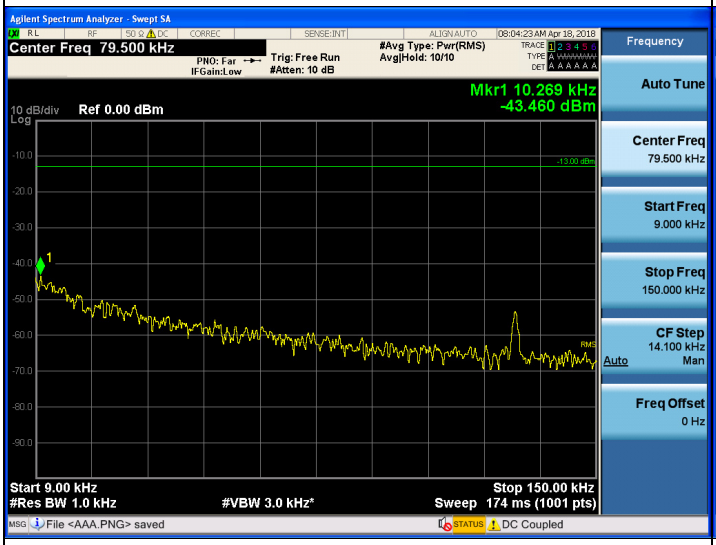
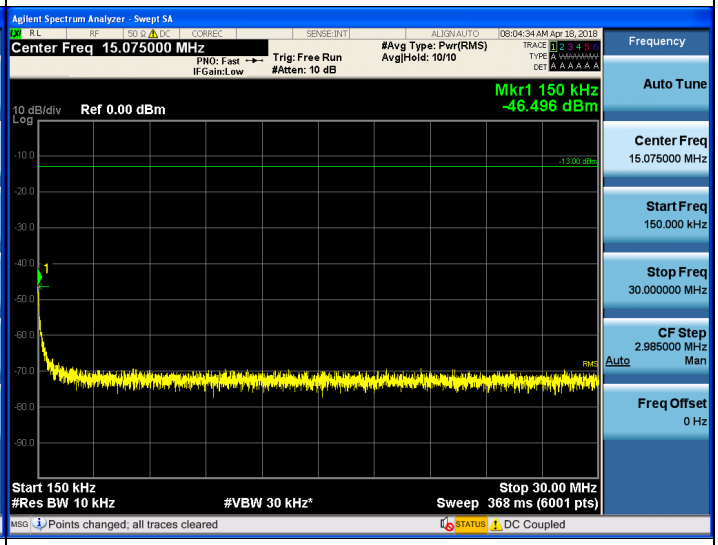
## High Channel

