SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services Co., Ltd.
GuangZhou Branch

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TEST REPORT

Application No.:	GZEM1710006098CR
Applicant:	Comba Telecom Ltd.
Product Description:	ComFlex Series Distributed Antenna System
Model No.:	ComFlex-6800
Standards:	FCC Part 22, FCC Part 24, FCC Part 27, FCC Part 2, FCC Part 90; FCC Part 20 and KDB 935210
FCC ID:	PX8COMFLEX-6800
Date of Receipt:	2017-11-02
Date of Test:	2017-11-02 to 2017-11-08
Date of Issue:	2018-01-17
Test Result :	**Pass***

Kobe Jian
Manager

The manufacturer should ensure that all products in series production are in conformity with the product sample detailed in this report.
If the product in this report is used in any configuration other than that detailed in the report, the manufacturer must ensure the new system complies with all relevant standards. Any mention of SGS International Electrical Approvals or testing done by SGS International Electrical Approvals in connection with, distribution or use of the product described in this report must be approved by SGS International Electrical Approvals in writing.
The report must not be used by the client to claim product certification, approval, or endorsement by NVLAP, NIST, or any agency of the federal government. All test results in this report can be traceable to National or International Standards.

2 Version

Revision Record				
Version	**Chapter**	**Date**	**Modifier**	**Remark**
00		2018-01-17		Original

Authorized for issue by:				
Tested By		 **(Lily Kuang) /Project Engineer**		2017-11-02 to 2017-11-08 **Date**
Checked By		 **(Ricky Liu) / Reviewer**		2017-11-13 **Date**

3 Test Summary

Test Item	Test Requirement	Test Method	Result
Output Power	FCC part90.635 FCC part 22.913 FCC part 24.232 FCC part 27.50	FCC part 2.1037 2-11-04/EAB/RF KDB935210 D05	PASS
Conducted Spurious Emissions	FCC part90.210 FCC part 22.917 FCC part 24.238 FCC part 27.53	FCC part 2.1051 2-11-04/EAB/RF KDB935210 D05	PASS
Band Edge& Intermodulation	FCC part90.210 FCC part 22.917 FCC part 24.238 FCC part 27.53	FCC part 2.1051 2-11-04/EAB/RF KDB935210 D05	PASS
Radiated Spurious Emissions	FCC part90.210 FCC part 22.917 FCC part 24.238 FCC part 27.53	FCC part 2.1053 2-11-04/EAB/RF KDB935210 D05	PASS
Occupied Bandwidth	FCC part 2.1049	FCC part 2.1049 2-11-04/EAB/RF KDB935210 D05	PASS
Out of Band Rejection	2-11-04/EAB/RF	2-11-04/EAB/RF KDB935210 D05	PASS
Frequency Stablility	FCC part90.213 FCC part 22.355 FCC part 24.235 FCC part 27.54	FCC part 2.1055	PASS
Remark: Tx: In this whole report Tx (or tx) means Transmitter. Rx: In this whole report Rx (or rx) means Receiver.			
No need to implement uplink test as it is cable connect to BTS (No air radiation), then the test about Uplink would be ignored.			

4 Contents

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5 General Information

5.1 Client Information

Applicant Name:	Comba Telecom Ltd.
Applicant Address:	611 East Wing, 8 Science Park West Avenue, Hong Kong Science Park, Hong kong
Manufacturer:	Comba Telecom Systems(China) Ltd.
Address of Manufacturer:	No.10 Shenzhou Road, Guangzhou Science City, Guangzhou 510663, Guangdong, P.R. China

5.2 General Description of E.U.T.

Power Supply:	AC 100-240V 50/60Hz
Adaptor:	DC -28V transfer AC 120V 60Hz
Test power:	AC 120V 60Hz
Operating Temperature:	-40 °C to +70°C
Operating Humidity:	≤ 95%

5.3 Details of E.U.T.

Type of Modulation	CDMA & WCDMA & LTE
Emission Designator:	F9W(CDMA), F9W (WCDMA) G7D(LTE)
Frequency Band:	Downlink 728MHz to 746MHz include the Modulation:LTE Downlink 746MHz to 757MHz include the Modulation:LTE Downlink: 862MHz to 869MHz include the Modulation: CDMA, WCDMA,LTE Downlink 869MHz to 894MHz include the Modulation: CDMA, WCDMA, LTE Downlink 1930MHz to 1995MHz include the Modulation: CDMA, WCDMA, LTE Downlink 2110MHz to 2180MHz include the Modulation: LTE
Nominal Power Output:	37dBm for downlink
Nominal System Gain:	27dB for downlink

5.4 Product Description

The ComFlex 600 series Distributed Antenna System is an RF over fiber solution that enhances a wireless network's coverage by extending cellular services from existing cell sites to an indoor environment. The system consists of the Master Unit (MU) and medium power Remote Unit (RU). The MU includes the Chassis, Power Supply Unit (PSU), Fiber Optical Unit (FOU) and RF Unit (RFU). With a modular design, it can support up to 8 independent RF inputs and 8 Remote Units. The Remote Unit is designed with a compact and slim form factor for easy installation; it is an integrated design which supports 6 independent bands: 700MHz (lower ABC), 700MHz (upper C), 800MHz, 850MHz, 1900MHz, and EAWS band.

This solution is an effective point-to-multipoint distributed antenna system that provides effective coverage enhancement. The Comba Hex-Band DAS offers service providers an optimal solution for variable venue sizes such as single buildings, office campuses, megamalls and sports arenas..

5.5 Standards Applicable for Testing

The standard used was FCC part 2 & FCC part 22 & FCC part 24 & FCC part 27 & FCC part 90

According the definition of part20 and KDB935210, the product named ComFlex-6800 belongs to the industrial Signal Booster.

Definition of Industrial signal booster(Part 20)
KDB 935210 D02 Signal Booster Certification v04 **An Industrial Signal Booster (Part 20)** is any signal booster that is not a Consumer Signal Booster (Part 20) [i.e., CMRS parts 22, 24, 27, 90 (ESMR)].10 [Section 20.3] Industrial Signal Boosters are designed to serve multiple users simultaneously. [*Order*, ¶ 16 and fn 31] Industrial Signal Boosters may be fixed-station equipment or mobile-station equipment, and are designed for installation by licensees or qualified installers. Unlike Consumer Signal Boosters, industrial signal boosters used in the CMRS bands are not distinguished as wideband or provider-specific. Part 90 Signal Boosters, other than Consumer Signal Boosters, are a type of Industrial Signal Booster—see also other specific part 90 terms and definitions below. [*Order*, ¶ 15]

Remark :

10 Industrial Signal Boosters include large, high powered devices intended for professional or enterprise use. These devices tend to have more expansive functionality than Consumer Signal Boosters. For example, unlike Consumer Signal Boosters, many Industrial Signal Boosters incorporate remote monitoring capability to allow the operator to use a graphical user interface to control the device's functions, including remote power control, turn-on, and turn-off. The output power and gain for Industrial Signal Boosters are typically multiple times the power and gain of Consumer Signal Boosters. These devices are designed to serve multiple users simultaneously and cover larger areas such as stadiums, shopping malls, office buildings, tunnels, and campuses. An Industrial Signal Booster installation may support a single wireless provider or multiple wireless providers. In addition, such an installation may utilize a greater number of antennas, amplifiers, and other components, compared to Consumer Signal Boosters. [Order, ¶ 16]

5.6 Test Location

All tests were performed at:

SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services Co., Ltd. Shenzhen Branch E&E Lab

No. 1 Workshop, M-10, Middle section, Science & Technology Park, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China 518057

No tests were sub-contracted.

5.7 Other Information Requested by the Customer

None.

5.8 Test Facility

The test facility is recognized, certified, or accredited by the following organizations:

- **NVLAP (Lab Code: 200611-0)**

  SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services Co., Ltd., Guangzhou EMC Laboratory is accredited by the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP/NIST). NVLAP Code: 200611-0.

  The report must not be used by the client to claim product certification, approval, or endorsement by NVLAP, NIST, or any agency of the Federal Government.

- **ACMA**

  SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services Co., Ltd., EMC Laboratory can also perform testing for the Australian C-Tick mark as a result of our NVLAP accreditation.

- **SGS UK(Certificate No.: 32), SGS-TUV SAARLAND and SGS-FIMKO**

  Have approved SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services Co., Ltd., EMC Laboratory as a supplier of EMC TESTING SERVICES and SAFETY TESTING SERVICES.

- **CNAS (Lab Code: L0167)**

  SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services Co., Ltd., EMC Laboratory has been assessed and in compliance with CNAS-CL01:2006 accreditation criteria for testing laboratories (identical to ISO/IEC 17025:2005 General Requirements) for the Competence of Testing Laboratories.

- **FCC Recognized Accredited Test Firm(Registration No.: 486818)**

  SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services Co., Ltd., EMC Laboratory has been accredited and fully described in a report filed with the (FCC) Federal Communications Commission. The acceptance letter from the FCC is maintained in our files. Designation Number: CN5016, Test Firm Registration Number: 486818, Jul 13, 2017.

- **Industry Canada (Registration No.: 4620B-1)**

  The 3m/10m Alternate Semi-anechoic chamber of SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services Co., Ltd., has been registered by Certification and Engineering of Industry Canada for radio equipment testing with Registration No. 4620B-1.

- **VCCI (Registration No.: R-2460, C-2584, G-449 and T-1179)**

  The 10m Semi-anechoic chamber and Shielded Room of SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services Co. Ltd. have been registered in accordance with the Regulations for Voluntary Control Measures with Registration No.: R-2460, C-2584，G-449 and T-1179 respectively.

- **CBTL (Lab Code: TL129)**

  SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services Co., Ltd., E&E Laboratory has been assessed and fully comply with the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025:2005, the Basic Rules, IECEE 01 and Rules of procedure IECEE 02, and the relevant IECEE CB-Scheme Operational documents.

6 Equipment Used during Test

RE in Chamber						
No.	Test Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.	Cal. date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Cal.Due date (YYYY-MM-DD)
EMC0525	Compact Semi-Anechoic Chamber	ChangZhou ZhongYu	N/A	N/A	2016-12-04	2019-12-03
EMC0522	EMI Test Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESIB26	100283	2017-01-20	2018-01-19
EMC0056	EMI Test Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESCI	100236	2017-01-20	2018-01-19
EMC0528	RI High frequency Cable	SGS	20 m	N/A	2016-04-19	2018-04-18
EMC2025	Trilog Broadband Antenna 30-1000MHz	SCHWARZBECK MESS-ELEKTRONIK	VULB 9160	9160-3372	2016-09-08	2019-09-07
SEM003-18	Trilog Broadband Antenna 25-2000MHz	SCHWARZBECK MESS-ELEKTRONIK	VULB 9168	665	2016-06-29	2019-06-28
EMC0524	Bi-log Type Antenna	Schaffner -Chase	CBL6112B	2966	2016-09-08	2019-09-07
EMC0519	Bilog Type Antenna	Schaffner -Chase	CBL6143	5070	2017-05-04	2020-05-03
EMC2026	Horn Antenna 1-18GHz	SCHWARZBECK MESS-ELEKTRONIK	BBHA 9120D	9120D-841	2016-09-09	2019-09-08
EMC0521	1-26.5 GHz Pre-Amplifier	Agilent	8449B	3008A01649	2017-01-20	2018-01-19
EMC2065	Amplifier	HP	8447F	N/A	2017-06-19	2018-06-18
EMC2086	PRE AMPLIFIER MH648A	ANRITSU CORP	MH648A	N/A	2016-12-02	2017-12-01
EMC2063	Pre-amplifier 1GHz-26GHz	Compliance Direction Systems Lnc.	PAP-1G26-48	6279.628	2016-12-02	2017-12-01
EMC0523	Active Loop Antenna	EMCO	6502	42963	2016-02-27	2018-02-26
EMC2041	Broad-Band Horn Antenna (14)15-26.5(40)GHz	SCHWARZBECK MESS-ELEKTRONI	BBHA 9170	9170-375	2017-05-23	2020-05-22
EMC2079	High Pass Filter(915MHz)	FSY MICROWAVE	HM1465-9SS	009	2017-01-20	2018-01-19
EMC2069	2.4GHz Filter	Micro-Tronics	BRM 50702	149	2017-01-20	2018-01-19
EMC0530	10m Semi-Anechoic Chamber	ETS	N/A	N/A	2016-04-30	2018-04-29

Other Equipment

No:	Test Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.	Cal. Date (dd-mm-yy)	Cal. Due Date (dd-mm-yy)
NA	Power Meter	Agilent	E4419B	MY45100856	2017-06-12	2018-06-11
NA	Signal Generator	Agilent	E4437B	US39260800	2017-6-17	2018-06-16
NA	Signal Generator	Agilent	E4438C	US39260800	2017-6-14	2018-06-13
NA	Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	N9020A	MY48011385	2017-06-14	2018-06-13
NA	Spectrum Analyzer	Rohde&Schwarz	FSQ 8	SN0805772	2017-06-14	2018-06-13
NA	Attenuator	SHX manufacturer	30dB/50W	09031816	----	----
NA	Attenuator	SHX manufacturer	40dB/50W	09031312	----	----
NA	Attenuator	SHX manufacturer	50dB/50W	09053023	----	----
NA	Signal Generator	Rohde&Schwarz	SMU 200A	08103303	2017-06-12	2018-06-11

General used equipment

No.	Test Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.	Cal. date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Cal.Due date (YYYY-MM-DD)
EMC0006	DMM	Fluke	73	70681569	2017-07-26	2018-07-25
EMC0007	DMM	Fluke	73	70671122	2017-07-26	2018-07-25

7 Test Results

7.1 E.U.T. test conditions

Input Voltage:	AC 120V
Operating Environment:	
Temperature:	22°C ~26°C
Humidity:	37%~56% RH
Atmospheric Pressure:	990~1005mbar
Test Requirement:	The RF output power of the EUT was measured at the antenna port, by adjusting the input power of signal generter to drive the EUT to get to maximum output power point and keep the EUT at maximum gain setteing for all tests. The device should be tested on downlink. For detail test Modulation and Frequency, please refer to 7.2.

Remark:

FIBER-OPTIC AND OTHER SIMILAR RF DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS

Fiber-optic distribution systems are a type of in-building radiation system that receives RF signals from an antenna, distributes the signal over fiber-optic cable, and then retransmits at another location for example within a building or tunnel. Most fiber-optic systems are signal boosters; however, some may be repeaters. These systems generally have two enclosures typically called host (or local or donor unit) and remote. Some systems may also have an optional expander box for fan-out to multiple remotes. The system transmits downlink signals from the remote unit to handsets, portables, or clients, and transmits uplink signals via from the host unit. Usually but not always the uplink goes through an intermediate amplifier to a “donor” antenna. Therefore both uplink and downlink must be tested, unless filing effectively documents how connection of uplink to donor antenna with or without an intermediate amplifier will be prevented, such as for always only a cabled connection to a base station. Fiber-optic systems are not amplifiers (AMP equipment class) – they are equipment class TNB or PCB. The same approval procedures also apply for multiple-enclosure systems connected by coax cable.

Synonyms and related terms: in-building radiation system, coverage enhancer, distributed antenna system, fiber-optic distribution system, converter, donor anten

Typical in-building or distributed antenna systems can consist of five different components (enclosures), not counting antennas:

1) host unit

a) transmits uplink to base station via antenna thru coax, ***passive interface unit*** , or ***active interface unit*** (amplifier)

b) sends base-station downlink via fiber-optic or coax to ***remote***

c) receives handset uplink via fiber-optic or coax from ***remote***

d) optional connection to ***expansion unit*** via fiber-optic

e) separate FCC ID from ***remote***, unless electrically identical

f) ***non-transmitting host unit***

i) connects directly to a base station via coax cable but does not connect to antenna or amplifier

ii) Part 15 digital device subject to Verification, no FCC ID

2) remote unit

a) receives base-station downlink via fiber-optic or coax from ***host***, transmits via antenna to handsets

b) returns handset uplink via fiber-optic or coax to ***host***

c) separate FCC ID from ***remote***, unless electrically identical

3) expansion unit
a) fiber-optic or coax from ***host***
b) fiber-optic or coax fan-out to ***remote(s)***
c) Part 15 digital device subject to Verification, no FCC ID
4) *passive interface unit*
a) contains attenuators, splitters, combiners
b) coax cable connection between ***host*** and base-station
c) passive device, no FCC ID
5) *active interface unit*
a) amplifies uplink signal from ***host unit*** for transmit by donor antenna
b) attenuates downlink from donor antenna
c) coax cable connection between ***host*** and ***active interface unit***
d) usually has separate FCC ID; in some cases could be combined/included with ***host*** as one enclosure

GENERAL DEFINITIONS FOR CERTIFICATION PURPOSES:
The following three general definitions follow from those stated in the Part 22, 24, and 90 rule sections as listed above. Two of the definitions replace previous EAB internal definitions given for booster, repeater and extender. The general term “extender” is the same as booster, but booster should be used rather than extender. The general term “translator” is the same as repeater, but repeater should be used rather than translator.
External radio frequency power amplifier (ERFPA) - any device which, (1) when used in conjunction with a radio transmitter signal source, is capable of amplification of that signal, and (2) is not an integral part of a radio transmitter as manufactured. The EAS equipment class AMP is used only for an ERFPA device inserted between a transmitter (TNB/PCB) and an antenna (has only one antenna port)
Booster is a device that automatically reradiates signals from base transmitters without channel translation, for the purpose of improving the reliability of existing service by increasing the signal strength in dead spots. An “in-building radiation system” is a signal booster. These devices are not intended to extend the size of coverage from the originating base station. A booster can be either single or multiple channels***.***
Repeater is a device that retransmits the signals of other stations. Repeaters are different from boosters in that they can include frequency translation and can extend coverage beyond the design of the original base station. A repeater is typically single channel but can also be multiple channels.
ERFPA (AMP) and boosters/repeaters (TNB/PCB) can generally be authorized for all rule parts except 15 and 18.
Tests should be done with each typical signal. e.g., for F3E emissions use 2500 Hz with 2.5 or 5 kHz deviation. Use of CW signal for some tests is acceptable in lieu of actual emission, in some cases when CW signal gives worst case.
The GX system working principle: the RF signal coupled from BTS is transferred into optical signal, and then transmitted via a fiber to remote unit.the remote re-transfers the optical signal back to RF signal, through the frequency translation and after power amplifiers,can extend the BTS coverage to another desired area, the GX system is compliant with the description about repeater in FCC rules, So **the Equipment belongs to the repeater and TNB class.**

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7.2 Test **Procedure** & Measurement Data

Test Modulation and Frequency

Downlink: 728MHz to 746MHz

Modulation	Lowest frequency	Middle frequency	Highest frequency
LTE	733	737	741

Downlink: 746MHz to 757MHz

Modulation	Lowest frequency	Middle frequency	Highest frequency
LTE	751	751.5	752

Downlink: 862MHz to 869MHz

Modulation	Lowest frequency	Middle frequency	Highest frequency
CDMA	863	865.5	868
LTE	864.8	865.5	866.2

Downlink: 869MHz to 894MHz

Modulation	Lowest frequency	Middle frequency	Highest frequency
CDMA	871	881.5	892
WCDMA	872	881.5	891
LTE	874	881.5	889

Downlink: 1930MHz to 1995MHz

Modulation	Lowest frequency	Middle frequency	Highest frequency
CDMA	1932	1962.5	1993
WCDMA	1933	1962.5	1992
LTE	1935	1962.5	1990

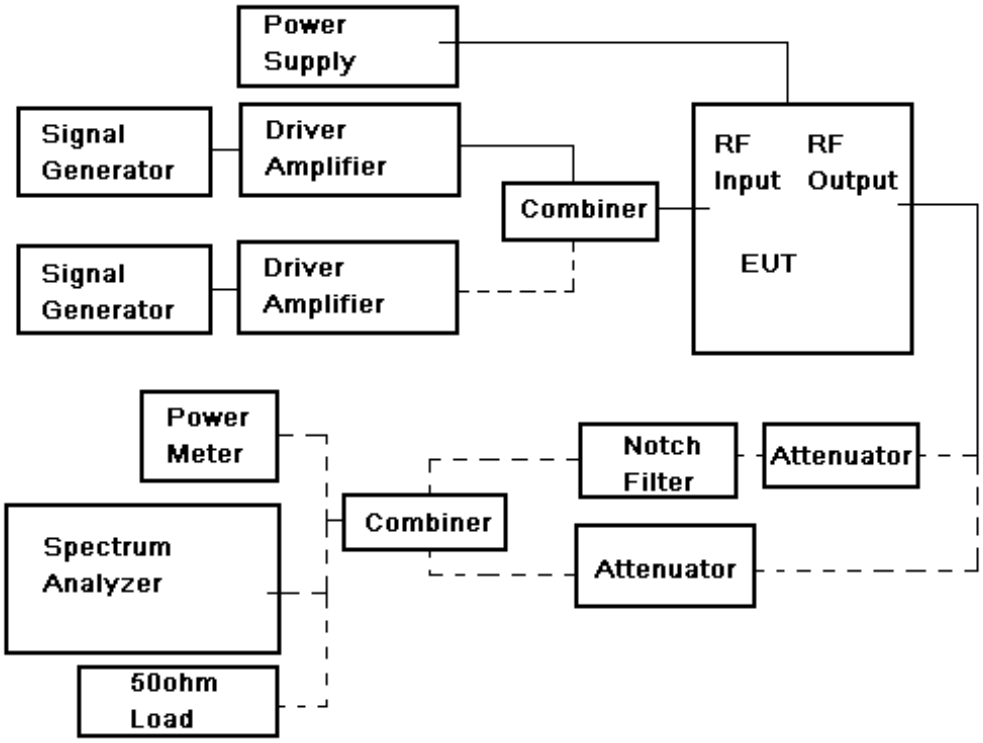
Downlink: 2110 MHzto 2180MHz

Modulation	Lowest frequency	Middle frequency	Highest frequency
LTE	2115	2145	2175

Remark:

1) We test the downlink in the lowest band; the middle band; the hightest band and test the respective frequency as above table;

General Test Setup:



7.2.1 RF Output Power

Test Requirement: FCC part 90.635 &FCC part 22.913(a) & FCC part 24.232(a)&(b) & FCC part 27.50(d)

90.635(a) The effective radiated power and antenna height for base stations may not exceed 1 kilowatt(30dBW) and 304m.(1,000ft.) above average terrain(AAT),respectively,or the equivalent thereof as etermined from the Table. These are maximum values,and applicants will be required to justify power levels and antenna heights requested.

