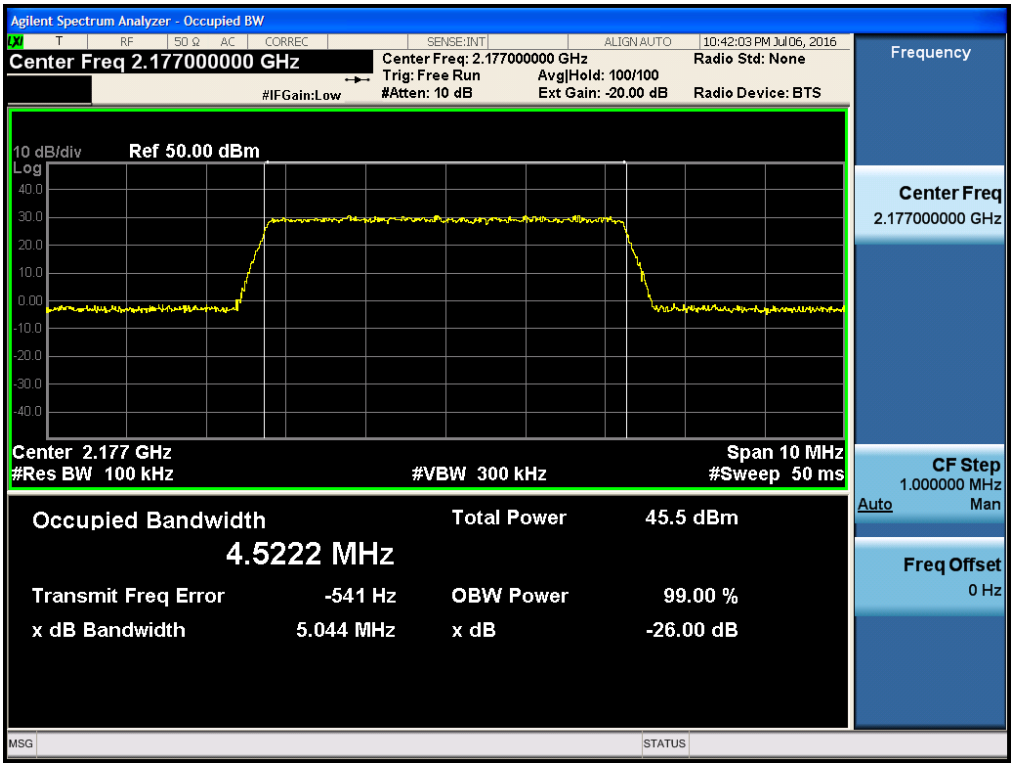
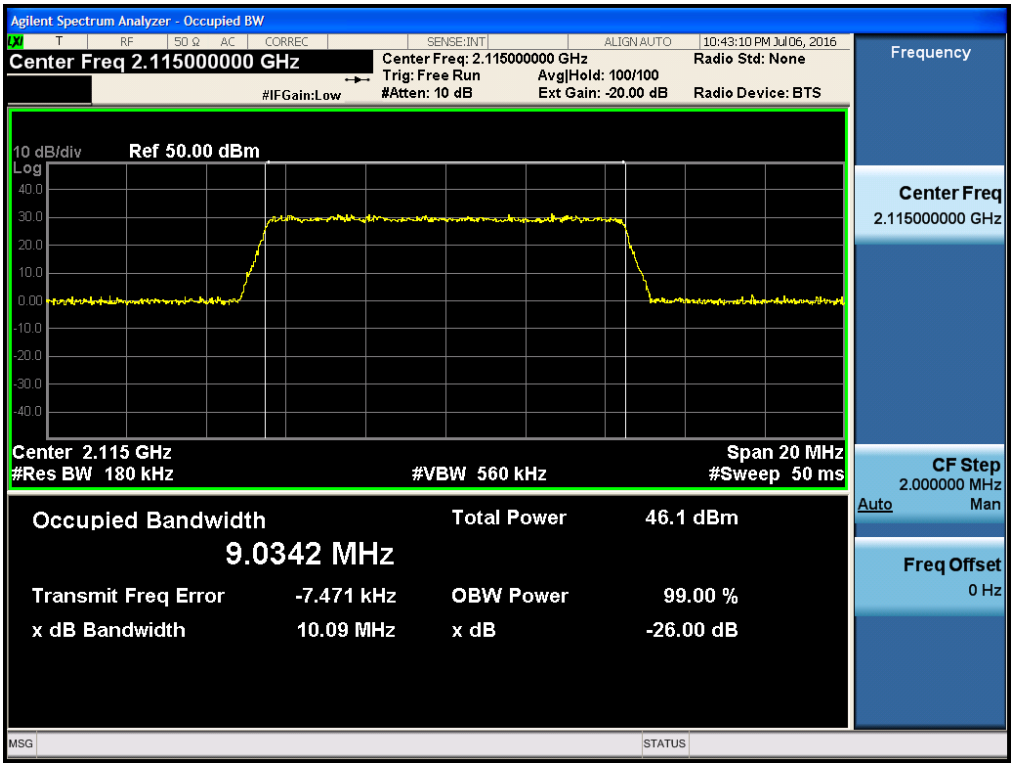
[AGC threshold Input Downlink High]

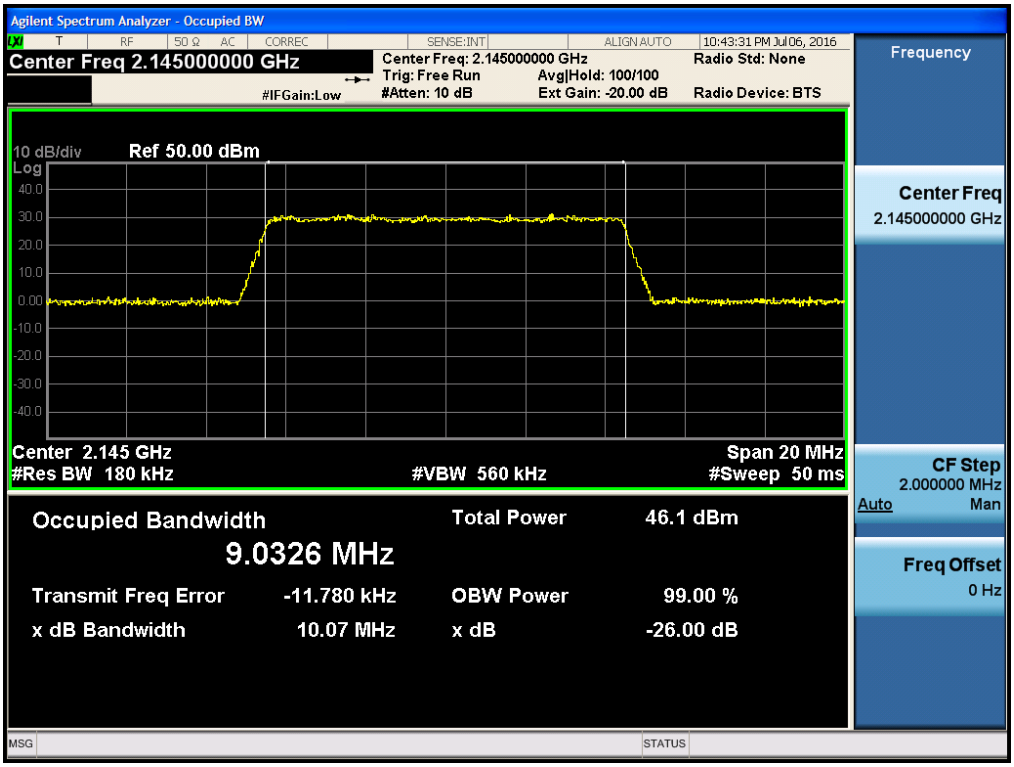


Plots of Occupied Bandwidth_AWS BAND LTE 10MHz

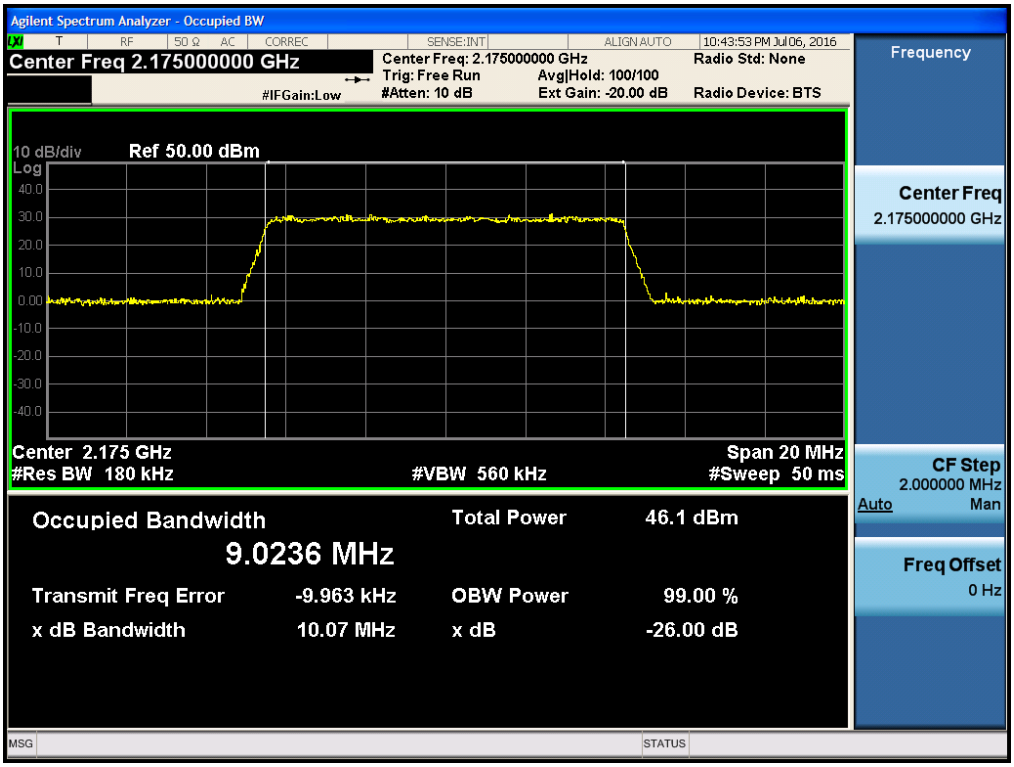
[AGC threshold Input Downlink Low]



[AGC threshold Input Downlink Middle]

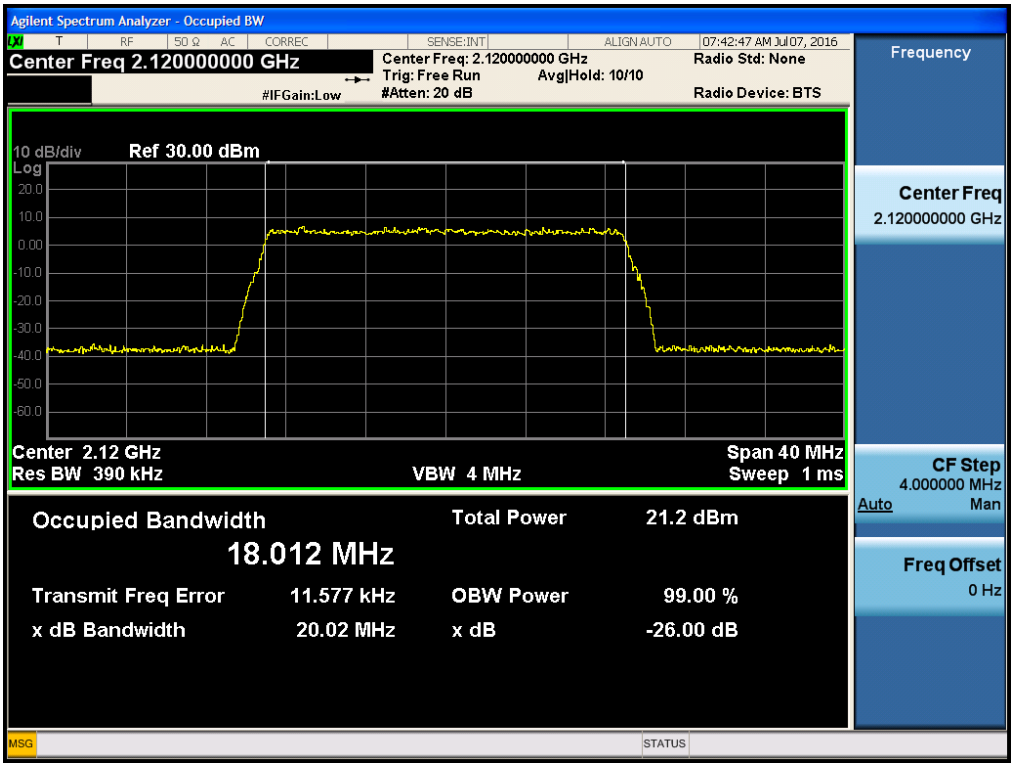


[AGC threshold Input Downlink High]

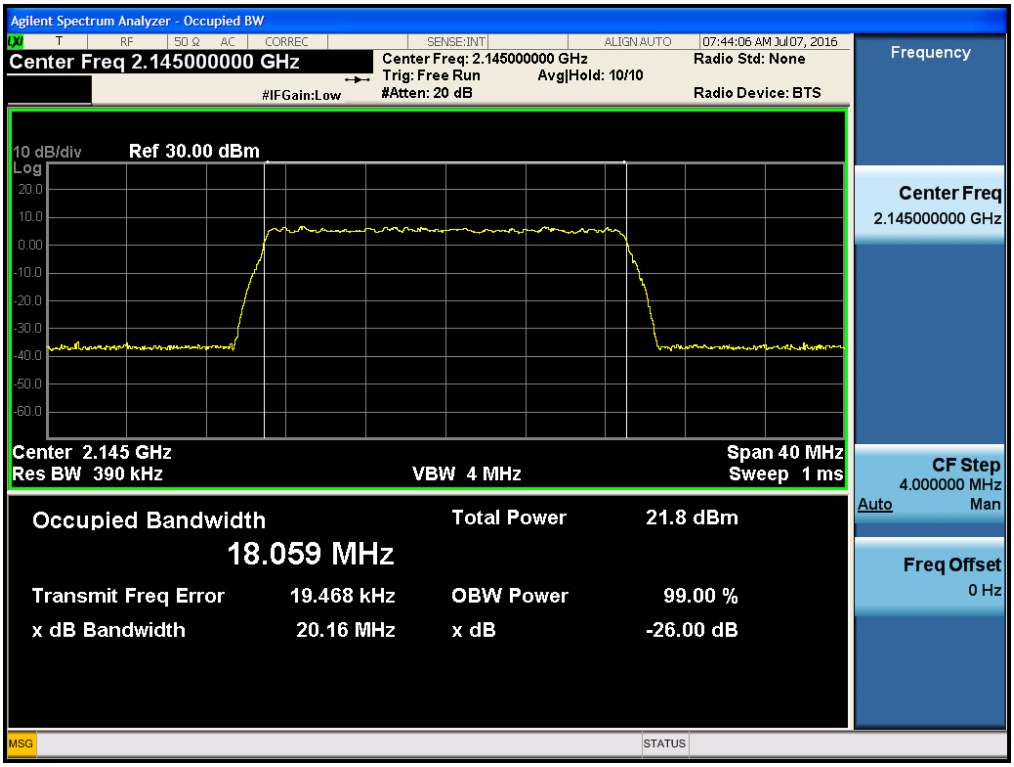


Plots of Occupied Bandwidth_AWS BAND LTE 20MHz

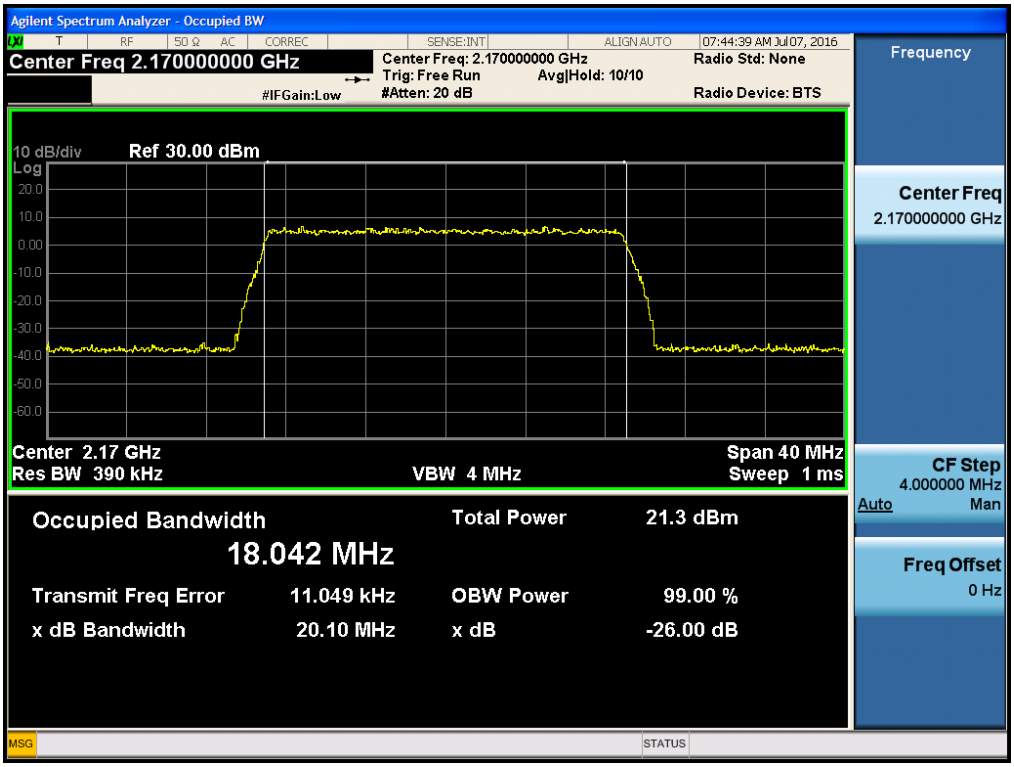
[AGC threshold Input Downlink Low]



[AGC threshold Input Downlink Middle]

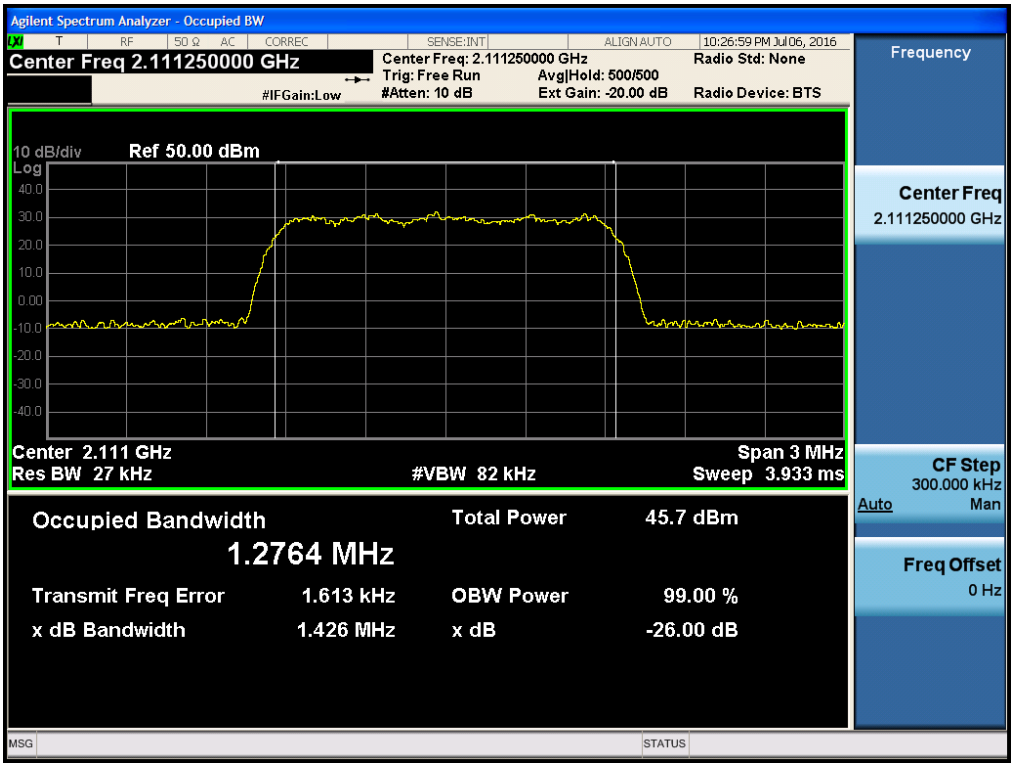


[AGC threshold Input Downlink High]