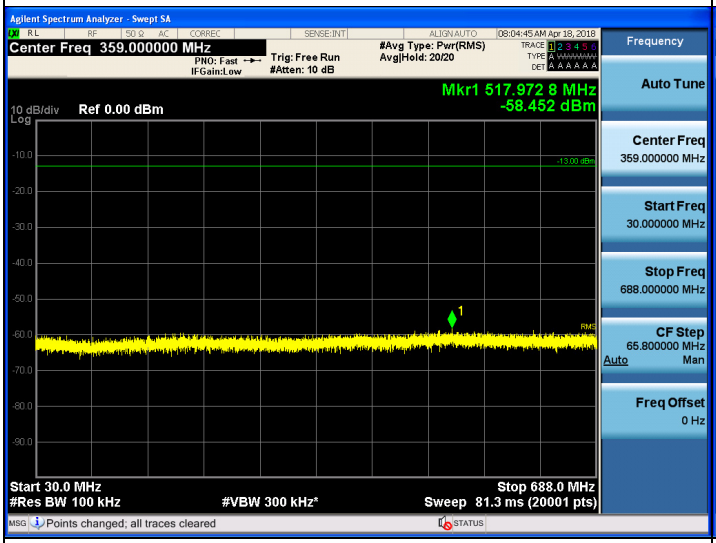
### 9 kHz ~ 150 kHz



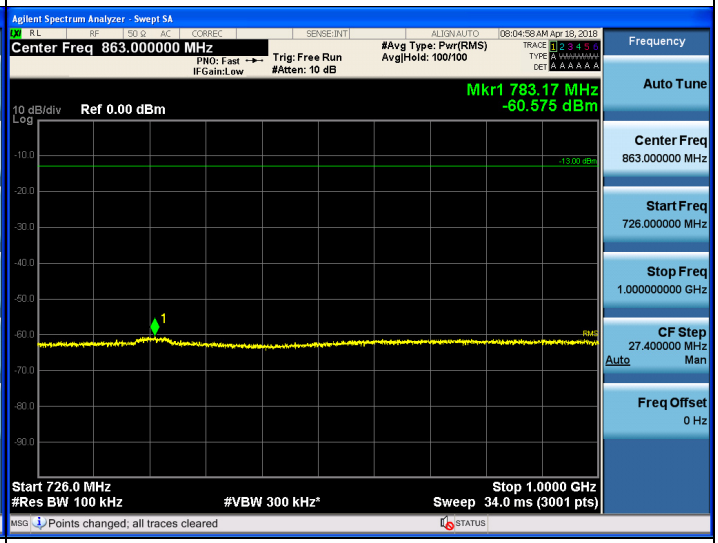

### 150 kHz ~ 30 MHz



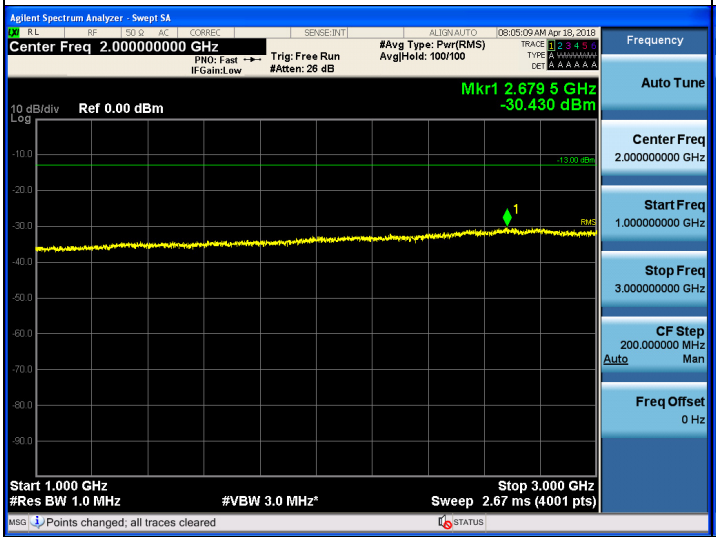

### 30 MHz ~ 688 MHz



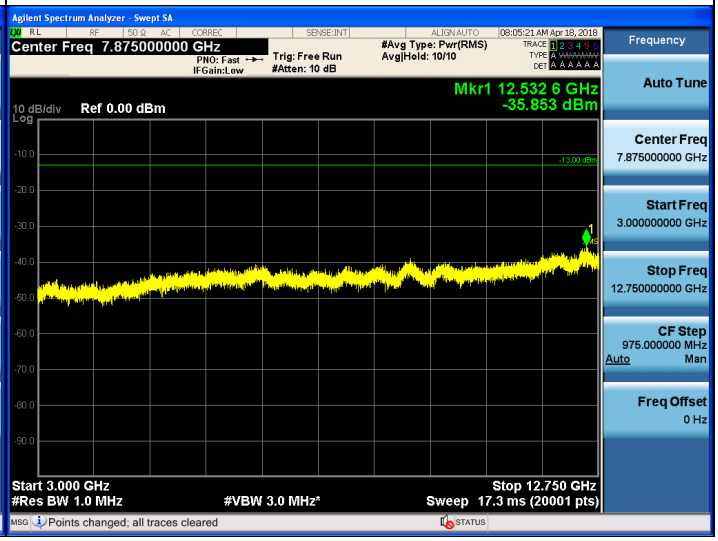

### 726 MHz ~ 1 GHz




### 1 GHz ~ 3 GHz



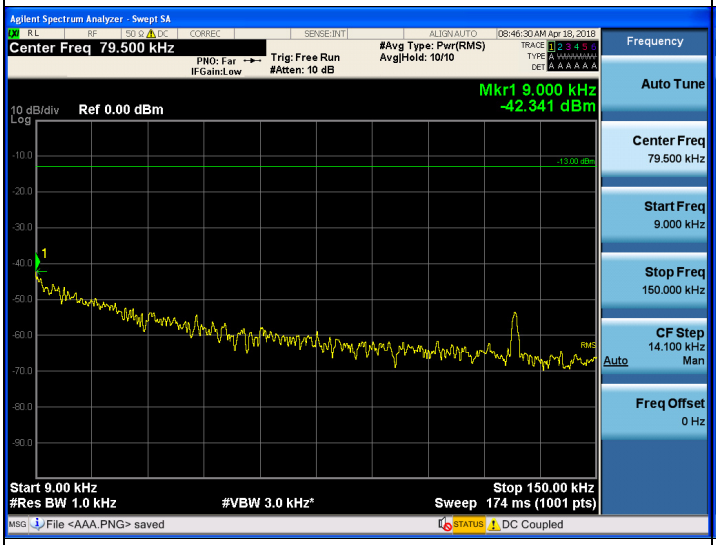

### 3 GHz ~ 12.75 GHz



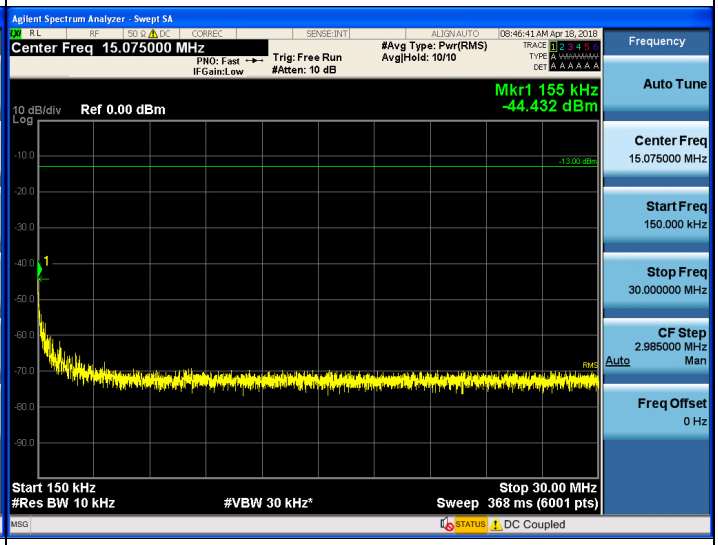
## Plot of Unwanted Conducted Emissions for LTE 10 MHz (Band 13)

