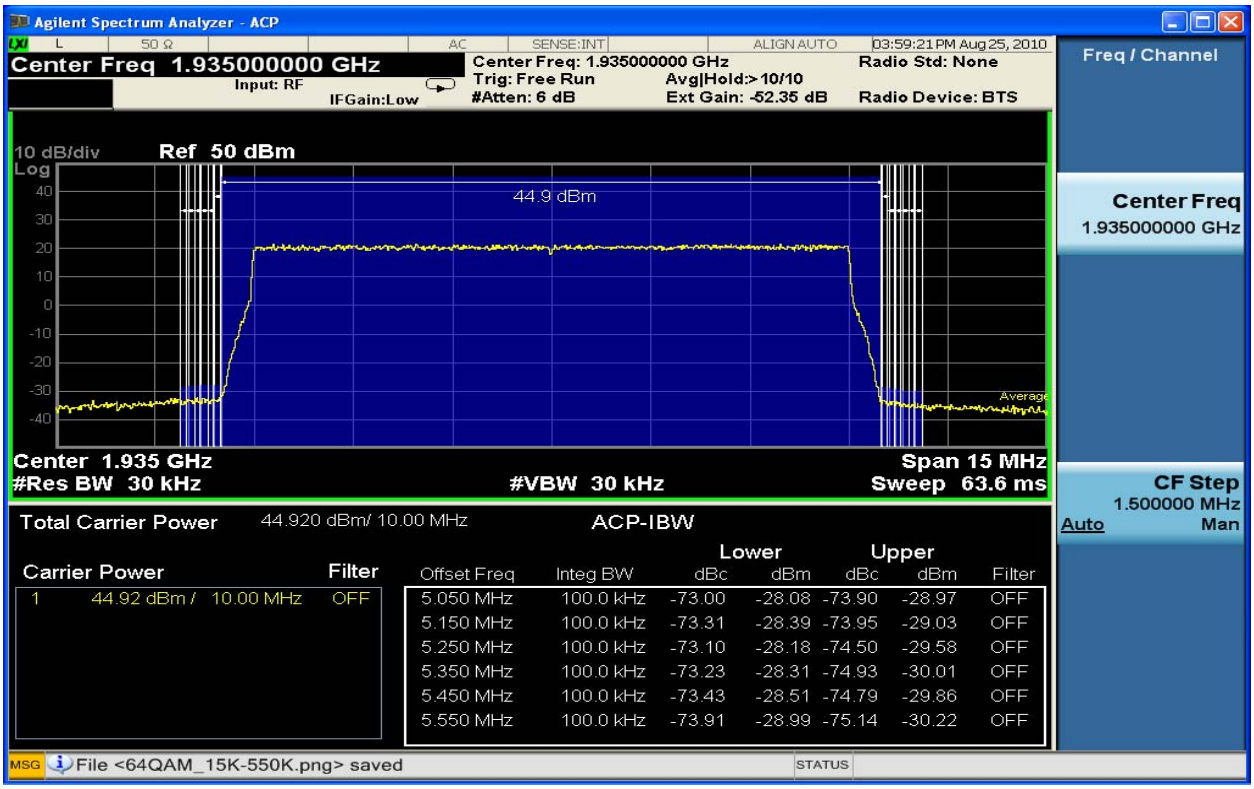

Figure 6-146 Spurious Emissions 1935.0MHz TX2_16QAM 10MHz Band Edge (ACP 15kHz – 550KHz)

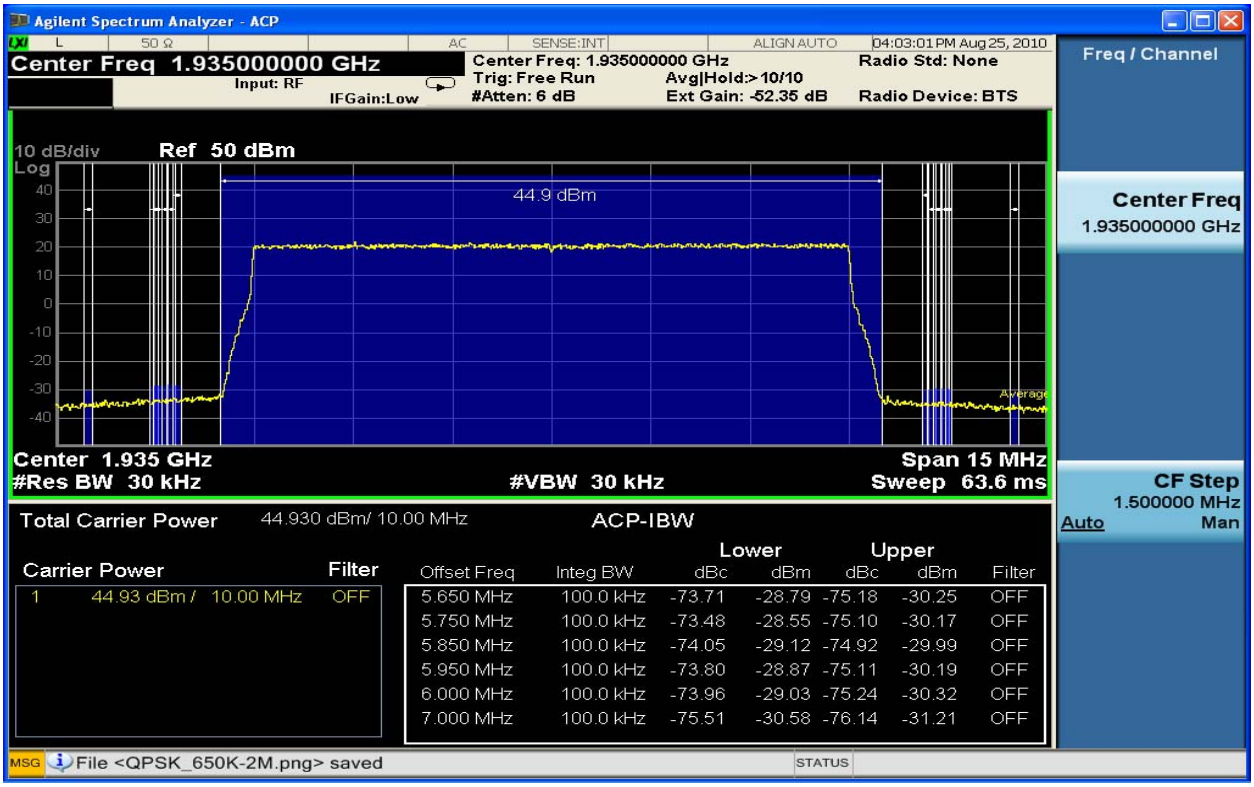

Figure 6-147 Spurious Emissions 1935.0MHz TX2_16QAM 10MHz Band Edge (ACP 650kHz – 2MHz)

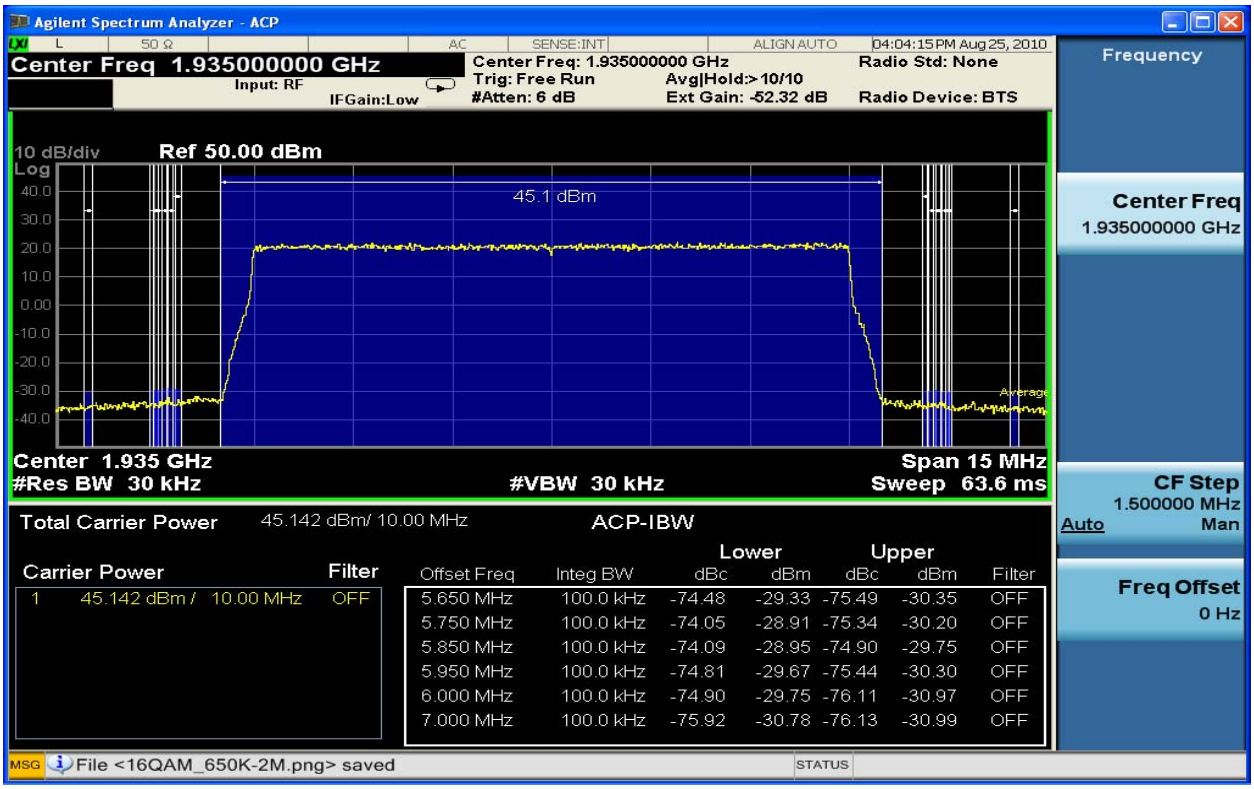

Figure 6-148 Spurious Emissions 1935.0MHz TX1_64QAM 10MHz Band Edge (ACP 15kHz – 550KHz)

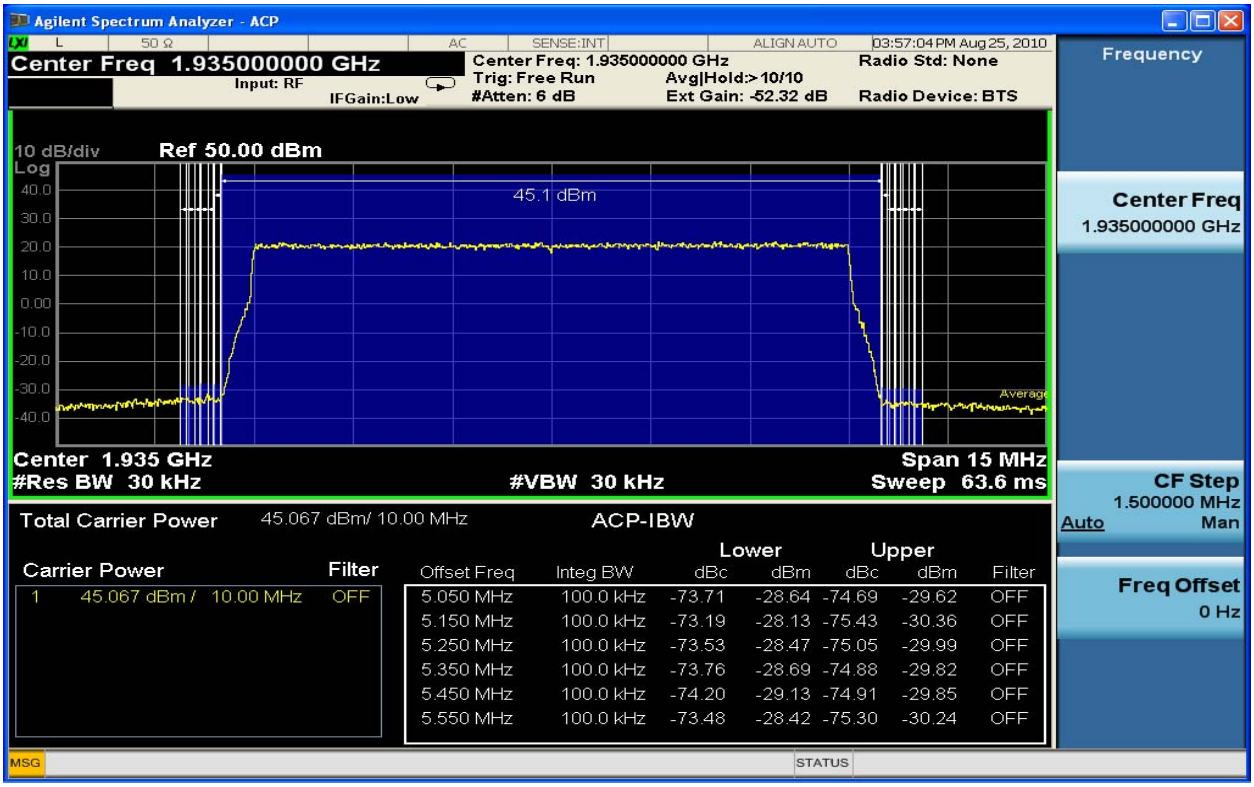

Figure 6-149 Spurious Emissions 1935.0MHz TX1_64QAM 10MHz Band Edge (ACP 650kHz – 2MHz)

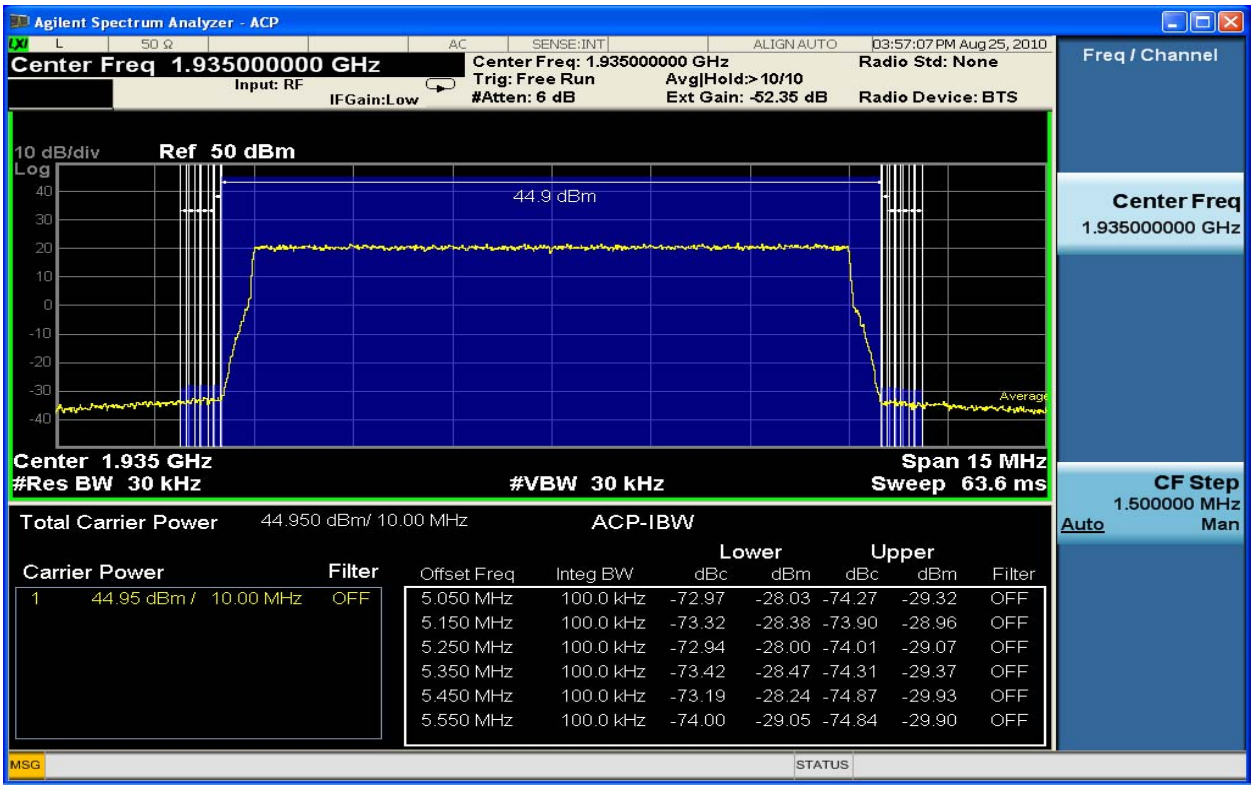

Figure 6-150 Spurious Emissions 1935.0MHz TX2_64QAM 10MHz Band Edge (ACP 15kHz – 550KHz)

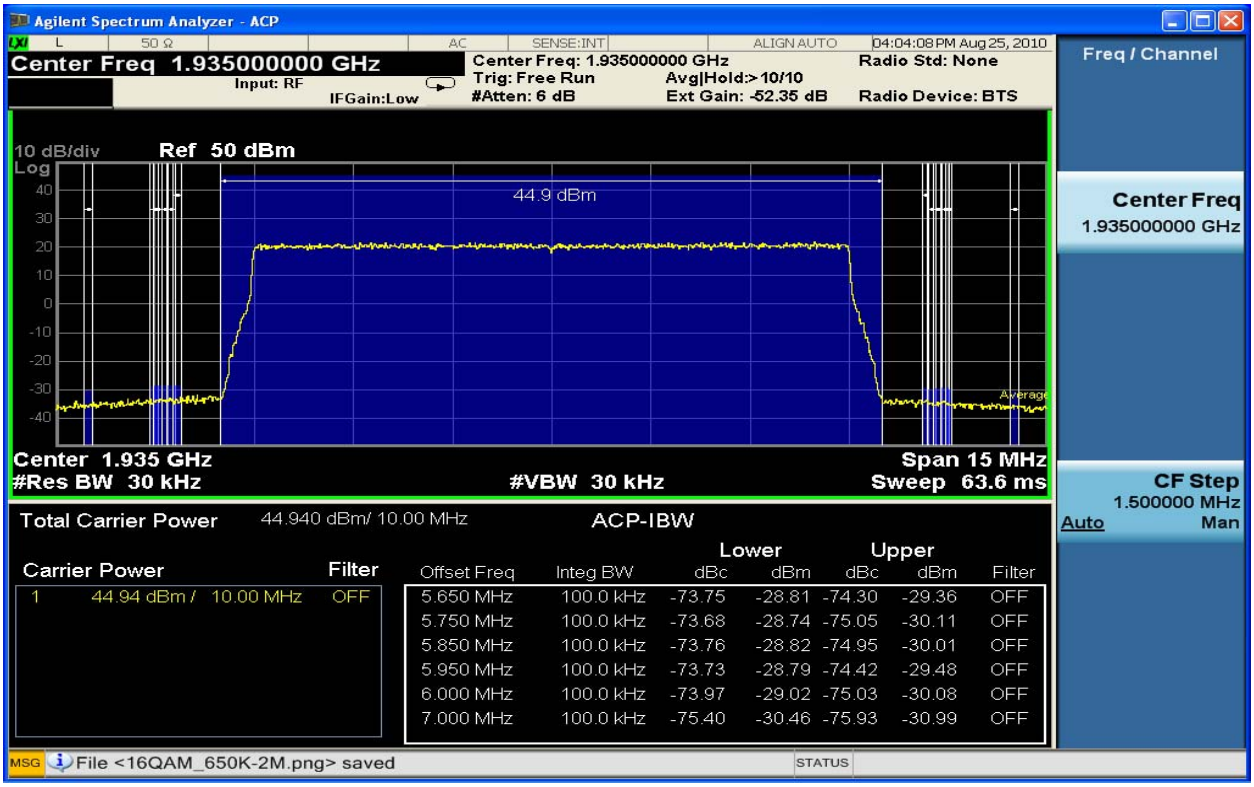

Figure 6-151 Spurious Emissions 1935.0MHz TX2_64QAM 10MHz Band Edge (ACP 650kHz – 2MHz)

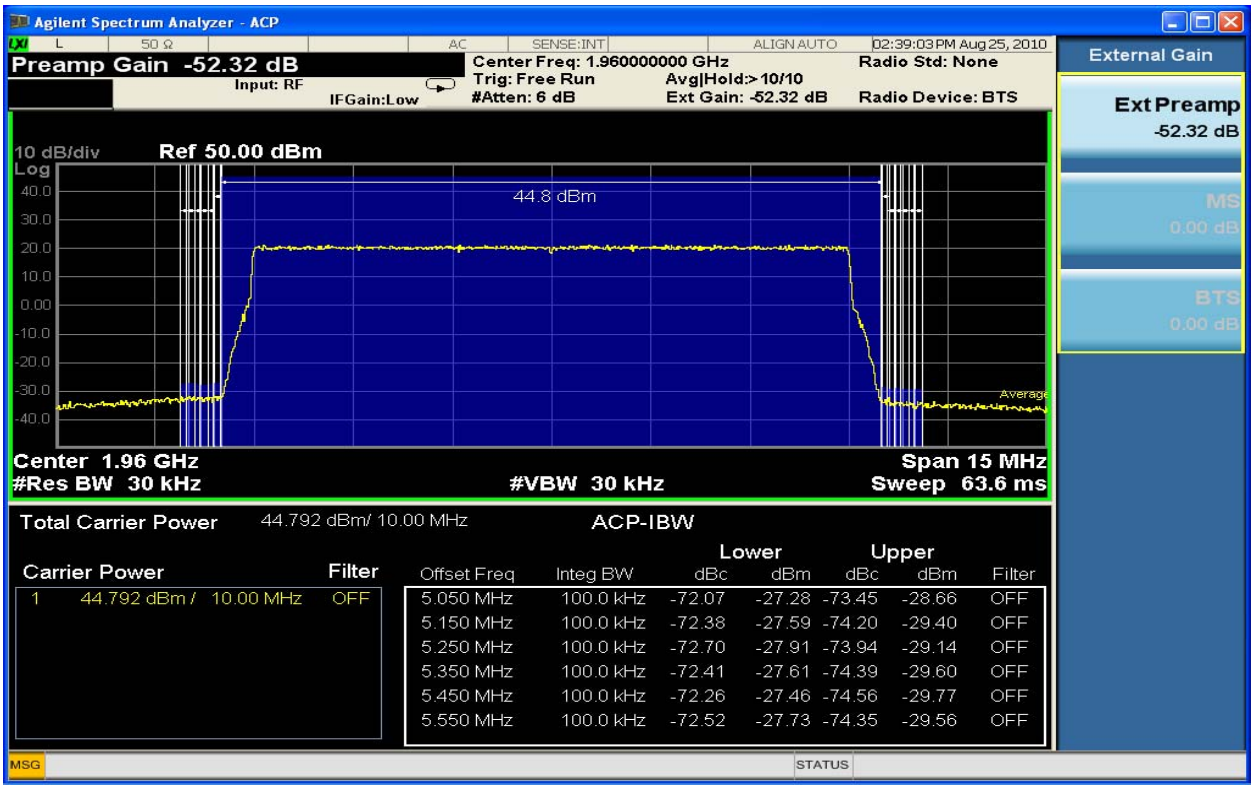

Figure 6-152 Spurious Emissions 1960.0MHz TX1_QPSK 10MHz Band Edge (ACP 15kHz – 550KHz)