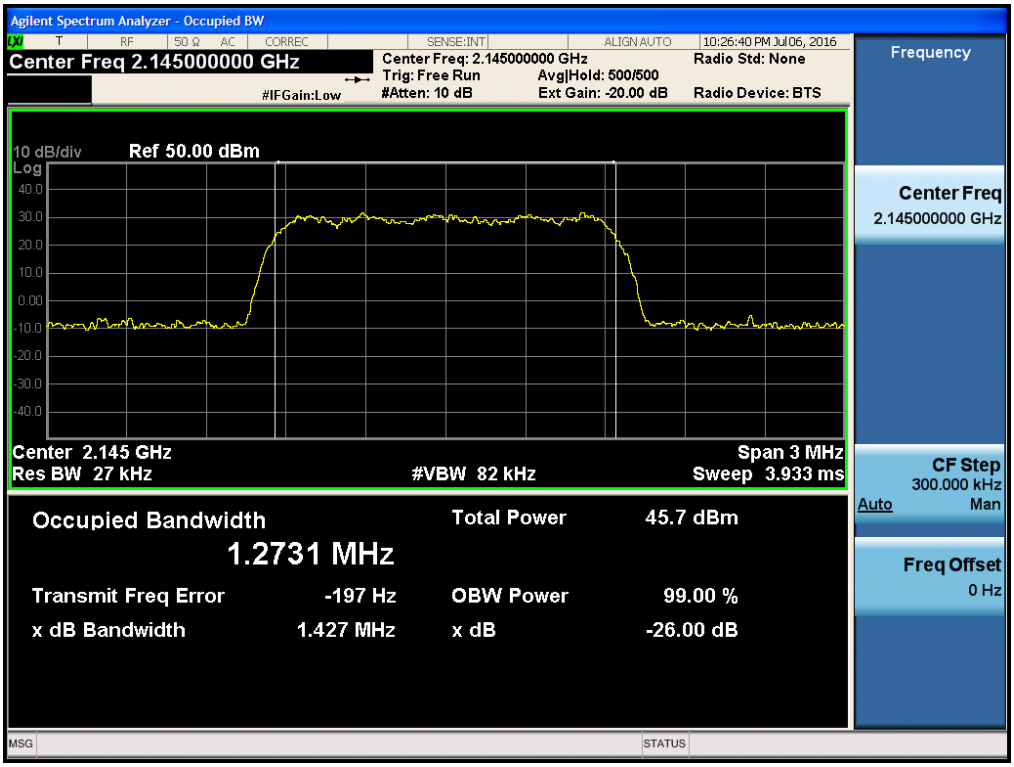


Plots of Occupied Bandwidth_AWS BAND CDMA

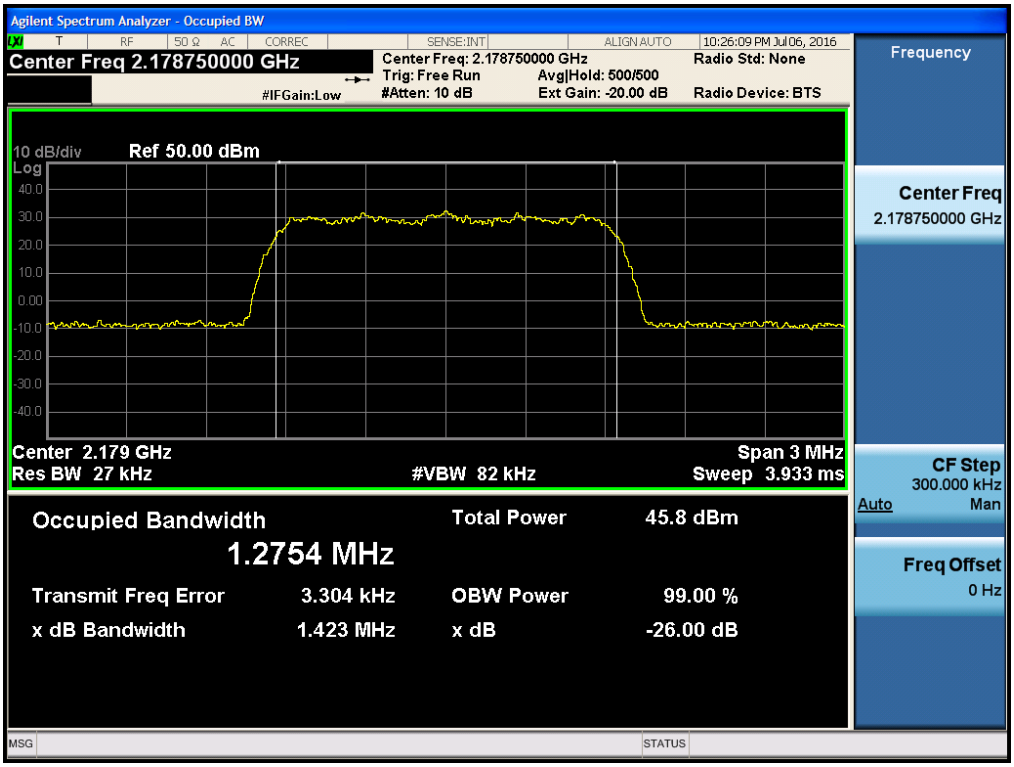
[AGC threshold Input Downlink Low]



[AGC threshold Input Downlink Middle]

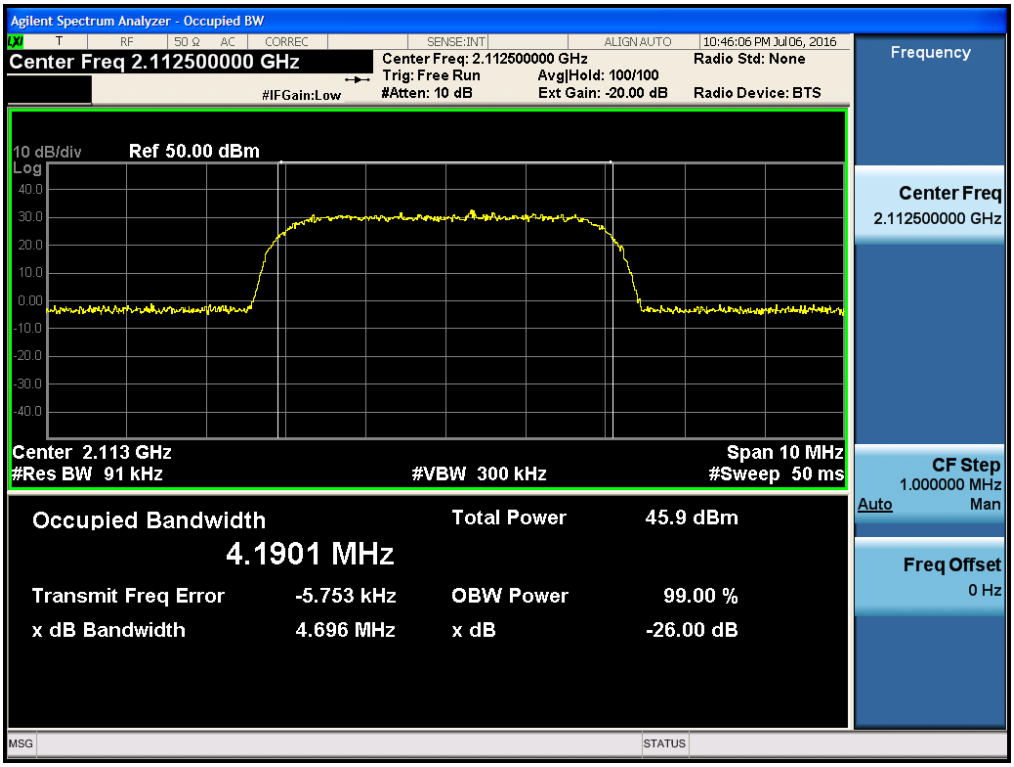


[AGC threshold Input Downlink High]

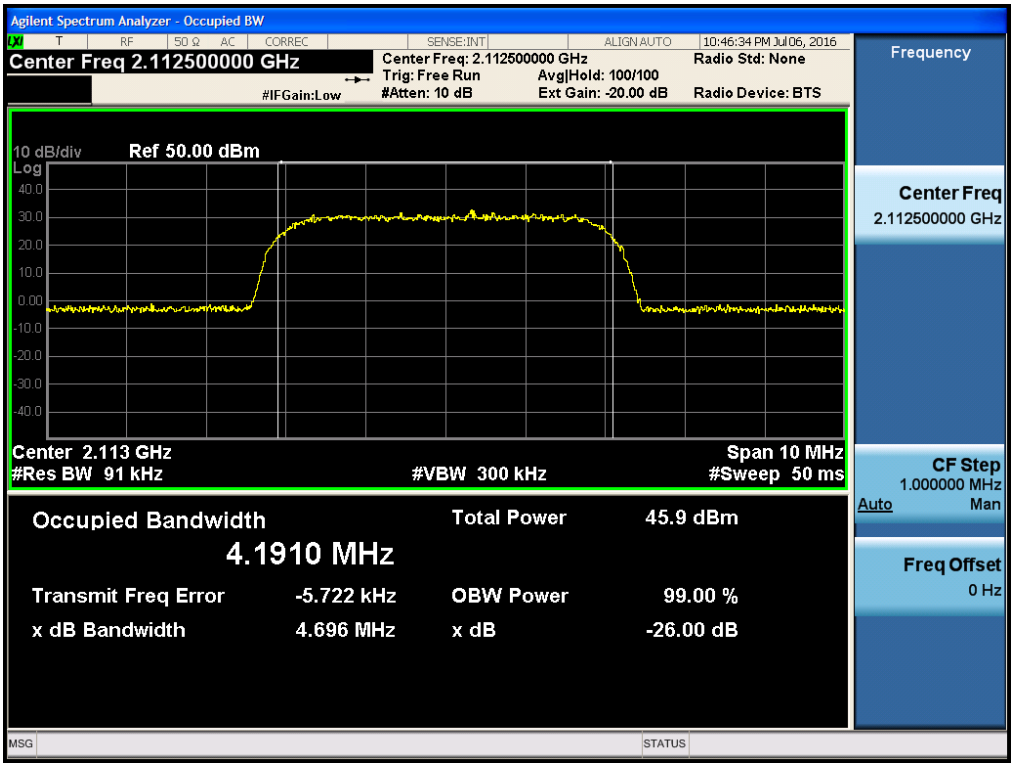


Plots of Occupied Bandwidth_AWS BAND WCDMA

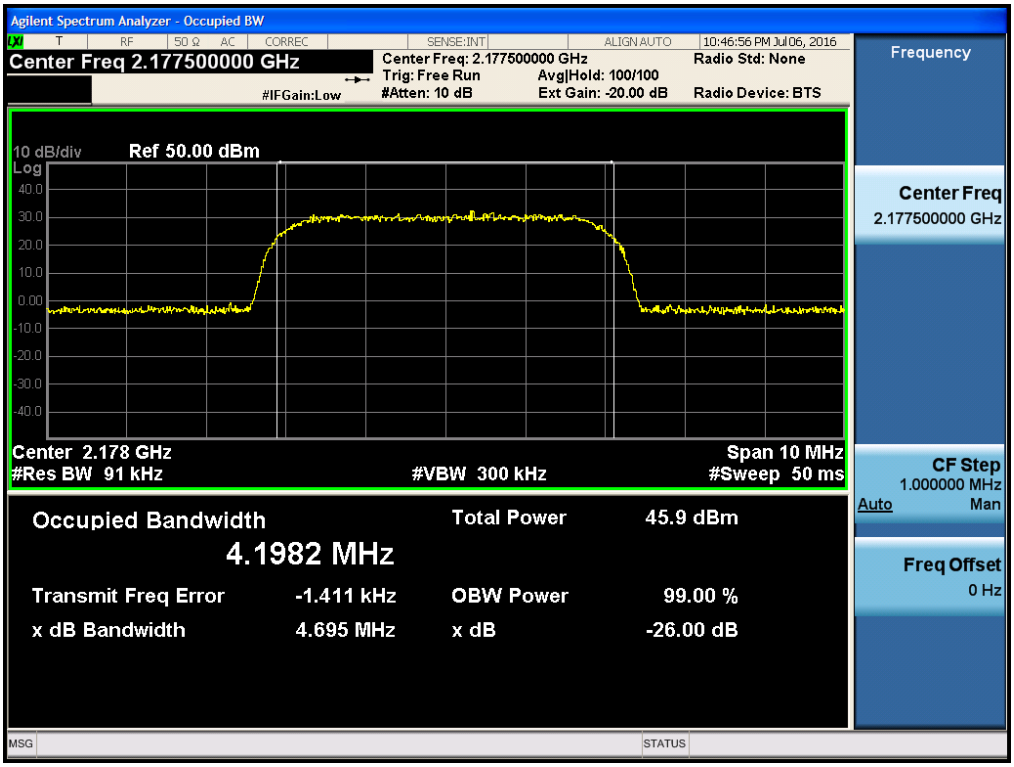
[AGC threshold Input Downlink Low]



[AGC threshold Input Downlink Middle]

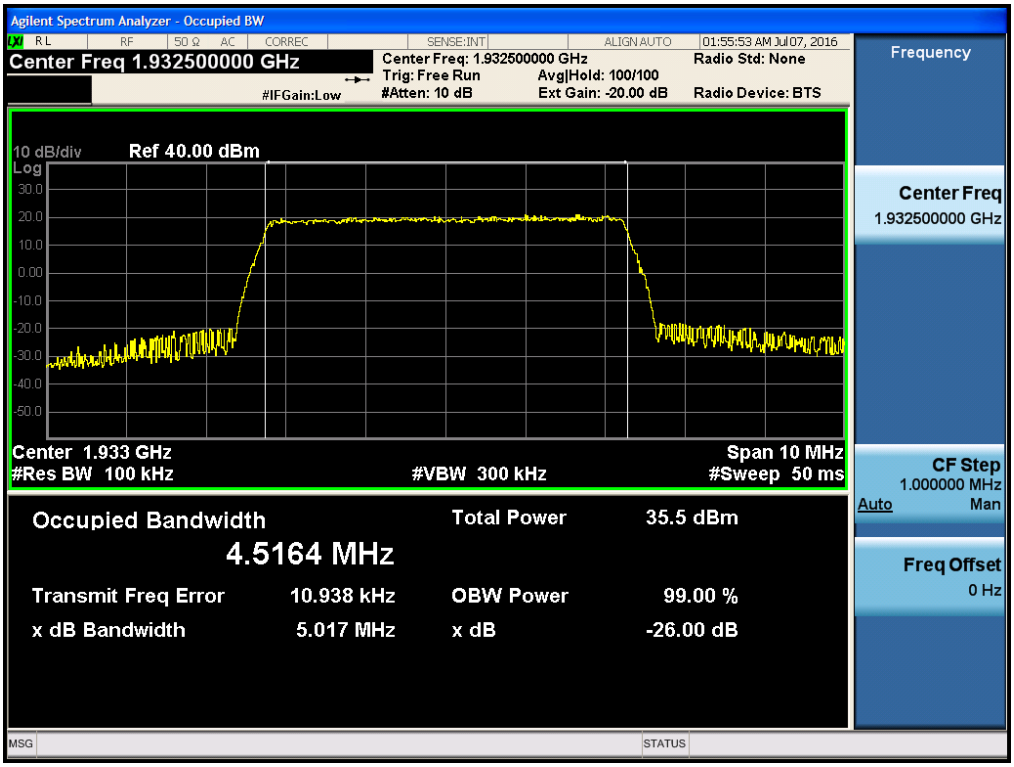


[AGC threshold Input Downlink High]

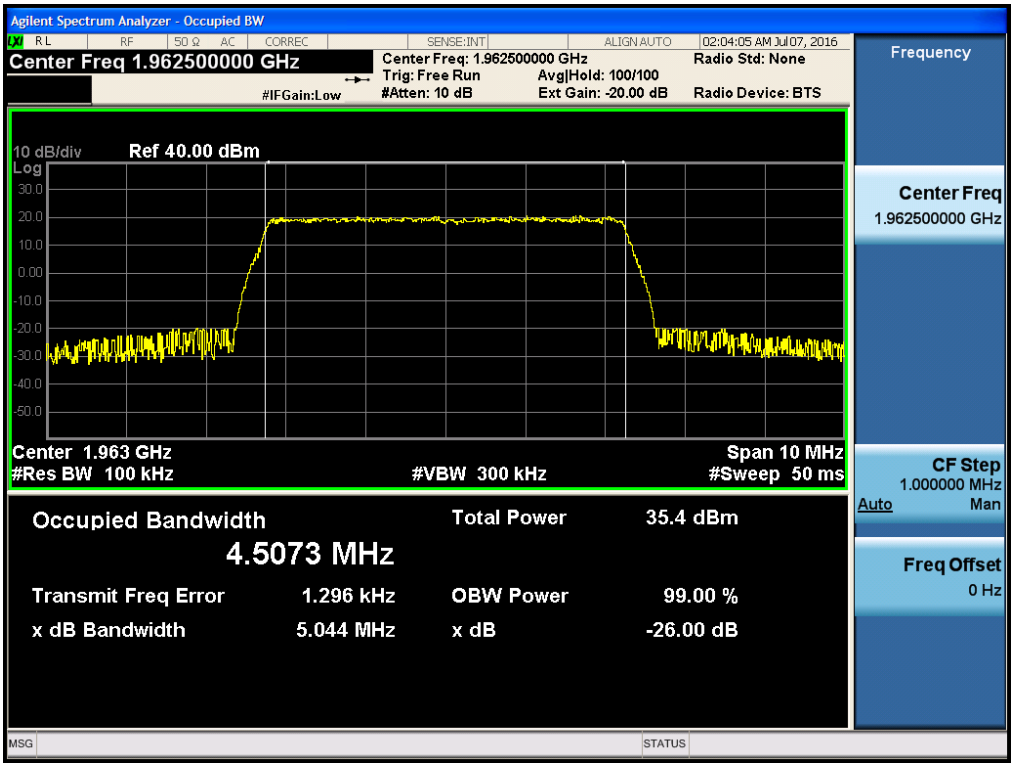


Plots of Occupied Bandwidth_ 1900 PCS BAND LTE 5MHz

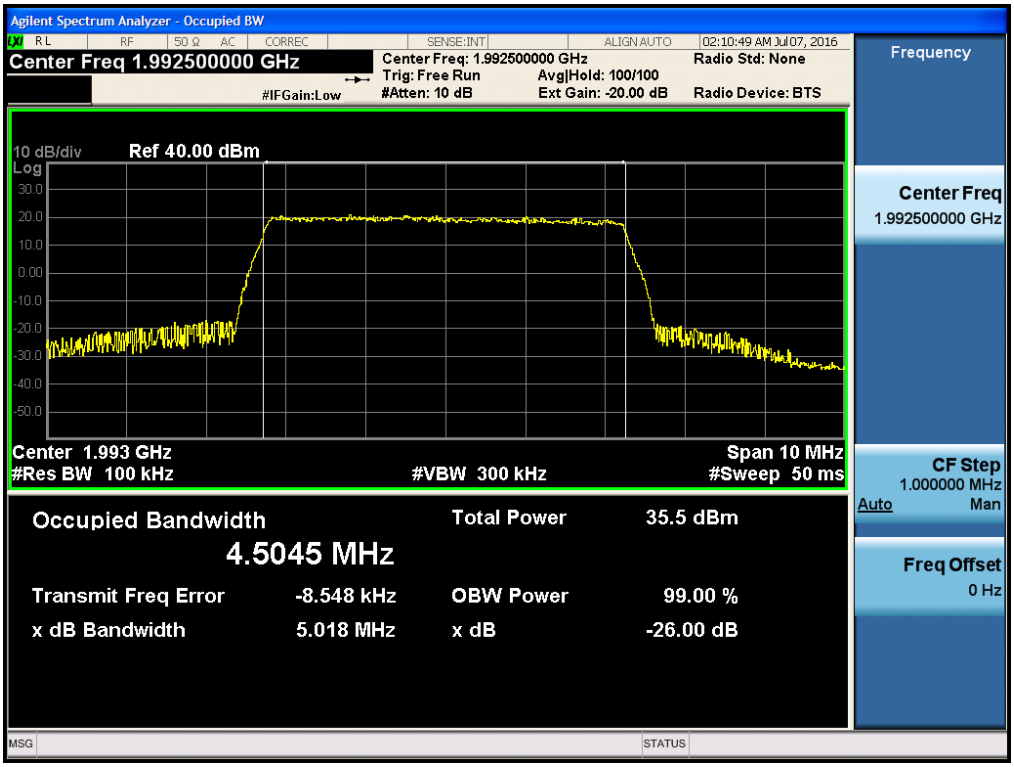
[AGC threshold Output Downlink Low]



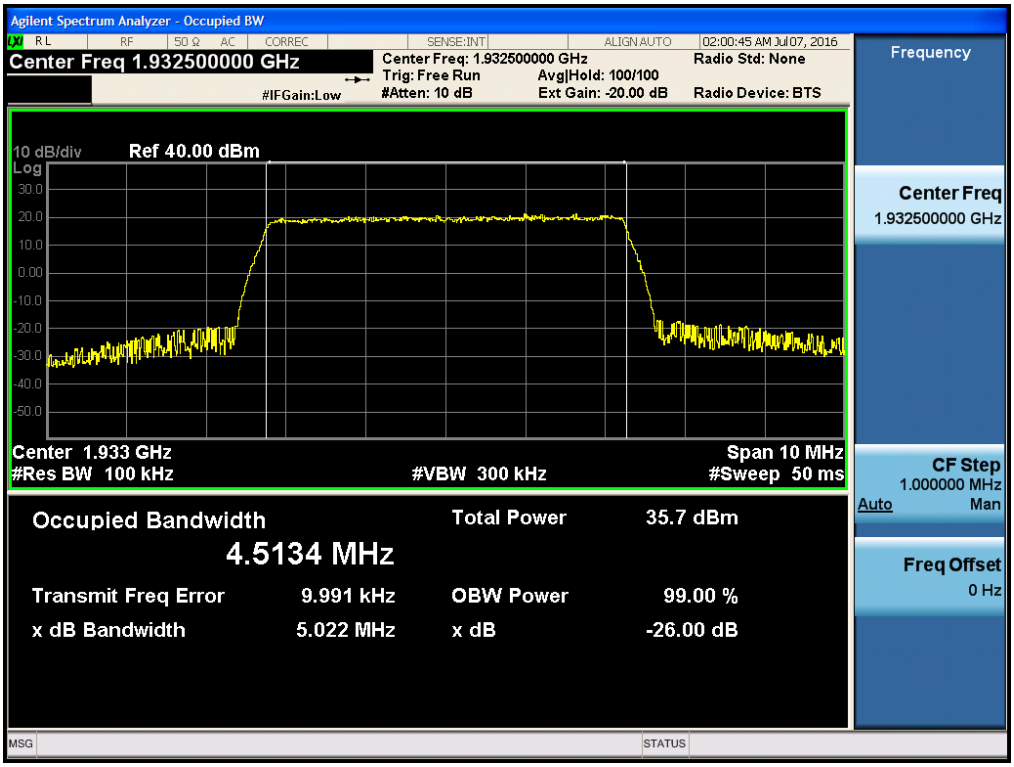
[AGC threshold Output Downlink Middle]



