

# FCC 2G, 3G REPORT

## Certification

**Applicant Name:**  
SAMSUNG Electronics Co., Ltd.

**Address:**  
129, Samsung-ro, Yeongtong-gu,  
Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Rep. of Korea

**Date of Issue:**

May 18, 2018

**Location:**

HCT CO., LTD.,

74, Seoicheon-ro 578beon-gil, Majang-myeon,

Icheon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 17383, Rep. of KOREA

**Report No.:** HCT-RF-1805-FC017-R2

**FCC ID:** A3LSMA600N

**APPLICANT:** SAMSUNG Electronics Co., Ltd.

**Model(s):** SM-A600N  
**EUT Type:** Mobile Phone  
**FCC Classification:** Licensed Portable Transmitter Held to Ear (PCE)  
**FCC Rule Part(s):** §22, §24, §2

Mode	Tx Frequency (MHz)	Rx Frequency (MHz)	Emission Designator	ERP	
				Max. Power (W)	Max. Power (dBm)
WCDMA850	826.4 – 846.6	871.4 – 891.6	4M16F9W	0.035	15.39

Mode	Tx Frequency (MHz)	Rx Frequency (MHz)	Emission Designator	EIRP	
				Max. Power (W)	Max. Power (dBm)
GSM1900	1850.2 – 1909.8	1930.2 – 1989.8	241 KGXW	0.582	27.65
GSM1900 EDGE			241 KG7W	0.243	23.86
WCDMA1900	1852.4 – 1907.6	1932.4 – 1987.6	4M14F9W	0.133	21.23

The measurements shown in this report were made in accordance with the procedures specified in CFR47 section §2.947. I assume full responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of these measurements, and for the qualifications of all persons taking them.

HCT CO., LTD. Certifies that no party to this application has subject to a denial of Federal benefits that includes FCC benefits pursuant to section 5301 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1998, 21 U.S. C.853(a)



**Report prepared by : Jae Ryang Do**  
**Engineer of Telecommunication Testing Center**



**Report approved by : Kwon Jeong**  
**Manager of Telecommunication Testing Center**

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## Version

TEST REPORT NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
HCT-RF-1805-FC017	May 09, 2018	- First Approval Report
HCT-RF-1805-FC017-R1	May 17, 2018	- Added the uncertainty on page 17. - Added the information of worst case on page 15.
HCT-RF-1805-FC017-R2	May 18, 2018	- Added the axis of worst case on page 15.

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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>	A3LSMA600N
<b>Application Type:</b>	Certification
<b>FCC Classification:</b>	Licensed Portable Transmitter Held to Ear (PCE)
<b>FCC Rule Part(s):</b>	§22, §24, §2
<b>EUT Type:</b>	Mobile Phone
<b>Model(s):</b>	SM-A600N
<b>Tx Frequency:</b>	826.40 - 846.60 MHz (WCDMA850) 1 850.20 - 1 909.80 MHz (GSM1900) 1 852.4 – 1 907.6 MHz (WCDMA1900)
<b>Rx Frequency:</b>	871.40 - 891.60 MHz (WCDMA850) 1 930.20 - 1 989.80 MHz (GSM1900) 1 932.4 – 1 987.6 MHz (WCDMA1900)
<b>Date(s) of Tests:</b>	April 23, 2018 ~ May 09, 2018

## **2. INTRODUCTION**

### **2.1. DESCRIPTION OF EUT**

The EUT was a Mobile Phone with GSM/GPRS/EGPRS/UMTS and LTE.

It also supports IEEE 802.11a/b/g/n (HT20/40), Bluetooth, NFC and ANT+.

### **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
Band 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 C63.26-2015 – Section 5.2 - 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;

$$P_{d(\text{dBm})} = P_{g(\text{dBm})} - \text{cable loss (dB)} + \text{antenna gain (dB)}$$

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.

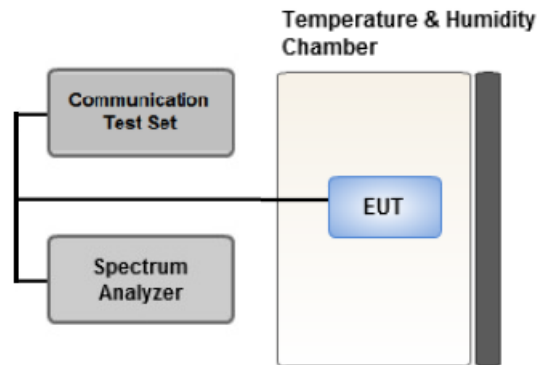
#### **Test Settings**

1. RBW = 100kHz for emissions below 1GHz and 1MHz for emissions above 1GHz
2. VBW  $\geq 3 \times$  RBW
3. Span = 1.5 times the OBW
4. No. of sweep points  $> 2 \times$  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 dat

### 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:

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

### Test Settings(Peak Power)

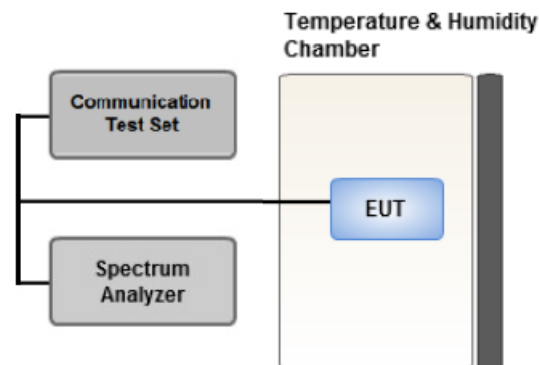
The measurement instrument must have a RBW that is greater than or equal to the OBW of the signal to be measured and a VBW  $\geq 3 \times$  RBW.

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  $\geq [10 \times$  (number of points in sweep)  $\times$  (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  $[10 \log (1/0.25)] = 6$  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.

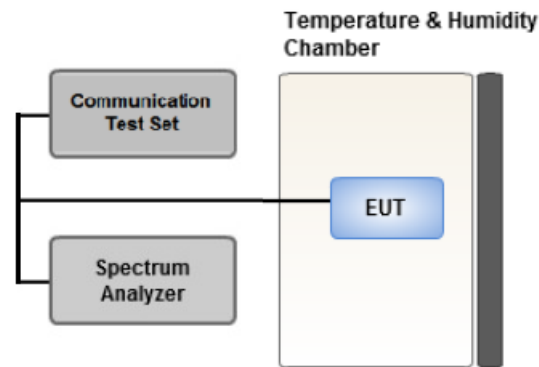
The conducted occupied bandwidth used the power splitter via EUT RF power connector between simulation base station and spectrum analyzer.

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

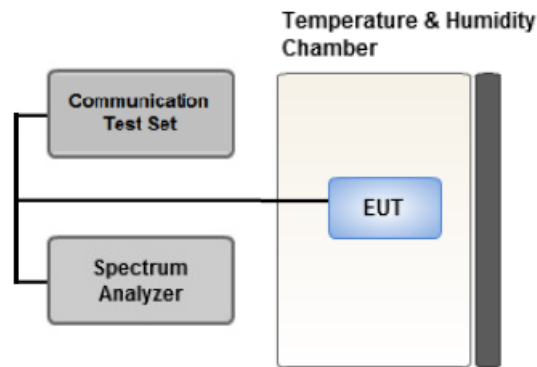
#### Test Overview

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 = Peak
4. Trace Mode = max hold
5. Sweep time = auto
6. Number of points in sweep  $\geq$  2 \* 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

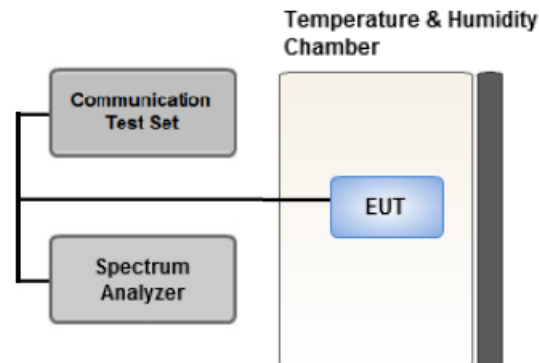
#### Test Notes

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.

All measurements were done at 2 channels(low and high operational frequency range.)

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, and paging service configurations shown in the test data.
- Please refer to the table below.

[ Worst case\_3G ]

Test Description	Modulation	Paging Service	Axis
Effective Radiated Power, Effective Isotropic Radiated Power	QPSK	12.2 kbps	WCDMA B2 : X
	(WCDMA)	RMC	WCDMA B5 : Y
Radiated Spurious and Harmonic Emissions	QPSK (WCDMA)	12.2 kbps RMC	Z

[ Worst case\_2G ]

Test Description	Mod	Axis
Effective Radiated Power, Effective Isotropic Radiated Power	Voice,	Z
	EDGE(1 TX Slot)	
Radiated Spurious and Harmonic Emissions	Voice	Z

## 4. LIST OF TEST EQUIPMENT

Manufacture	Model/ Equipment	Serial Number	Calibration Date	Calibration Interval	Calibration Due
REOHDE & SCHWARZ	SCU 18 / AMPLIFIER	10094	04/17/2018	Annual	04/17/2019
Wainwright	WHK1.2/15G-10EF/H.P.F	4	04/04/2018	Annual	04/04/2019
Wainwright	WHK3.3/18G-10EF/H.P.F	2	04/04/2018	Annual	04/04/2019
Hewlett Packard	11667B / Power Splitter(DC~26.5 GHz)	5001	06/12/2017	Annual	06/12/2018
Agilent	E3632A/DC Power Supply	KR75303243	07/18/2017	Annual	07/18/2018
Schwarzbeck	UHAP/ Dipole Antenna	557	03/31/2017	Biennial	03/31/2019
Schwarzbeck	UHAP/ Dipole Antenna	558	03/31/2017	Biennial	03/31/2019
ESPEC	SU-642 / Chamber	93000718	07/21/2017	Annual	07/21/2018
Schwarzbeck	BBHA 9120D/ Horn Antenna(1~18GHz)	147	09/09/2016	Biennial	09/09/2018
Schwarzbeck	BBHA 9120D/ Horn Antenna(1~18GHz)	9120D-1298	10/14/2016	Biennial	10/14/2018
Schwarzbeck	BBHA 9170/ Horn Antenna(15~40GHz)	BBHA9170342	04/25/2017	Biennial	04/25/2019
Schwarzbeck	BBHA 9170/ Horn Antenna(15~40GHz)	BBHA9170124	04/25/2017	Biennial	04/25/2019
Agilent	N9020A/Signal Analyzer(10Hz~26.5GHz)	MY52090906	06/01/2017	Annual	06/01/2018
Hewlett Packard	8493C/ATTENUATOR(20dB)	17280	06/22/2017	Annual	06/22/2018
REOHDE & SCHWARZ	FSV40/Spectrum Analyzer(10Hz~40GHz)	100931	10/30/2017	Annual	10/30/2018
Agilent	8960 (E5515C)/ Base Station	MY48360800	09/26/2017	Annual	09/26/2018
Schwarzbeck	FMZB1513/ Loop Antenna(9kHz~30MHz)	1513-175	04/19/2017	Biennial	04/19/2019
Schwarzbeck	VULB9160/ Bilog Antenna	3150	09/30/2016	Biennial	09/30/2018
Schwarzbeck	VULB9160/ Bilog Antenna	9360-3368	10/14/2016	Biennial	10/14/2018
Anritsu Corp.	MT8820C/Wideband Radio Communication Tester	6200863156	02/13/2018	Annual	02/13/2019
Anritsu Corp.	MT8820C/Wideband Radio Communication Tester	6201026545	02/08/2018	Annual	02/08/2019
REOHDE & SCHWARZ	SMB100A/ SIGNAL GENERATOR (100kHz~40GHz)	177633	07/18/2017	Annual	07/18/2018
REOHDE & SCHWARZ	FSV40/Spectrum Analyzer	100931	10/30/2017	Annual	10/30/2018
REOHDE & SCHWARZ	ESU40 / EMI TEST RECEIVER	100524	08/16/2017	Annual	08/16/2018
HCT CO., LTD.,	FCC LTE Mobile Conducted RF Automation Test Software	-	-	-	-

## 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)	5.71

## 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, §22.917(a), §24.238(a)	< 43 + 10log10 (P[Watts]) at Band Edge and for all out-of-band emissions	PASS
Conducted Output Power	§2.1046	N/A	<u>See Note1</u>
Peak- to- Average Ratio	§24.232(d)	< 13 dB	PASS
Frequency stability / variation of ambient temperature	§2.1055, § 22.355	< 2.5 ppm	PASS
	§24.235	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
Effective Radiated Power	§22.913(a)(5)	< 7 Watts max. ERP	PASS
Equivalent Isotropic Radiated Power	§24.232(c)	< 2 Watts max. EIRP	PASS
Radiated Spurious and Harmonic Emissions	§2.1053, §22.917(a), §24.238(a)	< 43 + 10log10 (P[Watts]) for all out-of band emissions	PASS

## 7. SAMPLE CALCULATION

### 7.1 ERP Sample Calculation

Ch./ Freq.		Measured Level(dBm)	Substitute Level(dBm)	Ant. Gain (dBd)	C.L	Pol.	ERP	
channel	Freq.(MHz)						W	dBm
128	824.20	-21.37	38.40	-10.61	0.95	H	0.483	26.84

#### ERP = Substitute LEVEL(dBm) + Ant. Gain – CL(Cable Loss)

- 1) The EUT mounted on a non-conductive turntable is 2.5 meter above test site ground level.
- 2) During the test , the turn table is rotated until the maximum signal is found.
- 3) Record the field strength meter’s level.
- 4) Replace the EUT with dipole/Horn antenna that is connected to a calibrated signal generator.
- 5) Increase the signal generator output till the field strength meter’s level is equal to the item (3).
- 6) The signal generator output level with Ant. Gain and cable loss are the rating of effective radiated power.

### 7.2 EIRP Sample Calculation

Ch./ Freq.		Measured Level(dBm)	Substitute Level(dBm)	Ant. Gain (dBi)	C.L	Pol.	EIRP	
channel	Freq.(MHz)						W	dBm
20175	1,732.50	-15.75	18.45	9.90	1.76	H	0.456	26.59

#### EIRP = Substitute LEVEL(dBm) + Ant. Gain – CL(Cable Loss)

- 1) The EUT mounted on a non-conductive turntable is 2.5 meter above test site ground level.
- 2) During the test , the turn table is rotated until the maximum signal is found.
- 3) Record the field strength meter’s level.
- 4) Replace the EUT with dipole/Horn antenna that is connected to a calibrated signal generator.
- 5) Increase the signal generator output till the field strength meter’s level is equal to the item (3).
- 6) The signal generator output level with Ant. Gain and cable loss are the rating of equivalent isotropic radiated power.

### 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

#### 16QAM Modulation

**Emission Designator = 4M48W7D**

LTE BW = 4.48 MHz

W = Amplitude/Angle Modulated

7 = Quantized/Digital Info

D = Data transmission; telemetry; telecommand

## 8. TEST DATA

### 8.1 EFFECTIVE RADIATED POWER

Mode	Ch./ Freq.		Measured Level (dBm)	Substitute LEVEL (dBm)	Ant. Gain (dBd)	C.L	Pol.	Limit	ERP	
	channel	Freq.(MHz)							W	W
WCDMA850	4132	826.4	-36.06	26.89	-10.58	1.31	V	< 7.00	0.032	15.00
	4183	836.6	-36.19	27.25	-10.54	1.32	V		0.035	15.39
	4233	846.6	-36.30	26.93	-10.50	1.33	V		0.032	15.10

### 8.2 EQUIVALENT ISOTROPIC RADIATED POWER

Mode	Ch./ Freq.		Measured Level (dBm)	Substitute LEVEL (dBm)	Ant. Gain (dBi)	C.L	Pol.	Limit	EIRP	
	channel	Freq.(MHz)							W	W
GSM1900	512	1850.2	-13.10	19.83	9.82	2.00	V	< 2.00	0.582	27.65
	661	1880.0	-14.05	18.93	9.91	2.02	V		0.481	26.82
	810	1909.8	-17.10	16.29	10.00	2.04	V		0.266	24.25
EDGE	512	1850.2	-16.89	16.04	9.82	2.00	V		0.243	23.86

Mode	Ch./ Freq.		Measured Level (dBm)	Substitute LEVEL (dBm)	Ant. Gain (dBi)	C.L	Pol.	Limit	EIRP	
	channel	Freq.(MHz)							W	W
WCDMA1900	9262	1852.4	-19.52	13.41	9.82	2.00	H	< 2.00	0.133	21.23
	9400	1880.0	-21.05	11.93	9.91	2.02	H		0.096	19.82
	9538	1907.6	-24.59	8.75	10.00	2.04	H		0.047	16.71

**8.3 RADIATED SPURIOUS EMISSIONS**

- MEASURED OUTPUT POWER: 27.65 dBm = 0.582 W
- MODULATION SIGNAL: GSM1900
- DISTANCE: 3 meters
- LIMIT:  $43 + 10 \log_{10}(W) =$  40.65 dBc

Ch.	Freq.(MHz)	<u>Measured</u> <u>Level</u> [dBm]	Ant. Gain (dBi)	<u>Substitute</u> <u>Level</u> [dBm]	C.L	Pol.	Result (dBm)	dBc
512 (1850.2)	3,700.40	-52.73	12.52	-58.53	2.92	V	-48.93	76.58
	5,550.60	-56.52	13.29	-56.76	3.60	V	-47.07	74.72
	7,400.80	-57.13	11.72	-52.37	4.26	V	-44.91	72.56
661 (1880.0)	3,760.00	-55.98	12.56	-61.48	2.91	V	-51.83	79.48
	5,640.00	-54.40	13.30	-54.28	3.64	H	-44.62	72.27
	7,520.00	-57.22	11.70	-52.25	4.09	H	-44.64	72.29
810 (1909.8)	3,819.60	-54.62	12.60	-59.92	2.98	V	-50.30	77.95
	5,729.40	-53.88	13.31	-52.79	3.66	H	-43.14	70.79
	7,639.20	-57.09	11.61	-52.57	4.27	V	-45.23	72.88

- MEASURED OUTPUT POWER: 15.39 dBm = 0.035 W
- MODULATION SIGNAL: WCDMA850
- DISTANCE: 3 meters
- LIMIT:  $43 + 10 \log_{10}(W) =$  28.39 dBc

Ch.	Freq.(MHz)	<u>Measured</u> <u>Level</u> <u>[dBm]</u>	Ant. Gain (dBd)	<u>Substitute</u> <u>Level</u> <u>[dBm]</u>	C.L	Pol.	Result (dBm)	dBc
4,132 (826.4)	1,652.80	-57.03	9.17	-69.49	1.88	H	-62.20	77.59
	2,479.20	-51.15	10.93	-60.43	2.34	V	-51.84	67.23
	3,305.60	-57.23	11.95	-66.46	2.72	V	-57.23	72.62
4,183 (836.6)	1,673.20	-56.44	9.24	-68.92	1.90	V	-61.58	76.97
	2,509.80	-52.17	10.96	-61.43	2.36	V	-52.83	68.22
	3,346.40	-56.87	12.04	-66.43	2.74	H	-57.13	72.52
4,233 (846.6)	1,693.20	-52.00	9.30	-64.47	1.91	H	-57.08	72.47
	2,539.80	-51.70	10.98	-60.45	2.39	H	-51.86	67.25
	3,386.40	-56.87	12.12	-66.42	2.77	H	-57.07	72.46

- MEASURED OUTPUT POWER: 21.23 dBm = 0.133 W
- MODULATION SIGNAL: WCDMA1900
- DISTANCE: 3 meters
- LIMIT:  $43 + 10 \log_{10}(W) =$  34.23 dBc

Ch.	Freq.(MHz)	<u>Measured</u> <u>Level</u> <u>[dBm]</u>	Ant. Gain (dBi)	<u>Substitute</u> <u>Level</u> <u>[dBm]</u>	C.L	Pol.	Result (dBm)	dBc
9262 (1852.4)	3,704.80	-57.77	12.52	-63.42	2.91	V	-53.81	75.04
	5,557.20	-56.93	13.29	-57.15	3.60	H	-47.46	68.69
	7,409.60	-56.76	11.72	-51.62	4.26	H	-44.16	65.39
9400 (1880.0)	3,760.00	-58.11	12.56	-63.61	2.91	V	-53.96	75.19
	5,640.00	-57.30	13.30	-57.18	3.64	H	-47.52	68.75
	7,520.00	-57.81	11.70	-52.84	4.09	H	-45.23	66.46
9538 (1907.6)	3,815.20	-57.52	12.60	-62.97	2.97	H	-53.34	74.57
	5,722.80	-57.21	13.31	-55.97	3.66	H	-46.32	67.55
	7,630.40	-56.79	11.62	-52.21	4.29	H	-44.88	66.11

**8.4 PEAK-TO-AVERAGE RATIO**

Band	Ch.	Measured P <sub>Pk</sub> (dBm)	Measured P <sub>Avg</sub> (dBm)	P <sub>Avg</sub> (Duty Cycle)			P.A.R. = P <sub>Pk</sub> - P <sub>Avg</sub> (dB)	Limit (dB)	Pass / Fail
				T <sub>XTotal</sub> (ms)	T <sub>XOn</sub> (ms)	Factor (dB)			
GSM1900	661	30.346	20.36	4.616	0.5475	9.26	0.73	13	Pass
GSM1900 EDGE	661	29.485	16.94	4.616	0.5475	9.26	3.29		
WCDMA1900	9400	CCDF Procedure					2.95		

**Note:**

1. Plots of the EUT's Peak- to- Average Ratio are shown Page 42 ~ 48.
2. Only GSM(include EDGE) Mode was tested by alternate procedure for PAPR

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

$$\text{Duty cycle Factor} = 10 \log (1/x), \quad x = T_{XOn} / T_{XTotal}$$

**8.5 OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH**

Band	Channel	Frequency(MHz)	Data (GSM: kHz / WCDMA : MHz)
GSM1900	512	1,850.20	241.06
	661	1,880.00	241.39
	810	1,909.80	237.44
GSM1900 EDGE	661	1,880.00	241.34
WCDMA850	4132	826.40	4.1390
	4183	836.60	4.1517
	4233	846.60	4.1605
WCDMA1900	9262	1852.40	4.1412
	9400	1880.00	4.1405
	9538	1907.60	4.1399

**Note:**

1. Plots of the EUT's Occupied Bandwidth are shown Page 32 ~ 41.

**8.6 CONDUCTED SPURIOUS EMISSIONS**

Band	Channel	Frequency of Maximum Harmonic (GHz)	Factor (dB)	Measurement Maximum Data (dBm)	Result	(dBm)
GSM1900	512	19.23723	29.489	-52.690	-23.201	-13.00
	661	16.54166	29.489	-52.603	-23.114	
	810	18.93772	29.489	-52.766	-23.277	
WCDMA850	4132	3.3096	27.976	-76.285	-48.309	
	4183	2.5085	27.976	-76.445	-48.469	
	4233	3.3899	27.976	-75.547	-47.571	
WCDMA1900	9262	18.61847	29.489	-72.690	-43.201	
	9400	18.92772	29.489	-72.591	-43.102	
	9538	19.57399	29.489	-72.559	-43.070	

**Note:**

1. Plots of the EUT's Conducted Spurious Emissions are shown Page 69 ~ 83.
2. Result (dBm) = Measurement Maximum Data (dBm) + Factor (dB)
3. 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

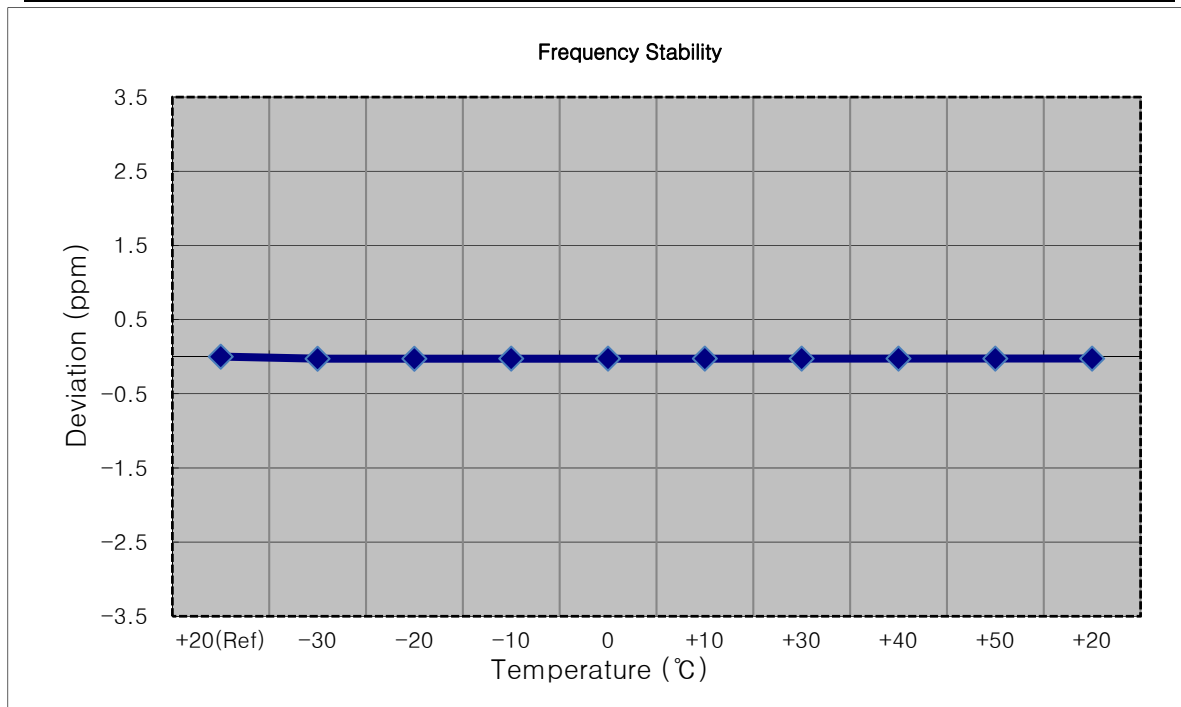
**8.7 BAND EDGE**

- Plots of the EUT's Band Edge are shown Page 49 ~ 68.