22.913(a):Maximum ERP. In general, the effective radiated power (ERP) of base transmitters and cellular repeaters must not exceed 500 Watts.

24.232(a) Base stations are limited to 1640 watts peak equivalent isotropically radiated power (EIRP) with an antenna height up to 300 meters HAAT, except as described in paragraph (b) below. See §24.53 for HAAT calculation method. Base station antenna heights may exceed 300 meters with a corresponding reduction in power; see Table 1 of this section. The service area boundary limit and microwave protection criteria specified in §§24.236 and 24.237 apply.

Para. No.27.50(b)(2), (c)(1)(3)

(b) The following power and antenna height limits apply to transmitters operating in the 737-763 MHz, 775–793 MHz and 805–806 MHz bands:

(2) Fixed and base stations transmitting a signal in the 737–757 MHz, 758–763 MHz, 776–787 MHz, and 788–793 MHz bands with an emission bandwidth of 1 MHz or less must not exceed an ERP of 1000 watts and an antenna height of 305 m HAAT, except that antenna heights greater than 305 m HAAT are permitted if power levels are reduced below 1000 watts ERP in accordance with Table 1 of this section.

(c) The following power and antenna height requirements apply to stations transmitting in the 698–737 MHz band:

(1) Fixed and base stations transmitting a signal with an emission bandwidth of 1 MHz or less must not exceed an effective radiated power (ERP) of 1000 watts and an antenna height of 305 m height above average terrain (HAAT), except that antenna heights greater than 305 m HAAT are permitted if power levels are reduced below 1000 watts ERP in accordance with Table 1 of this section;

(3) Fixed and base stations transmitting a signal with an emission bandwidth greater than 1 MHz must not exceed an ERP of 1000 watts/MHz and an antenna height of 305 m HAAT, except that antenna heights greater than 305 m HAAT are permitted if power levels are reduced below 1000 watts/MHz ERP in accordance with Table 3 of this section;

Para. No.27.50(d)(1). The power of each fixed or base station transmitting in the 2110-2155 MHz band and located in any county with population density of 100 or fewer persons per square mile, based upon the most recently available

population statistics from the Bureau of the Census, is limited to a peak equivalent isotropically radiated power (EIRP) of 3280 watts. The power of each fixed or base station transmitting in the 2110-2155 MHz band from any other location is limited to a peak EIRP of 1640 watts. A licensee operating a base or fixed station utilizing a power of more than 1640 watts EIRP must coordinate such operations in advance with all Government and non-Government satellite entities in the 2025-2110 MHz band.

Operations above 1640 watts EIRP must also be coordinated in advance with the following licensees within 120 kilometers (75 miles) of the base or fixed station: all Broadband Radio Service (BRS) licensees authorized under Part 27 in the 2155-2160 MHz band and all AWS licensees in the 2110-2155 MHz band.

Test Method: FCC part 2.1037

EUT Operation:

Status: Drive the EUT to maximum output power.

Conditions: Normal conditions

Application: Cellular Band RF output ports

Test Configuration:

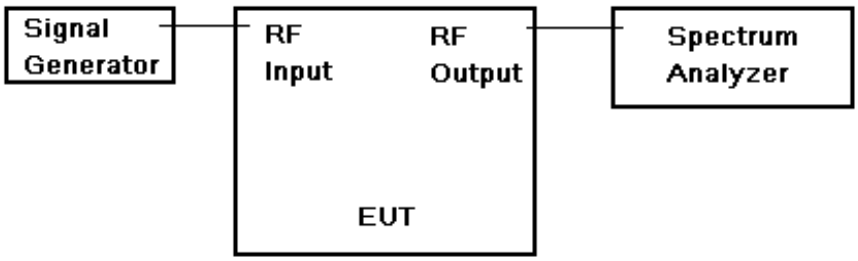


Fig.1 RF Output Power test configuration

Test Procedure: RF output power test procedure:

1.

a) Connect the equipment as illustrated, when the output power is over the max value of the Spectrum Analyzer, add the attenuator to avoid destroying the facility.

b) Set the center frequency of the spectrum analyzer to the assigned transmitter frequency, key the transmitter, and set the level of the carrier to the full scale reference line.

c) do not apply any tone to modulate the EUT.

d1) Adjust the spectrum analyzer for the following settings:

1) Resolution Bandwidth >> the carrier bandwidth,

2) Video Bandwidth refer to standard requirement.

d2) Use spectrum analyzer channel power measurement function;

e) Record the frequencies and levels of carrier power;

f) Calculate the signal link way loss and final power value.

Or 2.

a) Connect the equipment as illustrated;

b) Read the value from the power meter;

c) Calculate the signal link way loss and final power value.

Remark: Output power –

Power on Form 731 should be clearly understood as either composite of multichannels or per carrier. If power is composite include in comments field: "Power output listed is composite for multi-channel operation."

Check that the input drive level is at maximum input rating and maximum gain

settings for all tests. Check both uplink and downlink input levels. See manual or

brochures/technical description for maximum rating. May need to check FCC

identifier of transmitter used for tests.

Confirm device can not operate in saturation. Are there means to control maximum power and to assure linear operation (use in system configuration may be necessary)? How is saturation or over-modulation prevented for pulsed signal inputs?

7.2.1.1 Measurement Record:

Downlink: 728MHz ~ 746MHz

Per channel Power Input=10dBm for downlink			
Modulation	**Lowest frequency**	**Middle frequency**	**Highest frequency**
LTE	37.2dBm (5248.075mW)	37.2dBm (5248.075mW)	37.4dBm (5495.409mW)

Downlink: 746MHz ~ 757MHz

Per channel Power Input=10dBm for downlink			
Modulation	**Lowest frequency**	**Middle frequency**	**Highest frequency**
LTE	37.1dBm (5128.614mW)	36.9dBm (4897.7788mW)	36.9dBm (4897.7788mW)

Downlink: 862MHz ~ 869MHz

Per channel Power Input=10dBm for downlink			
Modulation	**Lowest frequency**	**Middle frequency**	**Highest frequency**
CDMA	36.1dBm (4073.803mW)	37.3dBm (5370.318mW)	37.4dBm (5495.409mW)
LTE	36.2dBm (4168.694mW)	36.6dBm (4570.882mW)	36.5dBm (4466.836mW

Downlink: 869MHz ~ 894MHz

Per channel Power Input=10dBm for downlink			
Modulation	**Lowest frequency**	**Middle frequency**	**Highest frequency**
CDMA	37.1dBm (5128.614mW)	37.4dBm (5495.409mW)	36.2dBm (4168.694mW)
WCDMA	37.0dBm (5011.872mW)	37.3dBm (5370.318mW)	36.1dBm (4073.803mW)
LTE	36.7dBm (4677.351mW)	36.7dBm (4677.351mW)	36.1dBm (4073.803mW)

Downlink: 1930MHz ~ 1995MHz

Per channel Power Input=10dBm for downlink			
Modulation	**Lowest frequency**	**Middle frequency**	**Highest frequency**
CDMA	35.8dBm (3801.894mW)	37.4dBm (5495.409mW)	35.5dBm (3548.134mW)
WCDMA	35.8dBm (3801.894mW)	37.1dBm (5128.614mW)	35.3dBm (3388.442mW)
LTE	35.0dBm (3162.278mW)	37.0dBm (5011.872mW)	35.3dBm (3388.442mW)

Downlink: 2110MHz ~ 2180MHz

Per channel Power Input=10dBm for downlink			
Modulation	**Lowest frequency**	**Middle frequency**	**Highest frequency**
LTE	37.1dBm (5128.614mW)	37.6dBm (5754.399mW)	36.9dBm (4897.788mW)

7.2.2 Conducted Spurious Emissions

Test Requirement: FCC part 90.210 &FCC part 22.917(a) FCC part 90.210 & & FCC part 24.238(a) & FCC part 27.53(h)

90.210,table"Application Emission Mask"

Frequency Band(MHz)	Mask for equipment with Audio Low pass filter	Mask for equipment without Audio Low pass filter
806-809/851-854	B	H
809-824/854-869 [3]	B	G

(g)Emission Mask G. For transmitters that are not equipped with an audio low-pass filter,the power of an emission must be attenuated below the unmodulated carrier power(P)as follows:

(2) On any frequency removed from the center of the authorized bandwidth by more than 250 percent of the authorized bandwidth: At least 43 + 10 log (P) dB.

22.917(a) Out of band emissions. 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 + 10 log(P) dB.

24.238(a) Out of band emissions. 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 + 10 log(P) dB.

27.53(h) For operations in the 1710–1755 MHz and 2110–2155 MHz bands, the power of any emission outside a licensee's frequency block shall be attenuated below the transmitter power (P) by at least 43 + 10 log10(P) dB.

Test Method: FCC part 2.1051

EUT Operation:

Status: Drive the EUT to maximum output power.

Conditions: Normal conditions

Application: Cellular Band RF output ports

Test Configuration:

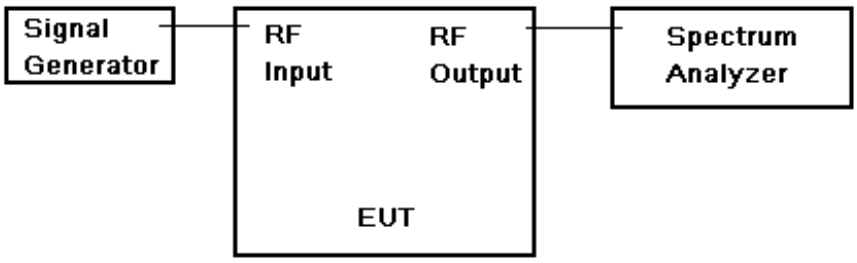
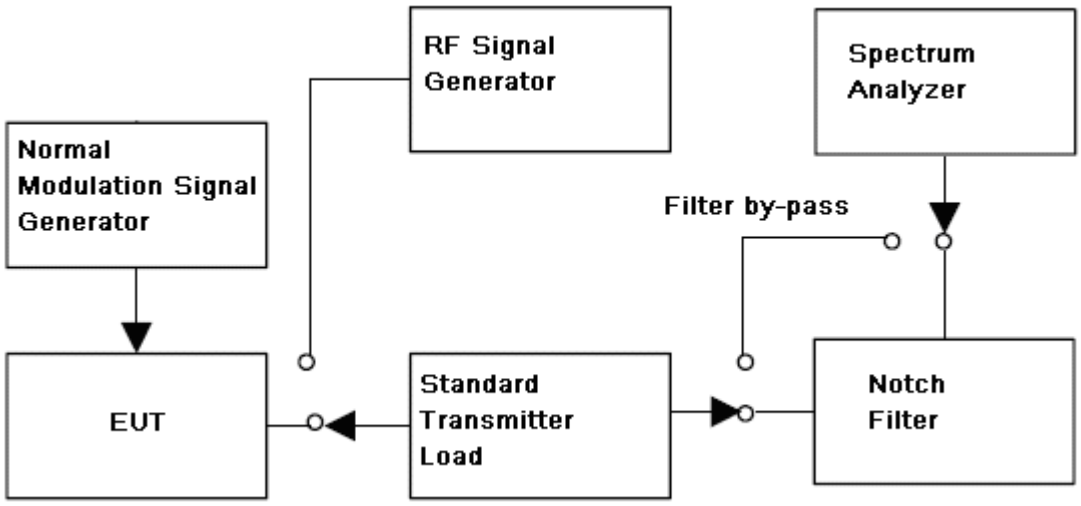


Fig.2. Conducted Spurious Emissions test configuration



Test Procedure: Conducted Emissions test procedure:

a) Connect the equipment as illustrated, with the notch filter by-passed, when the output power is over the max value of the Spectrum Analyzer, add the attenuator to avoid destroying the facility.

b) Set the center frequency of the spectrum analyzer to the assigned transmitter frequency, key the transmitter, and set the level of the carrier to the full scale reference line.

c) do not apply any tone to modulate the EUT.

d) Adjust the spectrum analyzer for the following settings:

1) Resolution Bandwidth,(base the standard, apply the different set),her is 100KHz for frequency band less than 1GHz, 1MHz for frequency over 1GHz;

2) Video Bandwidth refer to standard requirement.

e) Adjust the center frequency of the spectrum analyzer for incremental coverage of the range from:

1) the lowest radio frequency generated in the equipment, it can be 9KHz base the test method, here select 30MHz as lowest frequency start point;

2) the highest radion frequency shall higher than 10 times of carrier frequency;

f) Record the frequencies and levels of spurious emissions from step e)

Remark:

The notch filter is used for avoid the EUT fundamental carrier output power making the spectrum overload and the harmonic spurious brought by it.

When the EUT fundamental carrier is not enough to make the status, the notch filter could be not used.

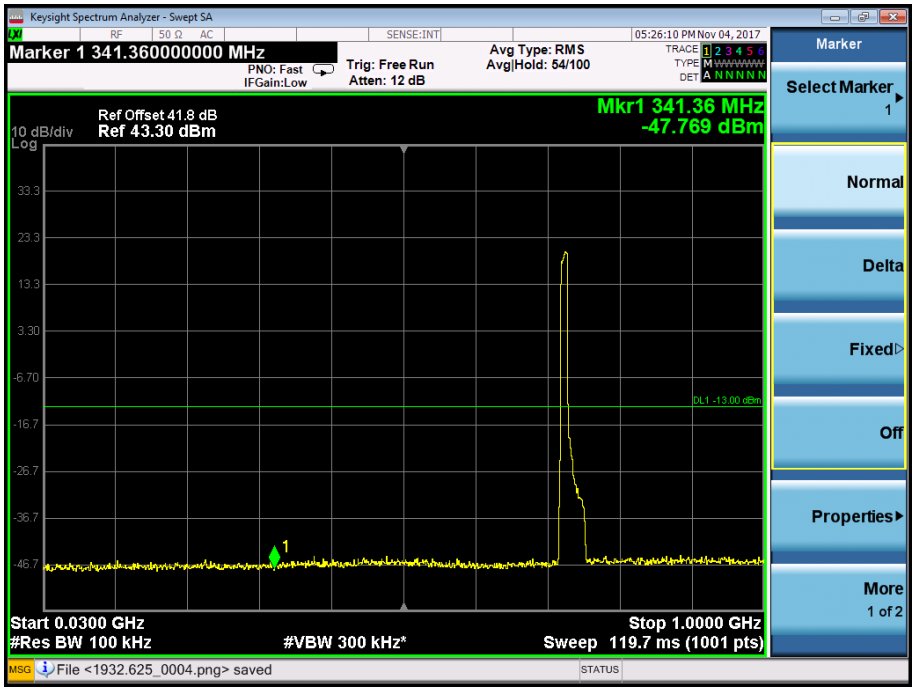
7.2.2.1 Measurement Record:

1. Downlink: 728MHz ~ 746MHz

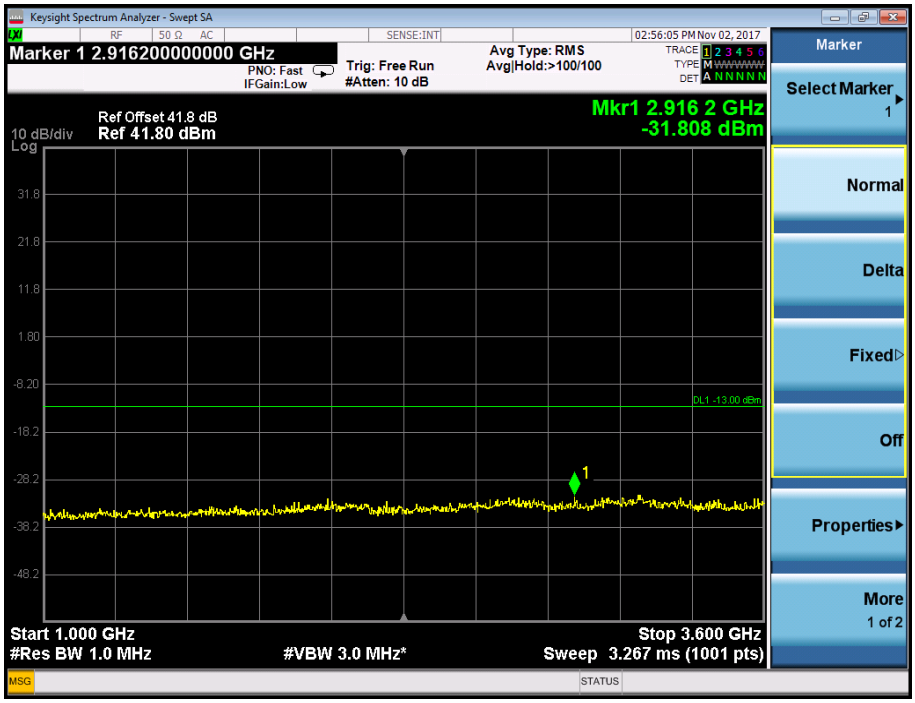
1.1 For LTE mode:

1)Lowest frequency

9KHz to 1GHz

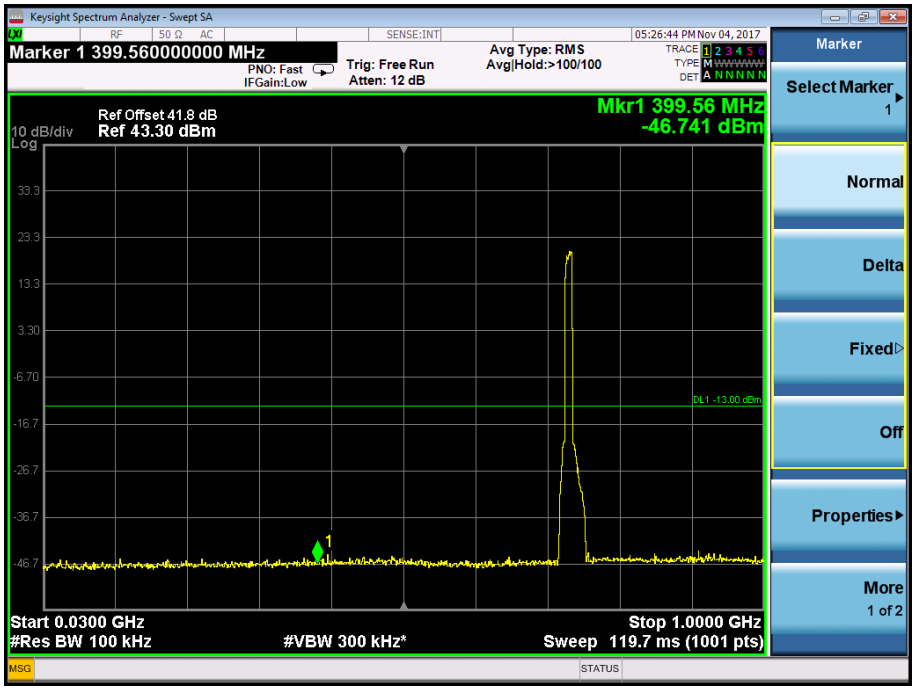


1GHz to 3.7GHz

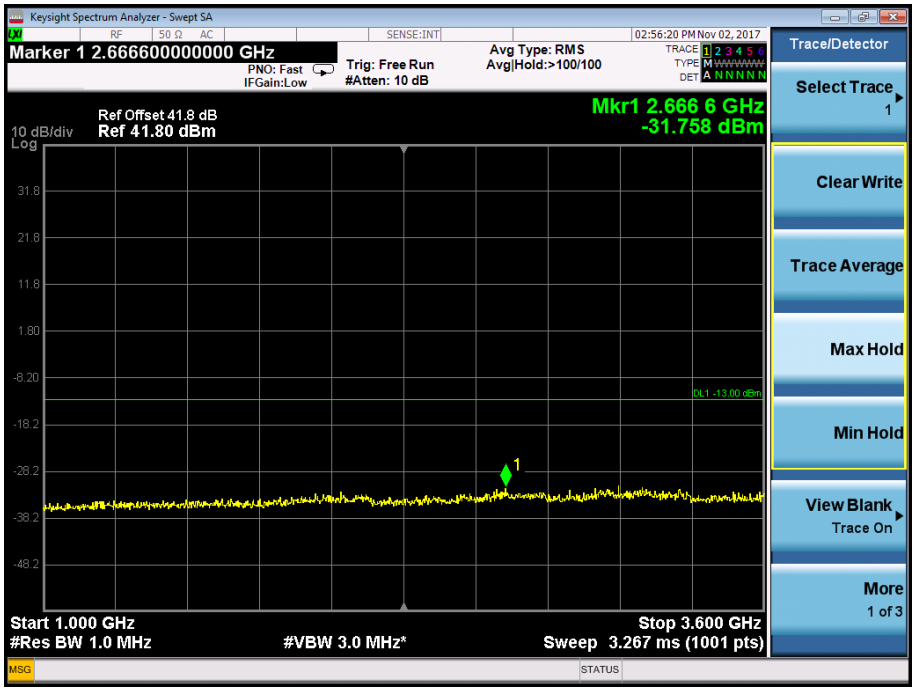


2)Middle frequency

9KHz to 1GHz

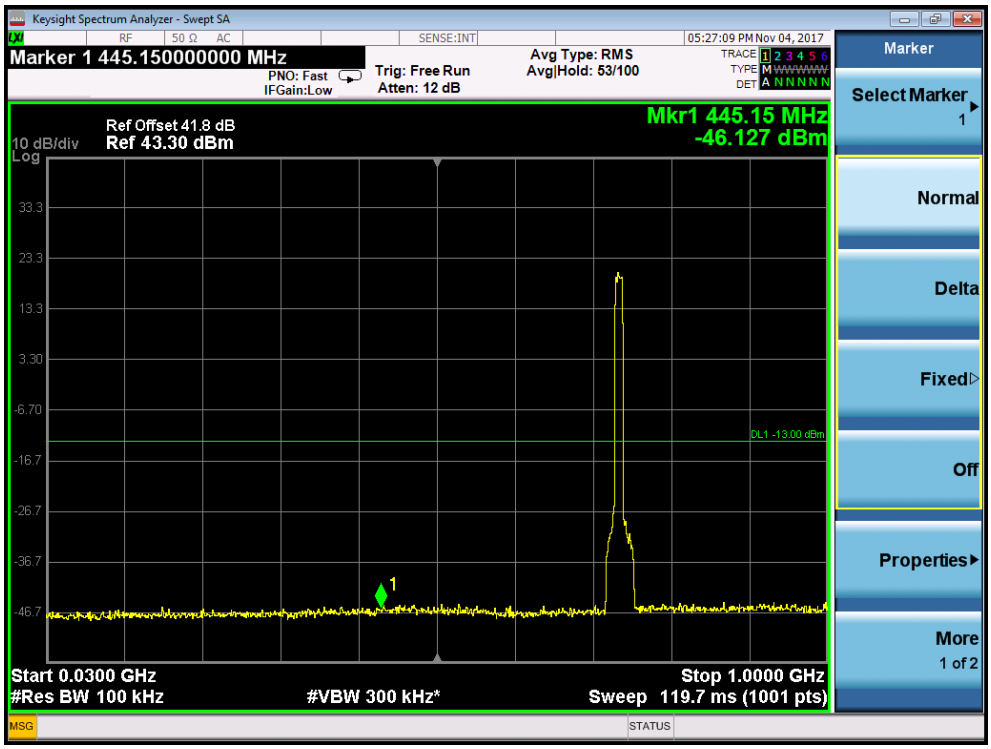


1GHz to 3.7GHz

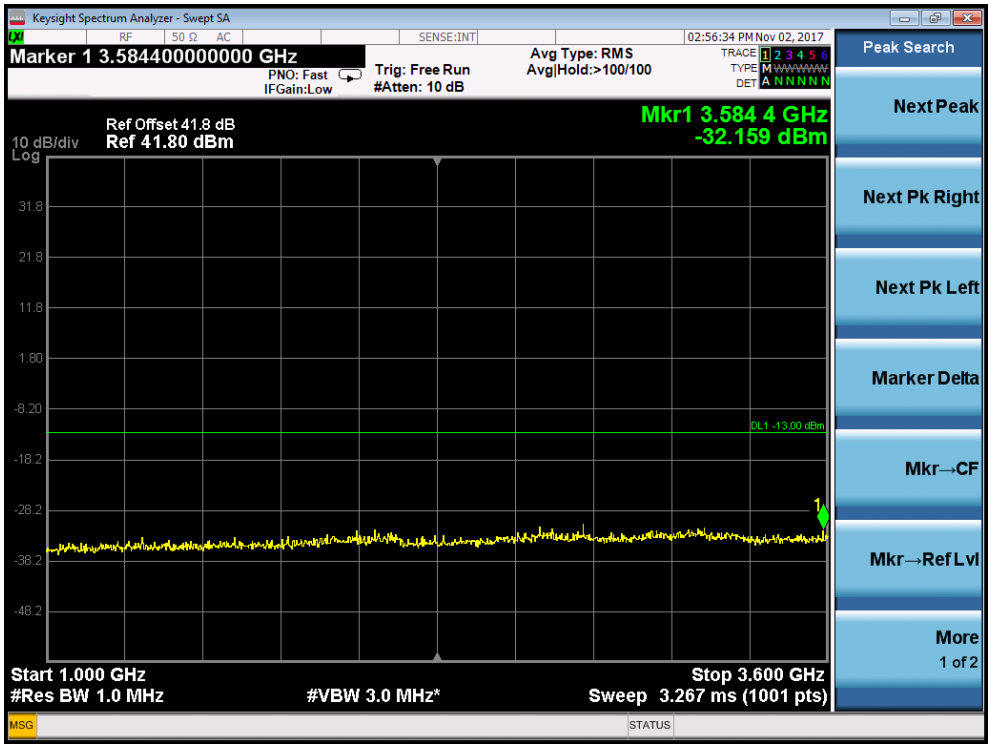


3)highest frequency

9KHz to 1GHz



1GHz to 3.7GHz

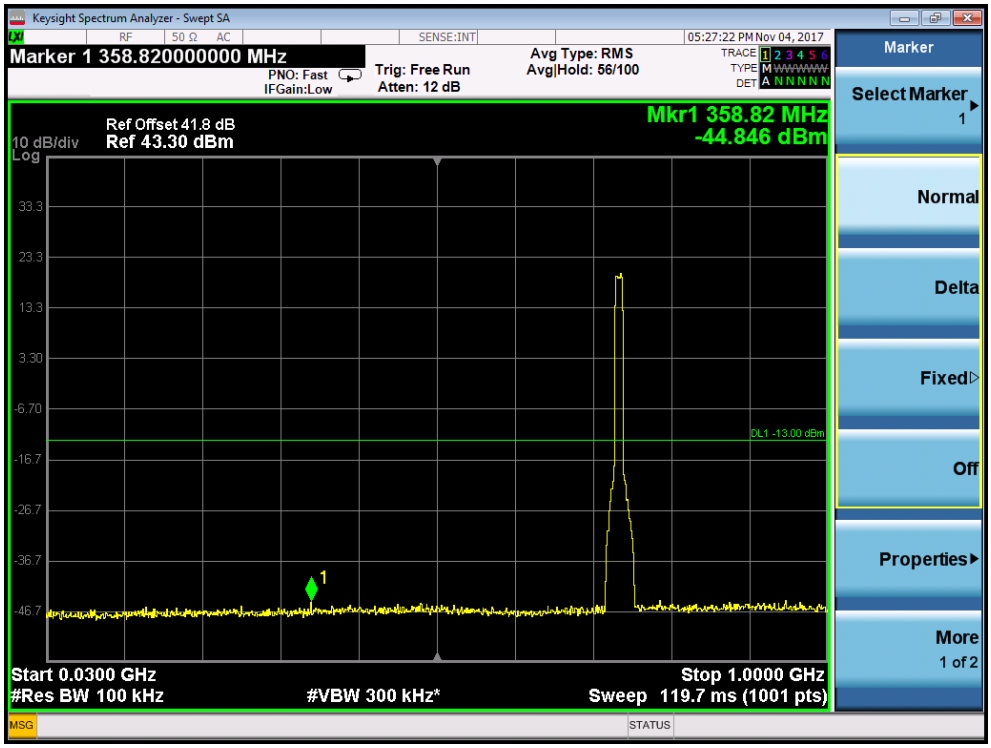


2. Downlink: 746MHz ~ 757MHz

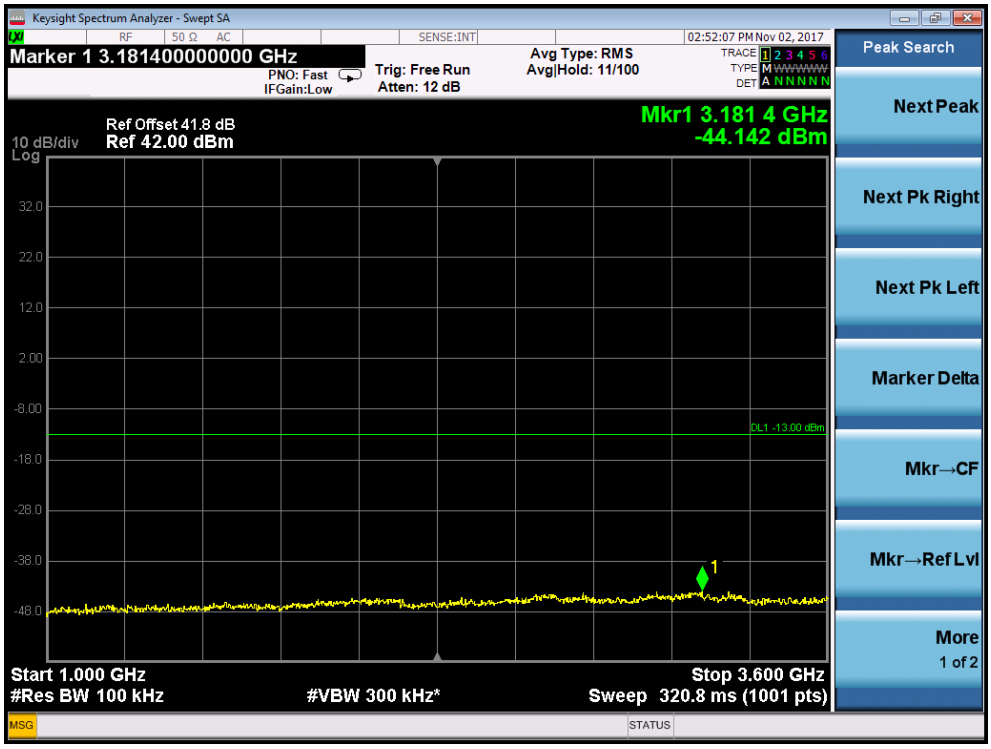
1.2 For LTE mode:

1)Lowest frequency

9KHz to 1GHz

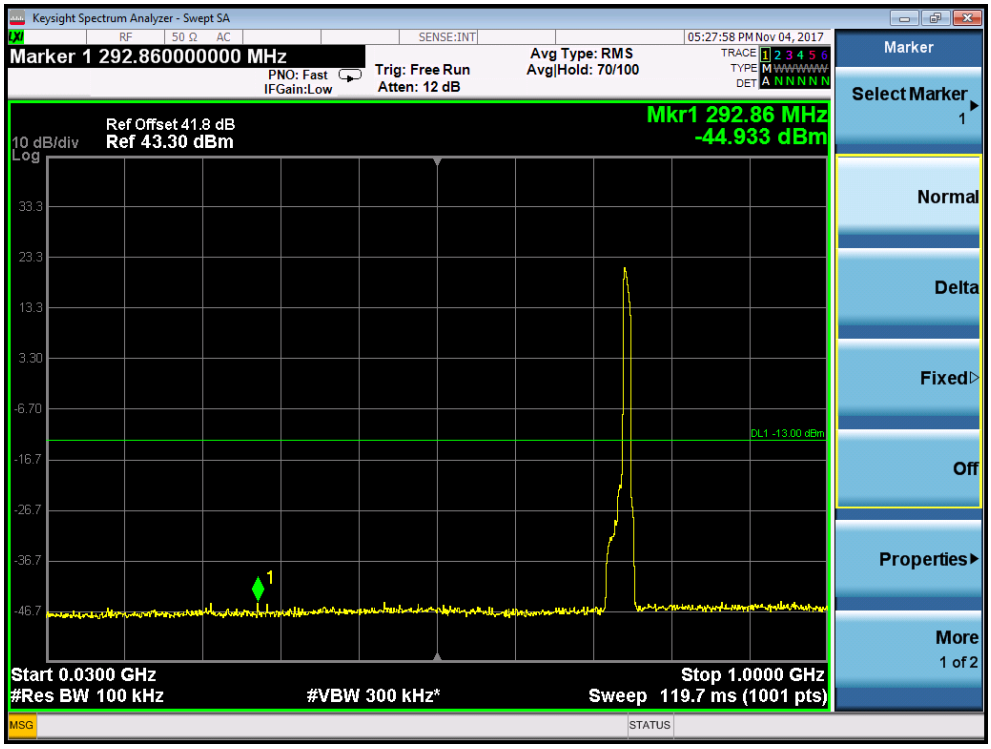


1GHz to 3.7GHz

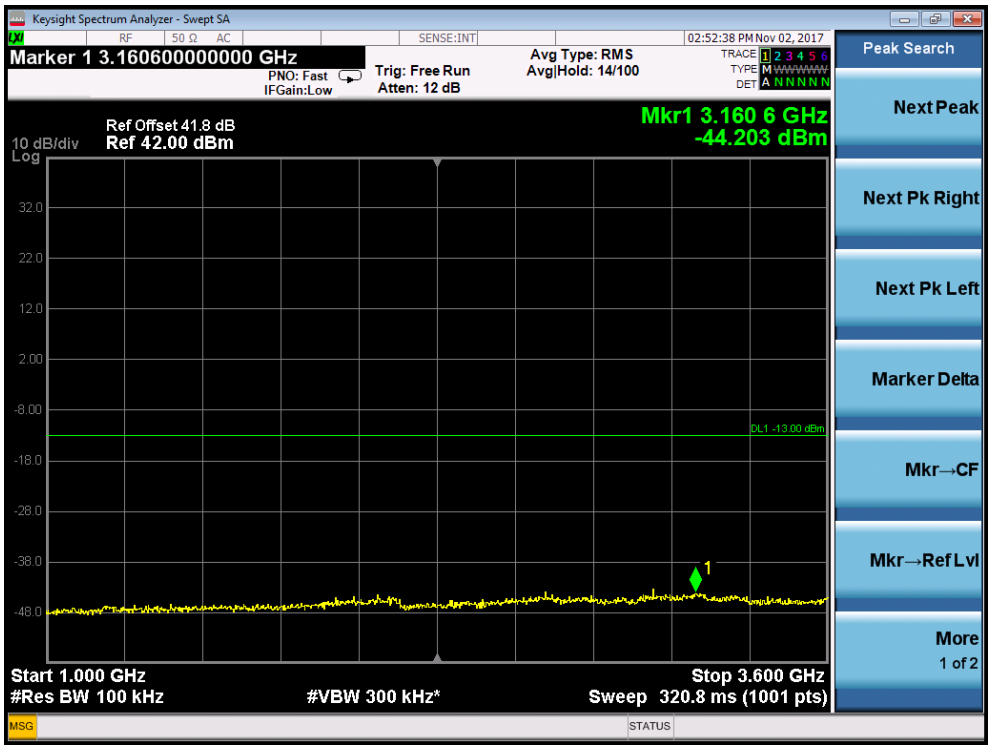


2)Middle frequency

9KHz to 1GHz

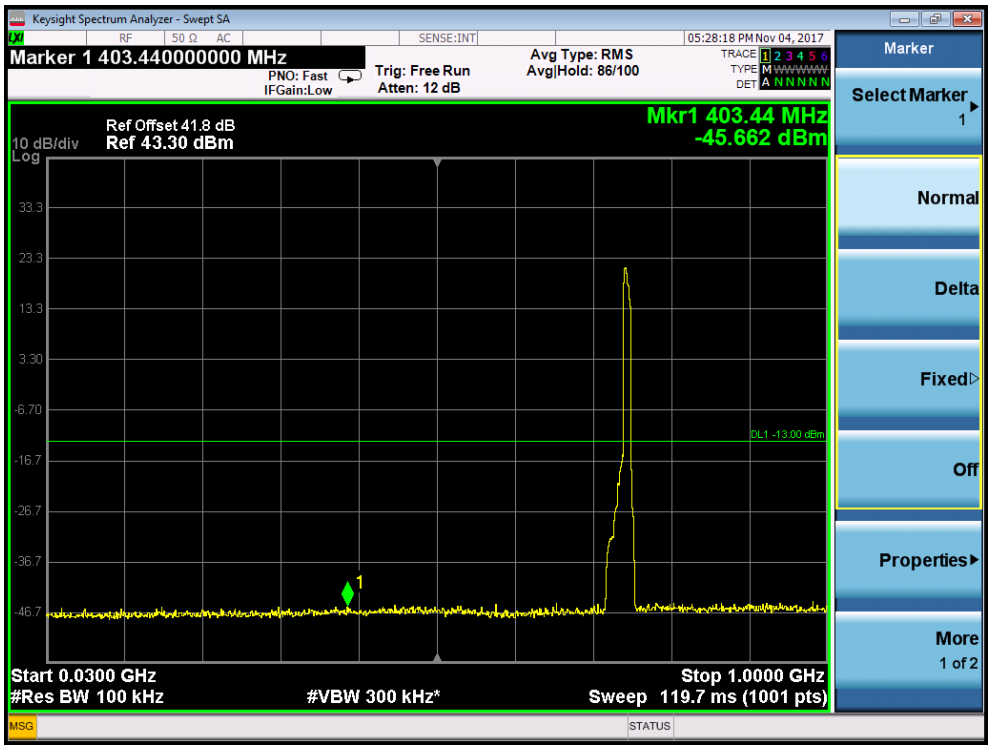


1GHz to 3.7GHz

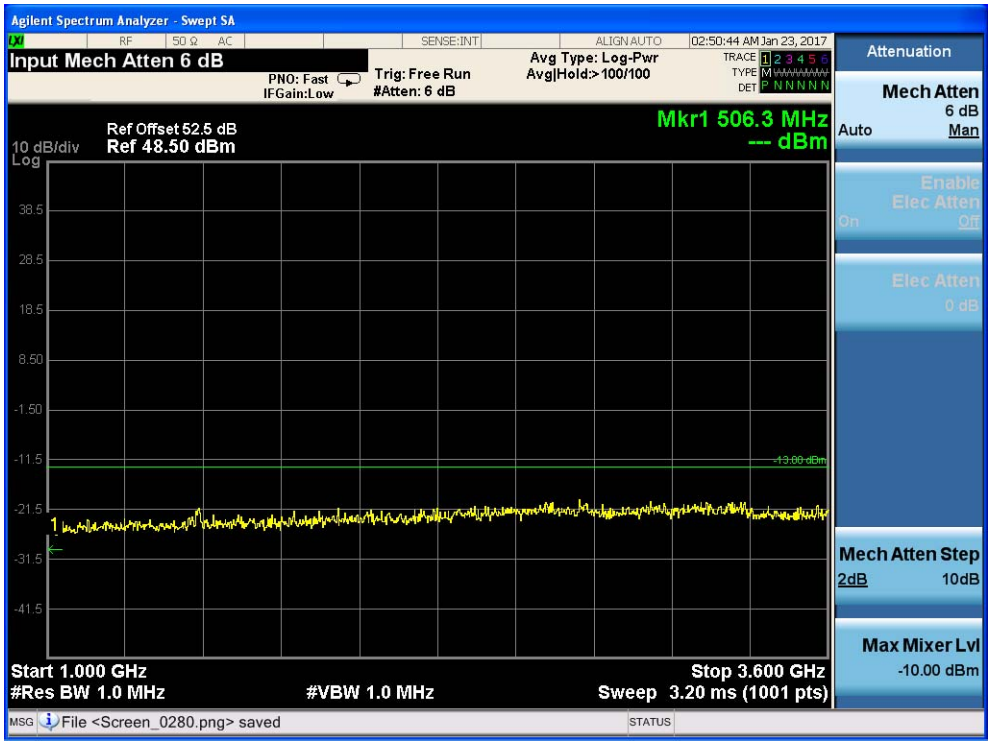


3)highest frequency

9KHz to 1GHz



1GHz to 3.7GHz



3.Downlink: 862MHz ~ 869MHz

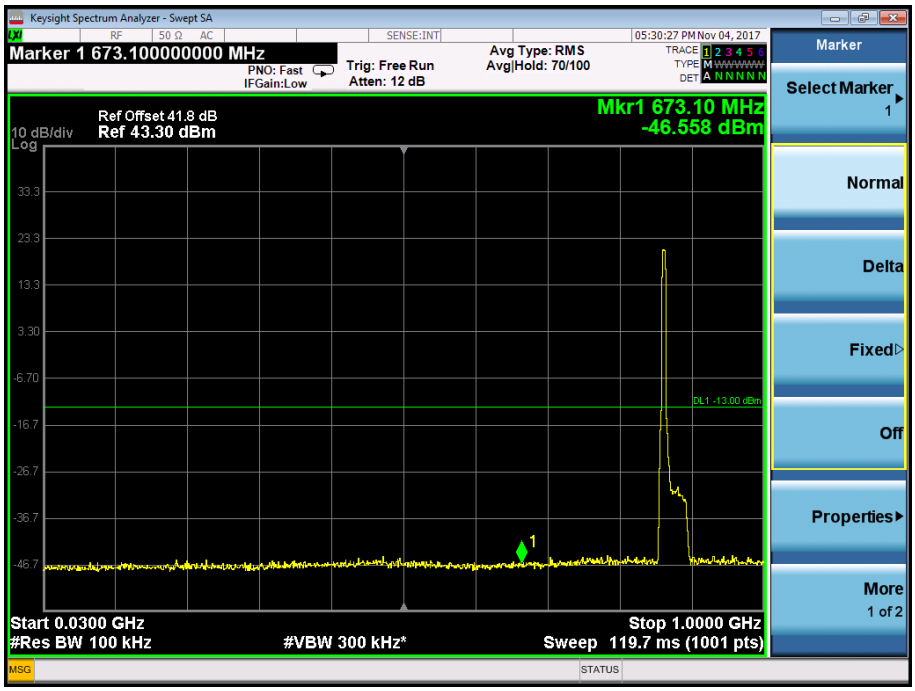
Remark:

The data of the CDMA mode is almost the same with LTE mode, so we only show the photo in the LTE mode,others record the data.