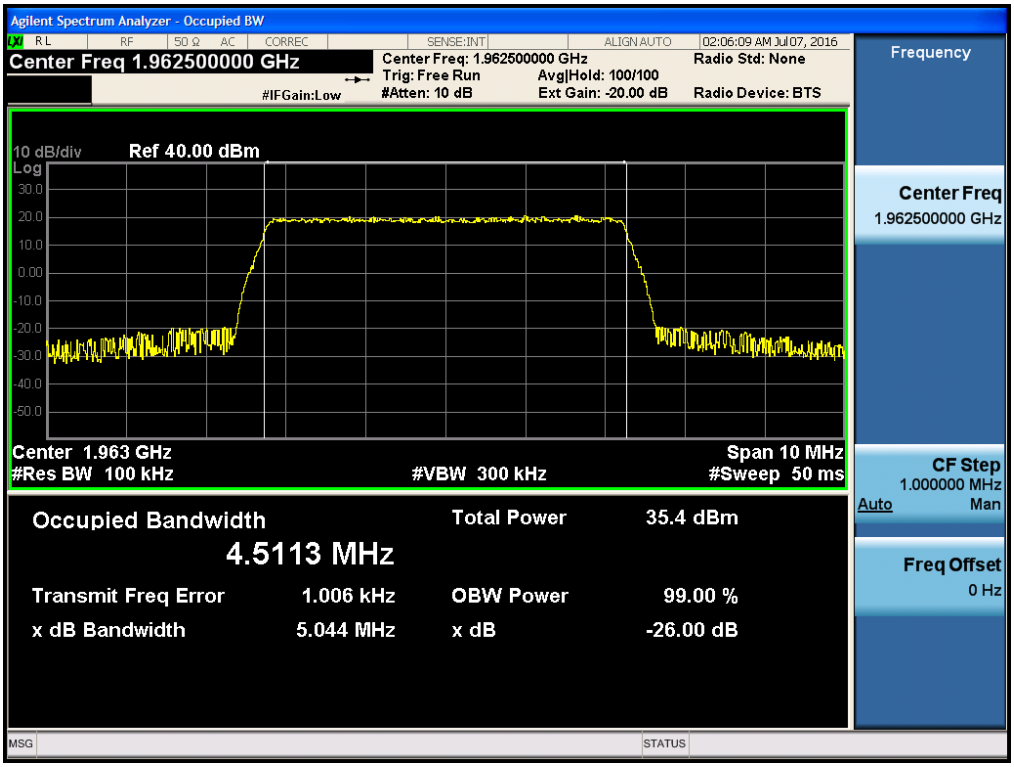
[AGC threshold Output Downlink High]



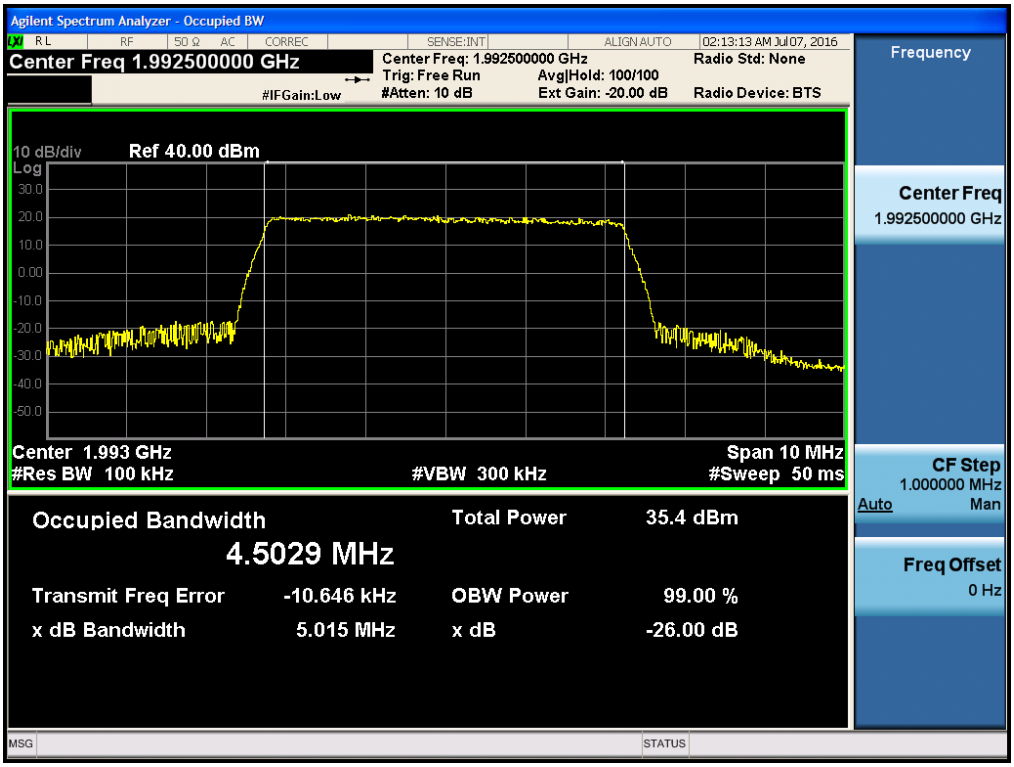
[+3dBmabove AGC threshold Output Downlink Low]



[+3dBm above AGC threshold Output Downlink Middle]

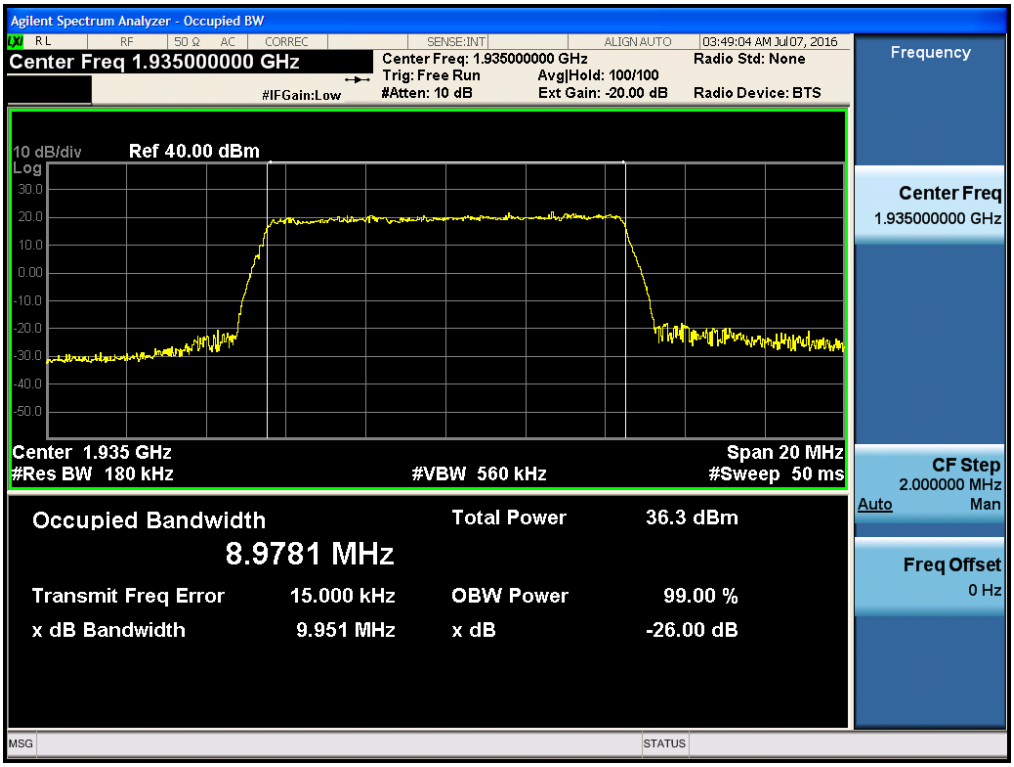


[+3dBm above AGC threshold Output Downlink High]

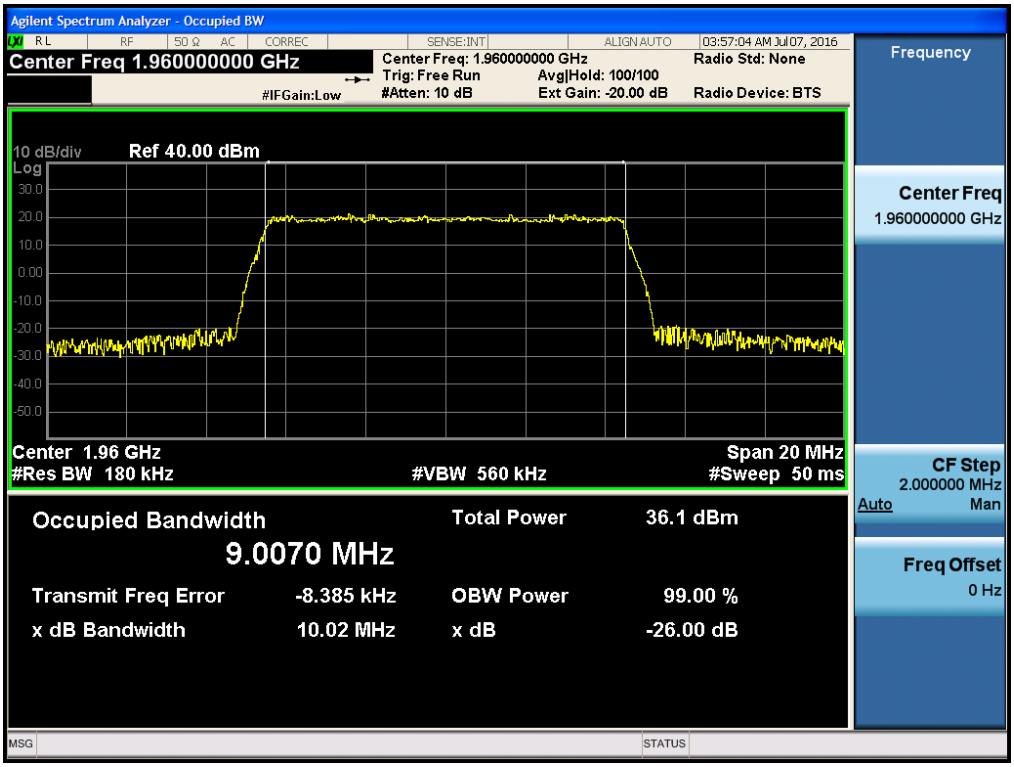


Plots of Occupied Bandwidth_ 1900 PCS BAND LTE 10MHz

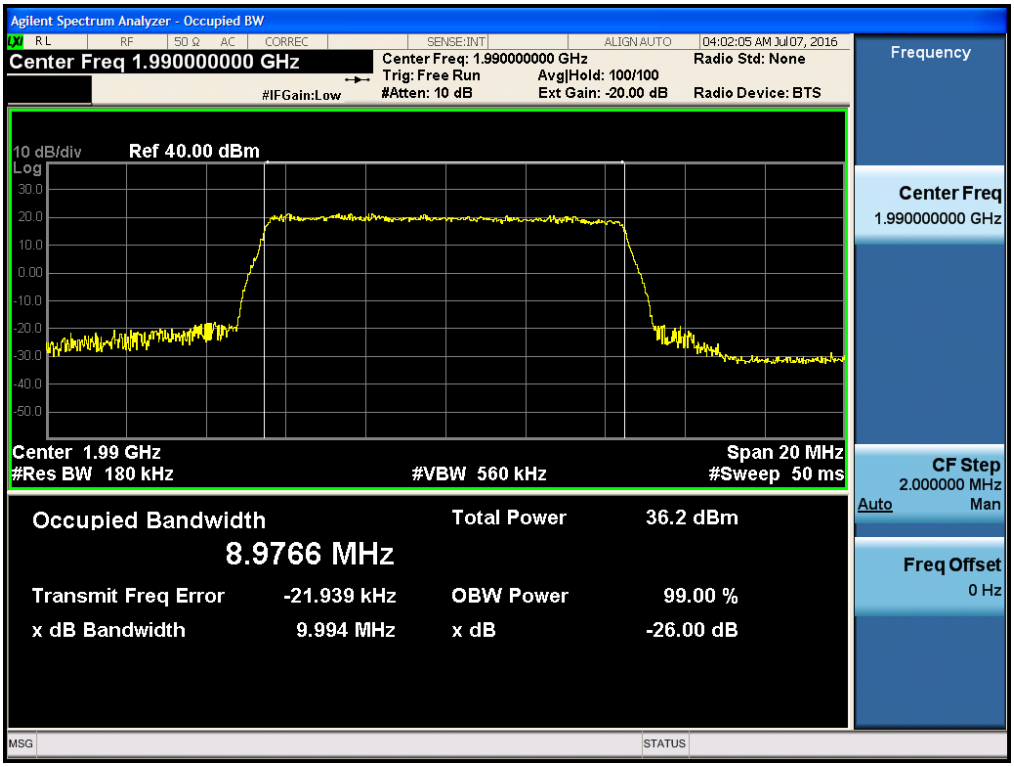
[AGC threshold Output Downlink Low]



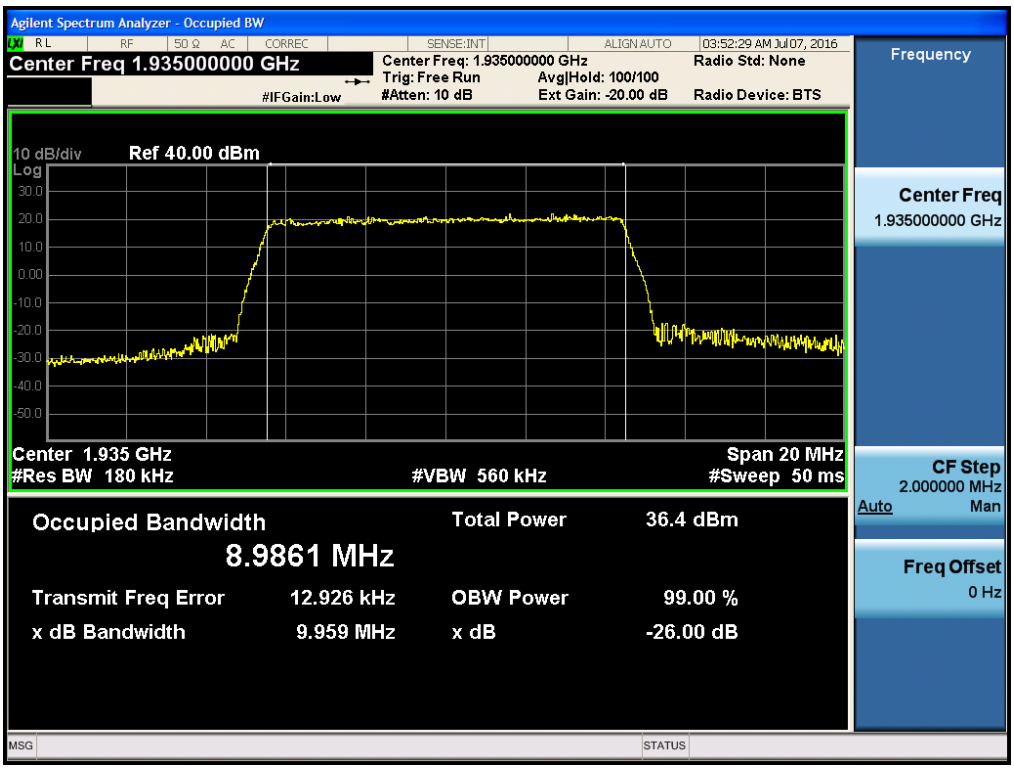
[AGC threshold Output Downlink Middle]



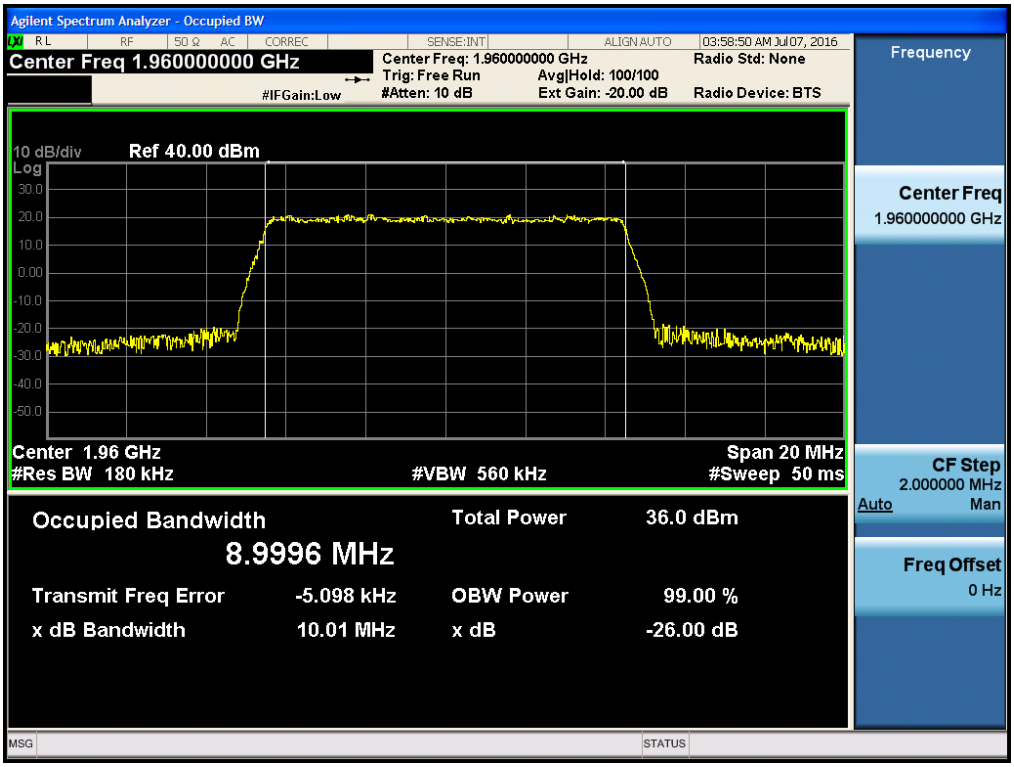
[AGC threshold Output Downlink High]



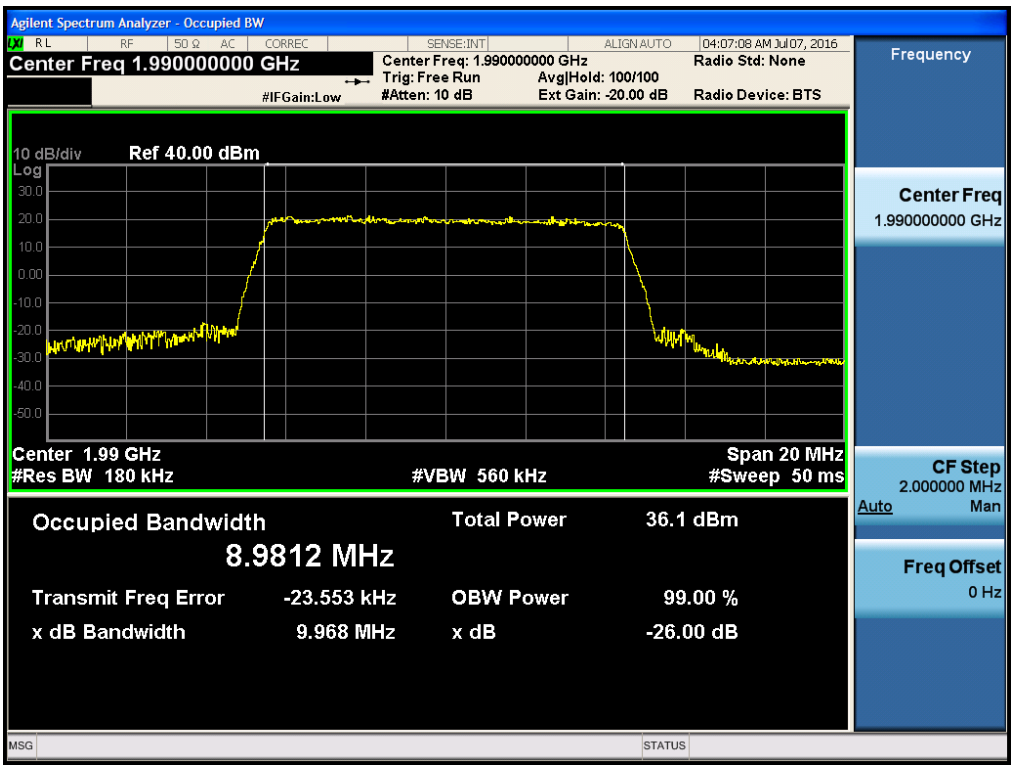
[+3dBmabove AGC threshold Output Downlink Low]



[+3dBm above AGC threshold Output Downlink Middle]

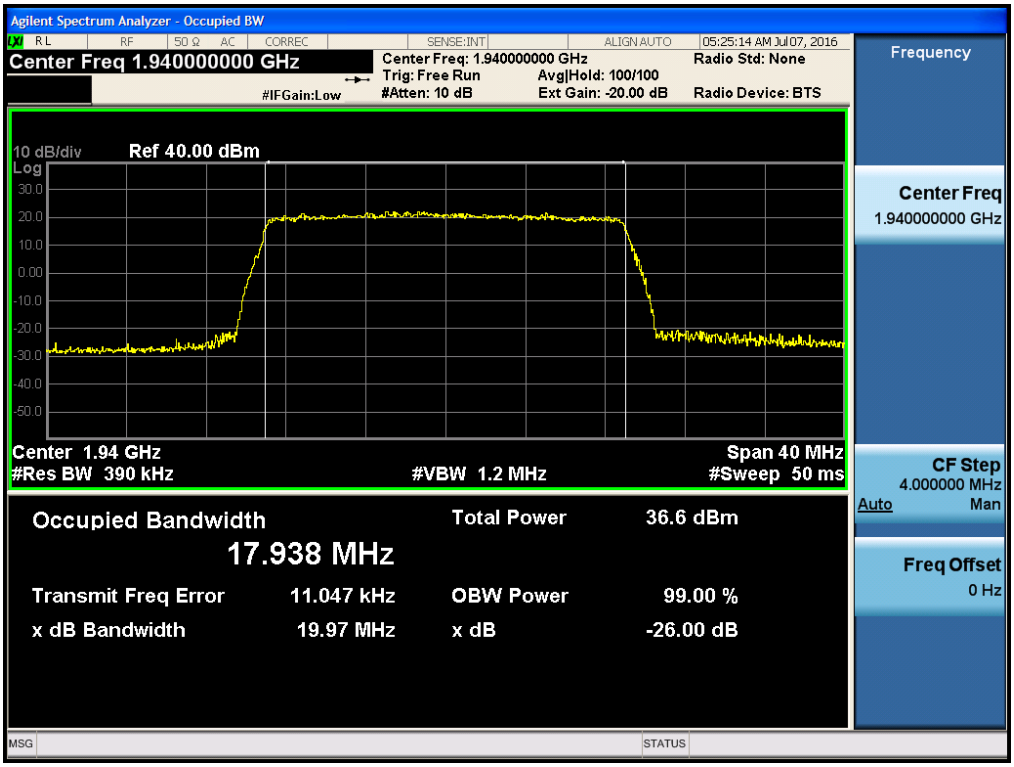


[+3dBm above AGC threshold Output Downlink High]