### Middle Channel

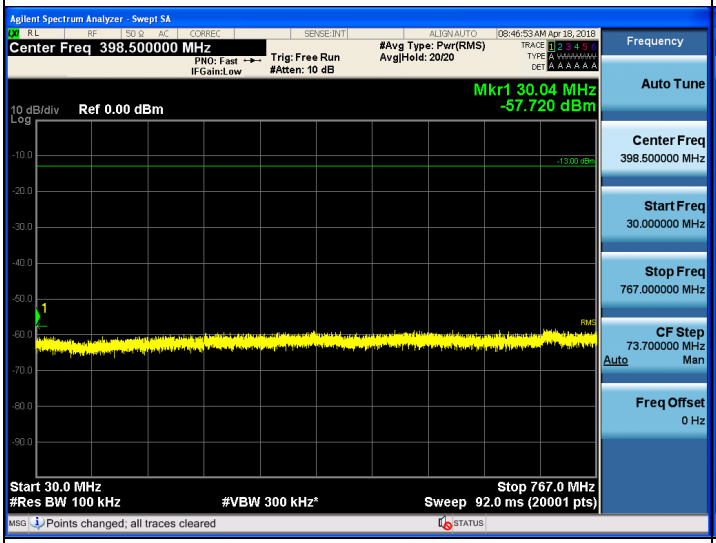
#### 9 kHz ~ 150 kHz



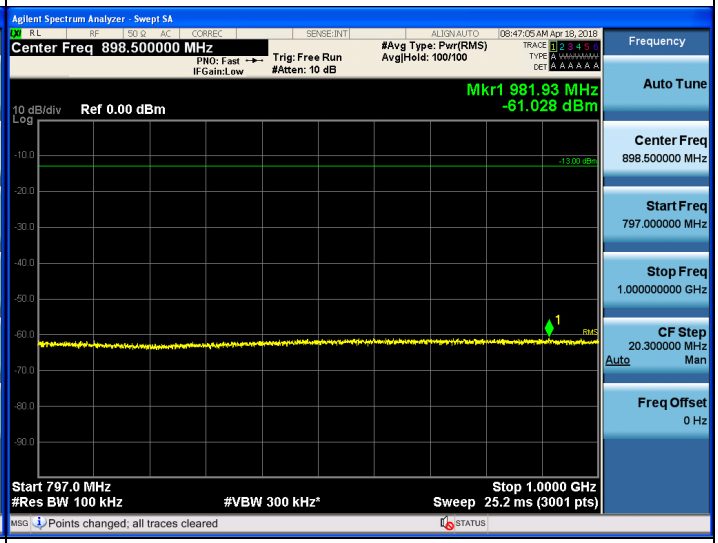

#### 150 kHz ~ 30 MHz



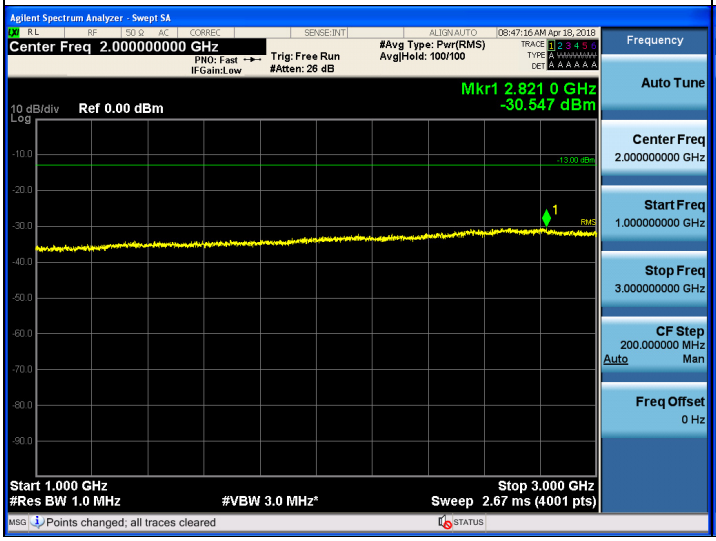

#### 30 MHz ~ 767 MHz



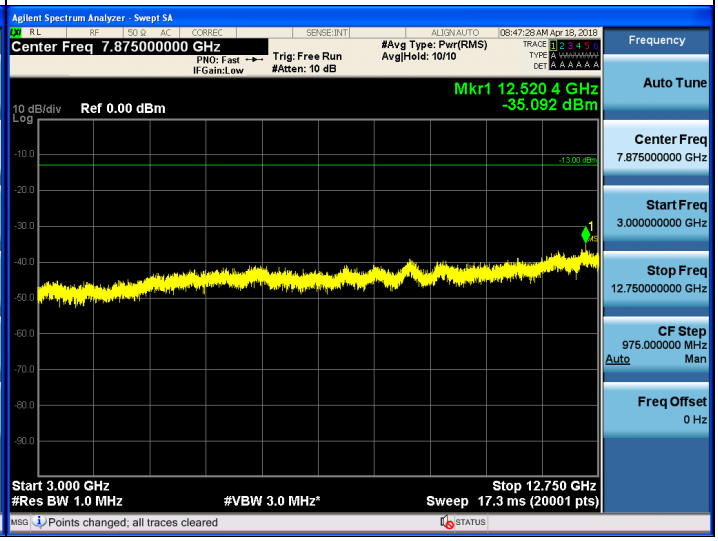