**8.8 FREQUENCY STABILITY / VARIATION OF AMBIENT TEMPERATURE**

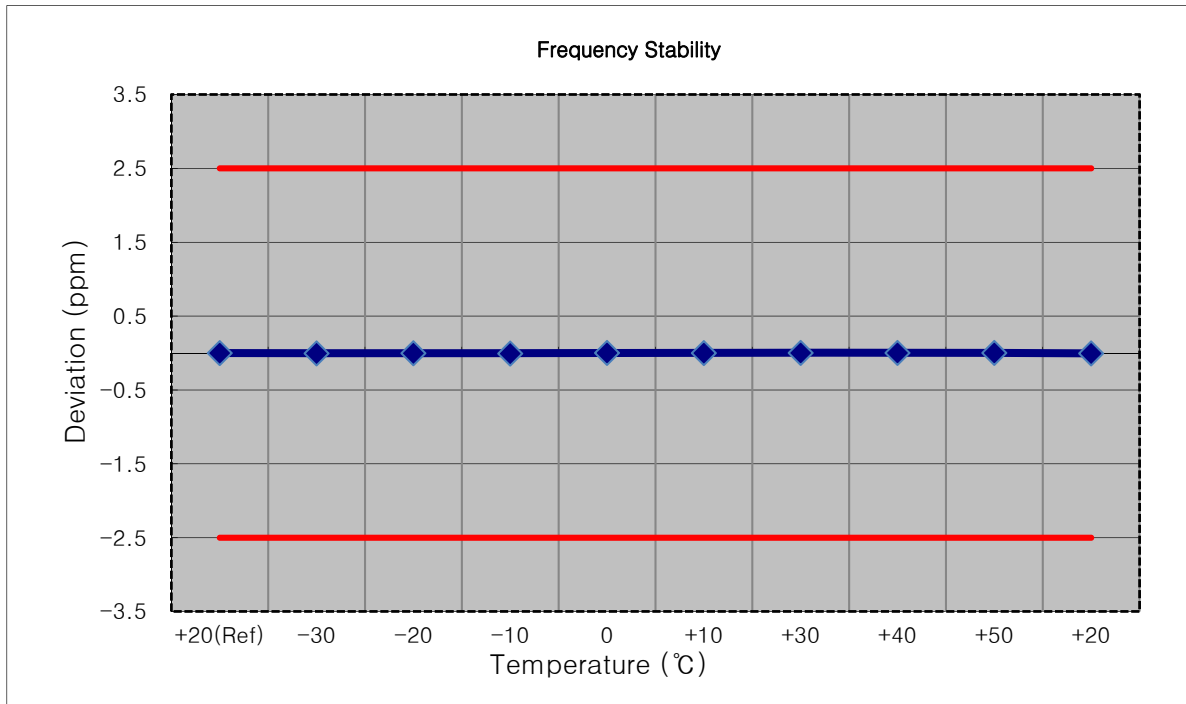
- Mode: GSM1900
- OPERATING FREQUENCY: 1880,000,000 Hz
- CHANNEL: 661
- REFERENCE VOLTAGE: 3.85 VDC
- DEVIATION LIMIT: Emission must remain in band

Voltage (%)	Power (VDC)	Temp. (°C)	Frequency (Hz)	Frequency Error (Hz)	Deviation (%)	ppm
100%	3.85	+20(Ref)	1879 999 948	0.0	0.000 000	0.0000
100%		-30	1879 999 897	-51.6	-0.000 003	-0.0274
100%		-20	1879 999 897	-51.7	-0.000 003	-0.0275
100%		-10	1879 999 898	-50.6	-0.000 003	-0.0269
100%		0	1879 999 897	-51.2	-0.000 003	-0.0272
100%		+10	1879 999 899	-49.2	-0.000 003	-0.0262
100%		+30	1879 999 899	-49.6	-0.000 003	-0.0264
100%		+40	1879 999 899	-49.8	-0.000 003	-0.0265
100%		+50	1879 999 900	-48.0	-0.000 003	-0.0255
Batt. Endpoint	3.50	+20	1879 999 900	-48.4	-0.000 003	-0.0257



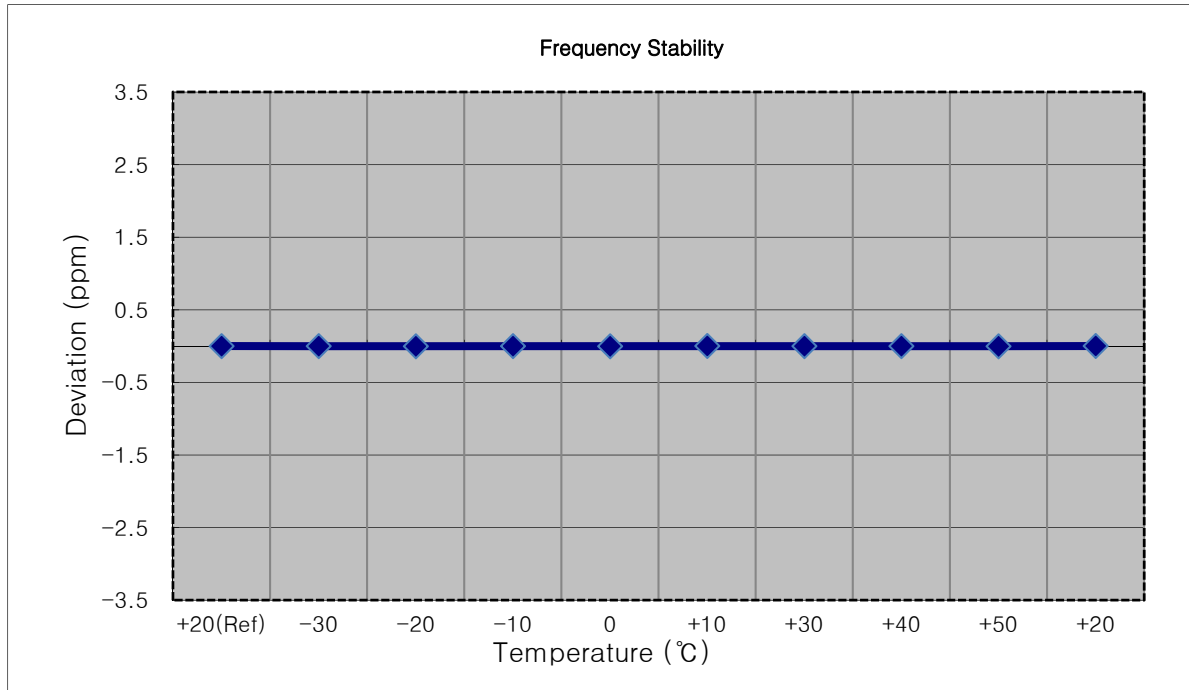
- Mode: WCDMA850
- OPERATING FREQUENCY: 836.600.000 Hz
- CHANNEL: 4183
- REFERENCE VOLTAGE: 3.85 VDC
- DEVIATION LIMIT: ± 0.000 25 % or 2.5 ppm

Voltage (%)	Power (VDC)	Temp. (°C)	Frequency (Hz)	Frequency Error (Hz)	Deviation (%)	ppm
100%	3.85	+20(Ref)	836 599 998	0.0	0.000 000	0.0000
100%		-30	836 599 995	-2.5	0.000 000	-0.0029
100%		-20	836 599 996	-1.8	0.000 000	-0.0021
100%		-10	836 599 993	-4.2	-0.000 001	-0.0050
100%		0	836 600 001	3.0	0.000 000	0.0036
100%		+10	836 599 999	1.3	0.000 000	0.0016
100%		+30	836 600 001	3.1	0.000 000	0.0037
100%		+40	836 600 000	2.3	0.000 000	0.0028
100%		+50	836 600 000	2.3	0.000 000	0.0028
Batt. Endpoint	3.50	+20	836 599 995	-2.9	0.000 000	-0.0034



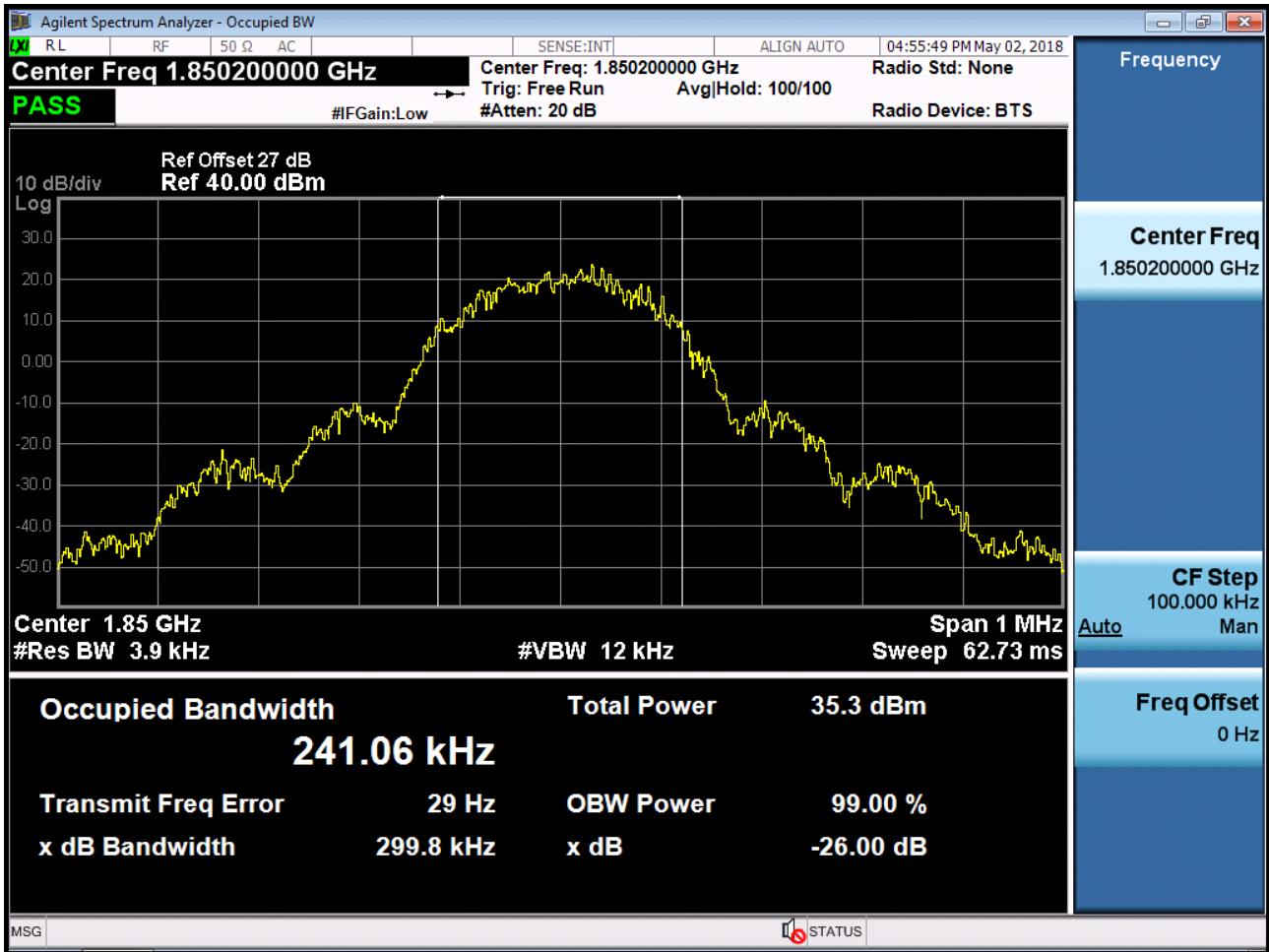
- Mode: WCDMA1900
- OPERATING FREQUENCY: 1,880,000,000 Hz
- CHANNEL: 9400
- REFERENCE VOLTAGE: 3.85 VDC
- DEVIATION LIMIT: Emission must remain in band

Voltage (%)	Power (VDC)	Temp. (°C)	Frequency (Hz)	Frequency Error (Hz)	Deviation (%)	ppm
100%	3.85	+20(Ref)	1880 000 003	0.0	0.000 000	0.0000
100%		-30	1880 000 000	-2.4	0.000 000	-0.0013
100%		-20	1879 999 999	-3.8	0.000 000	-0.0020
100%		-10	1880 000 001	-2.2	0.000 000	-0.0012
100%		0	1879 999 999	-3.6	0.000 000	-0.0019
100%		+10	1880 000 006	3.4	0.000 000	0.0018
100%		+30	1880 000 001	-2.1	0.000 000	-0.0011
100%		+40	1880 000 001	-1.9	0.000 000	-0.0010
100%		+50	1880 000 000	-2.9	0.000 000	-0.0016
Batt. Endpoint	3.50	+20	1880 000 006	3.5	0.000 000	0.0019

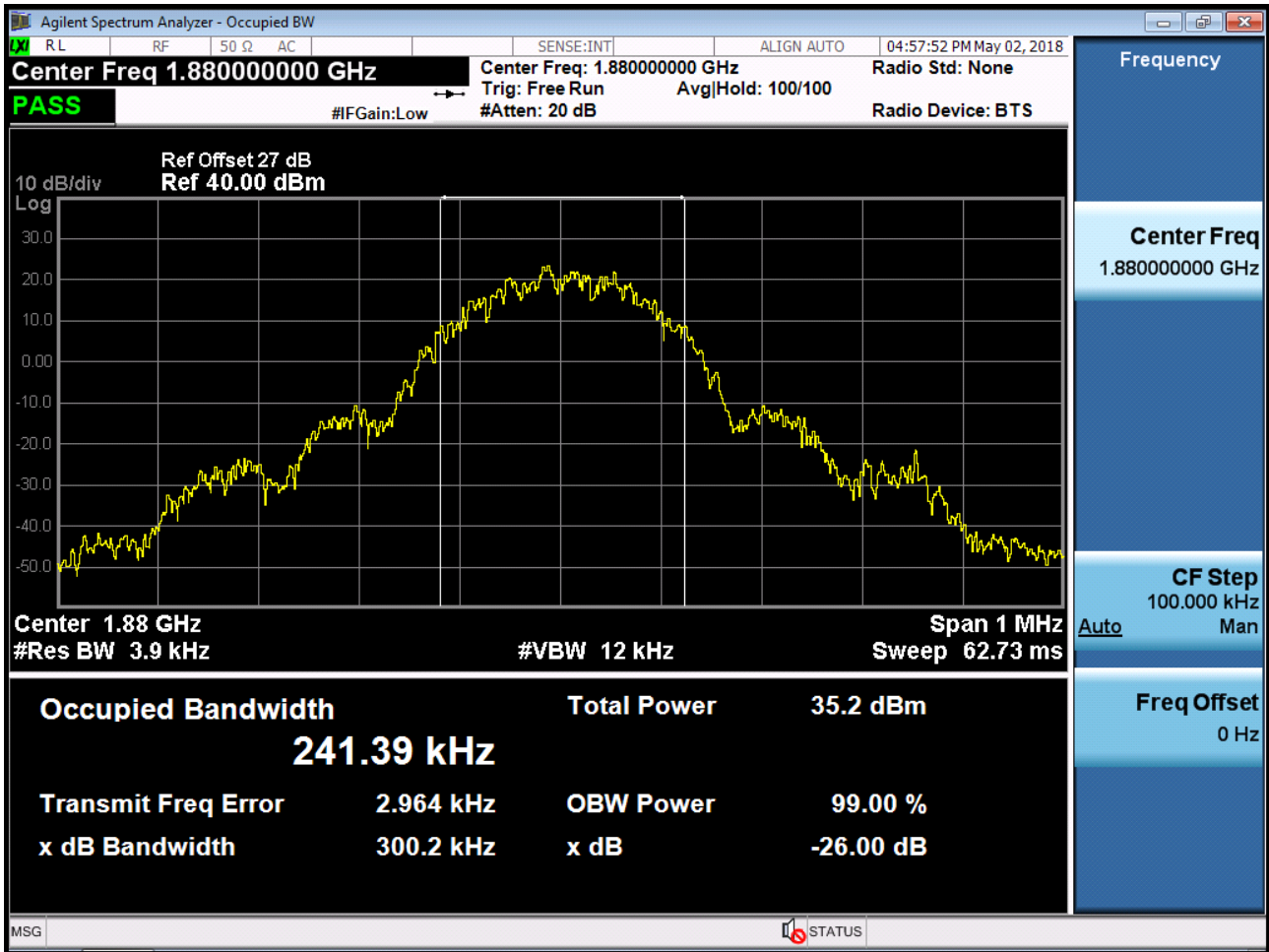


## **9. TEST PLOTS**

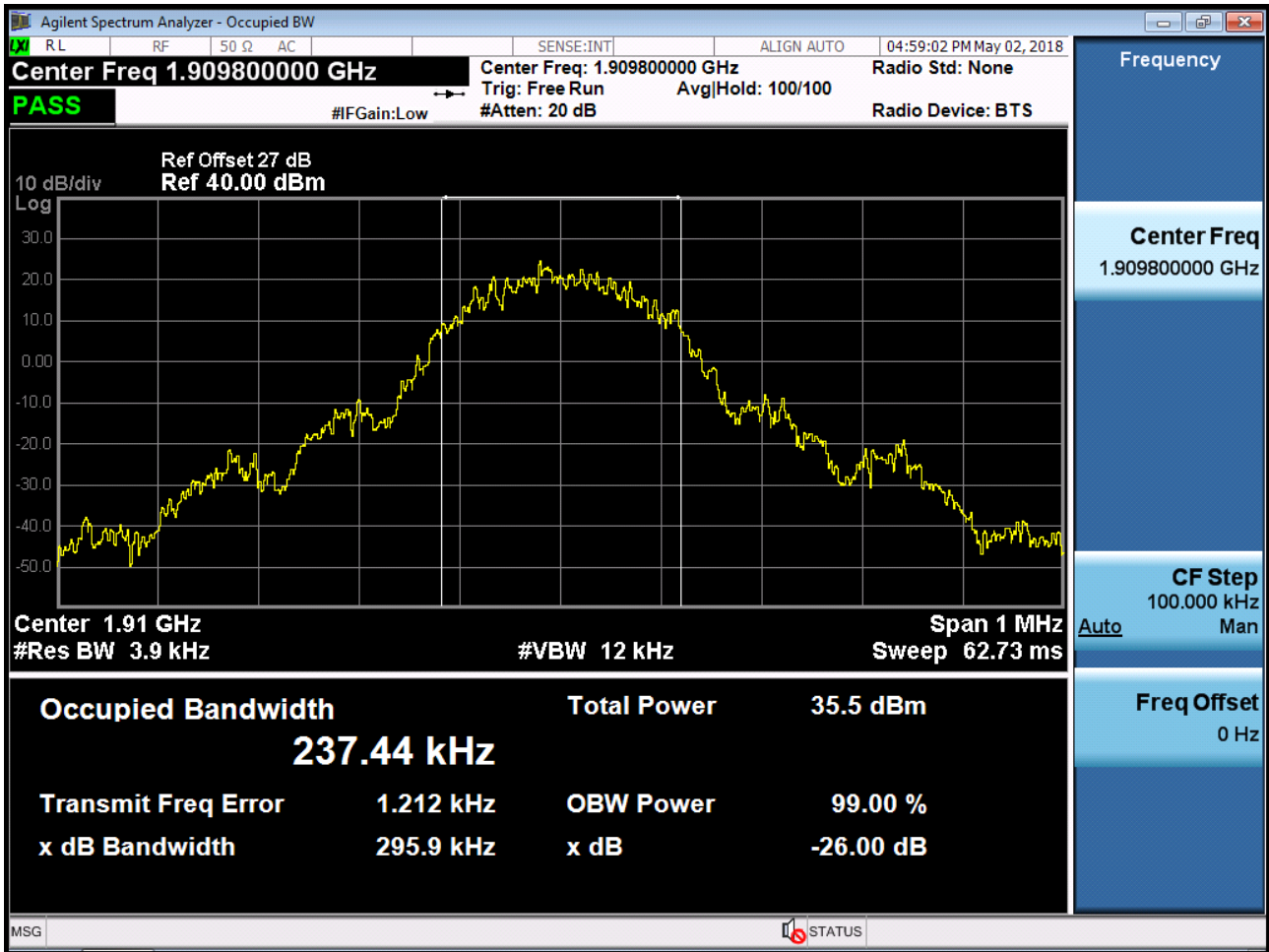
■ GSM1900 MODE (512 CH.) Occupied Bandwidth



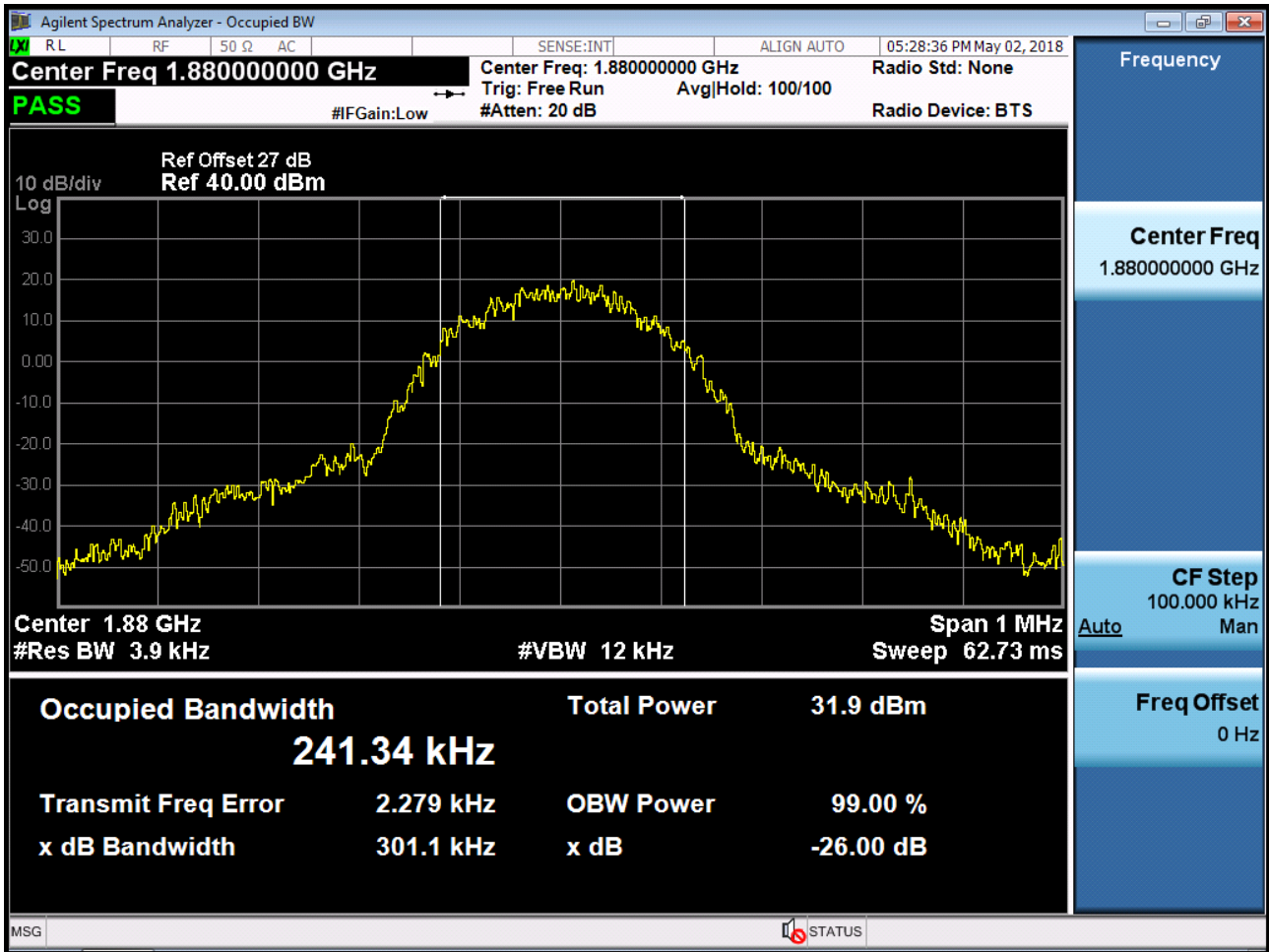
■ GSM1900 MODE (661 CH.) Occupied Bandwidth