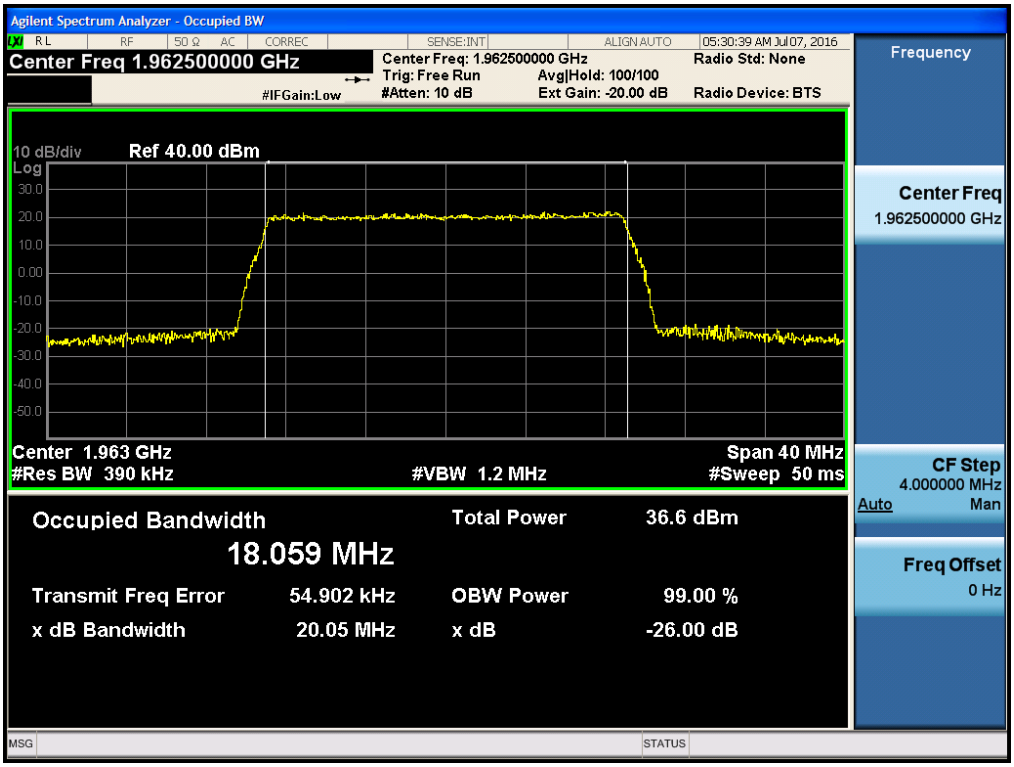


Plots of Occupied Bandwidth_ 1900 PCS BAND LTE 20MHz

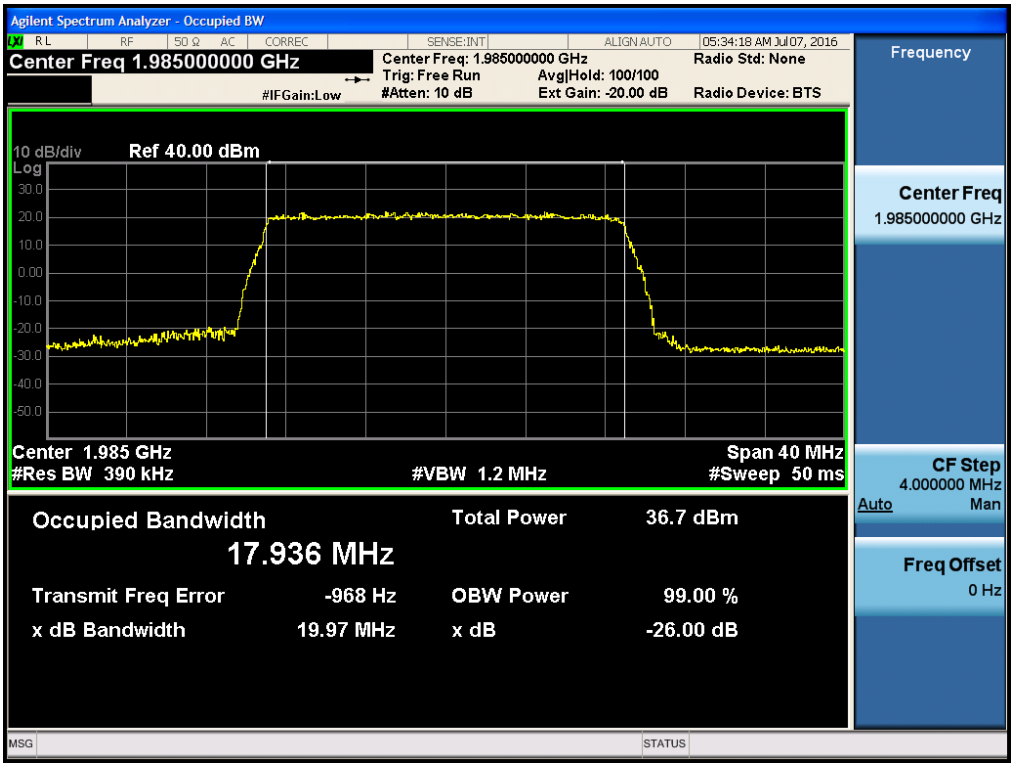
[AGC threshold Output Downlink Low]



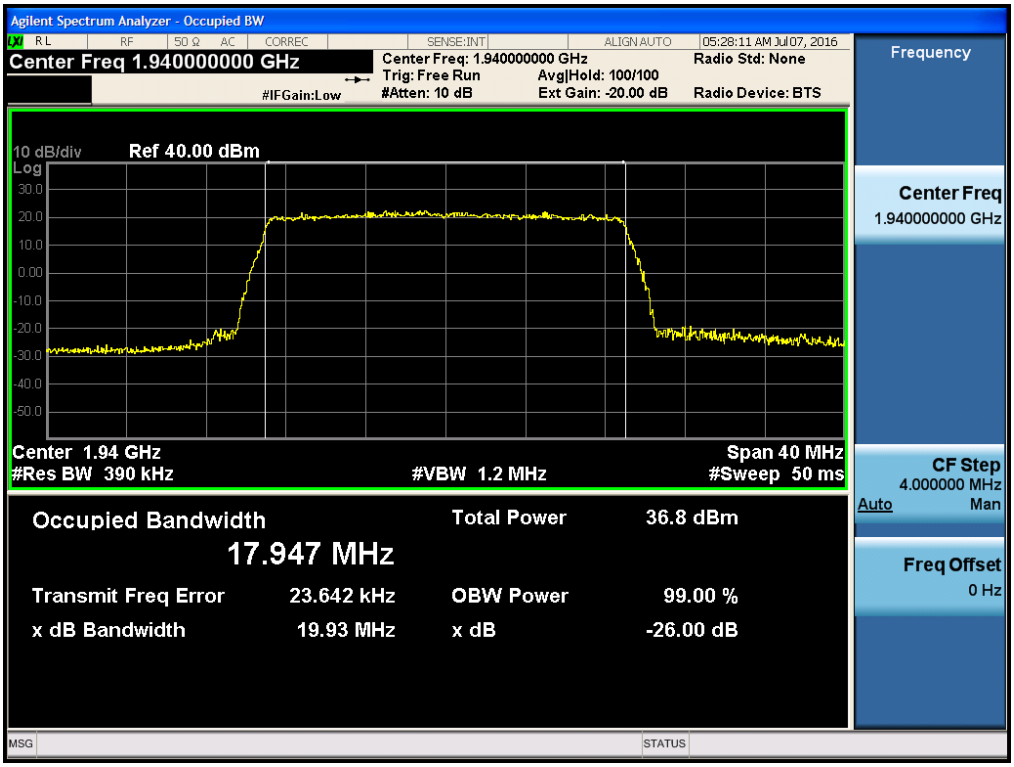
[AGC threshold Output Downlink Middle]



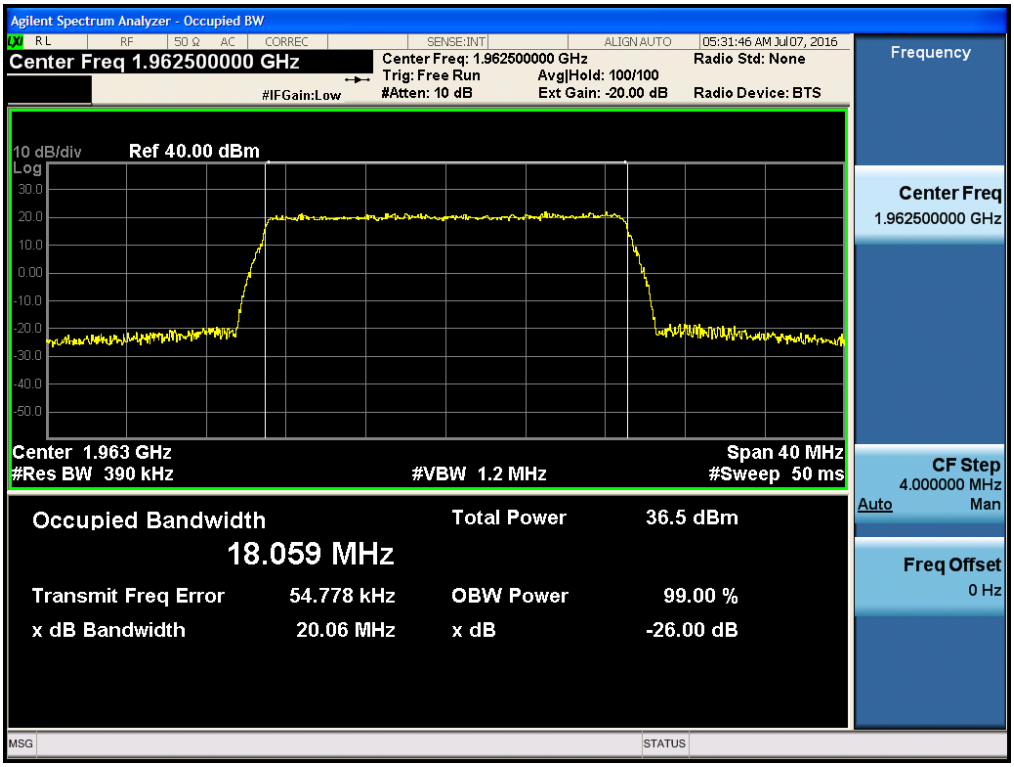
[AGC threshold Output Downlink High]



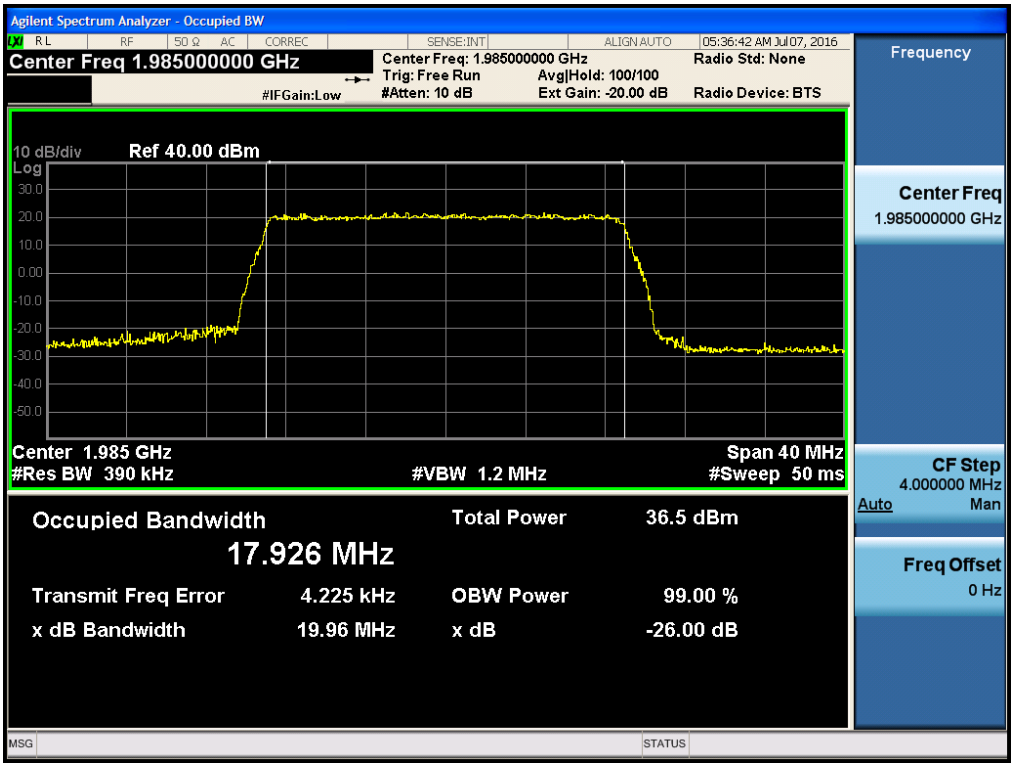
[+3dBmabove AGC threshold Output Downlink Low]



[+3dBm above AGC threshold Output Downlink Middle]

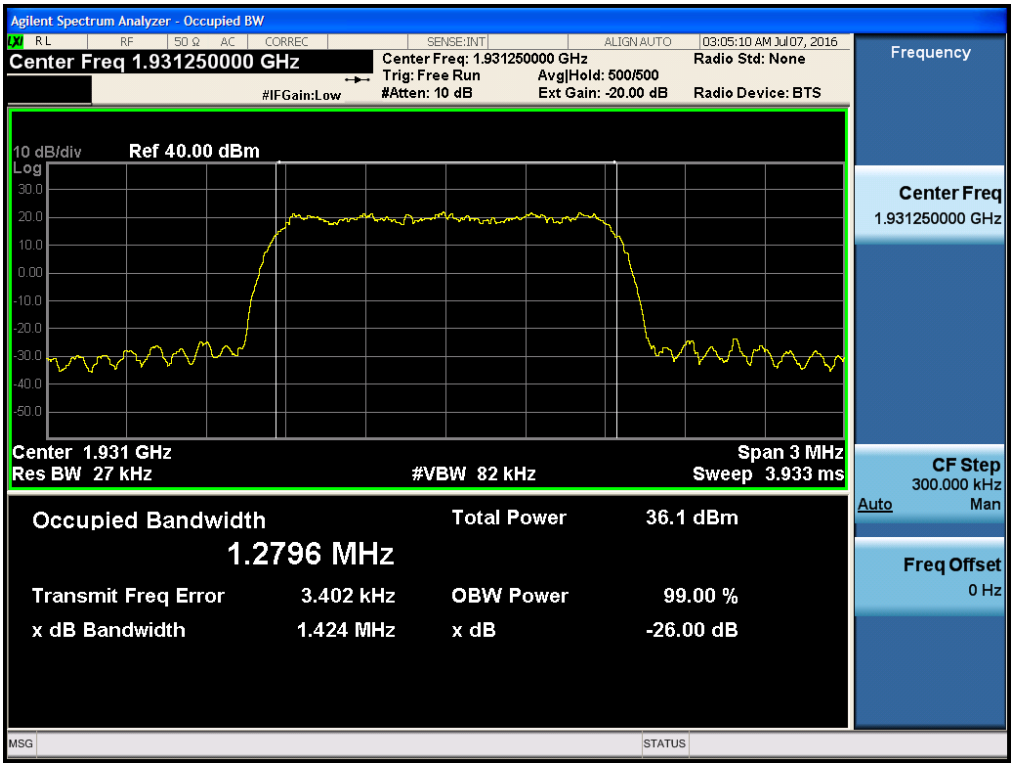


[+3dBm above AGC threshold Output Downlink High]

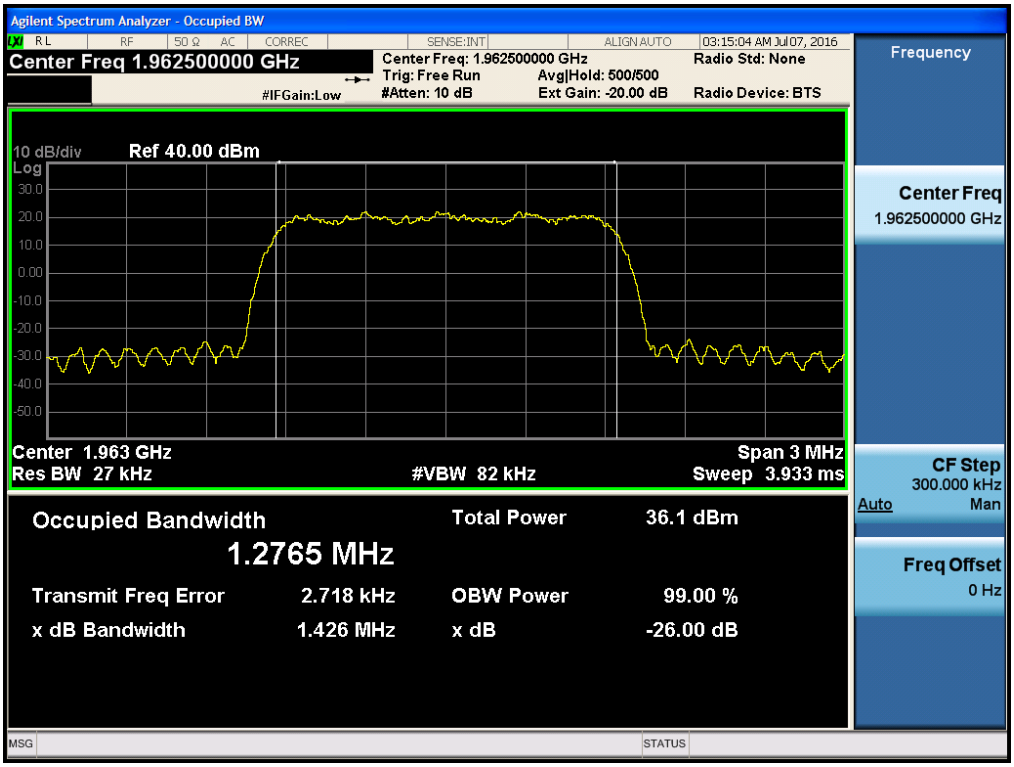


Plots of Occupied Bandwidth_ 1900 PCS BAND CDMA

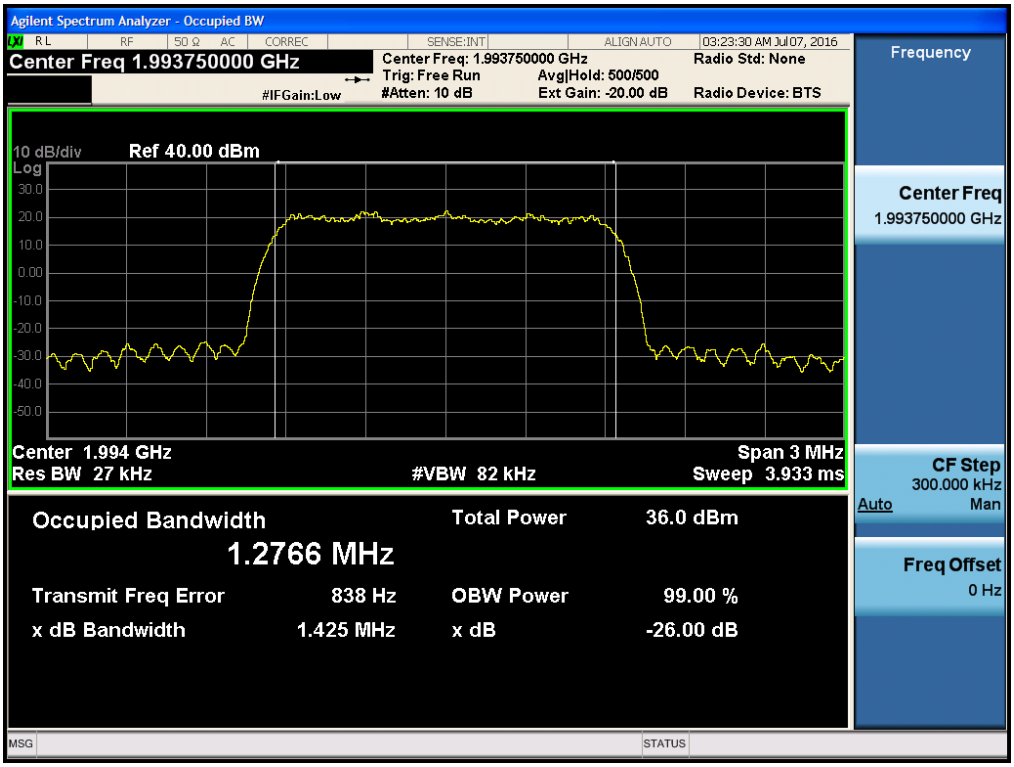
[AGC threshold Output Downlink Low]



