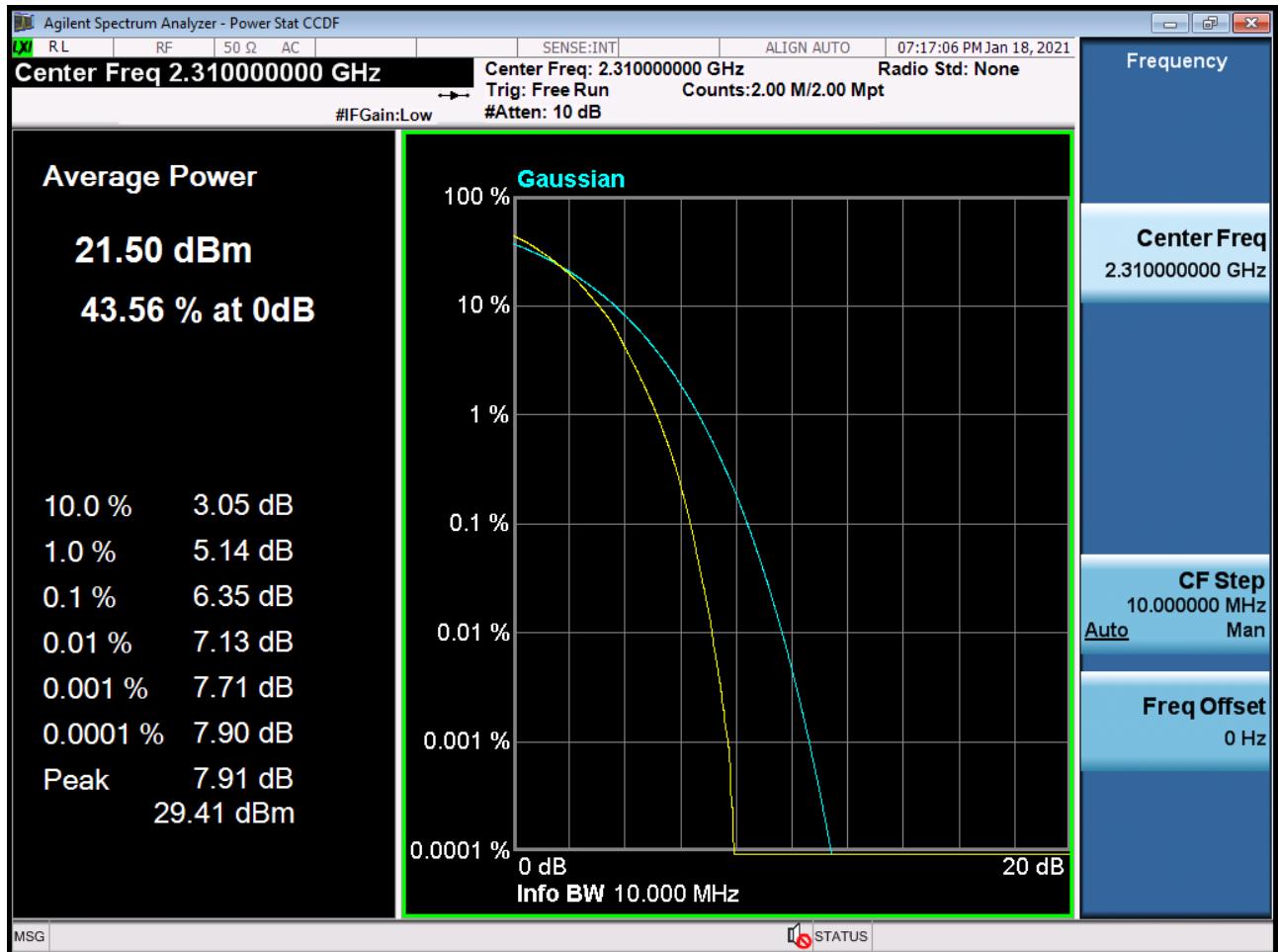
BAND 30. PAR Plot (10M BW\_Ch.27710\_QPSK\_RB50\_0)



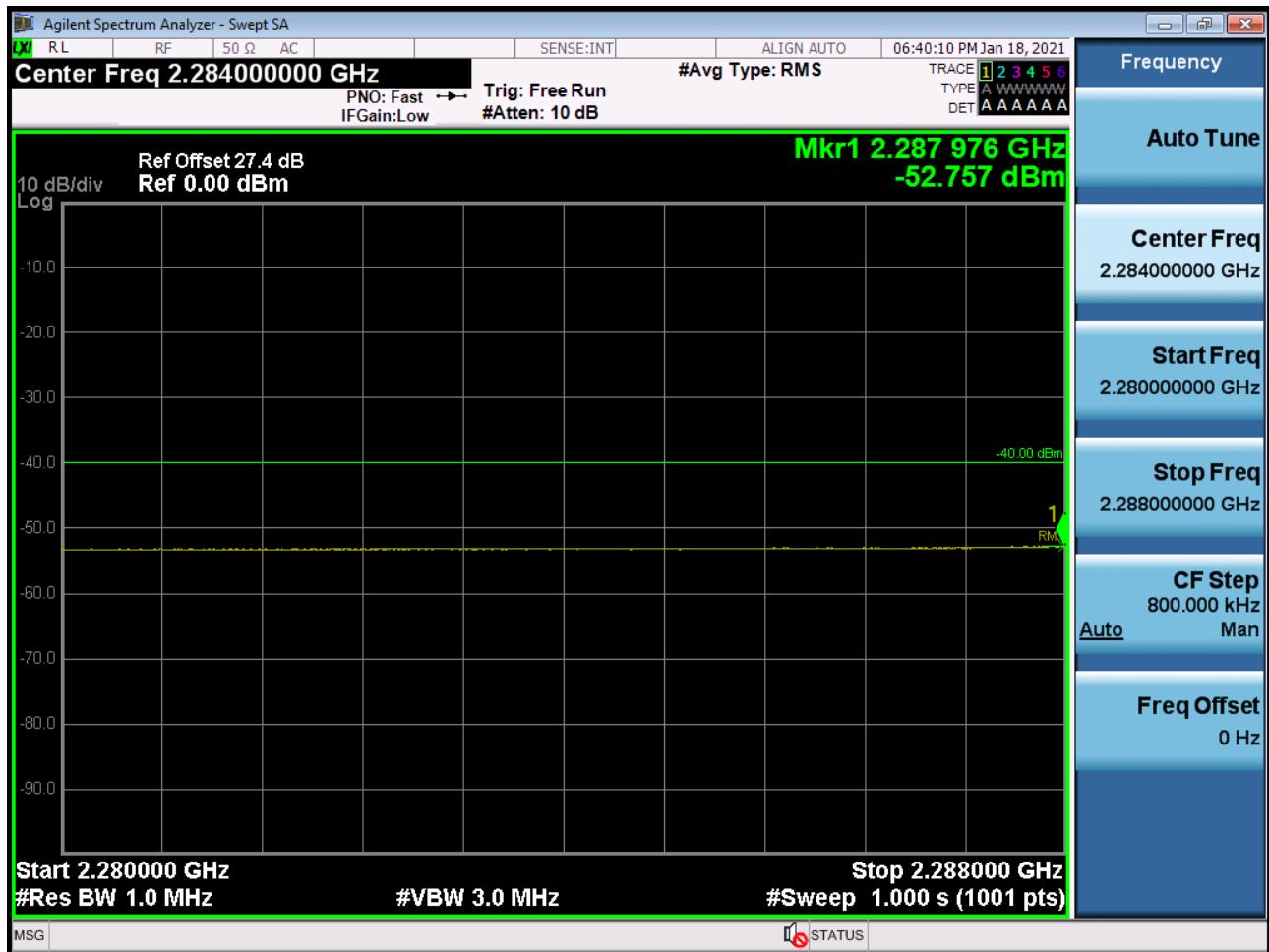
BAND 30. PAR Plot (10M BW\_Ch.27710\_16QAM\_RB50\_0)



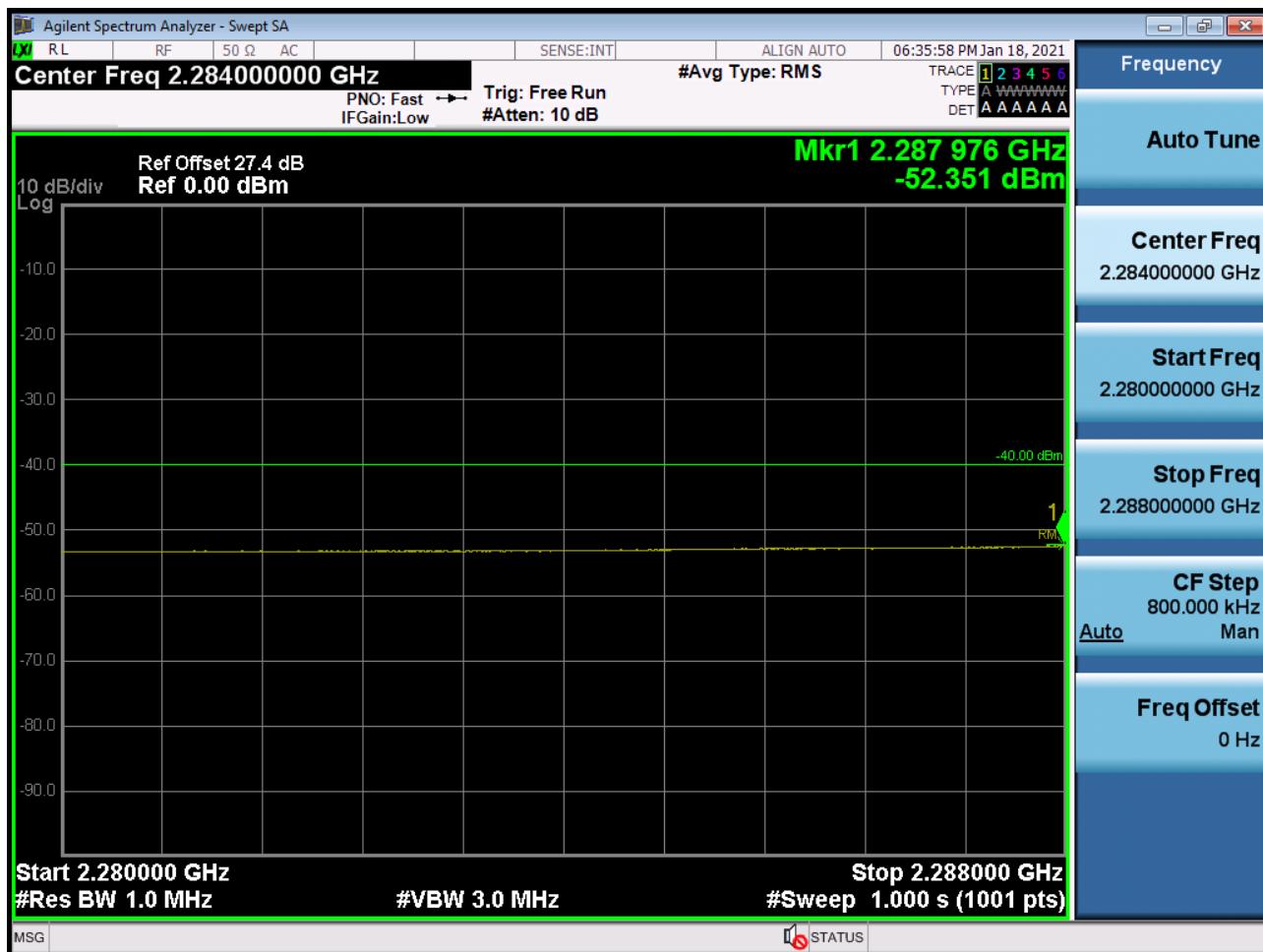
BAND 30. PAR Plot (10M BW\_Ch.27710\_64QAM\_RB50\_0)



BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2280MHz-2288MHz)\_Low\_2307.5MHz\_QPSK\_1RB



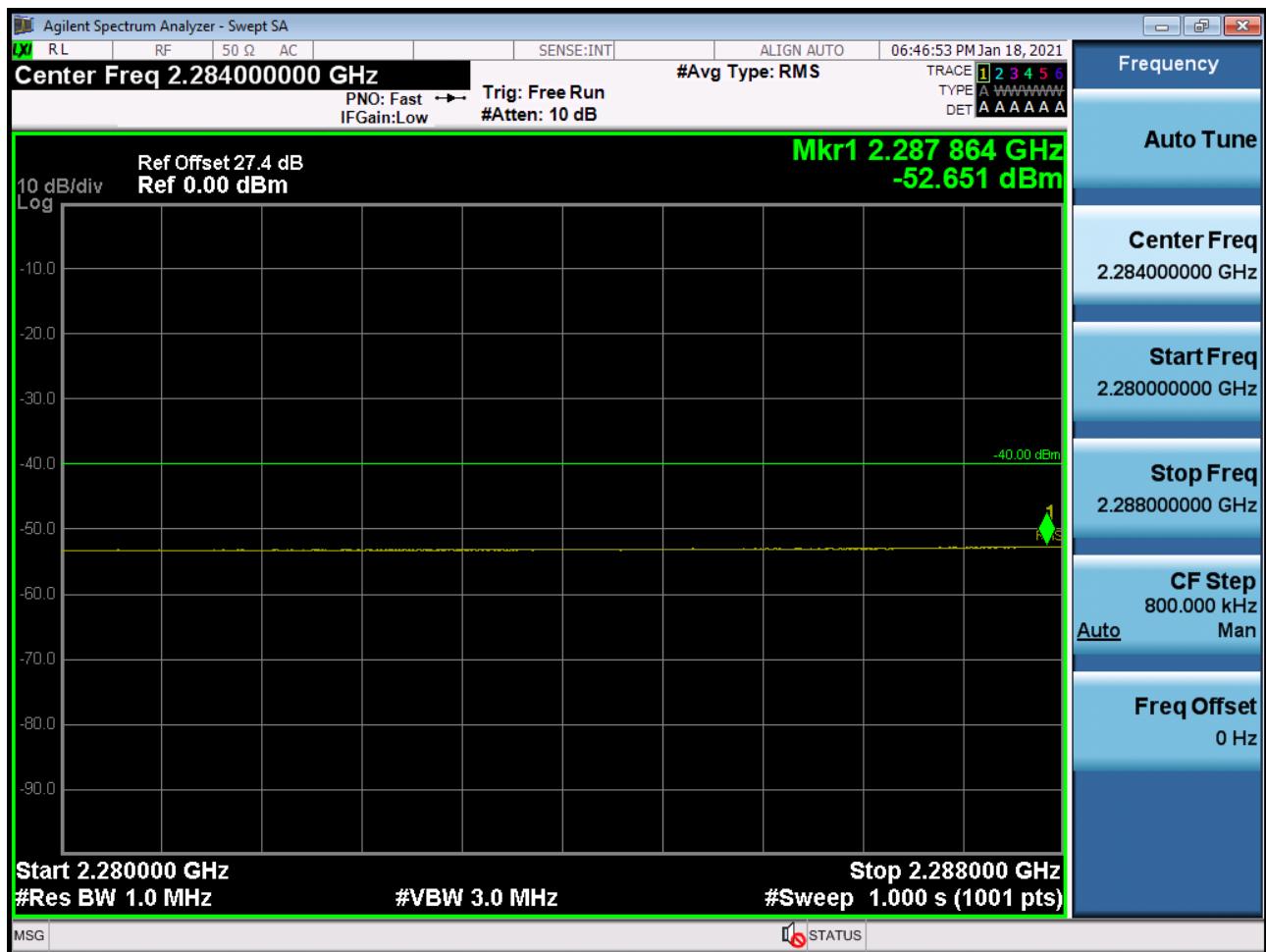
BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2280MHz-2288MHz)\_Low\_2307.5MHz\_QPSK\_FullRB



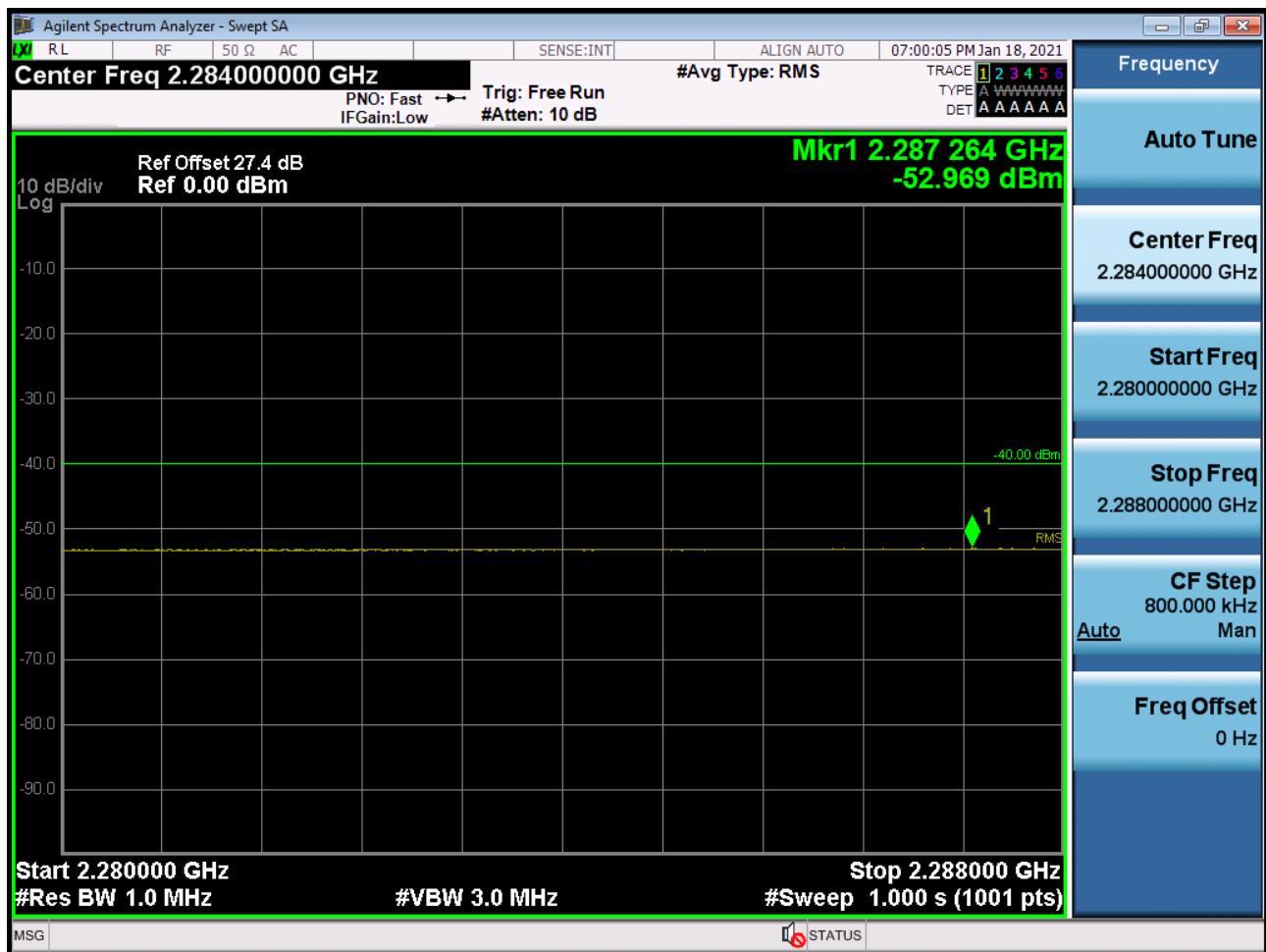
BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2280MHz-2288MHz)\_Mid\_2310MHz\_QPSK\_1RB