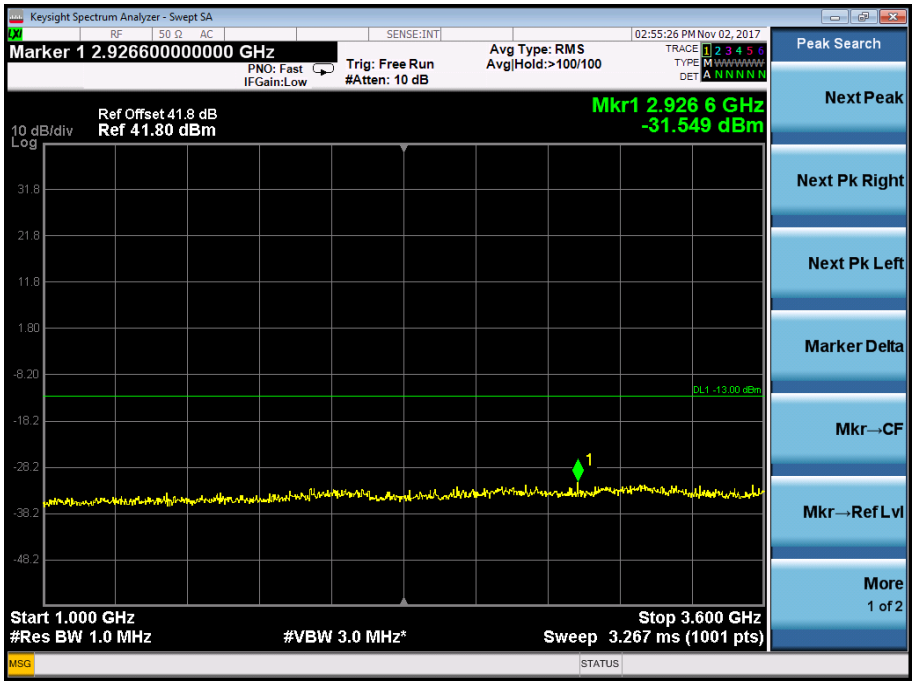
1.3 For LTE mode:

1)Lowest frequency

9KHz to 1GHz

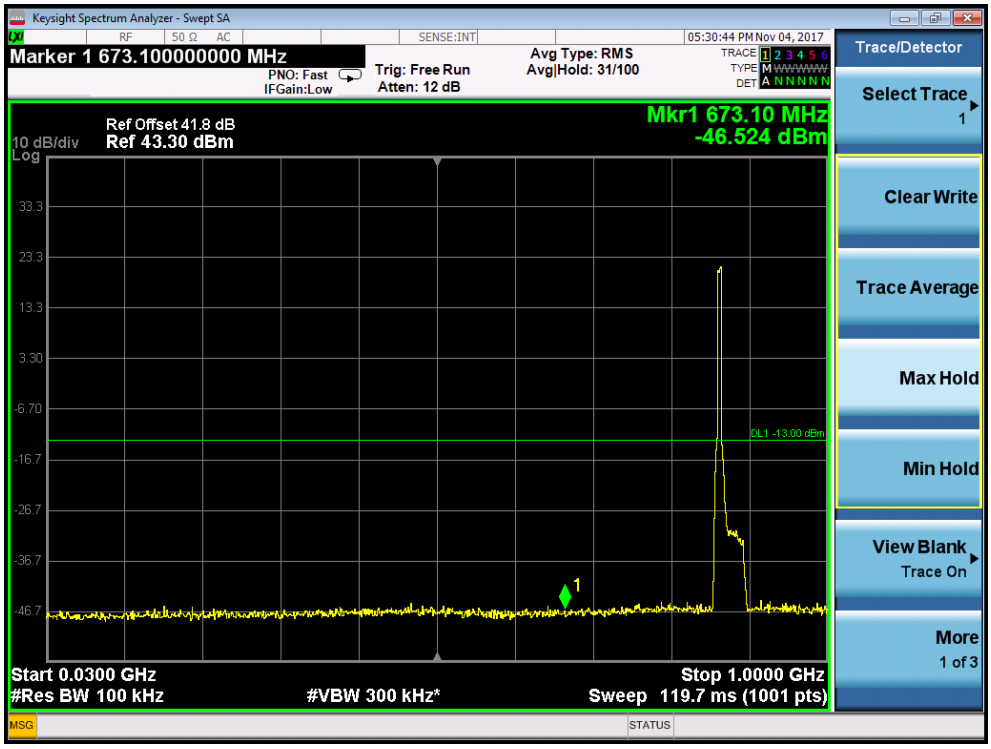


1GHz to 3.7GHz

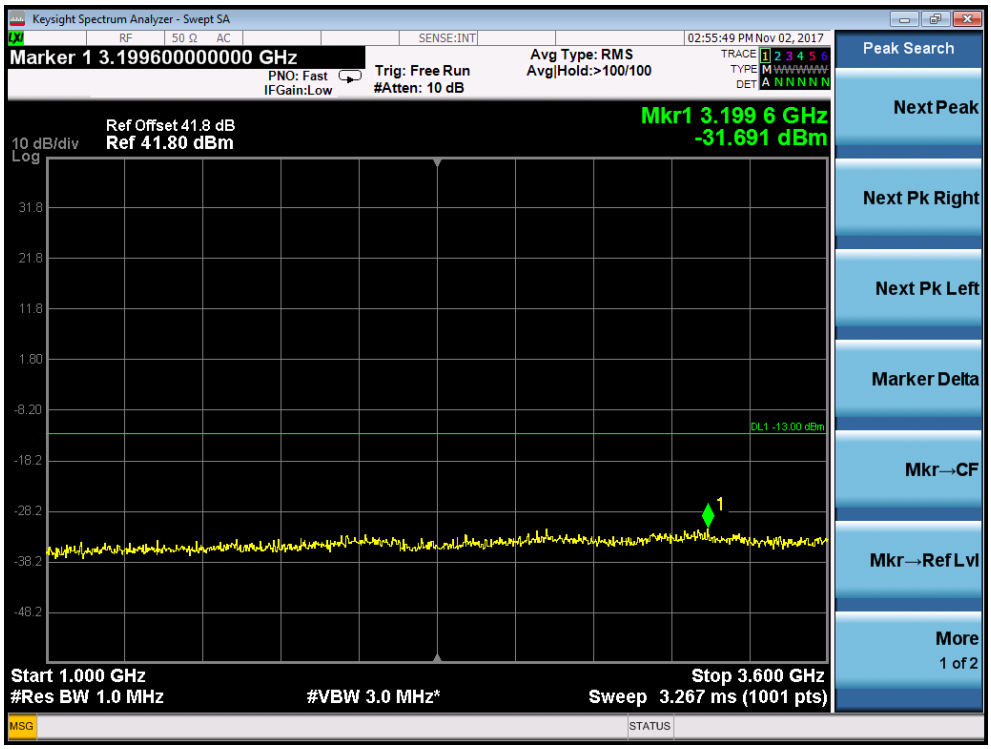


2)Middle frequency

9KHz to 1GHz

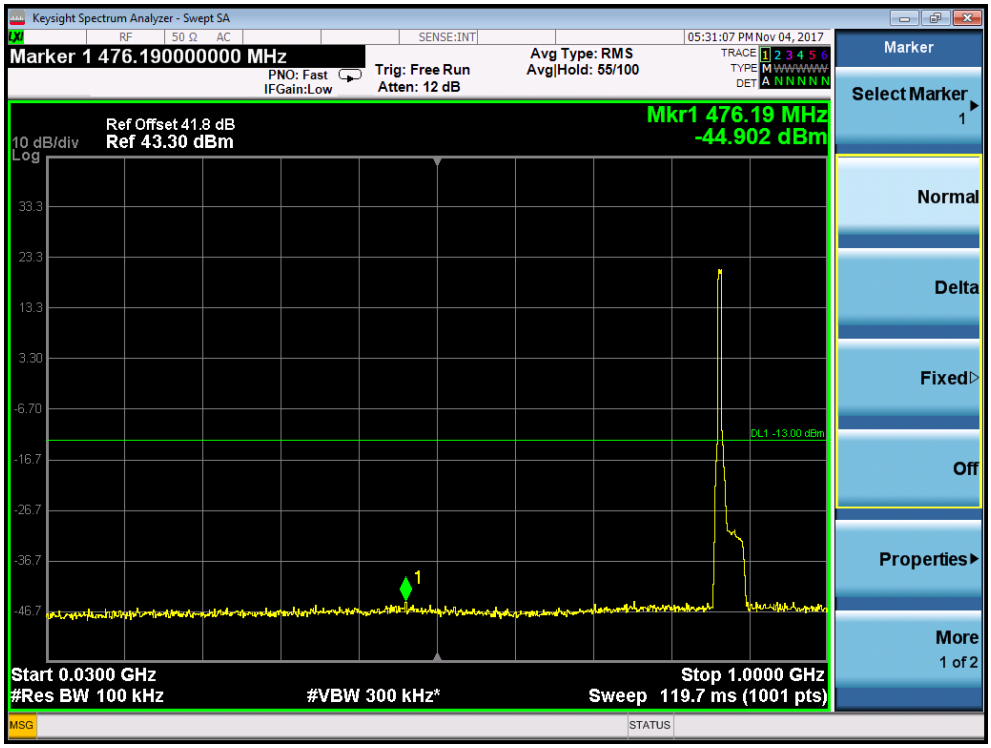


1GHz to 3.7GHz

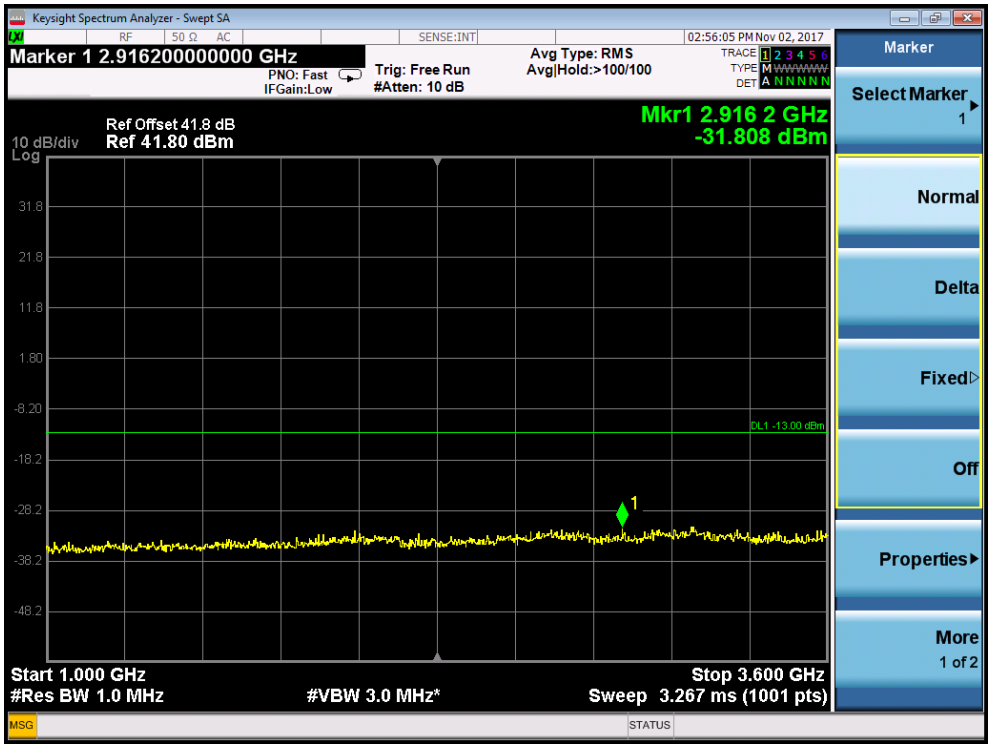


3)highest frequency

9KHz to 1GHz



1GHz to 3.7GHz



For CDMA mode:

1)lowest frequency:

Measurement Record:

Frequency range	Measurement bandwidth	Spurious Emission Level(dBm)	Limit(dBm)	Over Limit(dB)
9KHz to 1GHz	RBW=100KHz	-29.72	-13.0	-16.72
1GHz to 10GHz	RBW=1MHz	-18.89	-13.0	-5.89
3GHz to 10GHz	RBW=1MHz	-23.52	-13.0	-10.52

1)Middle frequency:

Measurement Record:

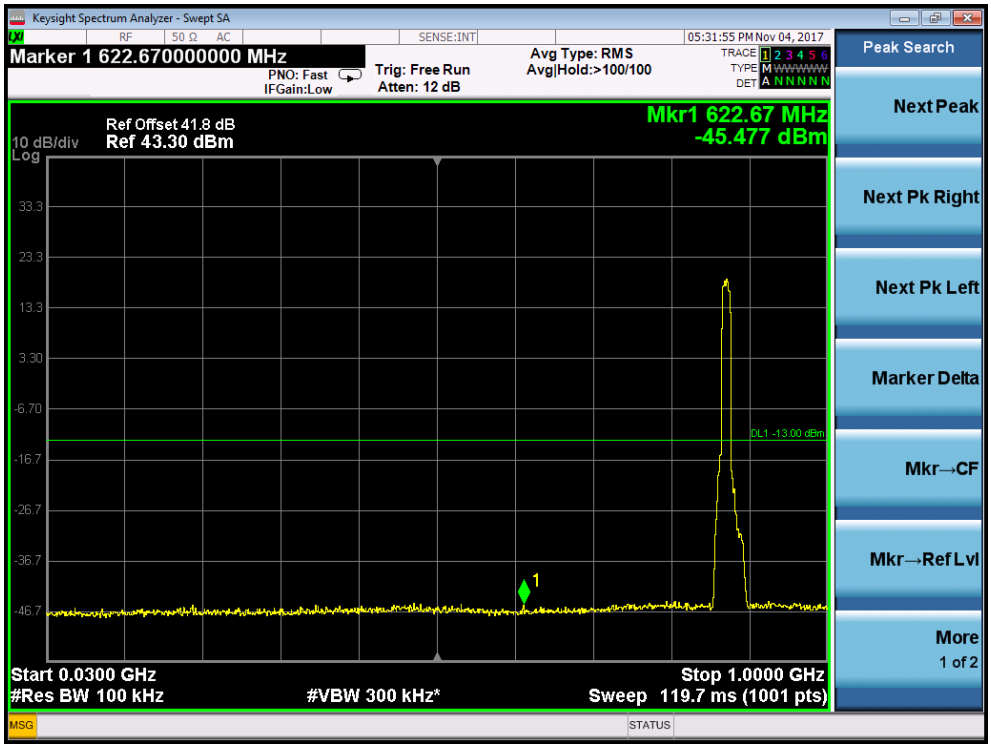
Frequency range	Measurement bandwidth	Spurious Emission Level(dBm)	Limit(dBm)	Over Limit(dB)
9KHz to 1GHz	RBW=100KHz	-28.32	-13.0	-15.32
1GHz to 3.7GHz	RBW=1MHz	-19.63	-13.0	-6.63
3GHz to 10GHz	RBW=1MHz	-22.76	-13.0	-9.76

3)highest frequency

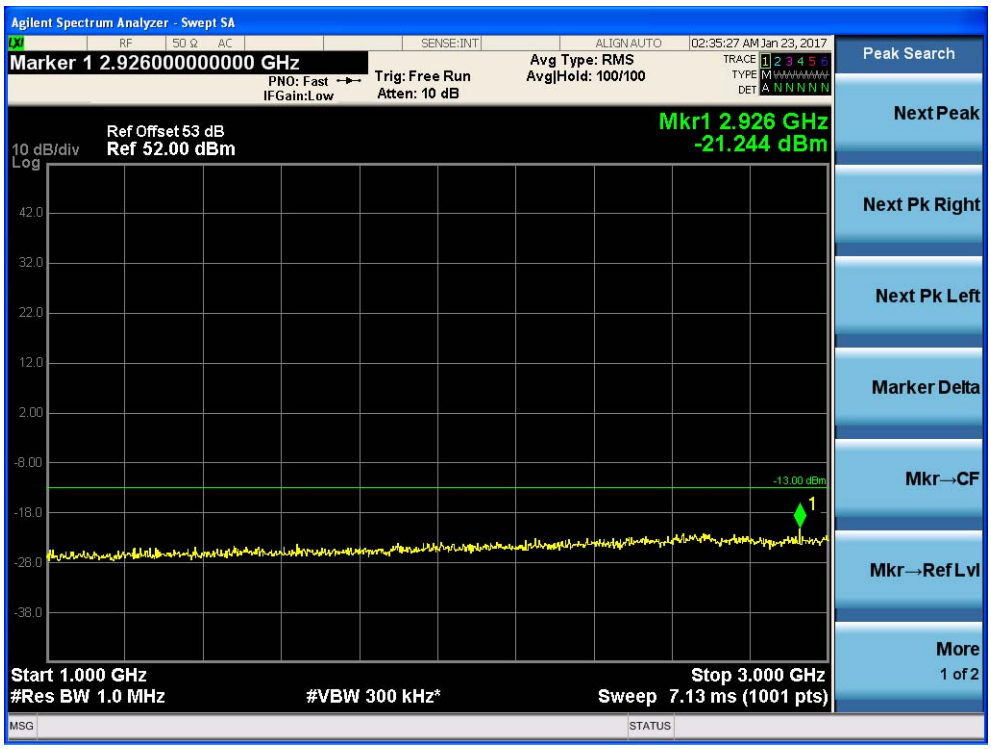
Measurement Record:

Frequency range	Measurement bandwidth	Spurious Emission Level(dBm)	Limit(dBm)	Over Limit(dB)
9KHz to 1GHz	RBW=100KHz	-27.32	-13.0	-14.32
1GHz to 3.7GHz	RBW=1MHz	-20.17	-13.0	-7.17
3GHz to 10GHz	RBW=1MHz	-22.45	-13.0	-9.45