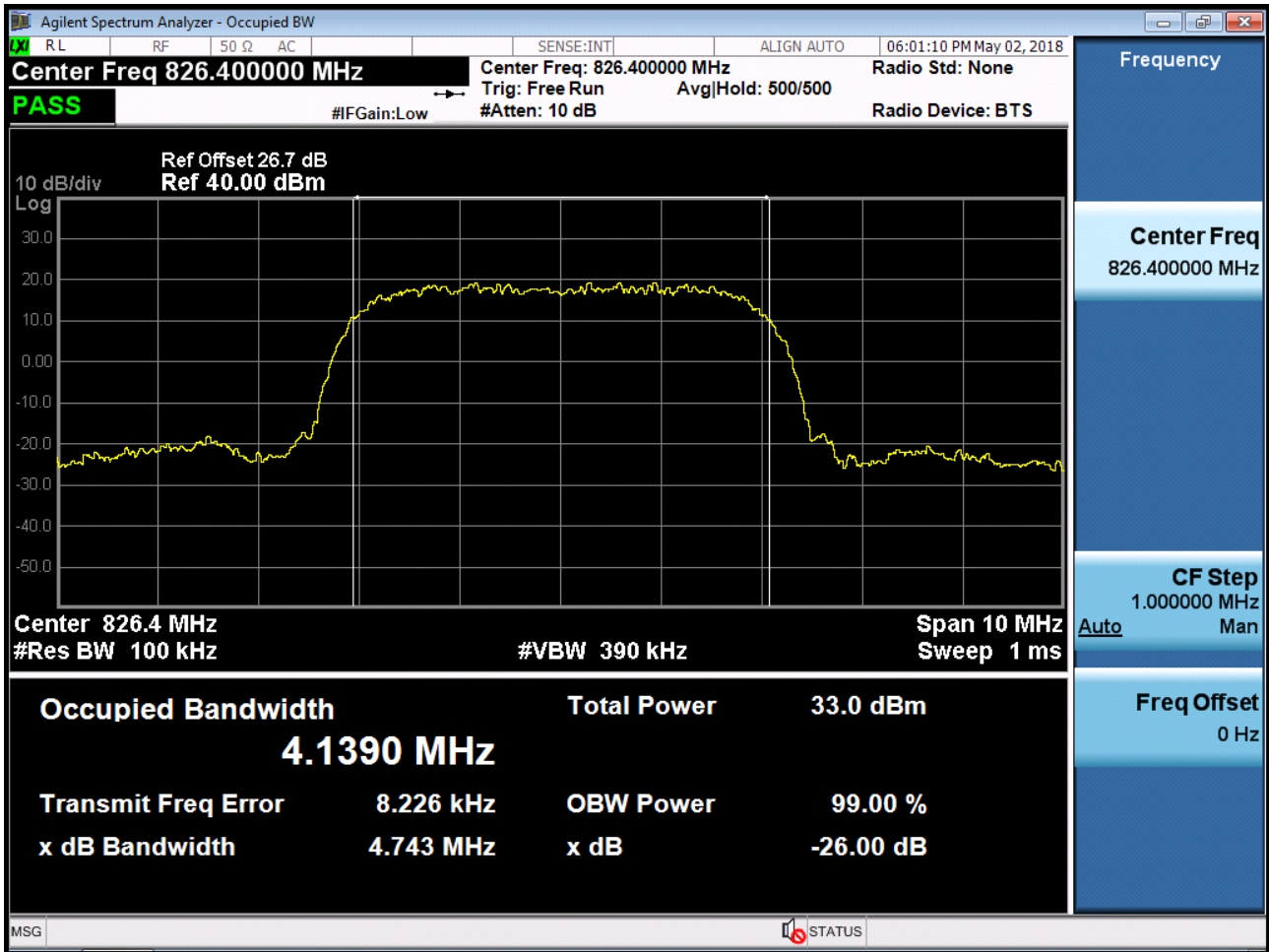
■ GSM1900 MODE (810 CH.) Occupied Bandwidth



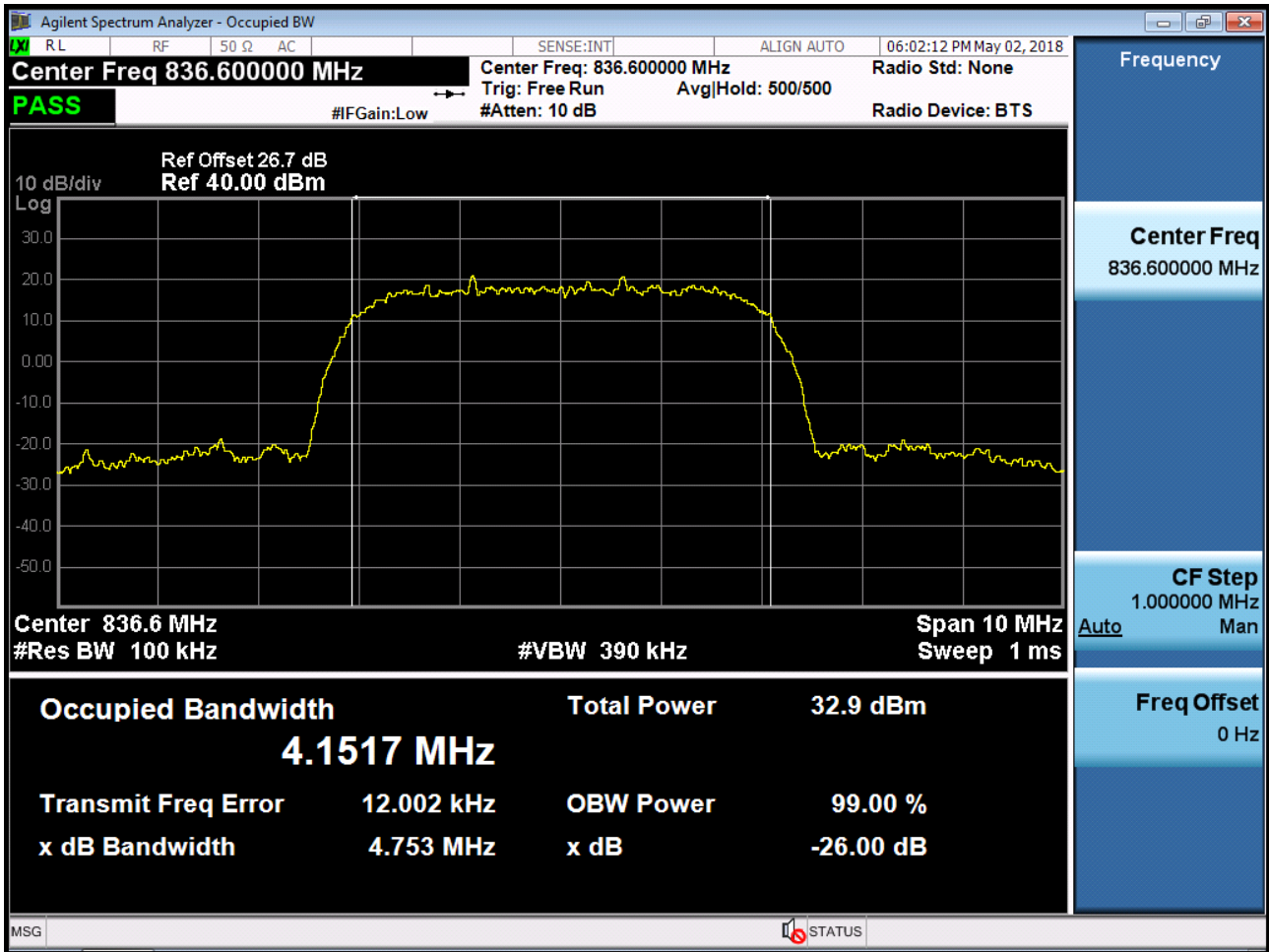
■ GSM1900 EDGE (661 CH.) Occupied Bandwidth



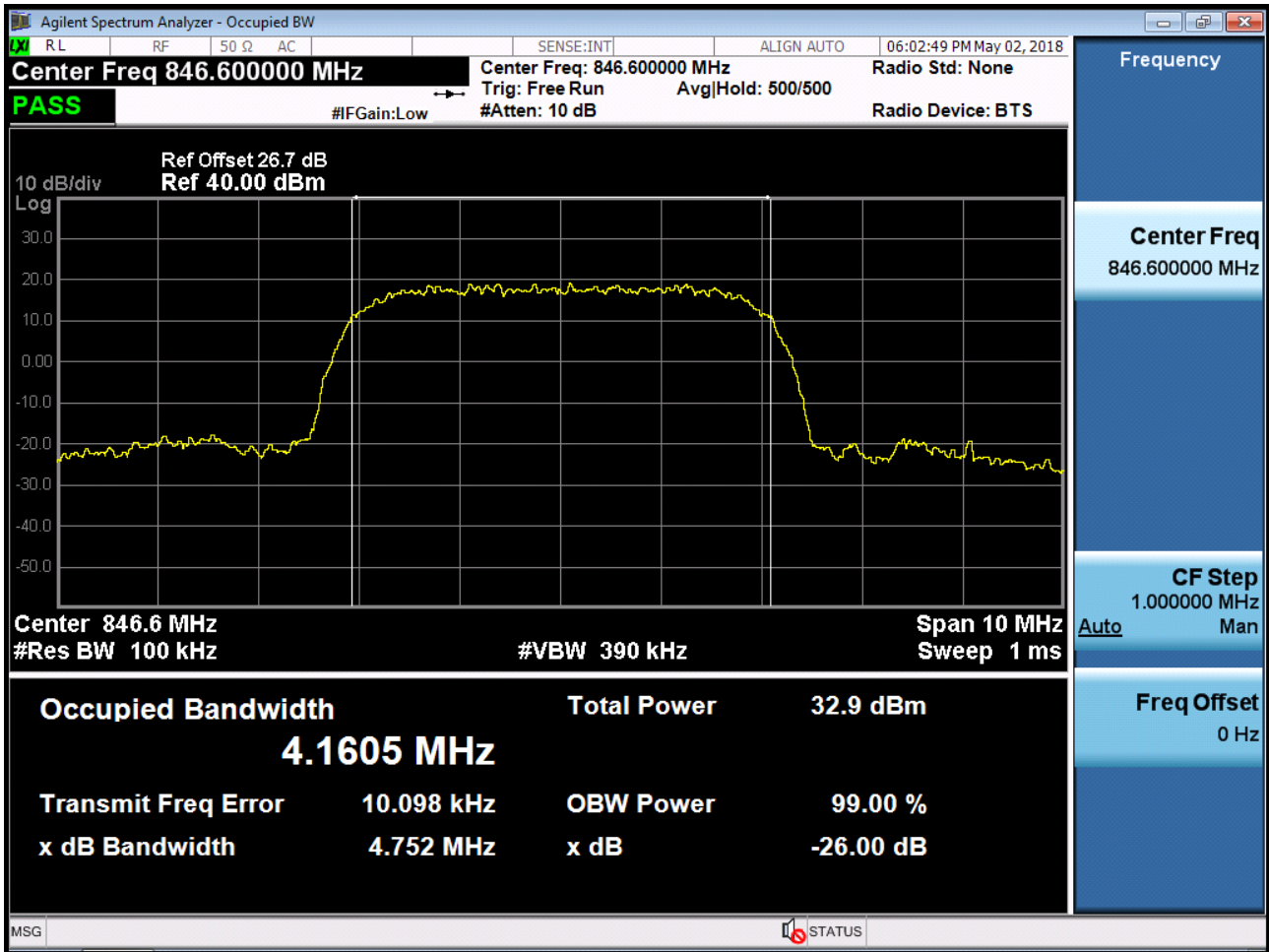
■ WCDMA850 MODE (4132 CH.) Occupied Bandwidth



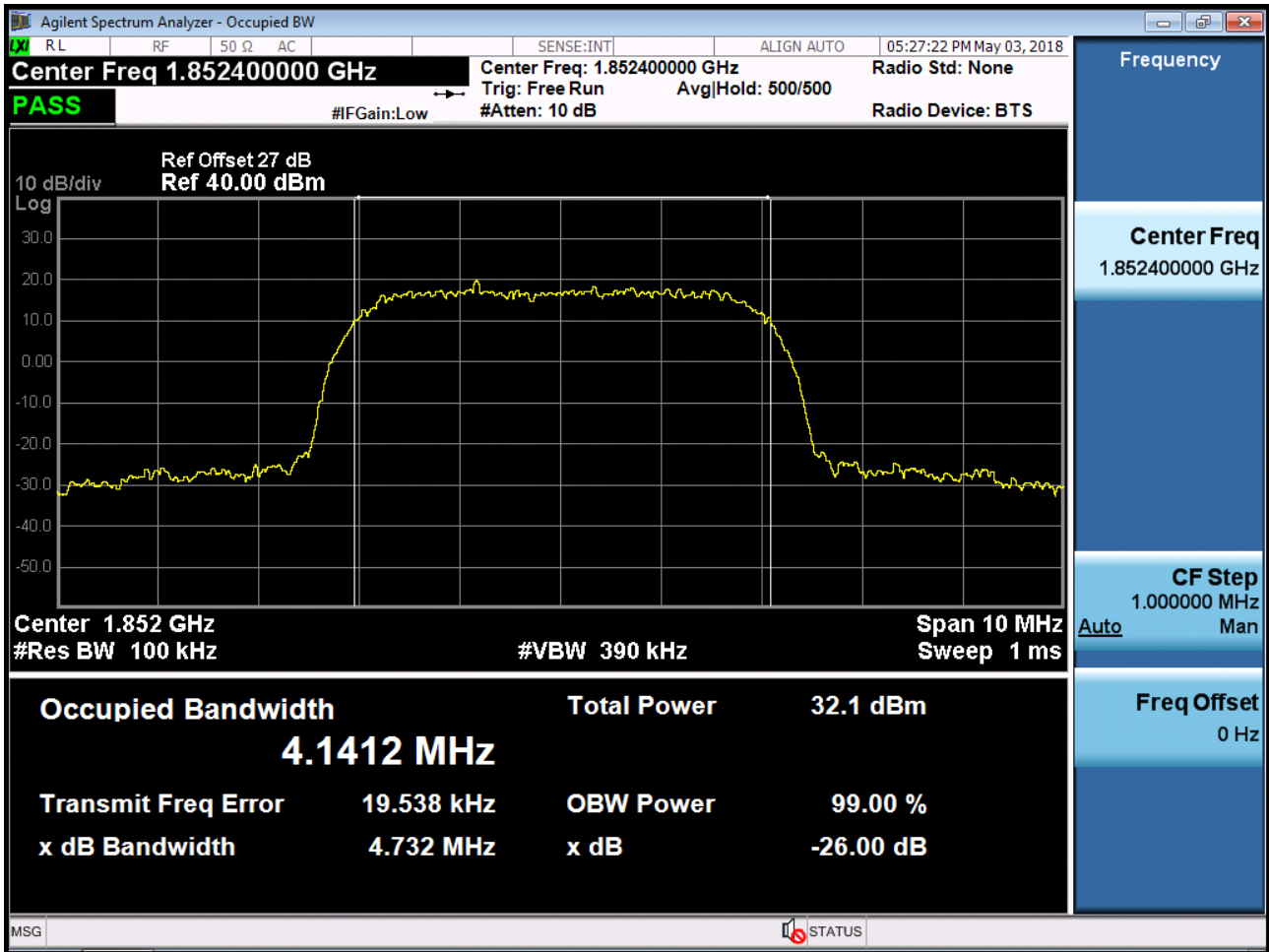
■ WCDMA850 MODE (4183 CH.) Occupied Bandwidth



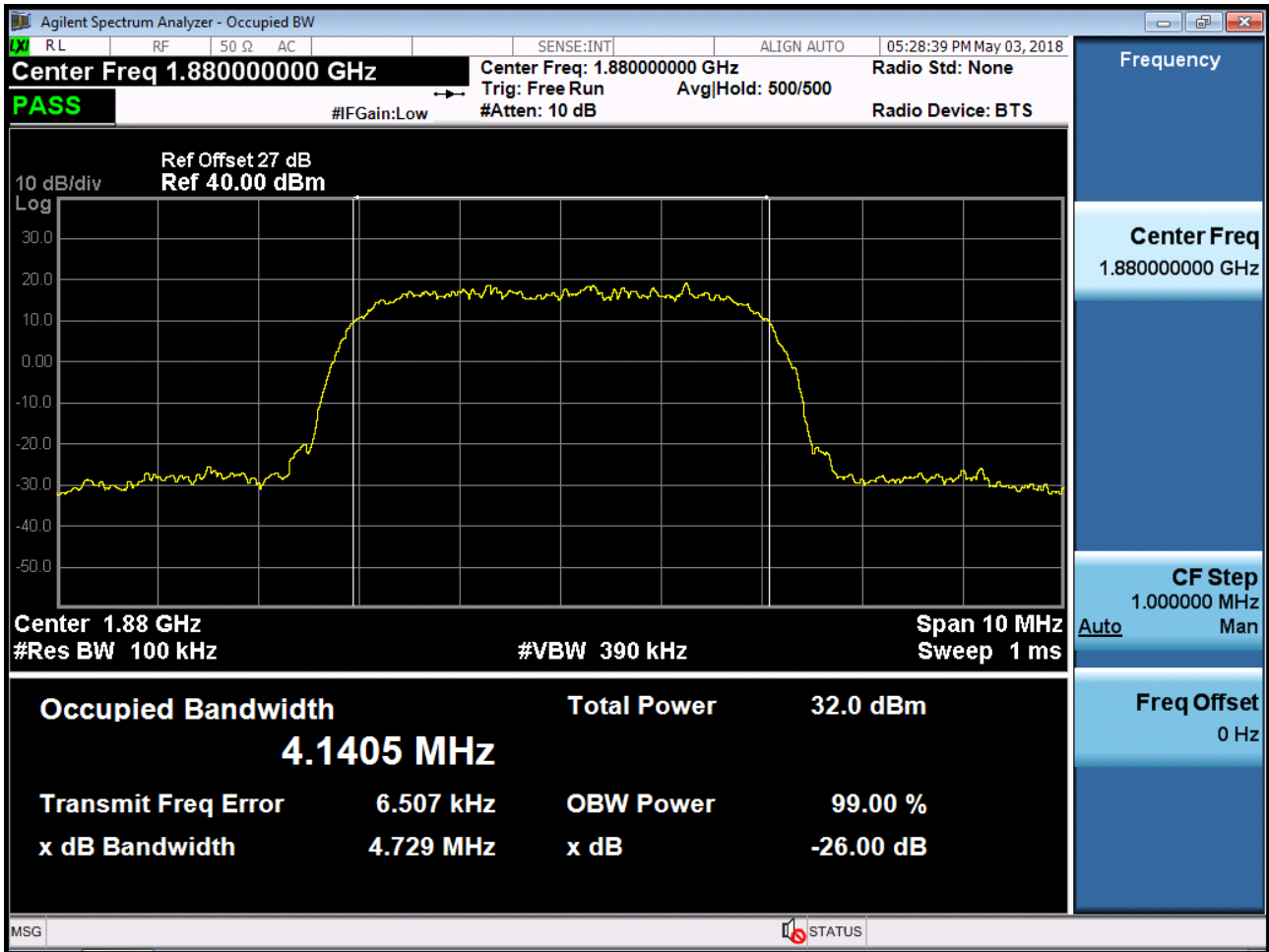
■ WCDMA850MODE (4233 CH.) Occupied Bandwidth



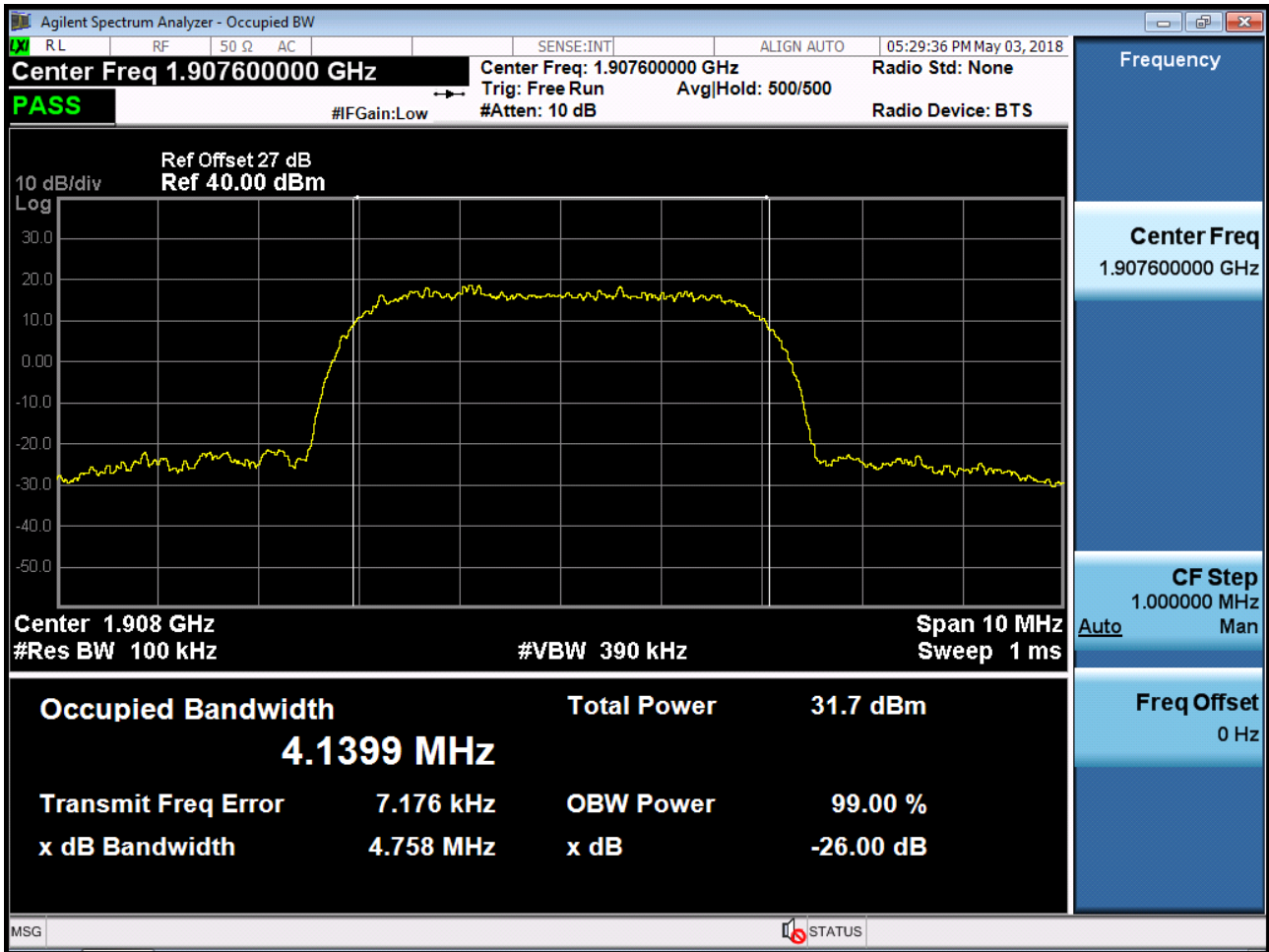
■ WCDMA1900 MODE (9262 CH.) Occupied Bandwidth