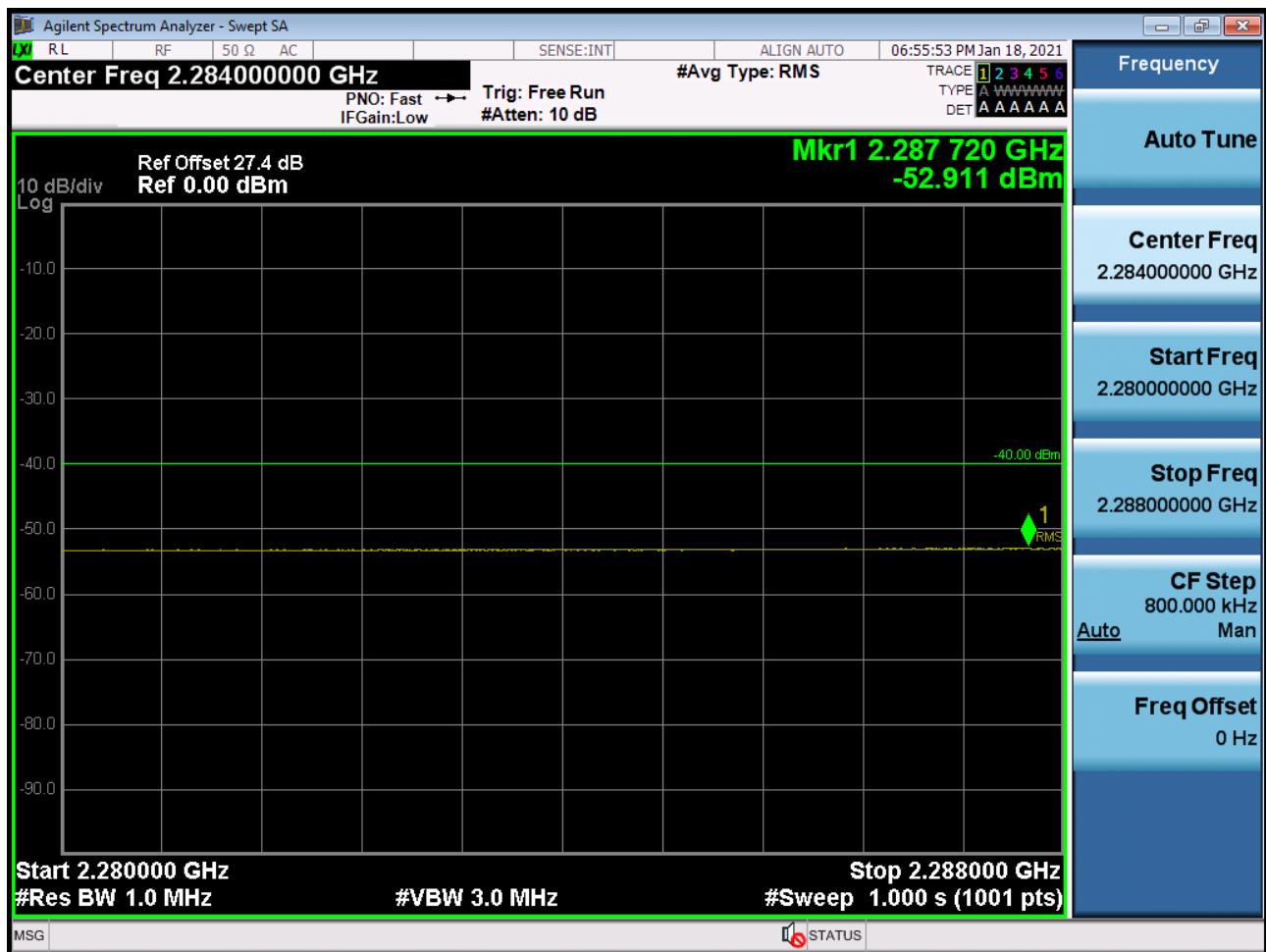
BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2280MHz-2288MHz)\_Mid\_2310MHz\_QPSK\_FullRB



BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2280MHz-2288MHz)\_High\_2312.5MHz\_QPSK\_1RB



BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2280MHz-2288MHz)\_High\_2312.5MHz\_QPSK\_FullRB



BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2288MHz-2292MHz)\_Low\_2307.5MHz\_QPSK\_1RB



BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2288MHz-2292MHz)\_Low\_2307.5MHz\_QPSK\_FullRB



BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2288MHz-2292MHz)\_Mid\_2310MHz\_QPSK\_1RB



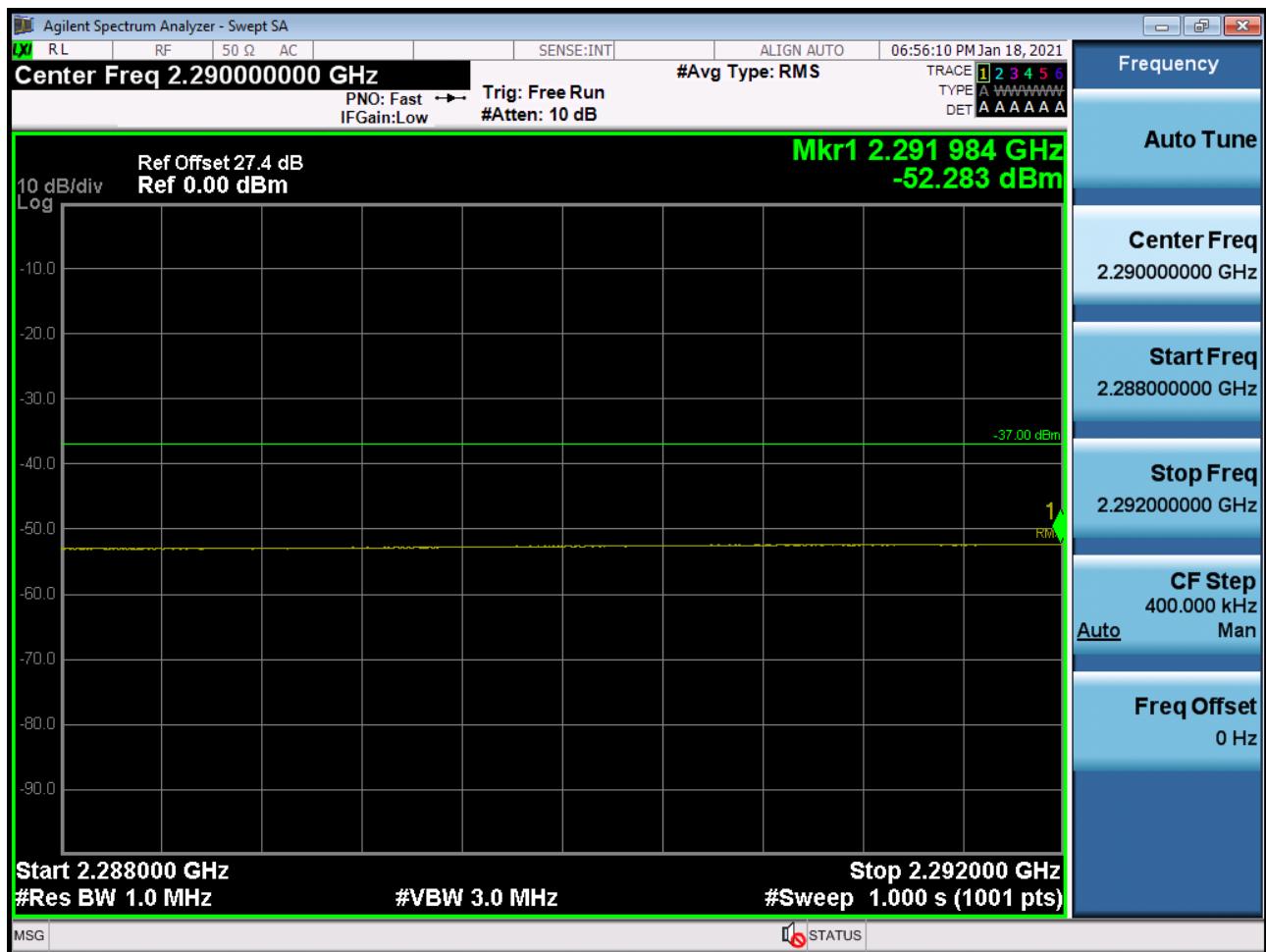
BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2288MHz-2292MHz)\_Mid\_2310MHz\_QPSK\_FullRB



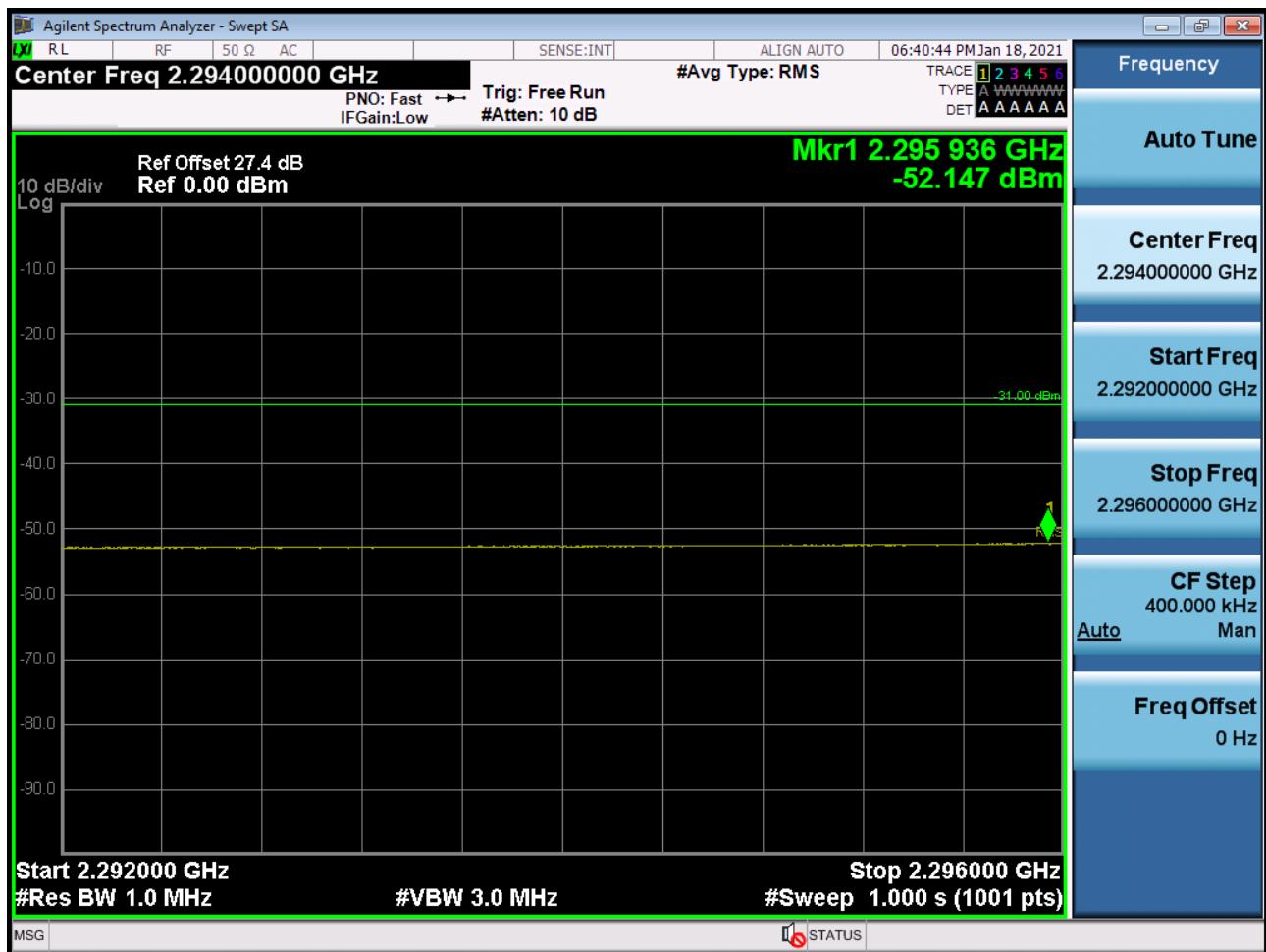
BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2288MHz-2292MHz)\_High\_2312.5MHz\_QPSK\_1RB



BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2288MHz-2292MHz)\_High\_2312.5MHz\_QPSK\_FullRB



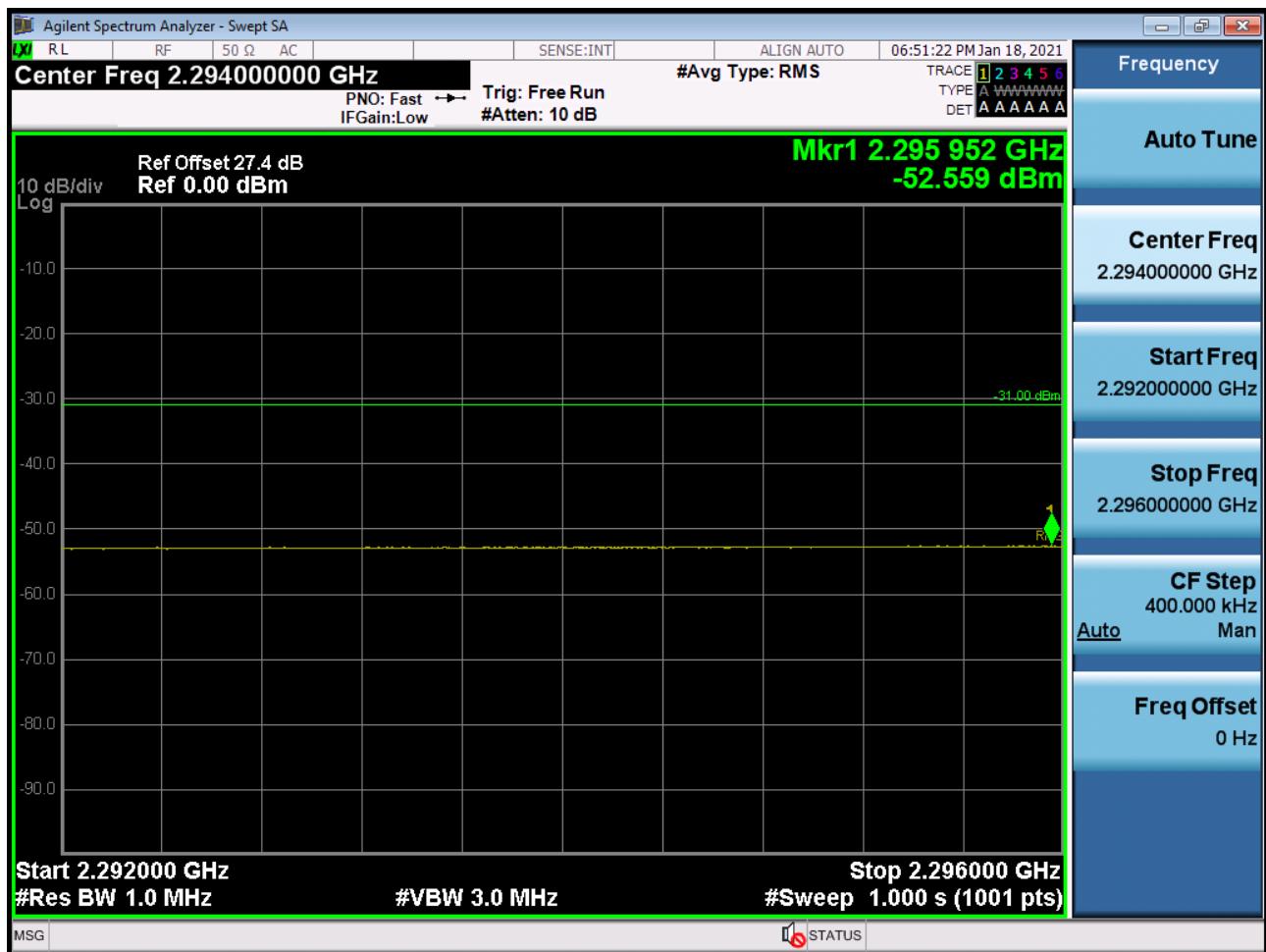
BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2292MHz-2296MHz)\_Low\_2307.5MHz\_QPSK\_1RB



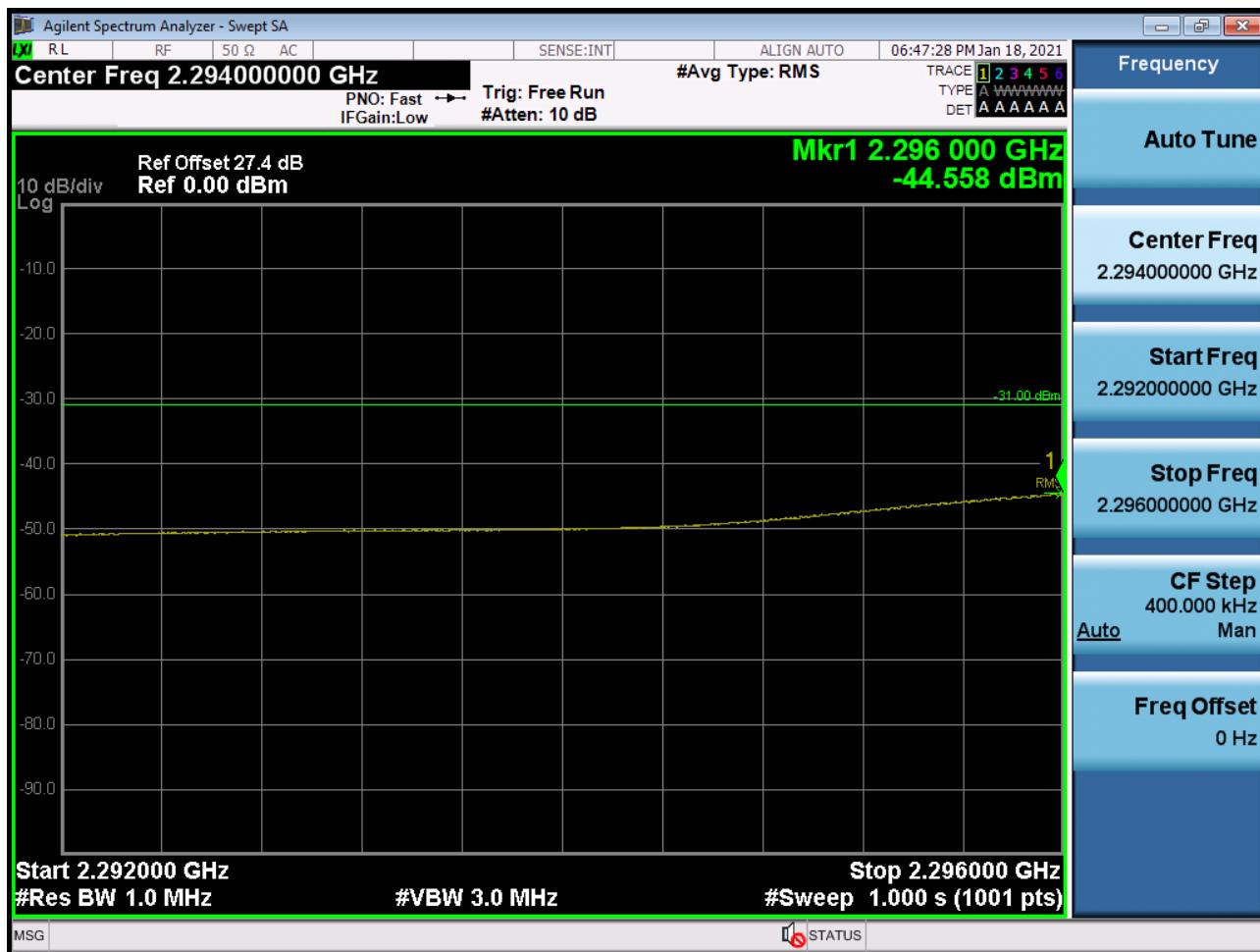
BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2292MHz-2296MHz)\_Low\_2307.5MHz\_QPSK\_FullRB



BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2292MHz-2296MHz)\_Mid\_2310MHz\_QPSK\_1RB



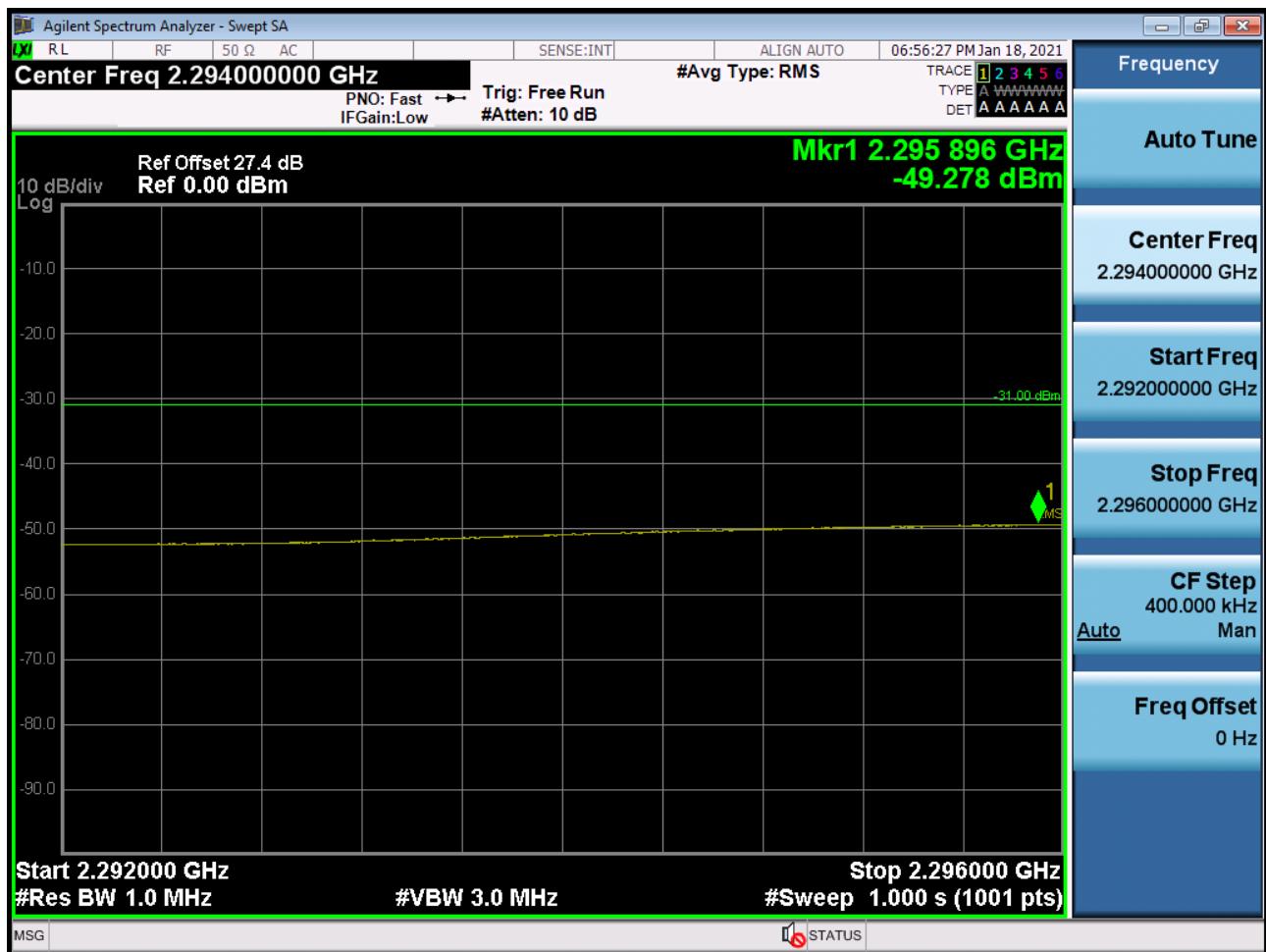
BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2292MHz-2296MHz)\_Mid\_2310MHz\_QPSK\_FullRB



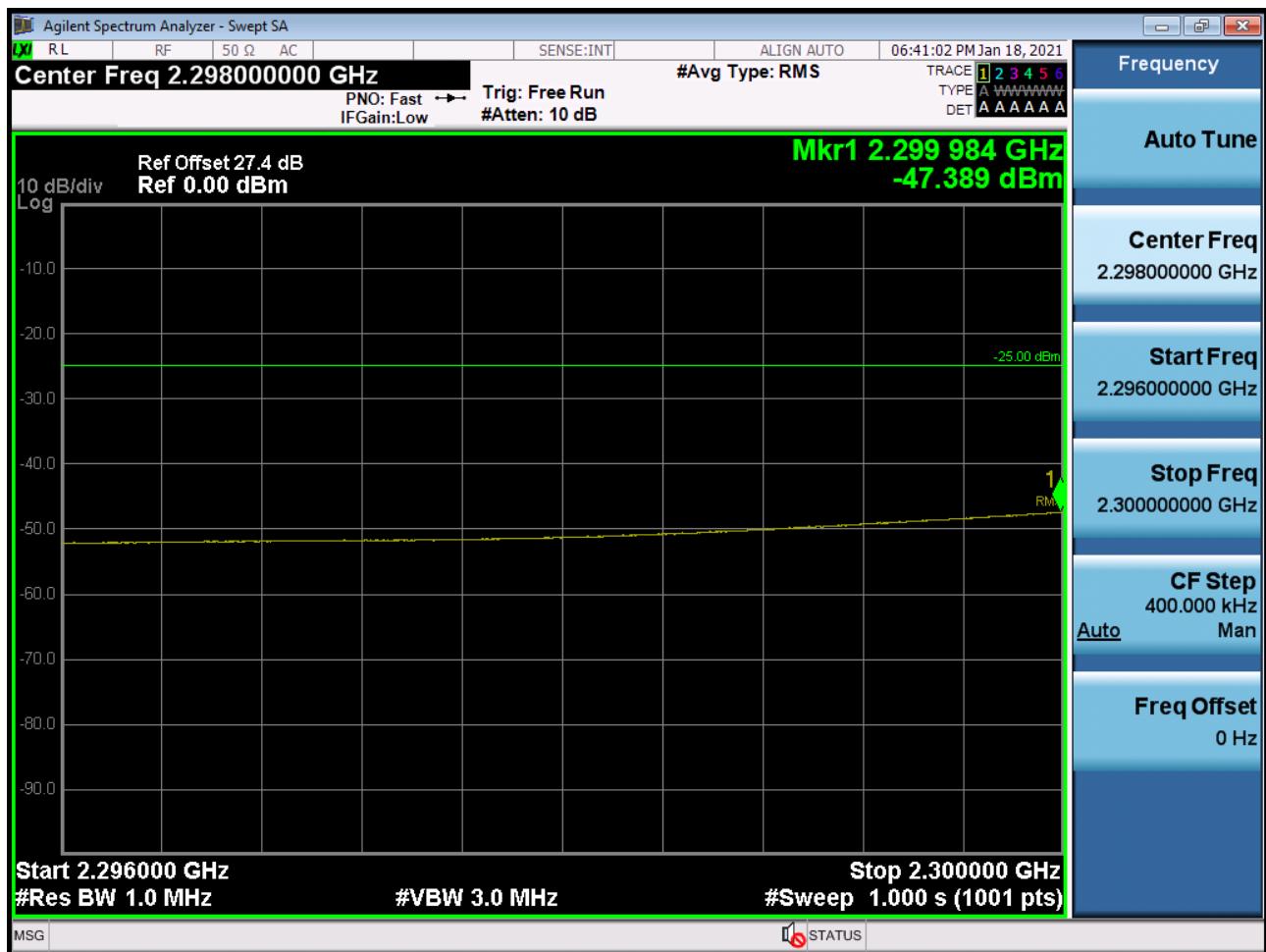
BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2292MHz-2296MHz)\_High\_2312.5MHz\_QPSK\_1RB



BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2292MHz-2296MHz)\_High\_2312.5MHz\_QPSK\_FullRB



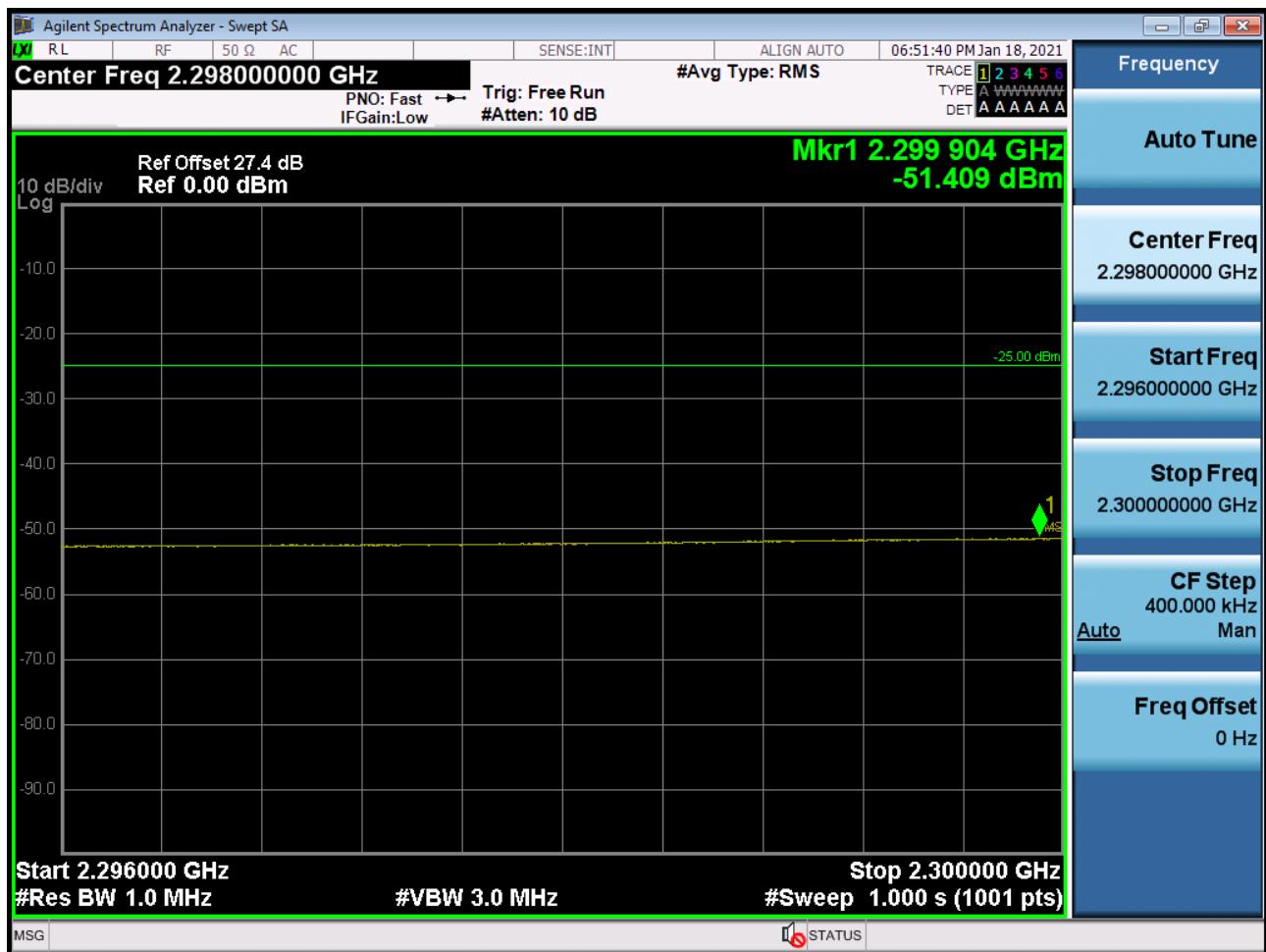
BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2296MHz-2300MHz)\_Low\_2307.5MHz\_QPSK\_1RB



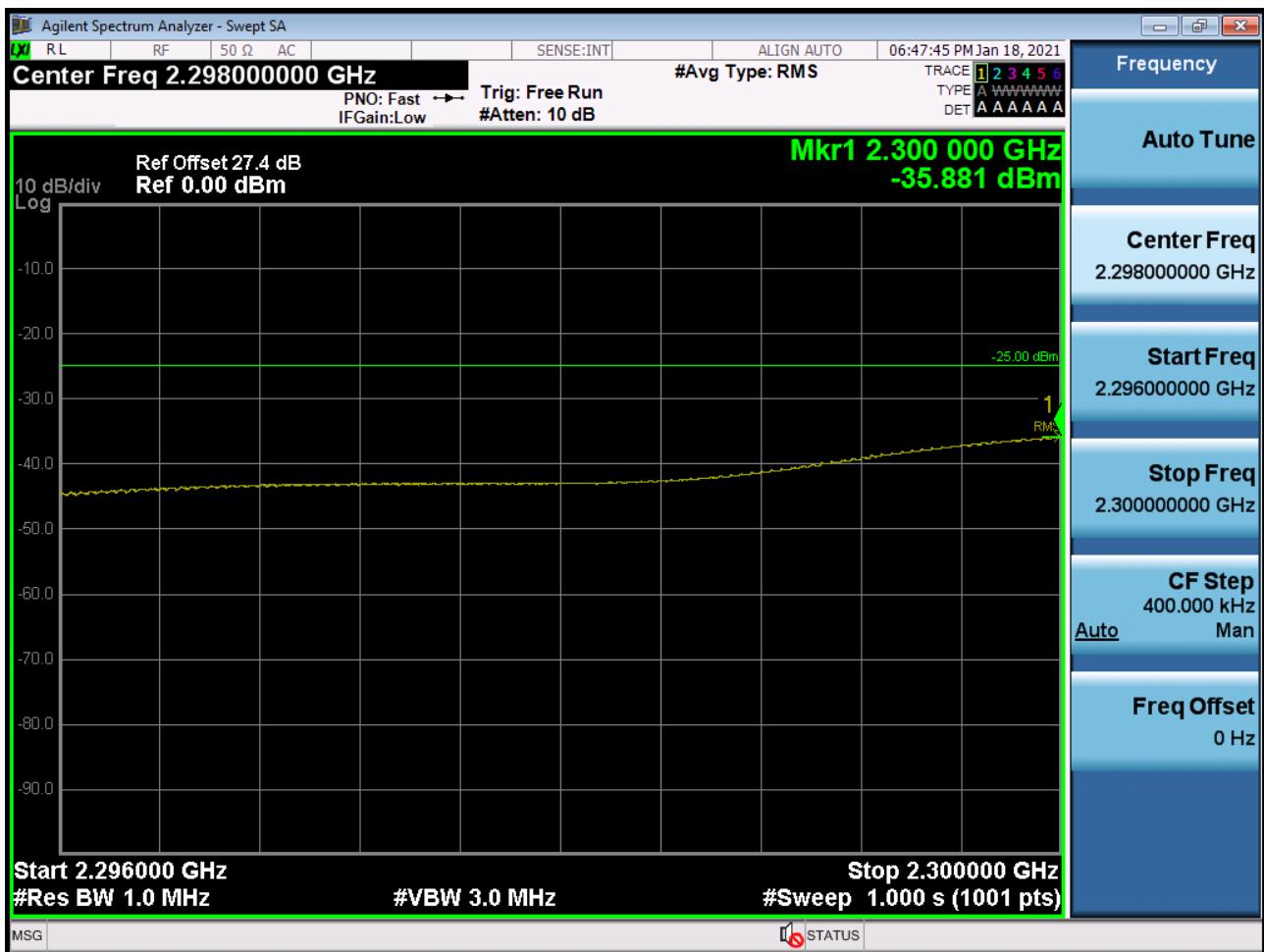
BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2296MHz-2300MHz)\_Low\_2307.5MHz\_QPSK\_FullRB



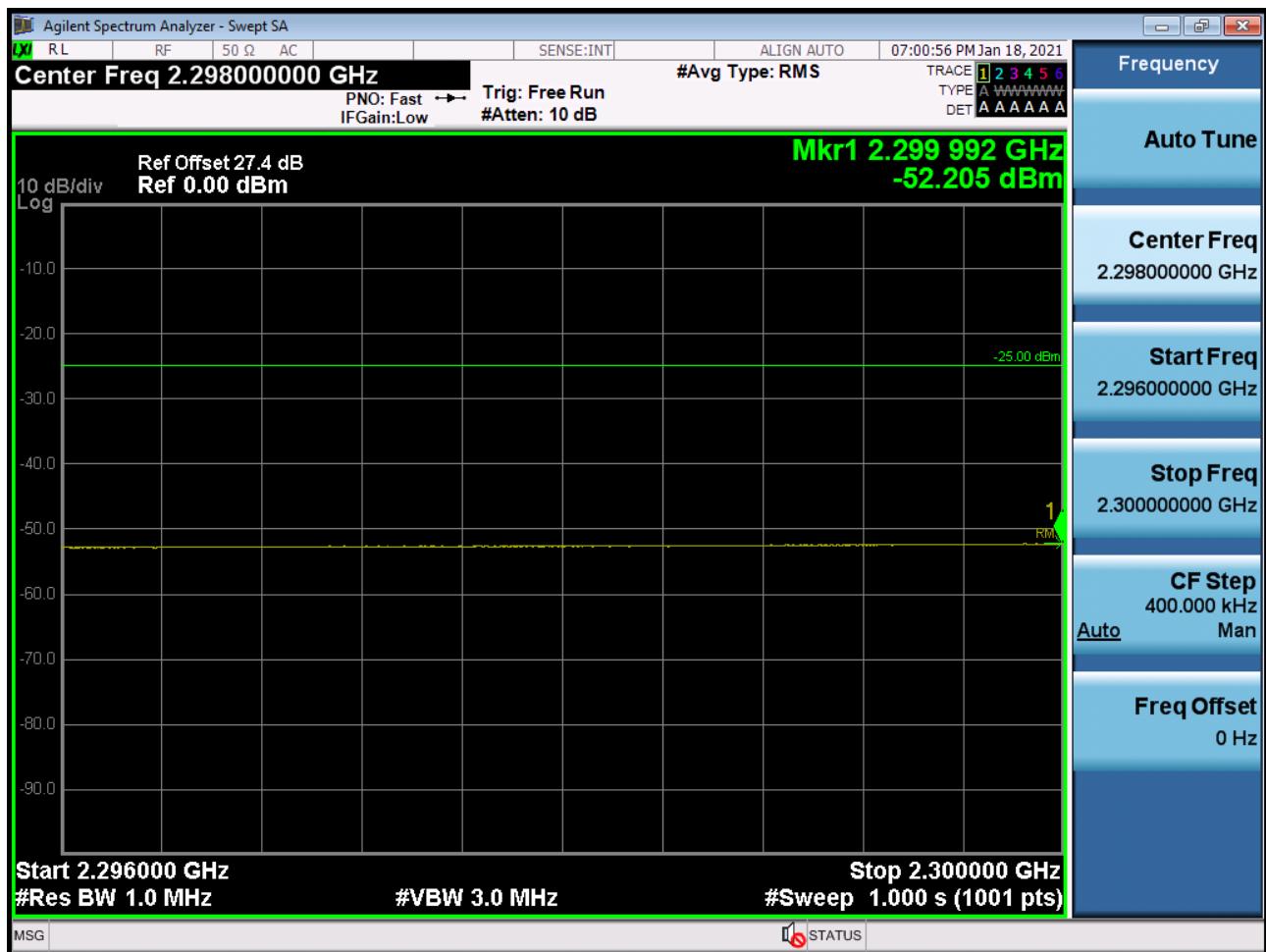
BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2296MHz-2300MHz)\_Mid\_2310MHz\_QPSK\_1RB



BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2296MHz-2300MHz)\_Mid\_2310MHz\_QPSK\_FullRB



BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2296MHz-2300MHz)\_High\_2312.5MHz\_QPSK\_1RB



BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2296MHz-2300MHz)\_High\_2312.5MHz\_QPSK\_FullRB



BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2300MHz-2304MHz)\_Low\_2307.5MHz\_QPSK\_1RB



Note : We used a narrower RBW in order to increase accuracy.