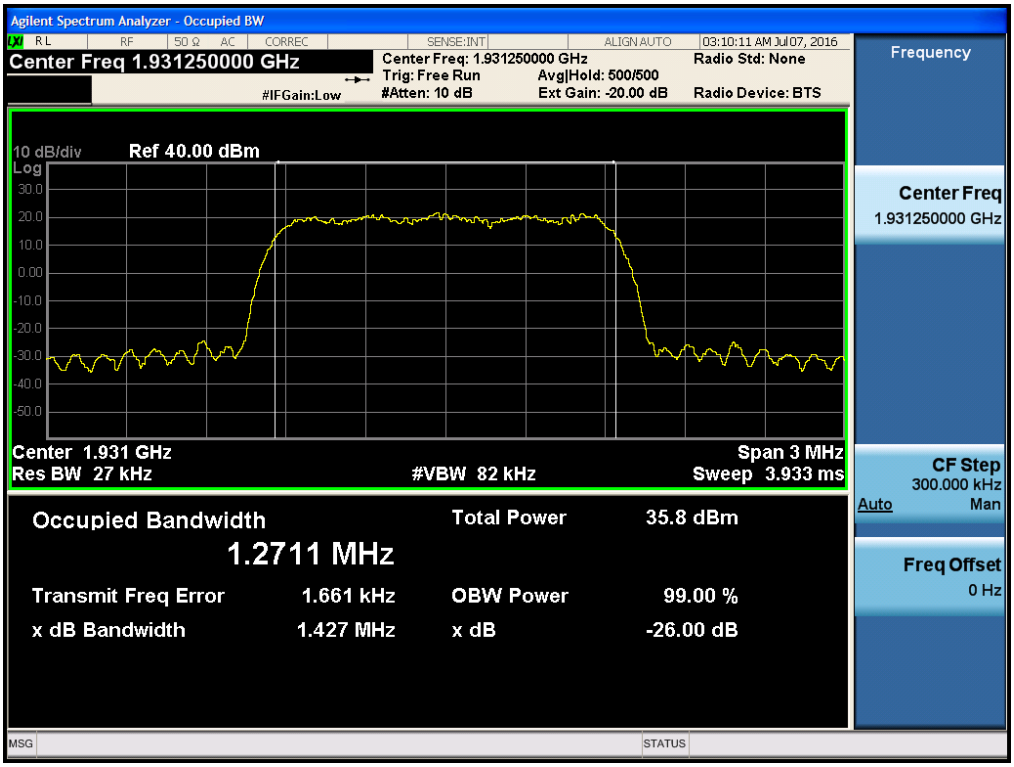
[AGC threshold Output Downlink Middle]



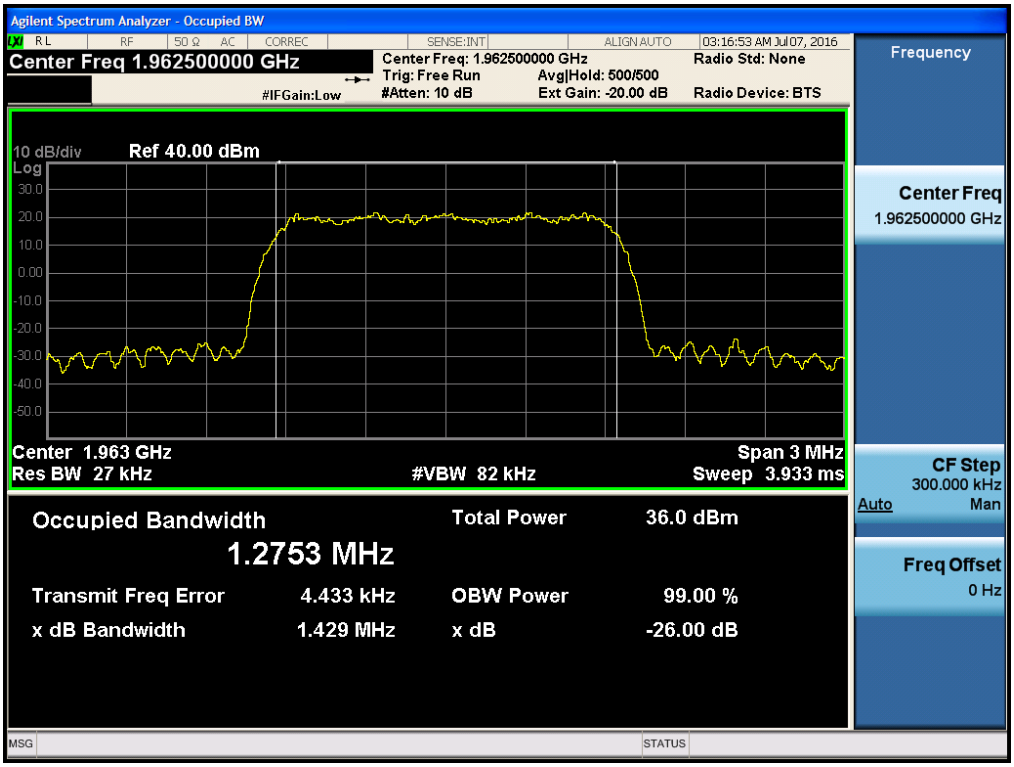
[AGC threshold Output Downlink High]



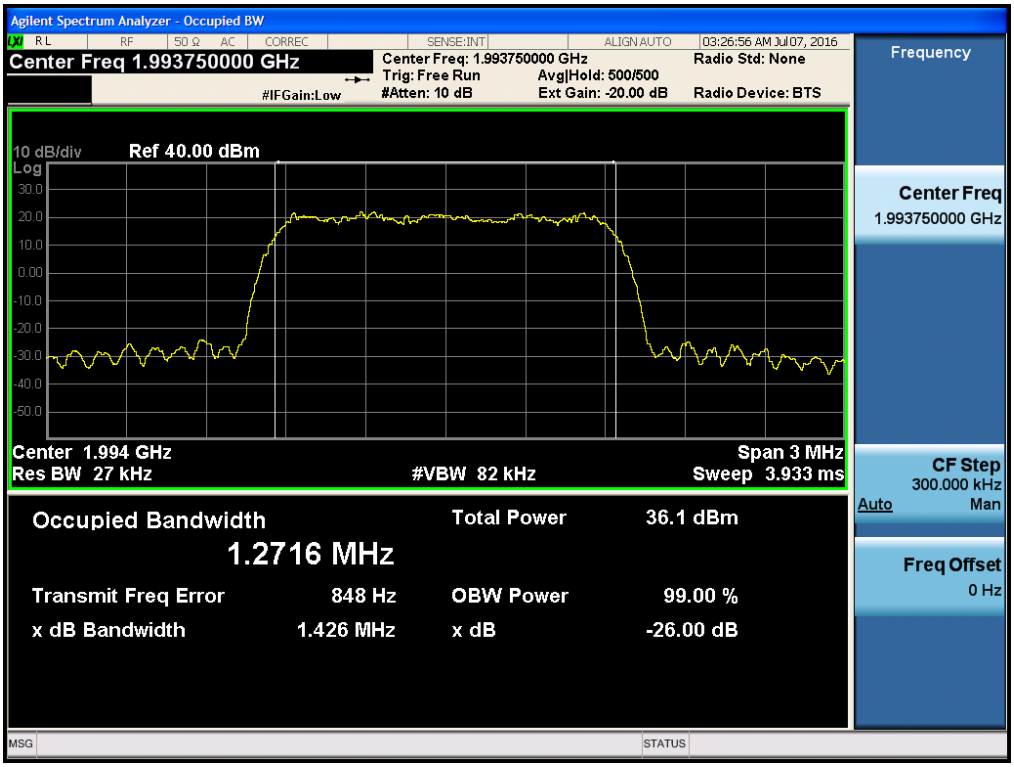
[+3dBmabove AGC threshold Output Downlink Low]



[+3dBm above AGC threshold Output Downlink Middle]

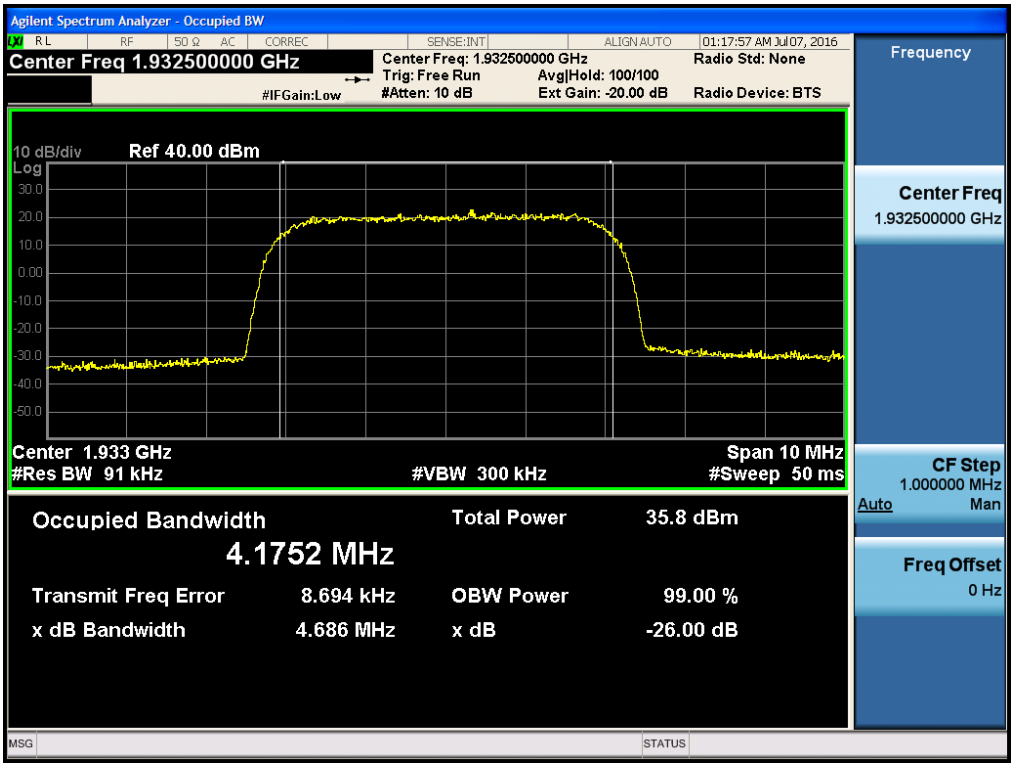


[+3dBm above AGC threshold Output Downlink High]

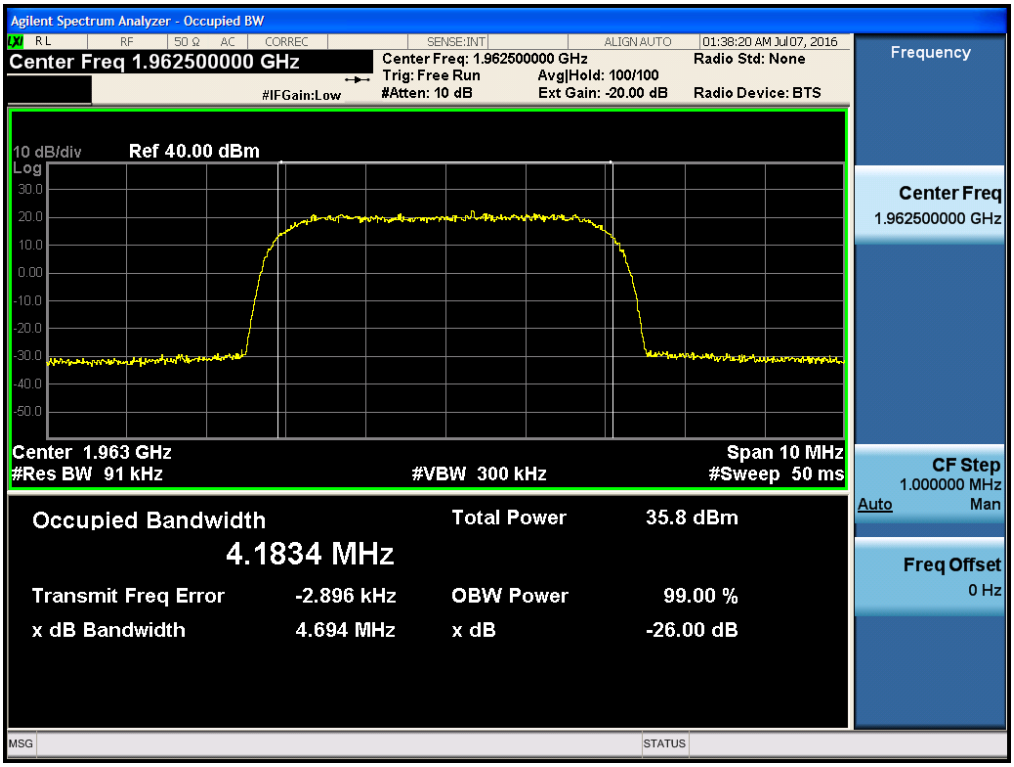


Plots of Occupied Bandwidth_ 1900 PCS BAND WCDMA

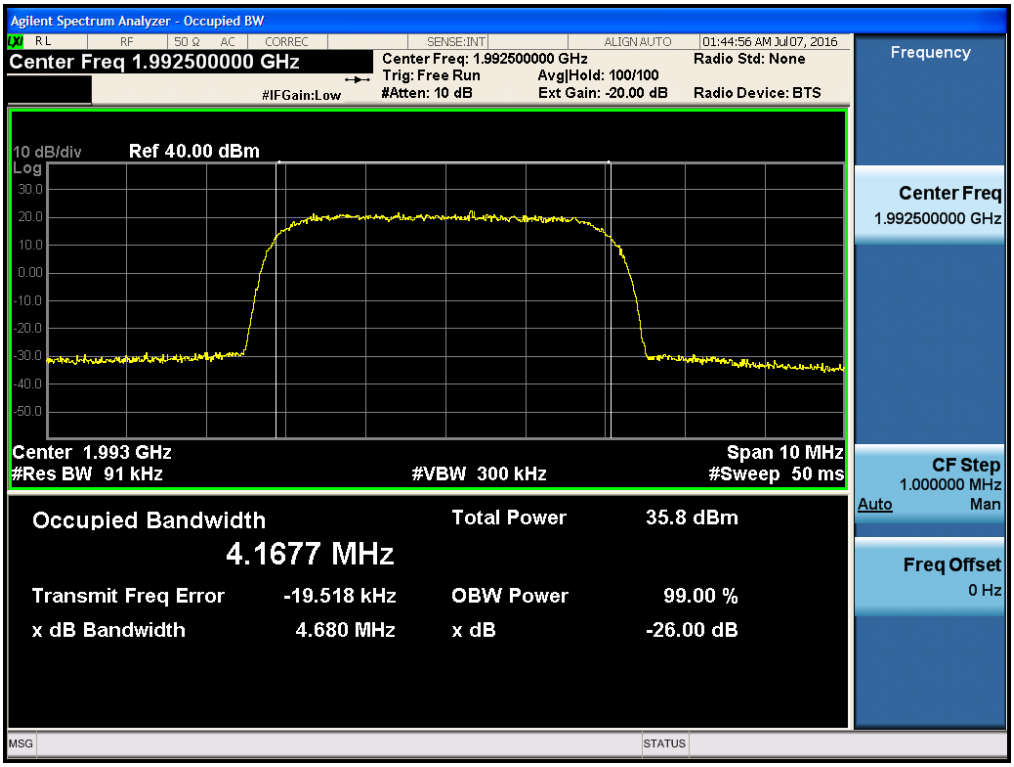
[AGC threshold Output Downlink Low]



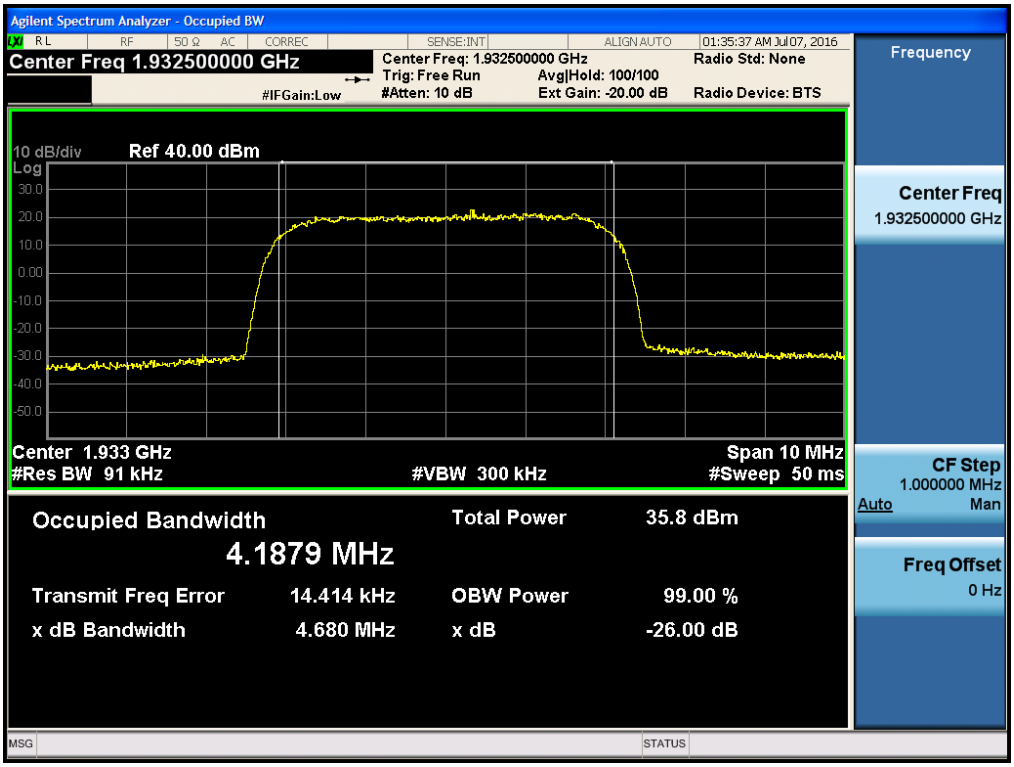
[AGC threshold Output Downlink Middle]



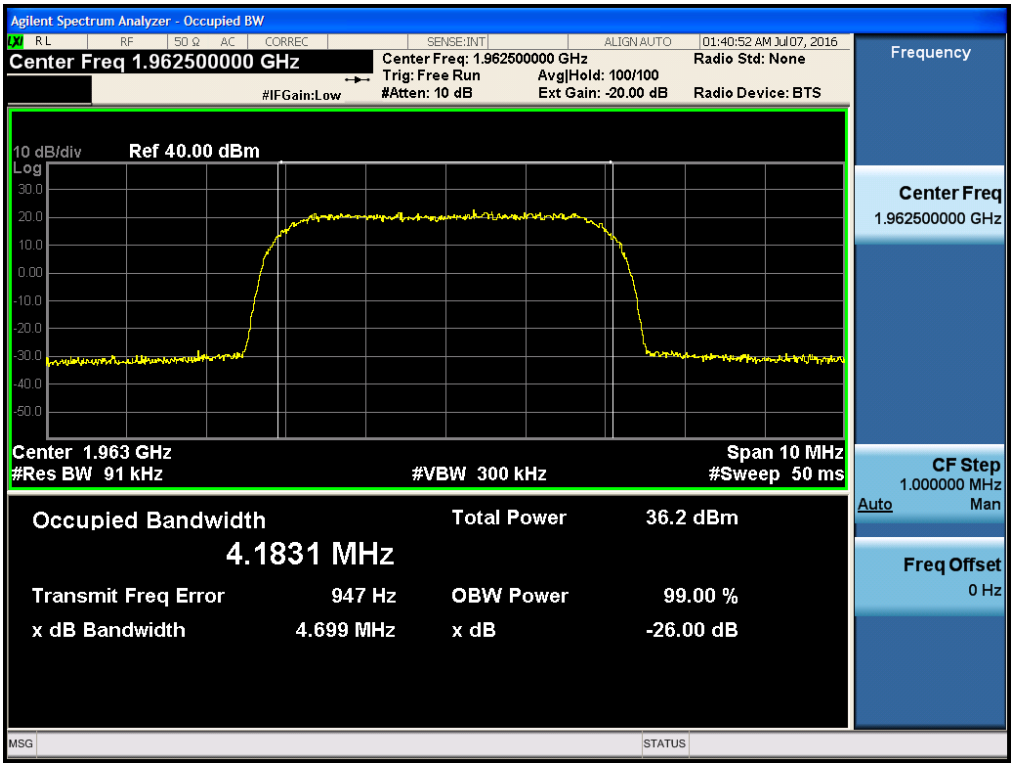
[AGC threshold Output Downlink High]



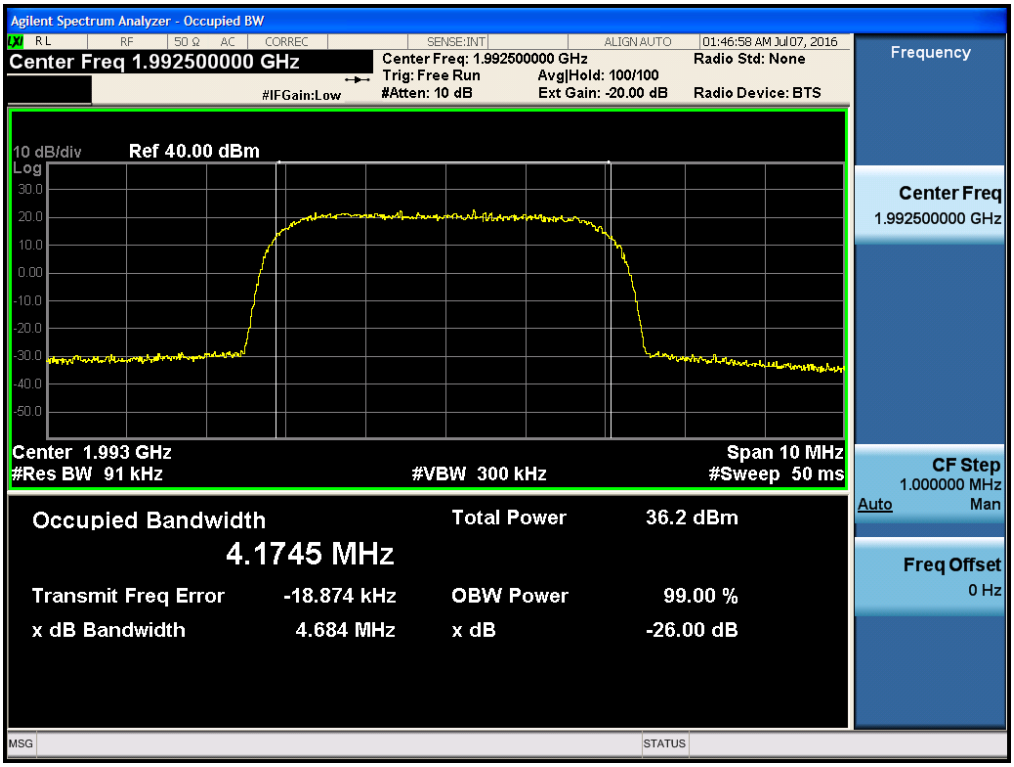
[+3dBmabove AGC threshold Output Downlink Low]