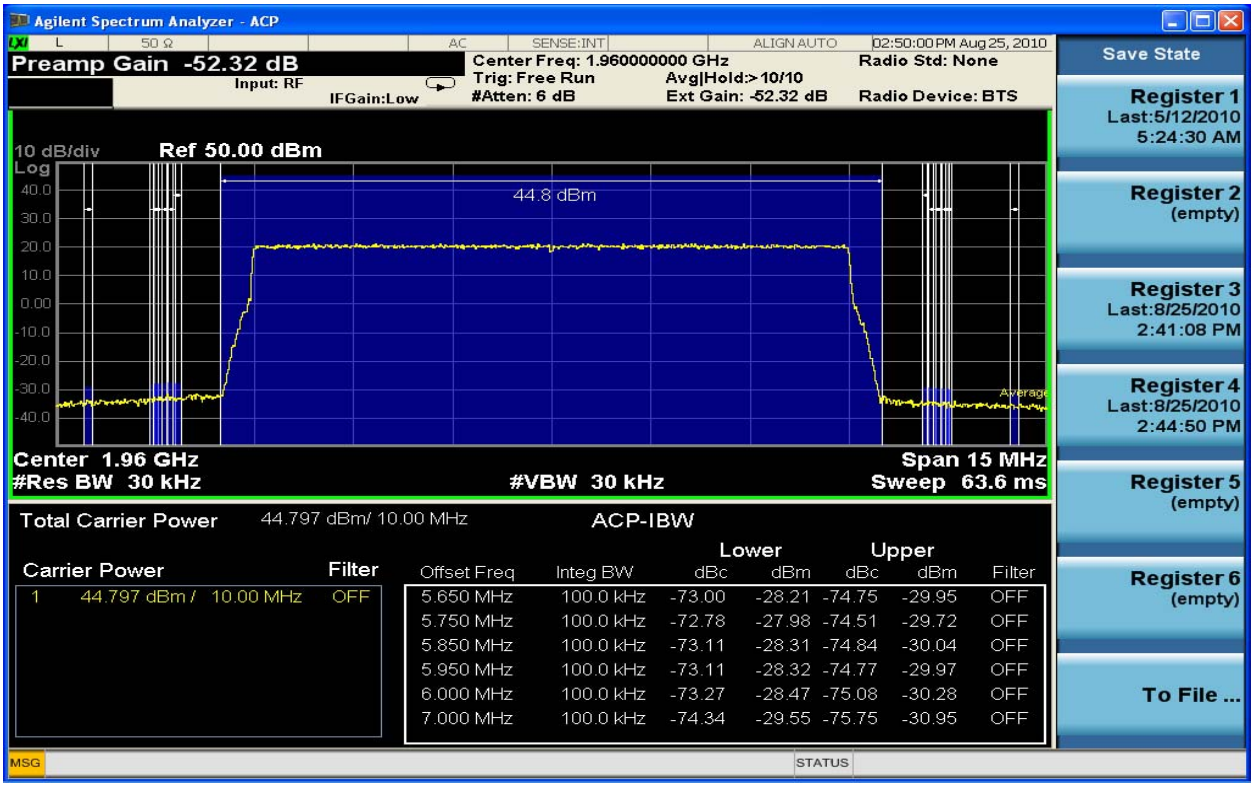

Figure 6-153 Spurious Emissions 1960.0MHz TX1_QPSK 10MHz Band Edge (ACP 650kHz – 2MHz)

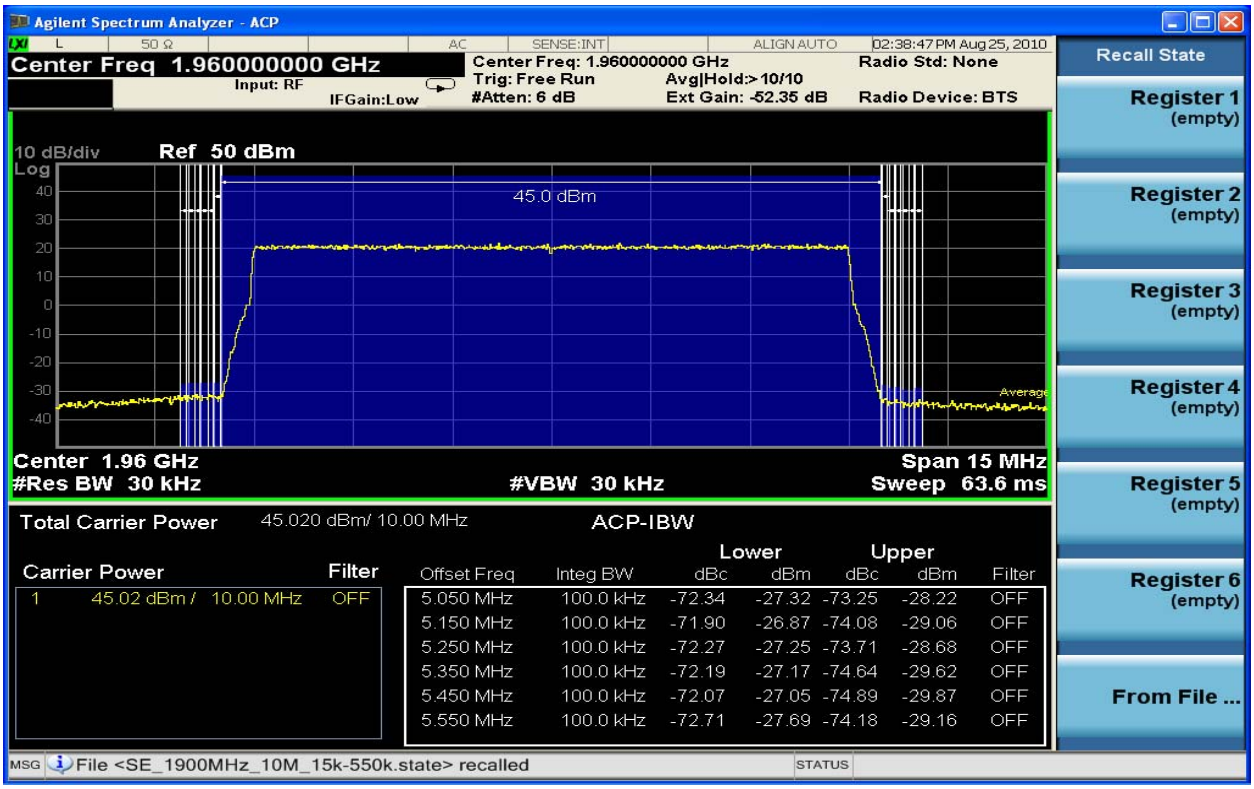

Figure 6-154 Spurious Emissions 1960.0MHz TX2_QPSK 10MHz Band Edge (ACP 15kHz – 550KHz)

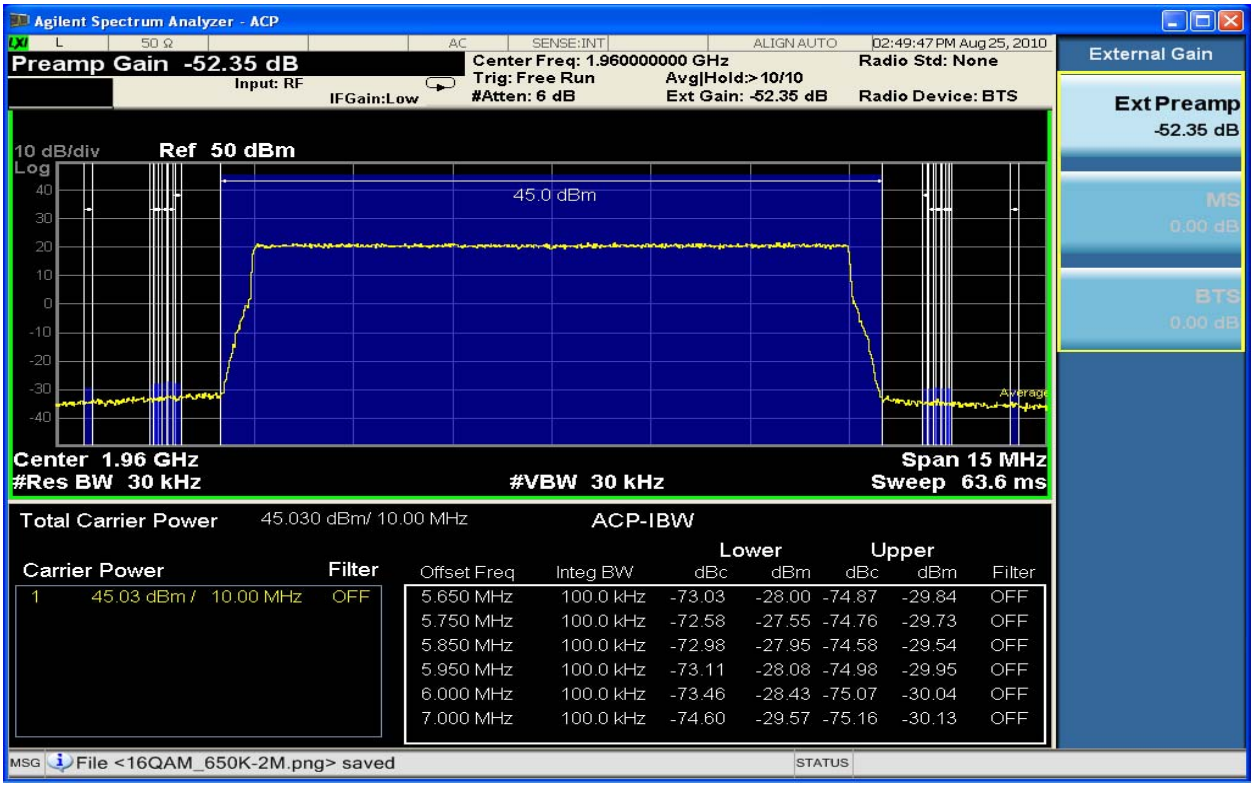

Figure 6-155 Spurious Emissions 1960.0MHz TX2_QPSK 10MHz Band Edge (ACP 650kHz – 2MHz)

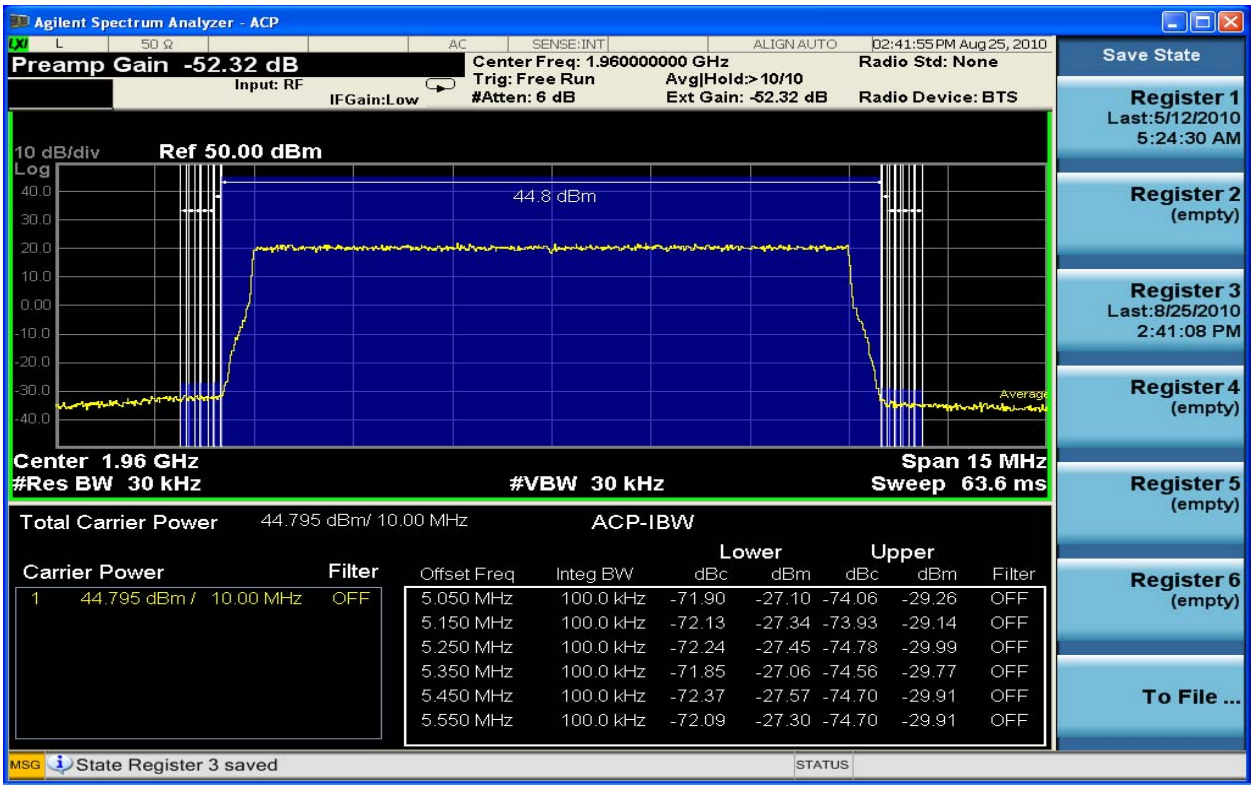

Figure 6-156 Spurious Emissions 1960.0MHz TX1_16QAM 10MHz Band Edge (ACP 15kHz – 550KHz)

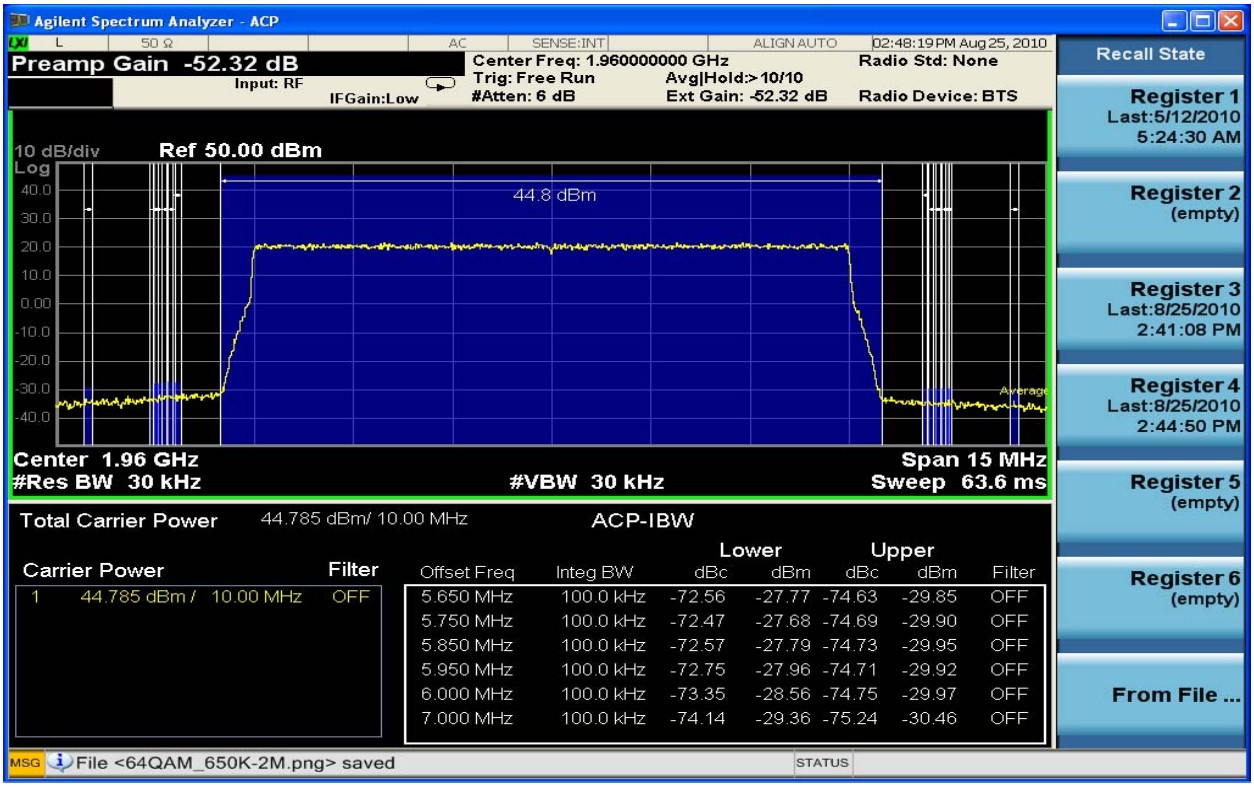

Figure 6-157 Spurious Emissions 1960.0MHz TX1_16QAM 10MHz Band Edge (ACP 650kHz – 2MHz)

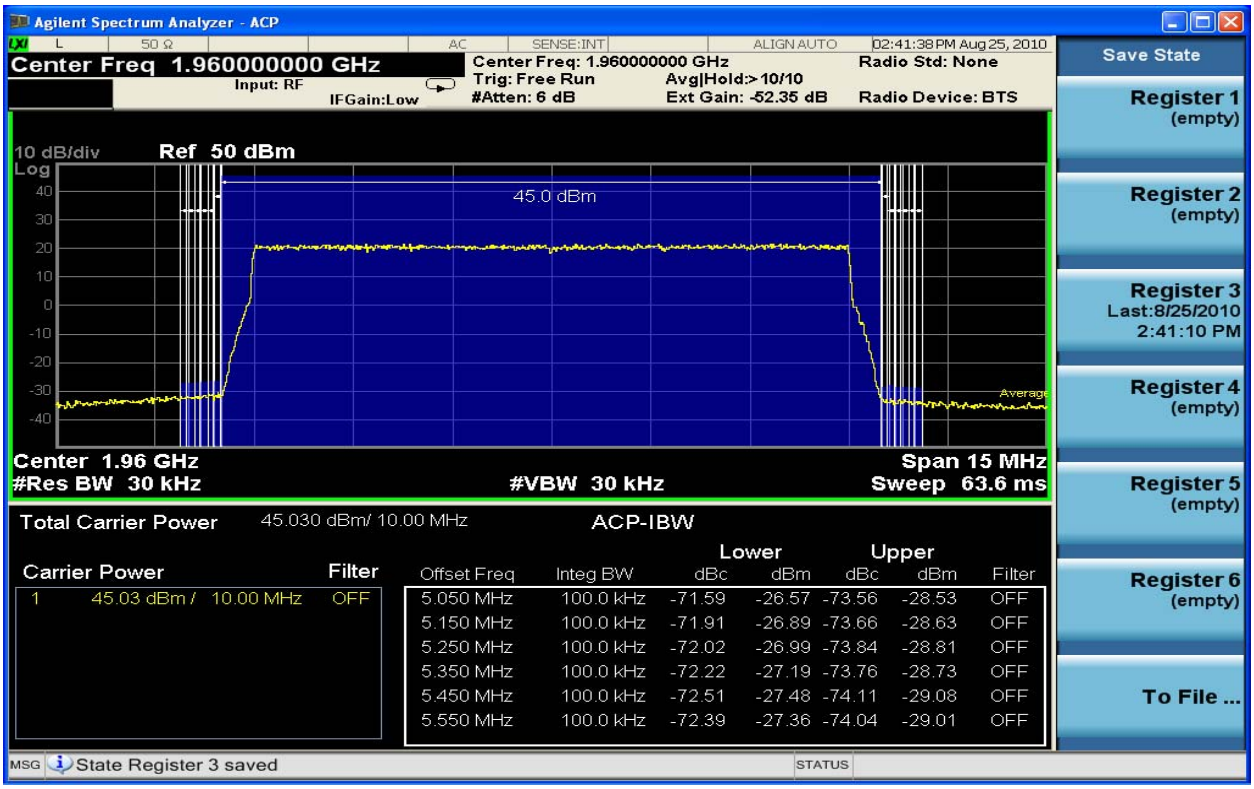

Figure 6-158 Spurious Emissions 1960.0MHz TX2_16QAM 10MHz Band Edge (ACP 15kHz – 550KHz)

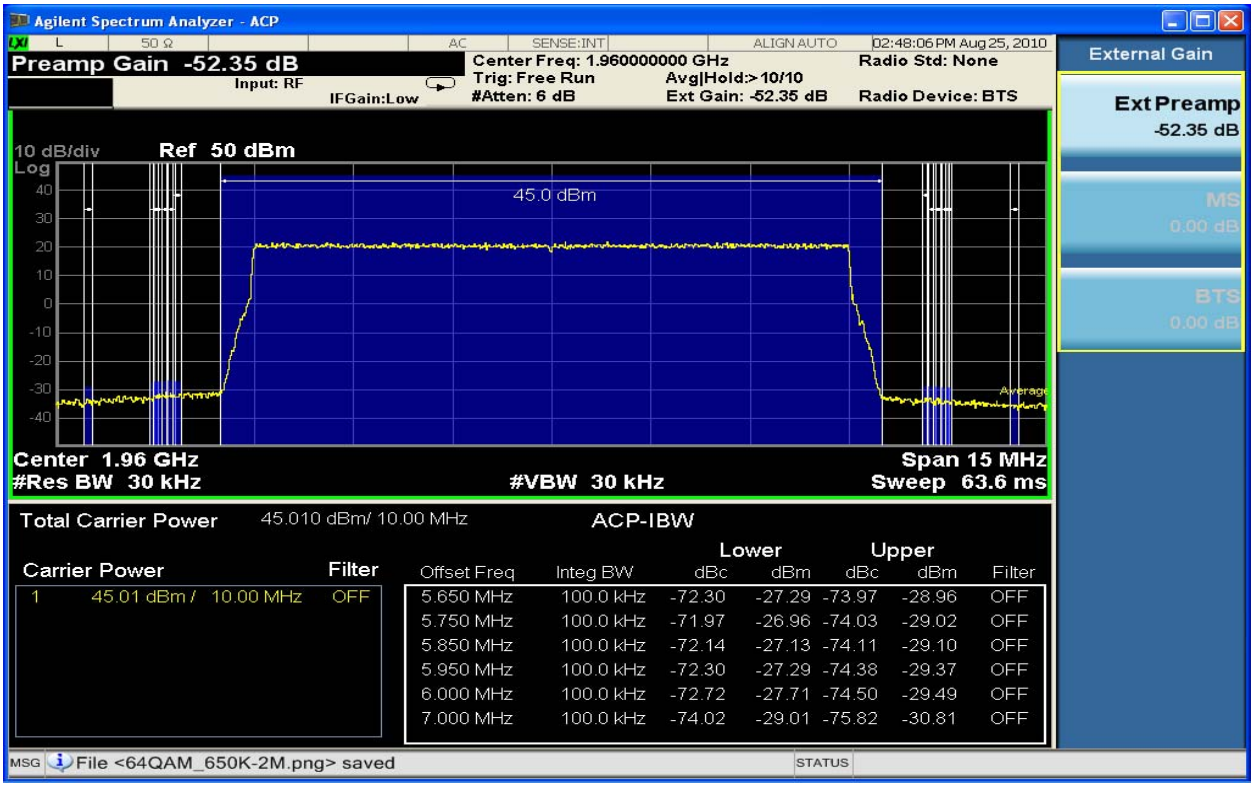

Figure 6-159 Spurious Emissions 1960.0MHz TX2_16QAM 10MHz Band Edge (ACP 650kHz – 2MHz)