#### 797 MHz ~ 1 GHz



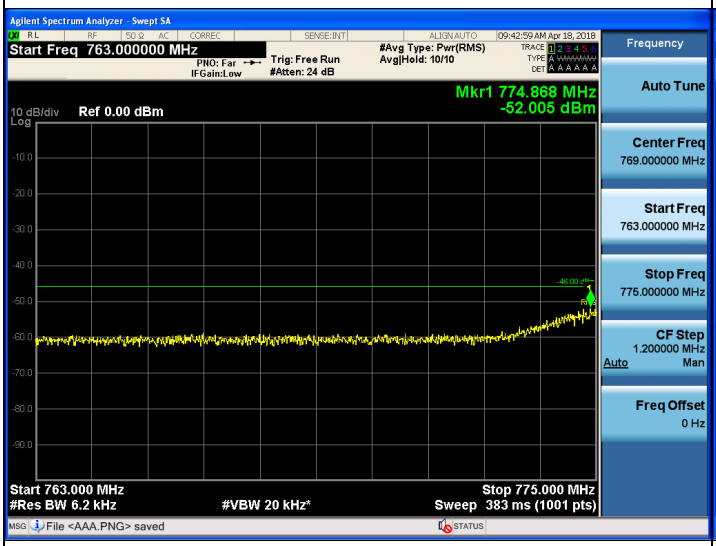

#### 1 GHz ~ 3 GHz



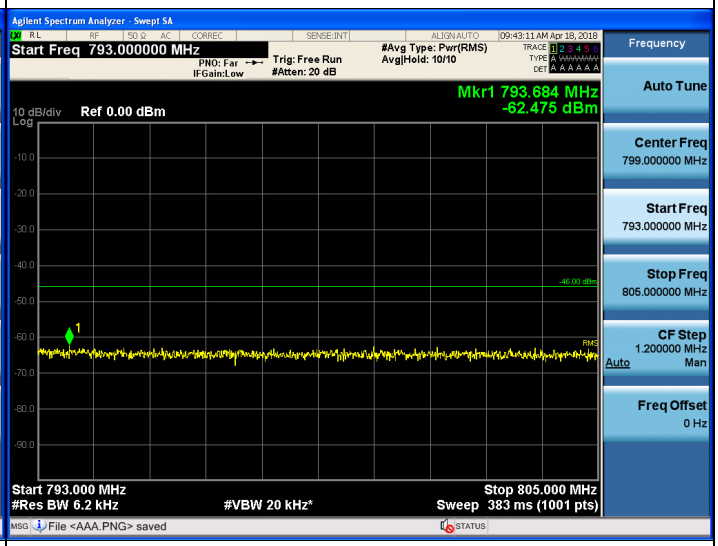

#### 3 GHz ~ 12.75 GHz



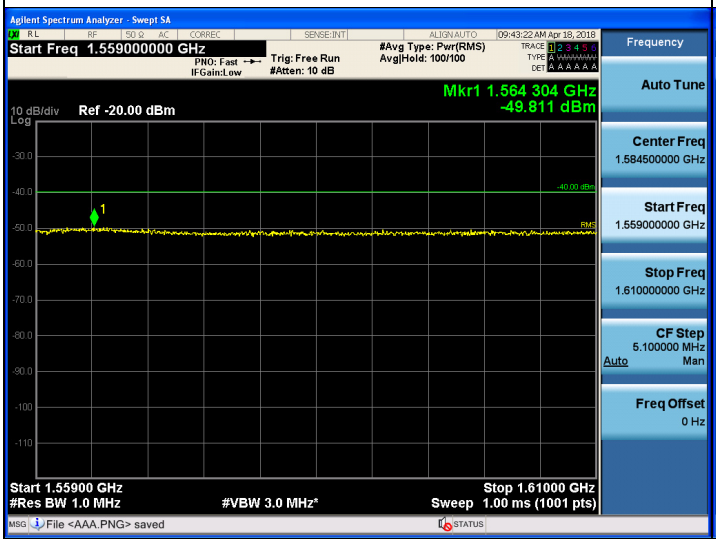
## 763 MHz ~ 775 MHz



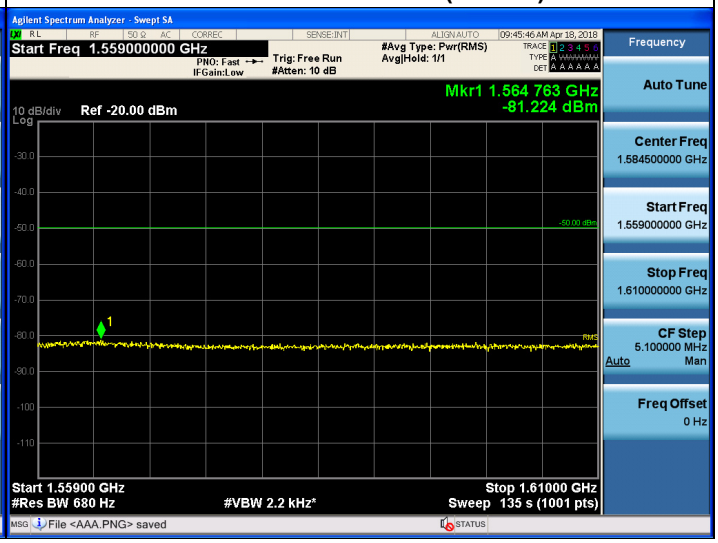