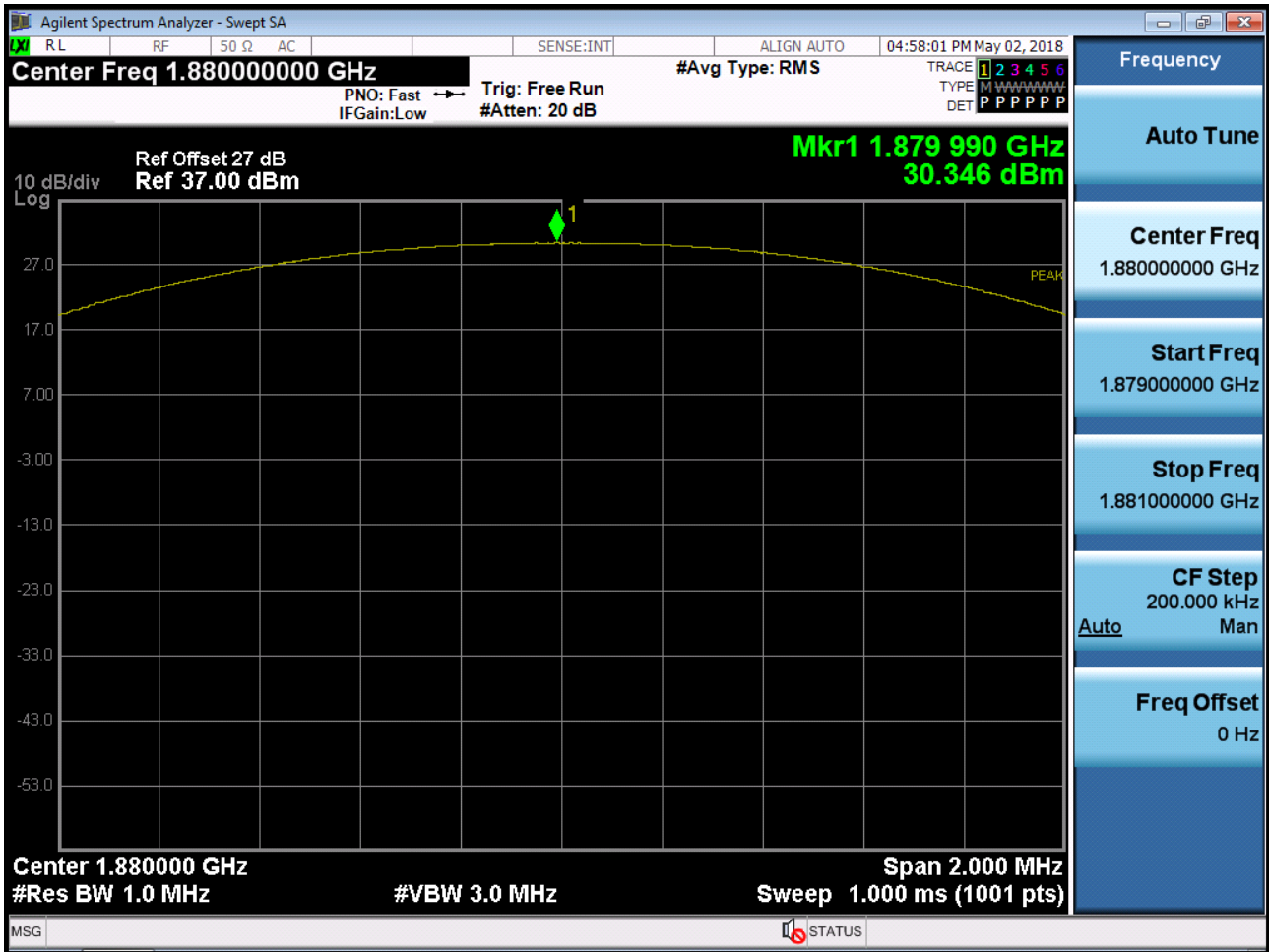
■ WCDMA1900 MODE (9400 CH.) Occupied Bandwidth



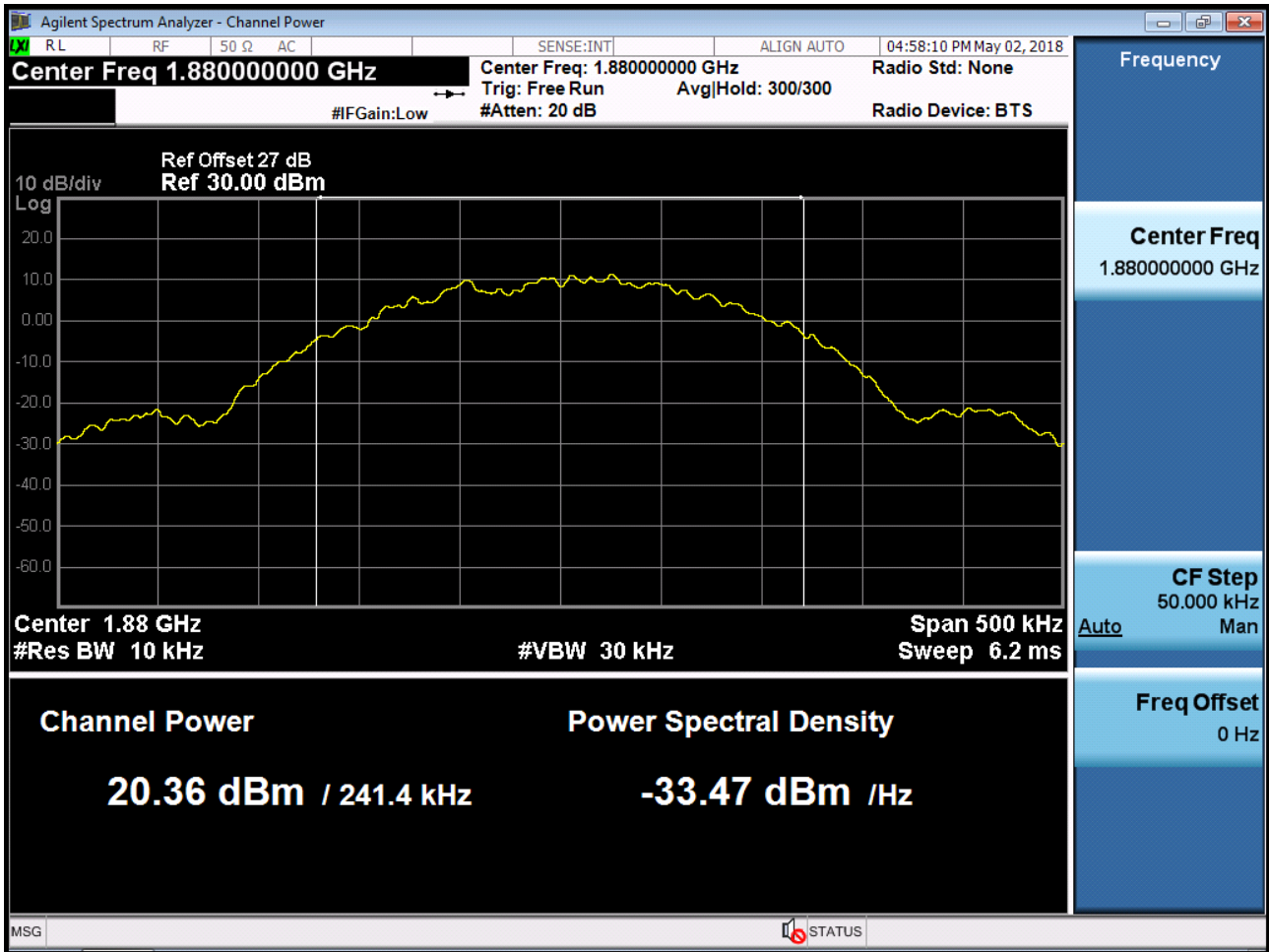
■ WCDMA1900 MODE (9538 CH.) Occupied Bandwidth



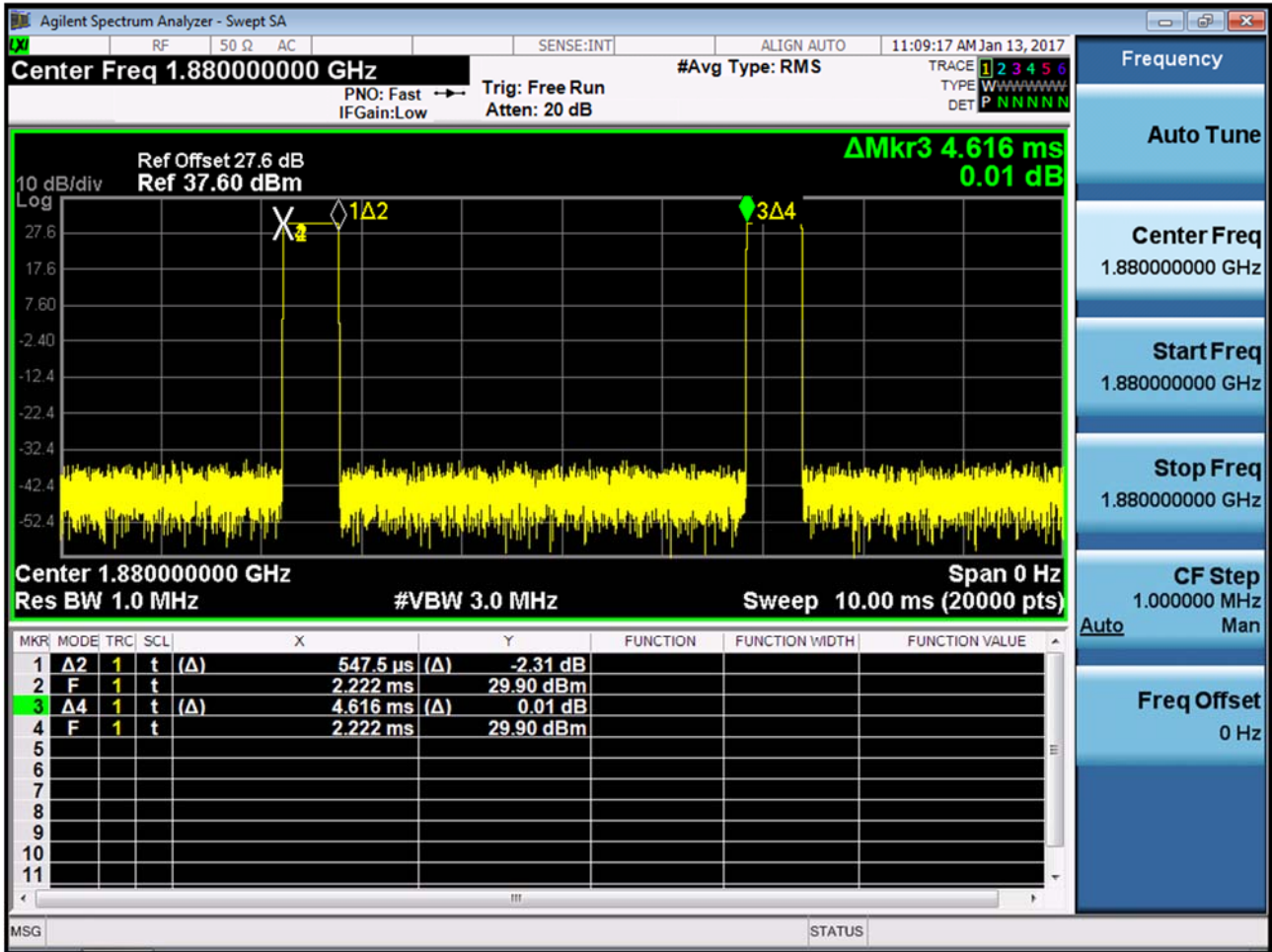
■ GSM1900 MODE (661 CH.) Peak-to-Average Ratio P<sub>pk</sub>



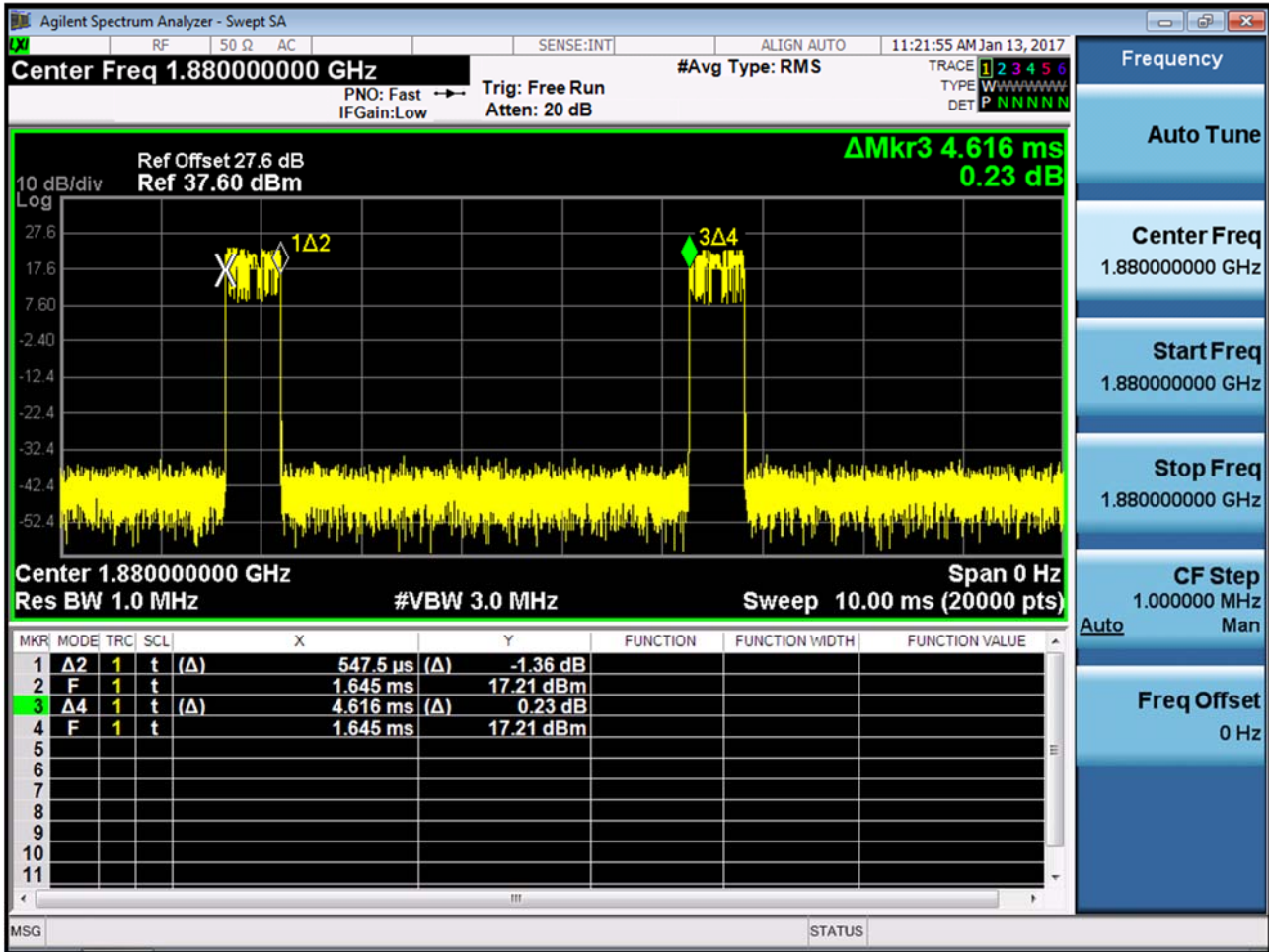
■ GSM1900 MODE (661 CH.) Peak-to-Average Ratio P<sub>Avg</sub>



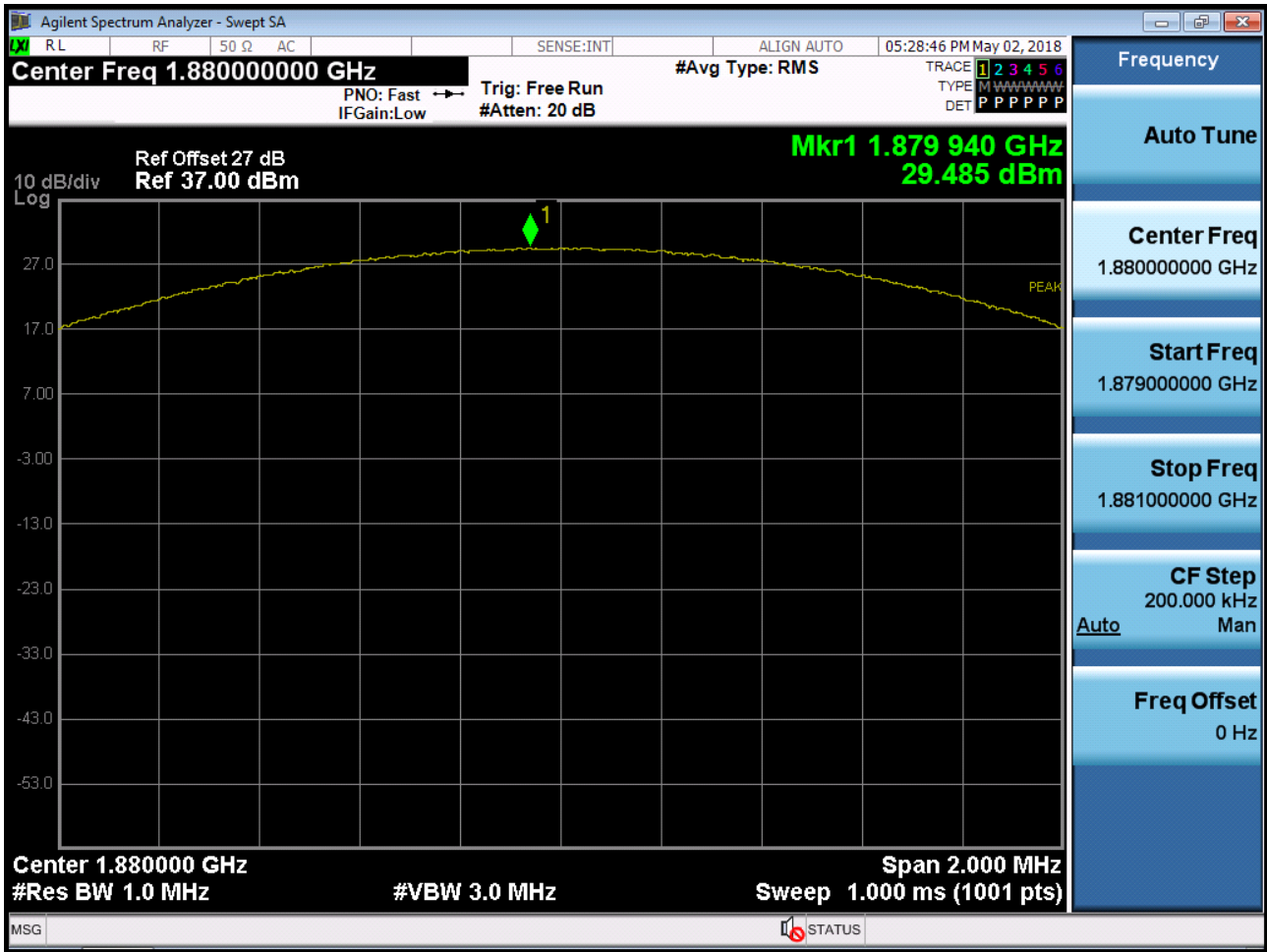
■ GSM1900 MODE (661 CH.) Peak-to-Average Ratio Duty



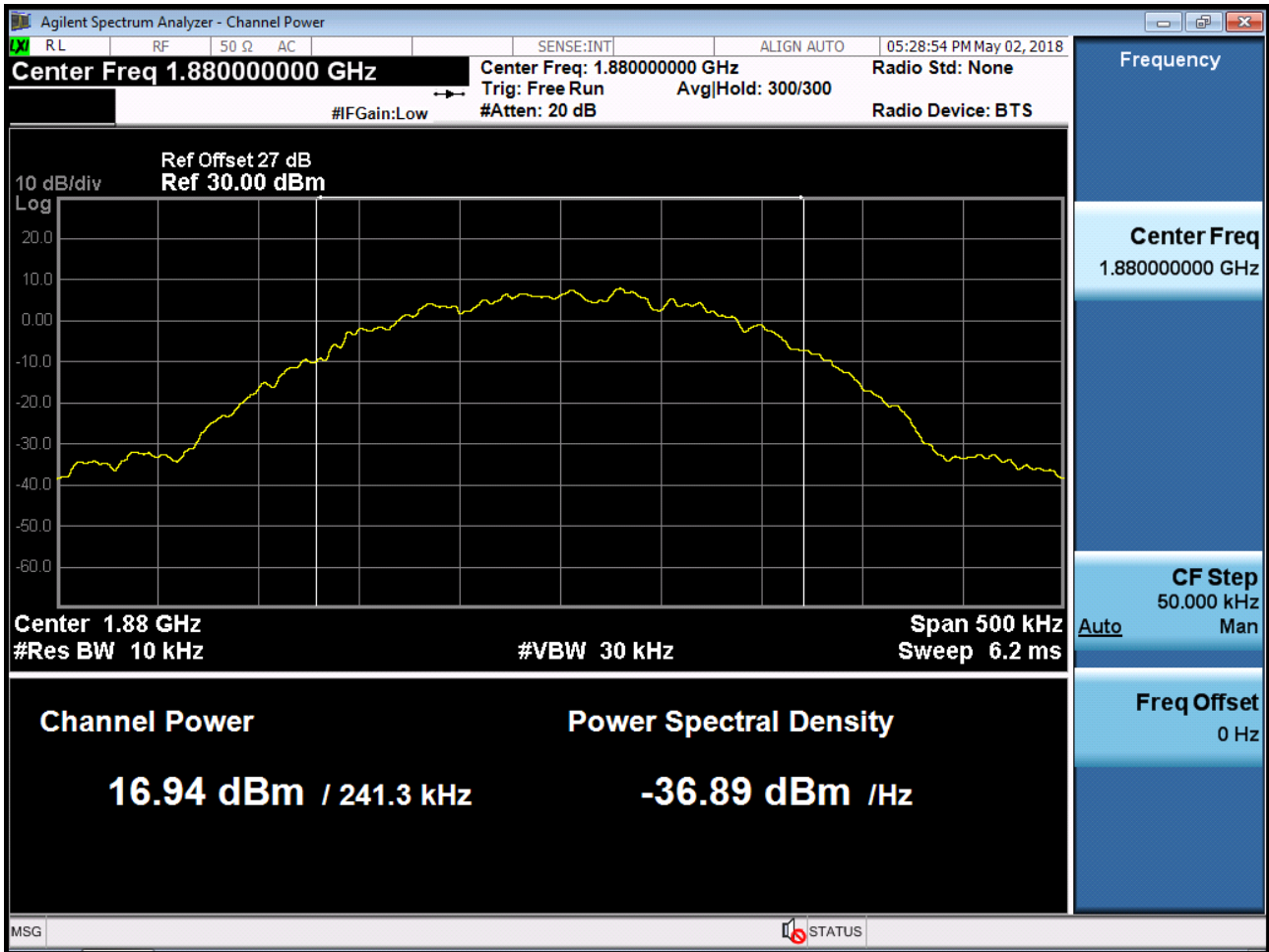
■ GSM1900 EDGE (661 CH.) Peak-to-Average Ratio Duty