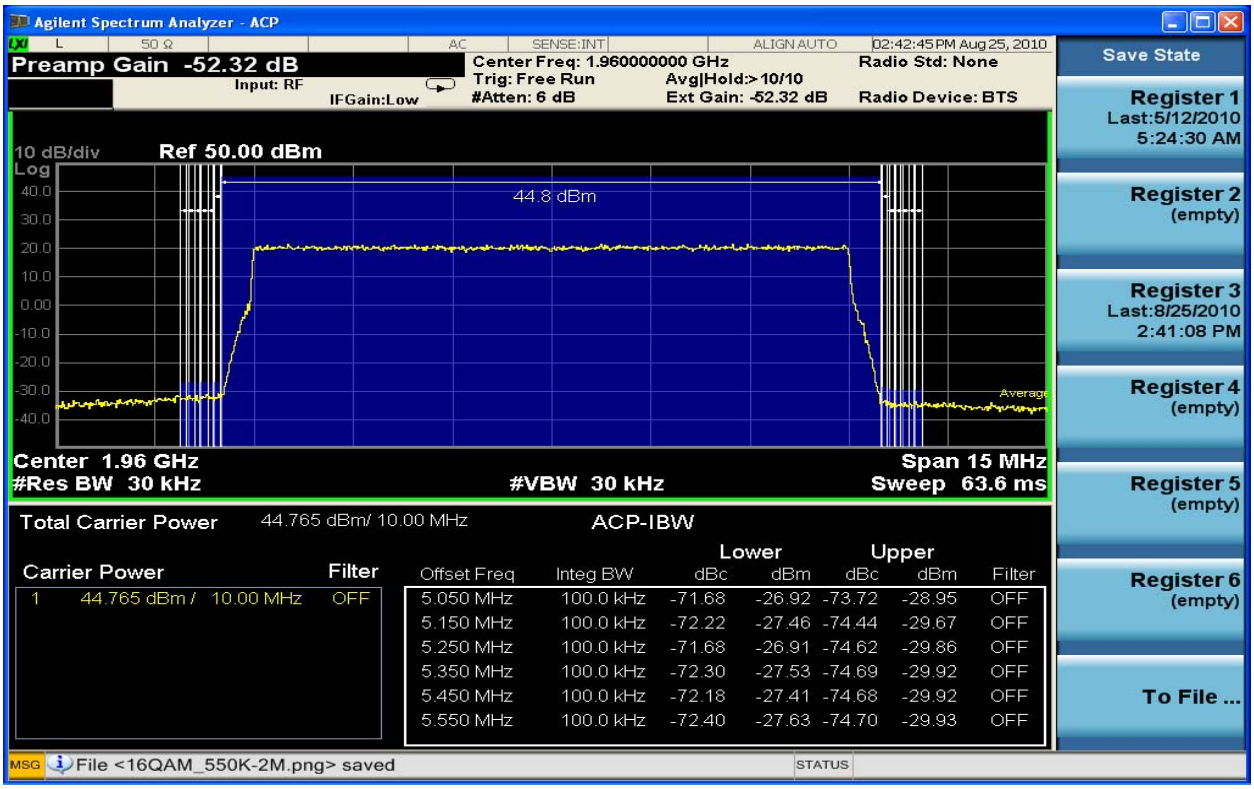

Figure 6-160 Spurious Emissions 1960.0MHz TX1_64QAM 10MHz Band Edge (ACP 15kHz – 550KHz)

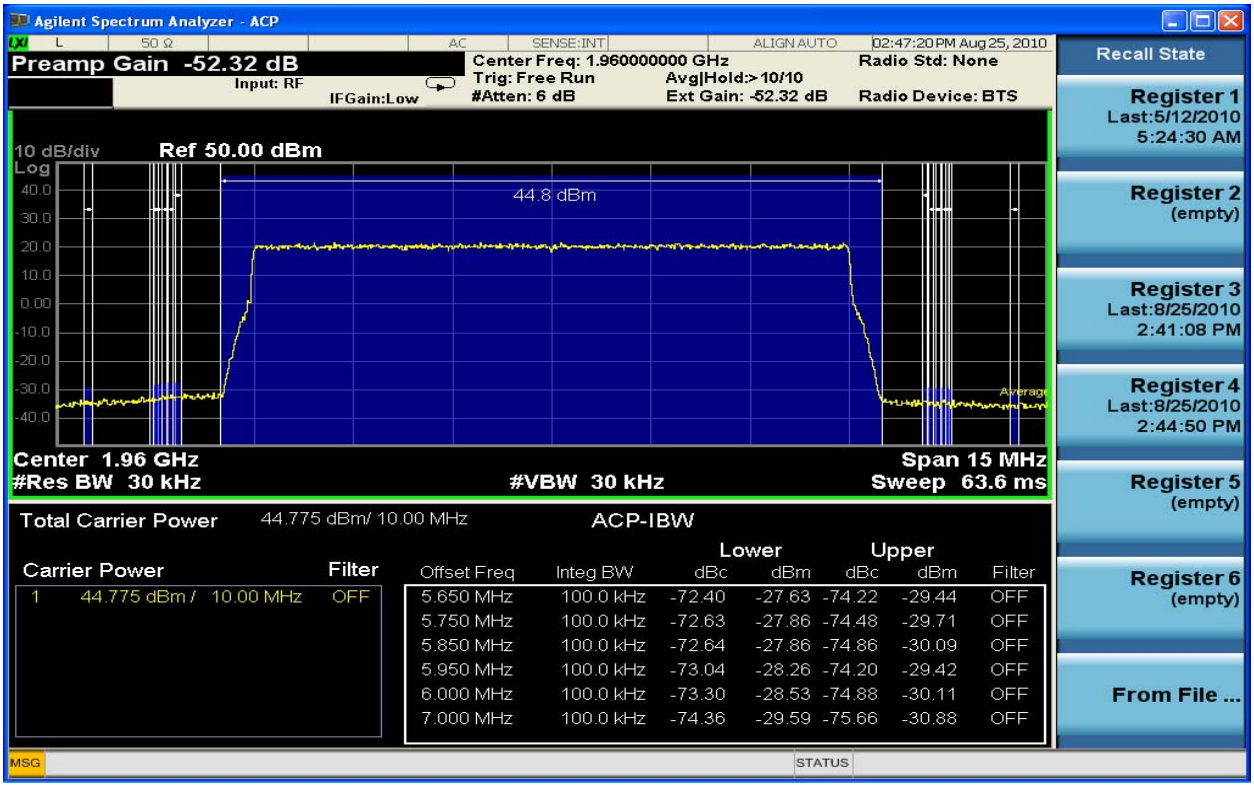

Figure 6-161 Spurious Emissions 1960.0MHz TX1_64QAM 10MHz Band Edge (ACP 650kHz – 2MHz)

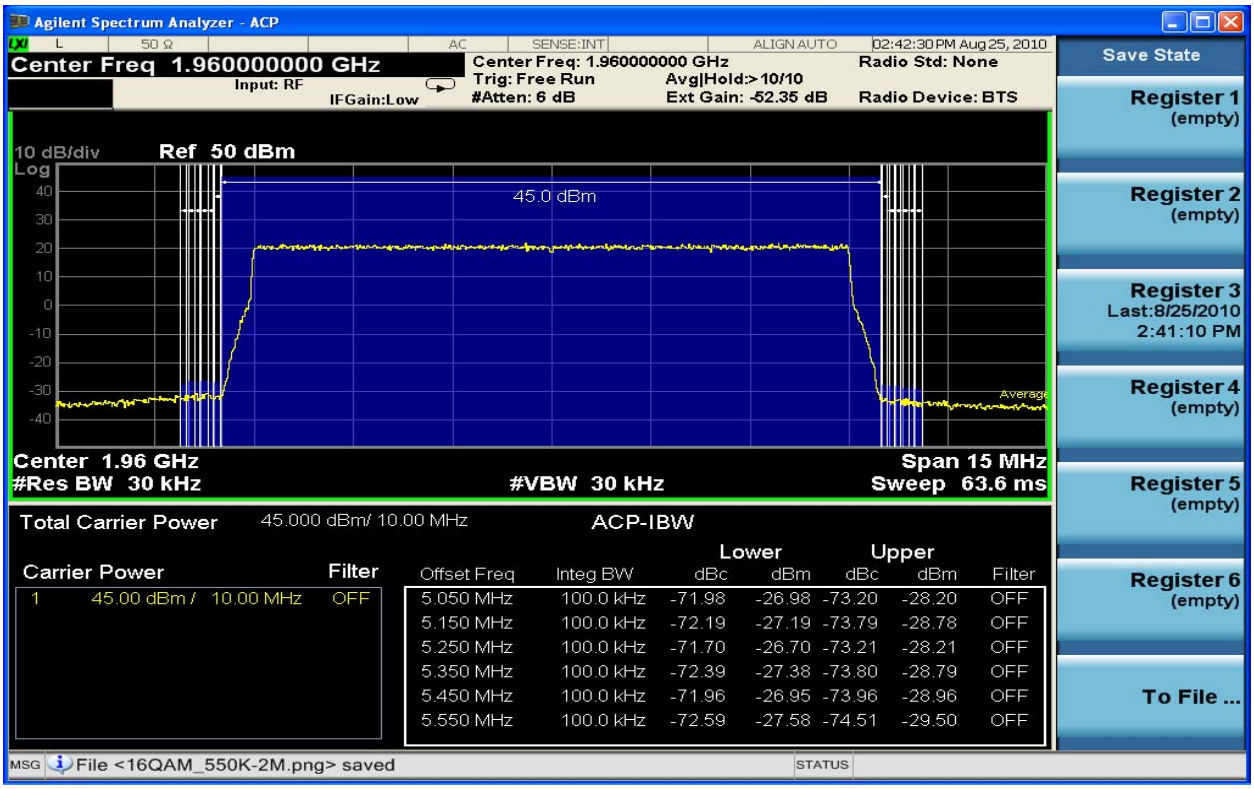

Figure 6-162 Spurious Emissions 1960.0MHz TX2_64QAM 10MHz Band Edge (ACP 15kHz – 550KHz)

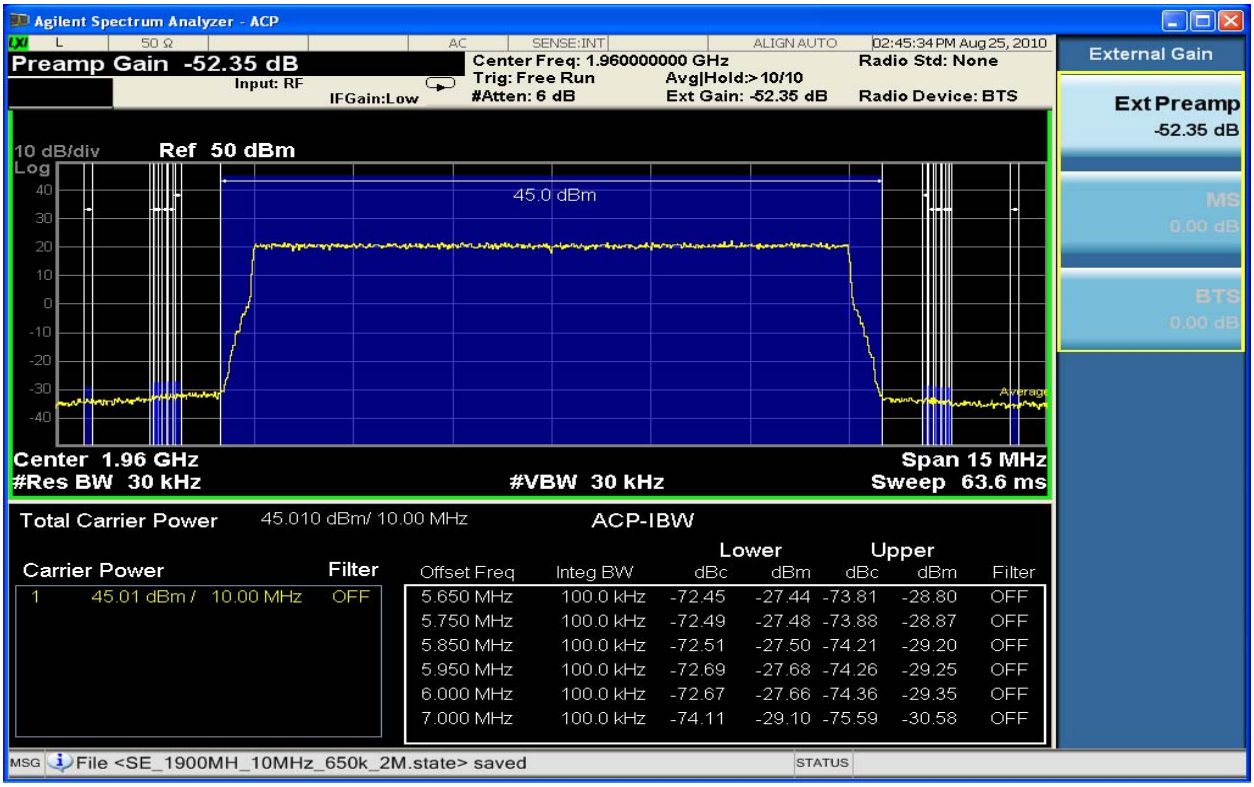

Figure 6-163 Spurious Emissions 1960.0MHz TX2_64QAM 10MHz Band Edge (ACP 650kHz – 2MHz)

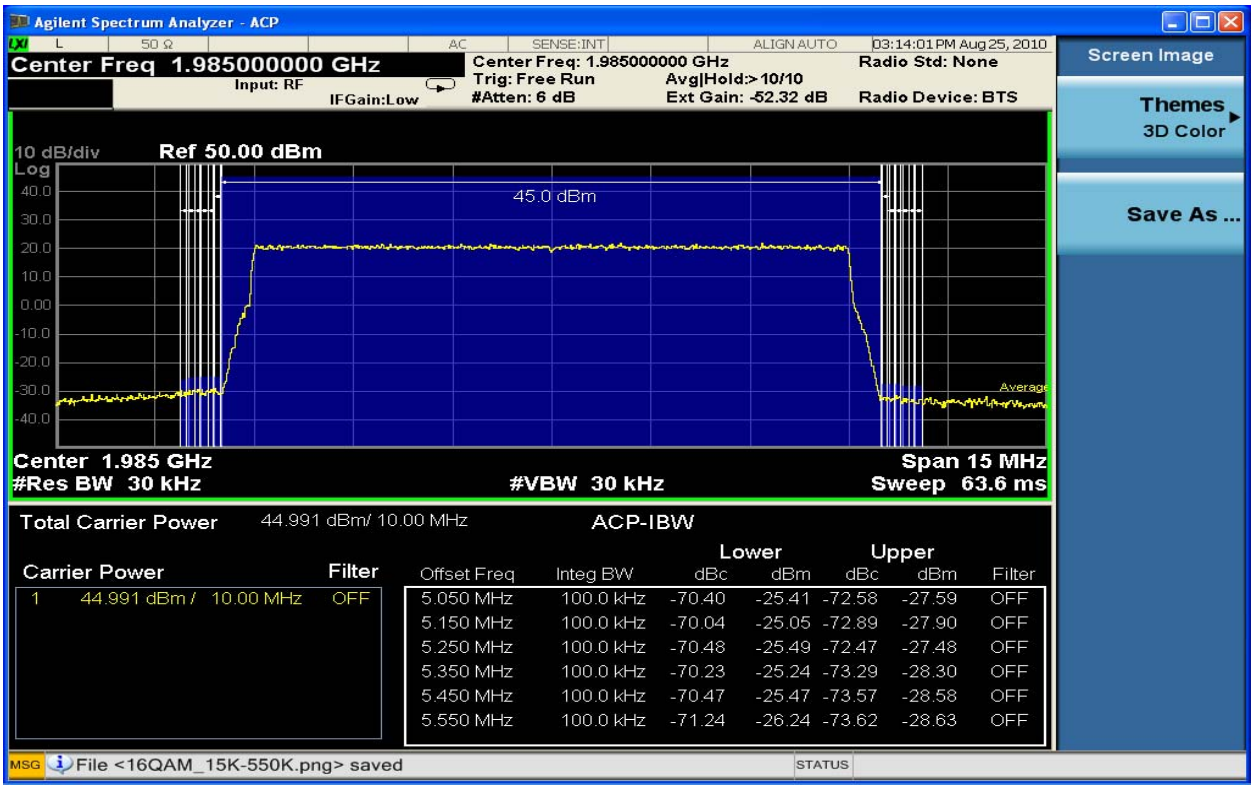

Figure 6-164 Spurious Emissions 1985.0MHz TX1_QPSK 10MHz Band Edge (ACP 15kHz – 550KHz)

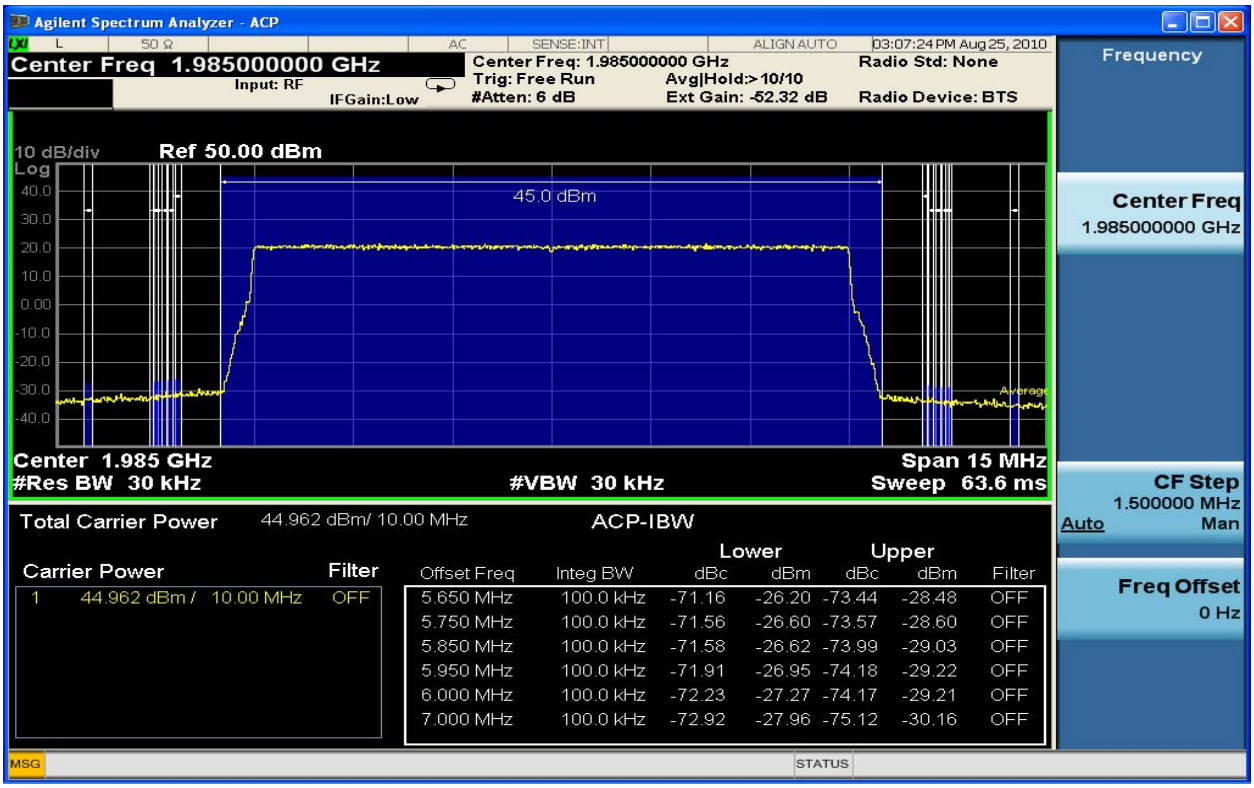

Figure 6-165 Spurious Emissions 1985.0MHz TX1_QPSK 10MHz Band Edge (ACP 650kHz – 2MHz)

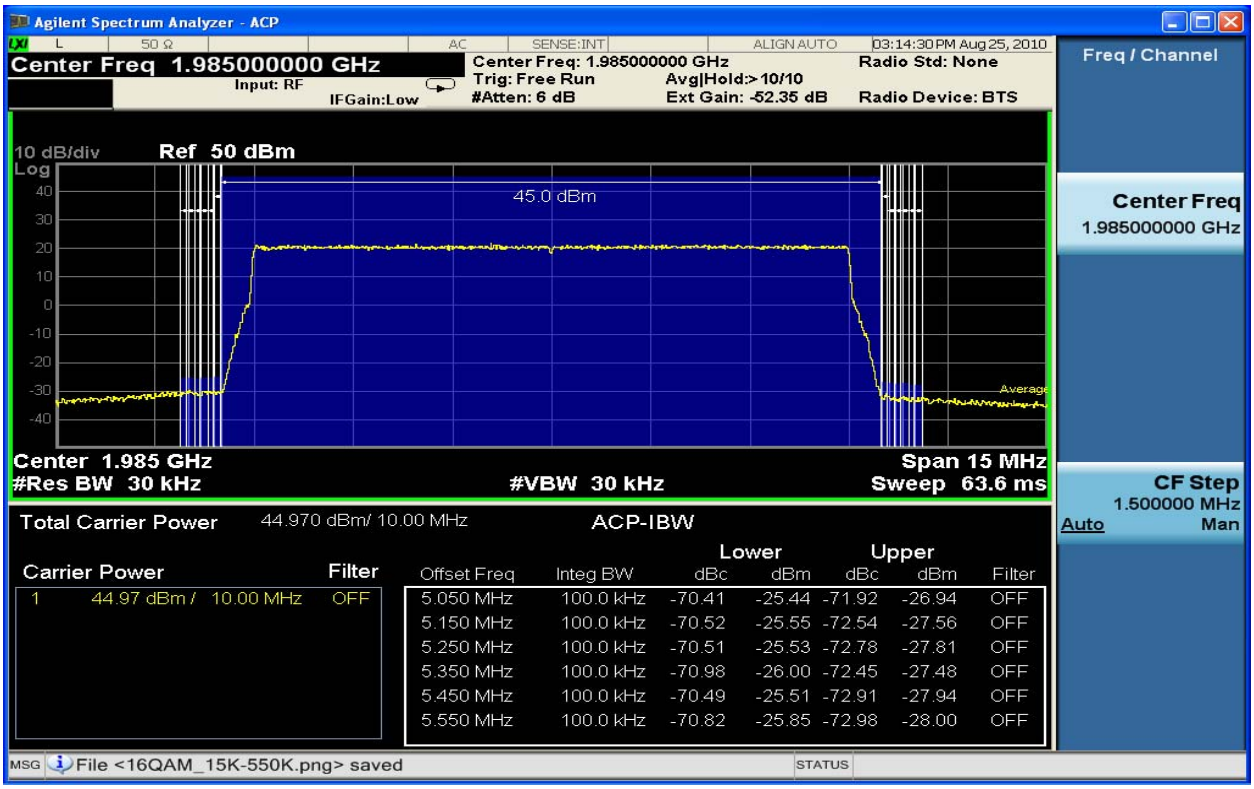

Figure 6-166 Spurious Emissions 1985.0MHz TX2_QPSK 10MHz Band Edge (ACP 15kHz – 550KHz)