4.Downlink: 869MHz ~ 894MHz
2.1 For LTE mode:
1)lowest frequency
9KHz to 1GHz

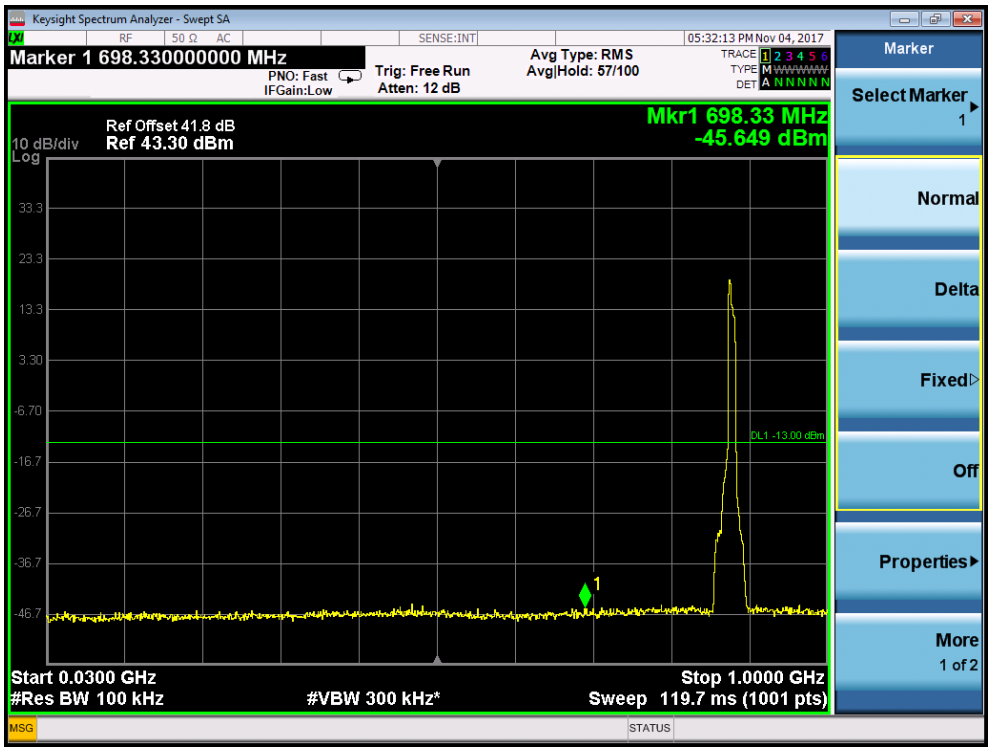


1GHz to 3.7GHz

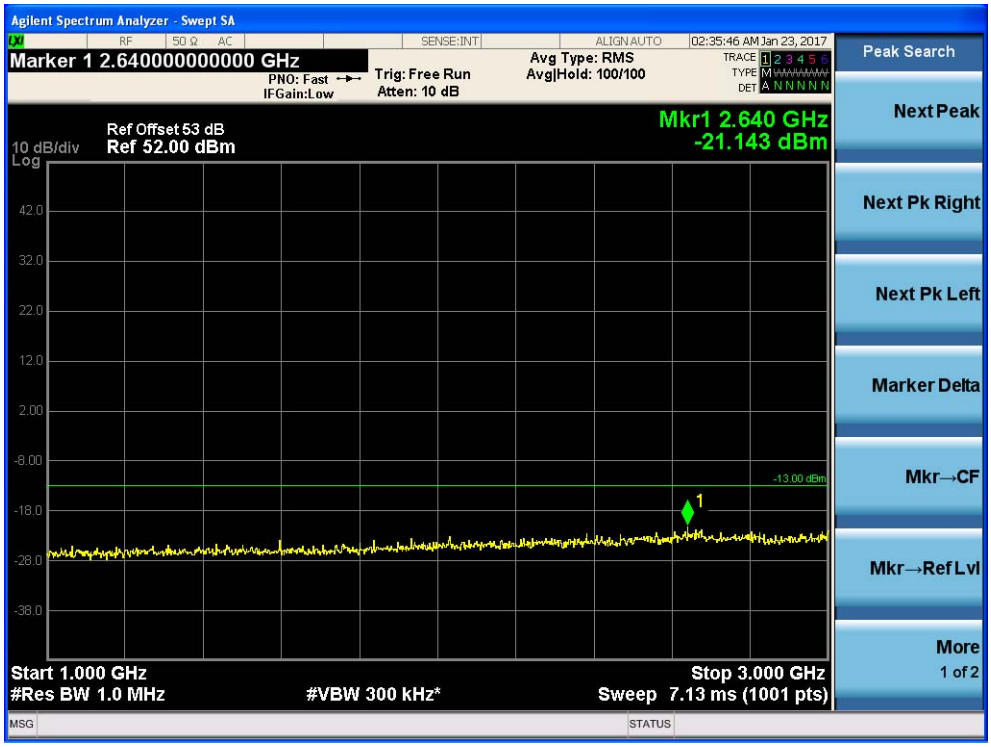


2)Middle frequency

9KHz to 1GHz

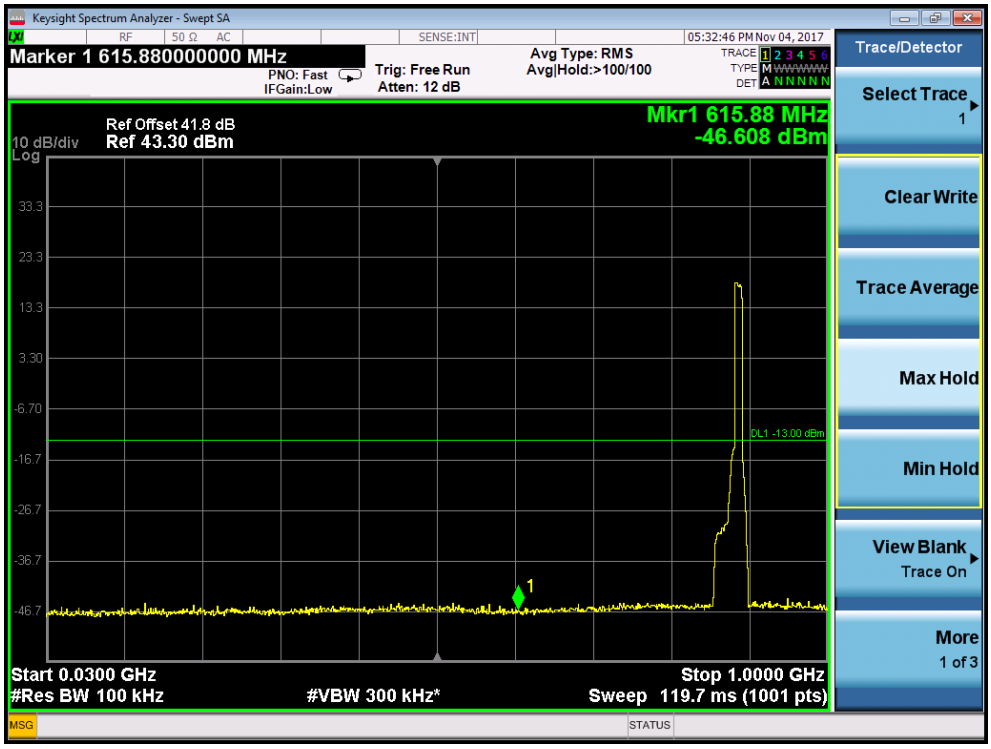


1GHz to 3.7GHz

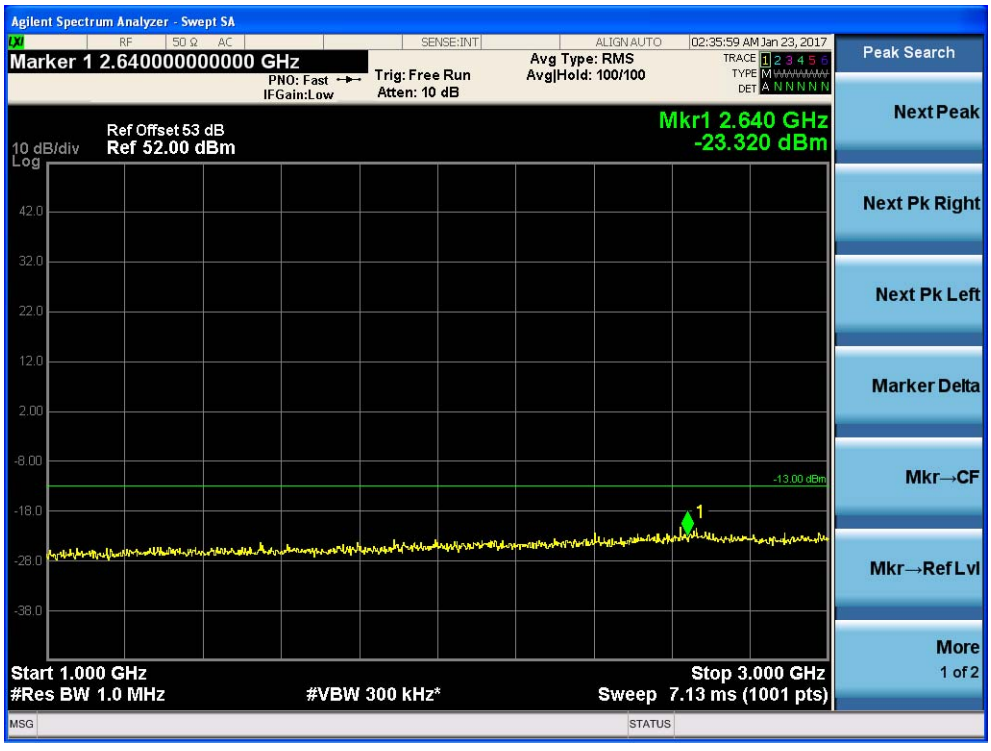


3)highest frequency

9KHz to 1GHz



1GHz to 3.7GHz



2.2 For CDMA mode:

1)lowest frequency:

Measurement Record:				
Frequency range	**Measurement bandwidth**	**Spurious Emission Level(dBm)**	**Limit(dBm)**	**Over Limit(dB)**
9KHz to 1GHz	RBW=100KHz	-41.21	-13.0	-28.21
1GHz to 10GHz	RBW=1MHz	-27.62	-13.0	-14.62

2)Middle frequency:

Measurement Record:				
Frequency range	**Measurement bandwidth**	**Spurious Emission Level(dBm)**	**Limit(dBm)**	**Over Limit(dB)**
9KHz to 1GHz	RBW=100KHz	-43.52	-13.0	-30.52
1GHz to 10GHz	RBW=1MHz	-27.16	-13.0	-14.16

3)highest frequency

Measurement Record:				
Frequency range	**Measurement bandwidth**	**Spurious Emission Level(dBm)**	**Limit(dBm)**	**Over Limit(dB)**
9KHz to 1GHz	RBW=100KHz	-39.92	-13.0	-26.92
1GHz to 10GHz	RBW=1MHz	-27.51	-13.0	-14.51

2.4 For WCDMA mode:

1)lowest frequency:

Measurement Record:

Frequency range	Measurement bandwidth	Spurious Emission Level(dBm)	Limit(dBm)	Over Limit(dB)
9KHz to 1GHz	RBW=100KHz	-41.23	-13.0	-28.23
1GHz to 10GHz	RBW=1MHz	-24.71	-13.0	-11.71

2)Middle frequency:

Measurement Record:

Frequency range	Measurement bandwidth	Spurious Emission Level(dBm)	Limit(dBm)	Over Limit(dB)
9KHz to 1GHz	RBW=100KHz	-41.72	-13.0	-28.72
1GHz to 10GHz	RBW=1MHz	-25.21	-13.0	-12.21

3)highest frequency

Measurement Record:

Frequency range	Measurement bandwidth	Spurious Emission Level(dBm)	Limit(dBm)	Over Limit(dB)
9KHz to 1GHz	RBW=100KHz	-40.75	-13.0	-27.75
1GHz to 10GHz	RBW=1MHz	-24.79	-13.0	-11.79

5.Downlink: 1930MHz ~ 1995MHz

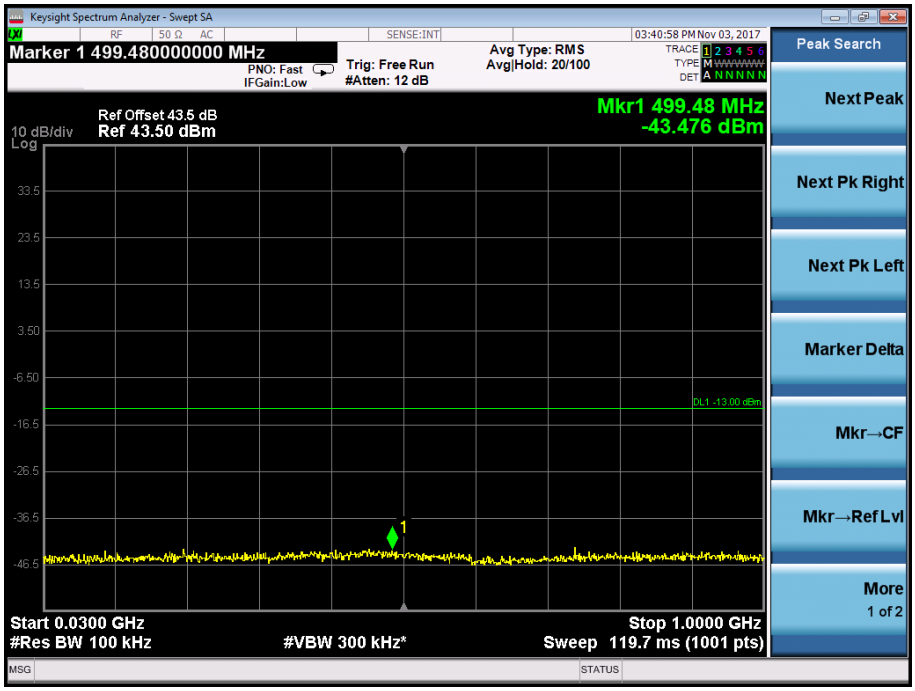
Remark:

The data of the CDMA mode and WCDMA mode is almost the same with LTE mode, so we only show the photo in the LTE mode,others record the data.

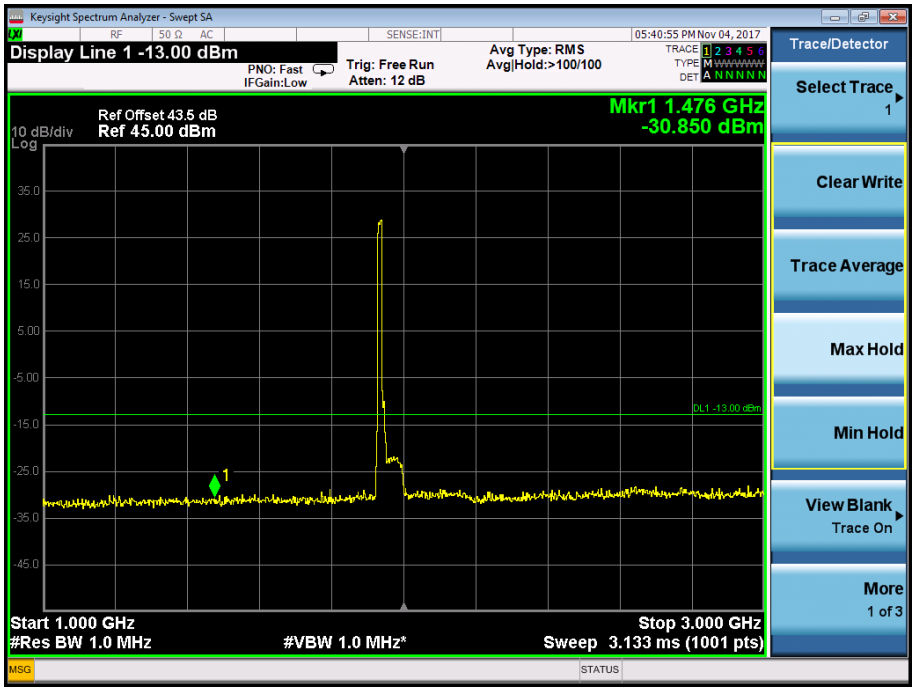
2.1 For LTE mode:

1) lowest frequency

9KHz to 1GHz

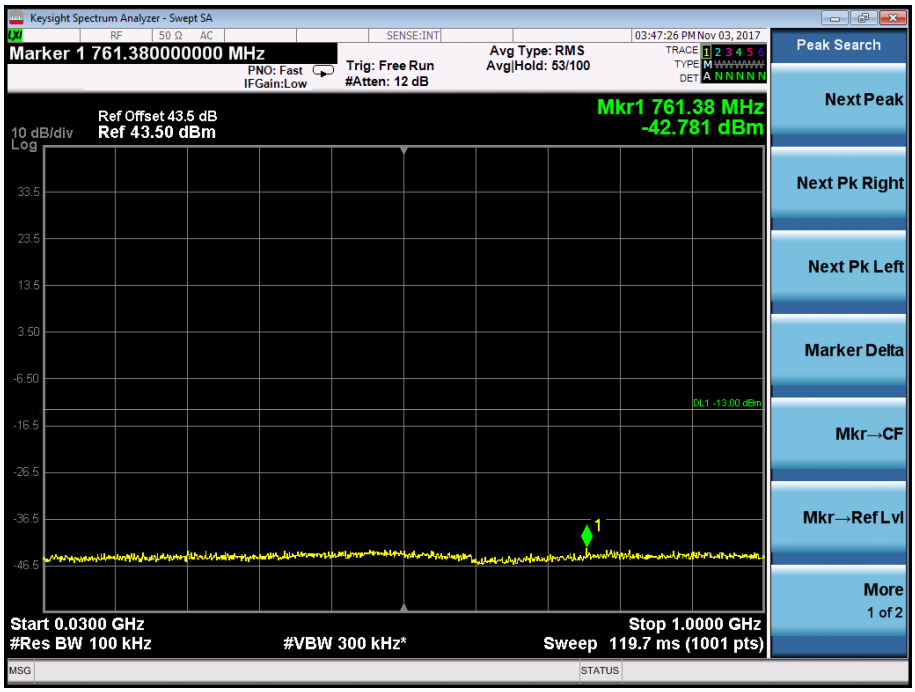


1GHz to 3.7GHz

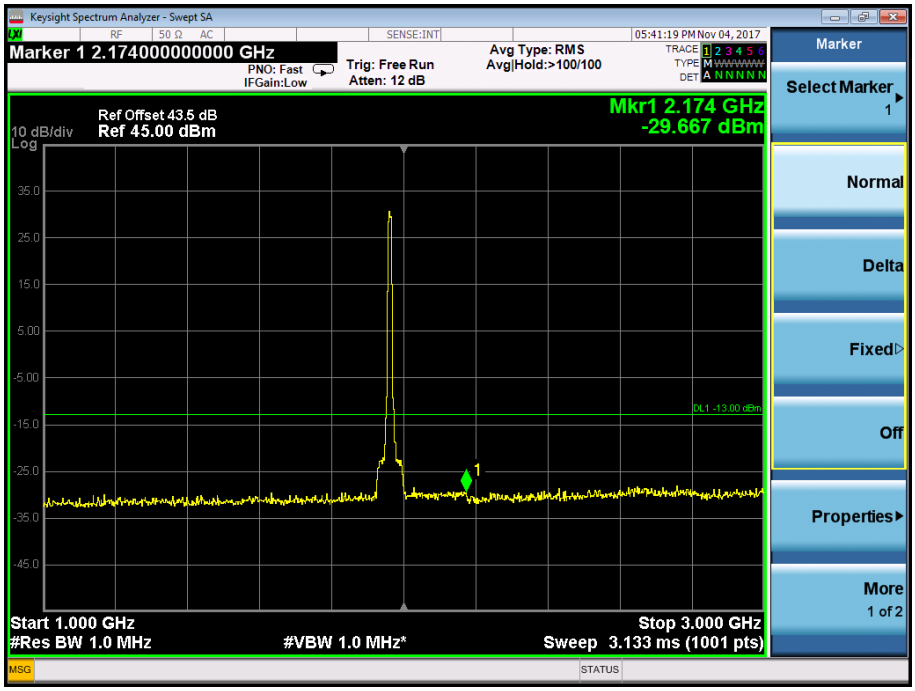


2)Middle frequency

9KHz to 1GHz

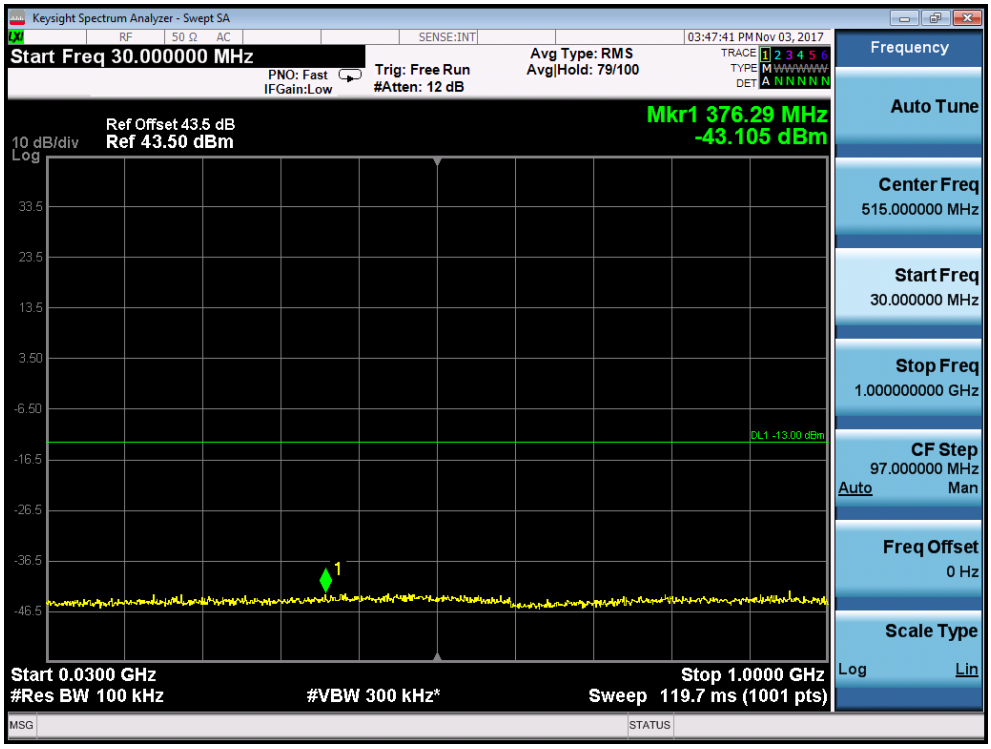


1GHz to 3.7GHz

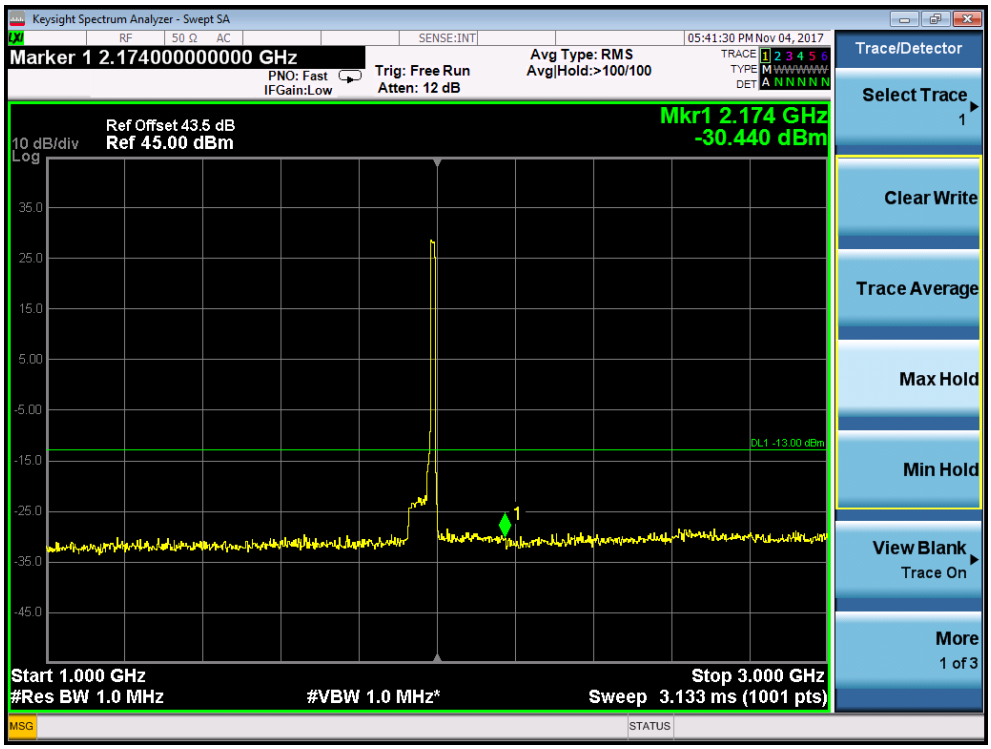


3)highest frequency

9KHz to 1GHz



1GHz to 3.7GHz



5.1 For CDMA mode:

1)lowest frequency:

Measurement Record:

Frequency range	Measurement bandwidth	Spurious Emission Level(dBm)	Limit(dBm)	Over Limit(dB)
9KHz to 1GHz	RBW=100KHz	-43.72	-13.0	-30.72
1GHz to 20GHz	RBW=1MHz	-37.16	-13.0	-24.16

2)Middle frequency:

Measurement Record:

Frequency range	Measurement bandwidth	Spurious Emission Level(dBm)	Limit(dBm)	Over Limit(dB)
9KHz to 1GHz	RBW=100KHz	-44.26	-13.0	-31.26
1GHz to 20GHz	RBW=1MHz	-38.31	-13.0	-25.31

3)highest frequency

Measurement Record:

Frequency range	Measurement bandwidth	Spurious Emission Level(dBm)	Limit(dBm)	Over Limit(dB)
9KHz to 1GHz	RBW=100KHz	-46.72	-13.0	-33.72
1GHz to 20GHz	RBW=1MHz	-36.78	-13.0	-23.78

5.2 For WCDMA mode:

1)lowest frequency:

Measurement Record:

Frequency range	Measurement bandwidth	Spurious Emission Level(dBm)	Limit(dBm)	Over Limit(dB)
9KHz to 1GHz	RBW=100KHz	-42.15	-13.0	-29.15
1GHz to 20GHz	RBW=1MHz	-35.83	-13.0	-22.83

2)Middle frequency:

Measurement Record:

Frequency range	Measurement bandwidth	Spurious Emission Level(dBm)	Limit(dBm)	Over Limit(dB)
9KHz to 1GHz	RBW=100KHz	-43.75	-13.0	-30.75
1GHz to 20GHz	RBW=1MHz	-34.59	-13.0	-21.59

3)highest frequency

Measurement Record:

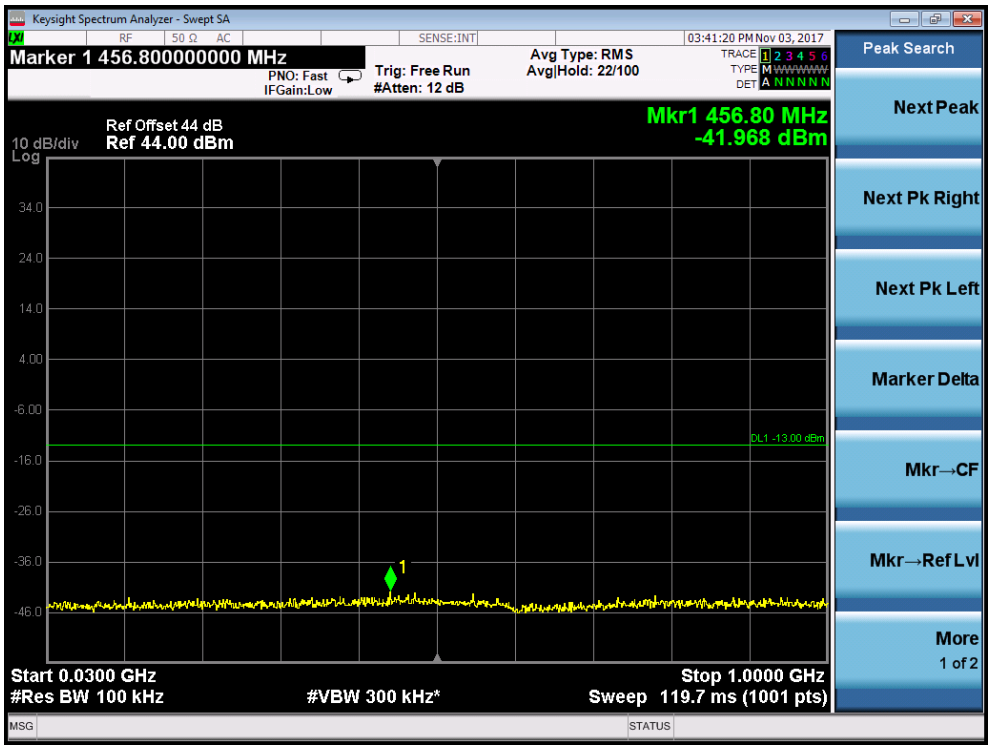
Frequency range	Measurement bandwidth	Spurious Emission Level(dBm)	Limit(dBm)	Over Limit(dB)
9KHz to 1GHz	RBW=100KHz	-41.27	-13.0	-28.27
1GHz to 20GHz	RBW=1MHz	-36.13	-13.0	-23.13

6.Downlink: 2110MHz ~ 2180MHz

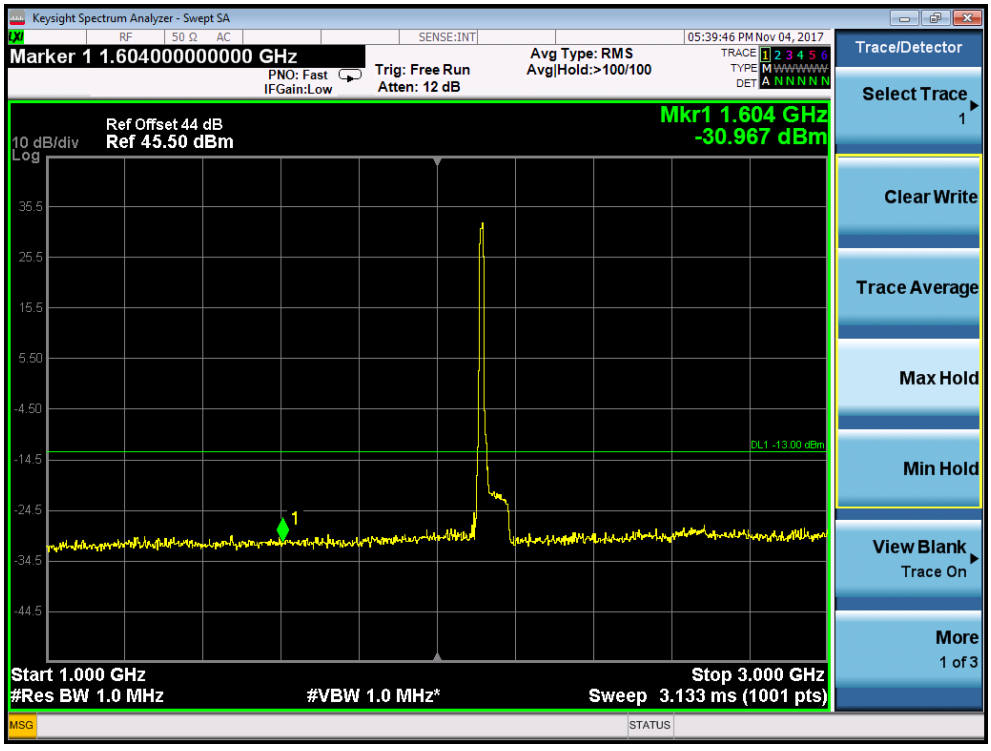
6.1For LTE mode:

1) lowest frequency

9KHz to 1GHz

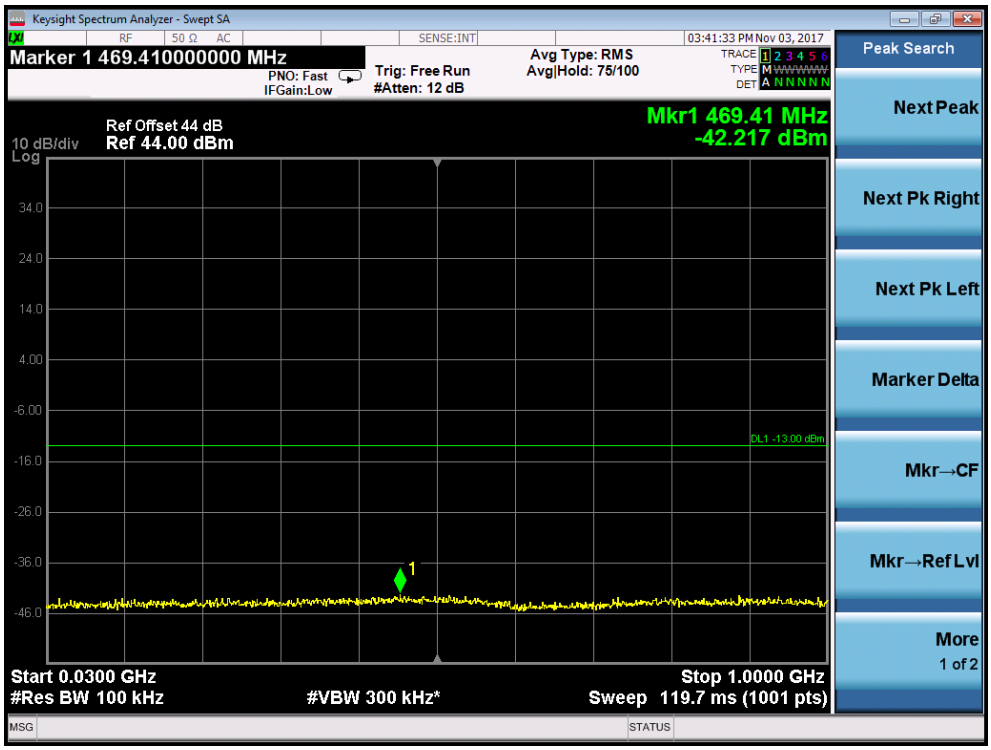


1GHz to 3.7GHz

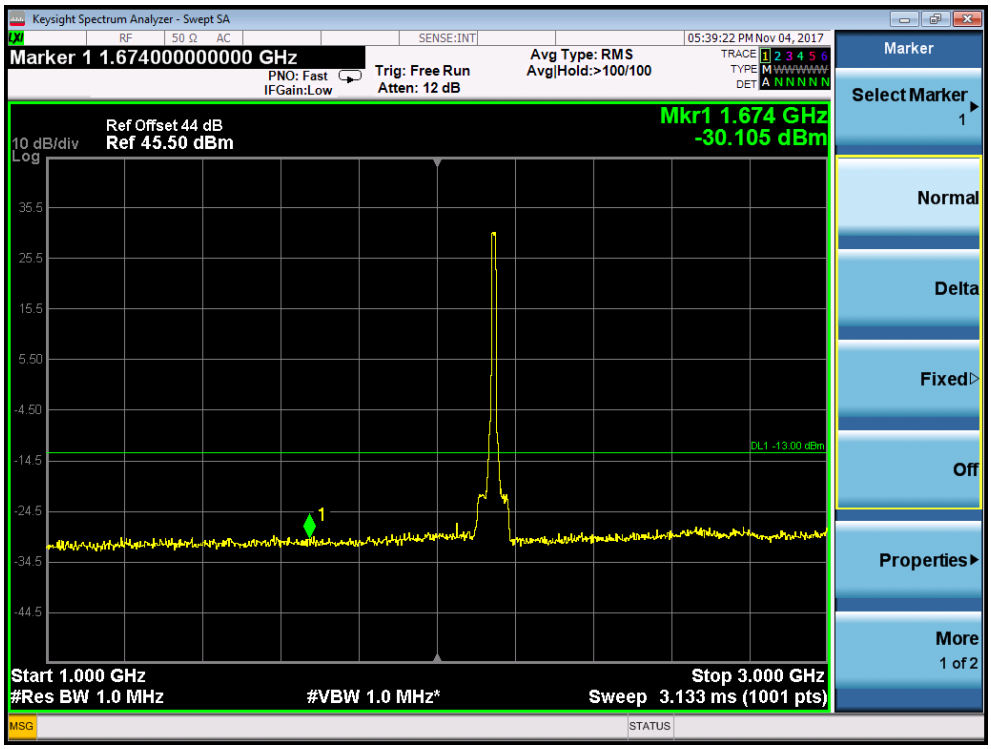


2)Middle frequency

9KHz to 1GHz

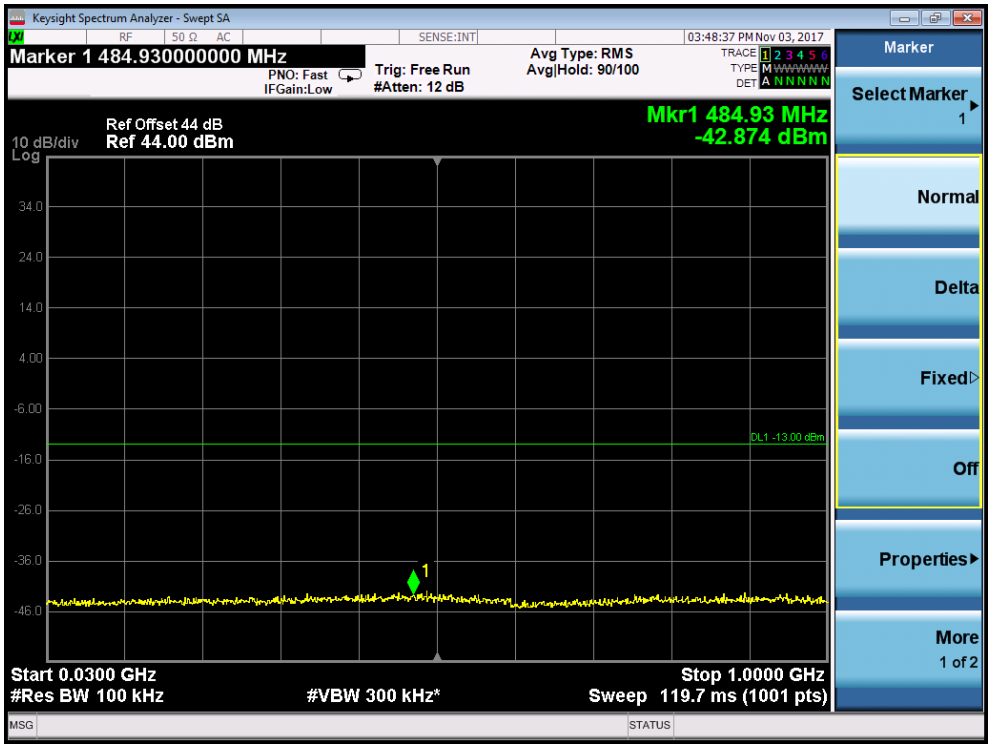


1GHz to 3.7GHz

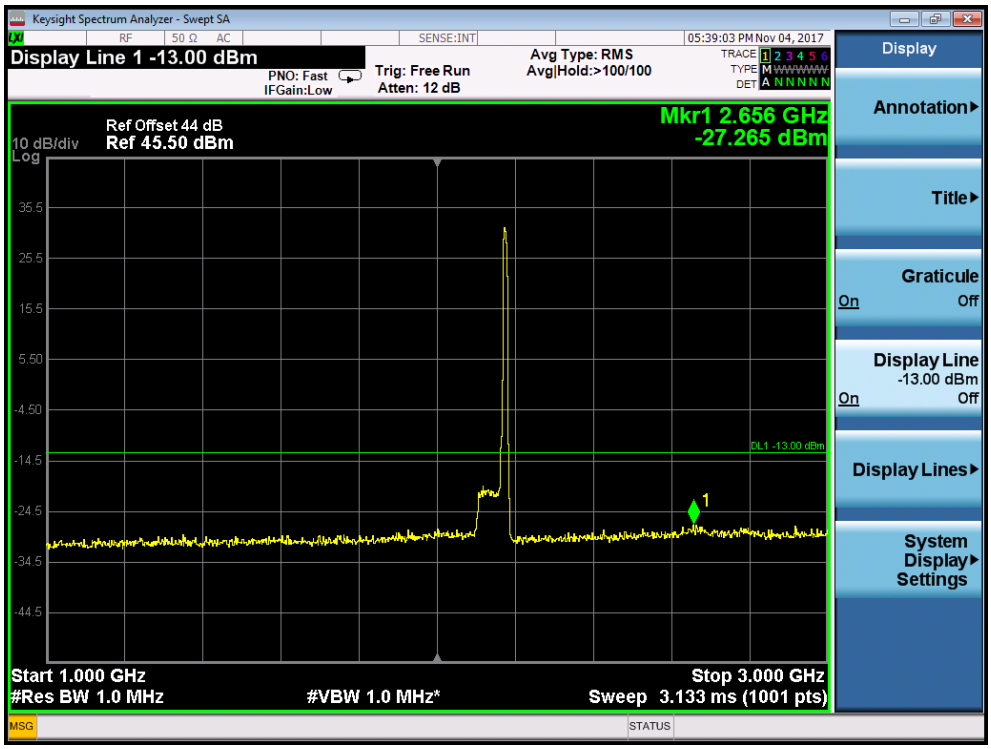


3)highest frequency

9KHz to 1GHz



1GHz to 3.7GHz



7.2.3 Band Edge& Intermodulation

Test Requirement: FCC part 90.210 & part 90.691, FCC part 22.917(b) & FCC part 24.238(b) & FCC part 27.53(h)

90.210,table"Application Emission Mask"

Frequency Band(MHz)	Mask for equipment with Audio Low pass filter	Mask for equipment without Audio Low pass filter
806-809/851-854	B	H
809-824/854-869 [3]	B	G

(g)Emission Mask G. For transmitters that are not equipped with an audio low-pass filter,the power of an emission must be attenuated below the unmodulated carrier power(P)as follows:

(2) On any frequency removed from the center of the authorized bandwidth by more than 250 percent of the authorized bandwidth: At least 43 + 10 log (P) dB.

90.691 Emission mask requirements for EA-based systems.

(a) Out-of-band emission requirement shall apply only to the "outer" channels included in an EA license and to spectrum adjacent to interior channels used by incumbent licensees. The emission limits are as follows:
(1) For any frequency removed from the EA licensee's frequency block by up to and including 37.5 kHz, the power of any emission shall be attenuated below the transmitter power (P) in watts by at least 116 Log10(f/6.1) decibels or 50 + 10 Log10(P) decibels or 80 decibels, whichever is the lesser attenuation, where f is the frequency removed from the center of the outer channel in the block in kilohertz and where f is greater than 12.5 kHz.
(2) For any frequency removed from the EA licensee's frequency block greater than 37.5 kHz, the power of any emission shall be attenuated below the transmitter power (P) in watts by at least 43 + 10Log10(P) decibels or 80 decibels, whichever is the lesser attenuation, where f is the frequency removed from the center of the outer channel in the block in kilohertz and where f is greater than 37.5 kHz.
(b) When an emission outside of the authorized bandwidth causes harmful interference, the Commission may, at its discretion, require greater attenuation than specified in this section.

22.917(b) Measurement procedure. Compliance with these rules is based on the use of measurement instrumentation employing a resolution bandwidth of 100 kHz or greater. 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. A narrower resolution bandwidth is permitted in all cases to improve measurement accuracy provided the measured power is integrated over the full required measurement bandwidth (i.e. 100 kHz or 1 percent of emission bandwidth, as specified). The emission bandwidth is defined as the width of the signal between two points, one below the carrier center frequency and one above the carrier center frequency, outside of which all emissions are attenuated at least 26 dB below the transmitter power.

24.238(b) Measurement procedure. Compliance with these rules is based on the use of measurement instrumentation employing a resolution bandwidth of 1 MHz or greater. However, 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. A narrower resolution bandwidth is permitted in all cases to improve measurement accuracy provided the measured power is integrated over the full required measurement bandwidth (i.e. 1 MHz or 1 percent of emission bandwidth, as specified). The emission bandwidth is defined as the width of the signal between two points, one below the carrier center frequency and one above the carrier center frequency, outside of which all emissions are attenuated at least 26 dB below the transmitter power.

27.53(h) Compliance with this provision is based on the use of measurement instrumentation employing a resolution bandwidth of 1 megahertz or greater. However, in the 1 megahertz bands immediately outside and adjacent to the licensee's 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 emission bandwidth is defined as the width of the signal between two points, one below the carrier center frequency and one above the carrier center frequency, outside of which all emissions are attenuated at least 26 dB below the transmitter power.

Test Method: FCC part 2.1051&2-11-04/EAB/RF

EUT Operation:

Status: Drive the EUT to maximum output power.