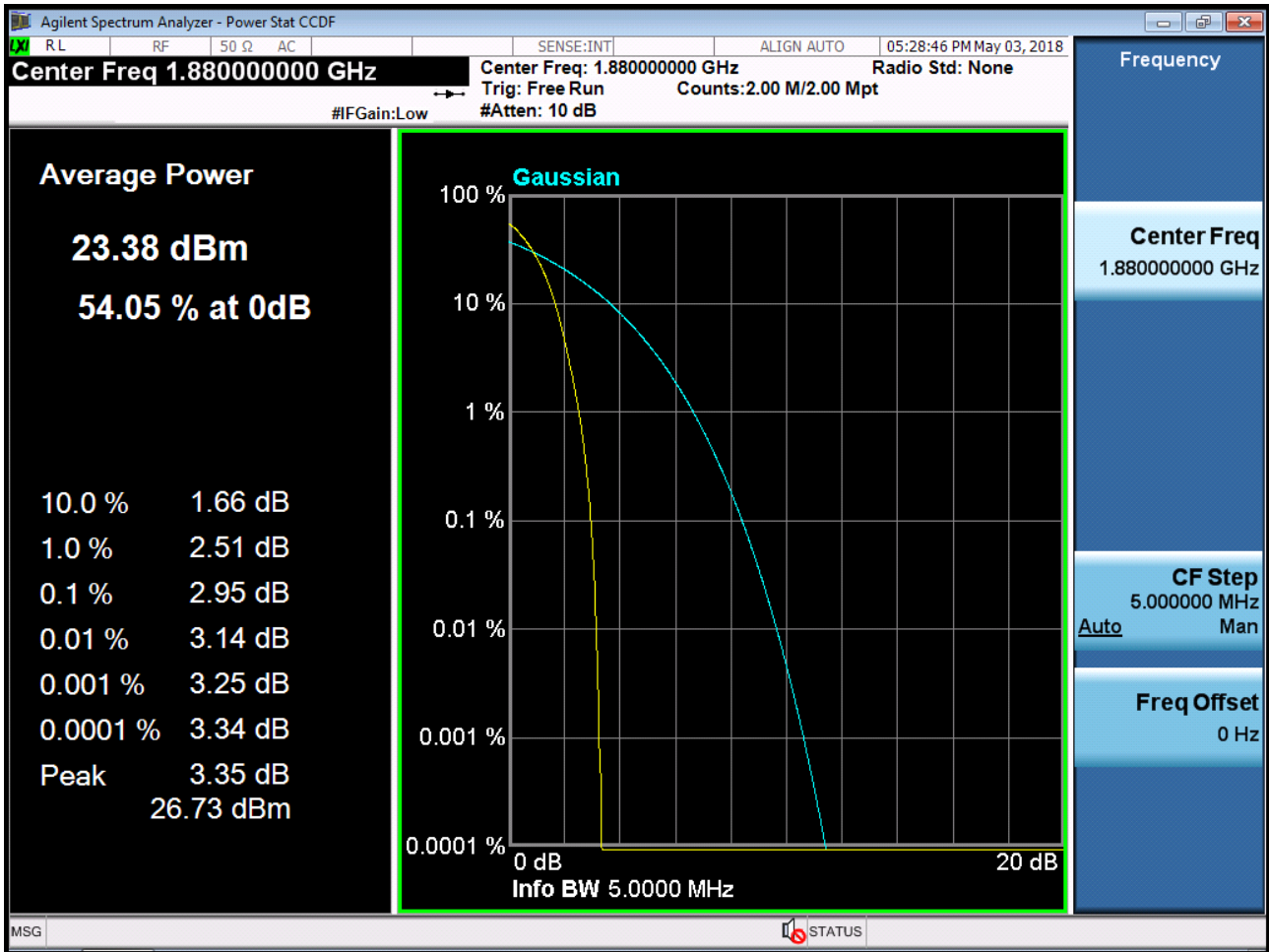
■ GSM1900 EDGE (661 CH.) Peak-to-Average Ratio P<sub>PK</sub>



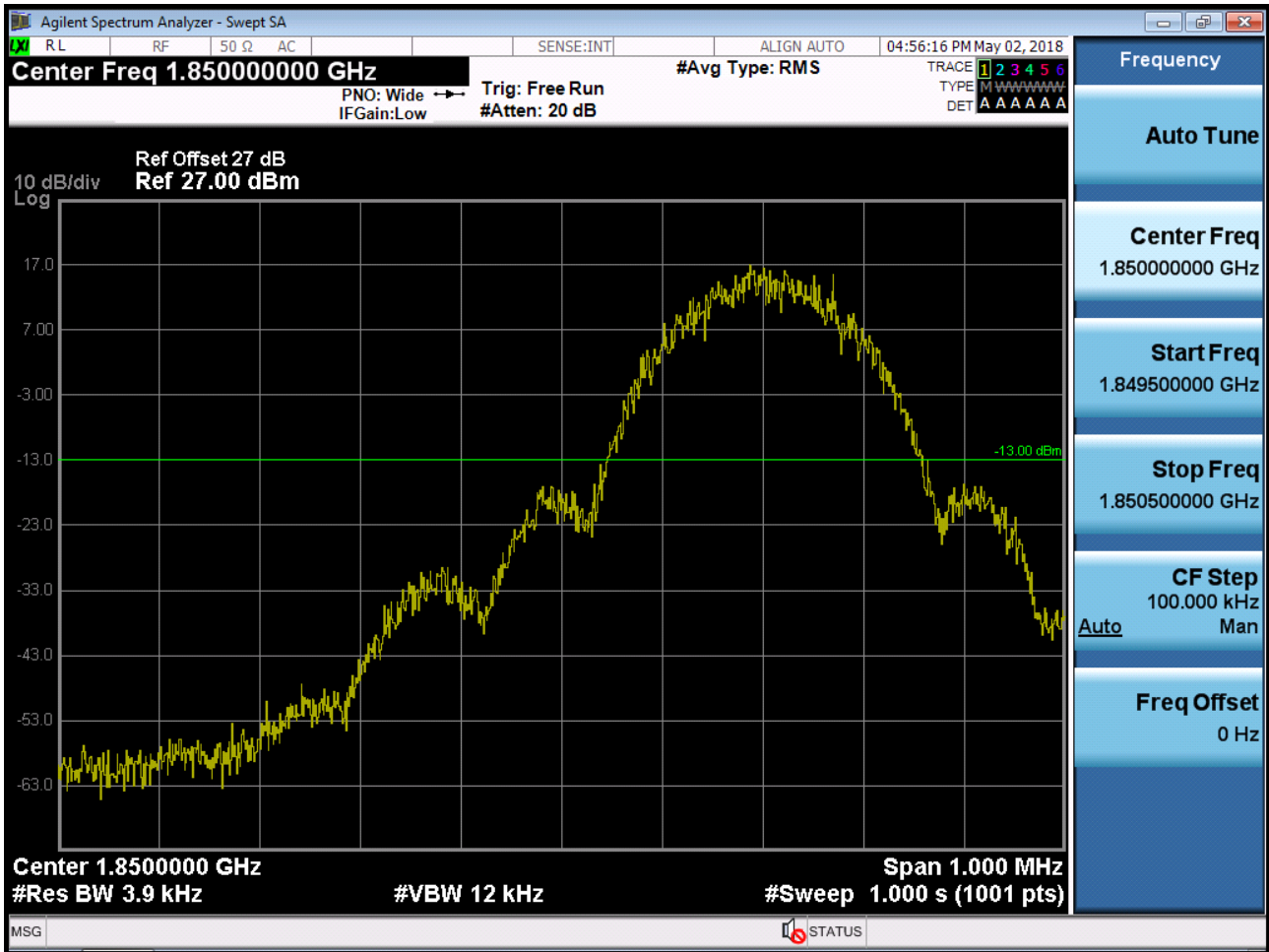
■ GSM1900 EDGE (661 CH.) Peak-to-Average Ratio P<sub>Avg</sub>



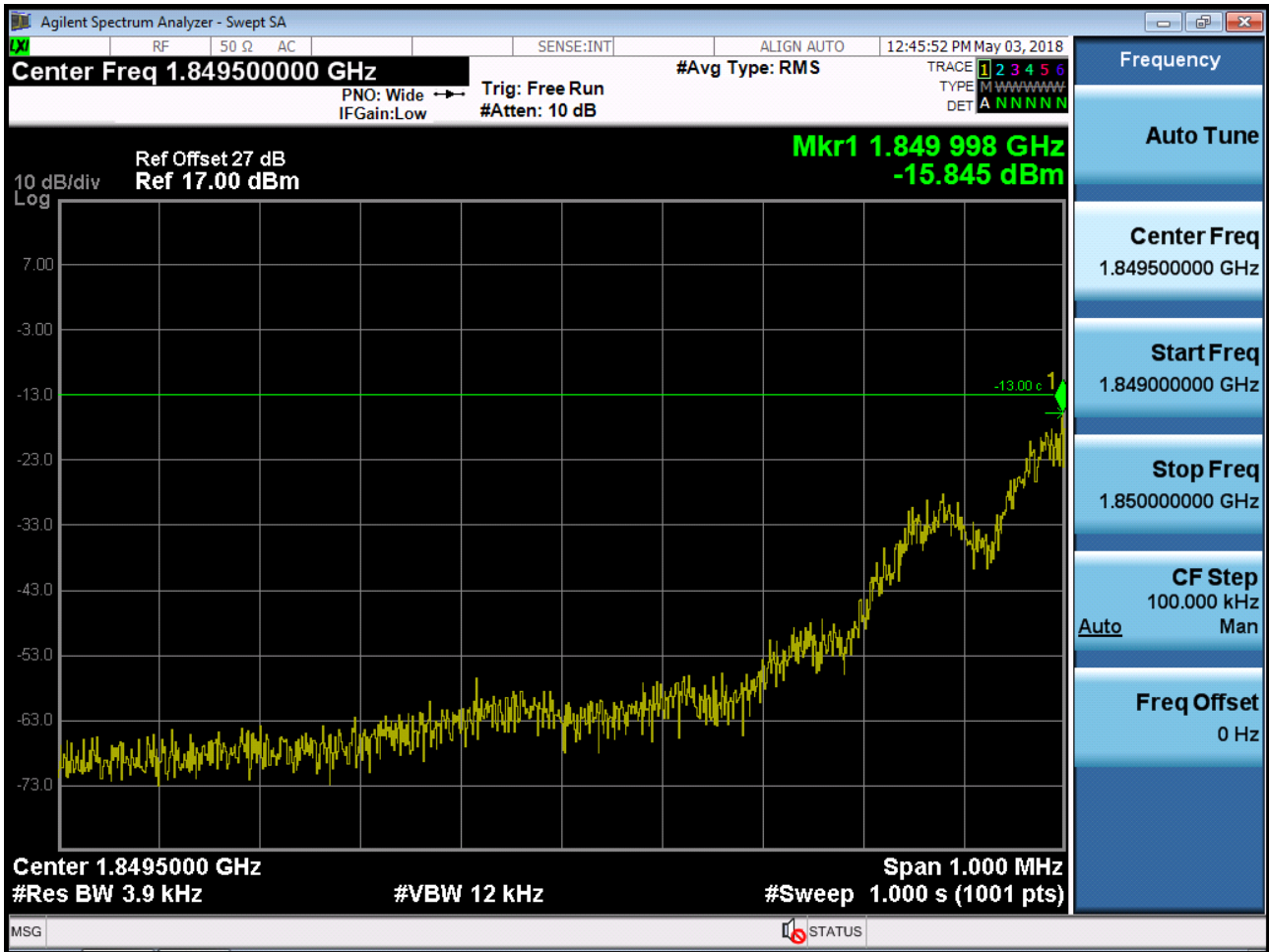
■ WCDMA1900 MODE (9400 CH.) Peak-to-Average Ratio



■ GSM1900 MODE (512 CH.) Block Edge 1



■ GSM1900 MODE (512 CH.) Block Edge 2



■ GSM1900 MODE (512 CH.) Block Edge 3



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

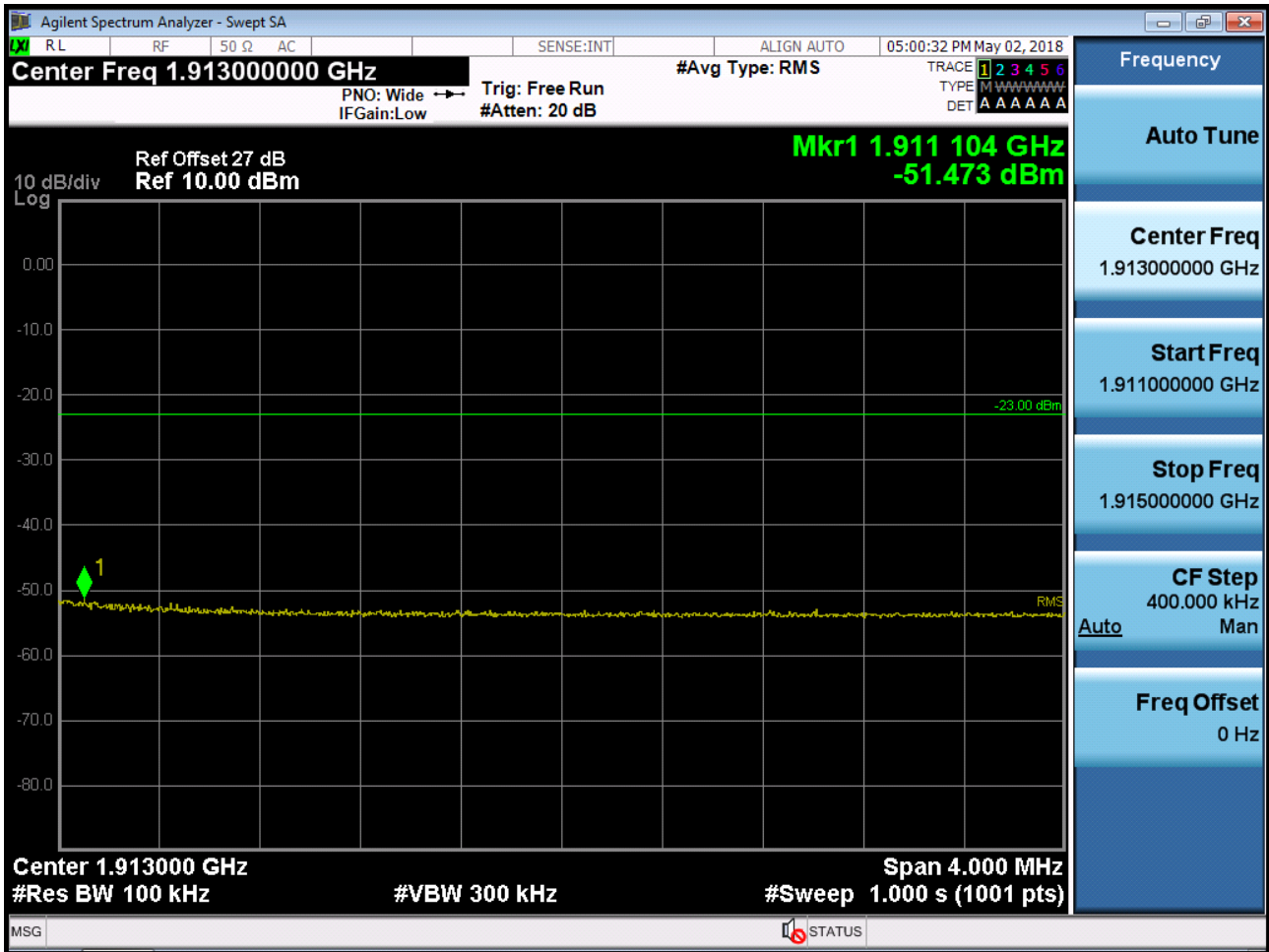
Calculation = Reading Value +  $10 \cdot \log(1 \text{ MHz}/100 \text{ kHz}) \text{ dB} = -51.740 \text{ dBm} + 10 \text{ dB} = -41.740 \text{ dBm}$

■ GSM1900 MODE (810 CH.) Block Edge 1





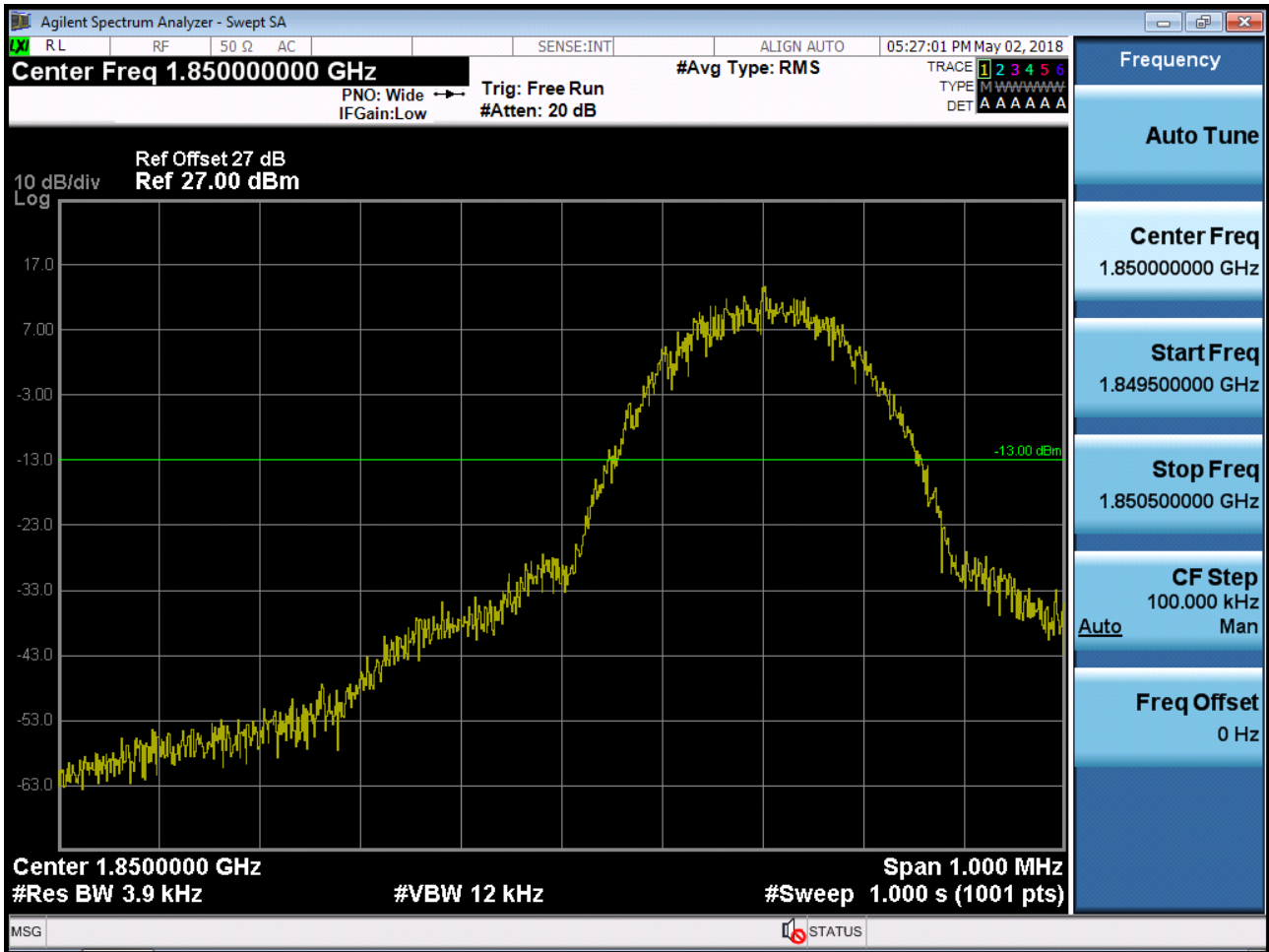
■ GSM1900 MODE (810 CH.) Block Edge 3



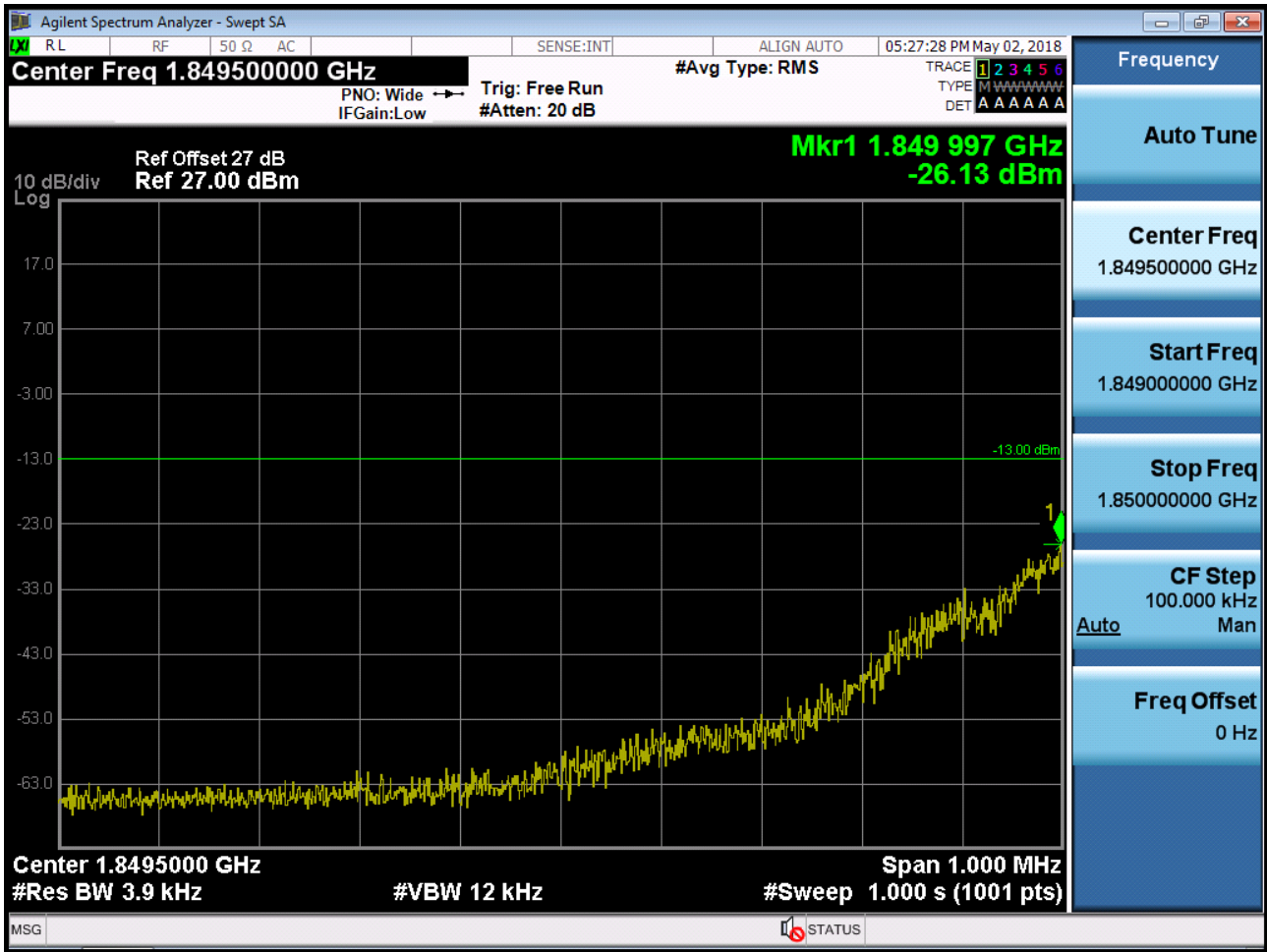
Note : We used a narrower RBW in order to increase accuracy.

$$\text{Calculation} = \text{Reading Value} + 10 \cdot \log(1 \text{ MHz}/100 \text{ kHz}) \text{ dB} = -51.473 \text{ dBm} + 10 \text{ dB} = \mathbf{-41.473 \text{ dBm}}$$