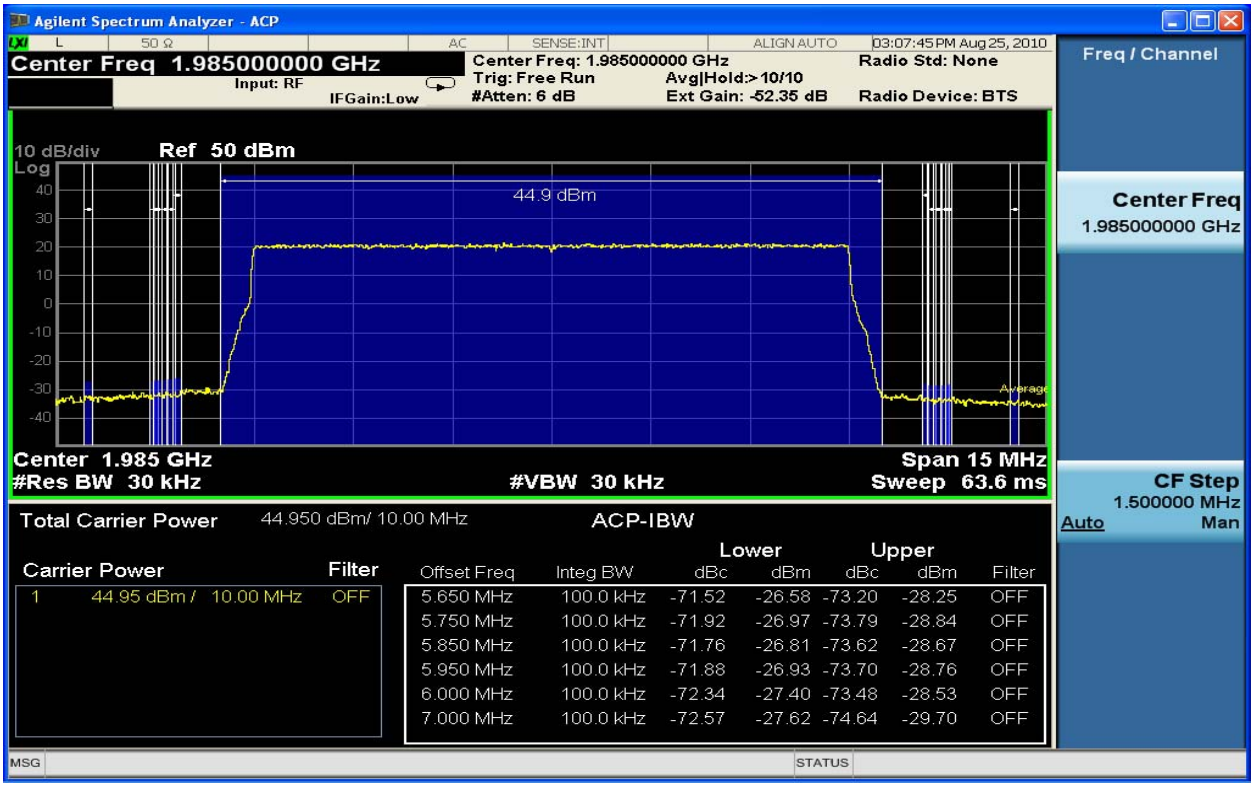

Figure 6-167 Spurious Emissions 1985.0MHz TX2_QPSK 10MHz Band Edge (ACP 650kHz – 2MHz)

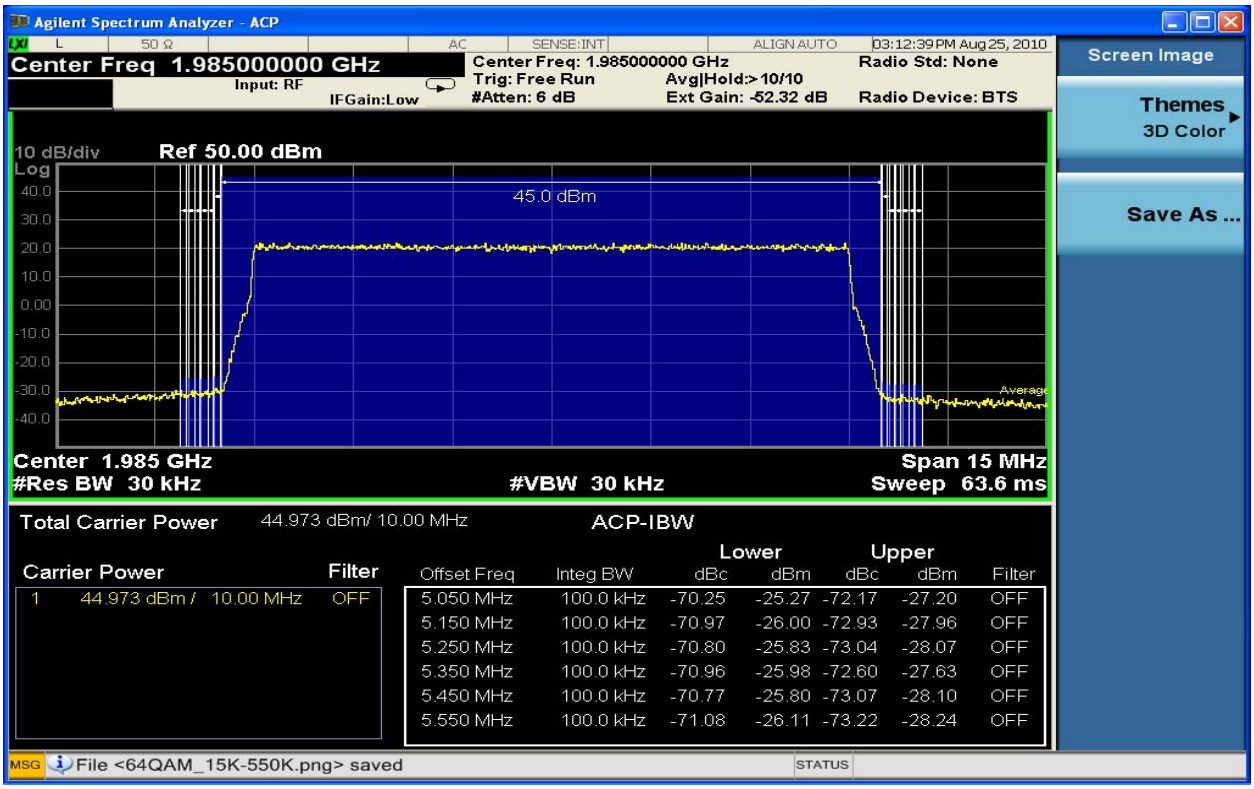

Figure 6-168 Spurious Emissions 1985.0MHz TX1_16QAM 10MHz Band Edge (ACP 15kHz – 550KHz)

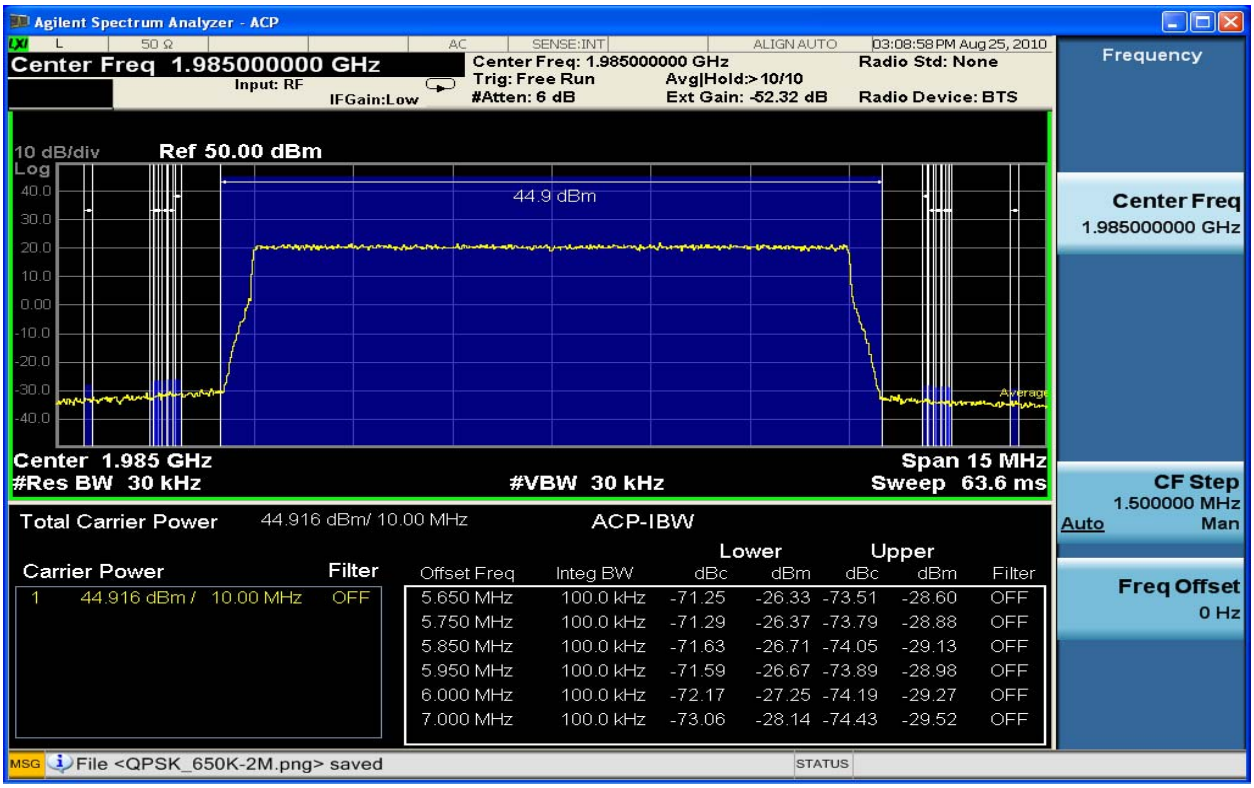

Figure 6-169 Spurious Emissions 1985.0MHz TX1_16QAM 10MHz Band Edge (ACP 650kHz – 2MHz)

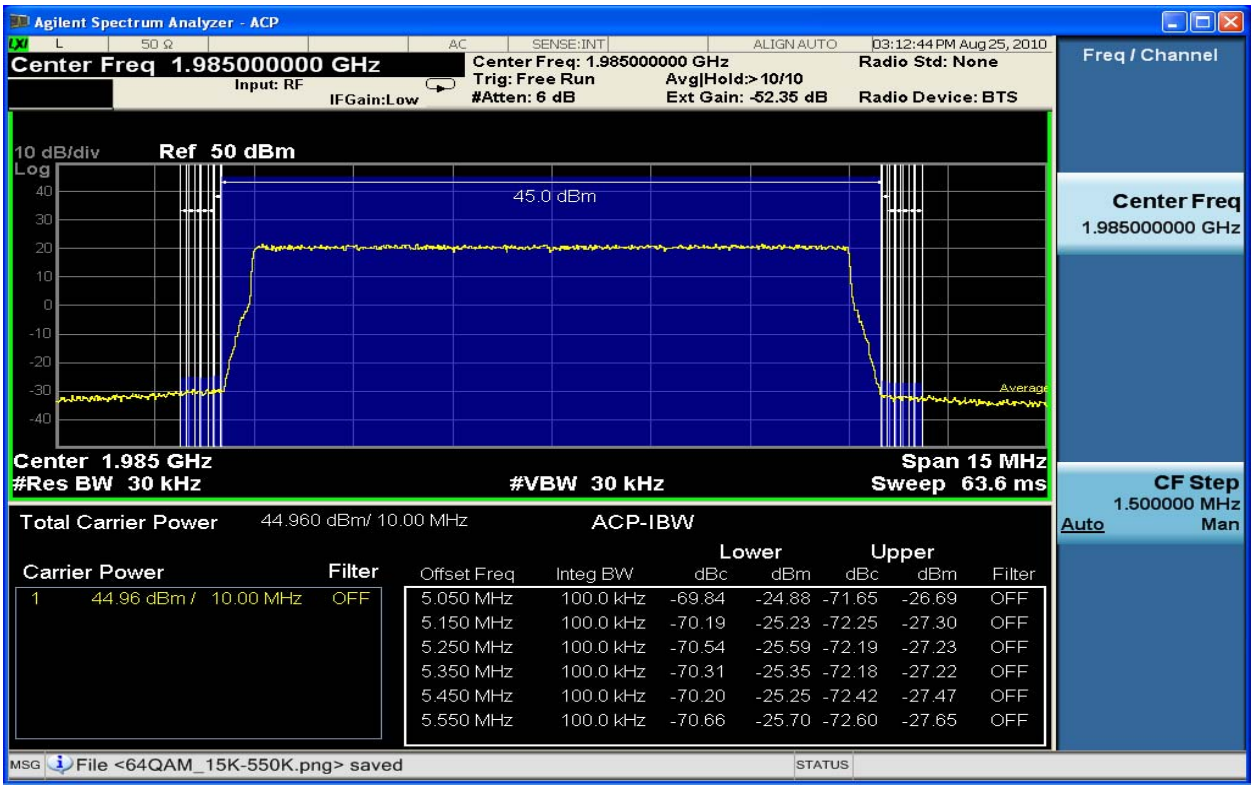

Figure 6-170 Spurious Emissions 1985.0MHz TX2_16QAM 10MHz Band Edge (ACP 15kHz – 550KHz)

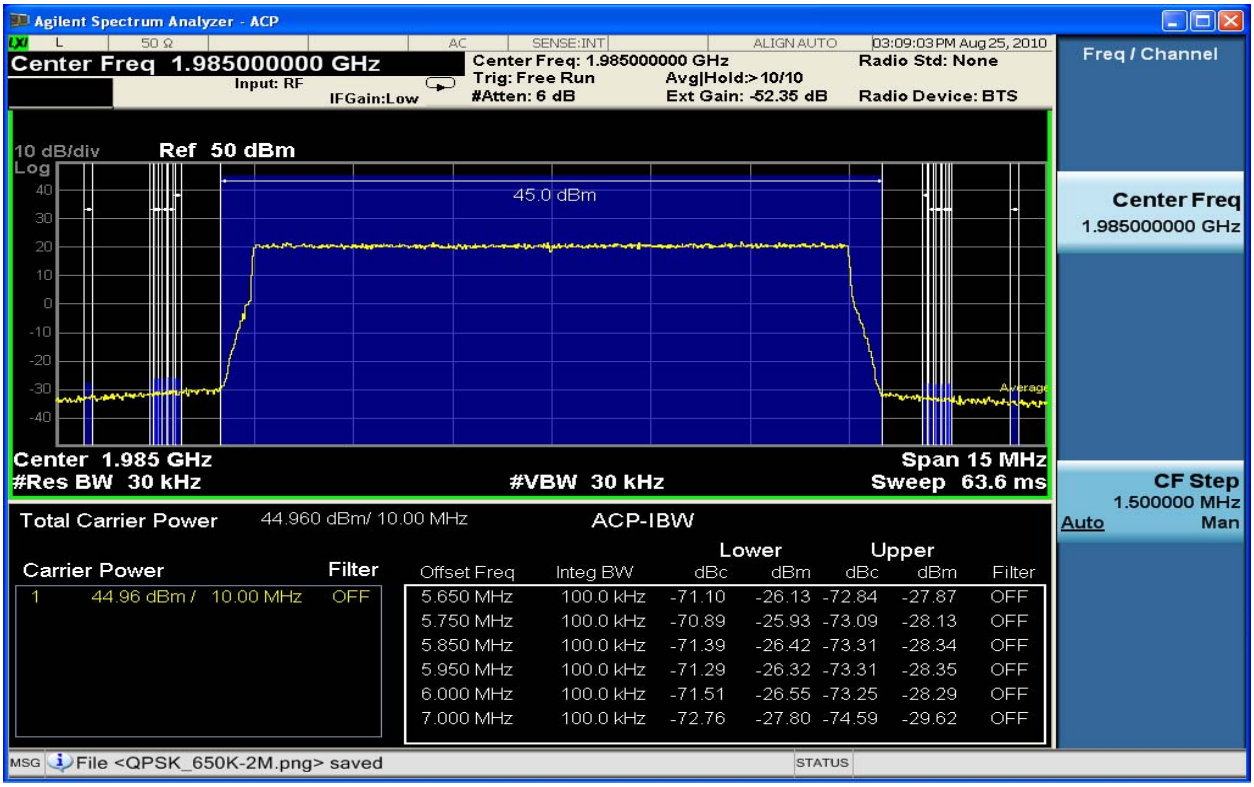

Figure 6-171 Spurious Emissions 1985.0MHz TX2_16QAM 10MHz Band Edge (ACP 650kHz – 2MHz)

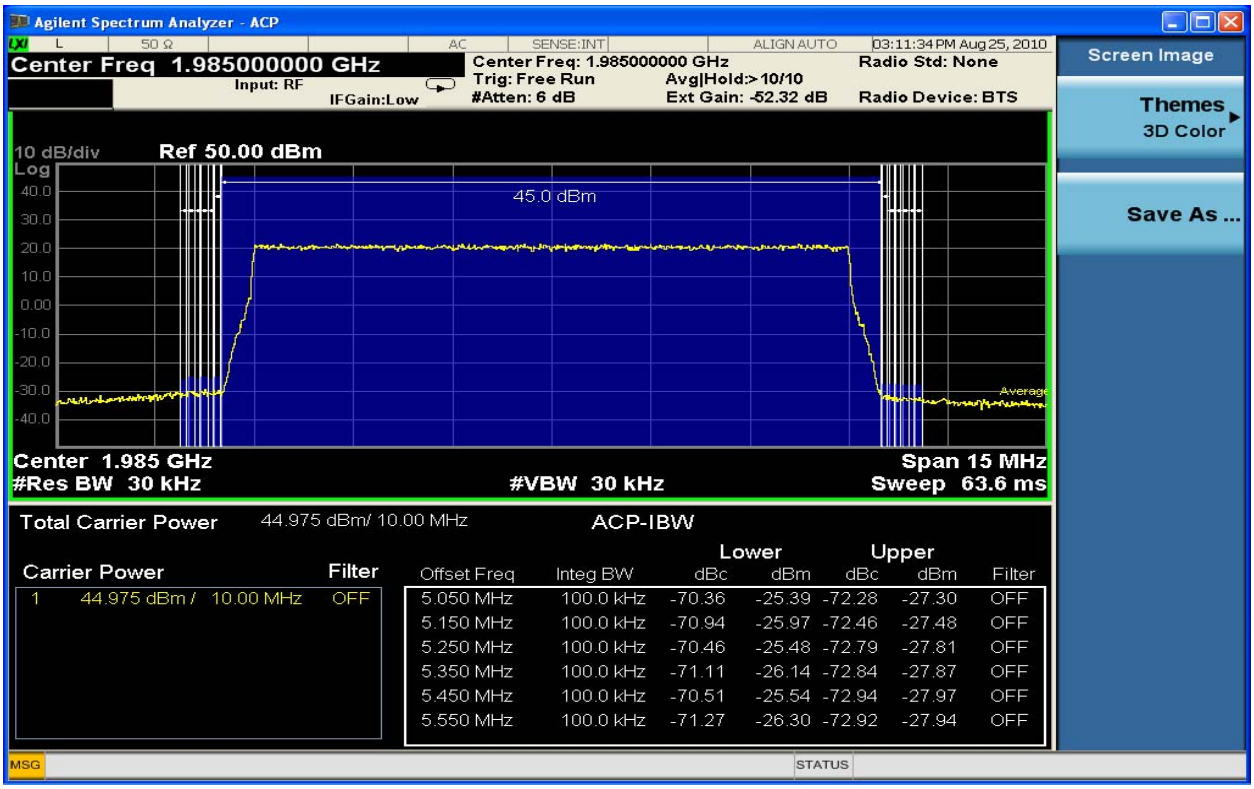

Figure 6-172 Spurious Emissions 1985.0MHz TX1_64QAM 10MHz Band Edge (ACP 15kHz – 550KHz)

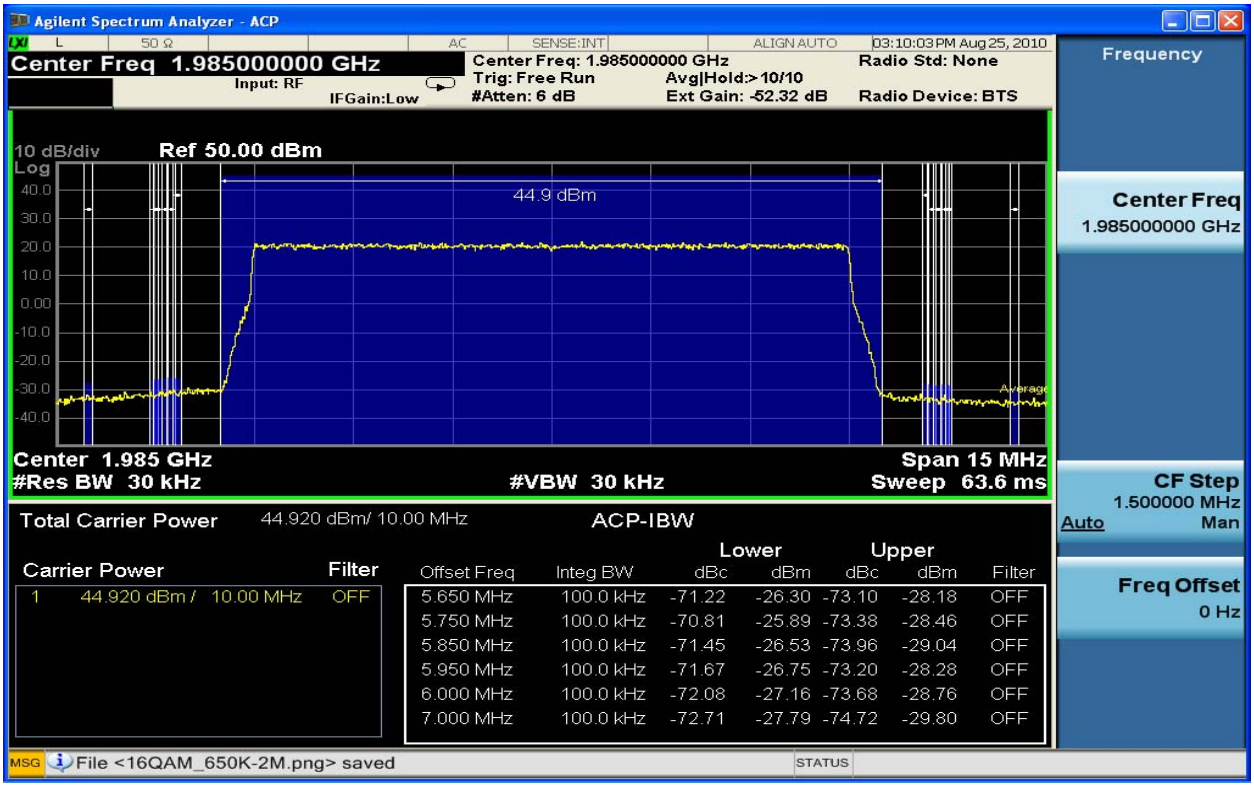

Figure 6-173 Spurious Emissions 1985.0MHz TX1_64QAM 10MHz Band Edge (ACP 650kHz – 2MHz)