## 793 MHz ~ 805 MHz



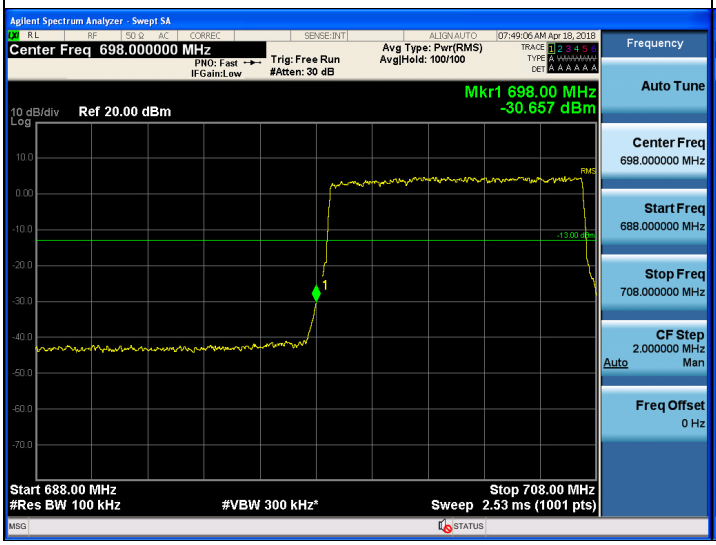
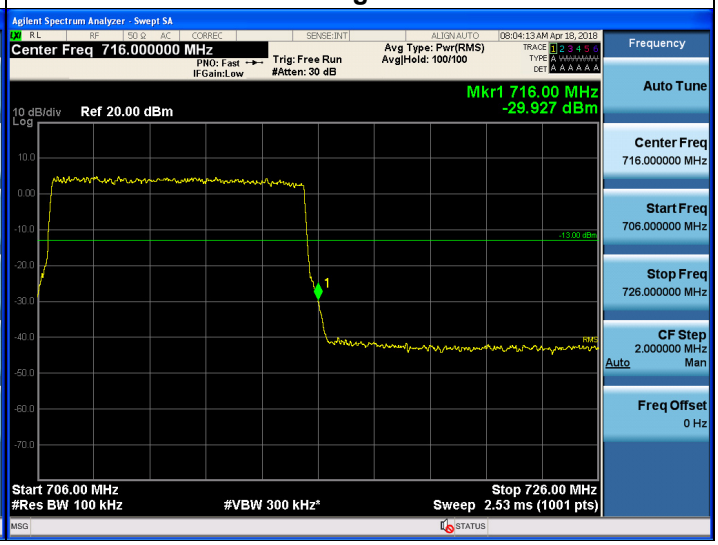

## 1.559 GHz ~1.61 GHz




## 1.559 GHz ~1.61 GHz (700 Hz)

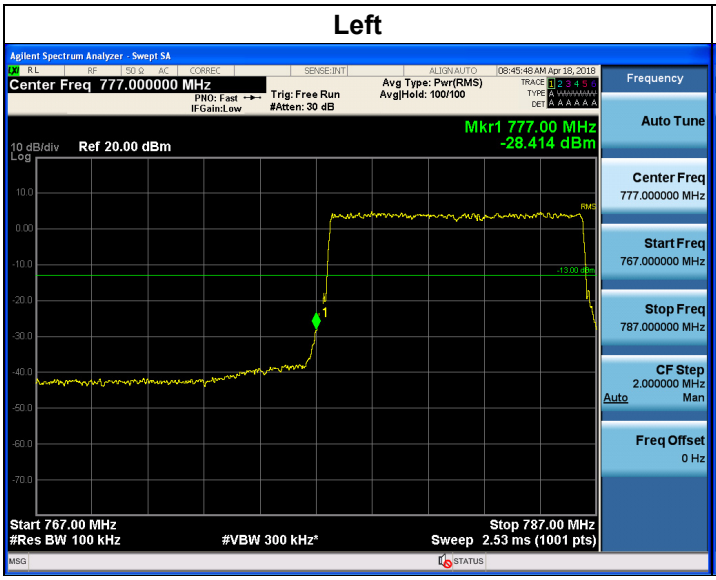
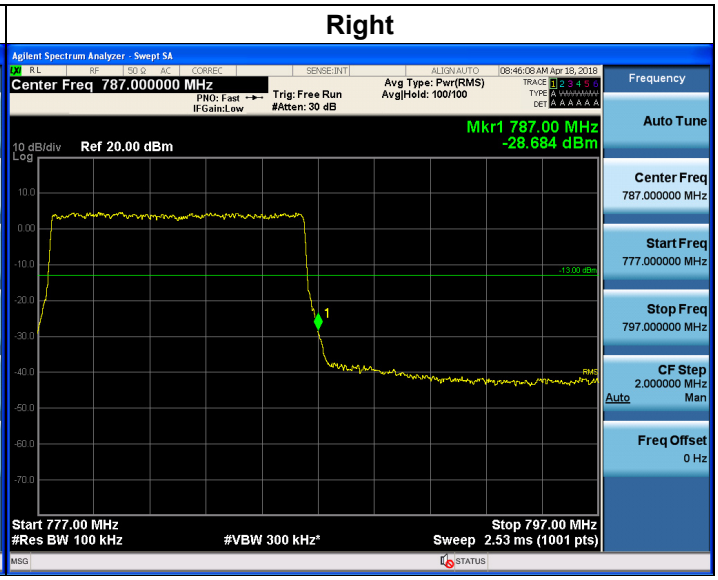