■ EDGE MODE (512 CH.) Block Edge 1



■ EDGE MODE (512 CH.) Block Edge 2



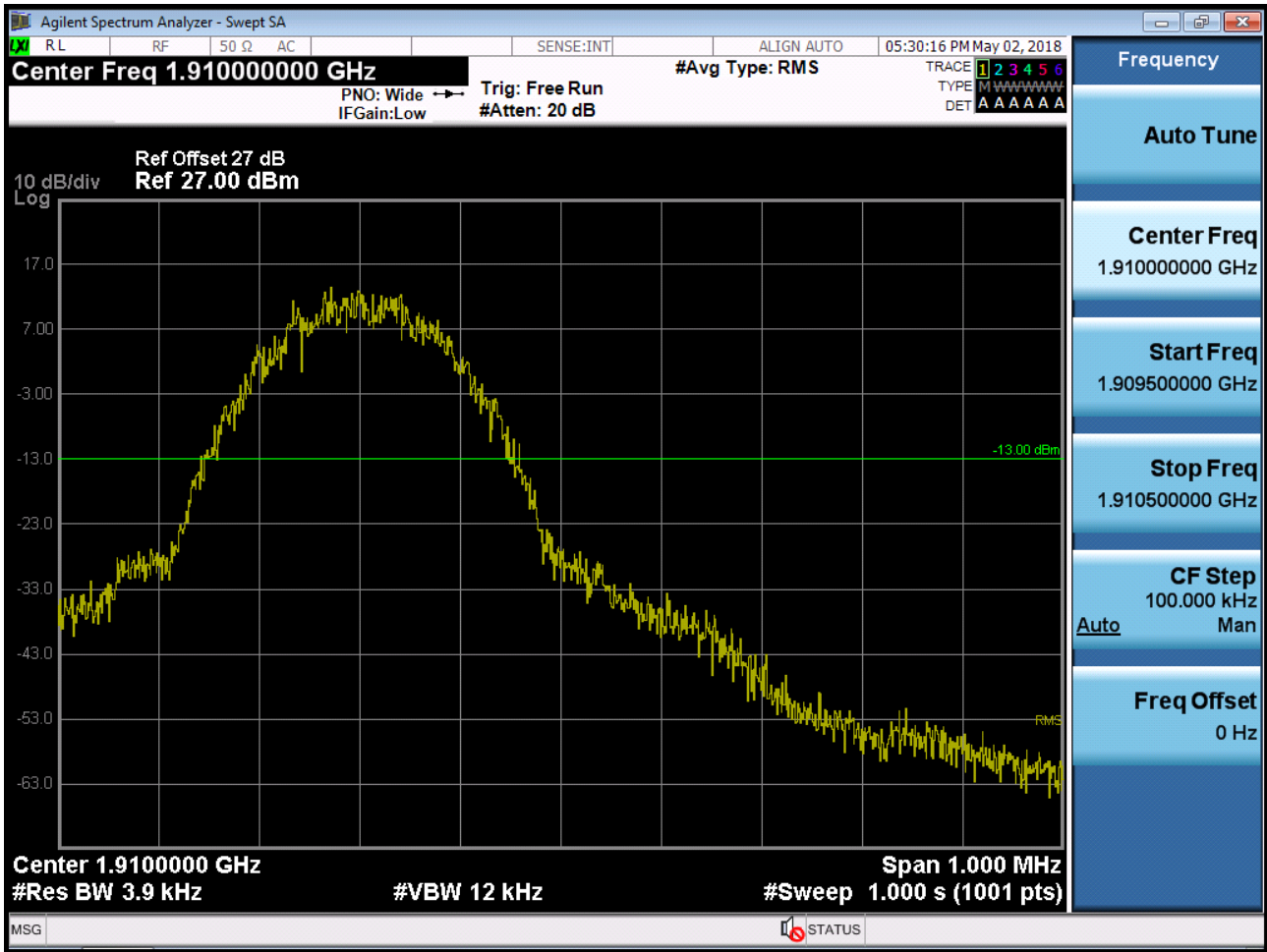
■ EDGE MODE (512 CH.) Block Edge 3



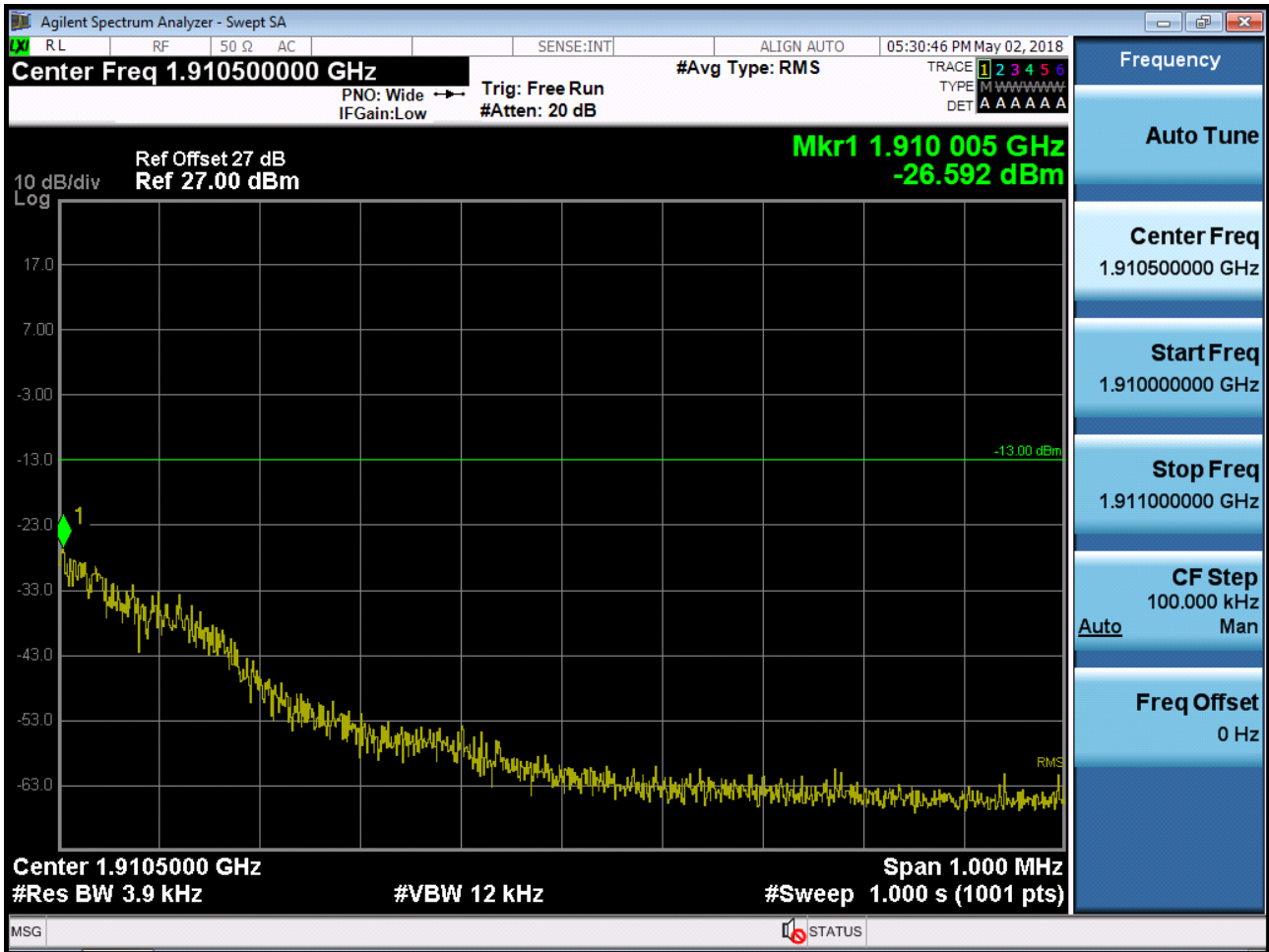
Note : We used a narrower RBW in order to increase accuracy.

$$\text{Calculation} = \text{Reading Value} + 10 \cdot \log(1 \text{ MHz}/100 \text{ kHz}) \text{ dB} = -52.56 \text{ dBm} + 10 \text{ dB} = -42.56 \text{ dBm}$$

■ EDGE MODE (810 CH.) Block Edge 1



■ EDGE MODE (810 CH.) Block Edge 2



■ EDGE MODE (810 CH.) Block Edge 3



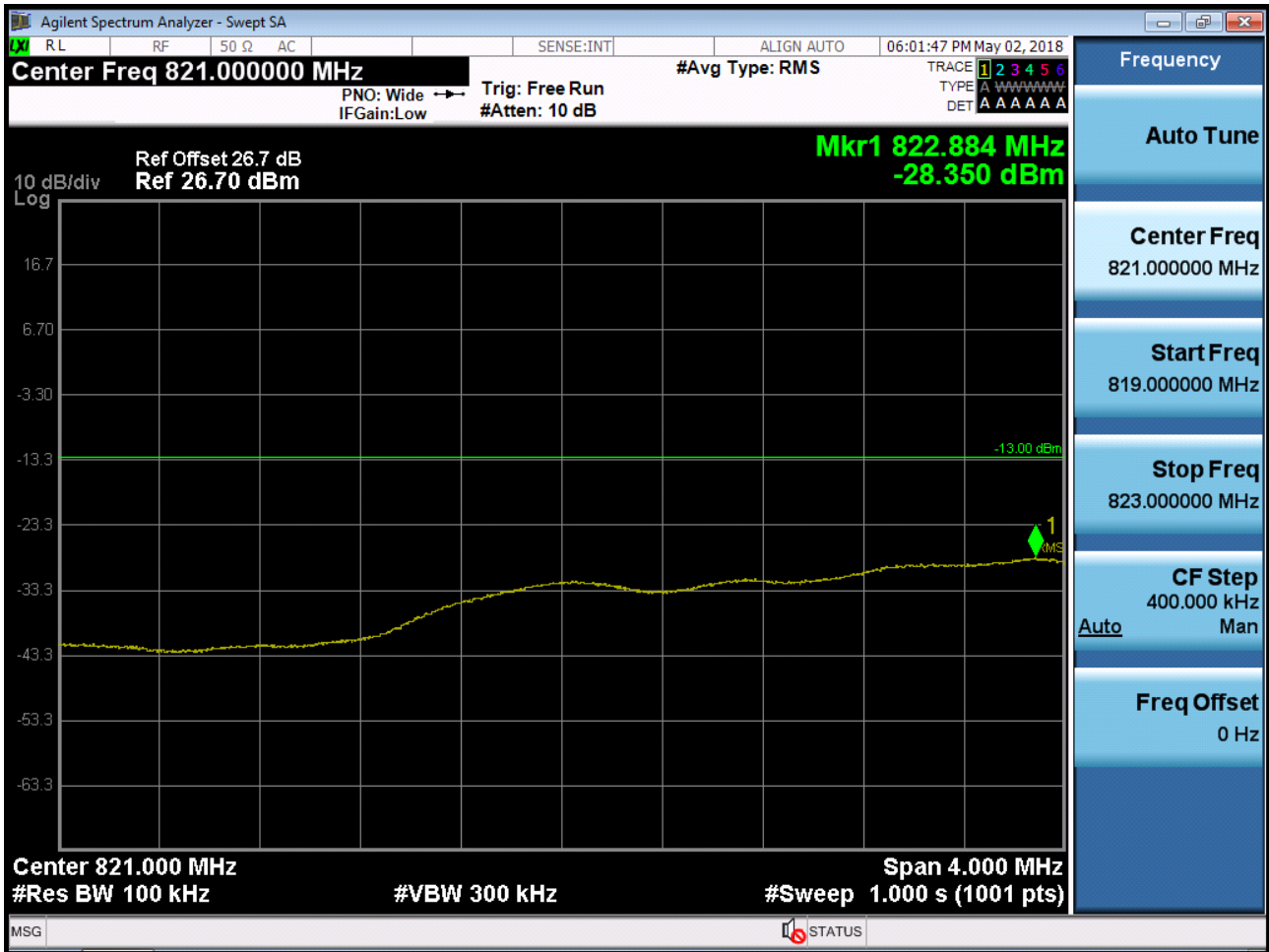
Note : We used a narrower RBW in order to increase accuracy.

Calculation = Reading Value +  $10 \cdot \log(1 \text{ MHz}/100 \text{ kHz}) \text{ dB} = -52.333 \text{ dBm} + 10 \text{ dB} = -42.333 \text{ dBm}$

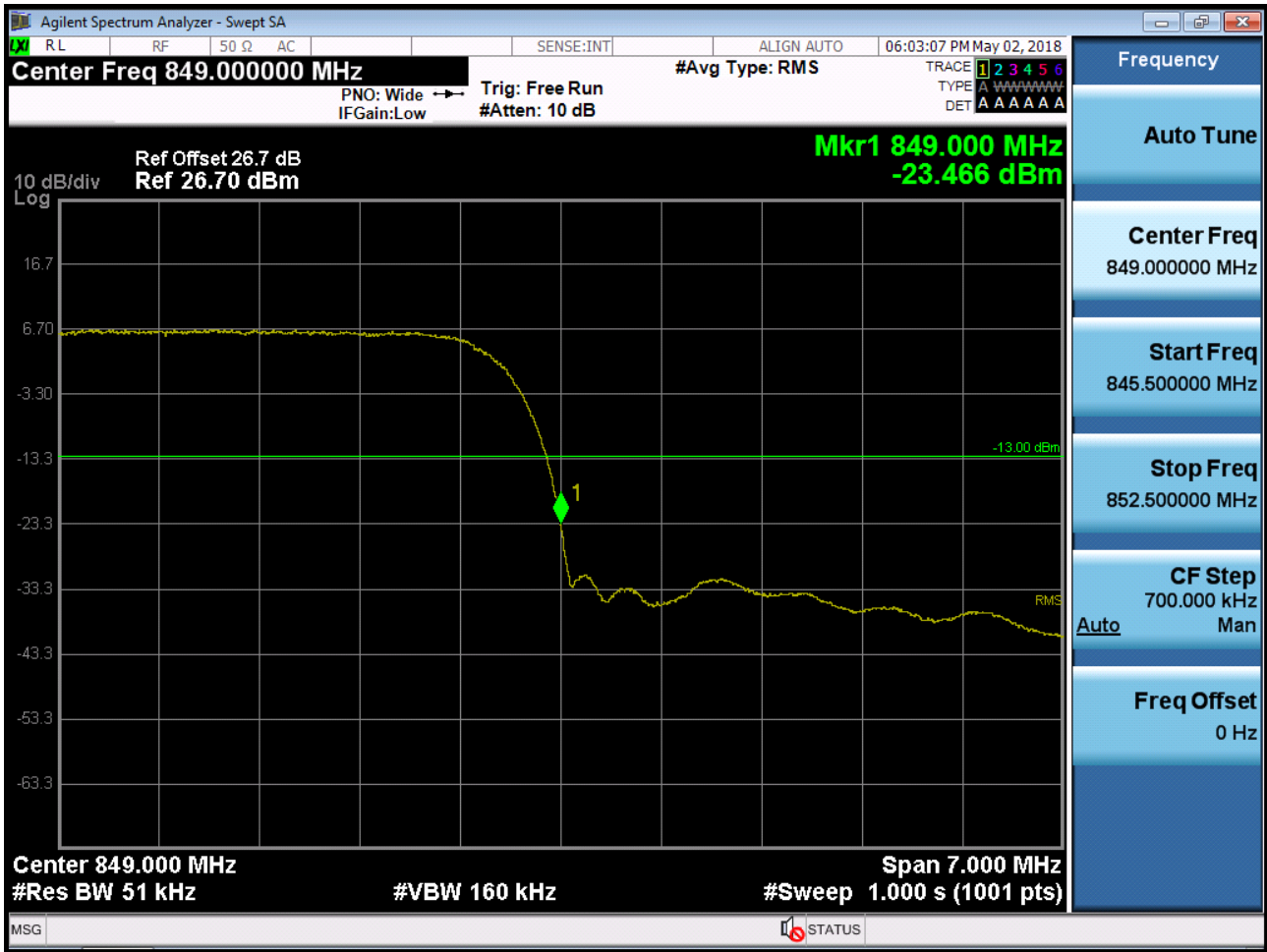
■ WCDMA850 MODE (4132 CH.) Block Edge



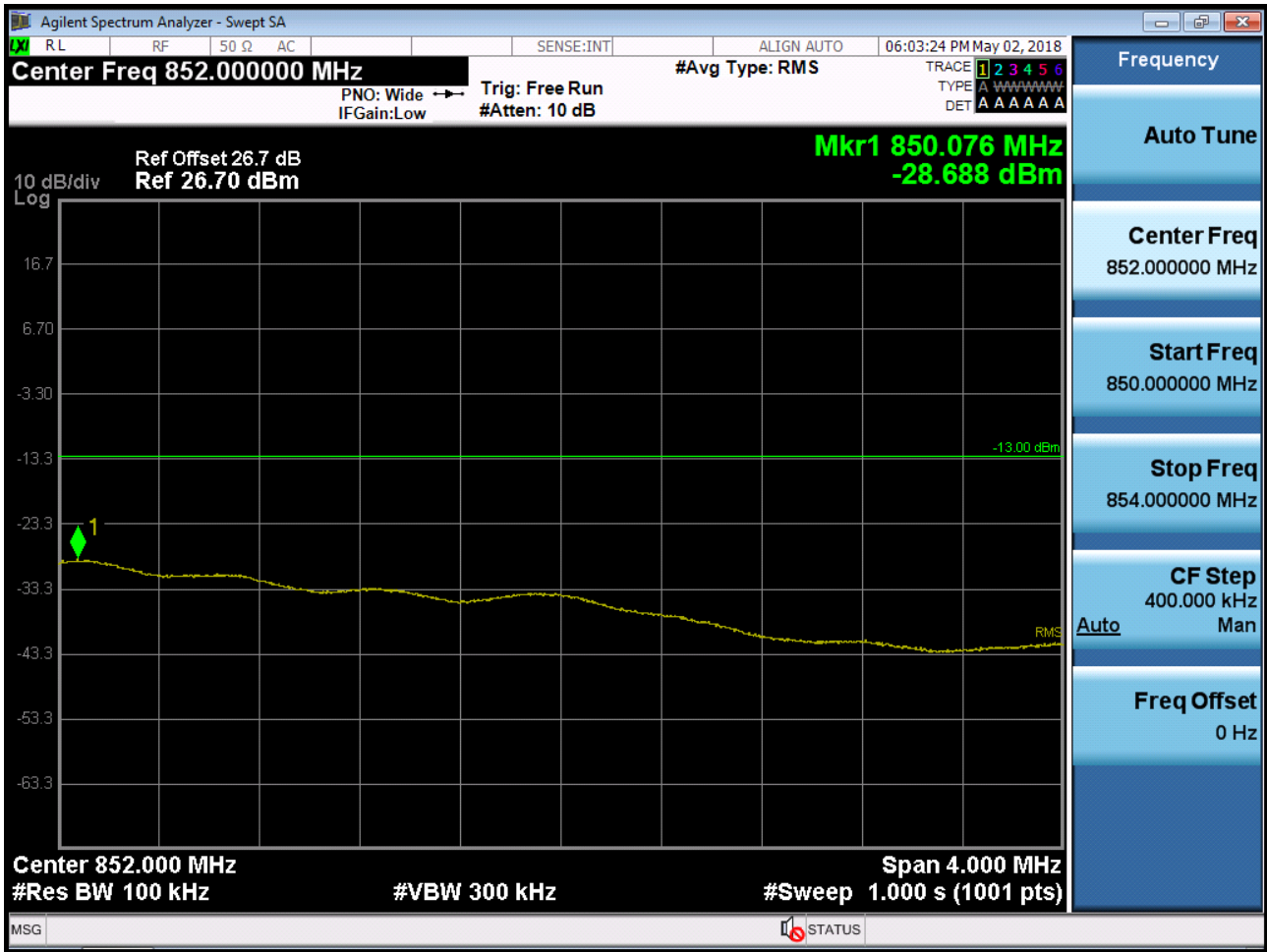
■ WCDMA850 MODE (4132 CH.) – 4 MHz Span



■ WCDMA850MODE (4233 CH.) Block Edge



■ WCDMA850MODE (4233 CH.) – 4 MHz Span



■ WCDMA1900 MODE (9262 CH.) Block Edge





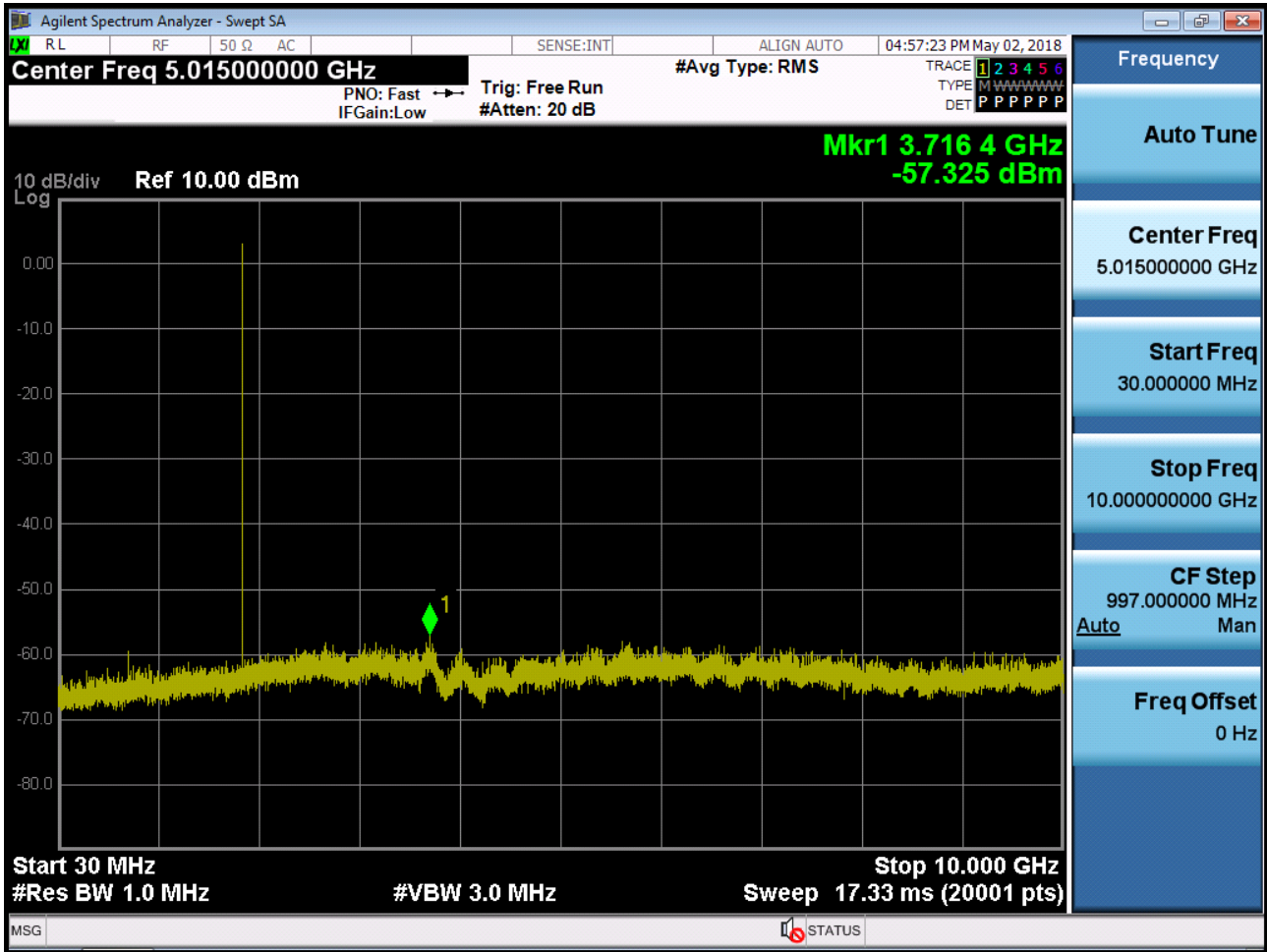
■ WCDMA1900 MODE (9538 CH.) Block Edge



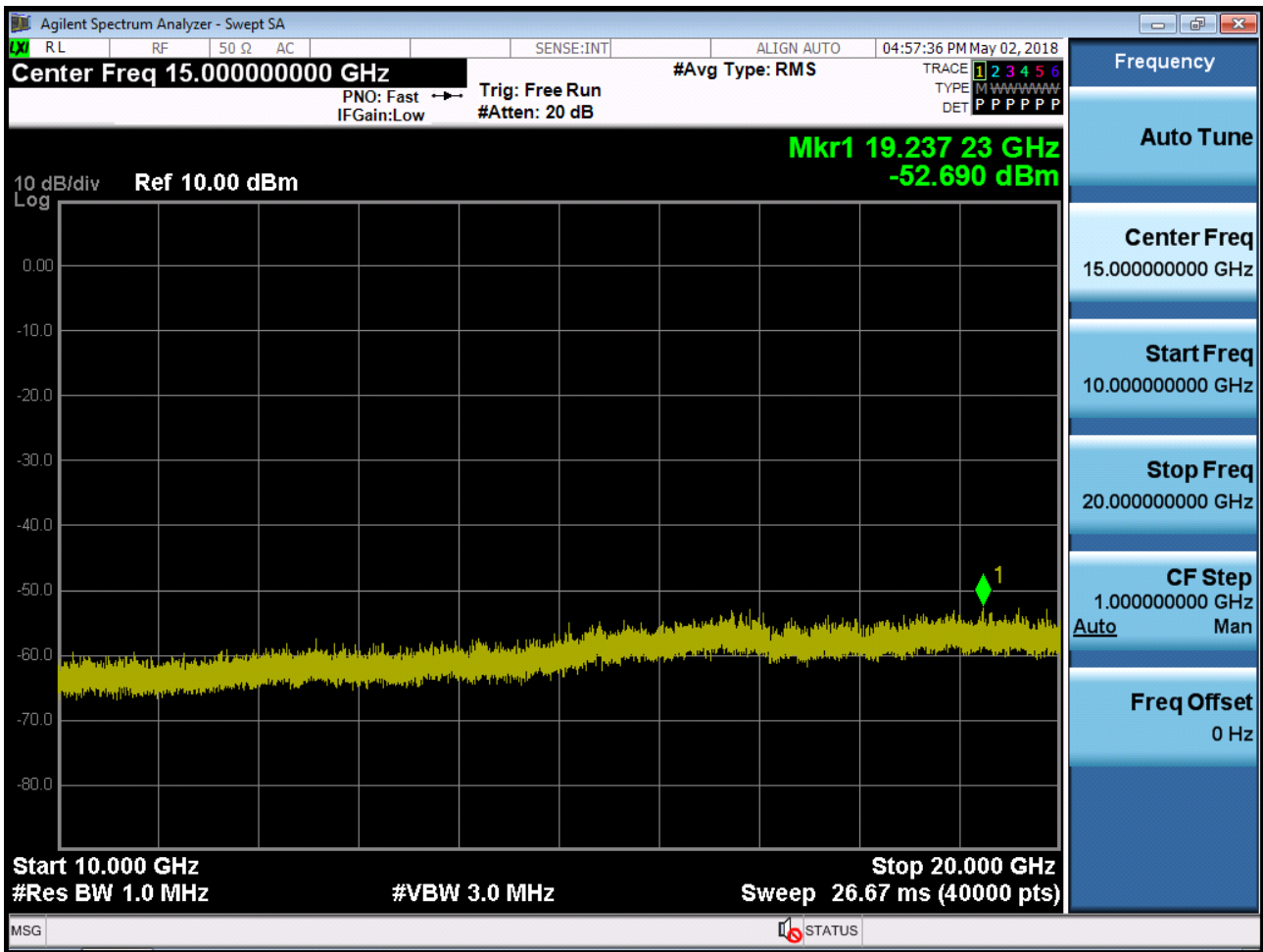
■ WCDMA1900 MODE (9538 CH.) – 4 MHz Span