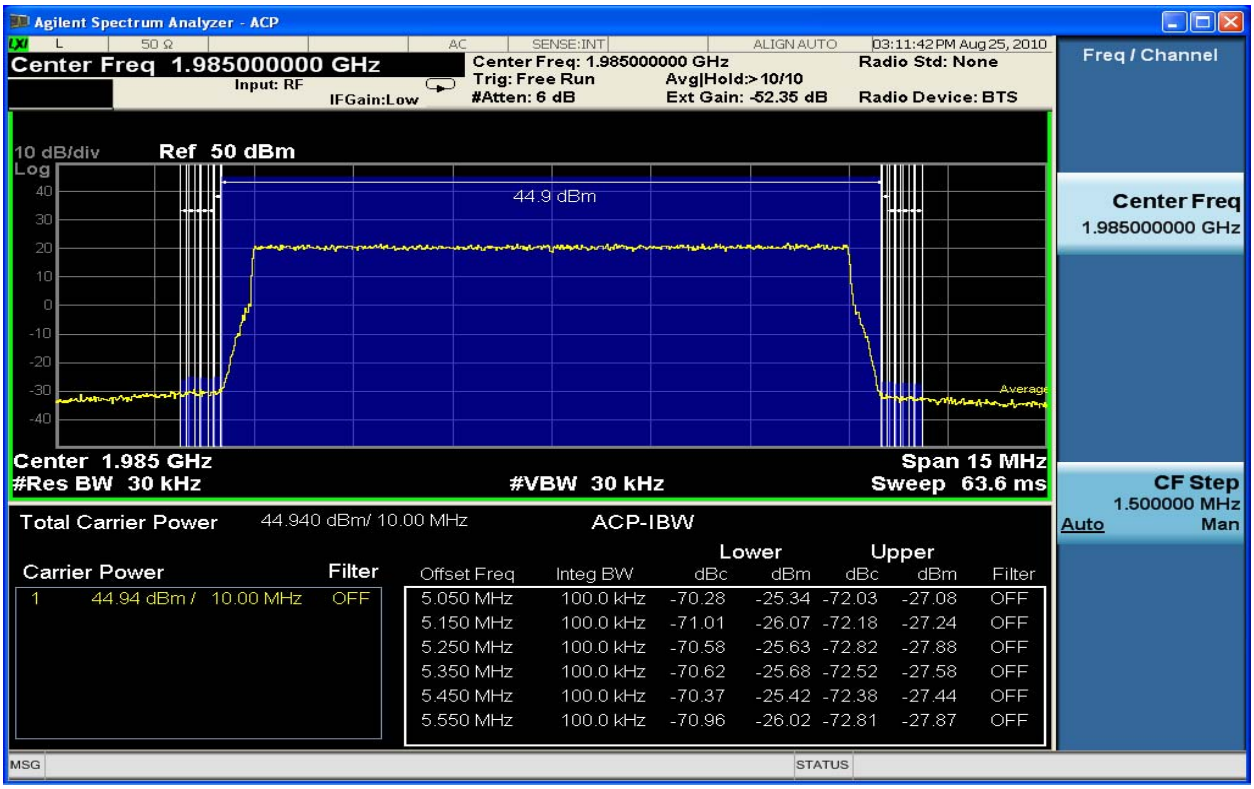

Figure 6-174 Spurious Emissions 1985.0MHz TX2_64QAM 10MHz Band Edge (ACP 15kHz – 550KHz)

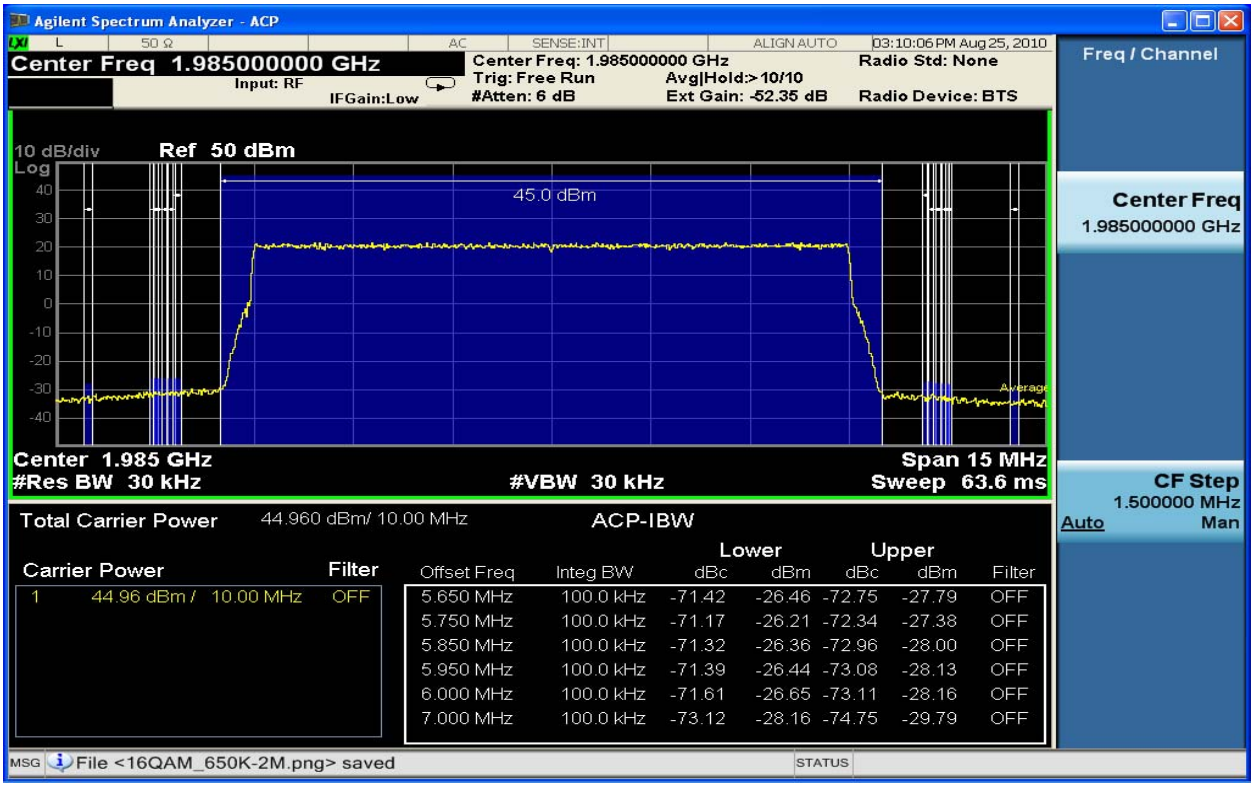

Figure 6-175 Spurious Emissions 1985.0MHz TX2_64QAM 10MHz Band Edge (ACP 650kHz – 2MHz)

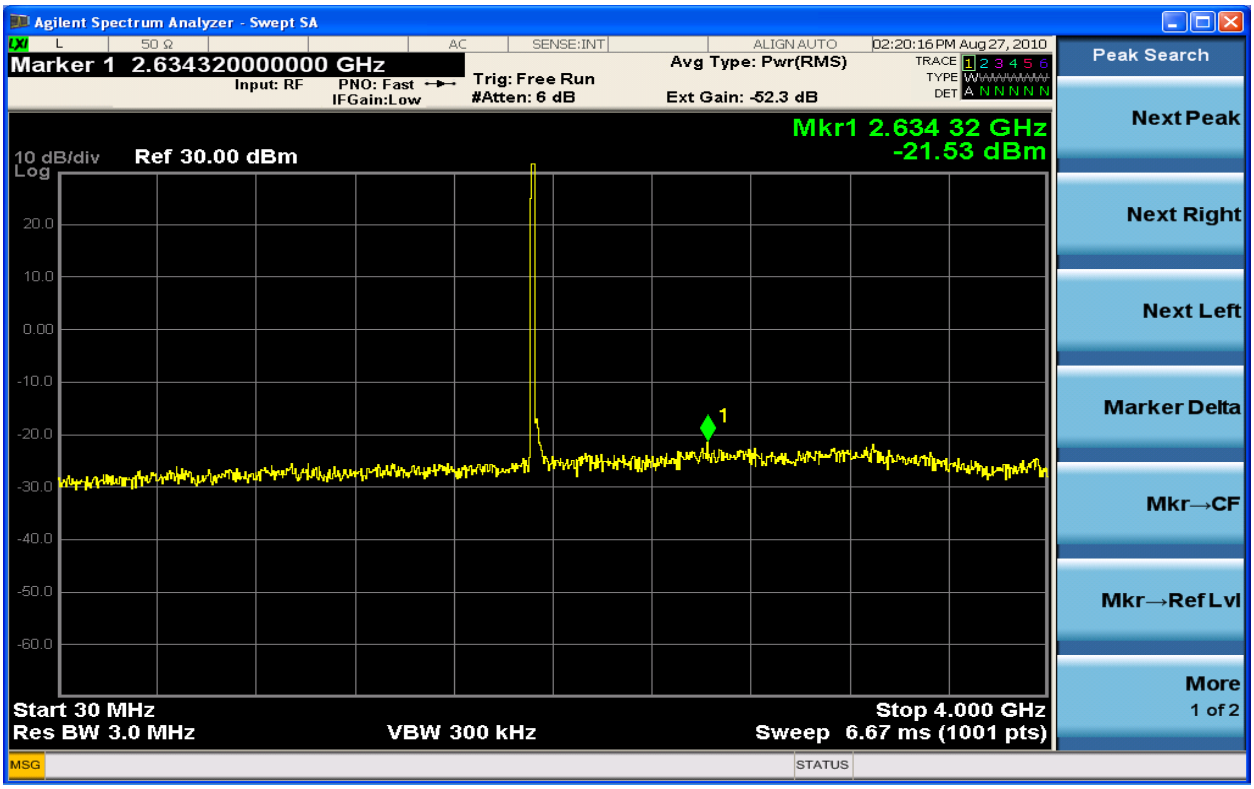

Figure 6-176 Spurious Emission TX1 64QAM 1935.0MHz - 10MHz (30MHz - 4GHz)

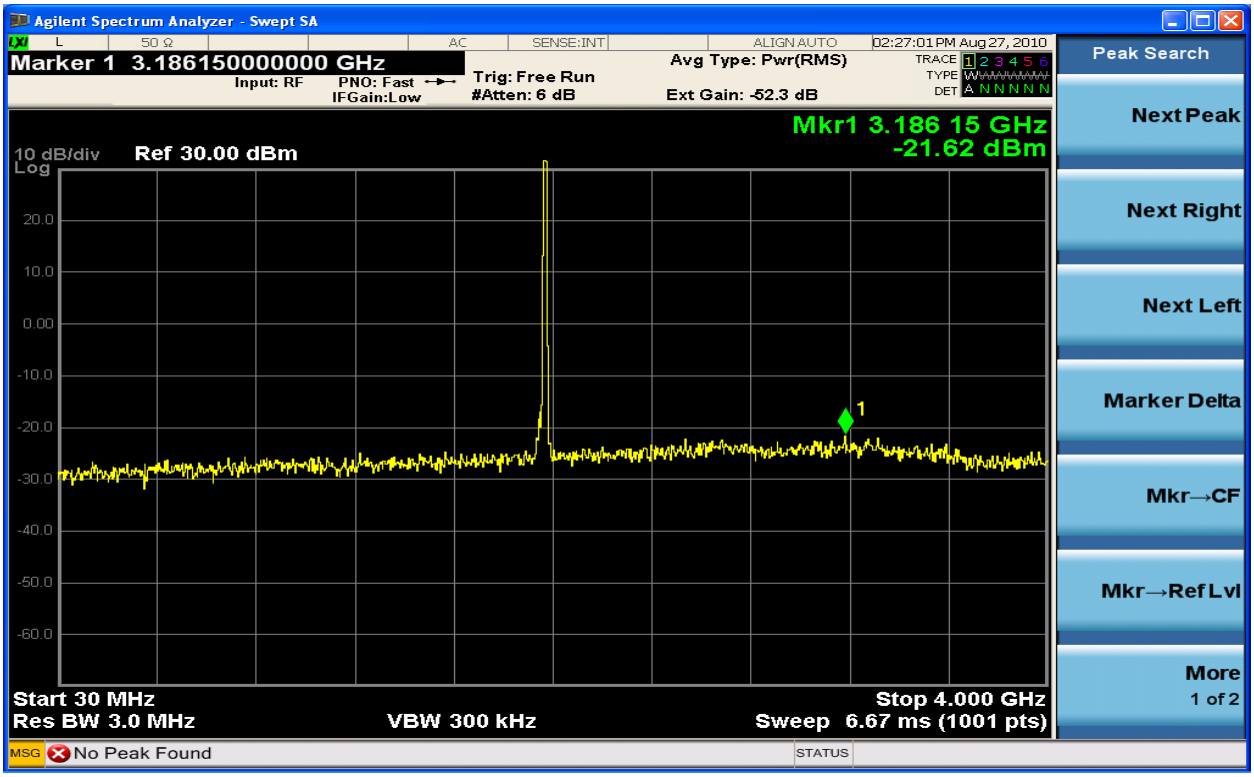

Figure 6-177 Spurious Emission TX1 64QAM 1985.0MHz - 10MHz (30MHz - 4GHz)

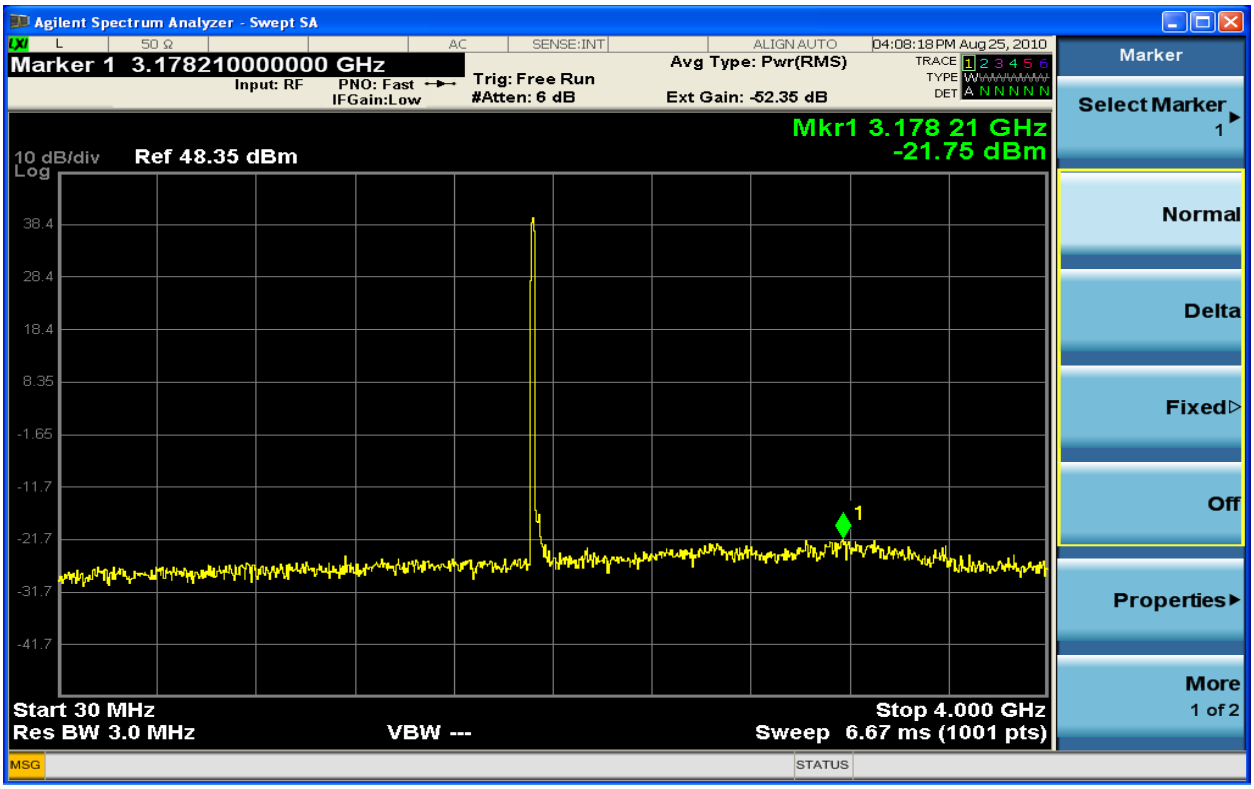

Figure 6-178 Spurious Emission TX2 64QAM 1935.0MHz - 10MHz (30MHz - 4GHz)

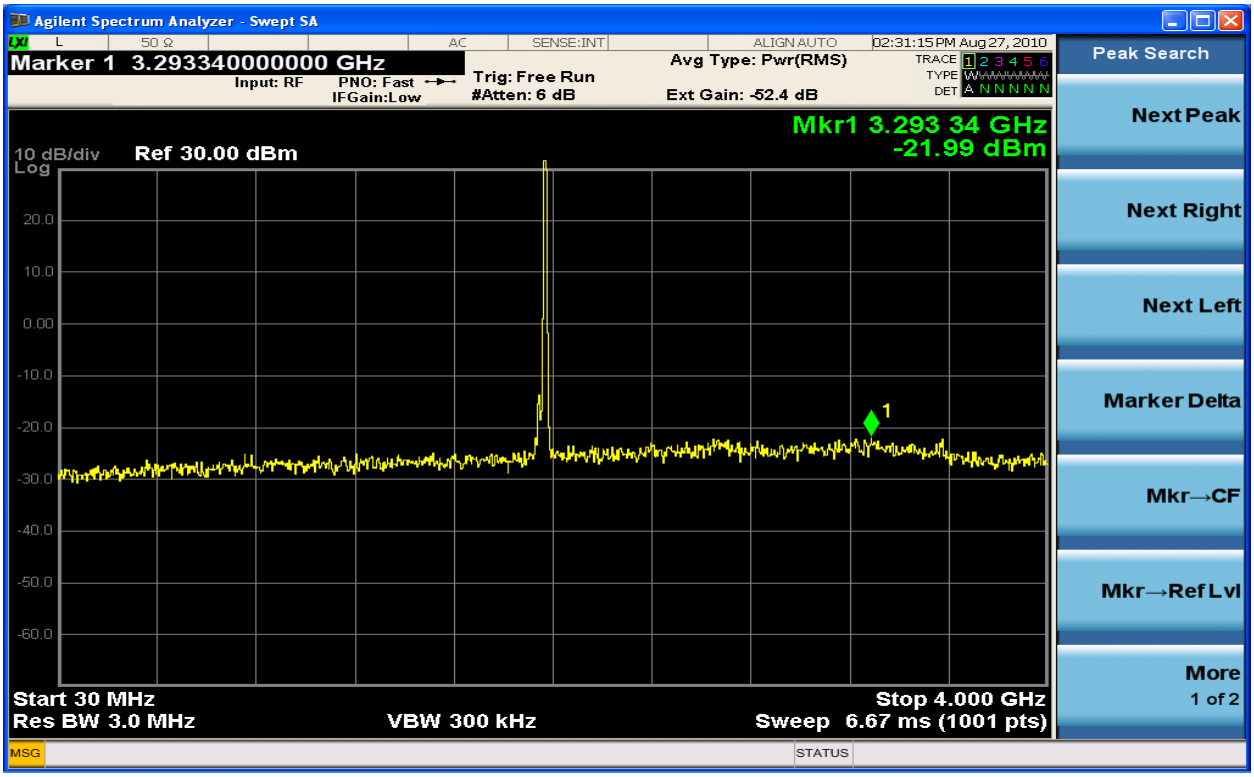

Figure 6-179 Spurious Emission TX2 64QAM 1985.0MHz - 10MHz (30MHz - 4GHz)

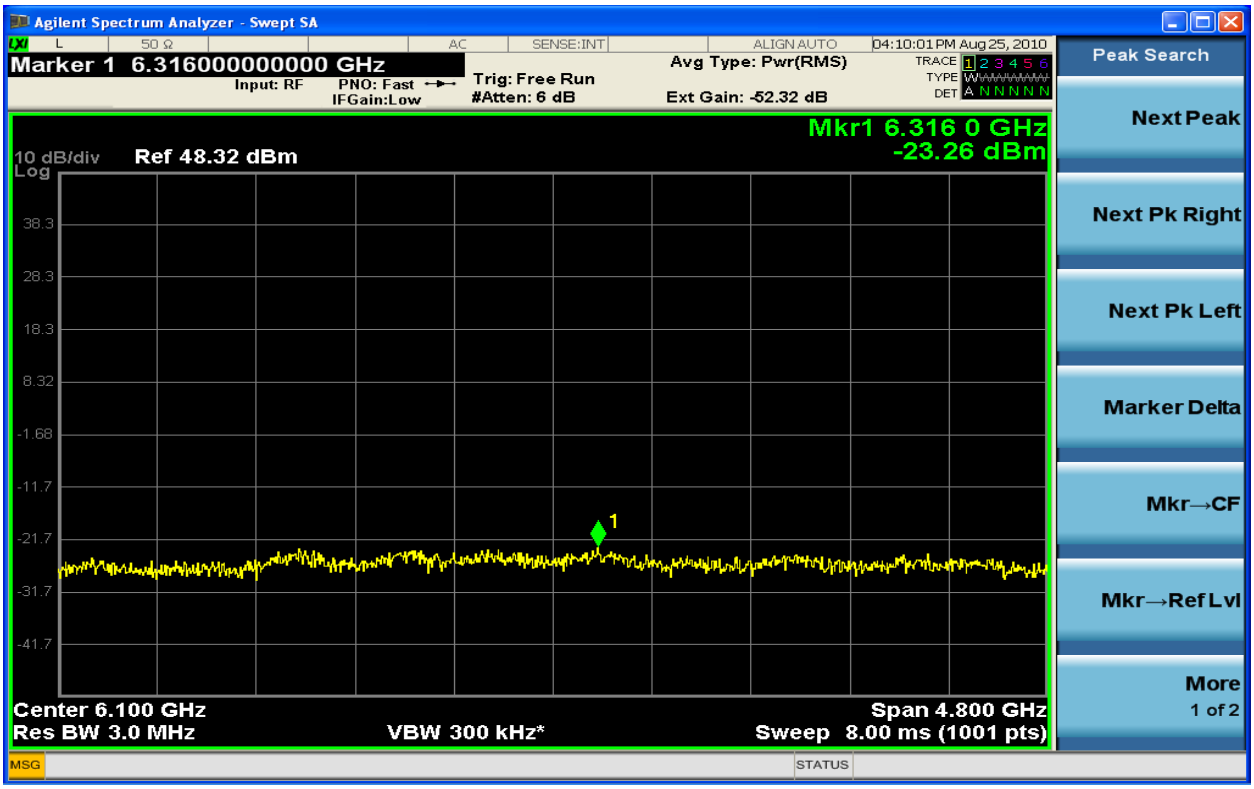

Figure 6-180 Spurious Emission TX1 64QAM 1935.0MHz - 10MHz (3.5GHz – 8.4GHz)