Calculation = Reading Value + 10 x log(1 MHz/100 kHz) dB = -43.770 dBm + 10 dB = -33.770 dBm

BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2300MHz-2304MHz)\_Low\_2307.5MHz\_QPSK\_FullRB



Note : We used a narrower RBW in order to increase accuracy.

Calculation = Reading Value + 10 x log(1 MHz/100 kHz) dB = -30.953 dBm + 10 dB = -20.953 dBm

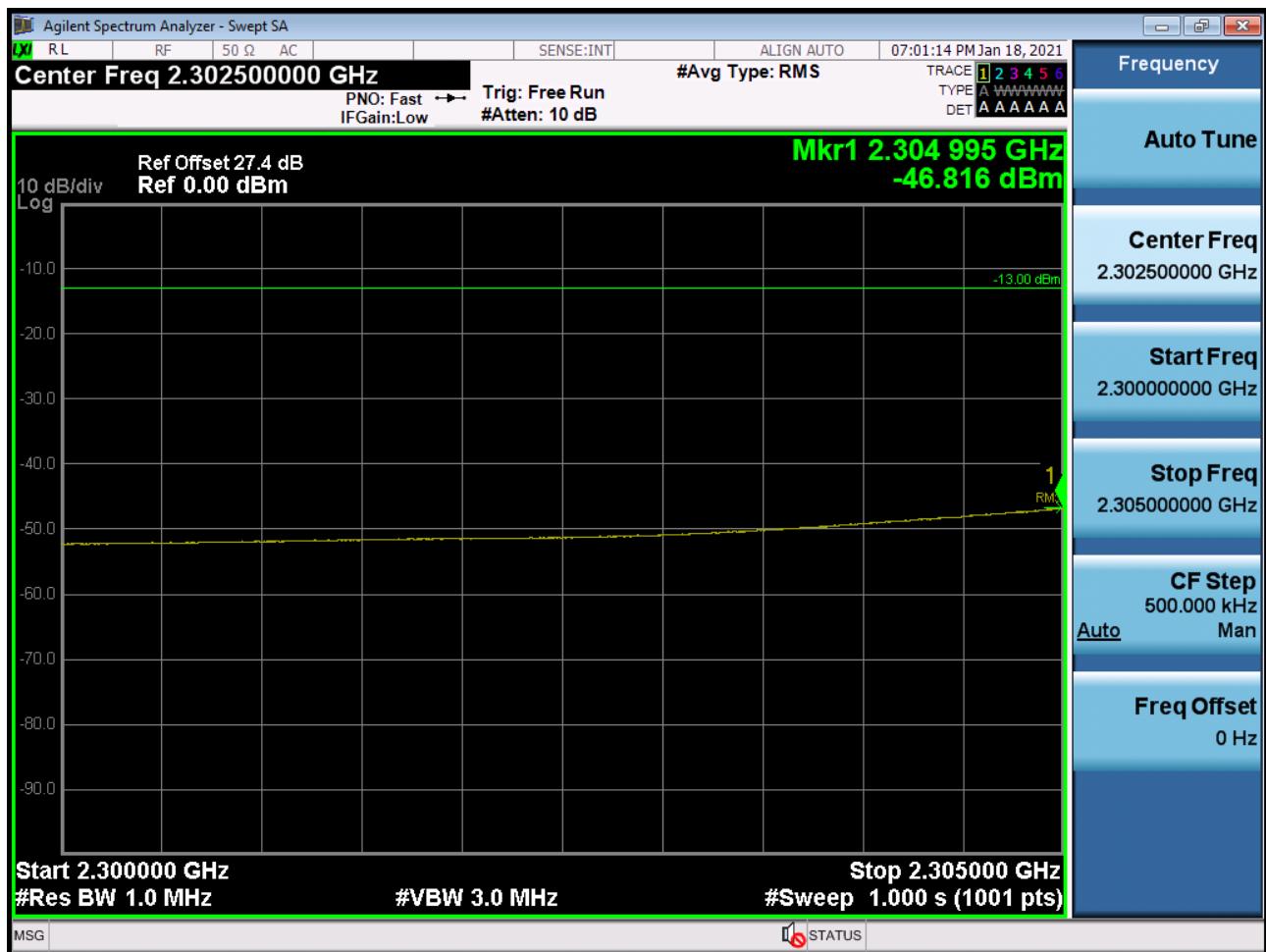
BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2300MHz-2305MHz)\_Mid\_2310MHz\_QPSK\_1RB



BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2300MHz-2305MHz)\_Mid\_2310MHz\_QPSK\_FullRB



BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2300MHz-2305MHz)\_High\_2312.5MHz\_QPSK\_1RB



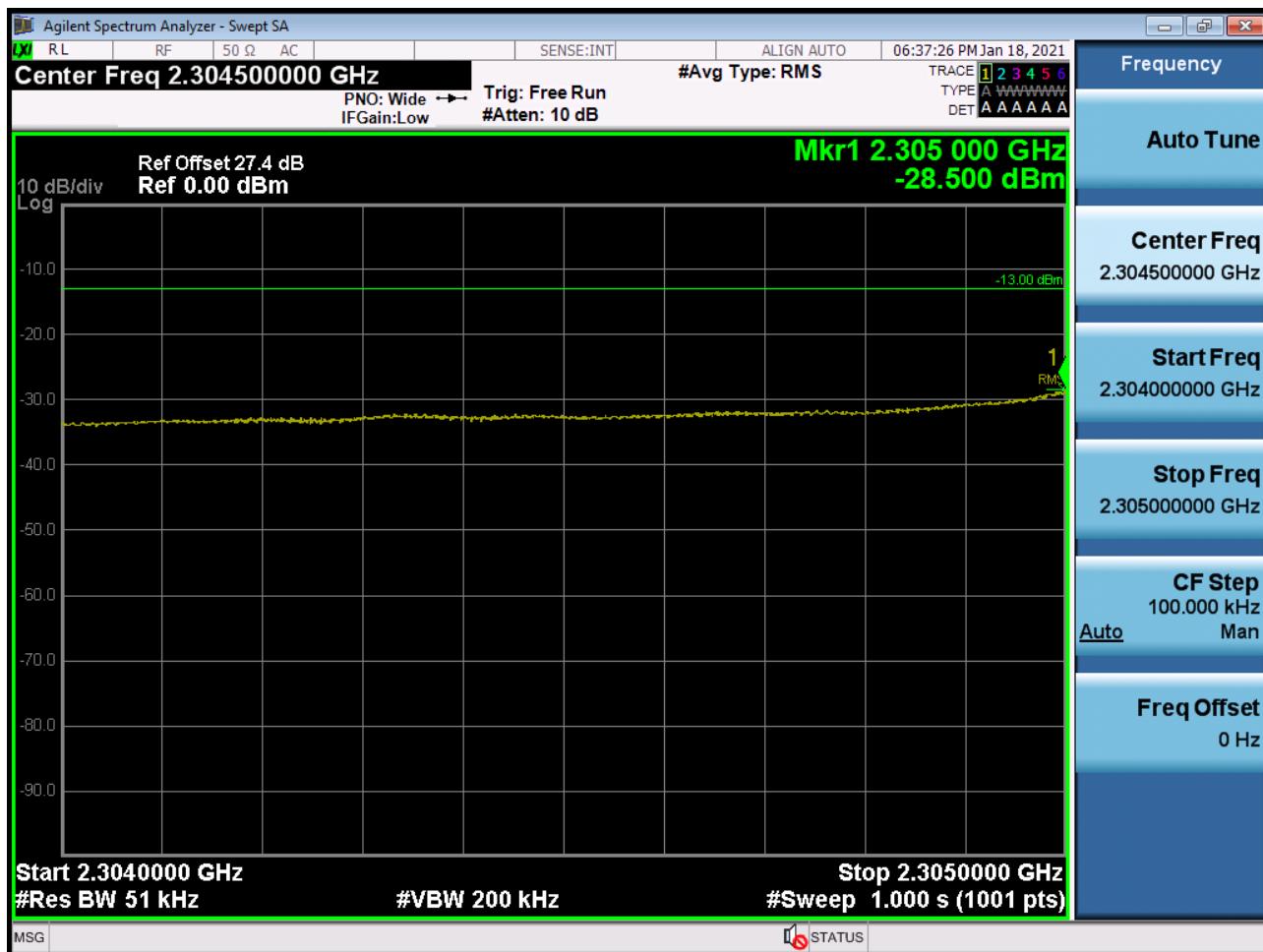
BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2300MHz-2305MHz)\_High\_2312.5MHz\_QPSK\_FullRB



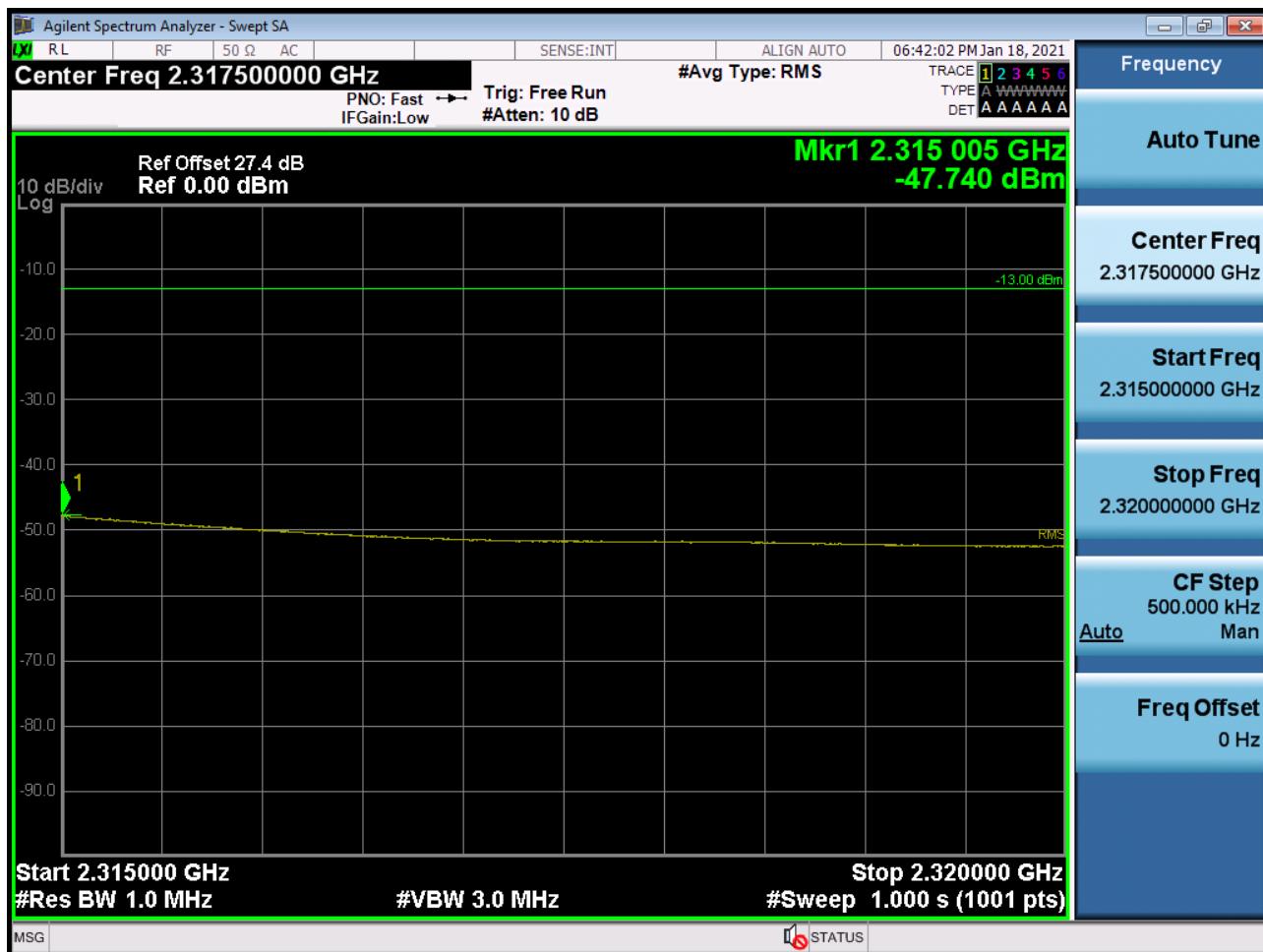
BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2304MHz-2305MHz)\_Low\_2307.5MHz\_QPSK\_1RB



BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2304MHz-2305MHz)\_Low\_2307.5MHz\_QPSK\_FullRB



BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2315MHz-2320MHz)\_Low\_2307.5MHz\_QPSK\_1RB



BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2315MHz-2320MHz)\_Low\_2307.5MHz\_QPSK\_FullRB



BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2315MHz-2320MHz)\_Mid\_2310MHz\_QPSK\_1RB



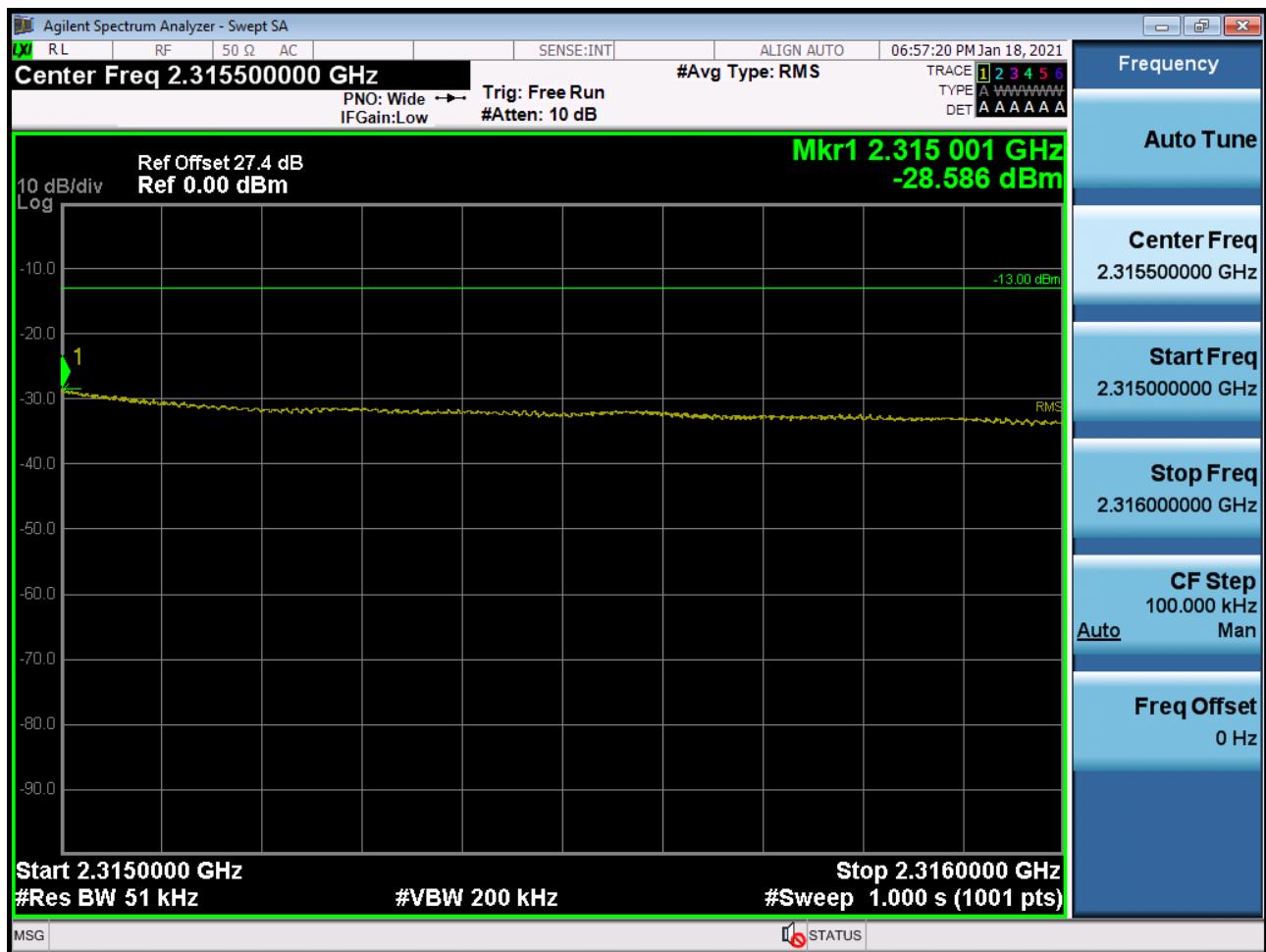
BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2315MHz-2320MHz)\_Mid\_2310MHz\_QPSK\_FullRB



BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2315MHz-2316MHz)\_High\_2312.5MHz\_QPSK\_1RB



BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2315MHz-2316MHz)\_High\_2312.5MHz\_QPSK\_FullRB



BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2316MHz-2320MHz)\_High\_2312.5MHz\_QPSK\_1RB



Note : We used a narrower RBW in order to increase accuracy.