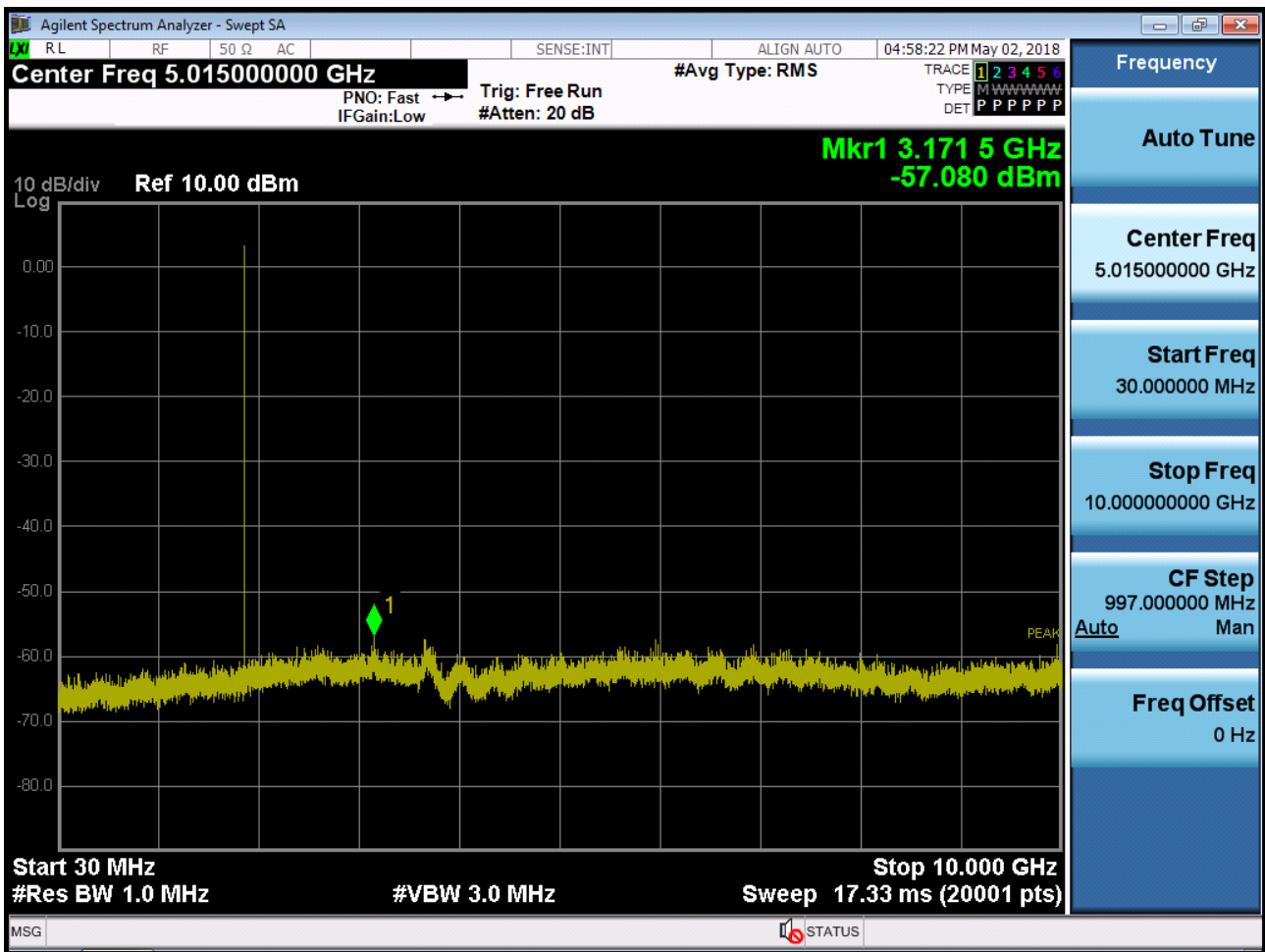
■ GSM1900 MODE (512 CH.) Conducted Spurious Emissions1



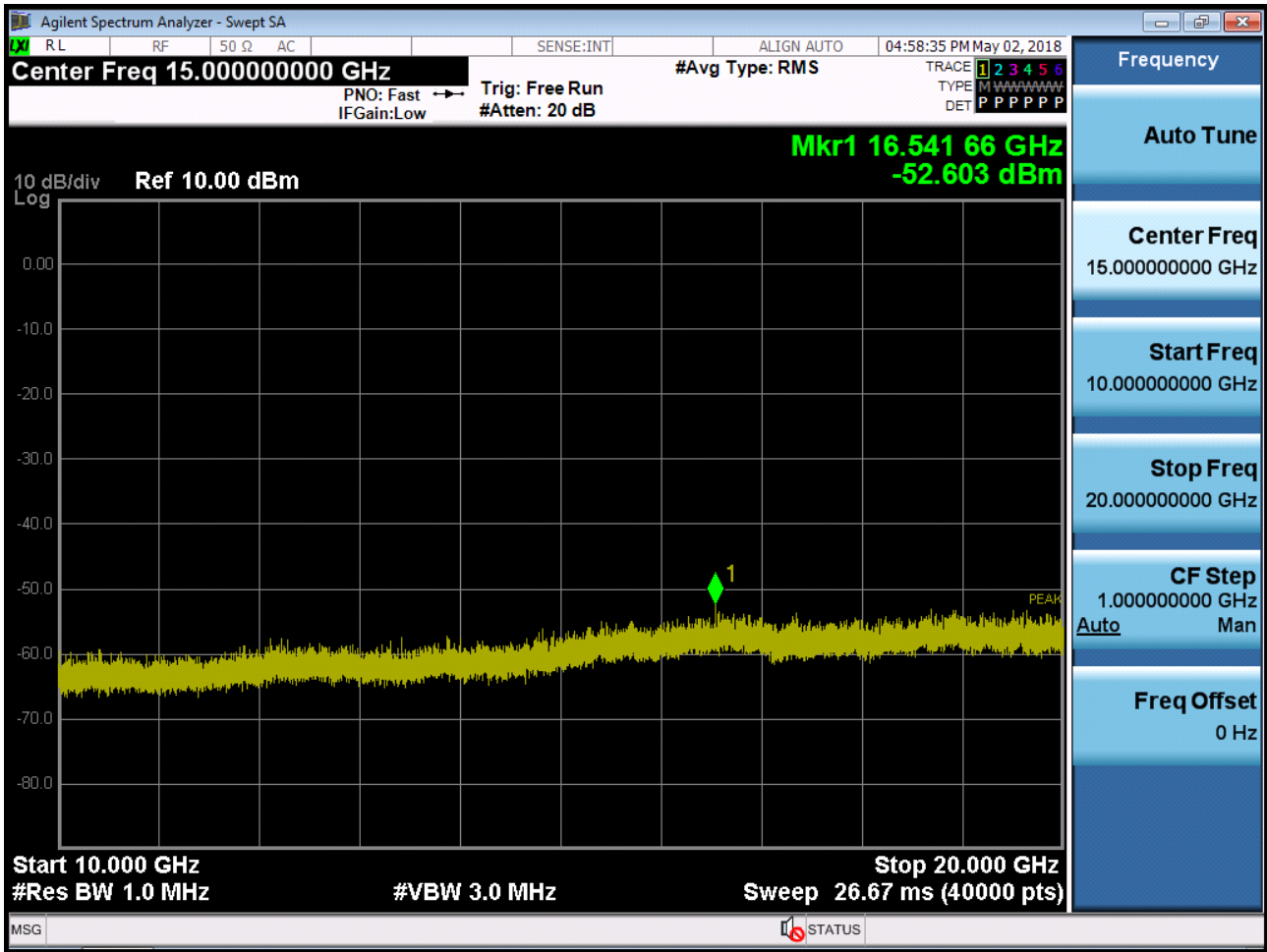
■ GSM1900 MODE (512 CH.) Conducted Spurious Emissions2



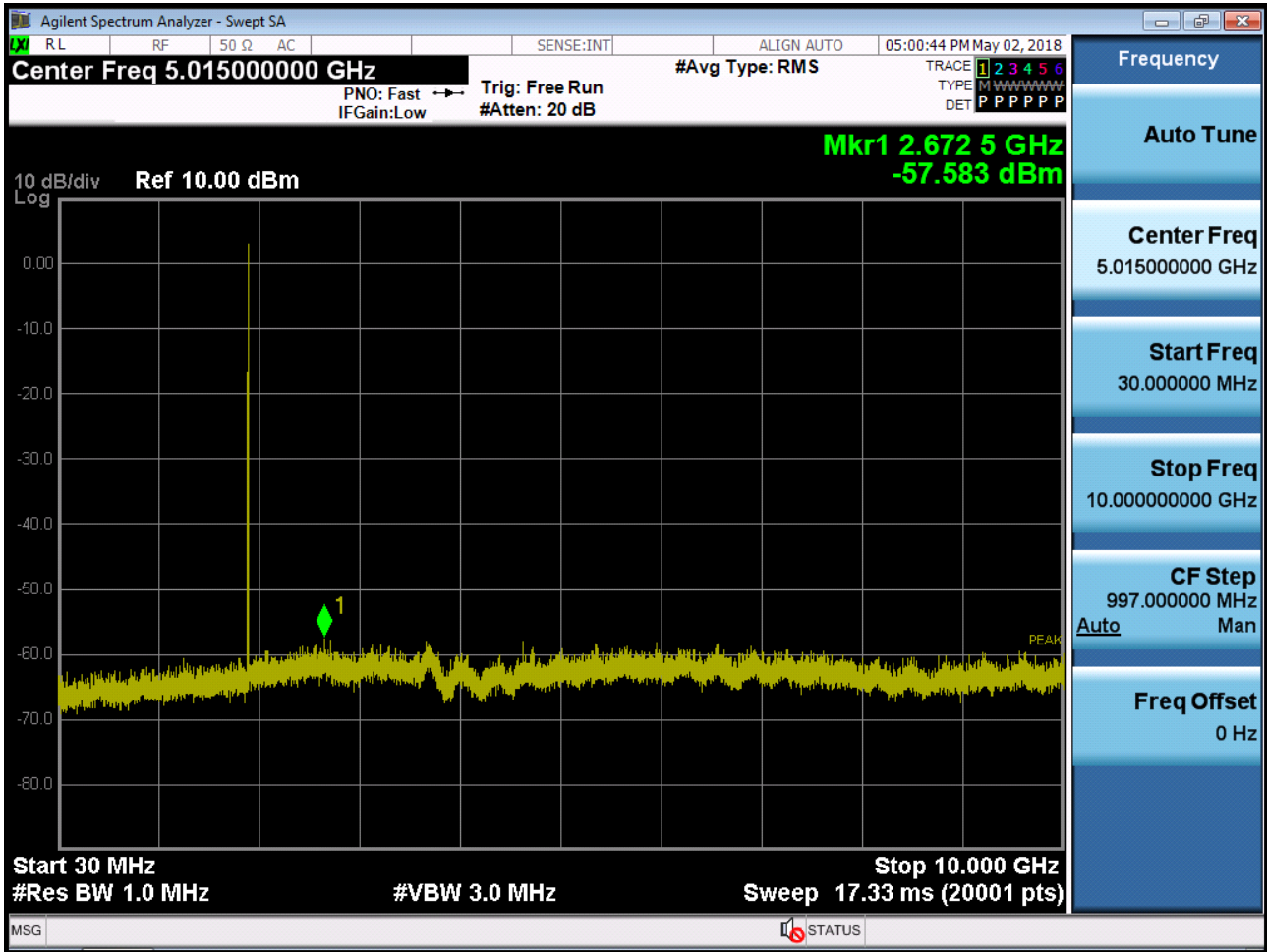
■ GSM1900 MODE (661 CH) Conducted Spurious Emissions1



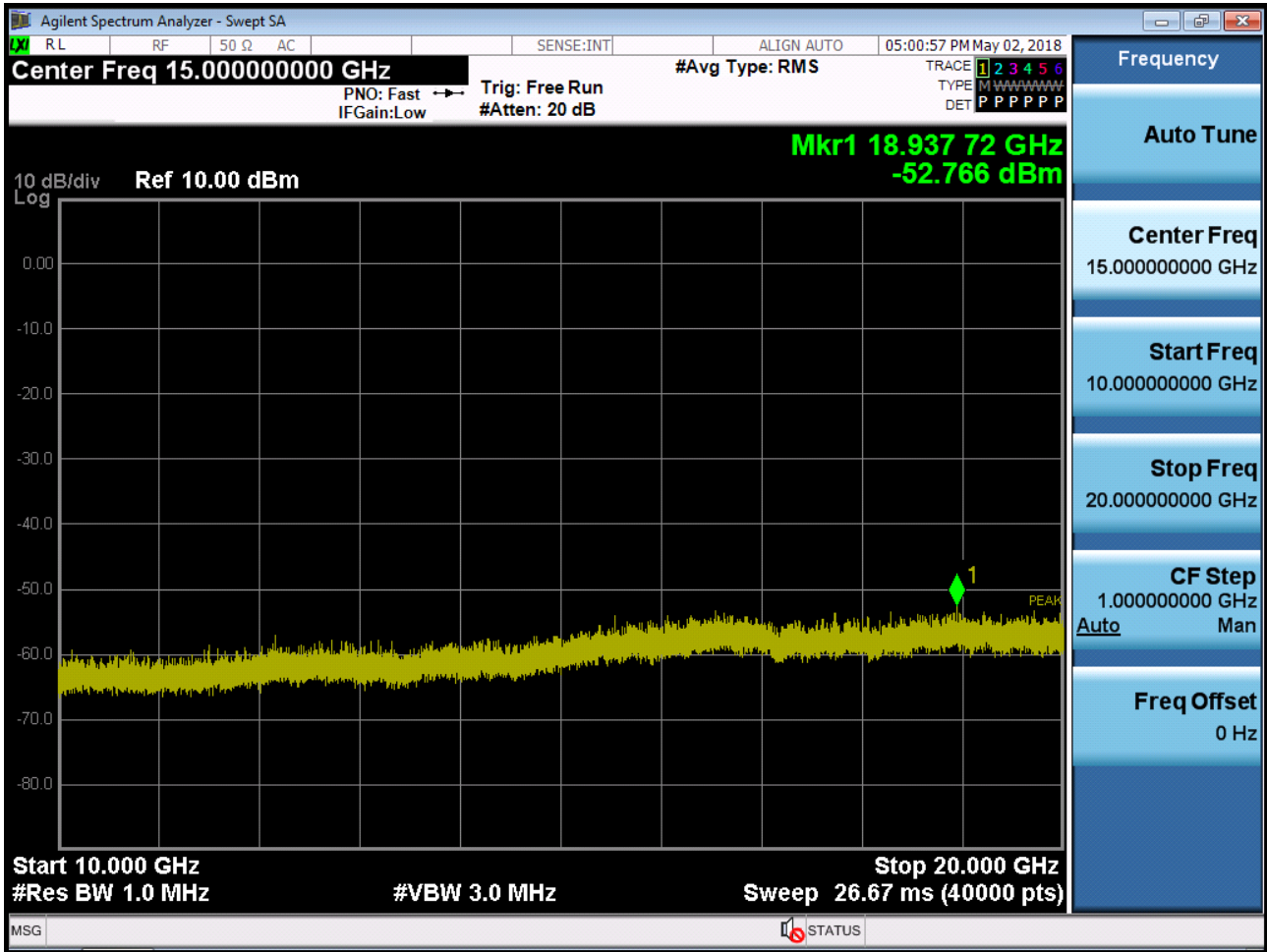
■ GSM1900 MODE (661 CH.) Conducted Spurious Emissions2



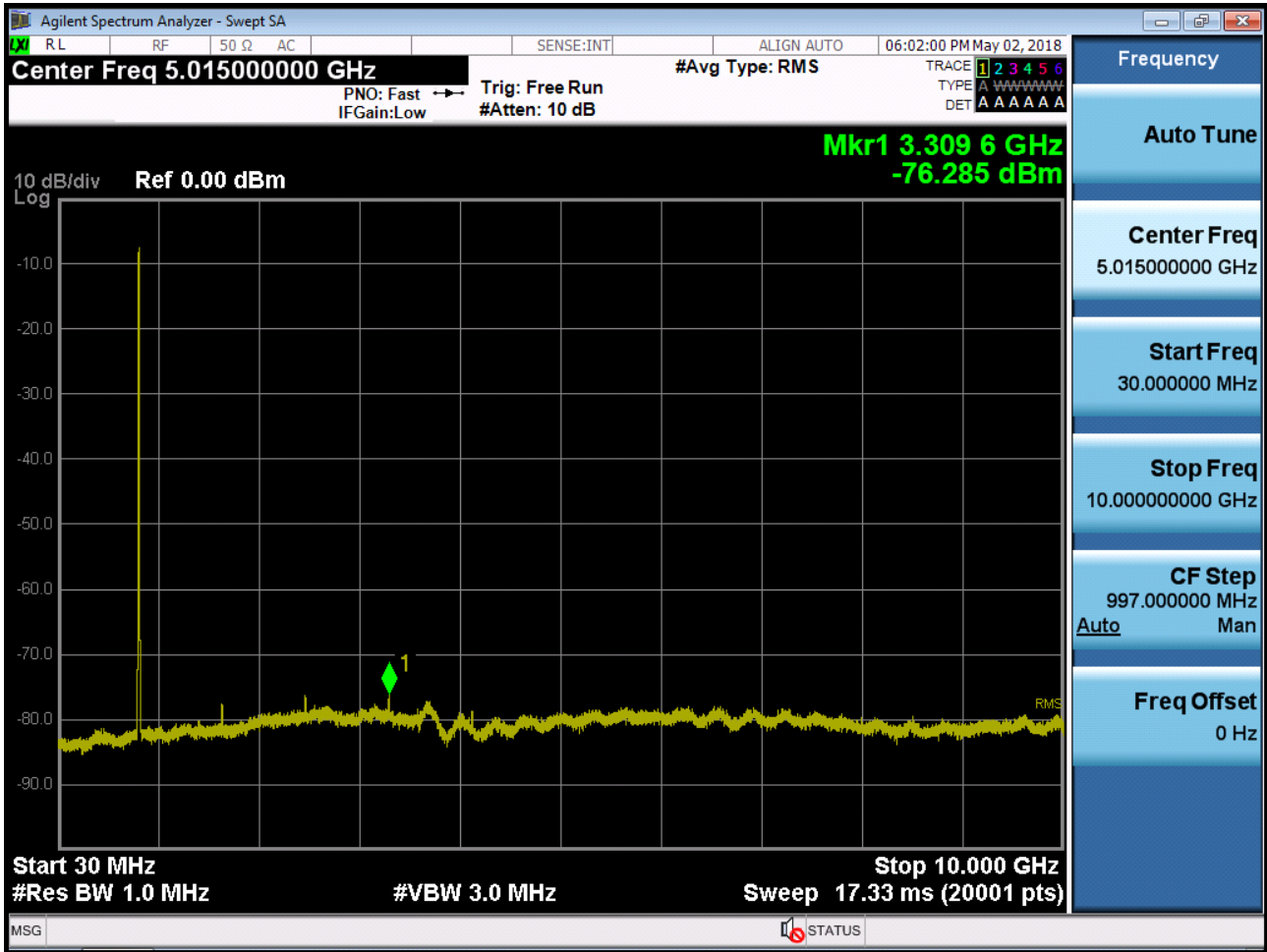
■ GSM1900 MODE (810 CH.) Conducted Spurious Emissions1



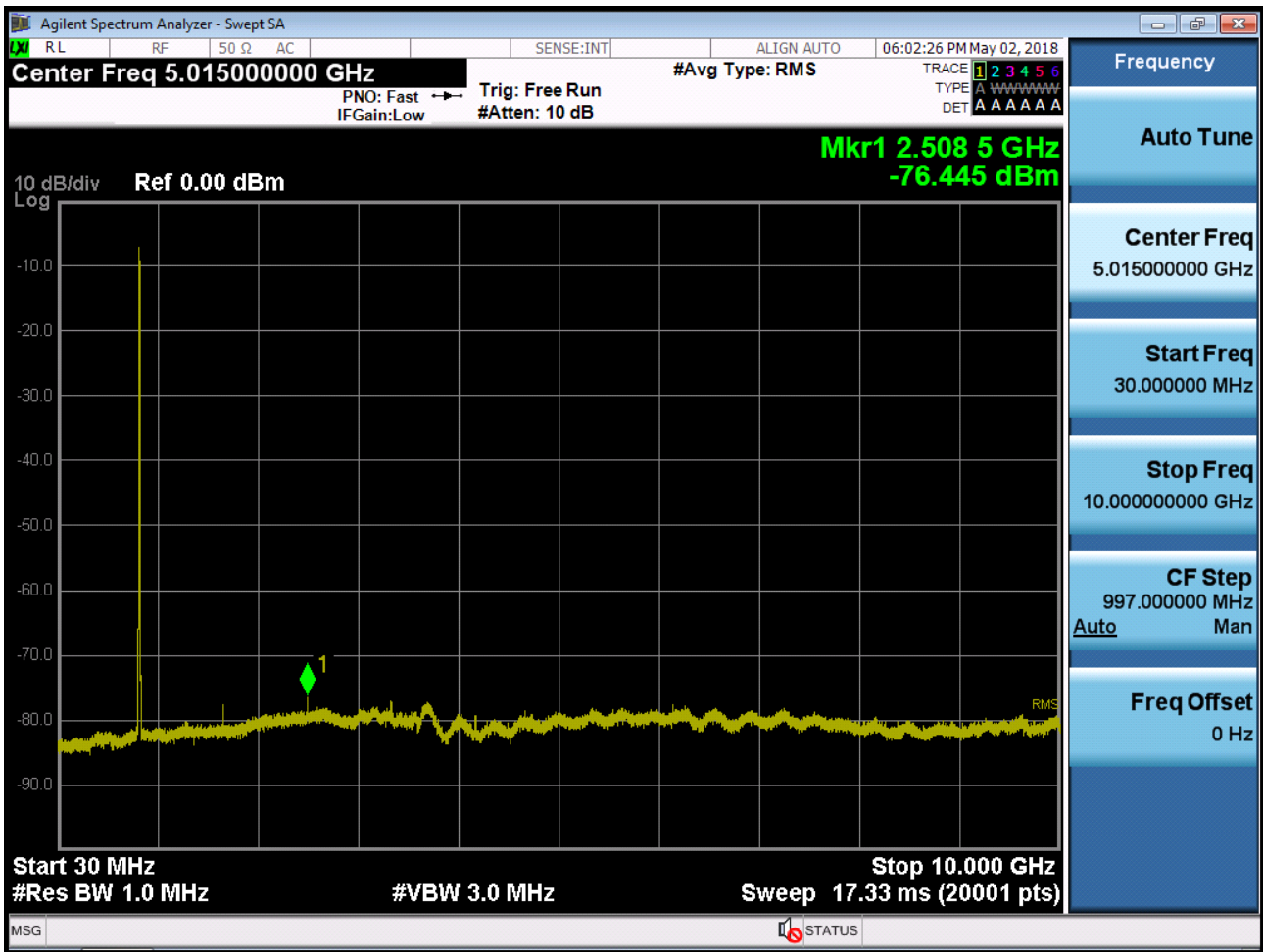
■ GSM1900 MODE (810 CH.) Conducted Spurious Emissions2