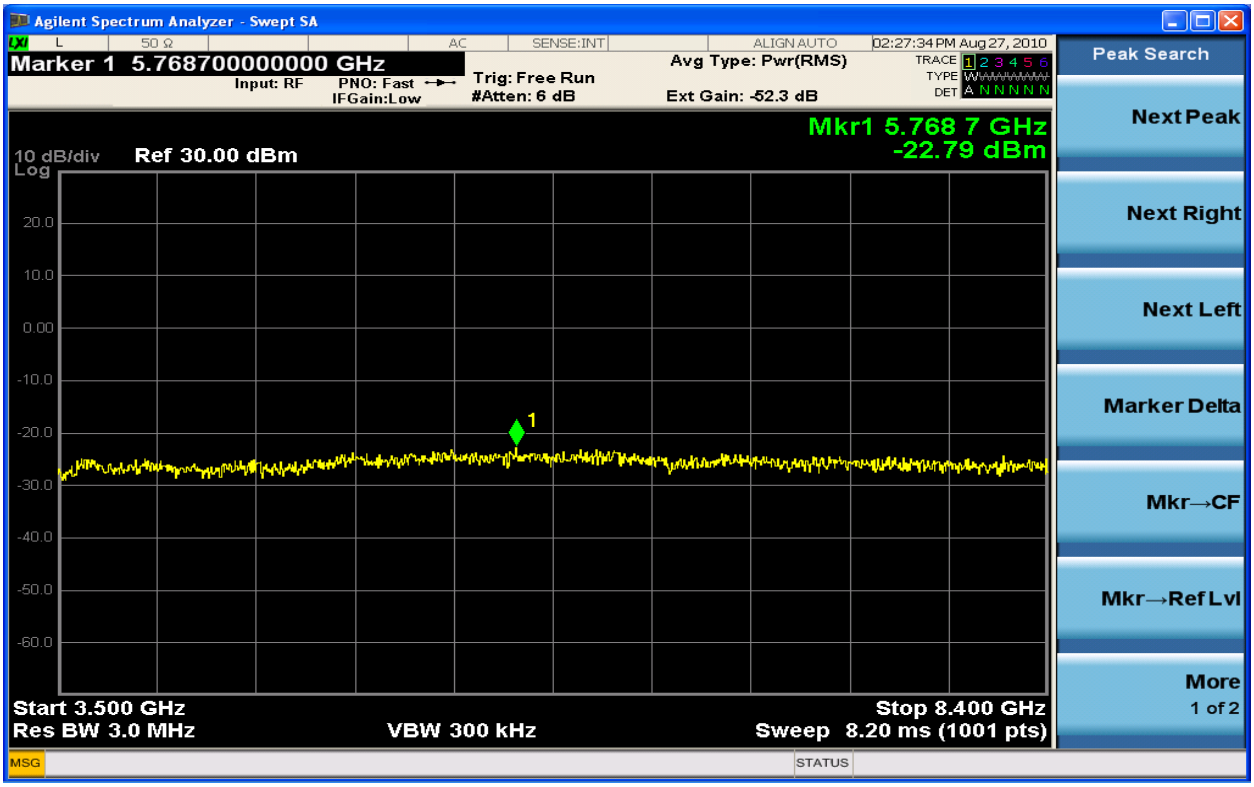

Figure 6-181 Spurious Emission TX1 64QAM 1985.0MHz - 10MHz (3.5GHz – 8.4GHz)

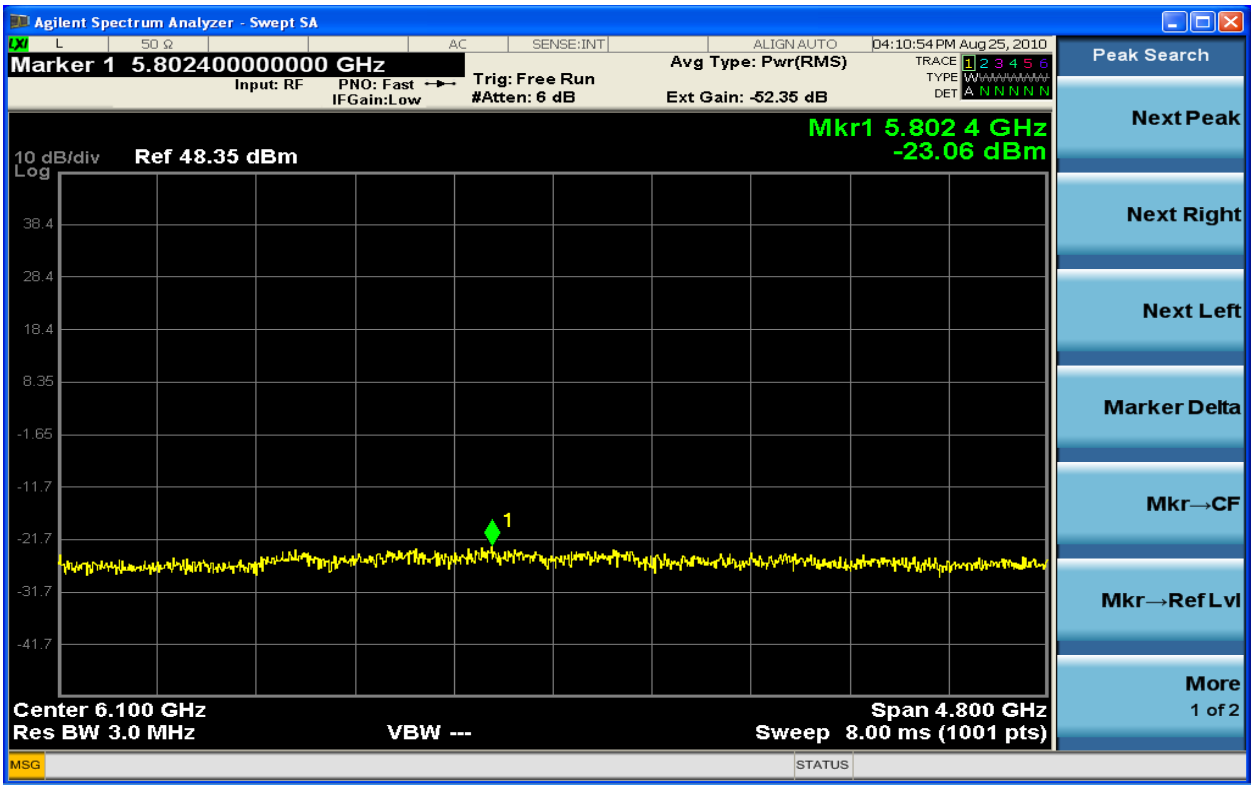

Figure 6-182 Spurious Emission TX2 64QAM 1935.0MHz - 10MHz (3.5GHz – 8.4GHz)

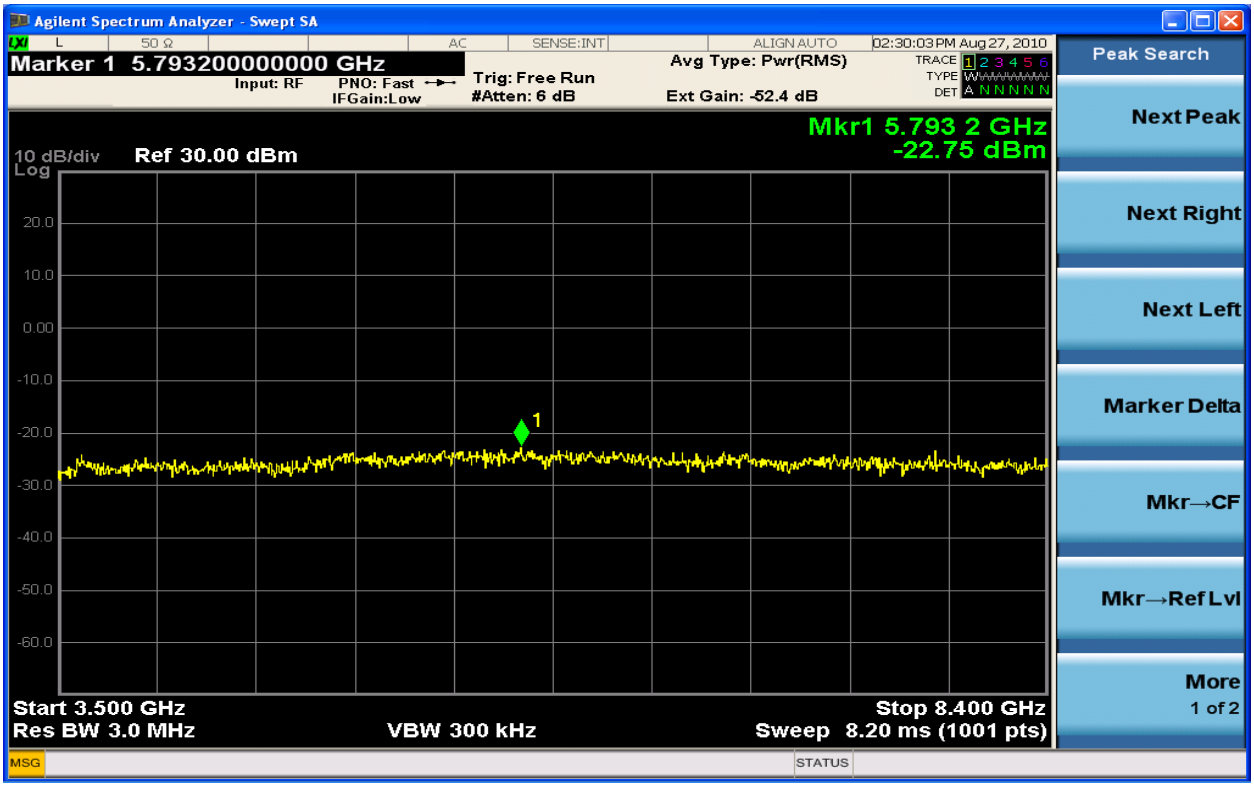

Figure 6-183 Spurious Emission TX2 64QAM 1985.0MHz – 10MHz (3.5GHz – 8.4GHz)

Figure 6-184 Spurious Emission TX1 64QAM 1935.0MHz - 10MHz (8GHz- 16GHz)

Figure 6-185 Spurious Emission TX1 64QAM 1985.0MHz – 10MHz (8GHz- 16GHz)

Figure 6-186 Spurious Emission TX2 64QAM 1935.0MHz - 10MHz (8GHz- 16GHz)

Figure 6-187 Spurious Emission TX2 64QAM 1985.0MHz – 10MHz (8GHz- 16GHz)

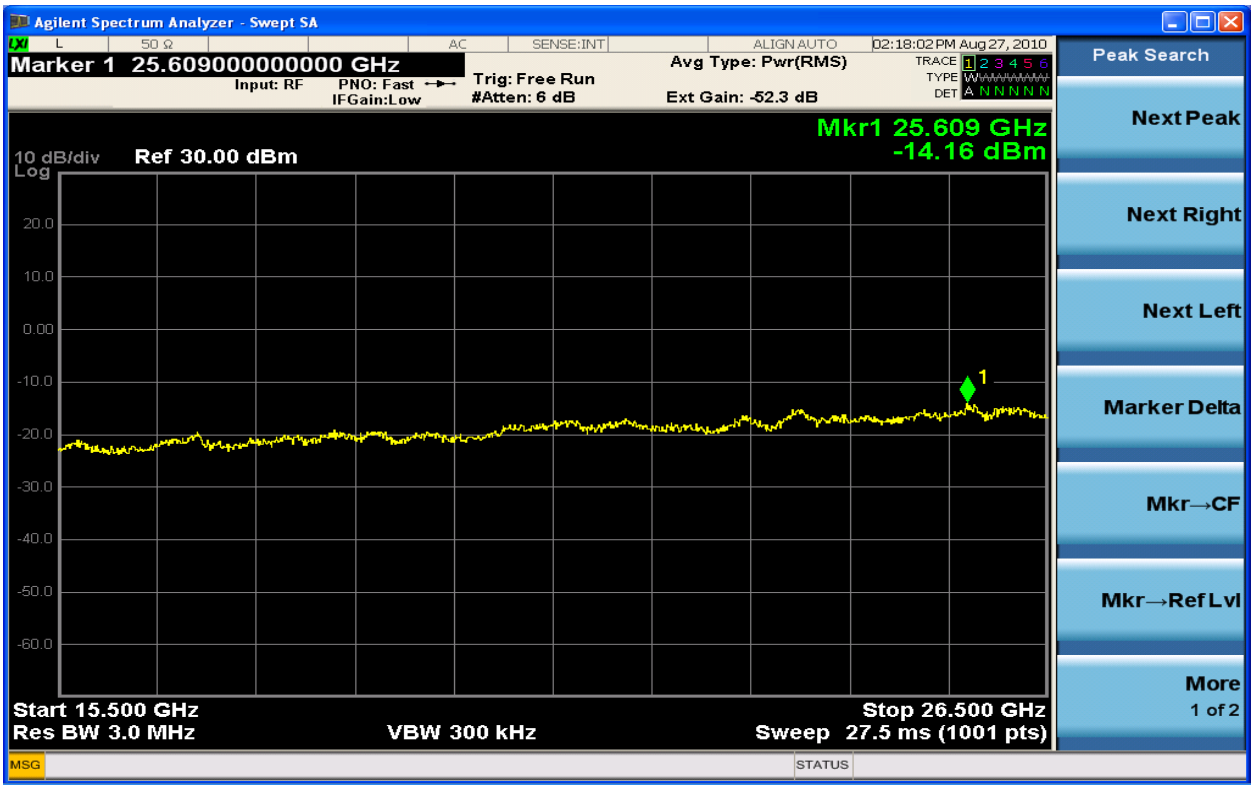

Figure 6-188 Spurious Emission TX1 64QAM 1935.0MHz - 10MHz (15.5GHz – 26.5GHz)

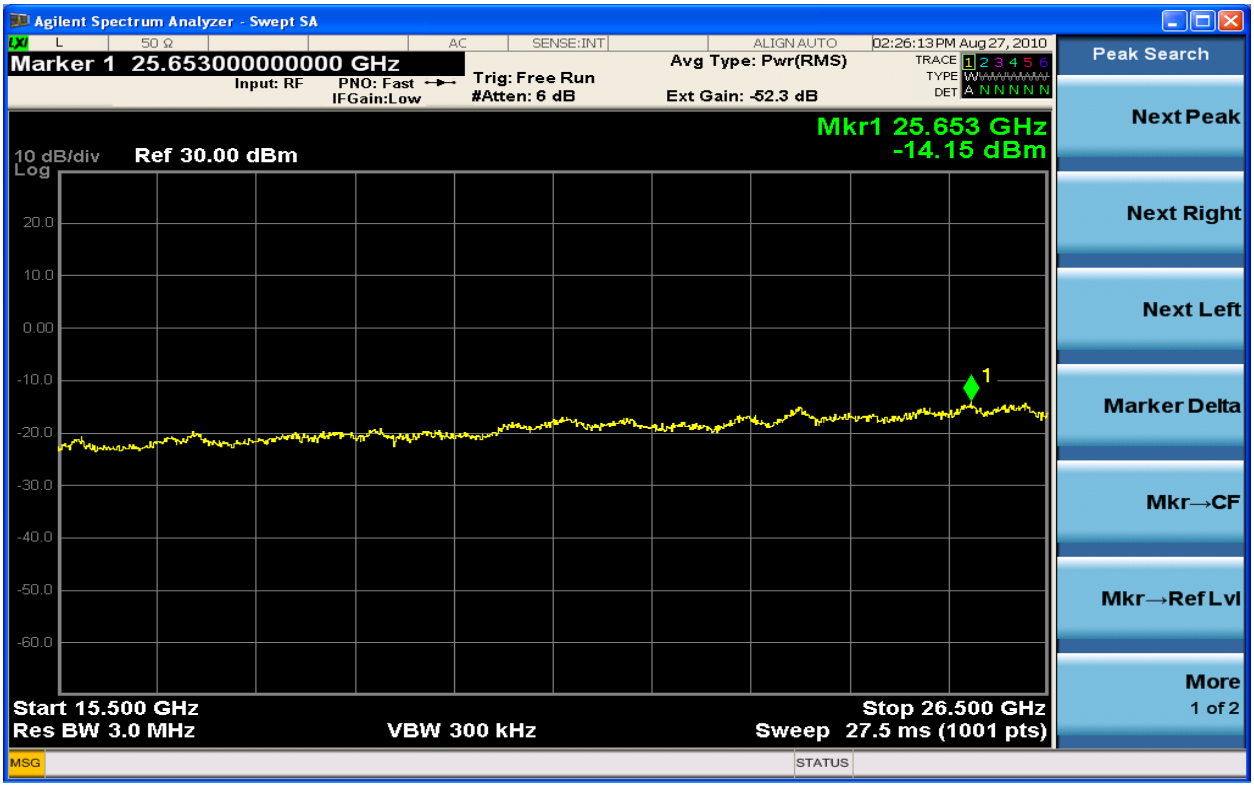

Figure 6-189 Spurious Emission TX1 64QAM 1985.0MHz – 10MHz (15.5GHz – 26.5GHz)

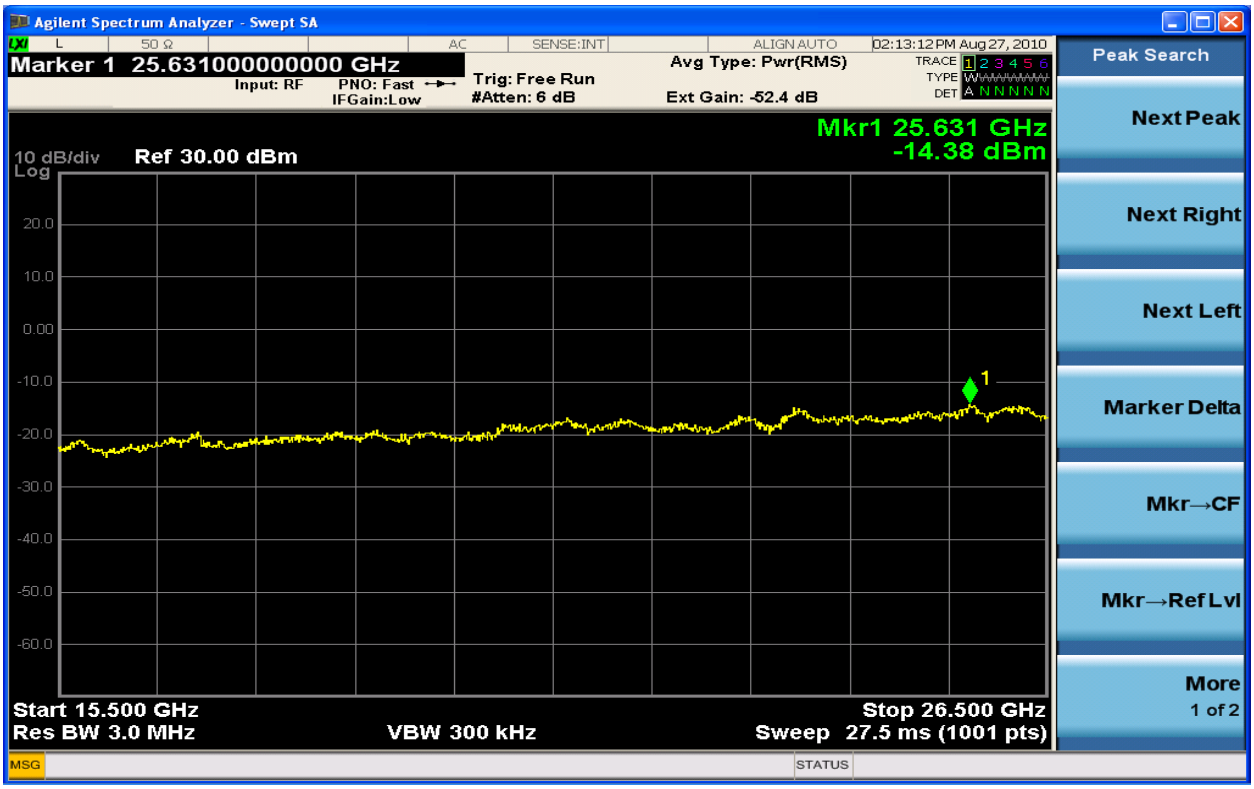

Figure 6-190 Spurious Emission TX2 64QAM 1935.0MHz - 10MHz (15.5GHz – 26.5GHz)

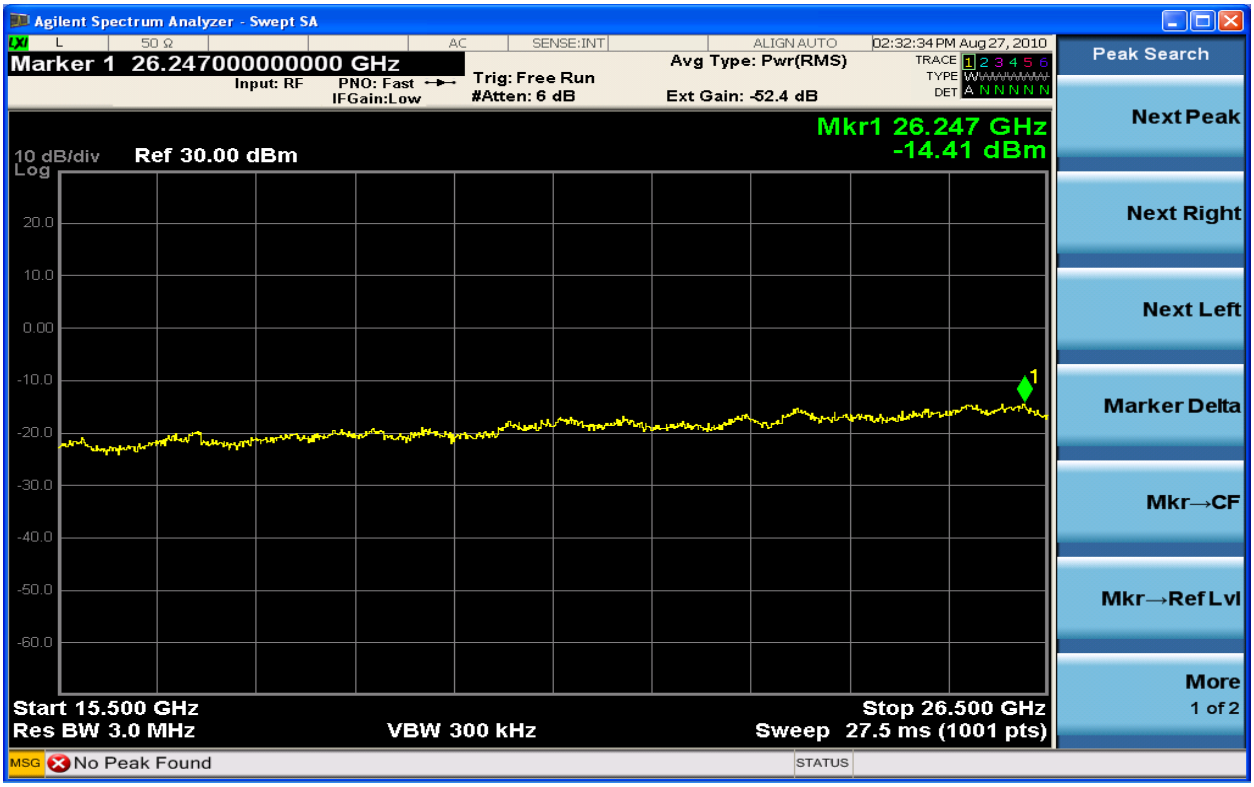

Figure 6-191 Spurious Emission TX2 64QAM 1985.0MHz – 10MHz (15.5GHz – 26.5GHz)

6.5 Emission Limitation for Broadband PCS Equipment

Clause 24.238

The rules in this section govern the spectral characteristics of emissions in the Broadband Personal Communications Service.

(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.

(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.

Test Setup:

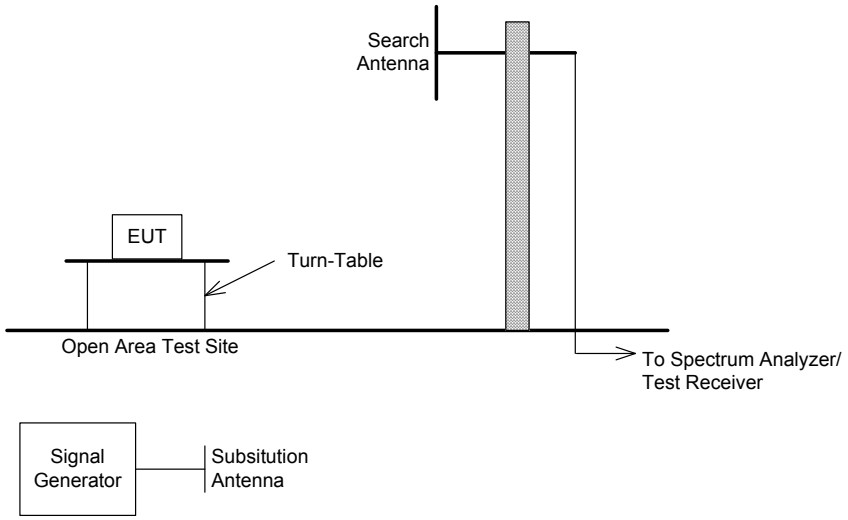

Figure 6-192 RRU Field Strength Set Up / Configuration

Test Procedure

- The EUT was placed on a turntable inside the AFC (configured as in normal operation). The system and its cables were separated from the ground plane by an insulating support 10 mm in height. The system was grounded in accordance with its installation specifications. No additional grounding connections were connected.