Calculation = Reading Value + 10 x log(1 MHz/100 kHz) dB = -45.720 dBm + 10 dB = -35.720 dBm

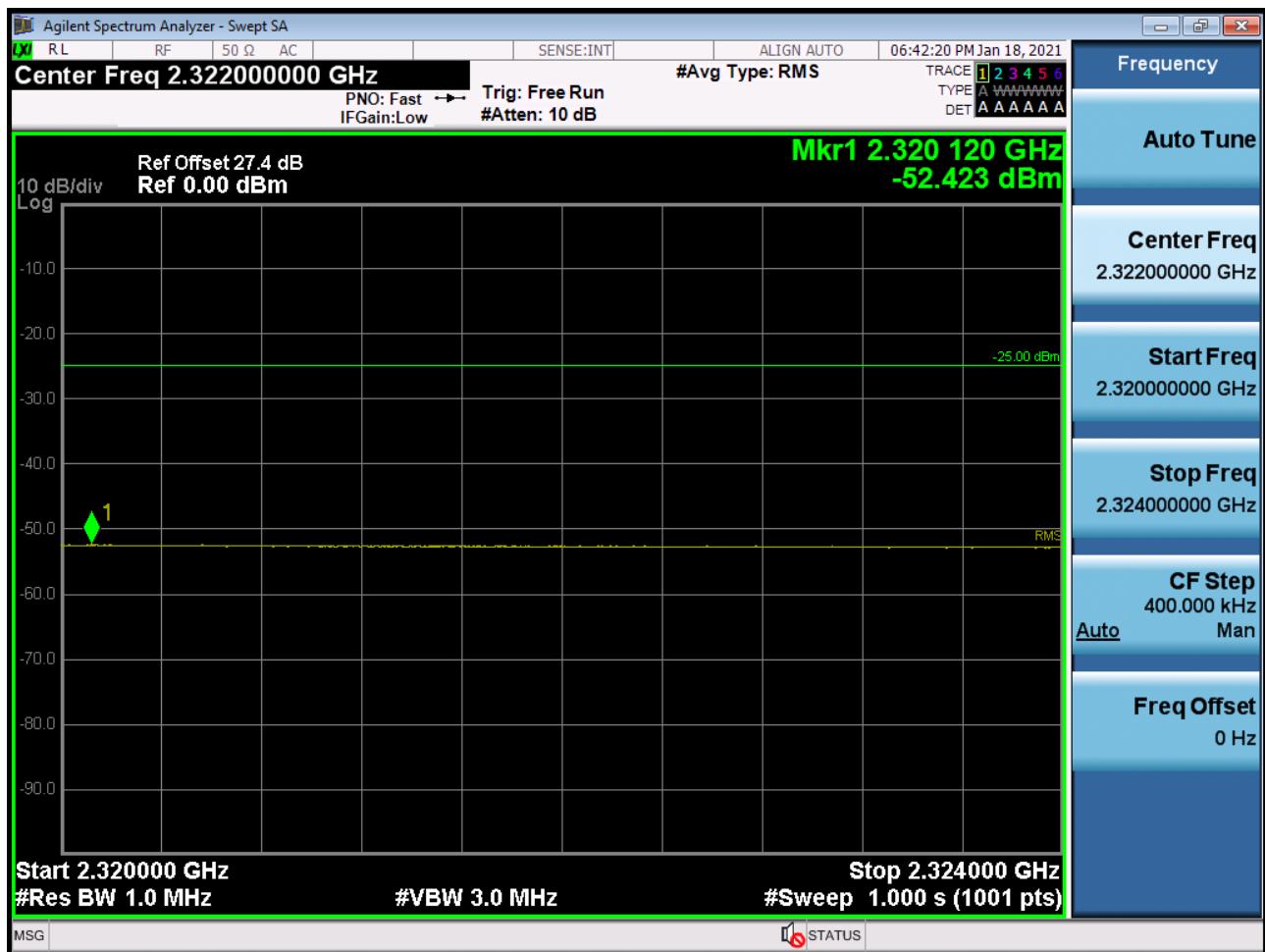
BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2316MHz-2320MHz)\_High\_2312.5MHz\_QPSK\_FullRB



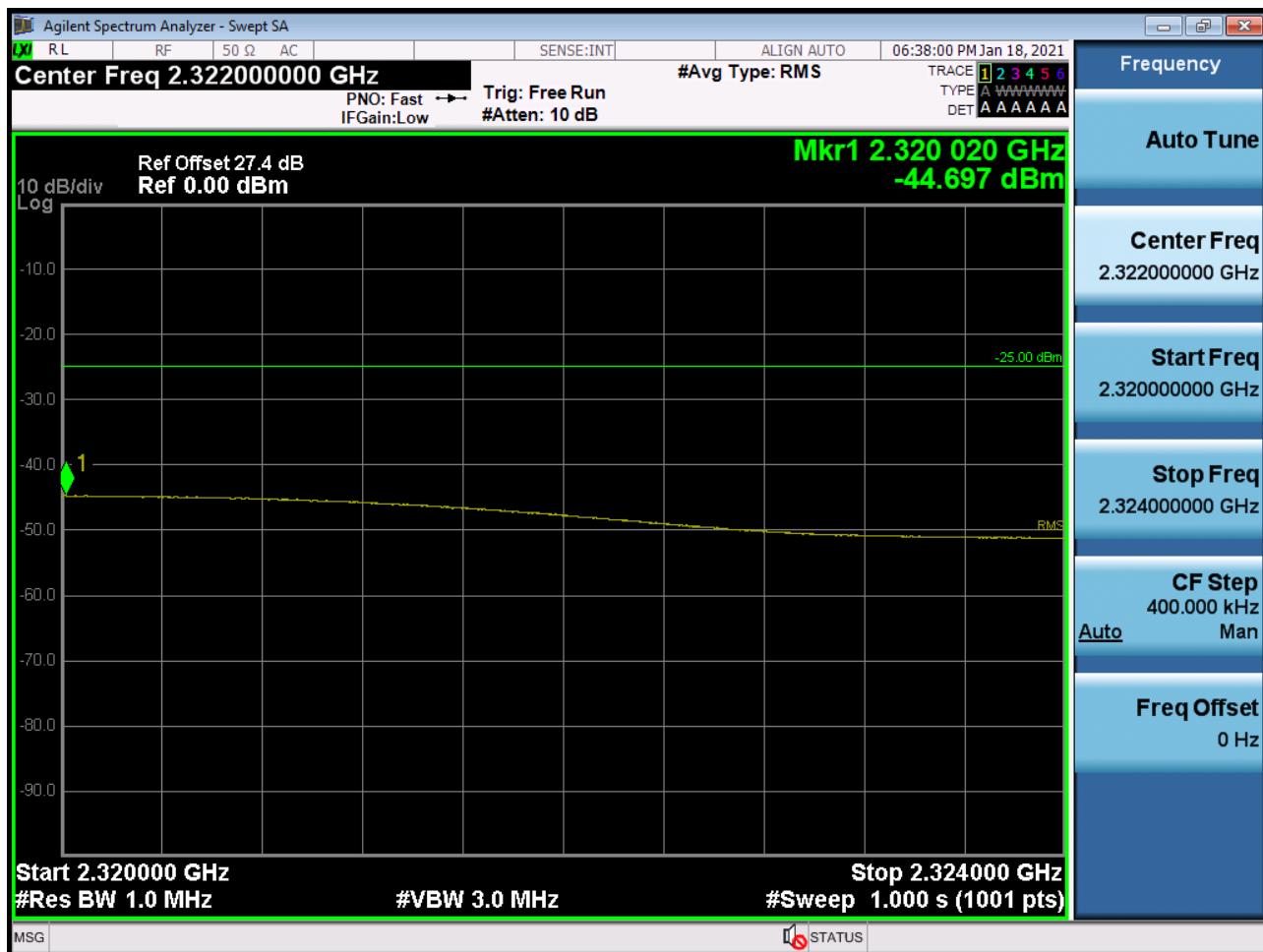
Note : We used a narrower RBW in order to increase accuracy.

Calculation = Reading Value + 10 x log(1 MHz/100 kHz) dB = -30.458 dBm + 10 dB = -20.458 dBm

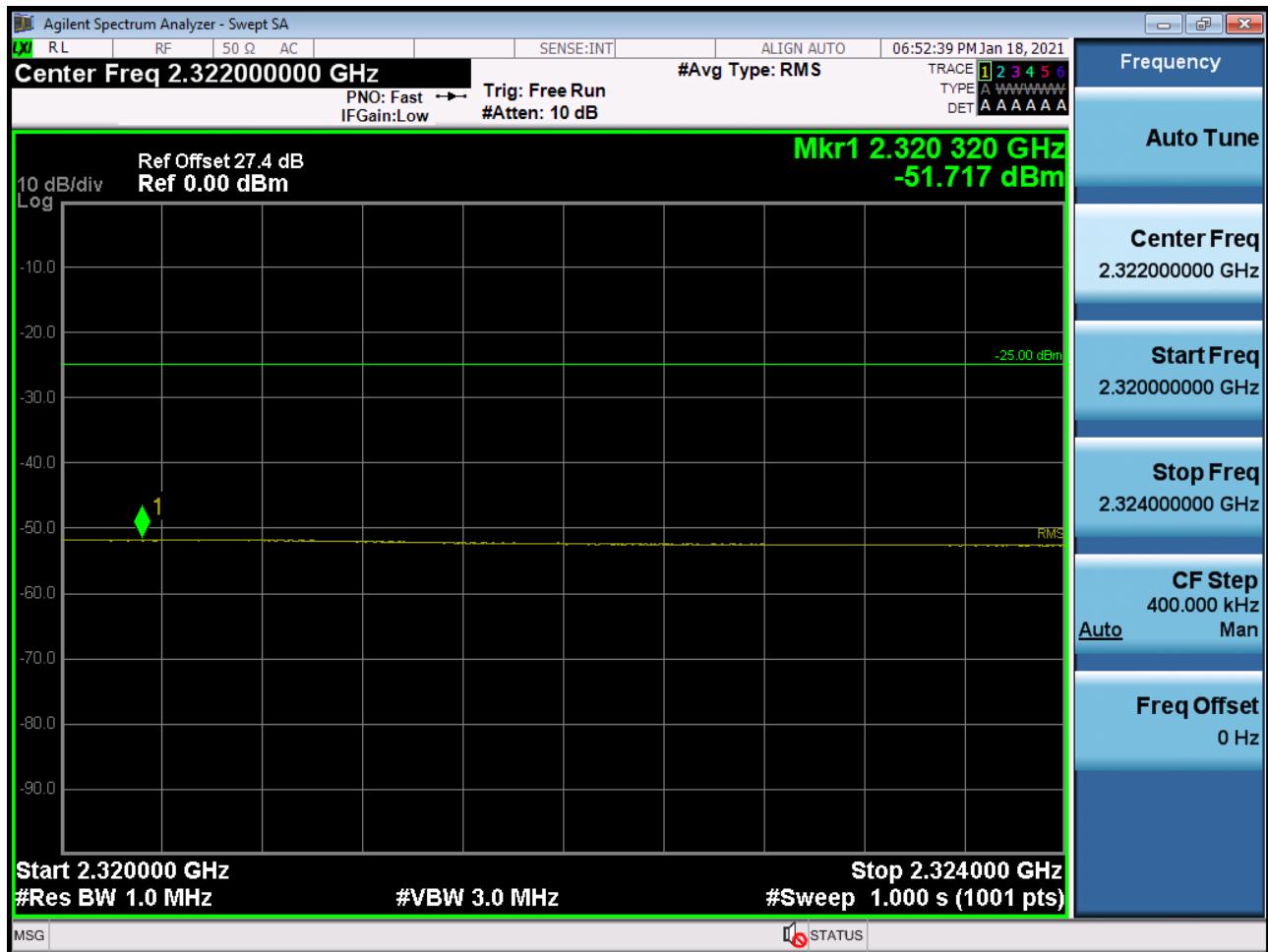
BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2320MHz-2324MHz)\_Low\_2307.5MHz\_QPSK\_1RB



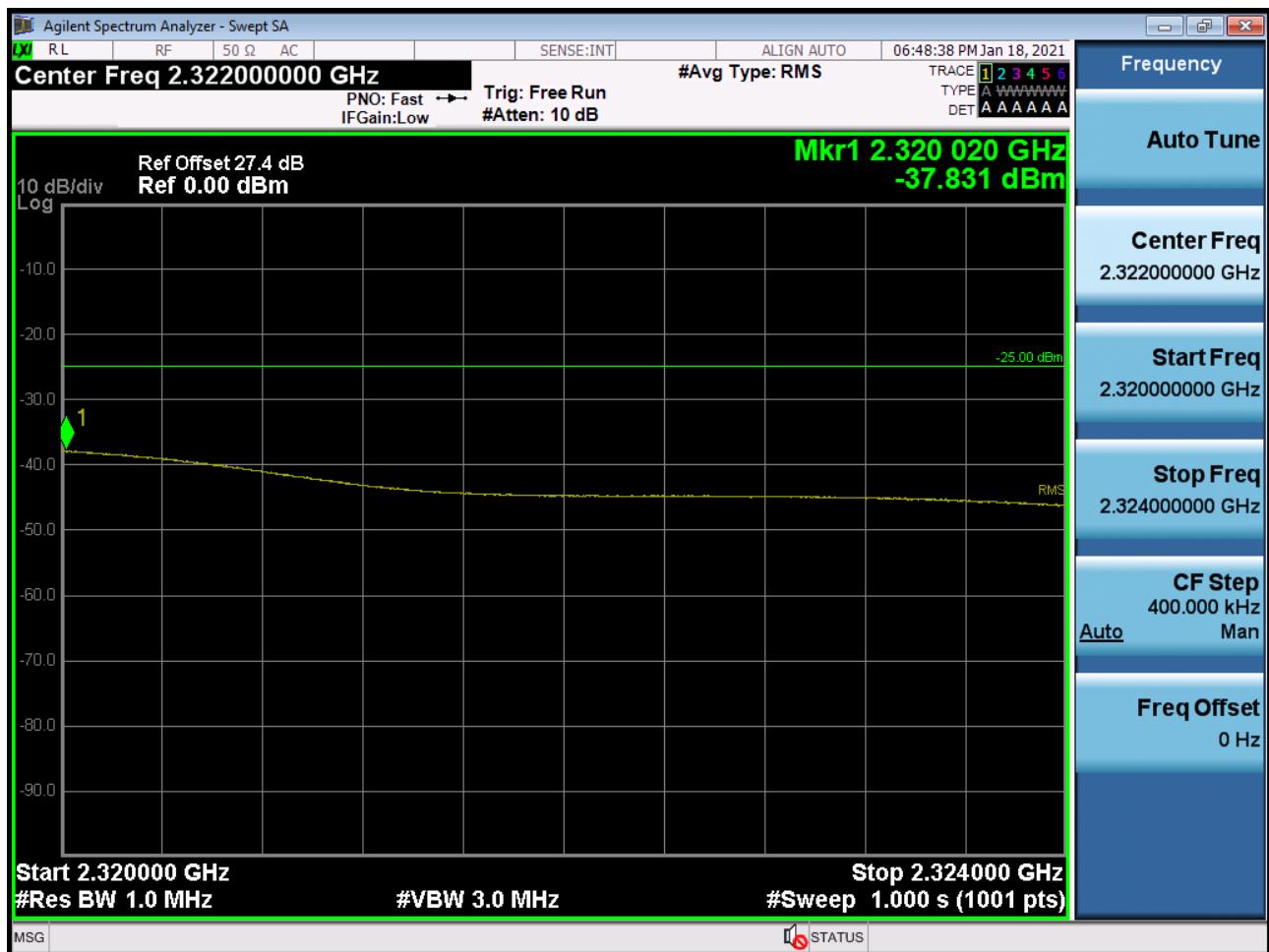
BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2320MHz-2324MHz)\_Low\_2307.5MHz\_QPSK\_FullRB



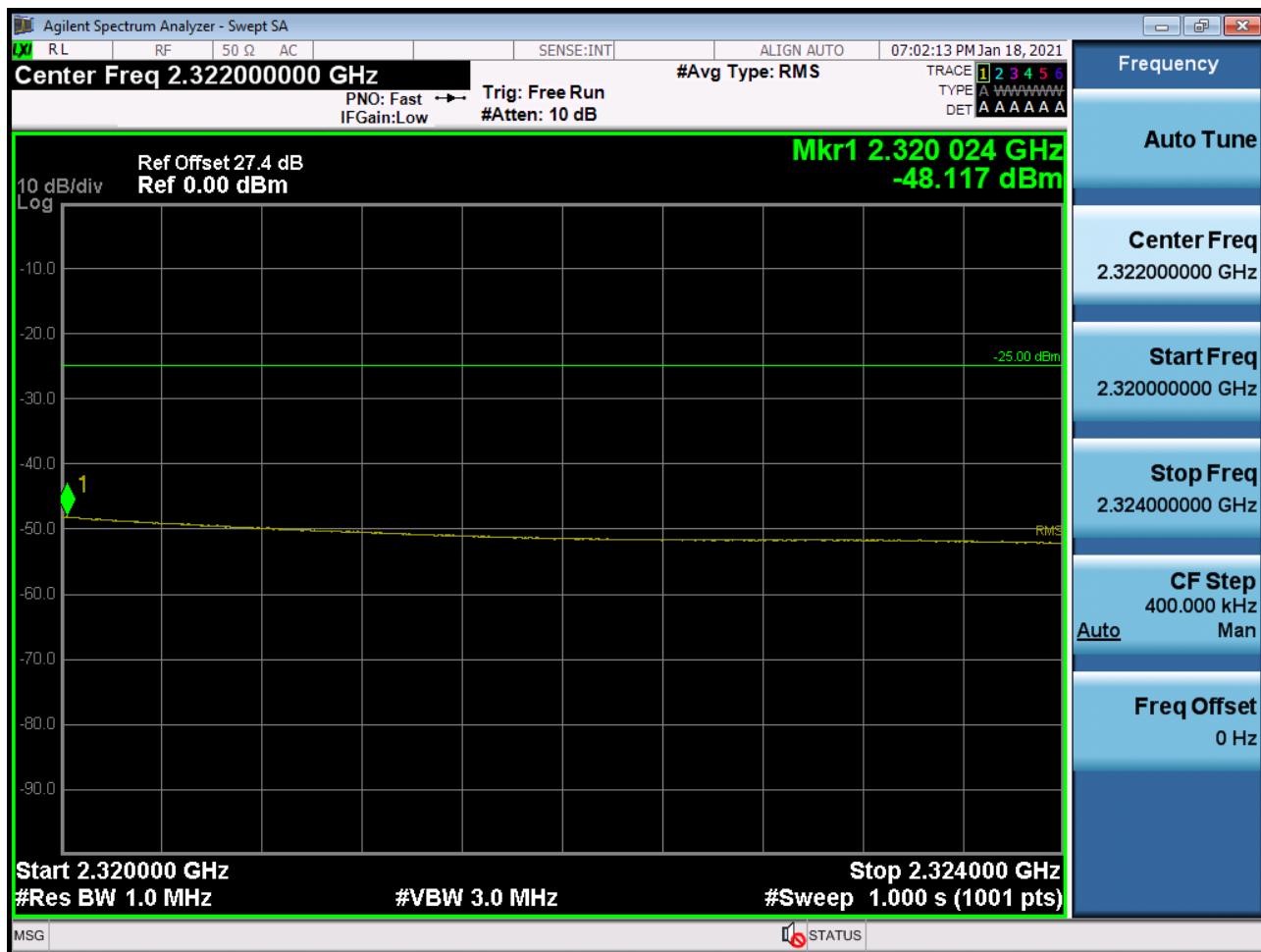
BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2320MHz-2324MHz)\_Mid\_2310MHz\_QPSK\_1RB



BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2320MHz-2324MHz)\_Mid\_2310MHz\_QPSK\_FullRB



BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2320MHz-2324MHz)\_High\_2312.5MHz\_QPSK\_1RB



BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2320MHz-2324MHz)\_High\_2312.5MHz\_QPSK\_FullRB



BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2324MHz-2328MHz)\_Low\_2307.5MHz\_QPSK\_1RB



BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2324MHz-2328MHz)\_Low\_2307.5MHz\_QPSK\_FullRB



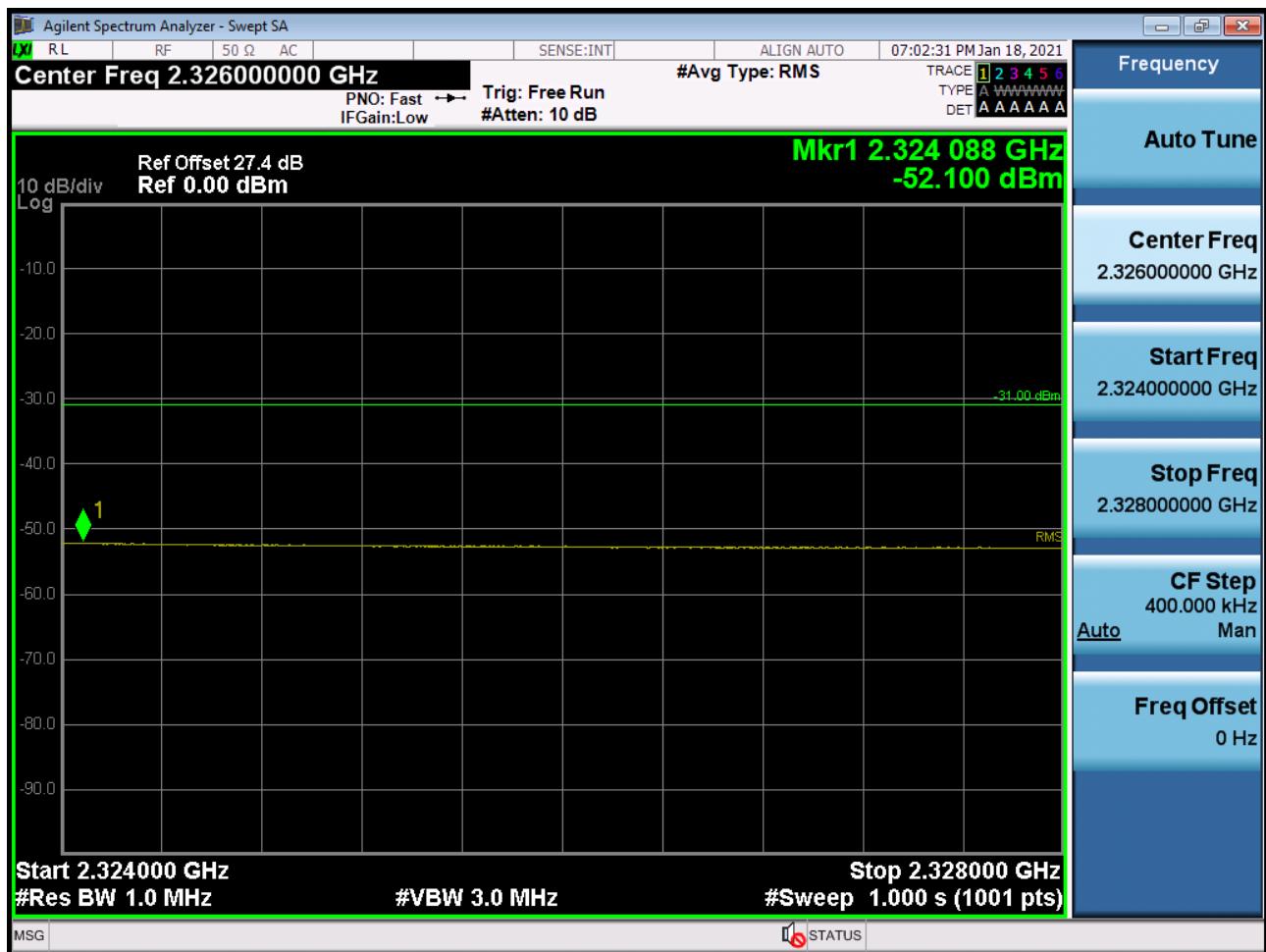
BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2324MHz-2328MHz)\_Mid\_2310MHz\_QPSK\_1RB



BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2324MHz-2328MHz)\_Mid\_2310MHz\_QPSK\_FullRB



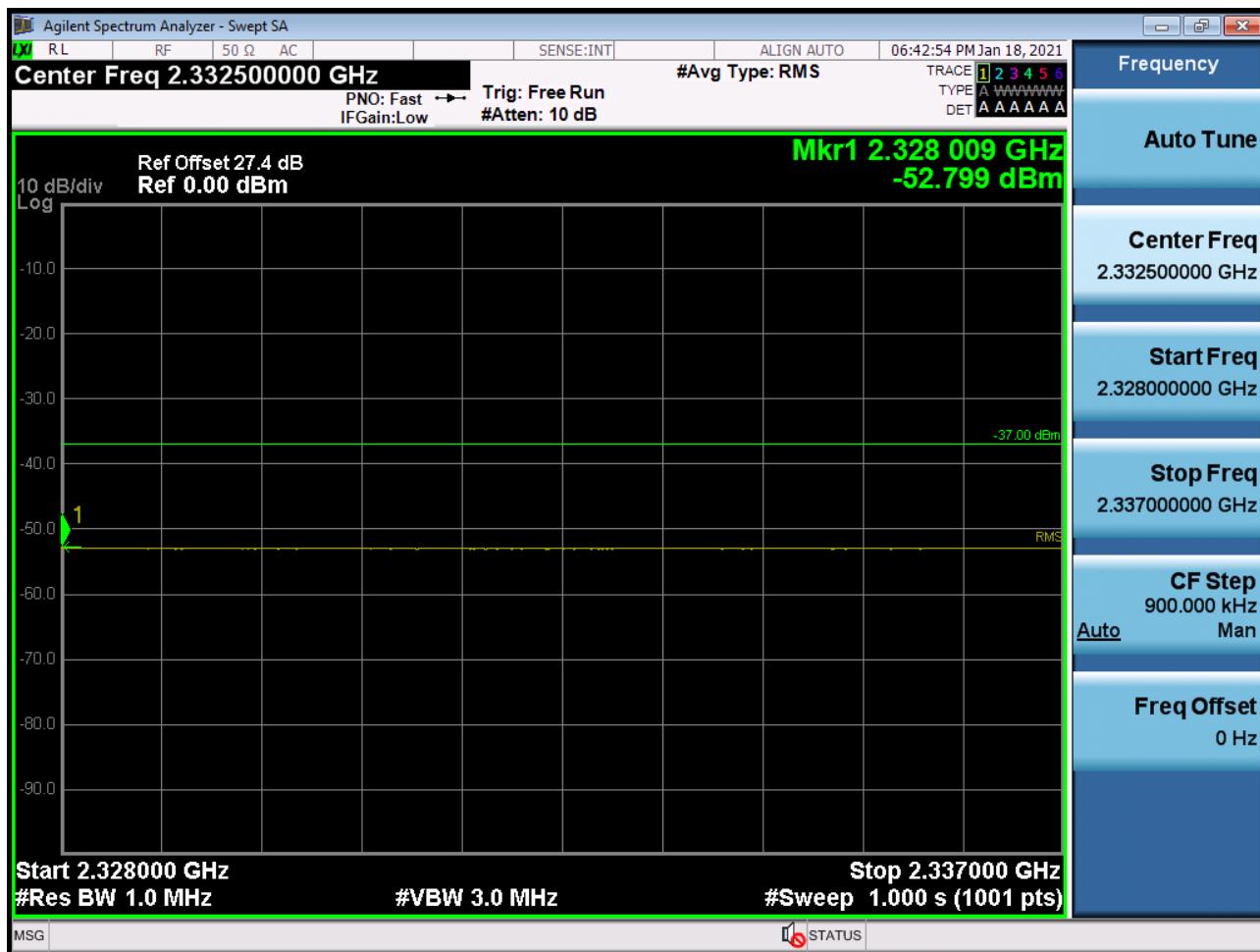
BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2324MHz-2328MHz)\_High\_2312.5MHz\_QPSK\_1RB



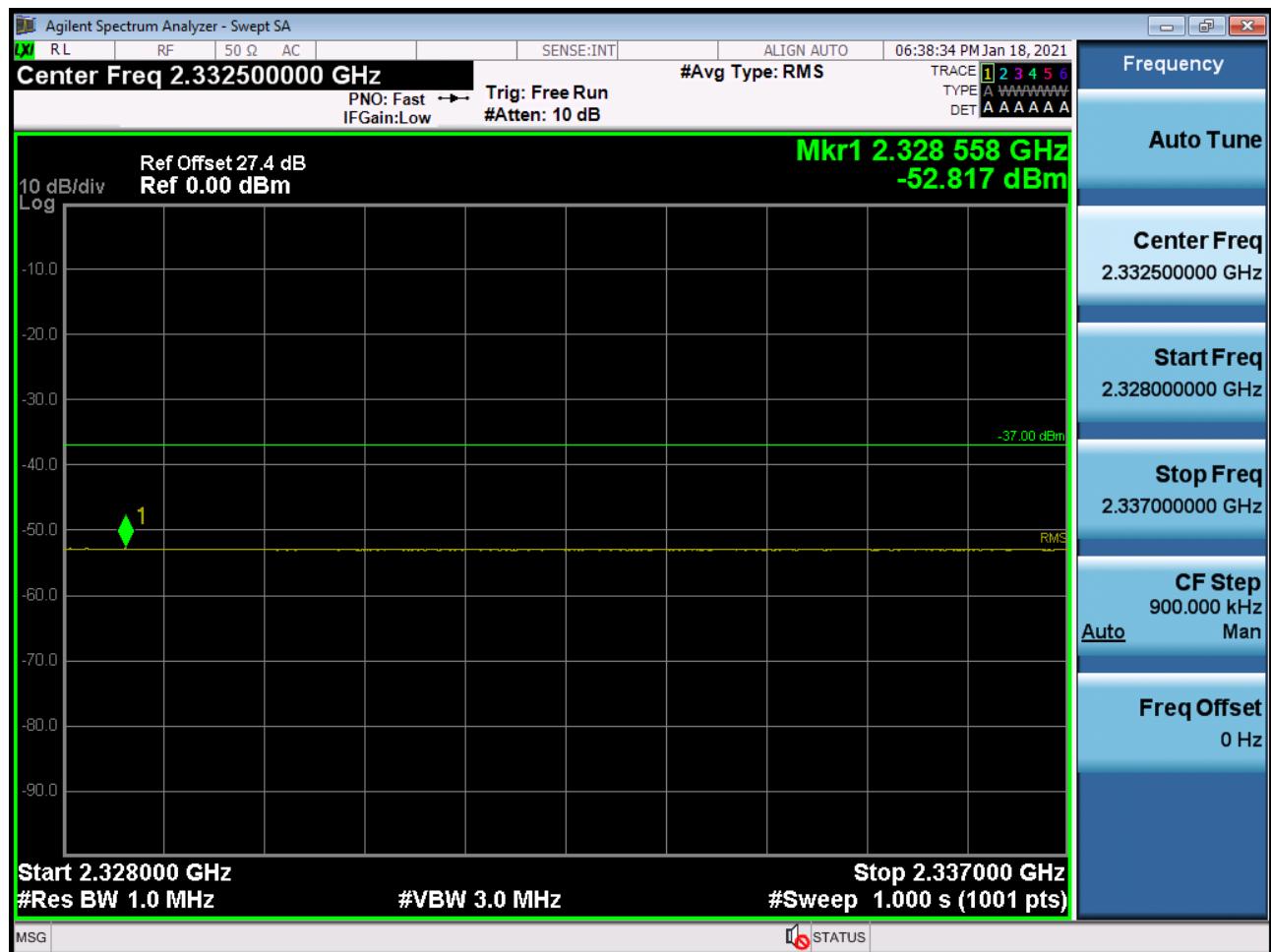
## BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2324MHz-2328MHz)\_High\_2312.5MHz\_QPSK\_FullRB



BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2328MHz-2337MHz)\_Low\_2307.5MHz\_QPSK\_1RB



BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2328MHz-2337MHz)\_Low\_2307.5MHz\_QPSK\_FullRB



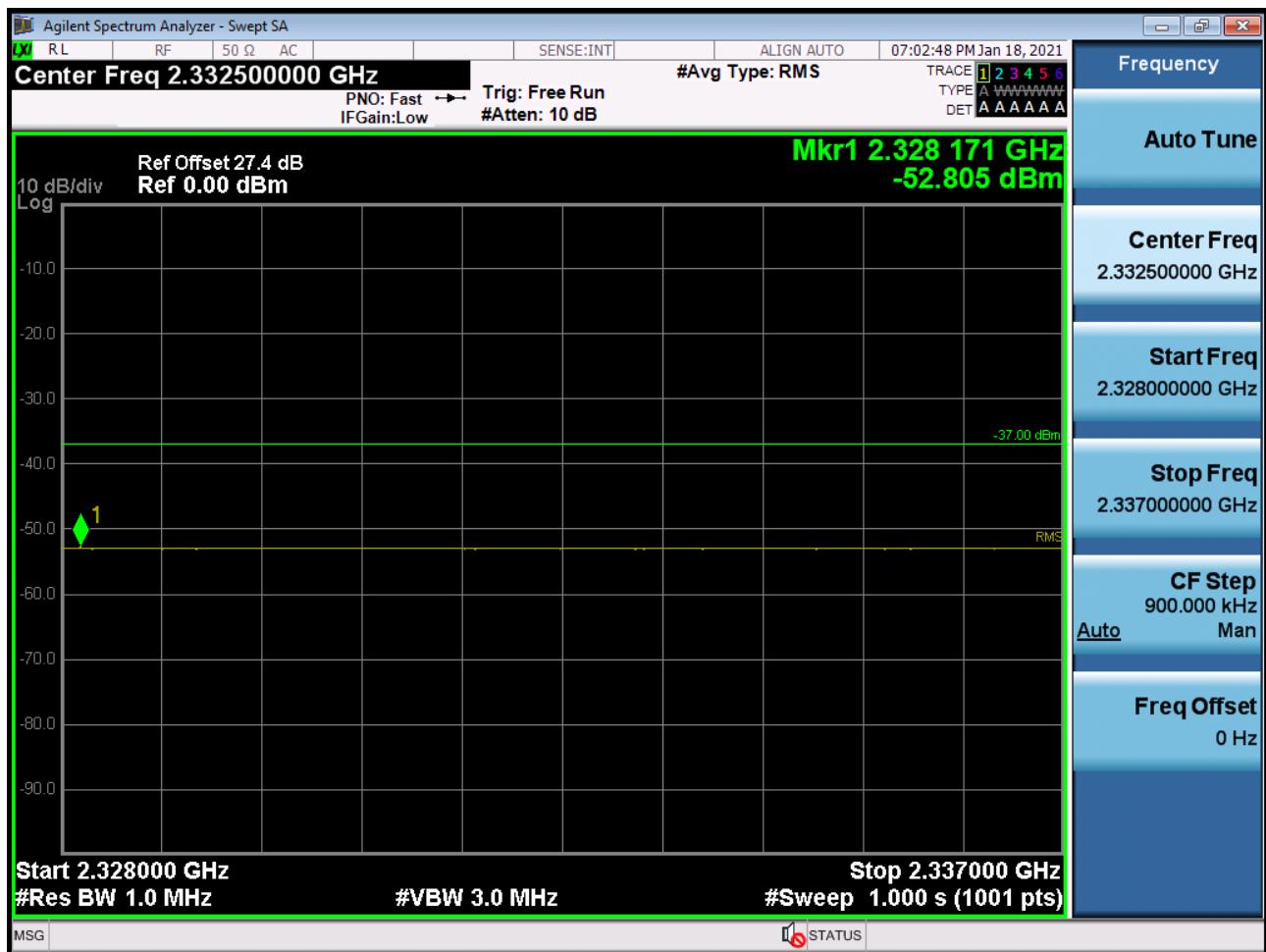
BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2328MHz-2337MHz)\_Mid\_2310MHz\_QPSK\_1RB



BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2328MHz-2337MHz)\_Mid\_2310MHz\_QPSK\_FullRB



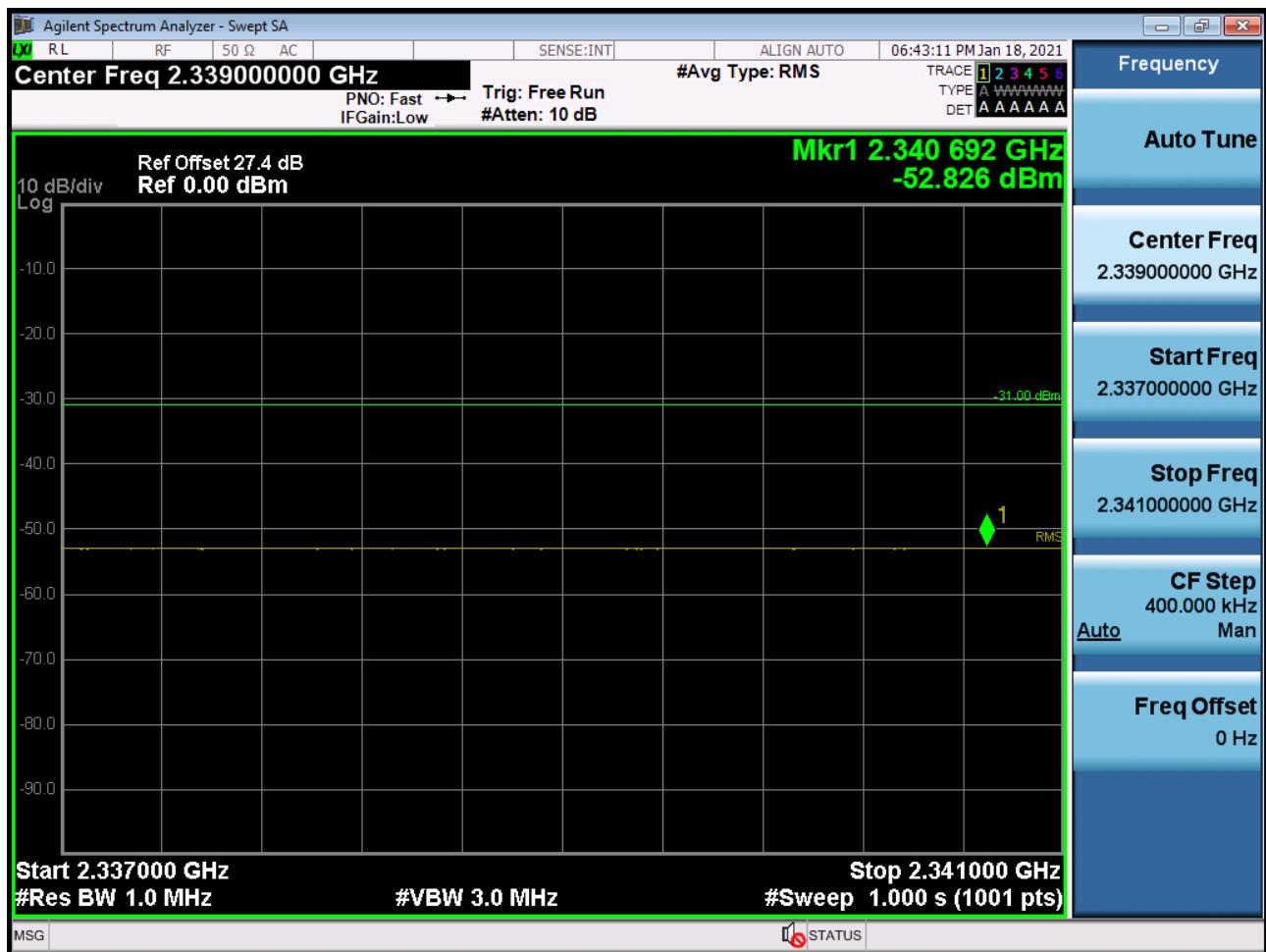
BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2328MHz-2337MHz)\_High\_2312.5MHz\_QPSK\_1RB



BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2328MHz-2337MHz)\_High\_2312.5MHz\_QPSK\_FullRB



BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2337MHz-2341MHz)\_Low\_2307.5MHz\_QPSK\_1RB



BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2337MHz-2341MHz)\_Low\_2307.5MHz\_QPSK\_FullRB



BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2337MHz-2341MHz)\_Mid\_2310MHz\_QPSK\_1RB



BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2337MHz-2341MHz)\_Mid\_2310MHz\_QPSK\_FullRB



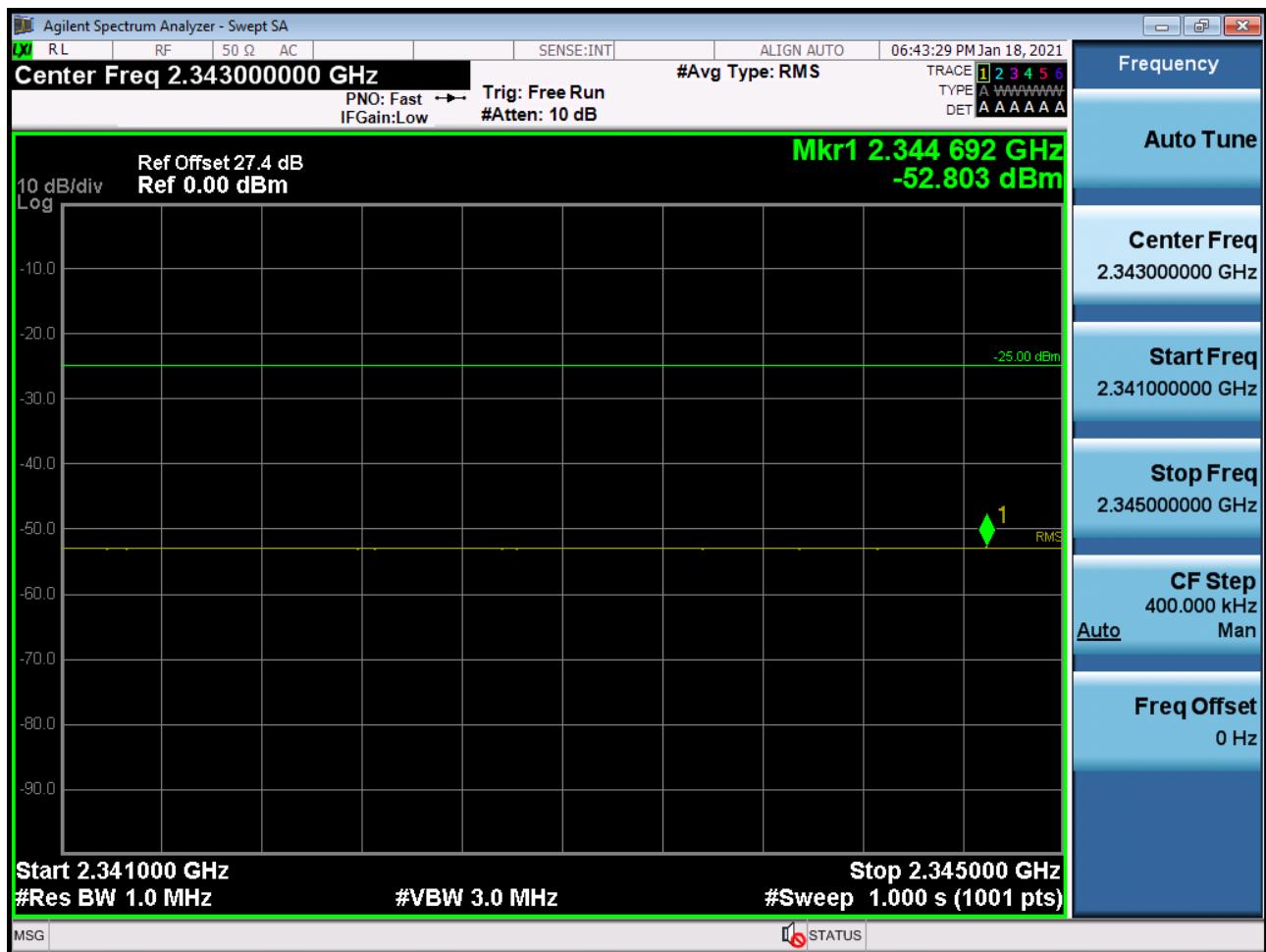
BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2337MHz-2341MHz)\_High\_2312.5MHz\_QPSK\_1RB



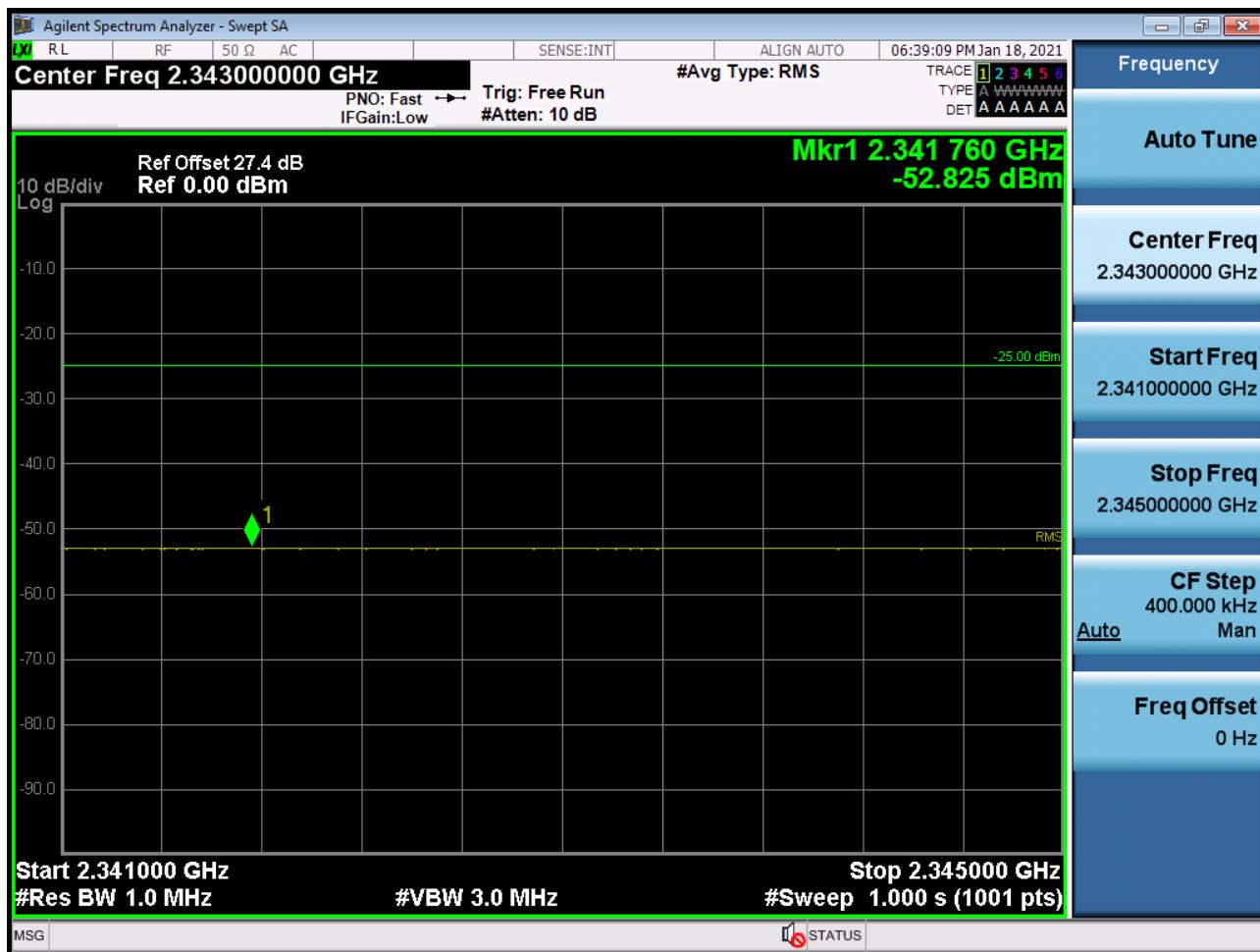
BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2337MHz-2341MHz)\_High\_2312.5MHz\_QPSK\_FullRB



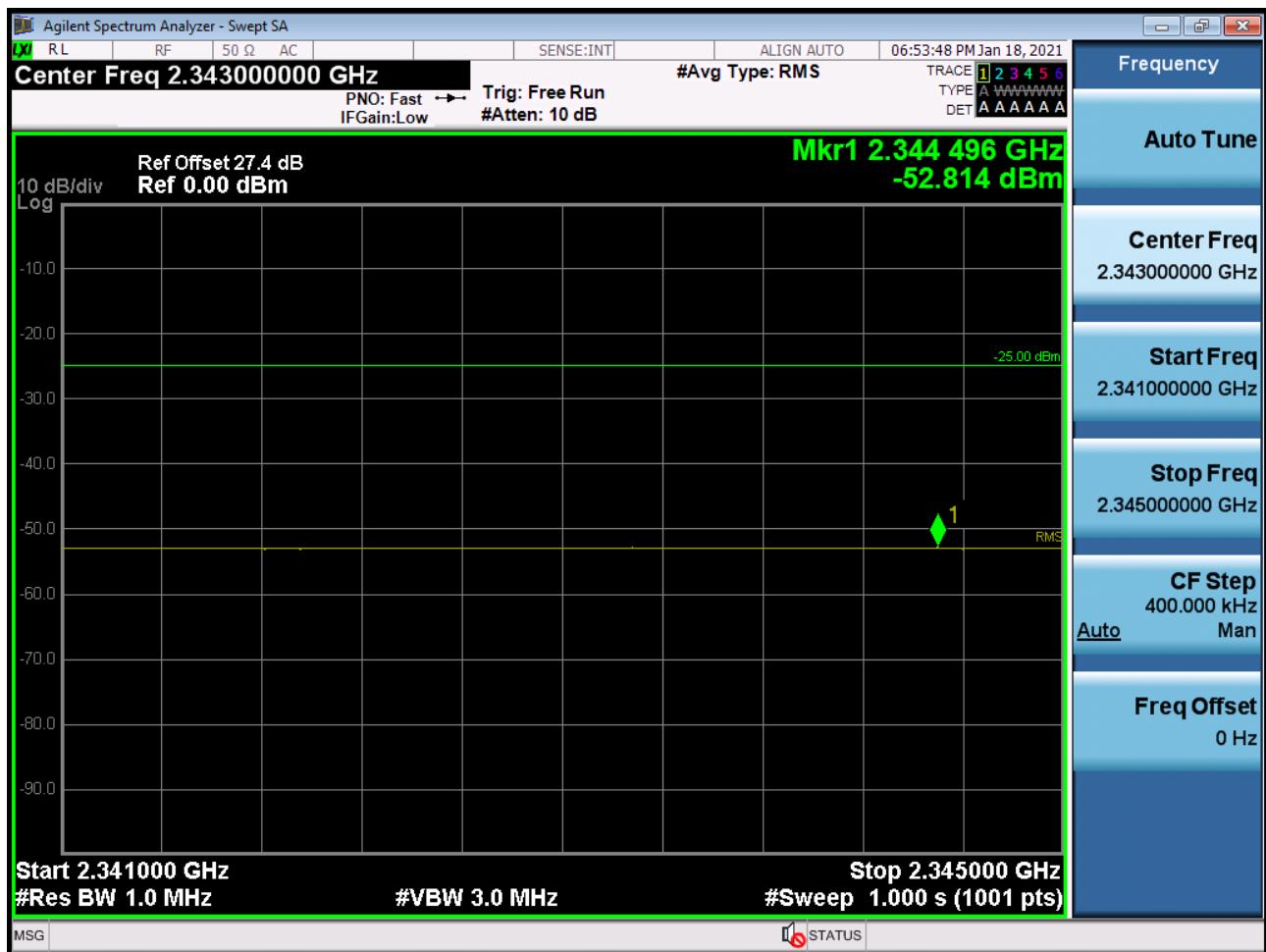
BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2341MHz-2345MHz)\_Low\_2307.5MHz\_QPSK\_1RB



BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2341MHz-2345MHz)\_Low\_2307.5MHz\_QPSK\_FullRB



BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2341MHz-2345MHz)\_Mid\_2310MHz\_QPSK\_1RB



BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2341MHz-2345MHz)\_Mid\_2310MHz\_QPSK\_FullRB



BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2341MHz-2345MHz)\_High\_2312.5MHz\_QPSK\_1RB



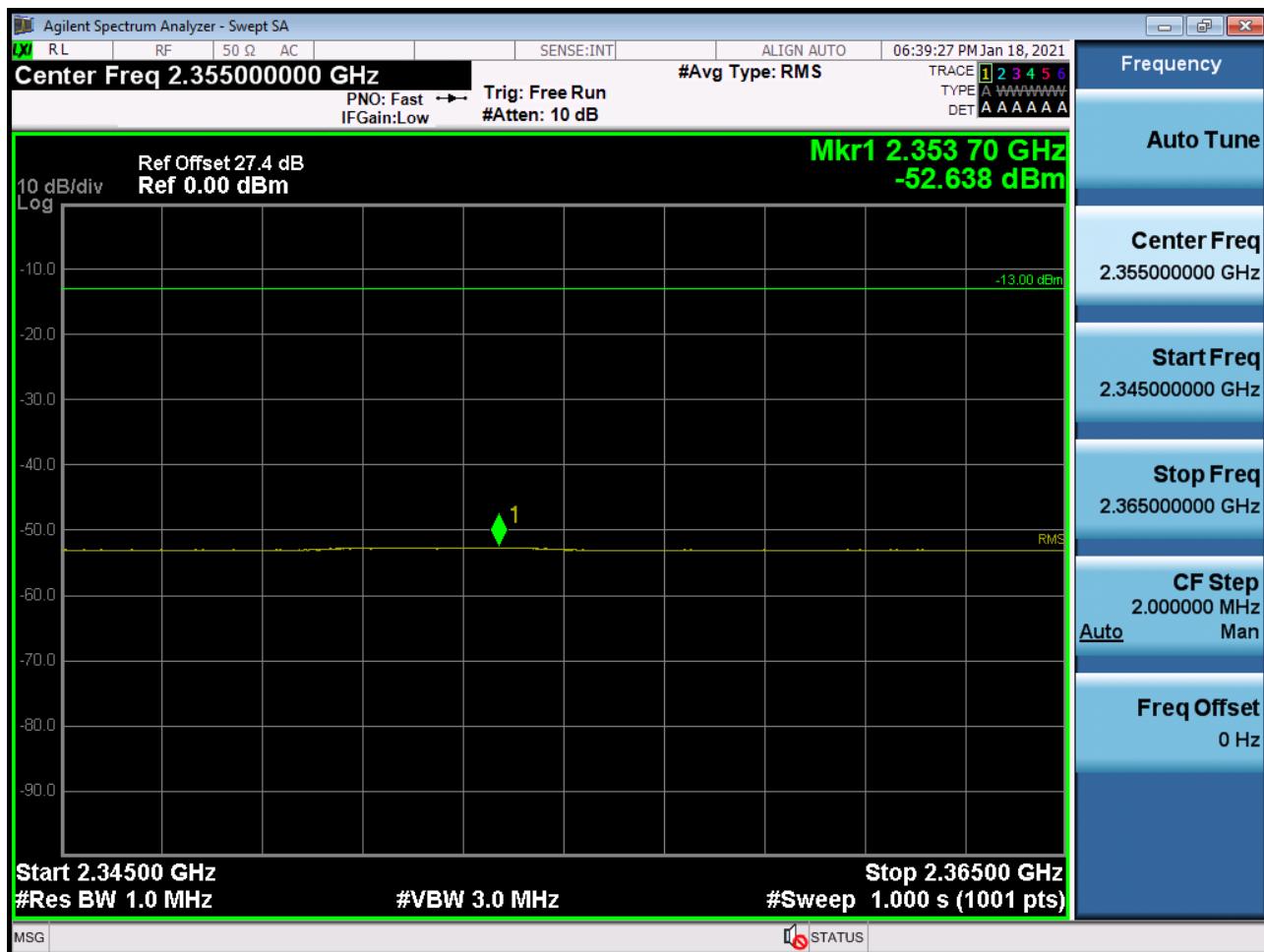
BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2341MHz-2345MHz)\_High\_2312.5MHz\_QPSK\_FullRB



BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2345MHz-2365MHz)\_Low\_2307.5MHz\_QPSK\_1RB



BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2345MHz-2365MHz)\_Low\_2307.5MHz\_QPSK\_FullRB



BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2345MHz-2365MHz)\_Mid\_2310MHz\_QPSK\_1RB



BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2345MHz-2365MHz)\_Mid\_2310MHz\_QPSK\_FullRB



BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2345MHz-2365MHz)\_High\_2312.5MHz\_QPSK\_1RB



BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2345MHz-2365MHz)\_High\_2312.5MHz\_QPSK\_FullRB



BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2365MHz-2400MHz)\_Low\_2307.5MHz\_QPSK\_1RB



BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2365MHz-2400MHz)\_Low\_2307.5MHz\_QPSK\_FullRB



BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2365MHz-2400MHz)\_Mid\_2310MHz\_QPSK\_1RB



BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2365MHz-2400MHz)\_Mid\_2310MHz\_QPSK\_FullRB