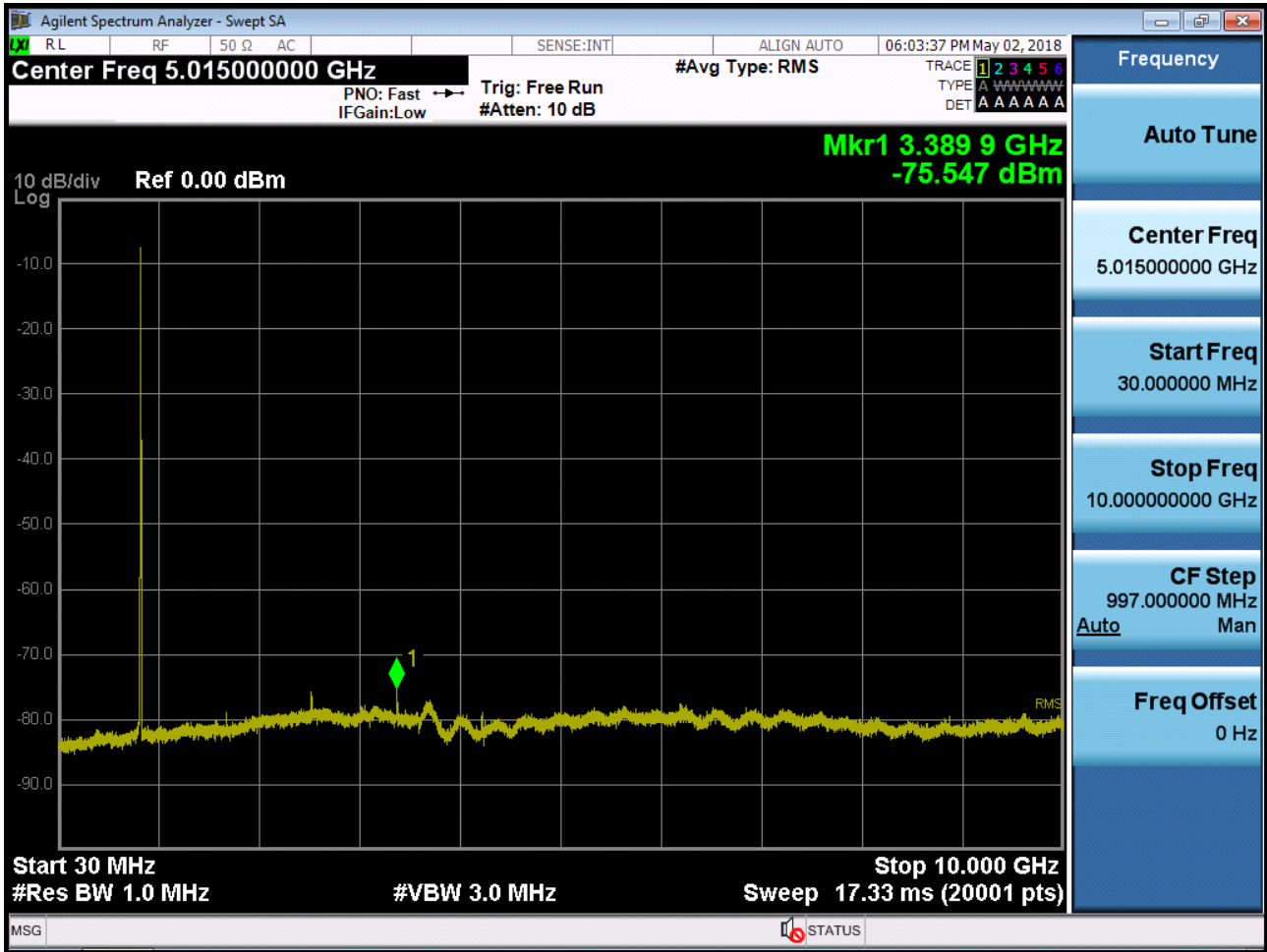
■ WCDMA850 MODE (4132 CH.) Conducted Spurious Emissions



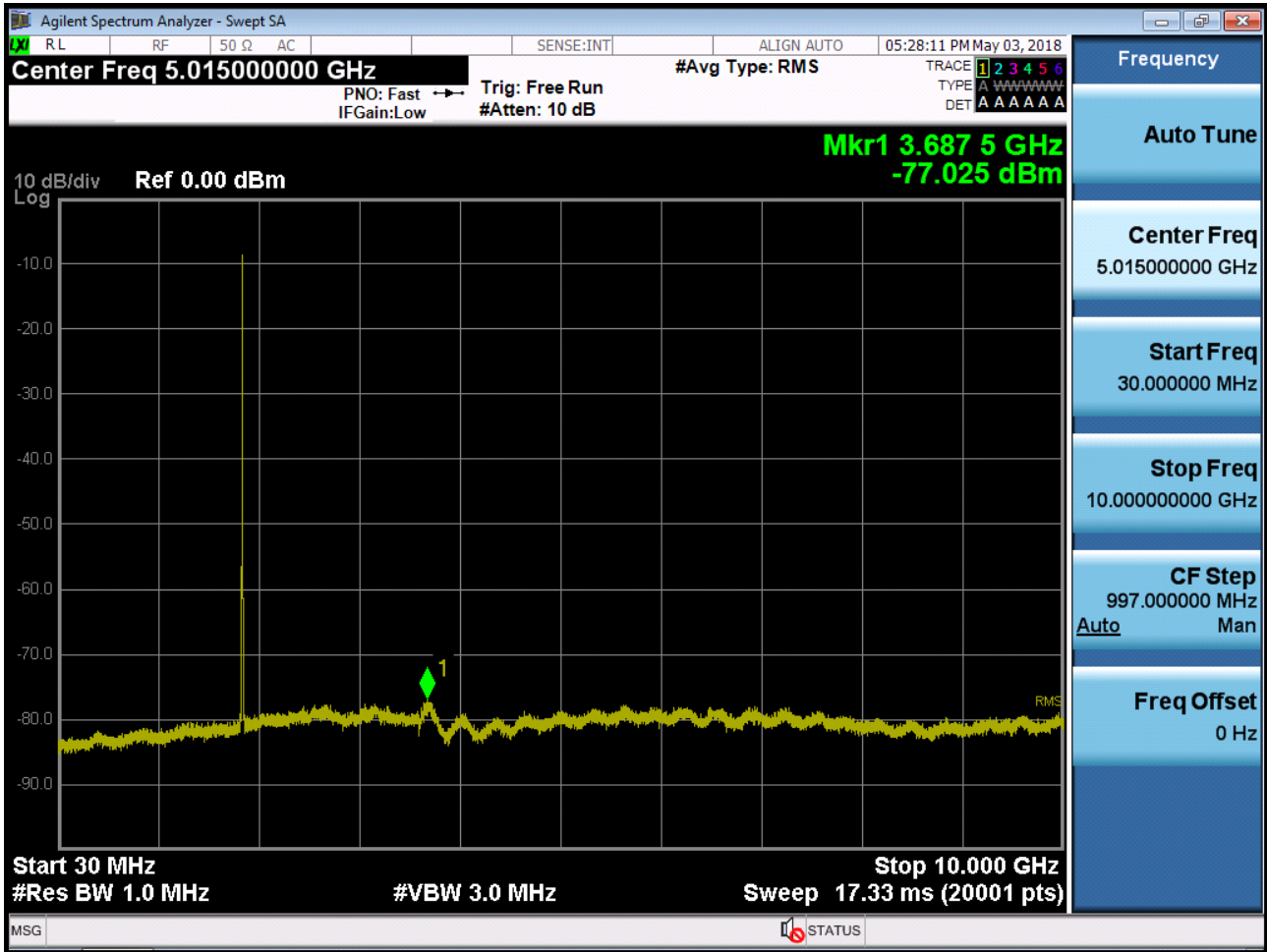
■ WCDMA850 MODE (4183 CH.) Conducted Spurious Emissions



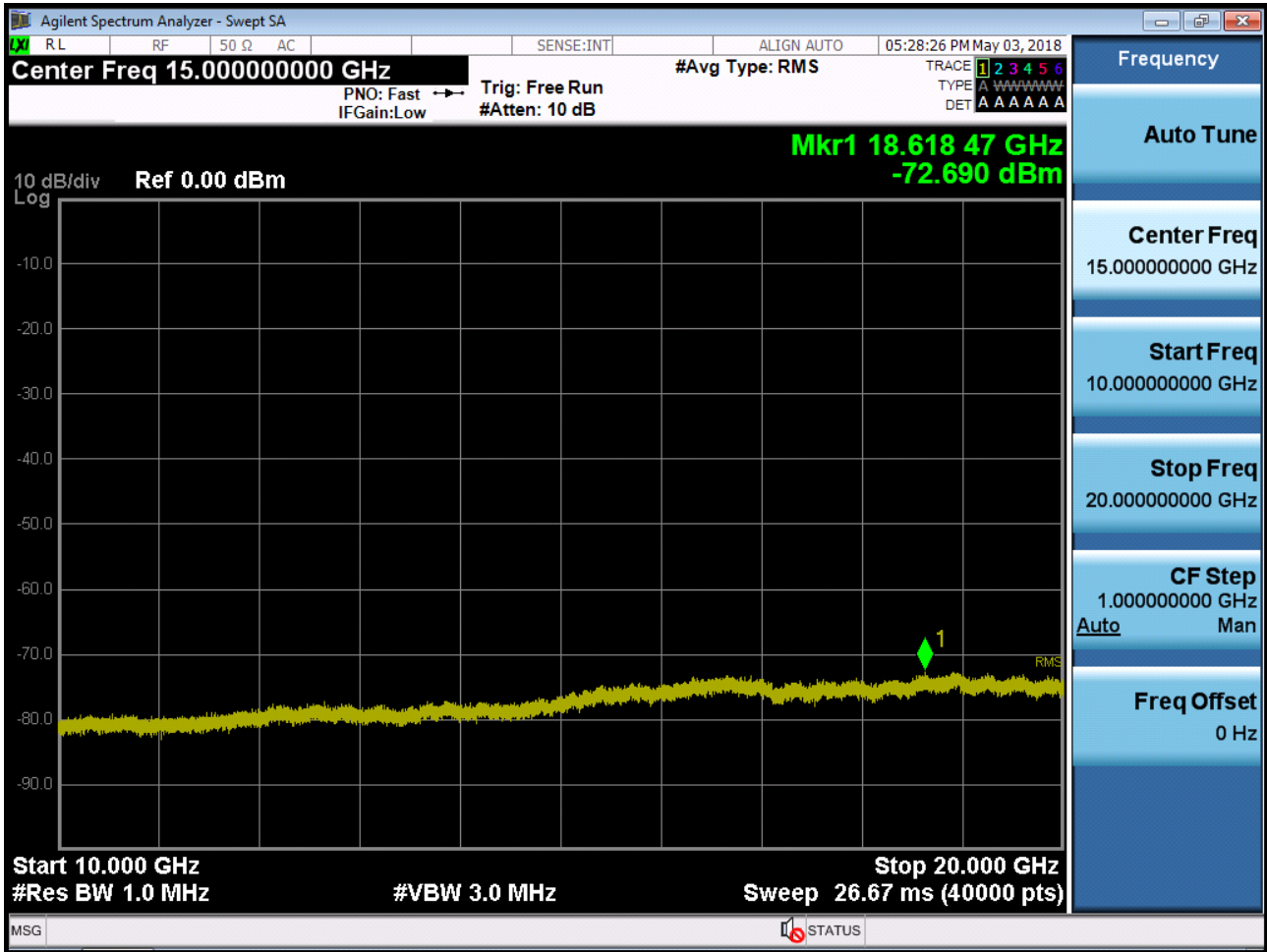
■ WCDMA850MODE (4233 CH.) Conducted Spurious Emissions



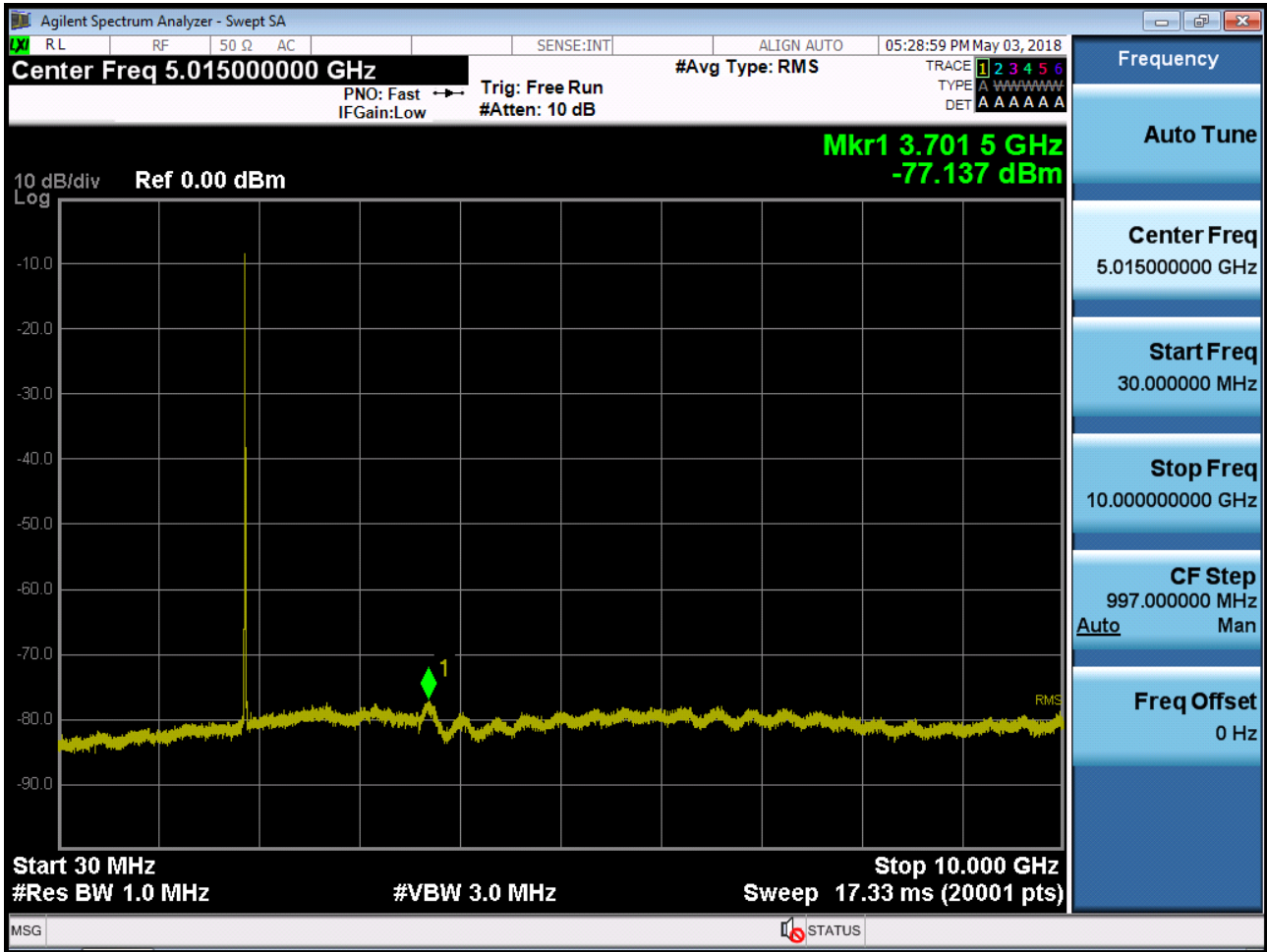
■ WCDMA1900 MODE (9262 CH.) Conducted Spurious Emissions1



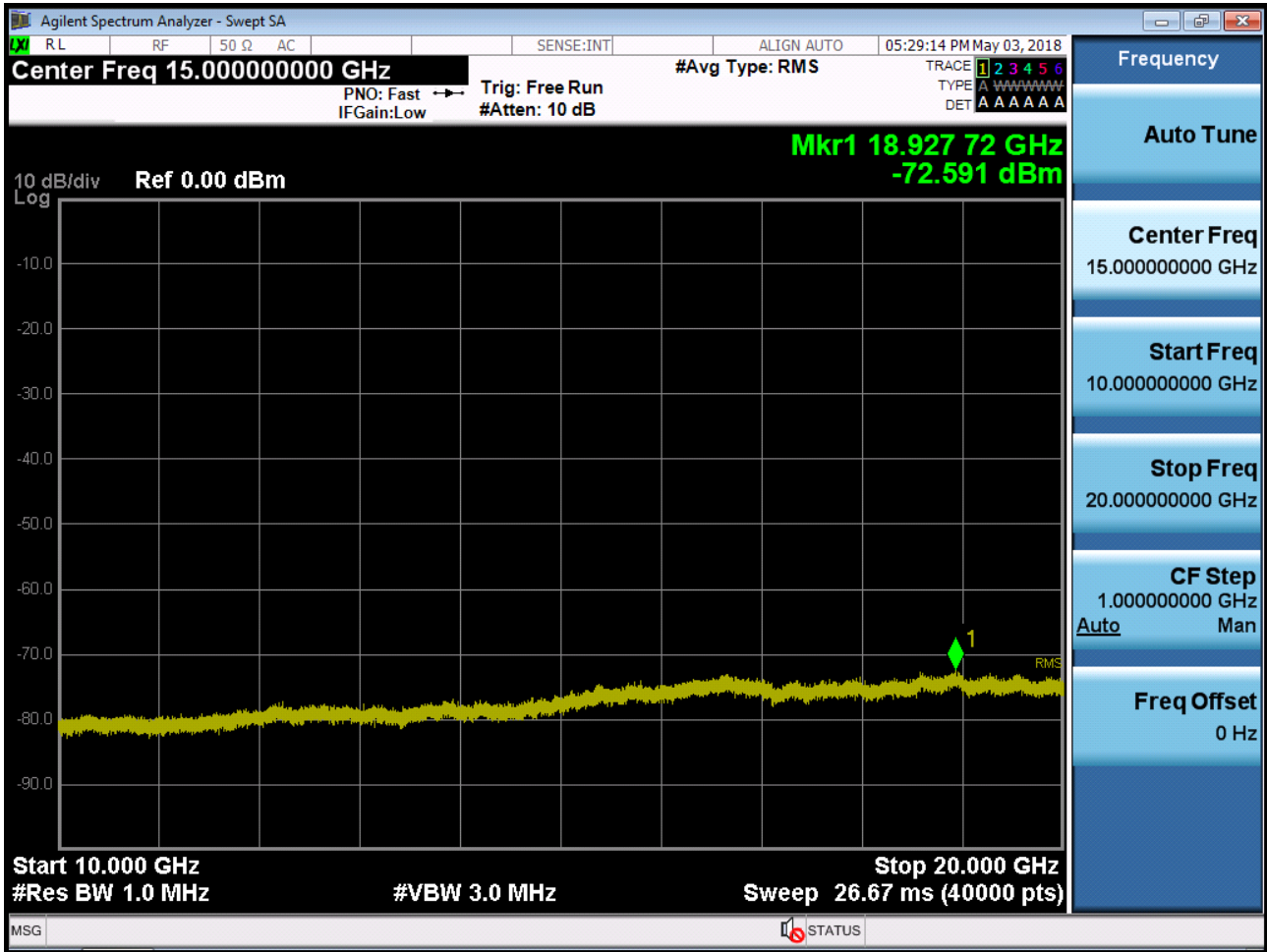
■ WCDMA1900 MODE (9262 CH.) Conducted Spurious Emissions2



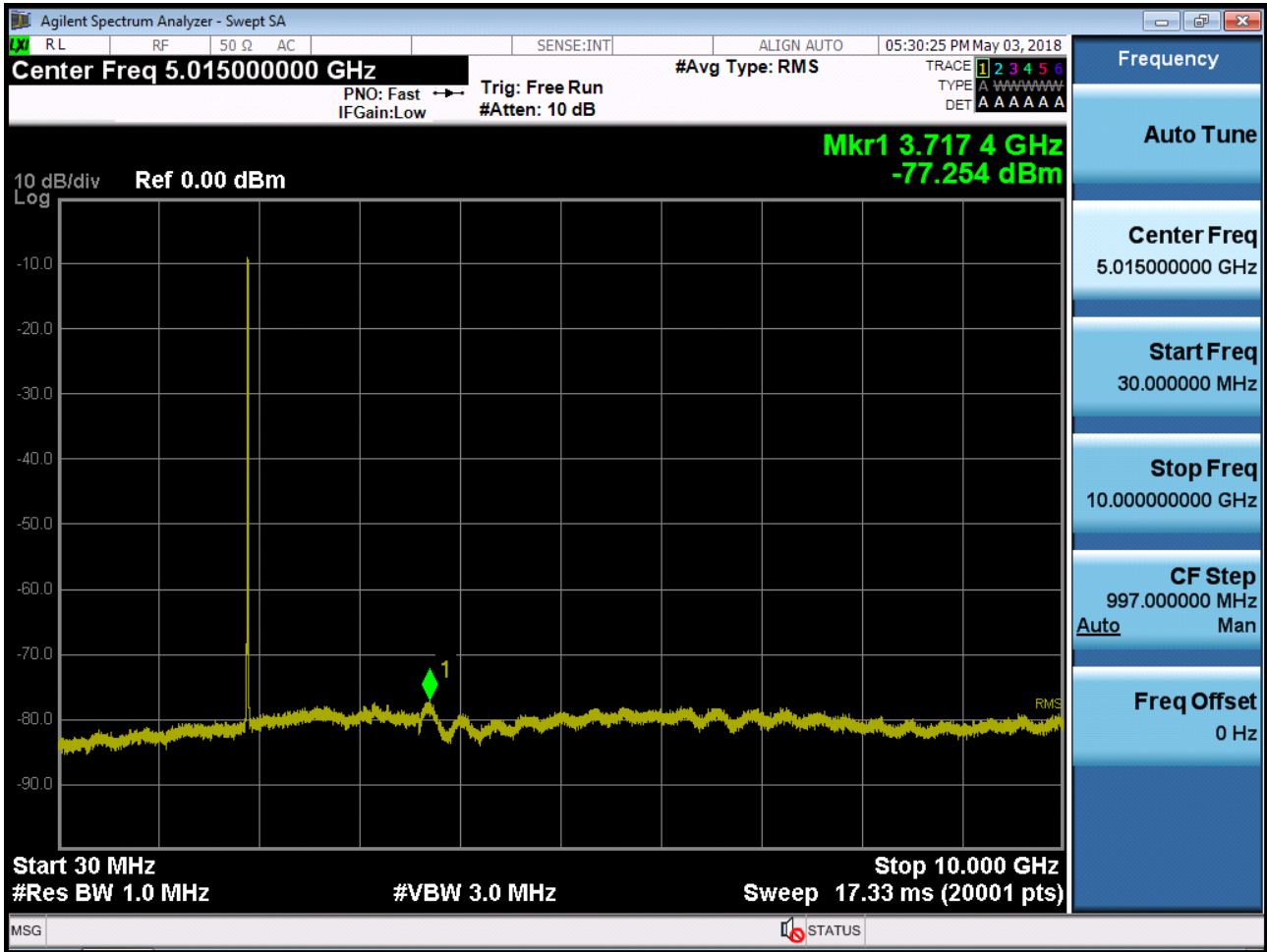
■ WCDMA1900 MODE (9400 CH.) Conducted Spurious Emissions1



■ WCDMA1900 MODE (9400 CH.) Conducted Spurious Emissions2



■ WCDMA1900 MODE (9538 CH.) Conducted Spurious Emissions1



■ WCDMA1900 MODE (9538 CH.) Conducted Spurious Emissions2