- For tests between **30 MHz and 1 GHz** the receive antenna (bi-log/horn) was placed at 10 m away from the EUT. An initial scan was done to find emissions (frequencies) requiring detailed measurement. The pre-scan was done by rotating the system 360 degrees while recording all emissions (frequency and amplitude). This procedure was repeated for antenna heights of 1 to 4 m, and for horizontal and vertical polarizations of the receiving antenna. The detector mode was quasi-peak (QP) with a 120 kHz bandwidth unless otherwise noted.

- For tests between **1 GHz and 10 GHz** the receive antenna (bi-log/horn) was placed at 10 m away from the EUT. An initial scan was done to find emissions (frequencies) requiring detailed measurement. The pre-scan was done by rotating the system 360 degrees while recording all emissions (frequency and amplitude). This procedure was repeated for antenna heights of 1 to 4 m, and for horizontal and vertical polarizations of the receiving antenna. The detector mode was average (AVG) with a 1 MHz bandwidth unless otherwise noted.

- For tests between **10 GHz to 18 GHz** the receive horn antenna was placed at a 3 m distance from the EUT. An initial scan was done to find emissions (frequencies) requiring detail measurement. The pre-scan was done by rotating the system 360 degrees while recording all emissions (frequency and amplitude). This procedure was repeated for antenna heights of 1 to 4 m, and for horizontal and vertical polarizations of the receiving antenna. These measurements were made with an average detector mode (AVG) with a 1 MHz bandwidth unless otherwise noted.

- For FCC Part 15 tests between **18GHz and 40GHz** the receive horn was placed at a 1 m distance from the EUT. Pre-scan in close proximity to the EUT along all axis were completed with the final measurements made using an average detector (AVG) unless otherwise noted.

- For **all the above frequency ranges** optimization was done based on the pre-scan data. For each identified frequency, the EUT was rotated in azimuth over 360 degrees and the direction of maximum emission was noted. Antenna height was then varied from 1 to 4 m at this azimuth to obtain maximum emissions. The procedure was repeated for both horizontal and vertical polarizations (where applicable) of the search antenna. The maximum level measured was recorded. The spectrum analyzer was verified to make sure it was not saturating in the presence of the radio signal.

- The highest emissions were re-evaluated using the substitution method. This is accomplished by replacing the EUT by a calibrated antenna, cable and signal generator. This equipment is used to transmit a signal that will generate a RF meter reading level identical to the one recorded and measured (EUT) with a resolution bandwidth of 1 MHz.

Calculation of the Compliance Margin

The following example illustrates the manner in which the emissions levels are calculated in the "RE Test Results" Table 6-9 Spurious Emissions ERP.

The rows in these tables are defined as follows.

Meter Reading (dBuV) =	Voltage measured using the spectrum analyzer with quasi-peak adapter
Gain/Loss Factor (dB) =	Cumulative gain or loss of pre-amplifier and cables used in the measurement path (a negative value indicates gain)
Transducer Factor (dB) =	Antenna factor
Level (dBuV/m) =	Corrected value or field strength, that is, the parameter of interest that is compared to the limit
Margin (dB) =	Level with respect to the appropriate limit (a positive Margin indicates that the Level is below the limit and that the measurement is a PASS)

The values in the Level row are calculated as follows:

Level = Meter Reading + Gain/Loss Factor + Transducer Factor

The values in the Margin row are calculated as follows:
Margin = Limit – Level

The following example shows the manner in which the compliance margin is calculated for ERP:
ERP = Effective radiated power or equivalent radiated power

ERP = Signal generator level – Cable losses + Antenna gain – Half wave dipole gain
Margin = Limit – ERP

Limit = EUT Rated Power – Attenuation

Attenuation = (43 + 10 Log (Pwr))

Limit = 10 log (30Watt) – (43+ 10 Log(30W))

Limit = - 13 dBm

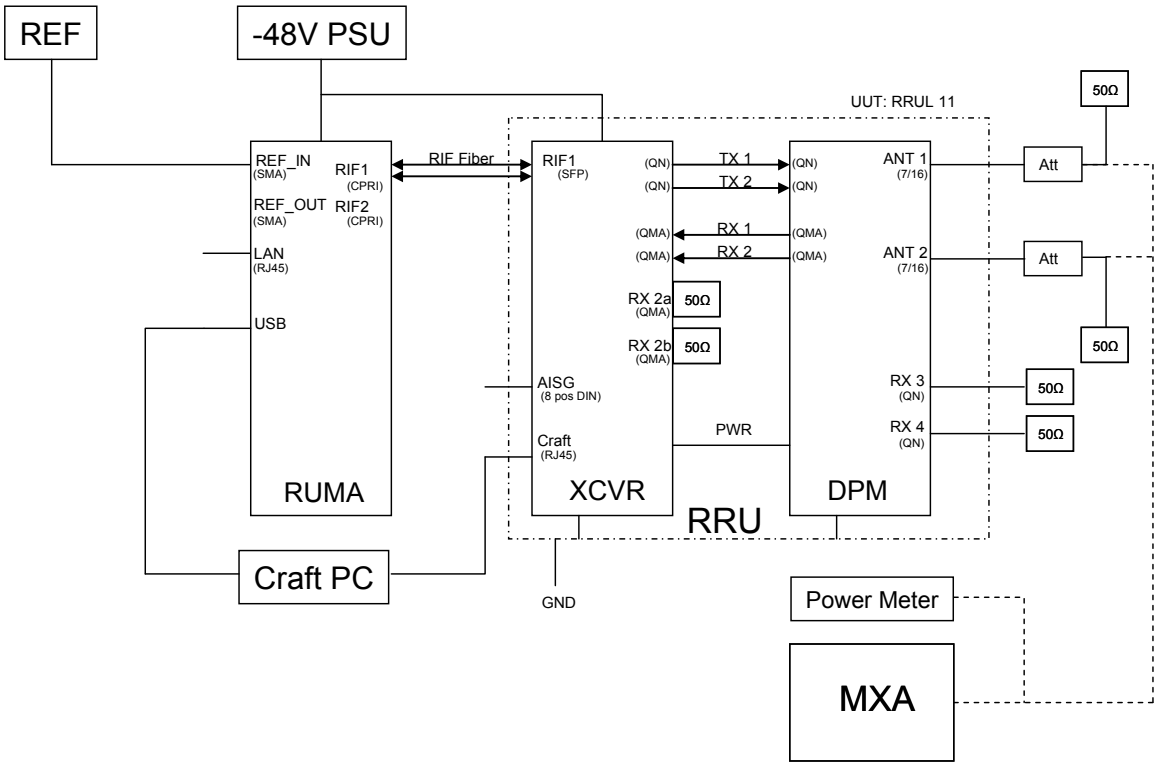

Figure 6-193 RRU EMC Set Up / Configuration

FCC 2.1053: Measurements required: Field strength of spurious radiation.
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 FCC 2.1049, as appropriate.

FCC 2.1057: Frequency spectrum to be investigated.
In all of the measurements set forth in 2.1051 and 2.1053, the spectrum shall be investigated from the lowest radio frequency signal generated in the equipment, without going below 9 kHz, up to at least the tenth harmonic of the highest fundamental frequency or to 40 GHz, whichever is lower. Particular attention should be paid to harmonics and sub-harmonics of the carrier frequency as well as to those frequencies removed from the carrier by multiples of the oscillator frequency. Radiation at the frequencies of multiplier stages should also be checked. The amplitude of spurious emissions which are attenuated more than 20 dB below the permissible value need not be reported.

EMC Reference Report: K0001802-TR-RAD-02-01, October 2010

Flextronics Design Validation Centre, 21 Richardson Side Road, Kanata On, K2K 2C1, Canada

Accreditation: SCC ISO/IEC 17025

Table 6-9 Spurious Emissions ERP

Frequency (MHz)	Field Strength (dBuV)	Signal Substitution (dBm)	Cable Loss (dB)	Antenna Gain (dBi)	dBi to dBd Conversion	ERP (dBm)	Limit (dBm)	Margin (dB)
3919.44	52.10	-39.72	7.6	9.6	2.15	-39.87	-13	26.9
5588.16	53.45	-34.17	9.6	10.9	2.15	-35.02	-13	22.0
Remarks: All other spurious have more margin								

All emissions in the radiated emission scan were low compared to the FCC Part 15 limits. The worst case spurious emissions were verified using substitution method as tabulated above.

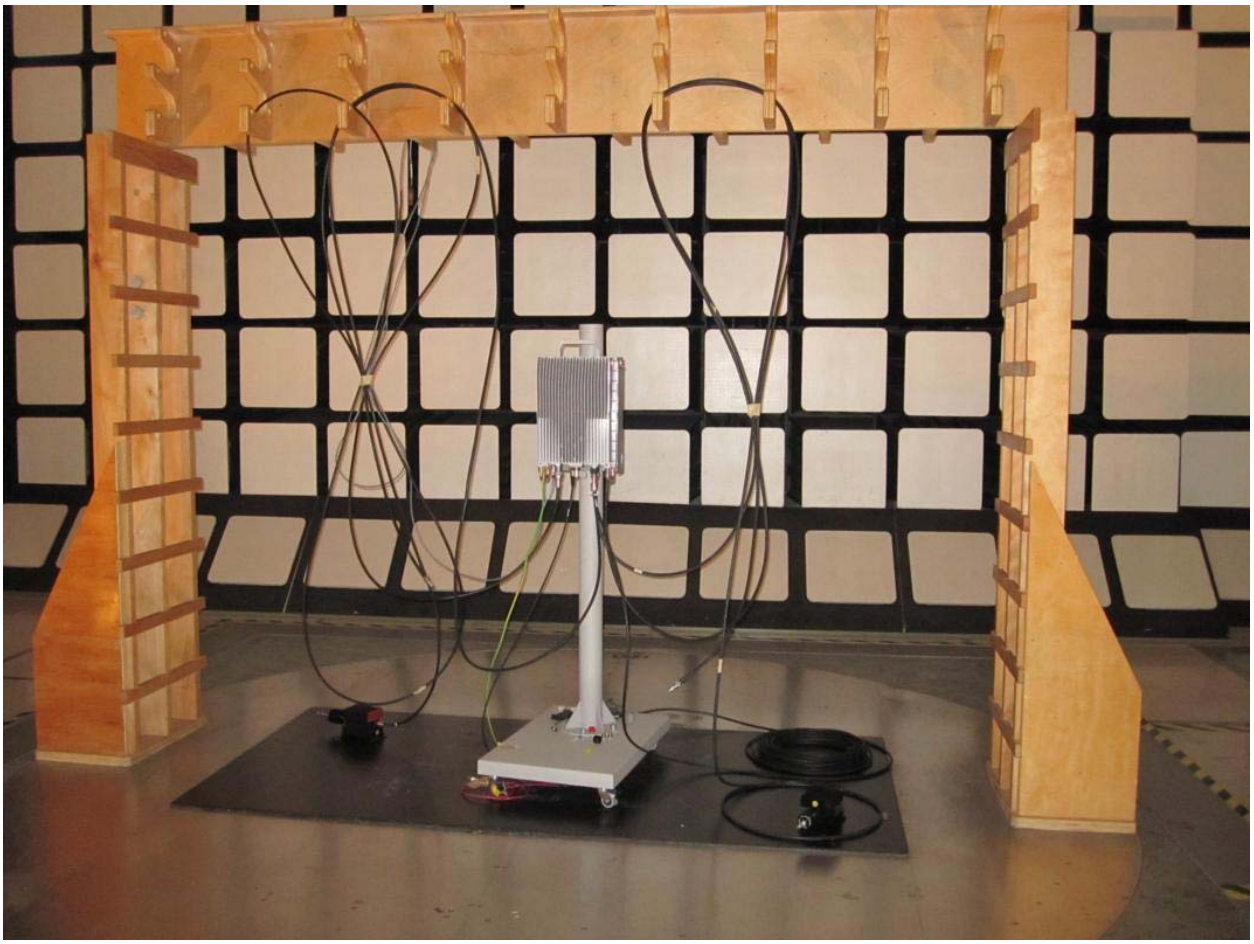

Figure 6-194 Radiated Emissions Set Up Photo

6.6 Frequency Stability

Frequency Stability **Clause 24.135**

(a) The frequency stability of the transmitter shall be maintained within ±0.0001 percent (±1 ppm) of the center frequency over a temperature variation of -30° Celsius to +50° Celsius at normal supply voltage, and over a variation in the primary supply voltage of 85 percent to 115 percent of the rated supply voltage at a temperature of 20° Celsius.

(c) It is acceptable for a transmitter to meet this frequency stability requirement over a narrower temperature range provided the transmitter ceases to function before it exceeds these frequency stability limits.

FCC Clause 2.1055 Frequency Stability

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

(b) Frequency measurements shall be made at the extremes of the specified temperature range and at intervals of not more than 10° centigrade through the range.

(d) The frequency stability shall be measured with variation of primary supply voltage as follows:

(1) Vary primary supply voltage from 85 to 115 percent of the nominal value for other than hand carried battery equipment.

Test Setup

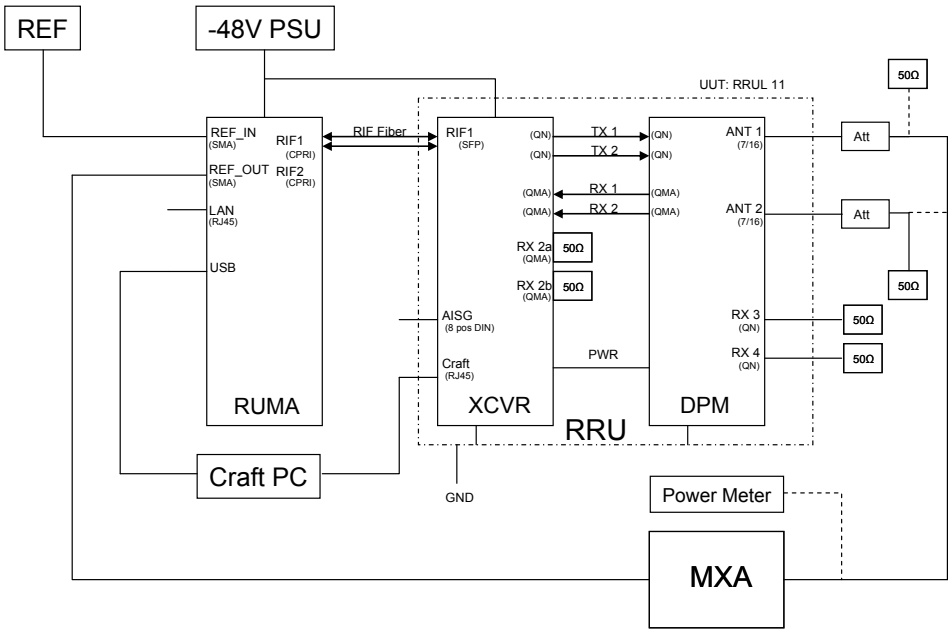

Figure 6-195 RRU Stability Set Up / Configuration

Test Conditions:

Extreme Temperature Condition: –30°C to 50°C
Extreme Voltage Conditions: ±15% of standard voltage condition.

Settings Remarks

1. The EUT would be operated and frequency offset / error monitored over the variables.
2. The EUT would be connected to a spectrum analyzer. The frequency stability would be determined by the frequency counter function of the spectrum analyzer.
3. Test would be conducted at the temperature range from –30°C to 50°C degree with 10°C intervals. Measurement would also be conducted with varying the primary supply voltage from 85% to 115% of the nominal value.
4. Tabulated results and plots are compiled and presented in this section.

Table 6-10: Frequency Stability vs. Temperature / Voltage Variation

Temperature (°C)	DC (V)	Frequency Error (Hz)	Time	Date
-30	40	-9.061	13:10	8 Sept.2010
-30	48	-0.653	13:13	8 Sept.2010
-30	55	7.140	13:16	8 Sept.2010
-20	40	-11.742	14:05	8 Sept.2010
-20	48	1.207	14:02	8 Sept.2010
-20	55	9.136	14:01	8 Sept.2010
-10	40	7.243	15:01	8 Sept.2010
-10	48	1.165	15:03	8 Sept.2010
-10	55	10.291	15:04	8 Sept.2010
0	40	10.158	15:47	8 Sept.2010
0	48	0.931	15:45	8 Sept.2010
0	55	-7.089	15:43	8 Sept.2010
+10	40	9.307	8:57	9 Sept.2010
+10	48	1.497	8:55	9 Sept.2010
+10	55	6.669	8:59	9 Sept.2010
+20	40	-1.248	9:56	9 Sept.2010
+20	48	0.670	9:54	9 Sept.2010
+20	55	3.425	9:52	9 Sept.2010
+30	40	7.276	10:50	9 Sept.2010
+30	48	0.335	10:52	9 Sept.2010
+30	55	6.437	10:54	9 Sept.2010
+40	40	0.600	11:48	9 Sept.2010
+40	48	0.560	11:46	9 Sept.2010
+40	55	4.299	11:44	9 Sept.2010
+50	40	7.538	13:16	9 Sept.2010
+50	48	0.385	13:14	9 Sept.2010
+50	55	0.341	13:18	9 Sept.2010