## Plot of Band Edge for LTE 10 MHz (Band 12)

| Left | Right |
|---|---|
|  |  |



## Plot of Band Edge for LTE 10 MHz (Band 13)

| Left | Right |
|---|---|
|  |  |

# 9. RADIATED EMISSIONS

**FCC Rules**

**Test Requirements:**

**§ 2.1053 Measurements required: Field strength of spurious radiation.**

(a) Measurements shall be made to detect spurious emissions that may be radiated directly from the cabinet, control circuits, power leads, or intermediate circuit elements under normal conditions of installation and operation. Curves or equivalent data shall be supplied showing the magnitude of each harmonic and other spurious emission. For this test, single sideband, independent sideband, and controlled carrier transmitters shall be modulated under the conditions specified in paragraph (c) of §2.1049, as appropriate. For equipment operating on frequencies below 890 MHz, an open field test is normally required, with the measuring instrument antenna located in the far-field at all test frequencies. In the event it is either impractical or impossible to make open field measurements (e.g. a broadcast transmitter installed in a building) measurements will be accepted of the equipment as installed. Such measurements must be accompanied by a description of the site where the measurements were made showing the location of any possible source of reflections which might distort the field strength measurements. Information submitted shall include the relative radiated power of each spurious emission with reference to the rated power output of the transmitter, assuming all emissions are radiated from halfwave dipole antennas.

(b) The measurements specified in paragraph (a) of this section shall be made for the following equipment:

(1) Those in which the spurious emissions are required to be 60 dB or more below the mean power of the transmitter.

(2) All equipment operating on frequencies higher than 25 MHz.

(3) All equipment where the antenna is an integral part of, and attached directly to the transmitter.

(4) Other types of equipment as required, when deemed necessary by the Commission.

**Test Procedures:**

The measurement is performed in accordance with Section 5.5.3.2 of ANSI C63.26.

a) Place the EUT in the center of the turntable. The EUT shall be configured to transmit into the standard non-radiating load (for measuring radiated spurious emissions), connected with cables of minimal length unless specified otherwise. If the EUT uses an adjustable antenna, the antenna shall be positioned to the length that produces the worst case emission at the fundamental operating frequency.

b) Each emission under consideration shall be evaluated:

1) Raise and lower the measurement antenna in accordance 5.5.2, as necessary to enable

detection of the maximum emission amplitude relative to measurement antenna height.

2) Rotate the EUT through 360° to determine the maximum emission level relative to the axial position.

3) Return the turntable to the azimuth where the highest emission amplitude level was observed.

4) Vary the measurement antenna height again through 1 m to 4 m again to find the height associated with the maximum emission amplitude.

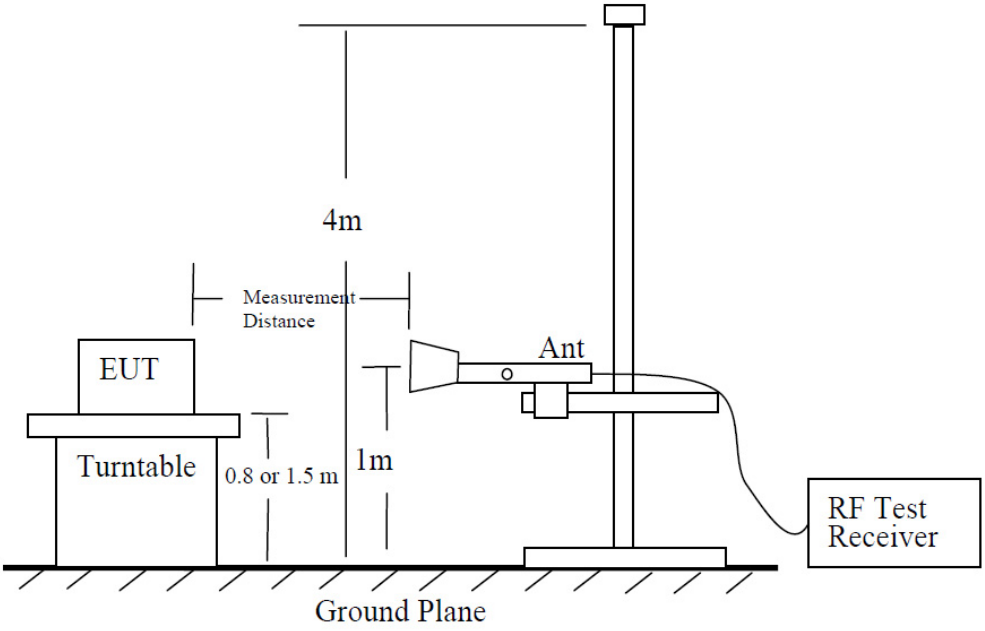
5) Record the measured emission amplitude level and frequency using the appropriate RBW.

c) Repeat step b) for each emission frequency with the measurement antenna oriented in both the horizontal and vertical polarizations to determine the orientation that gives the maximum emissions amplitude.

d) ~ j) Omitted

k) Provide the complete measurement results as a part of the test report.