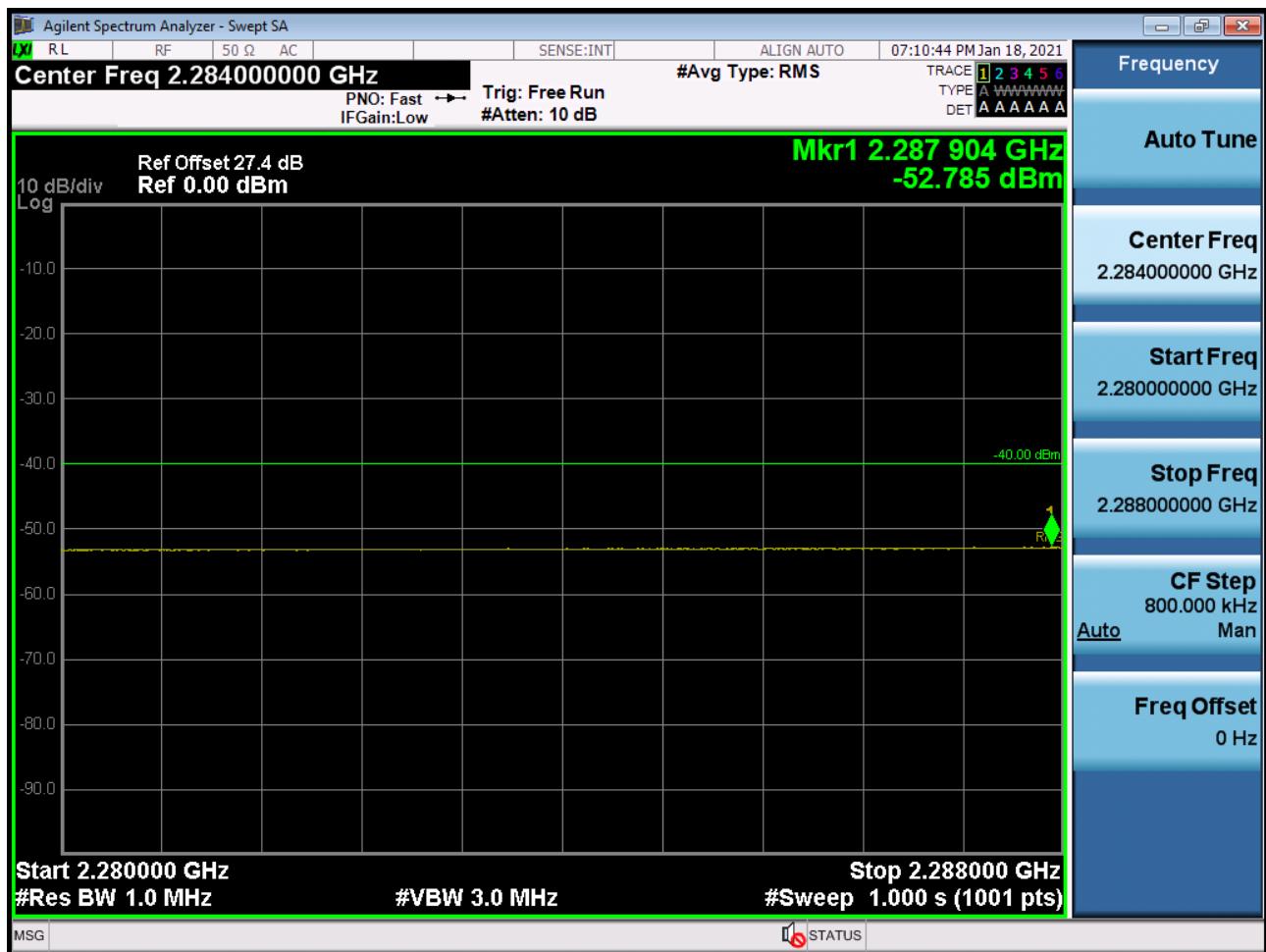
BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2365MHz-2400MHz)\_High\_2312.5MHz\_QPSK\_1RB



BAND 30. 5M\_BandEdge(2365MHz-2400MHz)\_High\_2312.5MHz\_QPSK\_FullRB



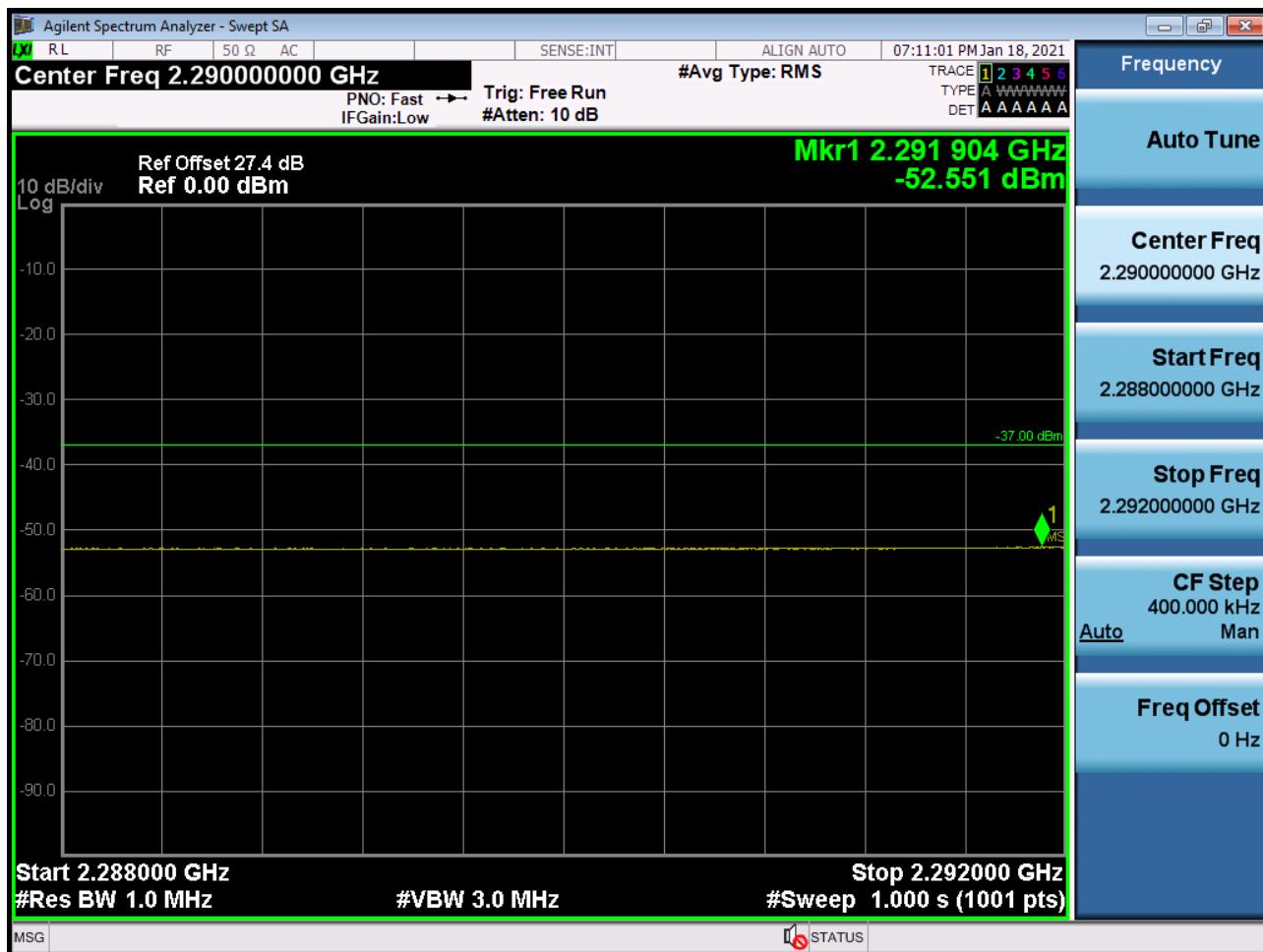
BAND 30. 10M\_BandEdge(2280MHz-2288MHz)\_Low\_2310MHz\_QPSK\_1RB



BAND 30. 10M\_BandEdge(2280MHz-2288MHz)\_Low\_2310MHz\_QPSK\_FullIRB



BAND 30. 10M\_BandEdge(2288MHz-2292MHz)\_Low\_2310MHz\_QPSK\_1RB



BAND 30. 10M\_BandEdge(2288MHz-2292MHz)\_Low\_2310MHz\_QPSK\_FullIRB



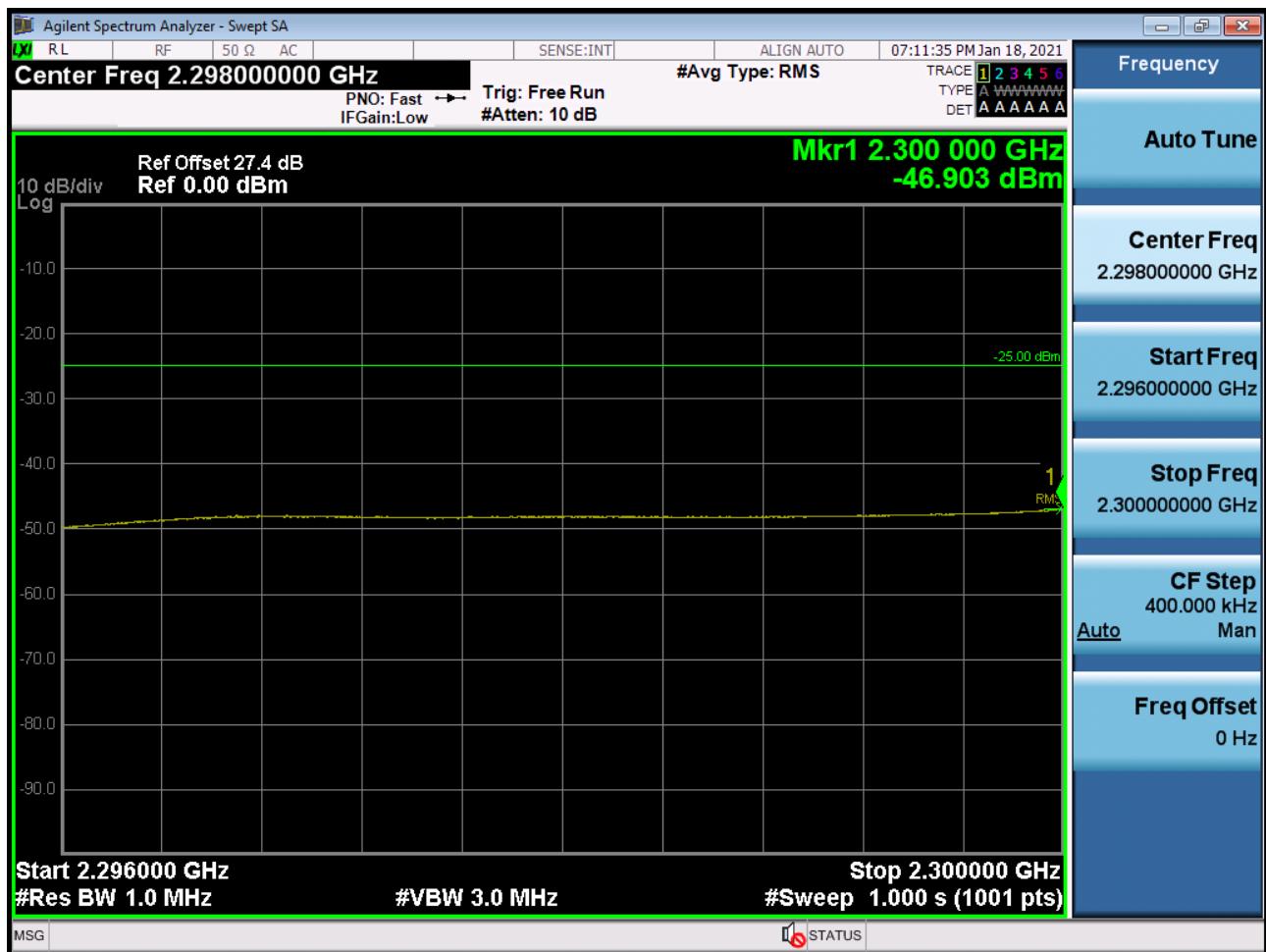
BAND 30. 10M\_BandEdge(2292MHz-2296MHz)\_Low\_2310MHz\_QPSK\_1RB



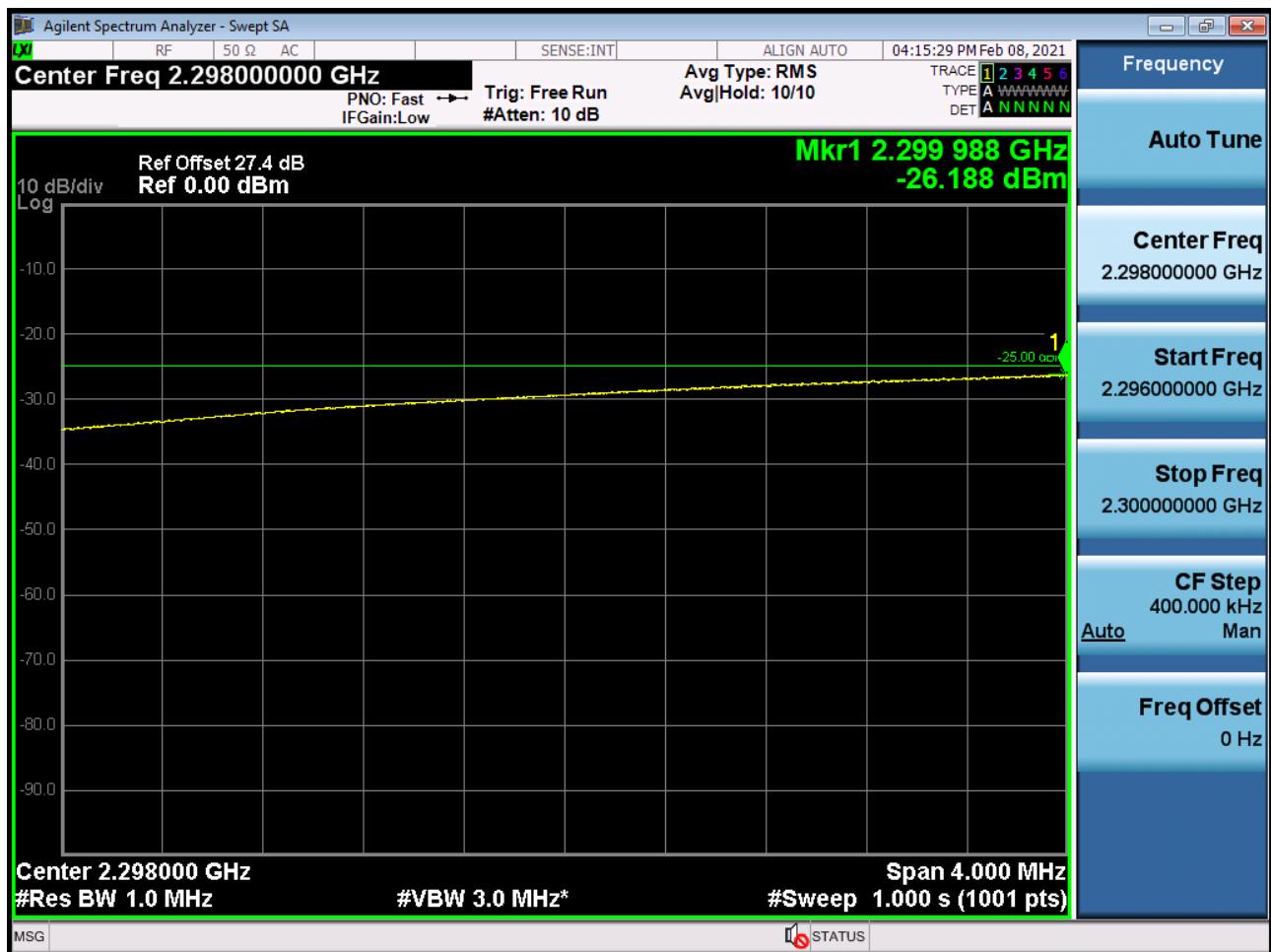
BAND 30. 10M\_BandEdge(2292MHz-2296MHz)\_Low\_2310MHz\_QPSK\_FullIRB



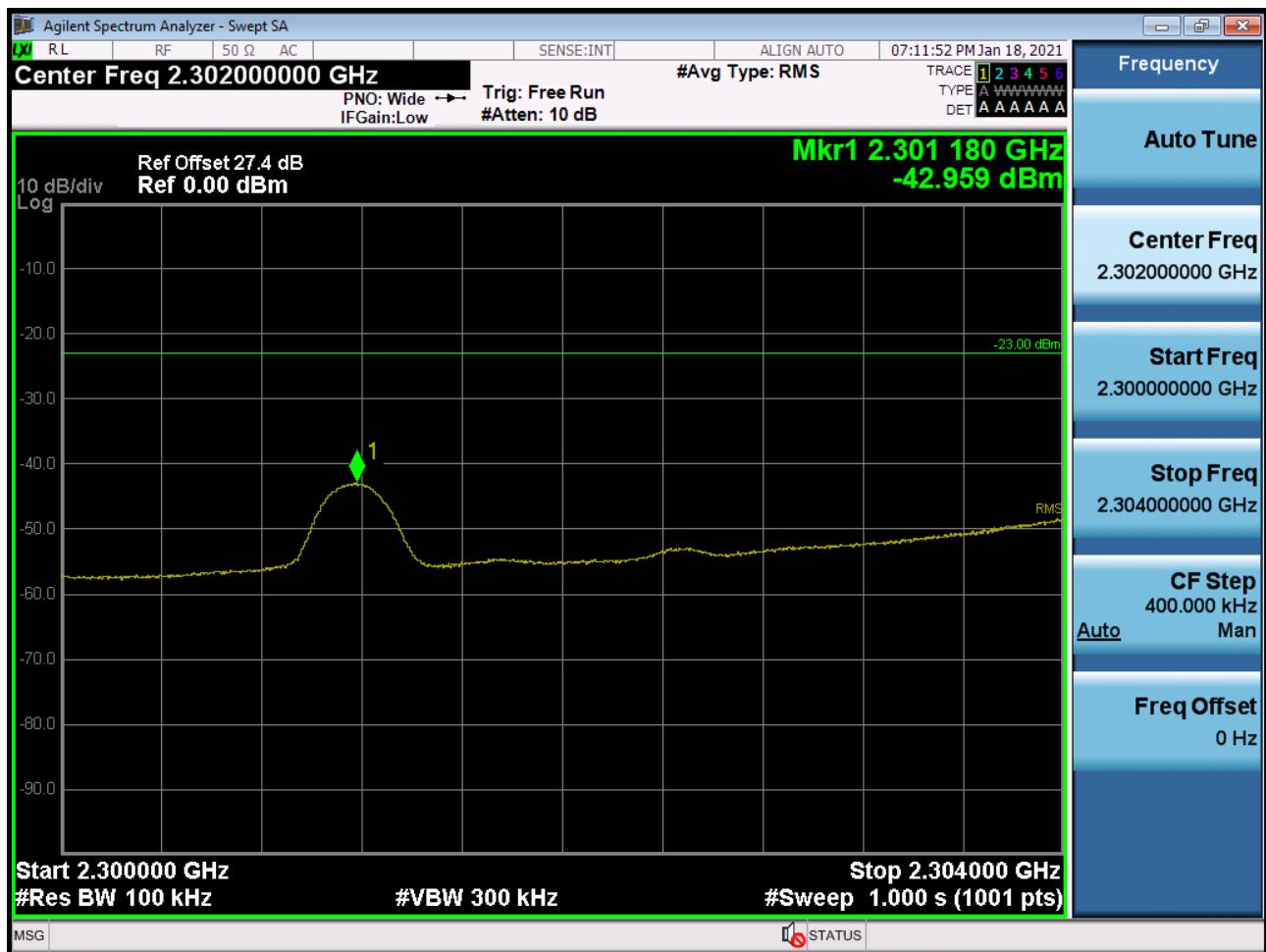
BAND 30. 10M\_BandEdge(2296MHz-2300MHz)\_Low\_2310MHz\_QPSK\_1RB



BAND 30. 10M\_BandEdge(2296MHz-2300MHz)\_Low\_2310MHz\_QPSK\_FullIRB



BAND 30. 10M\_BandEdge(2300MHz-2304MHz)\_Low\_2310MHz\_QPSK\_1RB



## BAND 30. 10M\_BandEdge(2300MHz-2304MHz)\_Low\_2310MHz\_QPSK\_FullIRB



BAND 30. 10M\_BandEdge(2304MHz-2305MHz)\_Low\_2310MHz\_QPSK\_1RB