Conditions: Normal conditions

Application: Cellular Band RF output ports

Test Configuration:

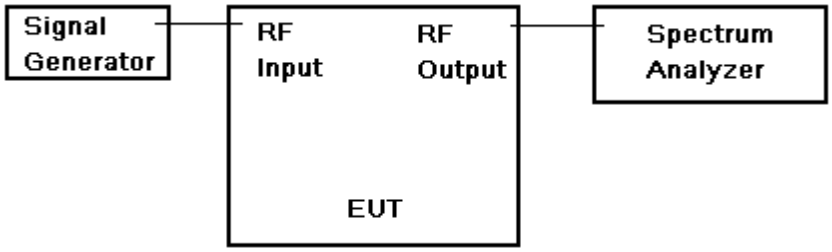
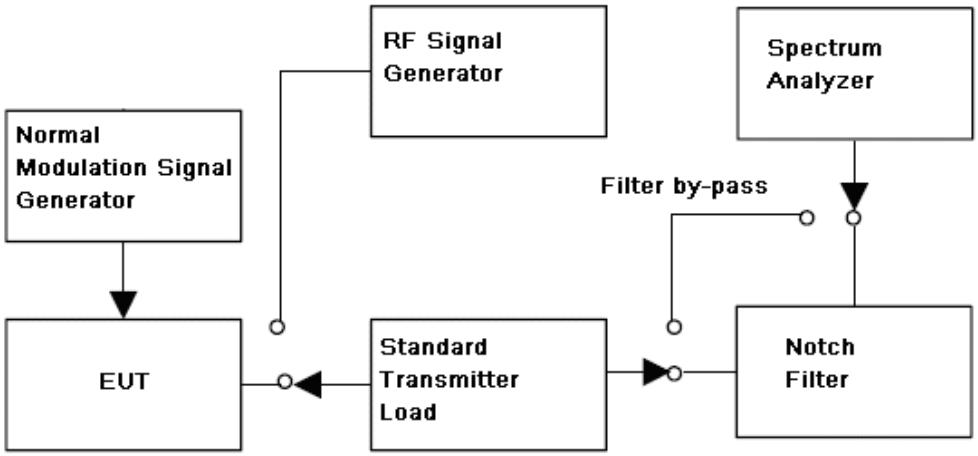


Fig.3. Band edge and Intermodulation test configuration



Test Procedure: Measurements were in accordance with the test methods section 3.5.2 of KDB 935210 D05v01.

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

b) Configure to generate the AWGN (broadband) test signal.

c) The frequency of the signal generator shall be set to the frequency of (f0) as determined from 3.3.

d) Connect a spectrum analyzer or power meter to the output of the EUT using appropriate attenuation as necessary.

e) Set the signal generator output power to a level that produces an EUT output level that is just below the AGC threshold (see 3.2), but not more than 0.5 dB below.

f) Measure the output power of the EUT and record (Power measurement with a spectrum

g) Remove the EUT from the measurement setup and using the same signal generator settings, repeat the power measurement on the input signal to the EUT and record as input power.

h) Repeat the procedure with the narrowband test signal.

i) Repeat the procedure for both test signals with input signal amplitude set to 3 dB above the AGC threshold level.

j) Repeat for all frequency bands authorized for use by the EUT.

Power measurement Method :

Guidance for performing input/output power measurements using a spectrum or signal analyzer is provided in 5.2 of KDB Publication 971168

Remark:

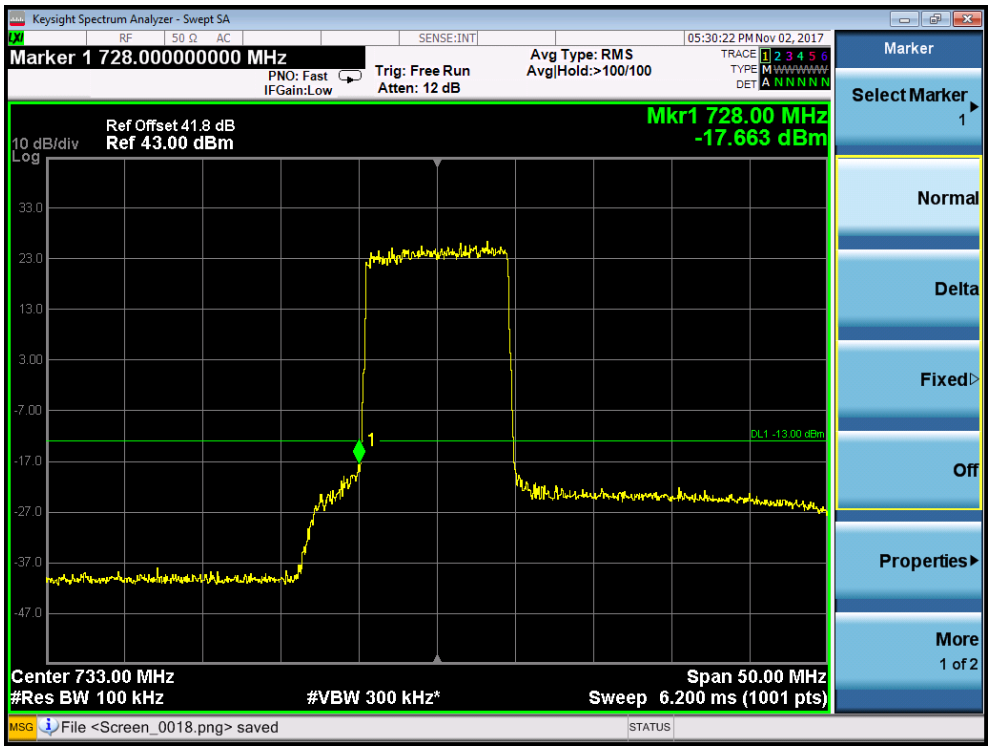
The notch filter is used for avoid the EUT fundamental carrier output power making the spectrum overload and the harmonic spurious brought by it.

When the EUT fundamental carrier is not enough to make the status, the notch filter could be not used.

7.2.3.1 Measurement Record:

Downlink: 728MHz to 746MHz(LTE Mode)

1.1 one signal input —Lower Edge



1.2 one signal input —Upper Edge

1.5 intermodulation spurious emissioins

1.5.1 Input frequency:

1)in lower edge test:f1 is the lower edge frequency +1 channel frequency, and f2 is +2 channel frequency

f1=733MHz,f2=738MHz

2)in higher edge test:f1 is the higher edge frequency -2 channel frequency, and f2 is -1 channel frequency

f1=747MHz,f2=752MHz

base the 3rd product frequency F1= 2f1-f2 and F2=2f2-f1, when the f1 and f2 frequency select above,

a) in lower edge test, F1=2f1-(f1+△f)=f1-△f=lower edge frequency;

b) in higher edge test, F2=2f2-(f2-△f)=f2+△f=higher edge frequency.

F1=728MHz,F2=757MHz

base the 5rd product frequency F1= 3f1-2f2 and F2=3f2-2f1, when the f1 and f2 frequency select above,

a) in lower edge test, F1=3f1-2(f1+△f)=f1-2△f=lower edge frequency;

b) in higher edge test, F2=3f2-2(f2-△f)=f2+2△f=higher edge frequency.

F1=723MHz,F2=762MHz

base the 7rd product frequency F1= 4f1-3f2 and F2=4f2-3f1, when the f1 and f2 frequency select above,

a) in lower edge test, F1=4f1-3(f1+△f)=f1-3△f=lower edge frequency;

b) in higher edge test, F2=4f2-3(f2-△f)=f2+3△f=higher edge frequency.

F1=718MHz,F2=767MHz

1.5.2 Input power:10dBm

measure frequency		product Value (dBm)	Limit (dBm)	Magin (dB)
3rd	Lower:728MHz	-17.67	-13dBm	-4.67
	Higher:757MHz	-21.66		-8.66
5rd	Lower:723MHz	-36.52	-13dBm	-23.52
	Higher:762MHz	-38.23		-25.23
7rd	Lower:718MHz	-37.13	-13dBm	-24.13
	Higher:767MHz	-38.65		-25.65

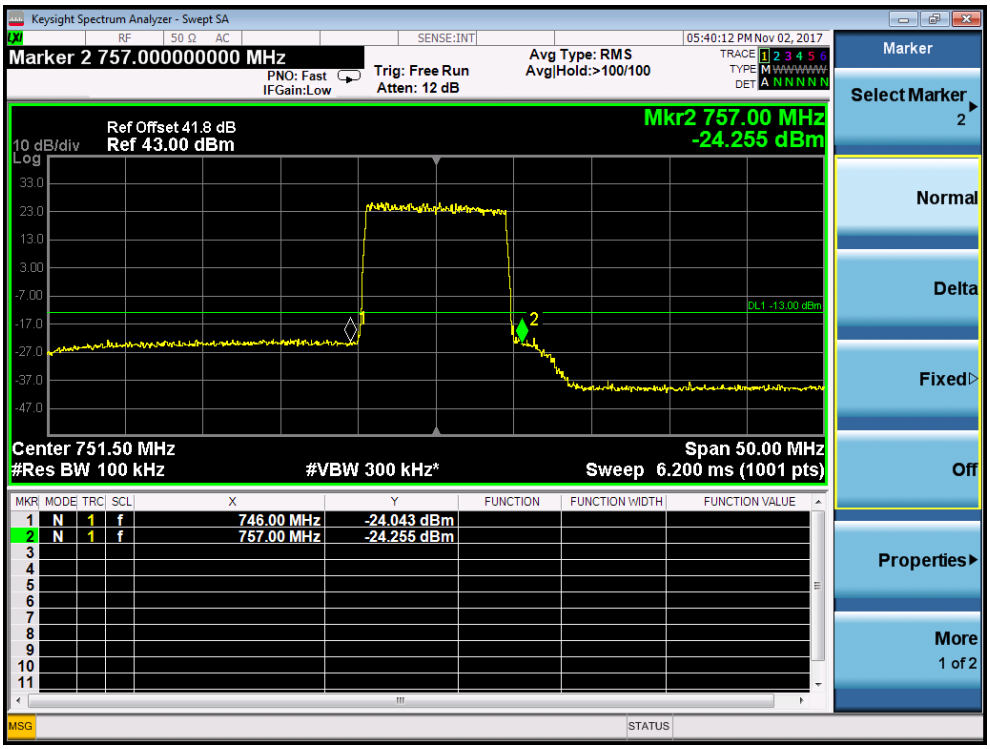
Remark:

No other intermodulation spurious emissioins of above 7rd have been found,so only record the test data about the 3rd, 5rdand 7rd

7.2.3.2 Measurement Record:

Downlink: 746MHz to 757MHz(LTE Mode)

1.1 one signal input —Lower and Upper Edge



1.5 intermodulation spurious emissioins

1.5.1 Input frequency:

1)in lower edge test:f1 is the lower edge frequency +1 channel frequency, and f2 is +2 channel frequency

f1=733MHz,f2=738MHz

2)in higher edge test:f1 is the higher edge frequency -2 channel frequency, and f2 is -1 channel frequency

f1=747MHz,f2=752MHz

base the 3rd product frequency F1= 2f1-f2 and F2=2f2-f1, when the f1 and f2 frequency select above,

c) in lower edge test, F1=2f1-(f1+△f)=f1-△f=lower edge frequency;

d) in higher edge test, F2=2f2-(f2-△f)=f2+△f=higher edge frequency.

F1=728MHz,F2=757MHz

base the 5rd product frequency F1= 3f1-2f2 and F2=3f2-2f1, when the f1 and f2 frequency select above,

c) in lower edge test, F1=3f1-2(f1+△f)=f1-2△f=lower edge frequency;

d) in higher edge test, F2=3f2-2(f2-△f)=f2+2△f=higher edge frequency.

F1=723MHz,F2=762MHz

base the 7rd product frequency F1= 4f1-3f2 and F2=4f2-3f1, when the f1 and f2 frequency select above,

c) in lower edge test, F1=4f1-3(f1+△f)=f1-3△f=lower edge frequency;

d) in higher edge test, F2=4f2-3(f2-△f)=f2+3△f=higher edge frequency.

F1=718MHz,F2=767MHz

1.5.2 Input power:10dBm

measure frequency		product Value (dBm)	Limit (dBm)	Magin (dB)
3rd	Lower:728MHz	-24.04	-13dBm	-11.04
	Higher:757MHz	-24.26		-11.26
5rd	Lower:723MHz	-38.23	-13dBm	-25.23
	Higher:762MHz	-38.15		-25.15
7rd	Lower:718MHz	-38.67	-13dBm	-25.67
	Higher:767MHz	-38.89		-25.89

Remark:

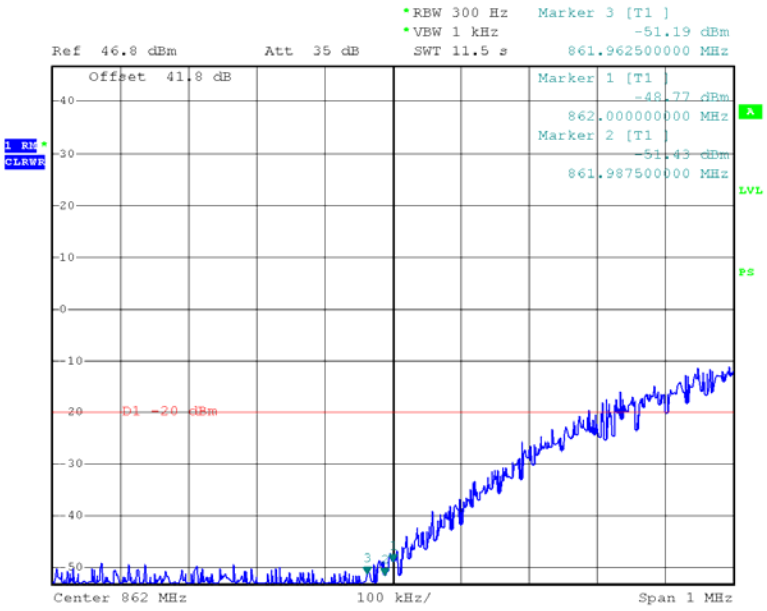
No other intermodulation spurious emissioins of above 7rd have been found,so only record the test data about the 3rd, 5rdand 7rd

7.2.3.3 Measurement Record:

1.Downlink: 862MHz to 869MHz(4.1M AWGN for boardband)

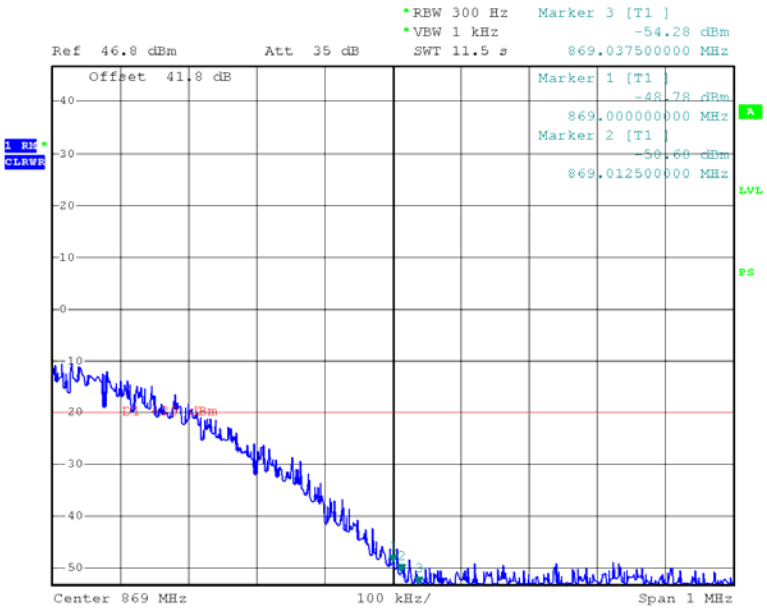
1.1 less than 37.5k greater than 12.5k

1.3.1 one signal input —Lower Edge



Date: 30.NOV.2017 09:50:23

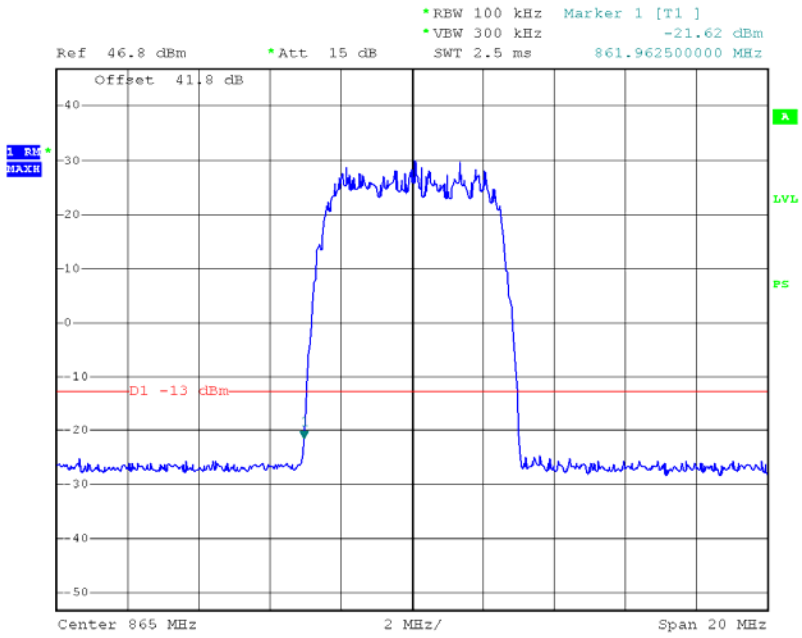
1.3.2 one signal input — Upper Edge



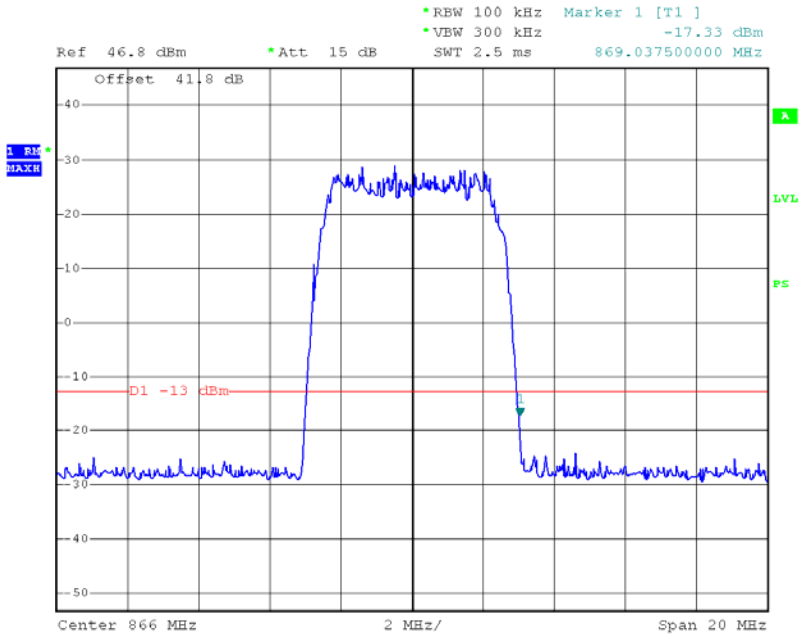
Date: 30.NOV.2017 09:53:35

1.2 Greater than 37.5k

1.2.1two signal input —Lower Edge



1.1.2 two signal input —Upper Edge



1.4 intermodulation spurious emissioins

1.4.1 For AWGN mode:

Input frequency:

1)in lower edge test:f1 is the lower edge frequency +1 channel frequency, and f2 is +2 channel frequency

f1=863MHz,f2=864MHz

2)in higher edge test:f1 is the higher edge frequency -2 channel frequency, and f2 is -1 channel frequency

f1=868MHz,f2=867MHz

base the 3rd product frequency F1= 2f1-f2 and F2=2f2-f1, when the f1 and f2 frequency select above,

e) in lower edge test, F1=2f1-(f1+△f)=f1-△f=lower edge frequency;

f) in higher edge test, F2=2f2-(f2-△f)=f2+△f=higher edge frequency.

F1=862MHz,F2=869MHz

base the 5rd product frequency F1= 3f1-2f2 and F2=3f2-2f1, when the f1 and f2 frequency select above,

e) in lower edge test, F1=3f1-2(f1+△f)=f1-2△f=lower edge frequency;

f) in higher edge test, F2=3f2-2(f2-△f)=f2+2△f=higher edge frequency.

F1=861MHz,F2=870MHz

base the 7rd product frequency F1= 4f1-3f2 and F2=4f2-3f1, when the f1 and f2 frequency select above,

e) in lower edge test, F1=4f1-3(f1+△f)=f1-3△f=lower edge frequency;

f) in higher edge test, F2=4f2-3(f2-△f)=f2+3△f=higher edge frequency.