**Test Setup:**




**Note:**

1) According to SVSWR requirement in ANSI 63.4 (2014), we performed the radiated test at 3.75 m distance from center of turn table. So, we applied the distance factor (reference distance: 3 m).
2) Distance extrapolation factor = 20 log (test distance / specific distance) (dB)
3) Position of EUT for testing below 1 GHz test is 80 cm, and above 1 GHz is 1.5 m

**Test Result:**

| Ch. | Frequency (MHz) | Measured Level (dBuV/m) | Measured Power (dBm) | Ant. Factor (dB/m) | C.L (dB) | A.G. (dB) | D.F. (dB) | Pol. | Result (dBm) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No Critical Peaks Found | | | | | | | | | |

* C.L.: Cable Loss / A.G.: Ant. Gain / D.F.: Distance Factor (3.75 m)

# 10. FREQUENCY STABILITY

**FCC Rules**

**Test Requirements:**

**§ 2.1055 Measurements required: Frequency stability.**

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

(1) From −30° to + 50° centigrade for all equipment except that specified in paragraphs (a) (2) and (3) of this section.

**§ 27.54 Frequency stability.**

The frequency stability shall be sufficient to ensure that the fundamental emissions stay within the authorized bands of operation.

**Test Procedures:**

The measurement is performed in accordance with Section 5.6.4 and 5.6.5 of ANSI C63.26.

5.6.4 Frequency stability over variations in temperature

a) Supply the EUT with a nominal 60 Hz ac voltage, dc voltage, or install a new or fully charged battery in the EUT.

b) If possible a dummy load should be connected to the EUT because an antenna near the metallic walls of an environmental test chamber could affect the output frequency of the EUT. If the EUT is equipped with a permanently attached, adjustable-length antenna, the EUT should be placed in the center of the chamber with the antenna adjusted to the shortest length possible.

c) Turn on the EUT, and tune it to the center frequency of the operating band.

d) Couple the transmitter output to the measuring instrument through a suitable attenuator and coaxial cable. If connection to the EUT output is not possible, make the measurement by connecting an antenna to the measuring instrument with a suitable length of coaxial cable and placing the measuring antenna near the EUT (e.g., 15 cm away).

NOTE—An instrument that has an adequate level of accuracy as specified by the procuring or regulatory authority is the recommended measuring instrument.

e) Adjust the location of the measurement antenna and the controls on the measurement instrument to obtain a suitable signal level (i.e., a level that will not overload the measurement instrument, but is strong enough to allow measurement of the operating or fundamental frequency of the EUT). Adjust the detector bandwidth and span settings to achieve a resolution capable of accurate frequency measurements over the applicable frequency stability limits.

f) Turn the EUT off, and place it inside the environmental temperature chamber. For devices that have oscillator heaters, energize only the heater circuit.

g) Set the temperature control on the chamber to the highest temperature specified in the regulatory requirements for the type of device, and allow the oscillator heater and the chamber

temperature to stabilize. Unless otherwise instructed by the regulatory authority, this temperature should be 50 °C.

h) While maintaining a constant temperature inside the environmental chamber, turn on the EUT and allow sufficient time for the EUT temperature to stabilize.

i) Measure the frequency.

j) Switch off the EUT, but do not switch off the oscillator heater.

k) Lower the chamber temperature to the next level that is required by the standard and allow the temperature inside the chamber to stabilize. Unless otherwise instructed by the regulators, this temperature step should be 10 °C.

l) Repeat step h) through step k) down to the lowest specified temperature. Unless otherwise instructed by the regulators, this temperature should be −30 °C. When the frequency stability limit is stated as being sufficient such that the fundamental emissions stay within the authorized bands of operation, a reference point shall be established at the applicable unwanted emissions limit using a RBW equal to the RBW required by the unwanted emissions specification of the applicable regulatory standard. These reference points measured using the lowest and highest channel of operation shall be identified as $f_L$ and $f_H$ respectively. The worst-case frequency offset determined in the above methods shall be added or subtracted from the values of $f_L$ and $f_H$ and the resulting frequencies must remain within the band.

m) Omitted

5.6.5 Frequency stability when varying supply voltage

a) Couple the transmitter output to the measuring instrument through a suitable attenuator and coaxial cable. If connection to the EUT output is not possible make the measurement by connecting an antenna to the measuring instrument with a suitable length of coaxial cable and placing the measuring antenna near the EUT (e.g., 15 cm away)

b) Supply the EUT with nominal ac or dc voltage. The supply voltage shall be measured at the input to the cable normally provided with the equipment, or at the power supply terminals if cables are not normally provided. Effects on frequency of transmitter keying (except for broadcast transmitters) and any heating element cycling at the nominal supply voltage and at each extreme also shall be shown.

c) Turn on the EUT, and couple its output to a frequency counter or other frequency-measuring instrument.

d) Tune the EUT to the center frequency of the operating band. Adjust the location of the measurement antenna and the controls on the measurement instrument to obtain a suitable signal level (i.e., a level that will not overload the measurement instrument, but is strong enough to allow measurement of the operating or fundamental frequency of the EUT). Adjust the detector bandwidth and span settings to achieve a resolution capable of accurate frequency measurements over the applicable frequency stability limits.