[+3dBm above AGC threshold Output Downlink Middle]

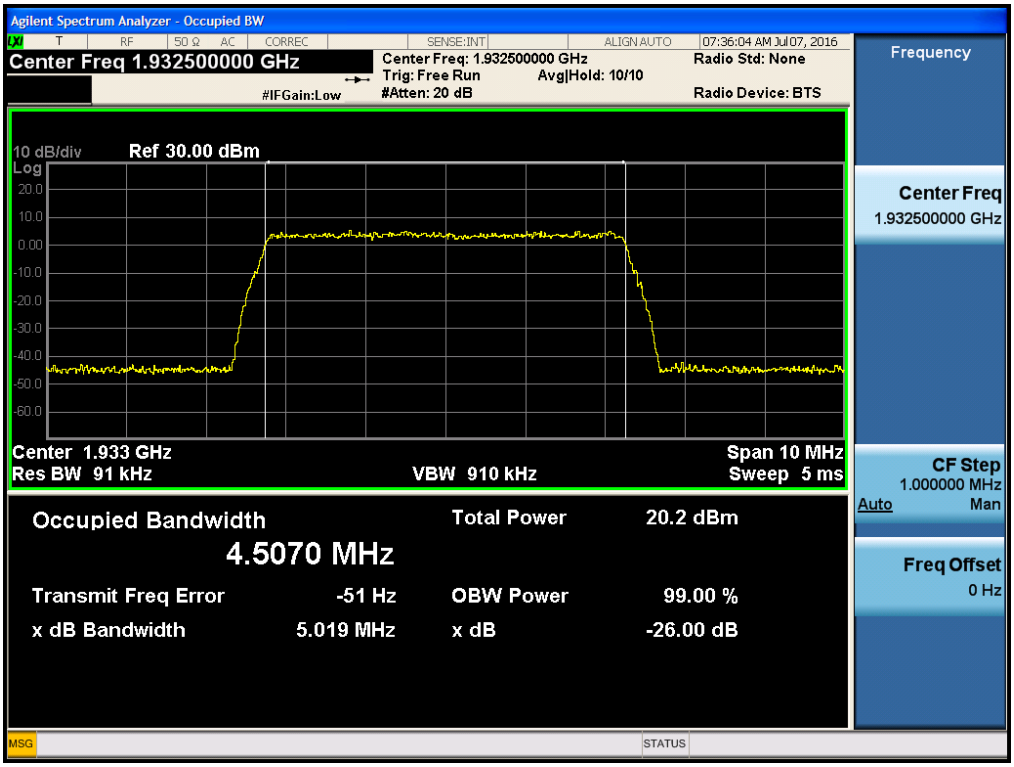


[+3dBm above AGC threshold Output Downlink High]

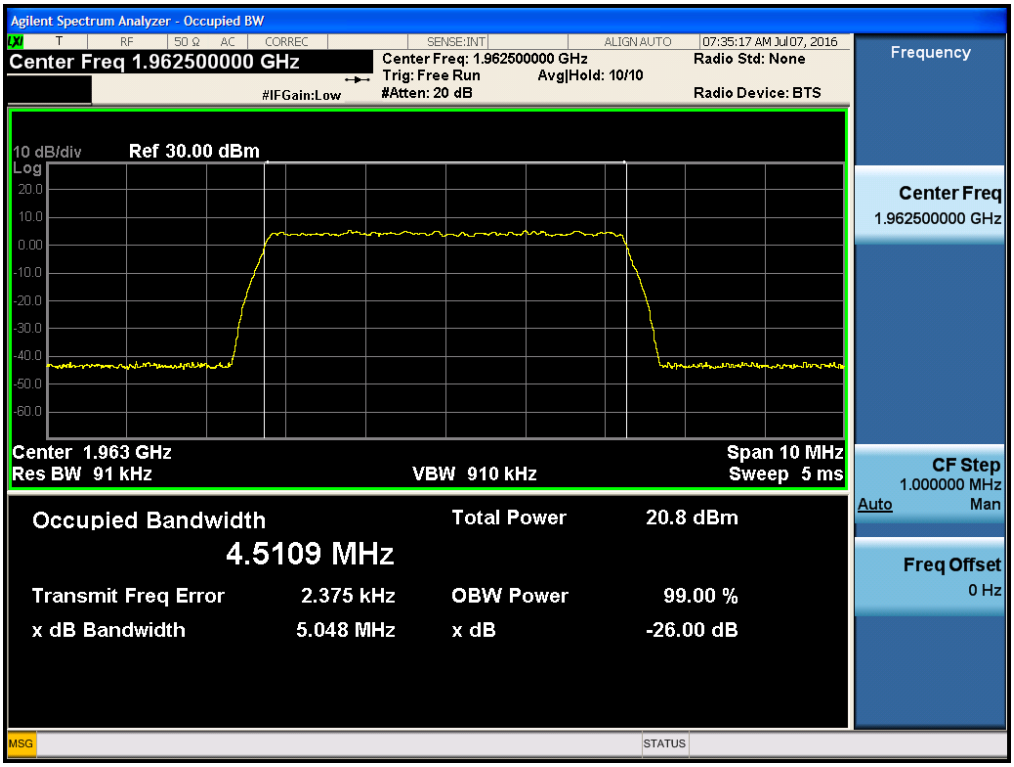


Plots of Occupied Bandwidth_1900 PCS BAND LTE 5MHz

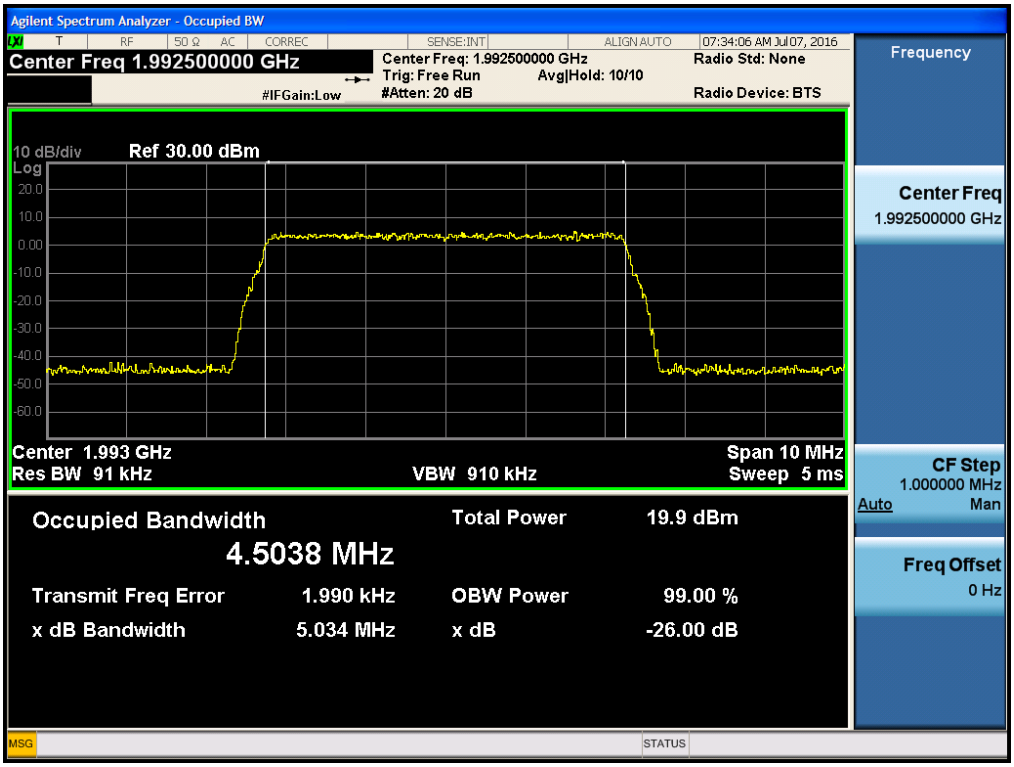
[AGC threshold Input Downlink Low]



[AGC threshold Input Downlink Middle]

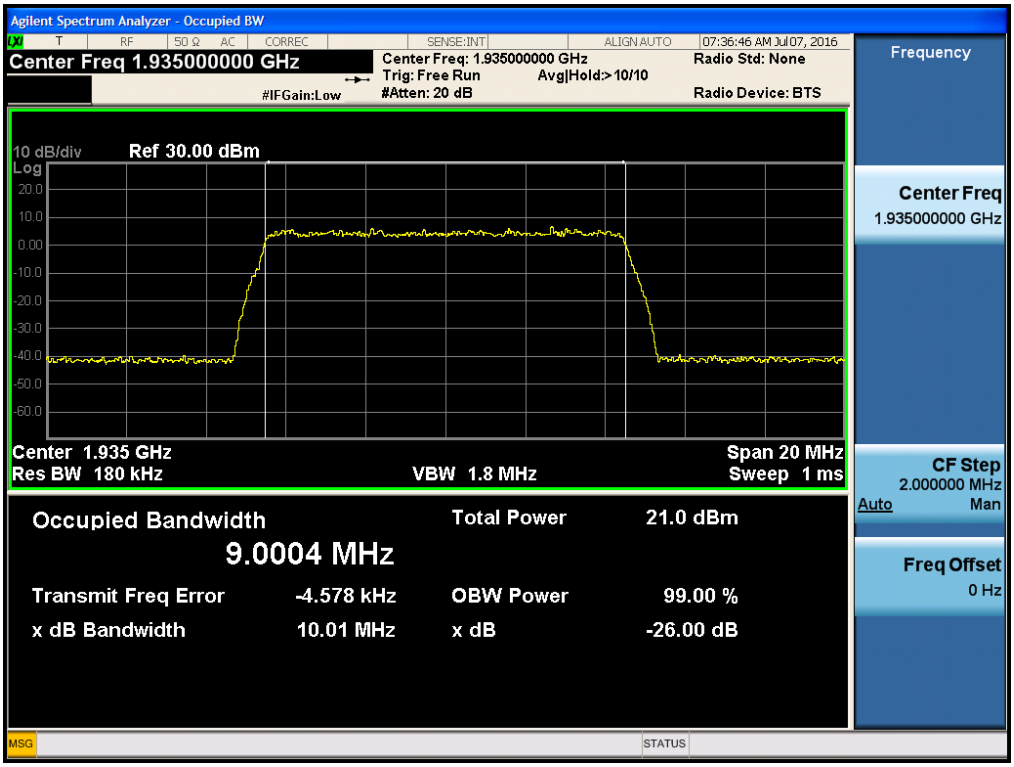


[AGC threshold Input Downlink High]

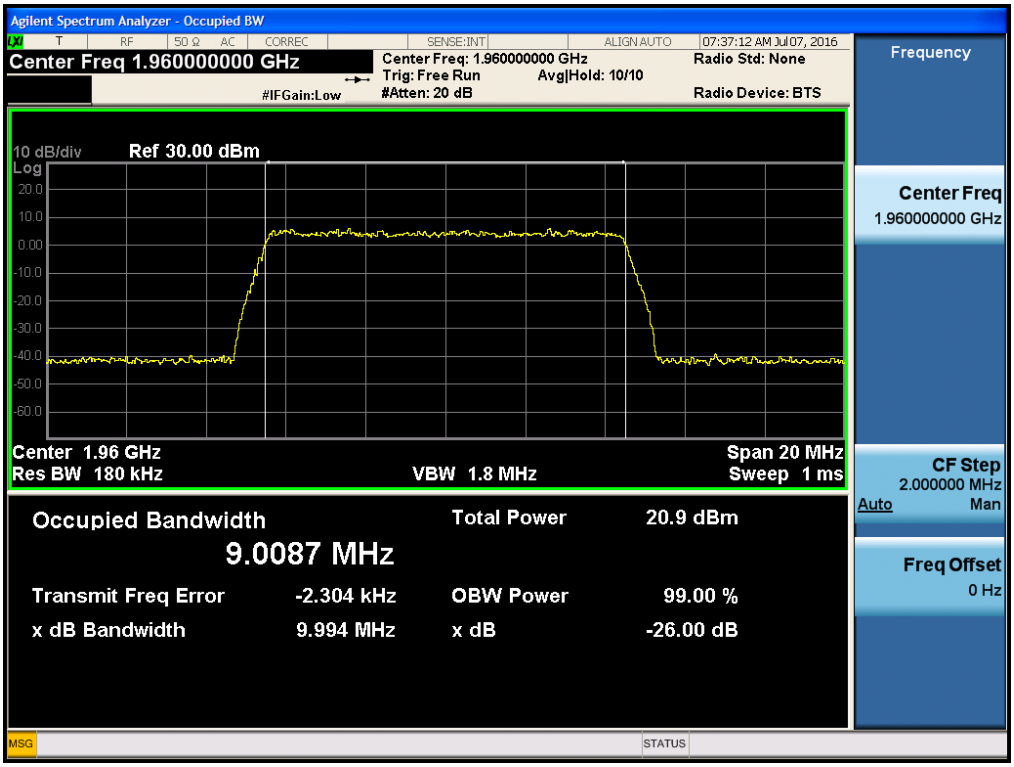


Plots of Occupied Bandwidth_1900 PCS BAND LTE 10MHz

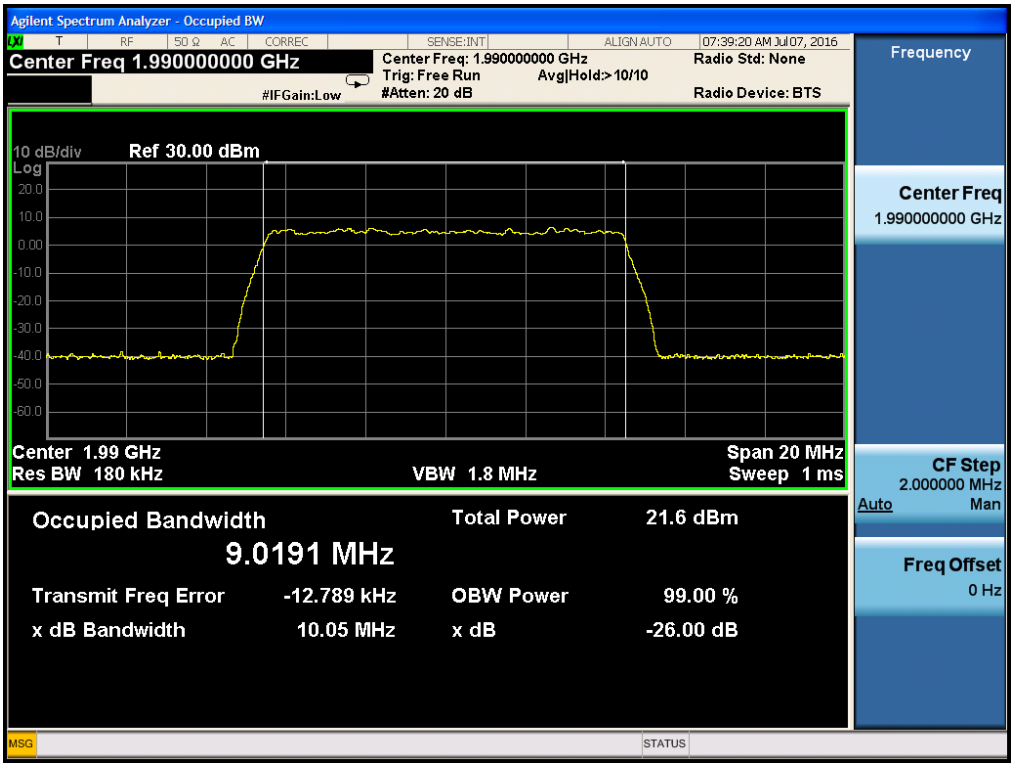
[AGC threshold Input Downlink Low]



[AGC threshold Input Downlink Middle]

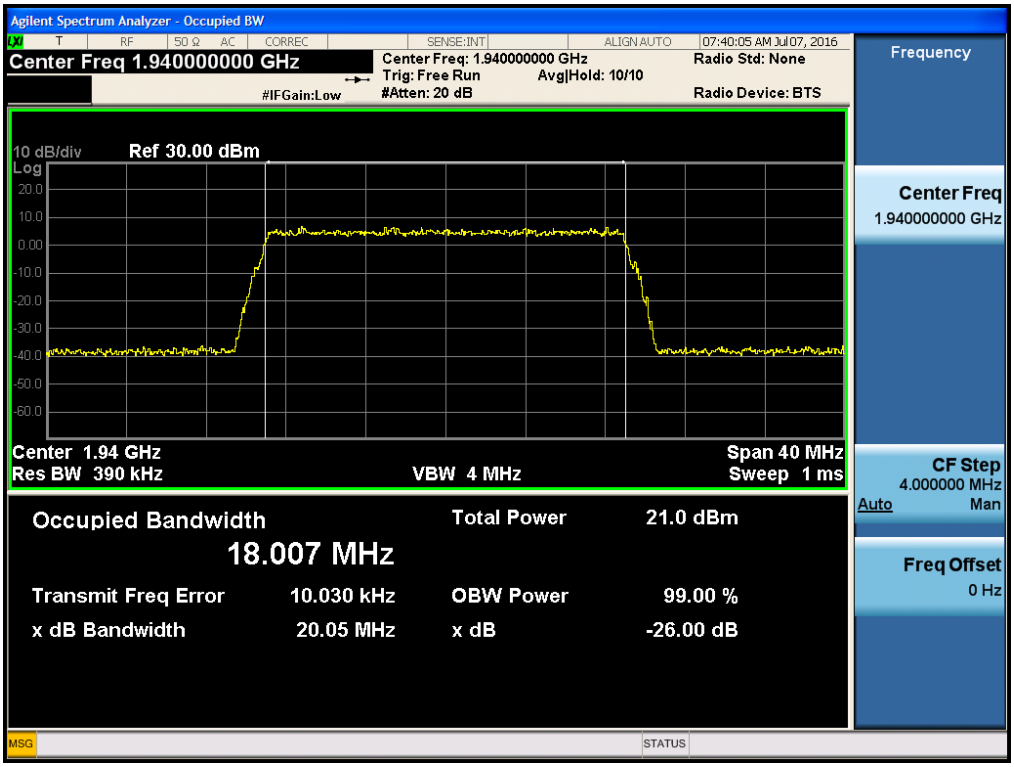


[AGC threshold Input Downlink High]

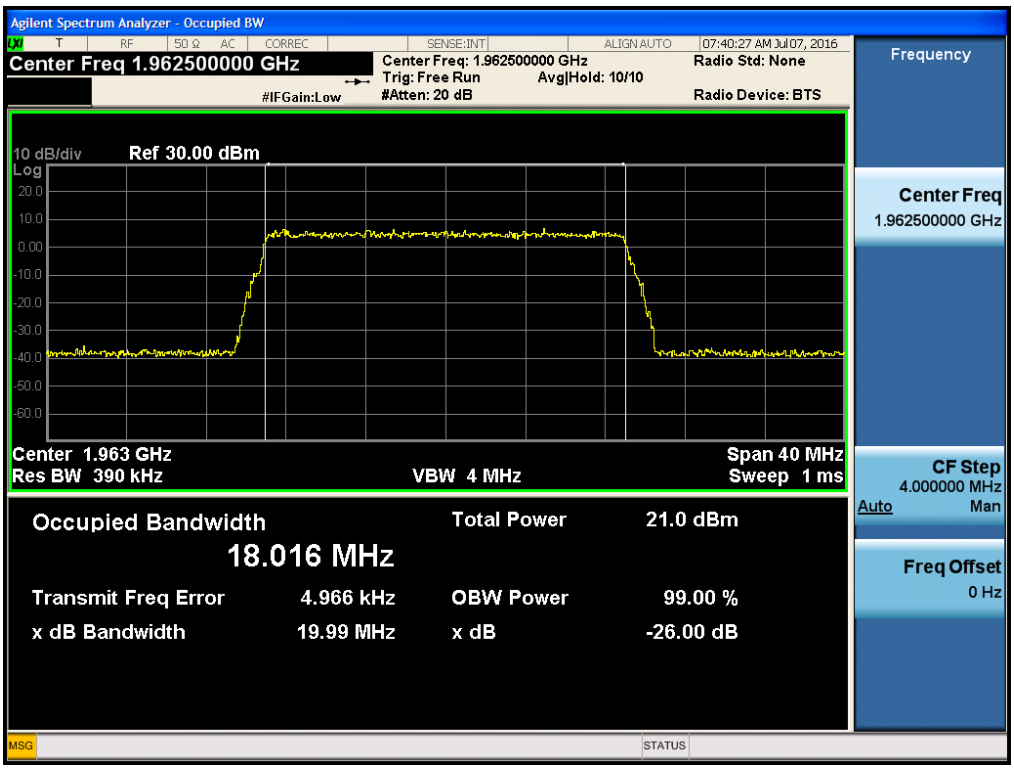


Plots of Occupied Bandwidth_1900 PCS BAND LTE 20MHz

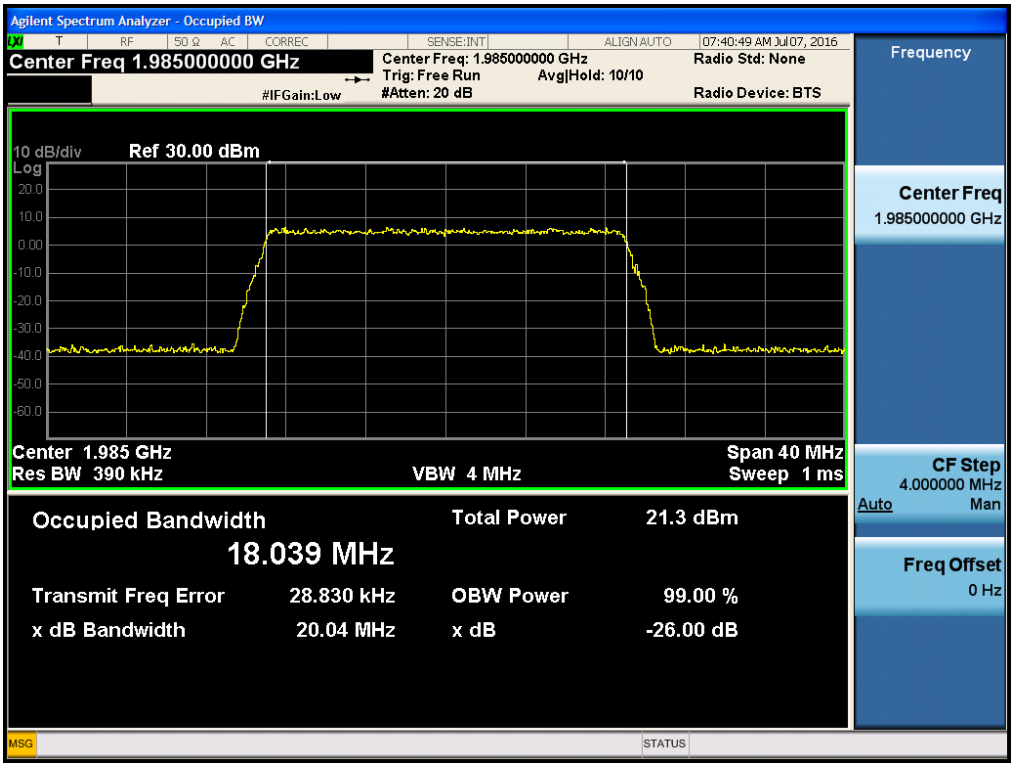
[AGC threshold Input Downlink Low]