F1=860MHz,F2=871MHz

Input power:10dBm

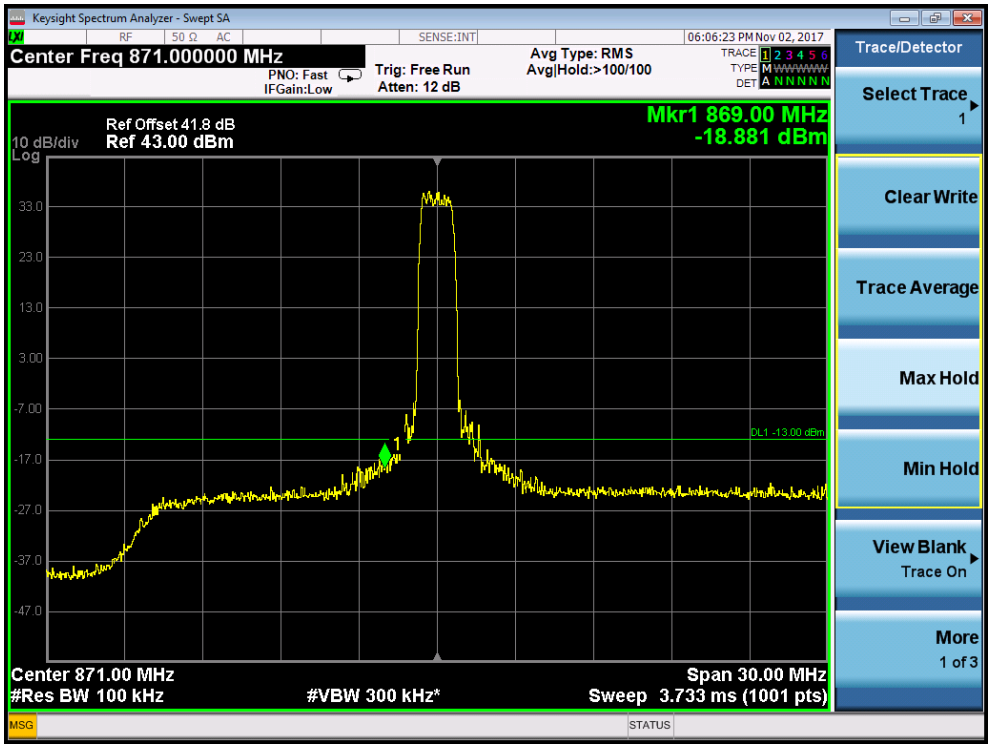
measure frequency		product Value (dBm)	Limit (dBm)	Over Limit(dB)
3rd	Lower:862MHz	-16.95	-13dBm	-3.95
	Higher:869MHz	-16.82		-3.82
5rd	Lower:861MHz	-22.32	-13dBm	-9.32
	Higher:870MHz	-22.53		-9.53
7rd	Lower:860MHz	-25.37	-13dBm	-12.37
	Higher:871MHz	-26.19		-13.19

7.2.3.4 Measurement Record:

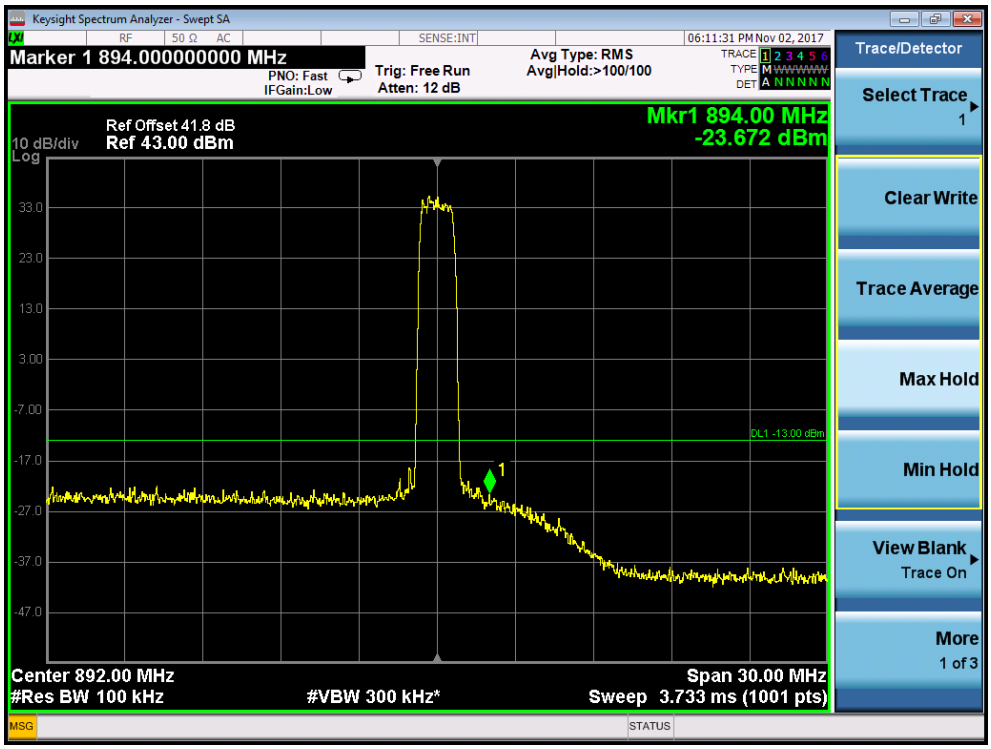
1.Downlink: 869MHz to 894MHz(CDMA,WCDMA,LTE)

1.1 CDMA Mode:

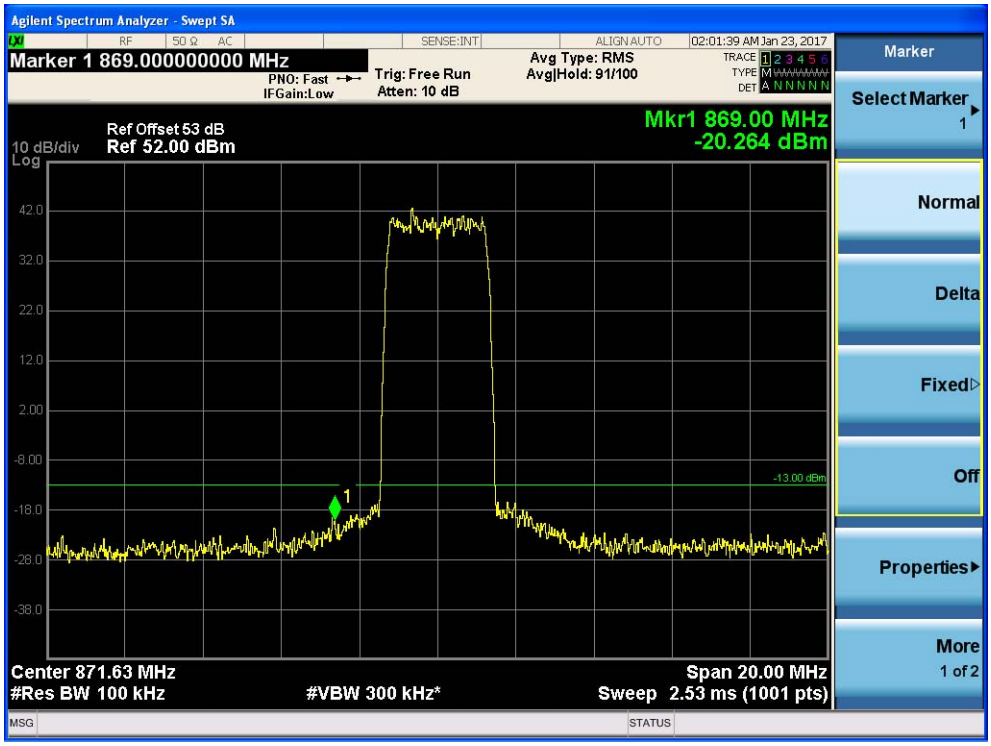
1.1.1 one signal input —Lower Edge



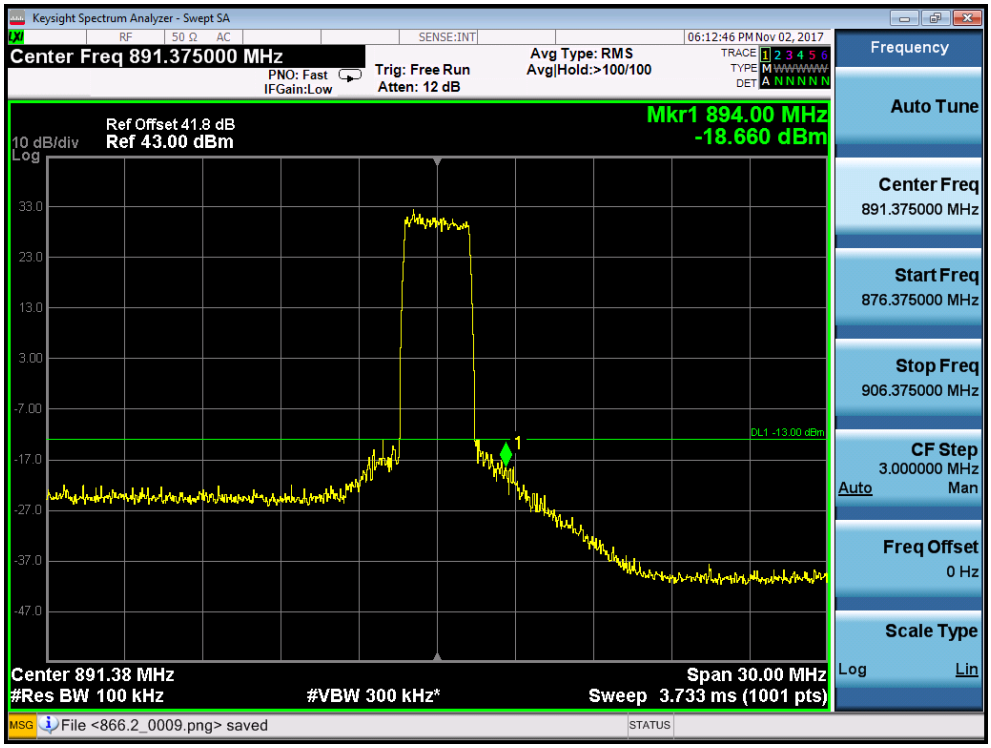
1.1.2 one signal input — Upper Edge



1.1.3 two signal input —Lower Edge

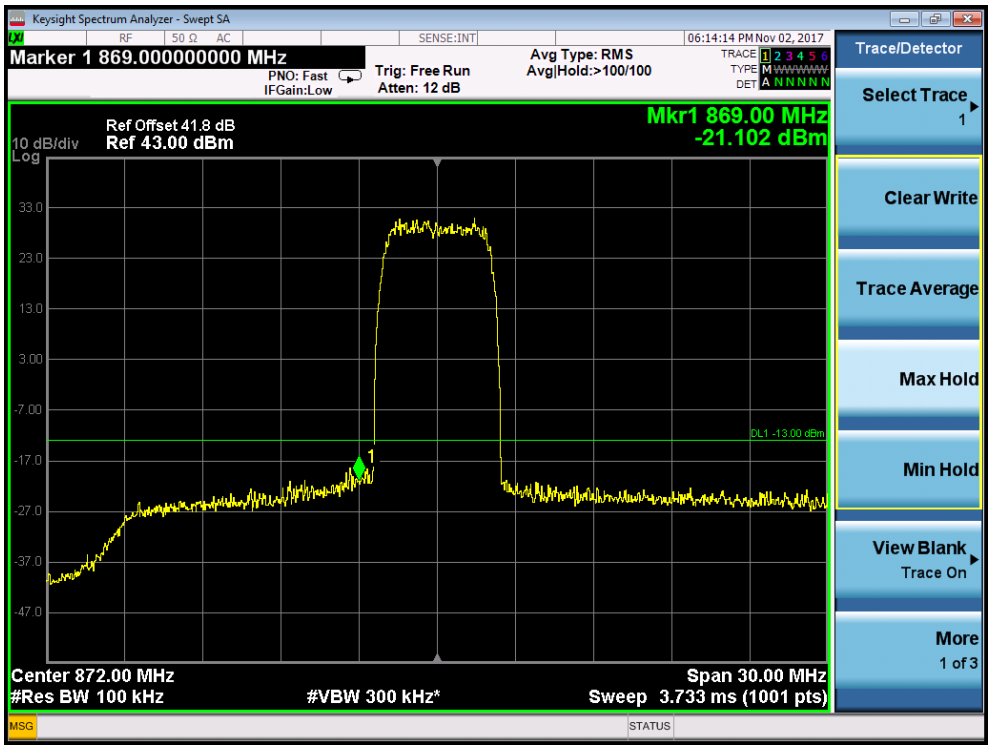


1.1.4 two signal input —Upper Edge

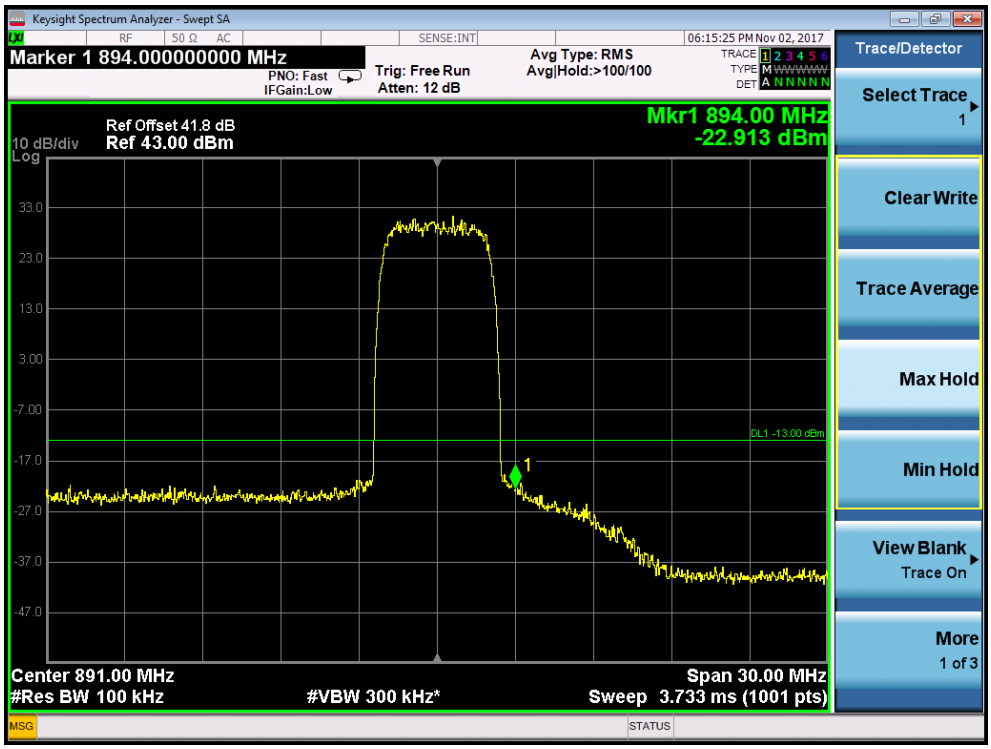


1.2 WDMA Mode:

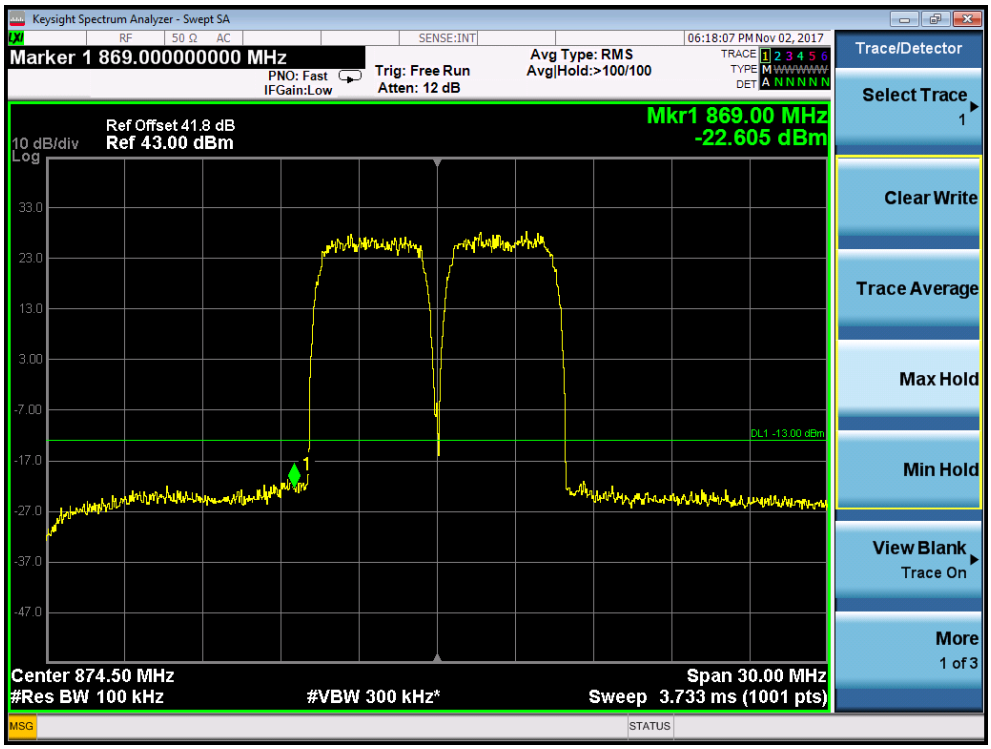
1.2.1 one signal input —Lower Edge



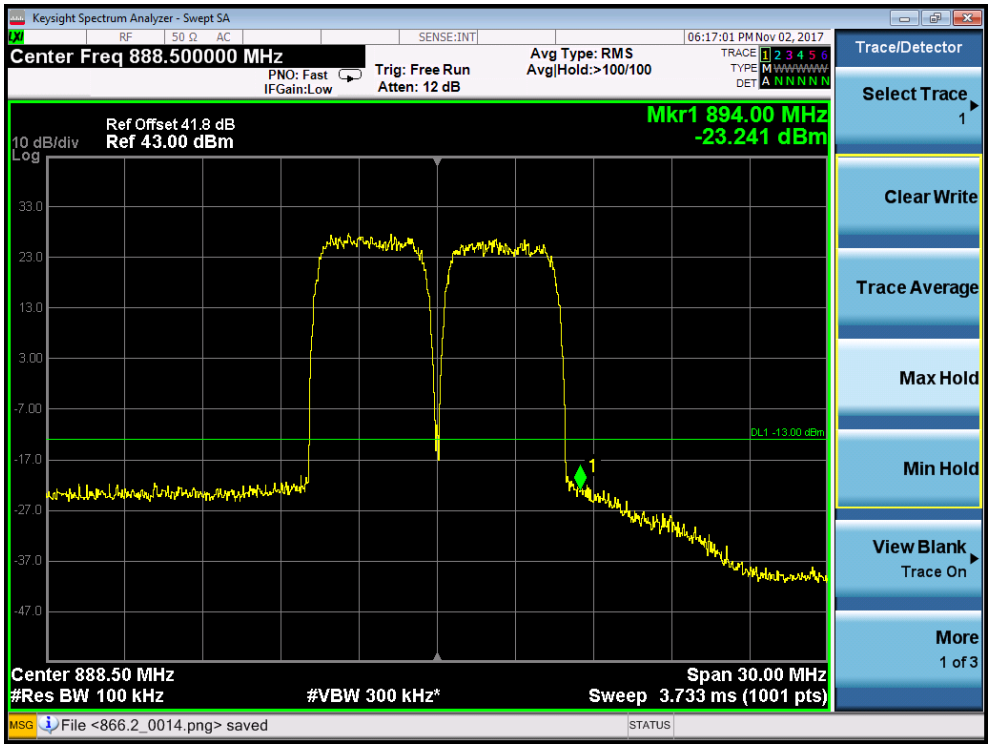
1.2.2 one signal input — Upper Edge



1.2.3 two signal input —Lower Edge

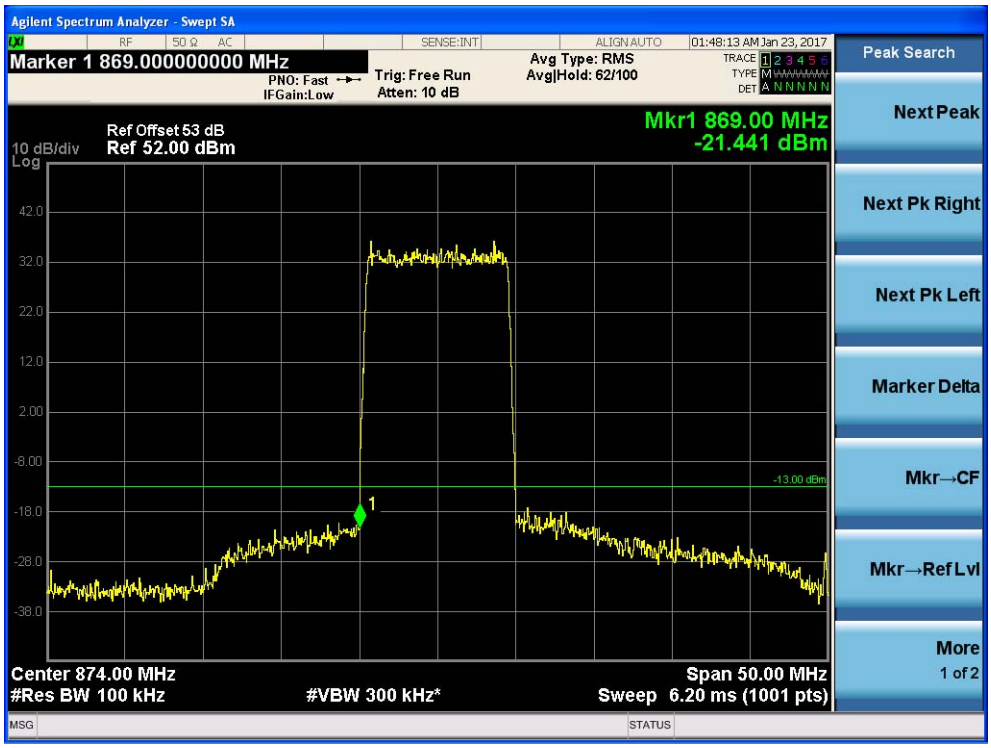


1.2.4 two signal input —Upper Edge



1.3 LTE Mode:

1.3.1 one signal input —Lower Edge



1.3.2 one signal input — Upper Edge