NOTE—An instrument that has an adequate level of accuracy as specified by the procuring or regulatory authority is the recommended measuring instrument.

e) Measure the frequency.

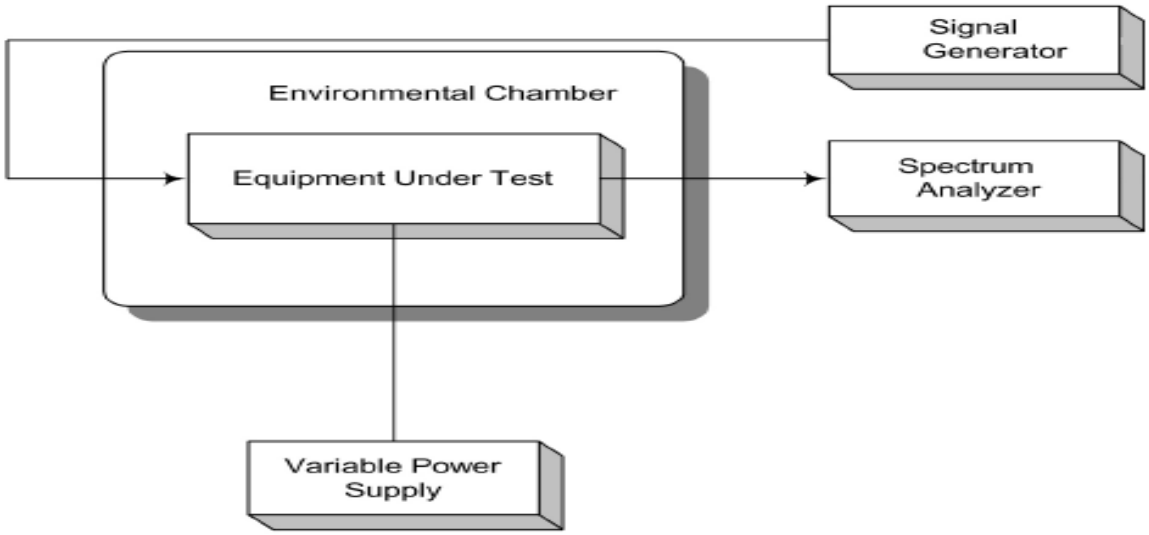
f) Unless otherwise specified, vary primary supply voltage from 85% to 115% of the nominal value for other than hand carried battery equipment.

g) 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.

h) Repeat the frequency measurement.

NOTE—For band-edge compliance, it can be required to make these measurements at the low and high channel of the operating band.

**Test Setup:**




**Note:**

1) The results of the frequency stability test shown above the frequency deviation measured values are very small and similar trend for each port, so we are attached only the worst case data.

**Test Results:**

- Band 12

Reference: voltage = -48 Vdc at 20°C, frequency = 707 MHz

| Voltage (%) | Temp.(℃) | Frequency (Hz) | Frequency Error (Hz) | Deviation (Hz) | ppm |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100% | +20(Ref) | 707 000 000 | 0.023 | 0.000 | 0.00000 |
| | -30 | 707 000 000 | 0.164 | 0.140 | 0.00020 |
| | -20 | 707 000 001 | 0.692 | 0.669 | 0.00095 |
| | -10 | 707 000 000 | 0.298 | 0.274 | 0.00039 |
| | 0 | 707 000 000 | 0.026 | 0.002 | 0.00000 |
| | +10 | 707 000 001 | 0.959 | 0.936 | 0.00132 |
| | +30 | 706 999 999 | -0.949 | -0.972 | -0.00138 |
| | +40 | 707 000 000 | -0.134 | -0.158 | -0.00022 |
| | +50 | 707 000 000 | 0.369 | 0.346 | 0.00049 |
| 115% | +20 | 707 000 001 | 0.729 | 0.706 | 0.00100 |
| 85% | +20 | 707 000 001 | 0.900 | 0.877 | 0.00124 |

- Band 13

Reference: voltage = -48 Vdc at 20°C, frequency = 782 MHz

| Voltage (%) | Temp.(℃) | Frequency (Hz) | Frequency Error (Hz) | Deviation (Hz) | ppm |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100% | +20(Ref) | 782 000 000 | 0.068 | 0.000 | 0.00000 |
| | -30 | 781 999 999 | -0.565 | -0.633 | -0.00081 |
| | -20 | 782 000 001 | 0.971 | 0.903 | 0.00116 |
| | -10 | 782 000 000 | -0.052 | -0.120 | -0.00015 |
| | 0 | 782 000 000 | 0.208 | 0.141 | 0.00018 |
| | +10 | 782 000 000 | 0.212 | 0.144 | 0.00018 |
| | +30 | 782 000 001 | 0.663 | 0.595 | 0.00076 |
| | +40 | 782 000 000 | -0.466 | -0.534 | -0.00068 |
| | +50 | 782 000 000 | -0.389 | -0.457 | -0.00058 |
| 115% | +20 | 782 000 000 | 0.445 | 0.377 | 0.00048 |
| 85% | +20 | 781 999 999 | -0.641 | -0.709 | -0.00091 |