[AGC threshold Input Downlink Middle]

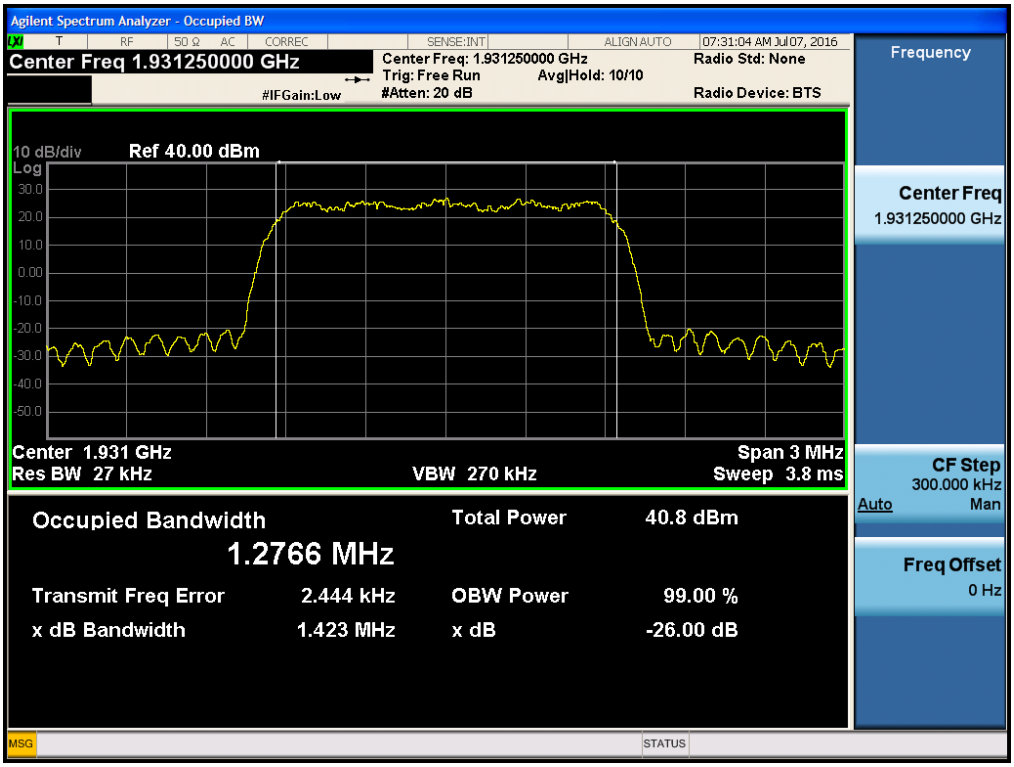


[AGC threshold Input Downlink High]

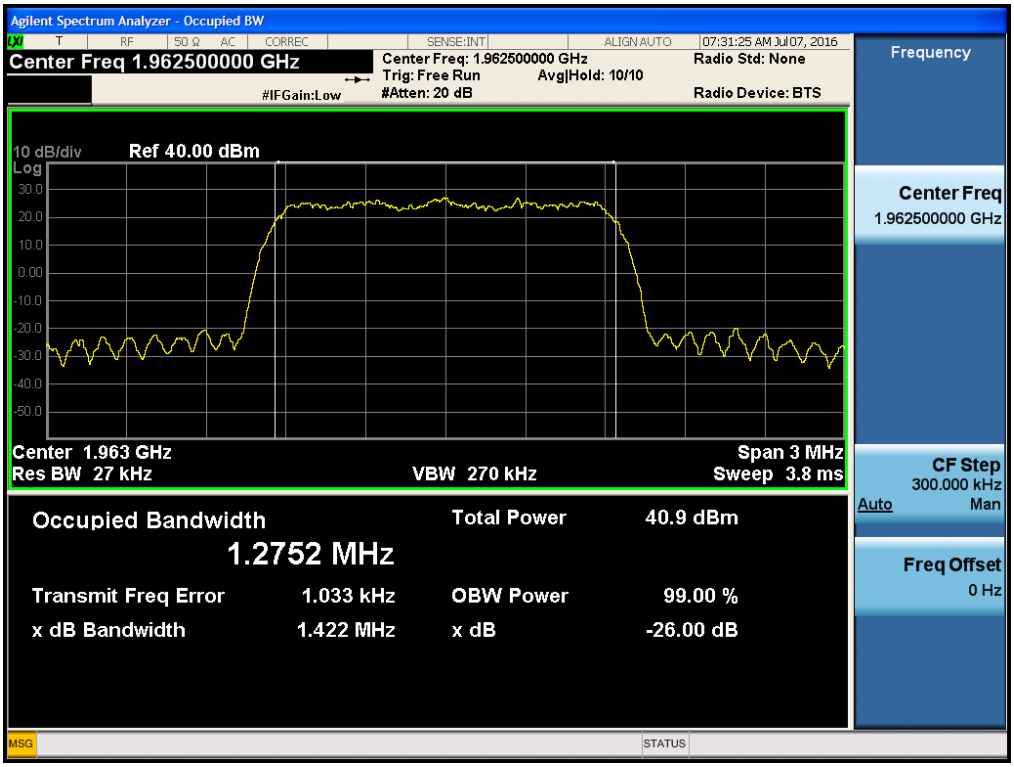


Plots of Occupied Bandwidth_1900 PCS BAND CDMA

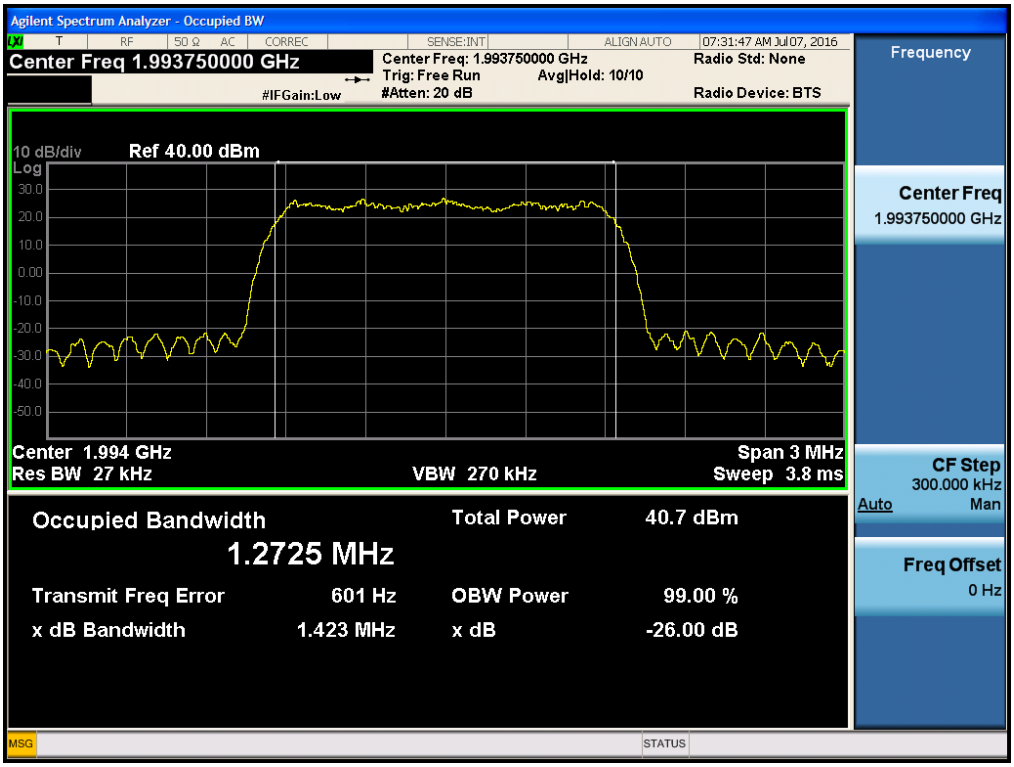
[AGC threshold Input Downlink Low]



[AGC threshold Input Downlink Middle]

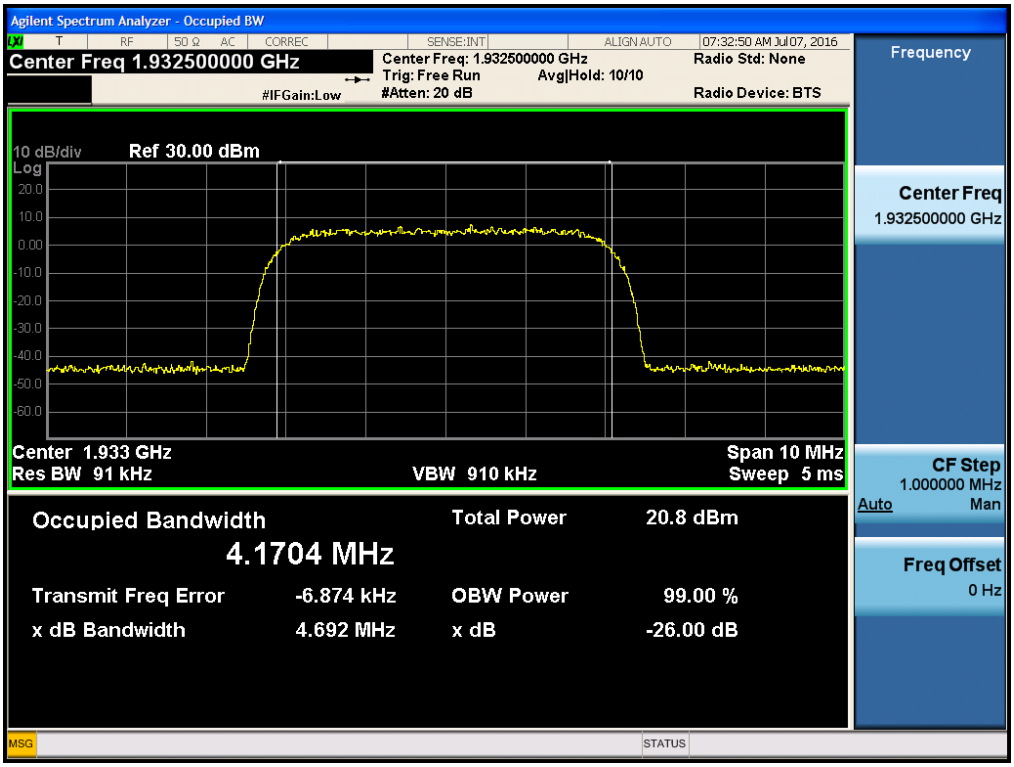


[AGC threshold Input Downlink High]

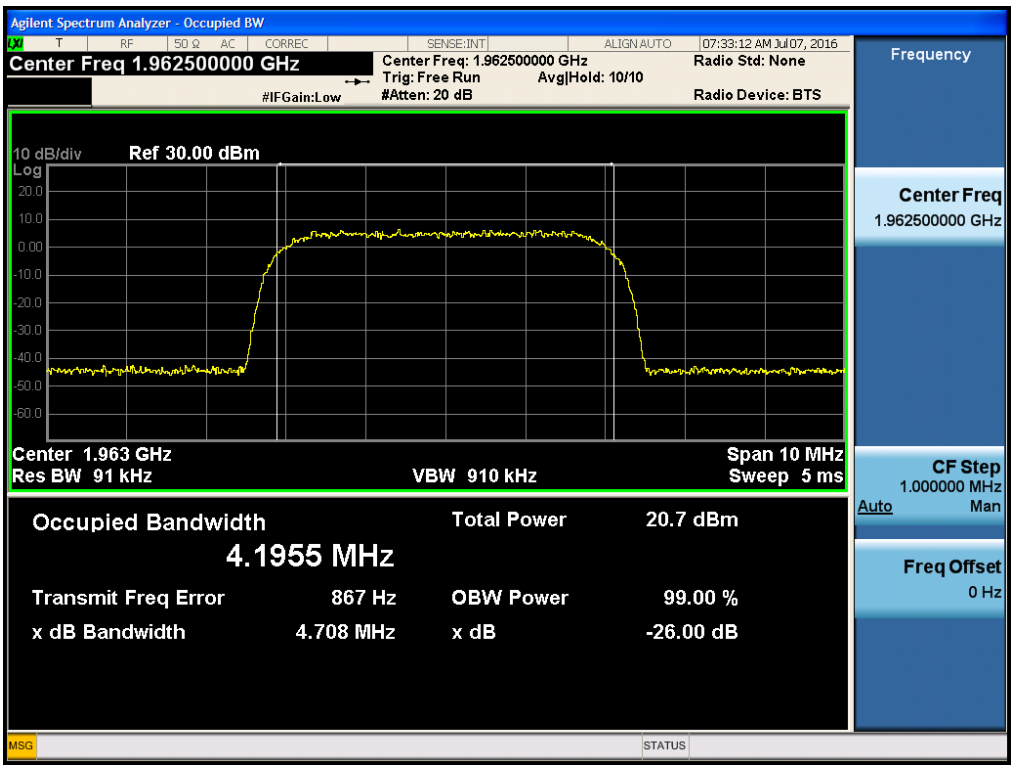


Plots of Occupied Bandwidth_1900 PCS BAND WCDMA

[AGC threshold Input Downlink Low]



[AGC threshold Input Downlink Middle]



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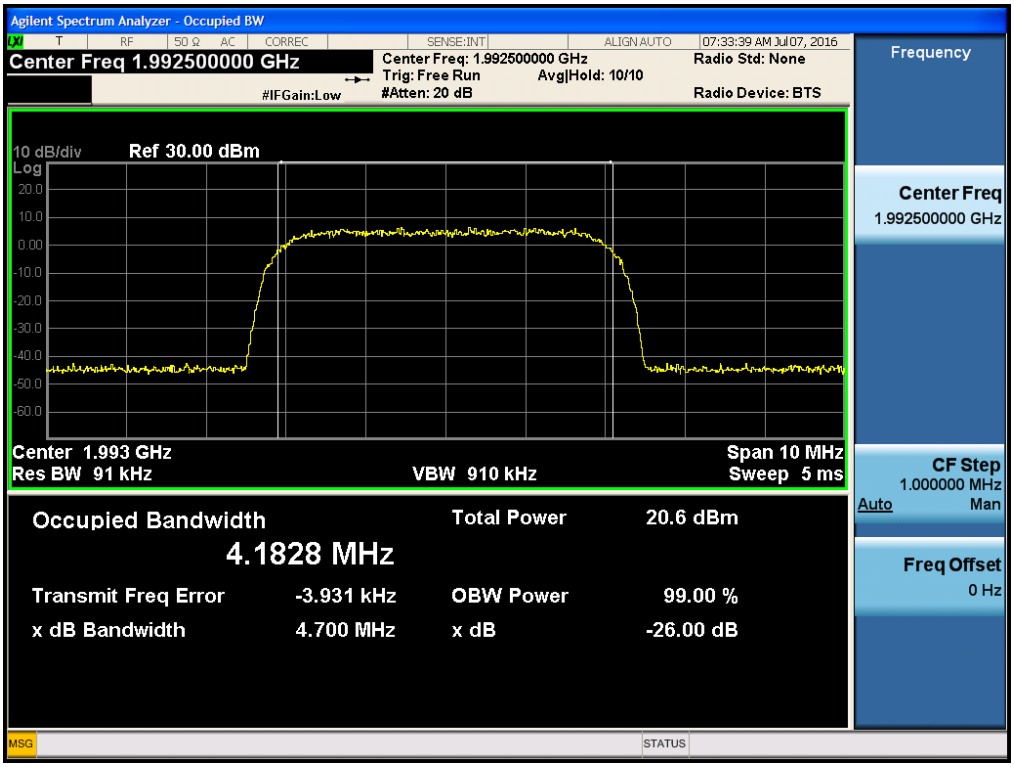


8. PASSBAND GAIN AND BANDWIDTH & OUT OF BAND REJECTION

FCC Rules

Test Requirement(s): KDB 935210 D02 v03r02

Out of Band Rejection – Test for rejection of out of band signals. Filter freq. response plots are acceptable.

Test Procedures:

Measurements were in accordance with the test methods section 3.3 of KDB 935210 D05 v01r01.

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

b) Configure a swept CW signal with the following parameters:

1) Frequency range = ± 250 % of the passband, for each applicable CMRS band (see also KDB Publication 935210 D02 [R7] and KDB Publication 634817 [R5] about selection of frequencies for testing and for grant listings).

2) Level = a sufficient level to affirm that the out-of-band rejection is > 20 dB above the noise floor and will not engage the AGC during the entire sweep.

3) Dwell time = approximately 10 ms.

4) Number of points = SPAN/(RBW/2).

c) Connect a spectrum analyzer to the output of the EUT using appropriate attenuation.

d) Set the span of the spectrum analyzer to the same as the frequency range of the signal generator.

e) Set the resolution bandwidth (RBW) of the spectrum analyzer to be 1 % to 5 % of the EUT passband, and the video bandwidth (VBW) shall be set to ≥ 3 × RBW.

f) Set the detector to Peak Max-Hold and wait for the spectrum analyzer's spectral display to fill.

g) Place a marker to the peak of the frequency response and record this frequency as f0.

h) Place two markers, one at the lowest and the other at the highest frequency of the envelope of the spectral display, such that each marker is at or slightly below the −20 dB down amplitude, to determine the 20 dB bandwidth.

i) Capture the frequency response of the EUT.

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

IC Rules

Test Requirements: RSS-131 6.1

The passband gain shall not exceed the nominal gain by more than 1.0 dB. The 20 dB bandwidth shall not exceed the nominal bandwidth that is stated by the manufacturer. Outside of the 20 dB bandwidth, the gain shall not exceed the gain at the 20 dB point.

Test Procedures: RSS-131 4.2

Adjust the internal gain control of the equipment under test to the nominal gain for which equipment certification is sought.

With the aid of a signal generator and spectrum analyzer, measure the 20 dB bandwidth of the amplifier (i.e. at the point where the gain has fallen by 20 dB). Measure the gain-versus-frequency response of the amplifier from the midband frequency f0 of the passband up to at least f0 + 250% of the 20 dB bandwidth.

Signal generator sweep from the frequency more lower than the low frequency -250% to the frequency more higher than high frequency +250%.

Test Results: The EUT complies with the requirements of this section.