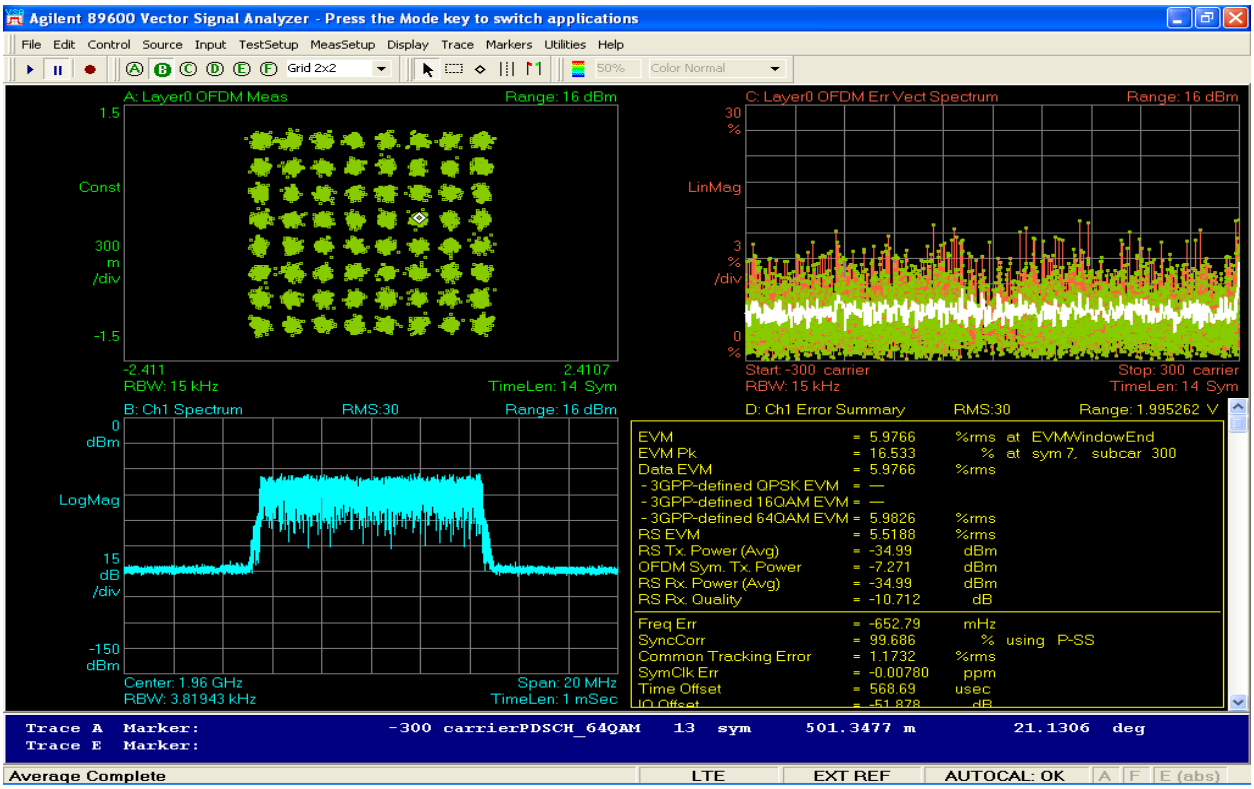

Figure 6-196 Stability - 10MHz @ -30C

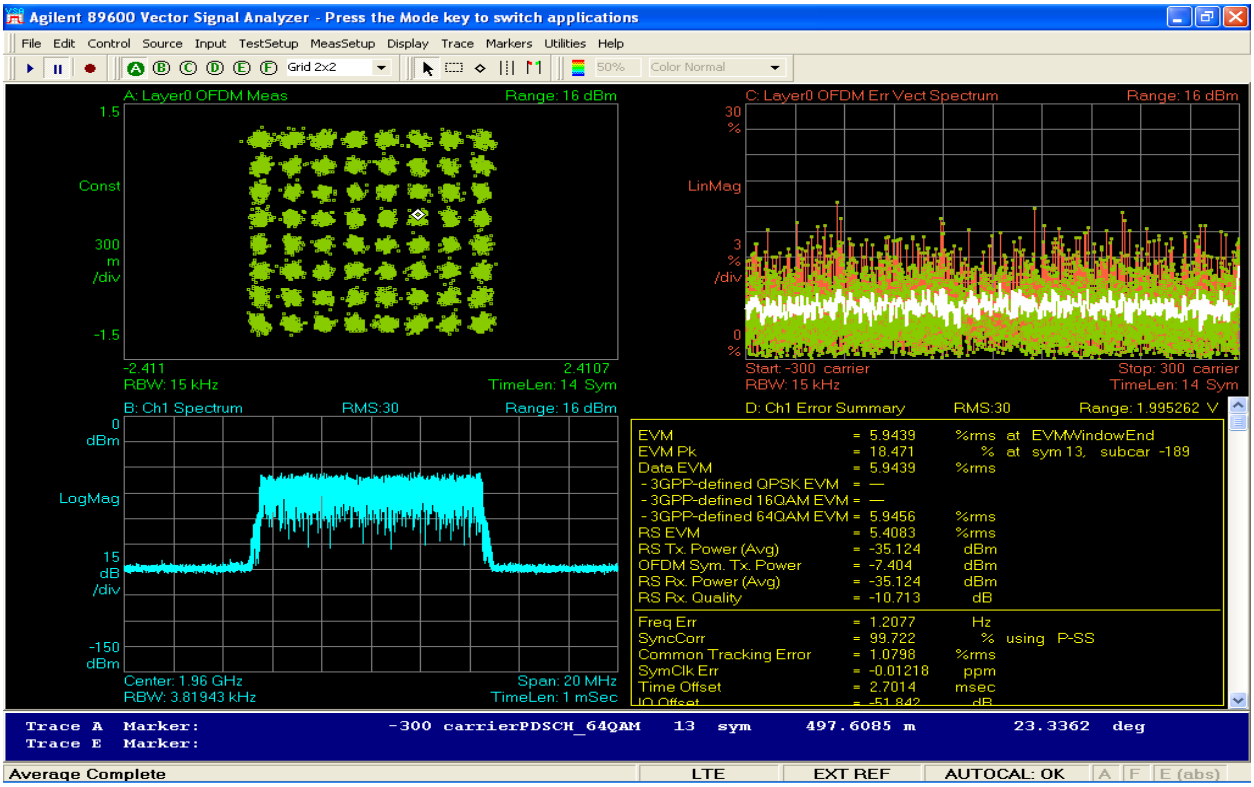

Figure 6-197 Stability 10MHz @ -20C

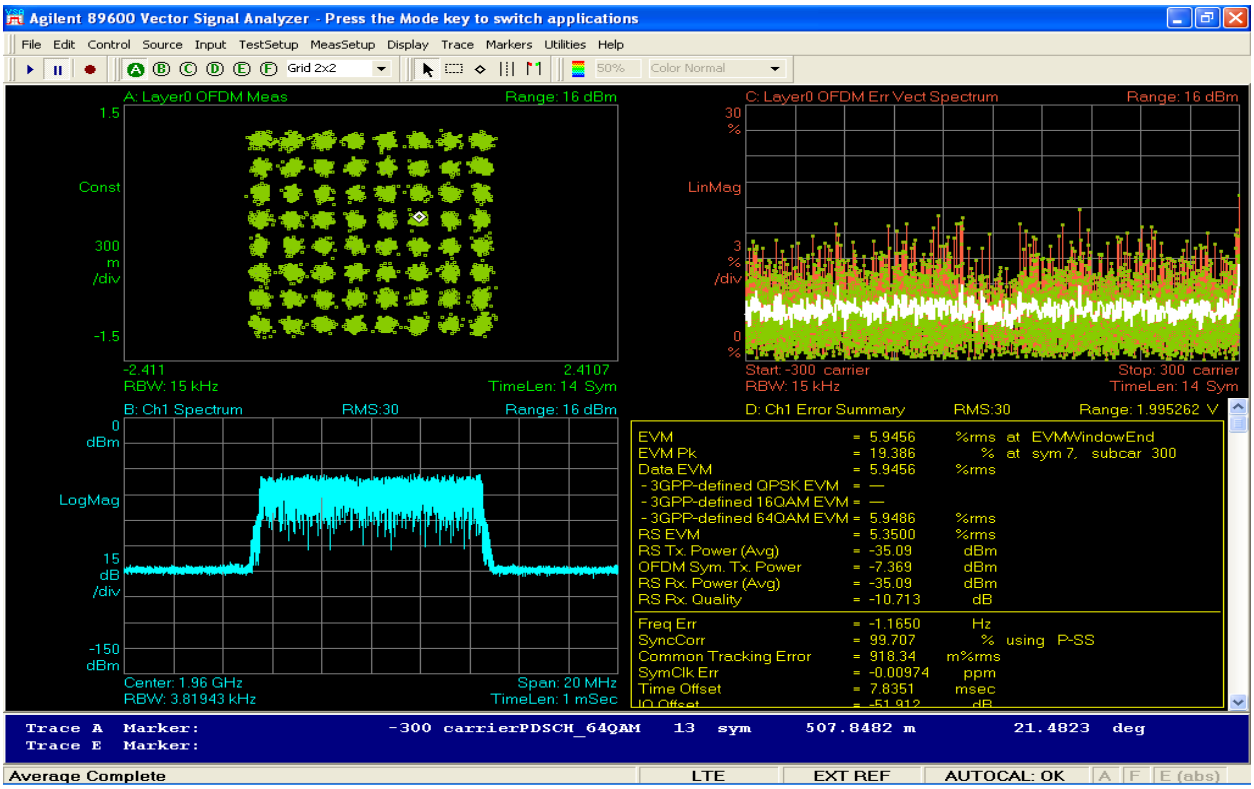

Figure 6-198 Stability 10MHz @ -10C

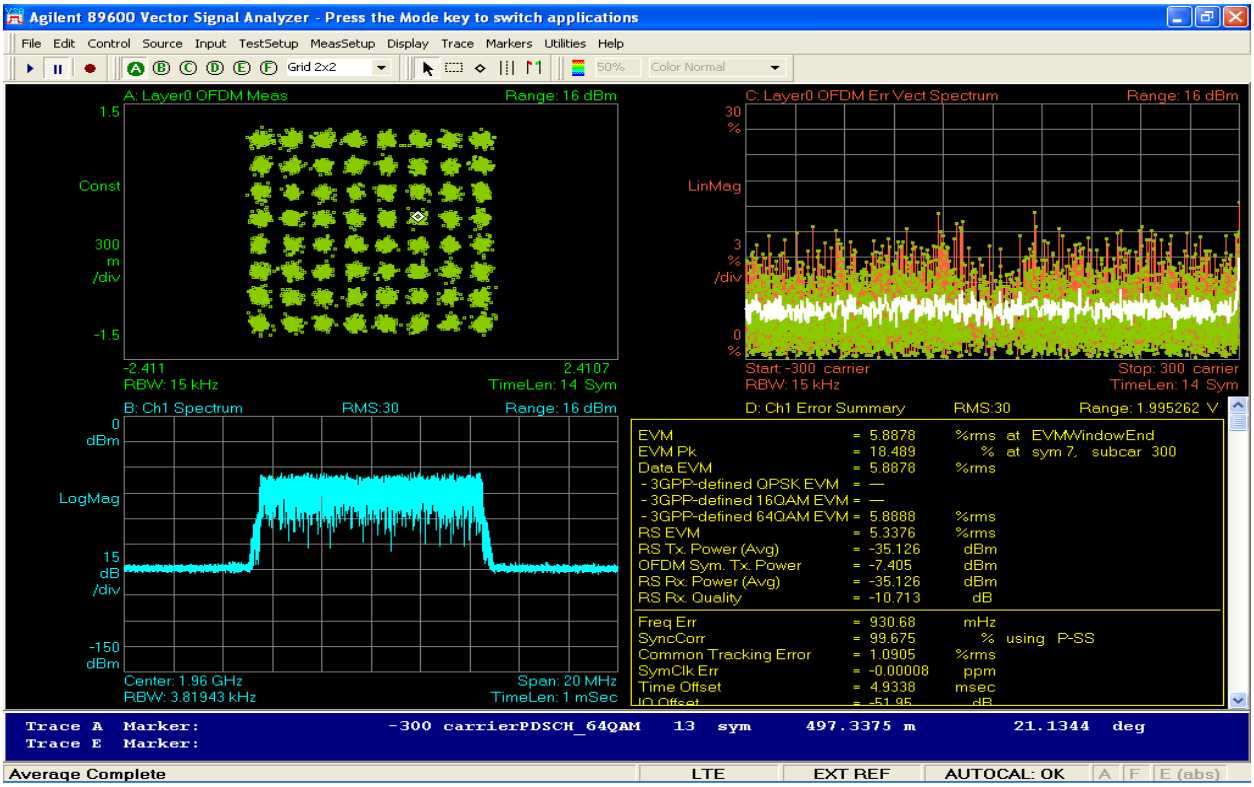

Figure 6-199 Stability 10MHz @ 0C

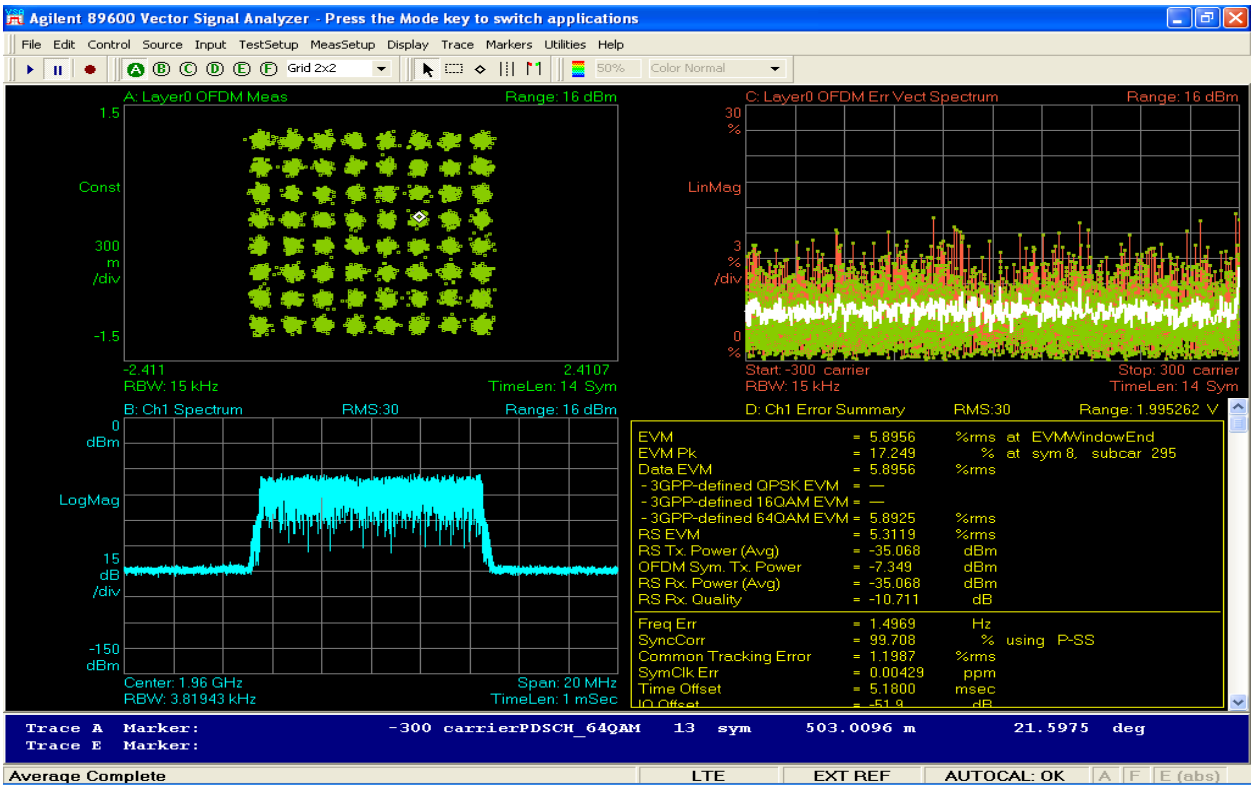

Figure 6-200 Stability 10MHz @ +10C

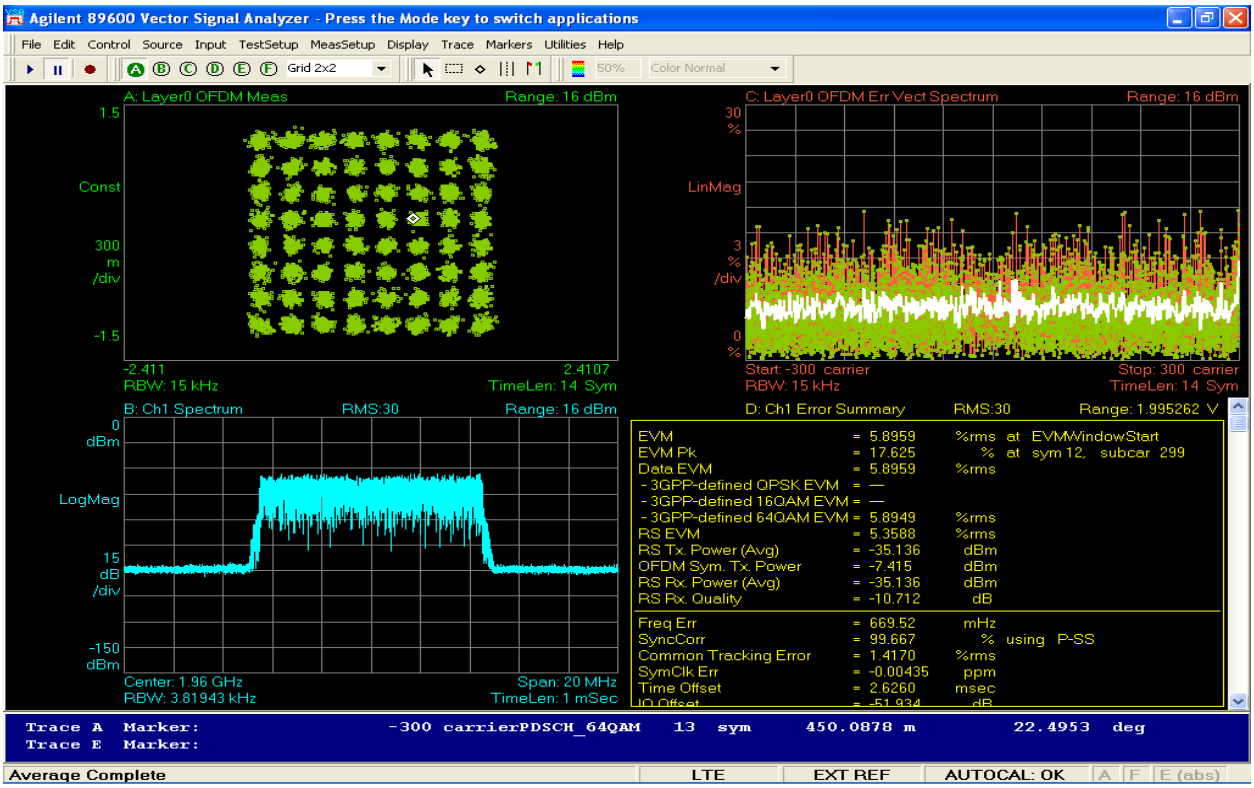

Figure 6-201 Stability 10MHz @ +20C

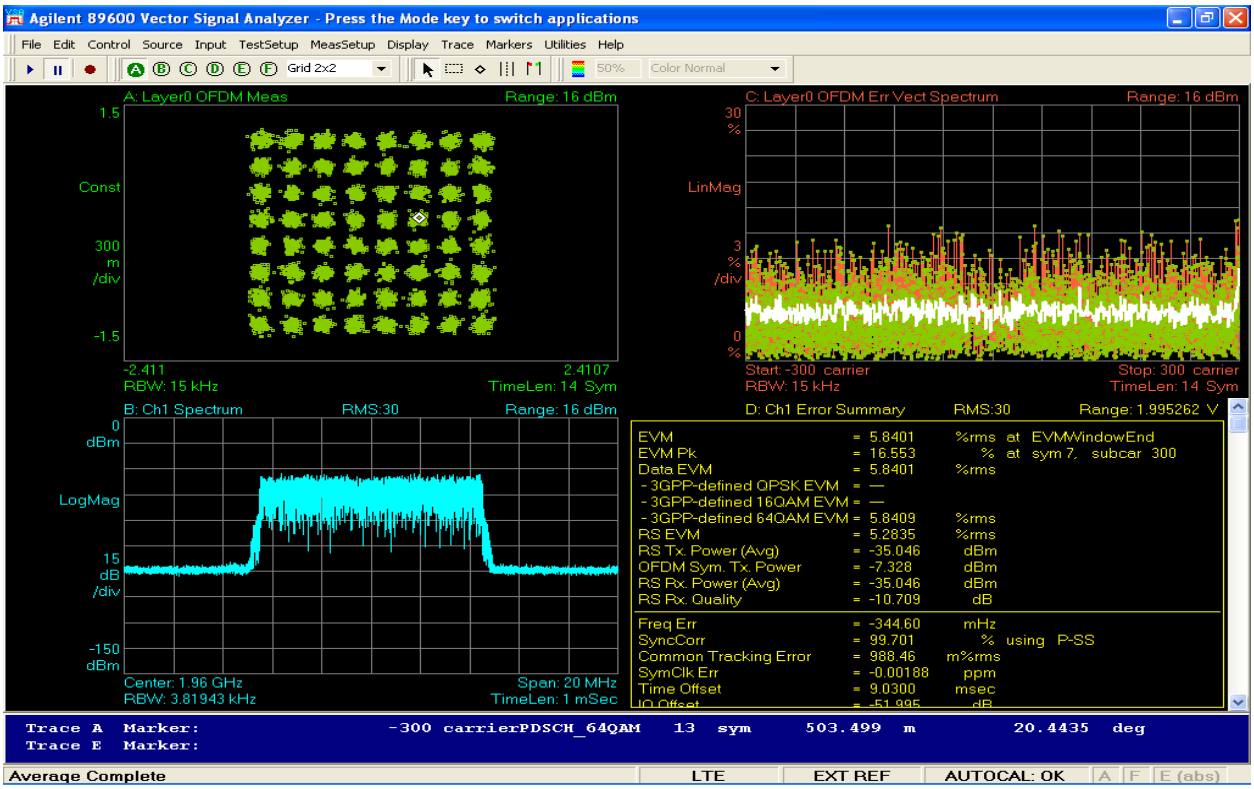

Figure 6-202 Stability 10MHz @ +30C

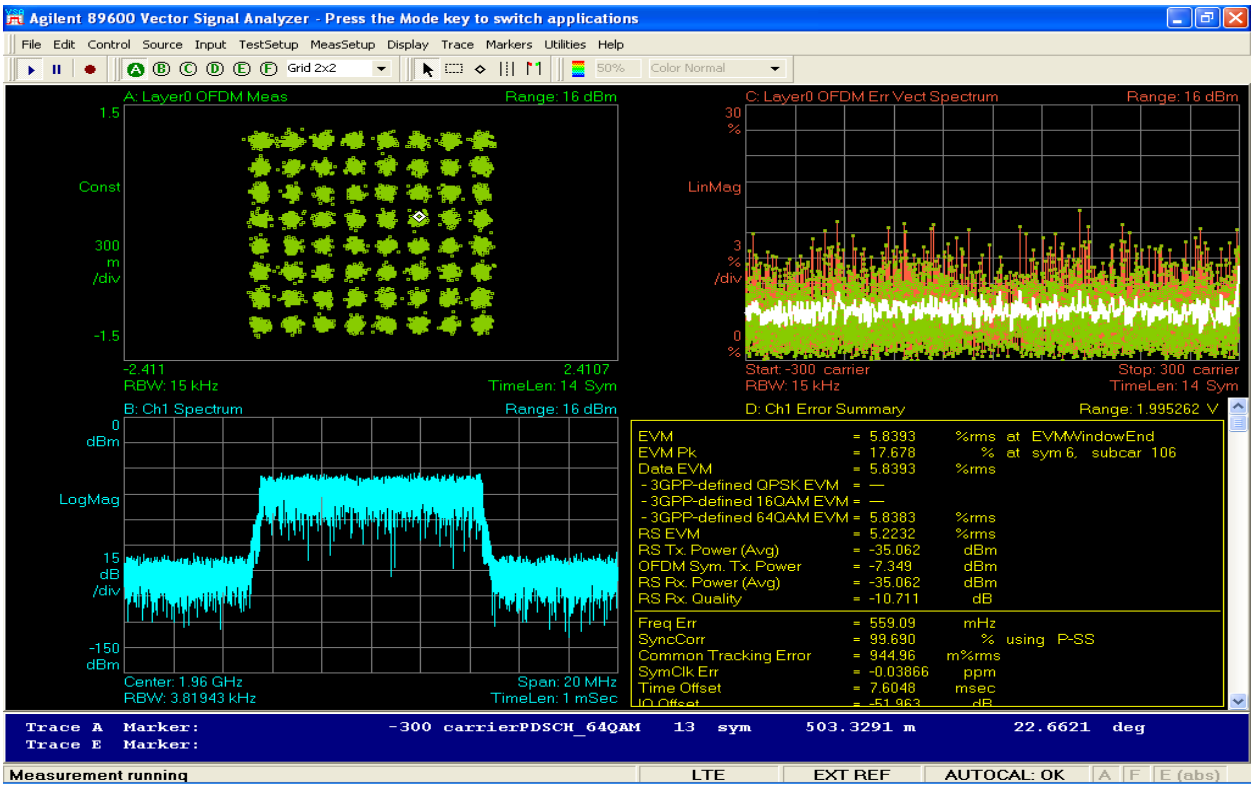

Figure 6-203 Stability 10MHz @ +40C

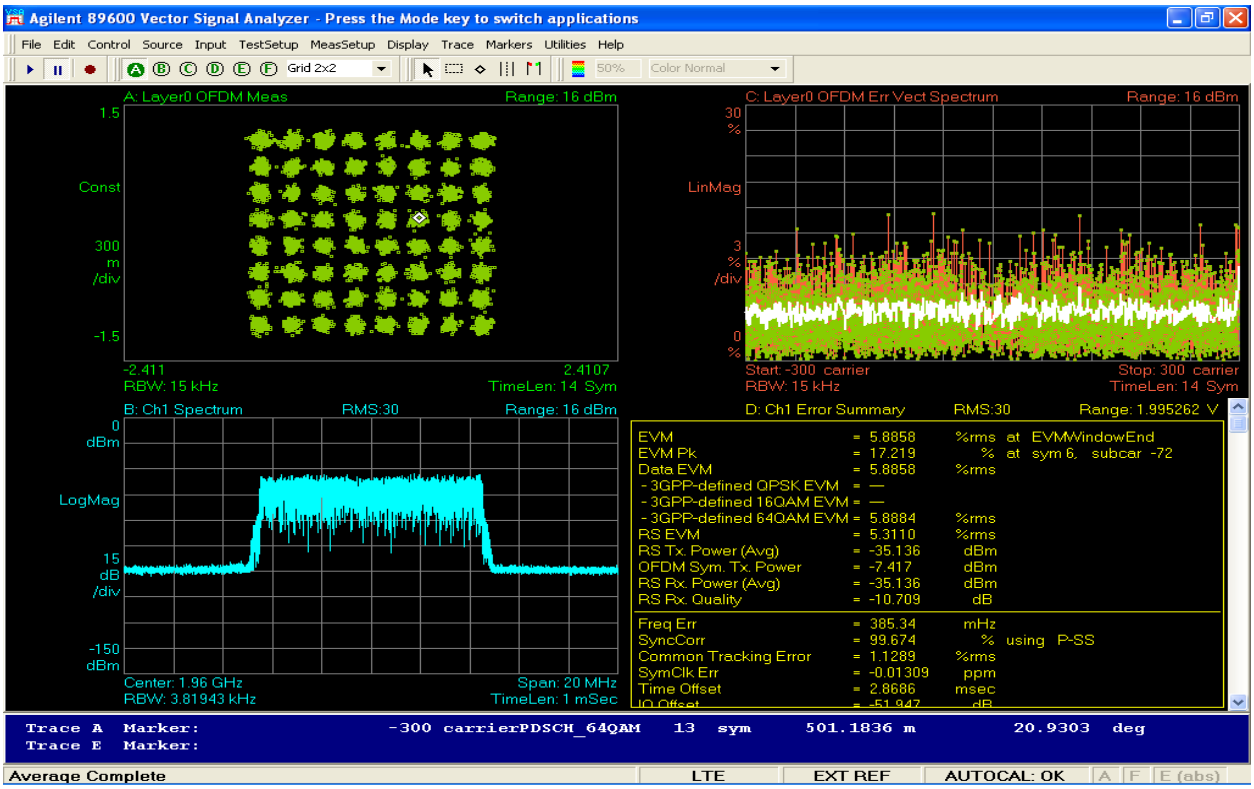

Figure 6-204 Stability 10MHz @ +50C

6.7 Submission Exhibits

2.1033 Submission Exhibits

- Schematics
- Bill of Materials
- Block Diagram
- User Manual
- Letter Head Technical Operation and Description
- Letter Head MPE Calculation
- Letter Head, Cover Letter, Confidentiality Request
- External Photo’s
- Internal Photo’s
- Tune up Procedure
- FCC Form 731
- Label Details (Format and location)
- Set-up Photo’s
- Test Report