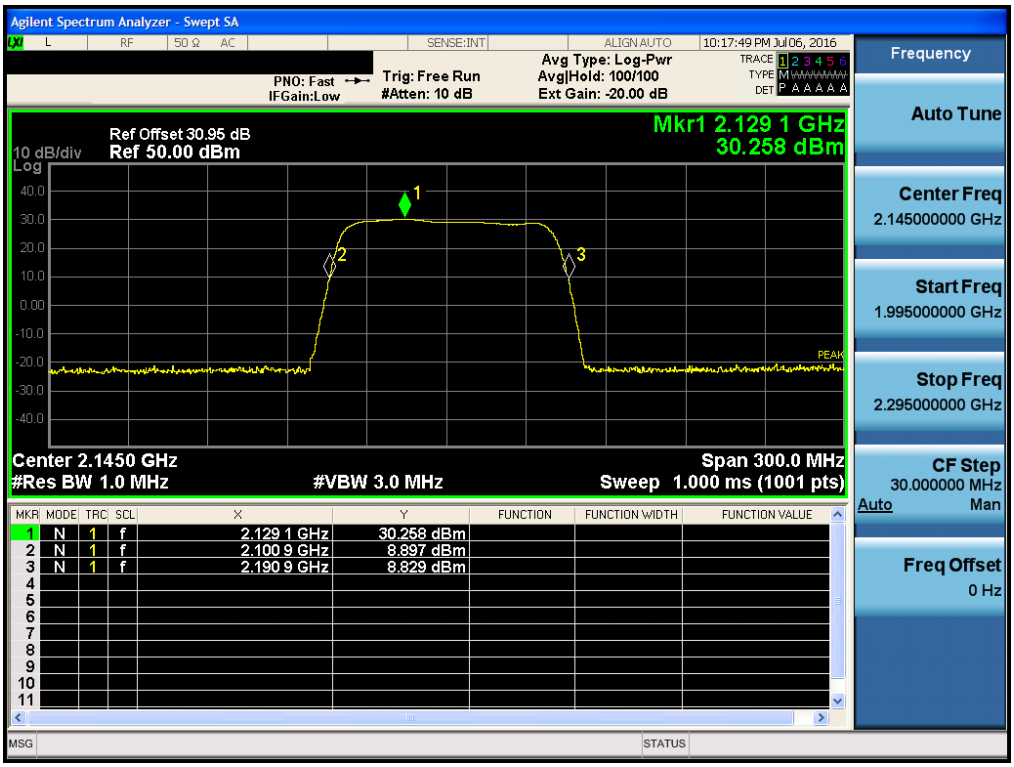
Input Signal	Input Level (dBm) Input Signal : Sinusoidal	Maximum Amp Gain
AWS	-14 dBm	44 dB
1900 PCS	-14 dBm	41 dB

[Downlink_AWS BAND]

	20 dB point frequency (MHz)	Output power (dBm)	Gain (dB)
AWS Band	2100.900 MHz ~ 2190.900 MHz	30.258	44.258

Plots of Passband Gain and Bandwidth & Out of Band Rejection

[AWS BAND]

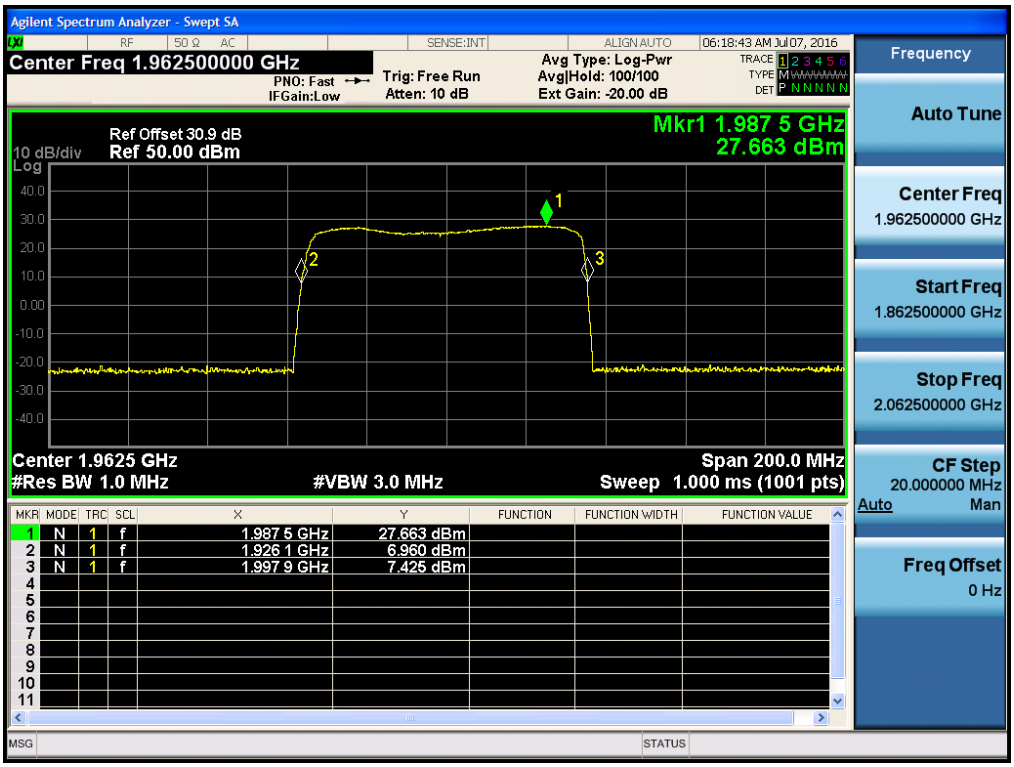


[Downlink_1900 PCS BAND]

	20 dB point frequency (MHz)	Output power (dBm)	Gain (dB)
1900 PCS Band	1926.100 MHz ~ 1997.900 MHz	27.663	41.663

Plots of Passband Gain and Bandwidth & Out of Band Rejection

[1900 PCS BAND]



9. SPURIOUS AND HARMONIC EMISSION AT ANTENNA TERMINAL

FCC Rules

Test Requirement(s): § 2.1051 Measurements required: Spurious emissions at antenna terminals:

The radio frequency voltage or powers generated within the equipment and appearing on a spurious frequency shall be checked at the equipment output terminals when properly loaded with a suitable artificial antenna. Curves or equivalent data shall show the magnitude of each harmonic and other spurious emission that can be detected when the equipment is operated under the conditions specified in § 2.1049 as appropriate. The magnitude of spurious emissions which are attenuated more than 20 dB below the permissible value need not be specified.

§ 24.238 Emission limitations for Broadband PCS equipment.

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.

(c) Alternative out of band emission limit. Licensees in this service may establish an alternative out of band emission limit to be used at specified band edge(s) in specified geographical areas, in lieu of that set forth in this section, pursuant to a private contractual arrangement of all affected licensees and applicants. In this event, each party to such contract shall maintain a copy of the contract in their station files and disclose it to prospective assignees or transferees and, upon request, to the FCC.

(d) Interference caused by out of band emissions. If any emission from a transmitter operating in this service results in interference to users of another radio service, the FCC may require a greater attenuation of that emission than specified in this section.

§ 27.53 Emission limits

(h) *AWS emission limits*—(1) *General protection levels.* Except as otherwise specified below, for operations in the 1695-1710 MHz, 1710-1755 MHz, 1755-1780 MHz, 1915-1920 MHz, 1995-2000 MHz, 2000-2020 MHz, 2110-2155 MHz, 2155-2180 MHz, and 2180-2200 bands, the power of any emission outside a licensee's frequency block shall be attenuated below the transmitter power (P) in watts by at least 43 + 10 $\log_{10}$ (P) dB.

(3) *Measurement procedure.* (i) 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 Procedures: Measurements were in accordance with the test methods section 3.6 and 4.7 of KDB 935210 D05 v01r01.

3.6.1. General

Spurious emissions shall be measured using a single test signal sequentially tuned to the low, middle and high channels or frequencies within each authorized frequency band of operation.

Out-of-band/block emissions (including intermodulation products) shall be measured under each of the following two stimulus conditions:

a) two adjacent test signals sequentially tuned to the lower and upper frequency band/block edges;

b) a single test signal, sequentially tuned to the lowest and highest frequencies or channels within the frequency band/block under examination.

NOTE—Single channel boosters that cannot accommodate two simultaneous signals within the passband, can be excluded from the test stipulated in step a).

3.6.2. EUT out-of-band/block emissions conducted measurement

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

NOTE—If the signal generator is not capable of generating two modulated carriers simultaneously, then two discrete signal generators can be connected with an appropriate combining network to support the two-tone test.

b) Set the signal generator to produce two AWGN signals as previously described (e.g., 4.1 MHz OBW).

c) Set the center frequencies such that the AWGN signals occupy adjacent channels, as defined by industry standards such as 3GPP or 3GPP2, at the upper edge of the frequency band or block of interest.

d) Set the composite power levels such that the input signal is just below the AGC threshold (see 3.2), but not more than 0.5 dB below. The composite power can be measured using the procedures provided in KDB Publication 971168, but it will be necessary to expand the power integration bandwidth so as to include both of the transmit channels. Alternatively, the composite power can be measured using an average power meter as described in KDB Publication 971168.
e) Connect a spectrum analyzer to the output of the EUT using appropriate attenuation as necessary.
f) Set the RBW = reference bandwidth in the applicable rule section for the supported frequency band (typically 1 % of the emission bandwidth, 100 kHz, or 1 MHz)
g) Set the VBW = 3 × RBW.
h) Set the detector to power averaging (rms) detector.
i) Set the Sweep time = auto-couple.
j) Set the analyzer start frequency to the upper block edge frequency and the stop frequency to the upper block edge frequency plus 300 kHz or 3 MHz for frequencies below and above 1 GHz, respectively.
k) Trace average at least 100 traces in power averaging (i.e., rms) mode.
l) Use the marker function to find the maximum power level.
m) Capture the spectrum analyzer trace of the power level for inclusion in the test report.
n) Repeat the procedure with the composite input power level set to 3 dB above the AGC threshold.
o) Reset the input signals frequencies to the lower edge of the frequency block or band under examination.
p) Reset the spectrum analyzer start frequency to the lower block edge frequency minus 300 kHz, or 3 MHz (for frequencies below and above 1 GHz, respectively), and the stop frequency to the lower band or block edge frequency.
q) Repeat steps k) to n).
r) Repeat steps a) to q) with the signal generator configured for a single test signal tuned as close as possible to the block edges.
s) Repeat steps a) to r) with the narrowband test signal.
t) Repeat steps a) to s) for all authorized frequency bands or blocks used by the EUT.

3.6.3. EUT spurious emissions conducted measurement
a) Connect a signal generator to the input of the EUT.
b) Set the signal generator to produce the broadband test signal as previously described (e.g., 4.1 MHz OBW AWGN).
c) Set the center frequency of the test signal to the lowest available channel within the frequency band or block.
d) Set the EUT input power to a level that is just below the AGC threshold (see 3.2), but not more than 0.5 dB below.

e) Connect a spectrum analyzer to the output of the EUT using appropriate attenuation as necessary.
f) Set the RBW = reference bandwidth in the applicable rule section for the supported frequency band of operation (e.g., reference bandwidth is typically 100 kHz or 1 MHz).
g) Set the VBW ≥ 3 × RBW.
h) Set the Sweep time = auto-couple.
i) Set the analyzer start frequency to the lowest radio frequency signal generated in the equipment, without going below 9 kHz, and the stop frequency to the lower band/block edge frequency minus 100 kHz or 1 MHz, as specified in the applicable rule part.
NOTE—The number of measurement points in each sweep must be ≥ (2 × span/RBW) which may require that the measurement range defined by the start and stop frequencies be subdivided, depending on the available number of measurement points provided by the spectrum analyzer.
j) Select the power averaging (rms) detector function.
k) Trace average at least 10 traces in power averaging (i.e., rms) mode.
l) Use the peak marker function to identify the highest amplitude level over each measured frequency range. Record the frequency and amplitude and capture a plot for inclusion in the test report.
m) Reset the analyzer start frequency to the upper band/block edge frequency plus 100 kHz or 1 MHz, as specified in the applicable rule part, and the analyzer stop frequency to 10 times the highest frequency of the fundamental emission (see §2.1057). Note that the number of measurement points in each sweep must be ≥ (2 × span/RBW) which may require that the measurement range defined by the start and stop frequencies be subdivided, depending on the available number of measurement points provided by the spectrum analyzer.
n) Trace average at least 10 traces in power averaging (i.e., rms) mode.
o) Use the peak marker function to identify the highest amplitude level over each of the measured frequency ranges. Record the frequency and amplitude and capture a plot for inclusion in the test report and provide tabular data, if required.
p) Repeat the procedure with the input test signals tuned to a middle band/block frequency/channel and then a high band/block frequency/channel.
q) Repeat entire procedure with the narrowband test signal.
r) Repeat for all authorized frequency bands/blocks used by the EUT.

IC Rules

Test Requirement(s): RSS-131 6.4

Spurious emissions of zone enhancers and translators shall be suppressed as much as possible. Spurious emissions shall be attenuated below the rated power of the enhancer by at least:
43 + 10 Log10(Prated in watts), or 70 dB, whichever is less stringent.
Note: If the minimum standard is not met, check to see if the input signal generators have a high

harmonic content.

Test Procedures: RSS-131 4.4

4.4.1 Multi-channel Enhancer

The spurious emissions of the equipment under test shall be measured using the two-tone method in section 4.3.1, with the two tones Po1 and Po2 set to the required levels.

Using a spectrum analyser with a resolution bandwidth set at 100 kHz, search for spurious emissions from 30 MHz to at least 5 times the highest RF passband frequency. The search may omit the band that contains the test tones and intermodulation products.

4.4.2 Single channel Enhancer

The enhancer shall be operated as described in section 4.3.2 during the search for spurious emissions.

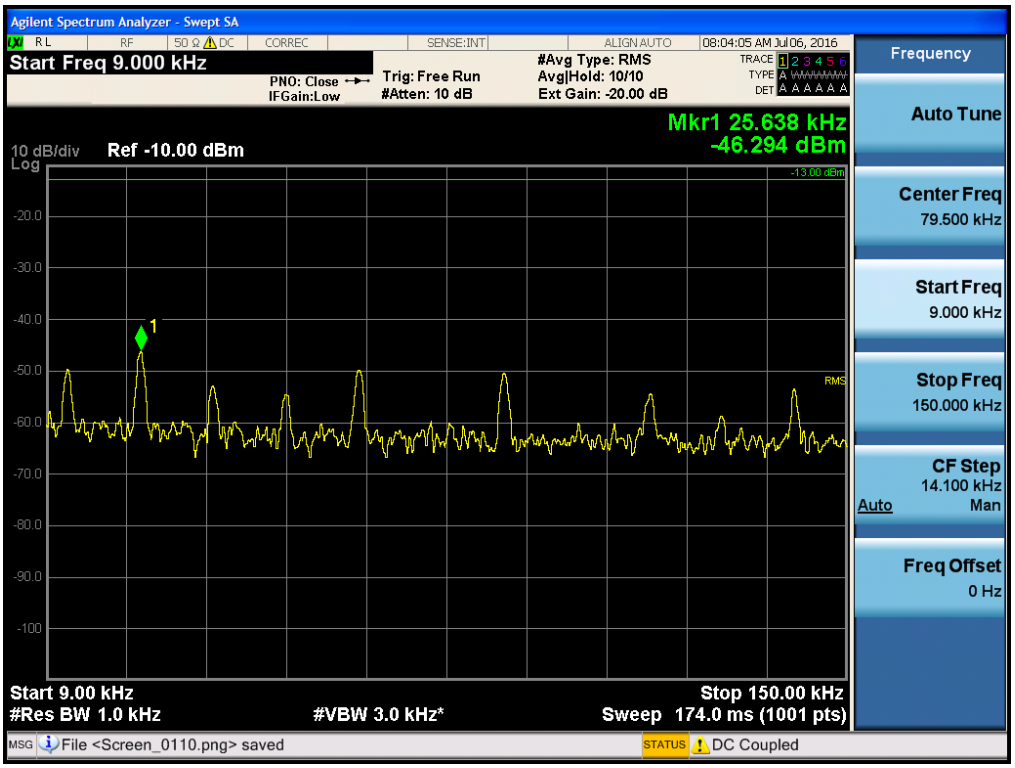
Using a spectrum analyser with a resolution bandwidth set at 100 kHz, search for spurious emissions from 30 MHz to at least 5 times the highest RF passband frequency. The search may omit the band that contains the input signal.

Test Results: The EUT complies with the requirements of this section. There were no Detectable Spurious emissions for this EUT.

Single channel Enhancer Plots of Spurious Emission for AWS BAND LTE 5MHz

Conducted Spurious Emissions (9 kHz – 150 kHz)

[Downlink Low]



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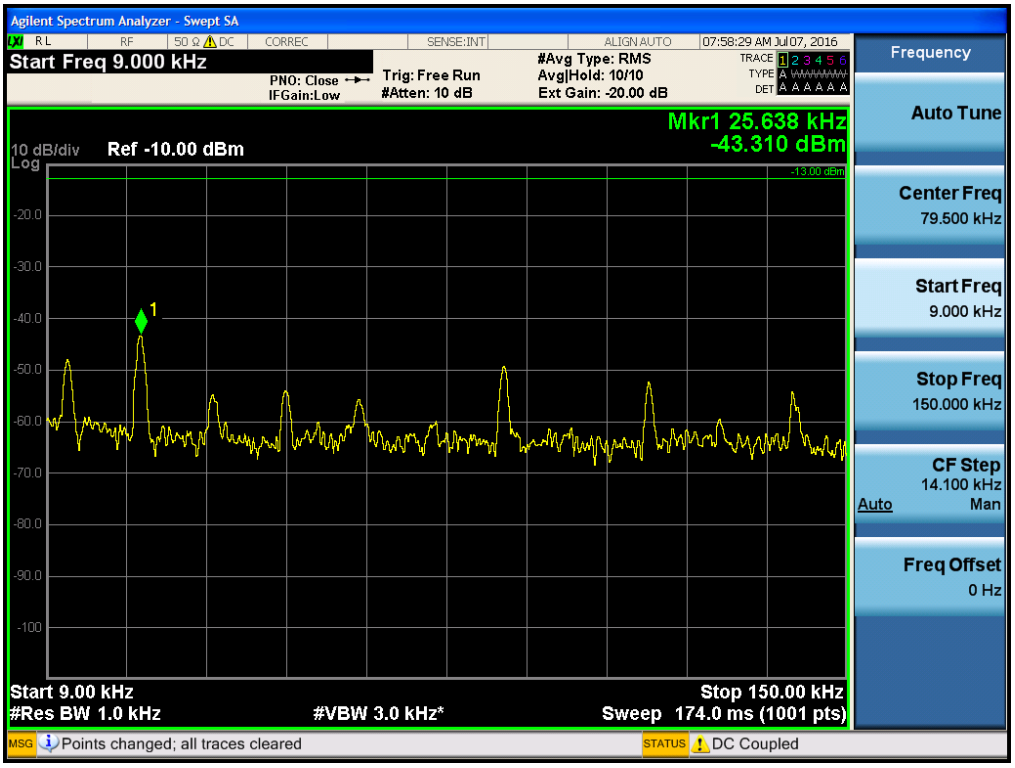

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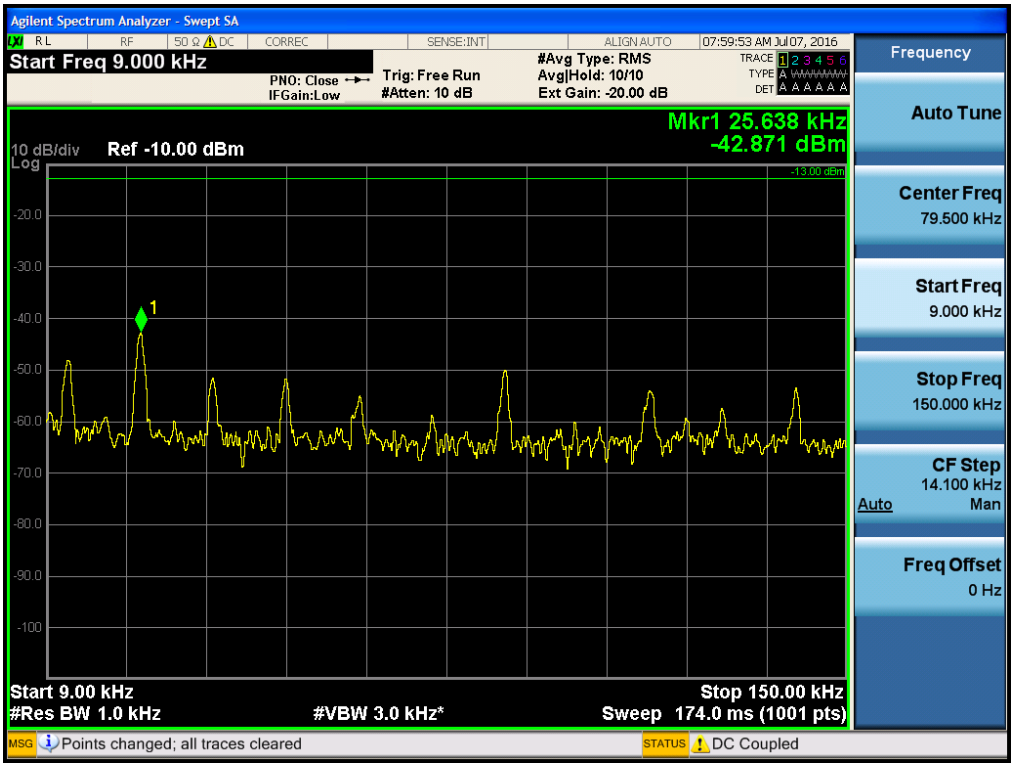
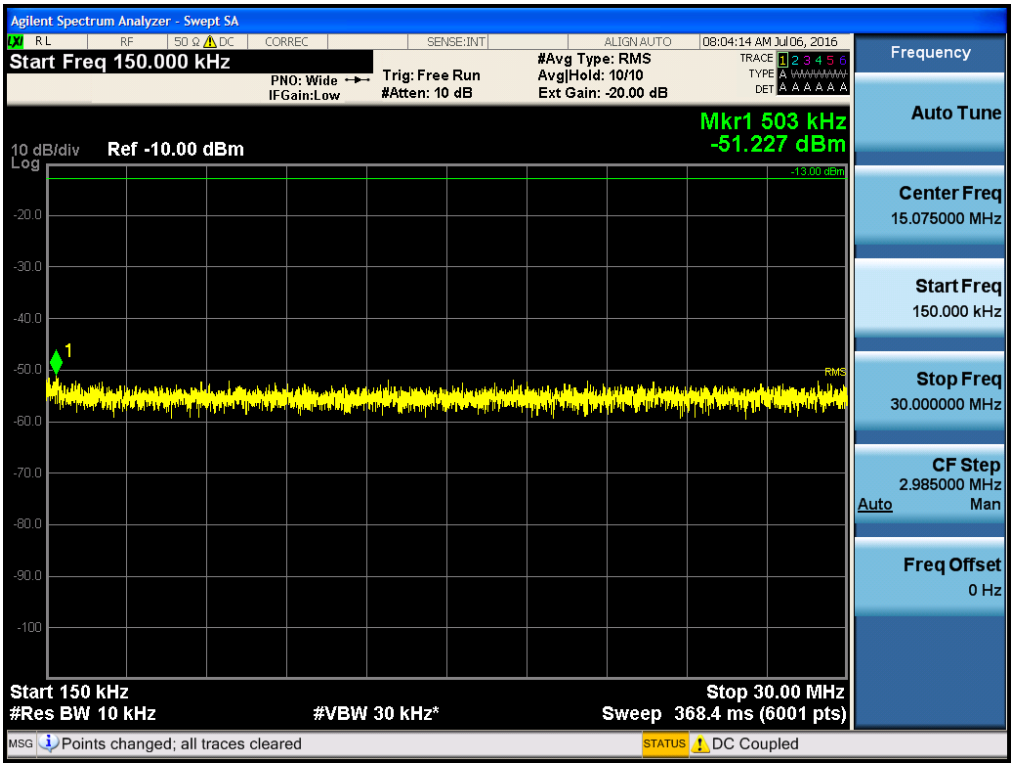


Conducted Spurious Emissions (150 kHz – 30 MHz)

[Downlink Low]



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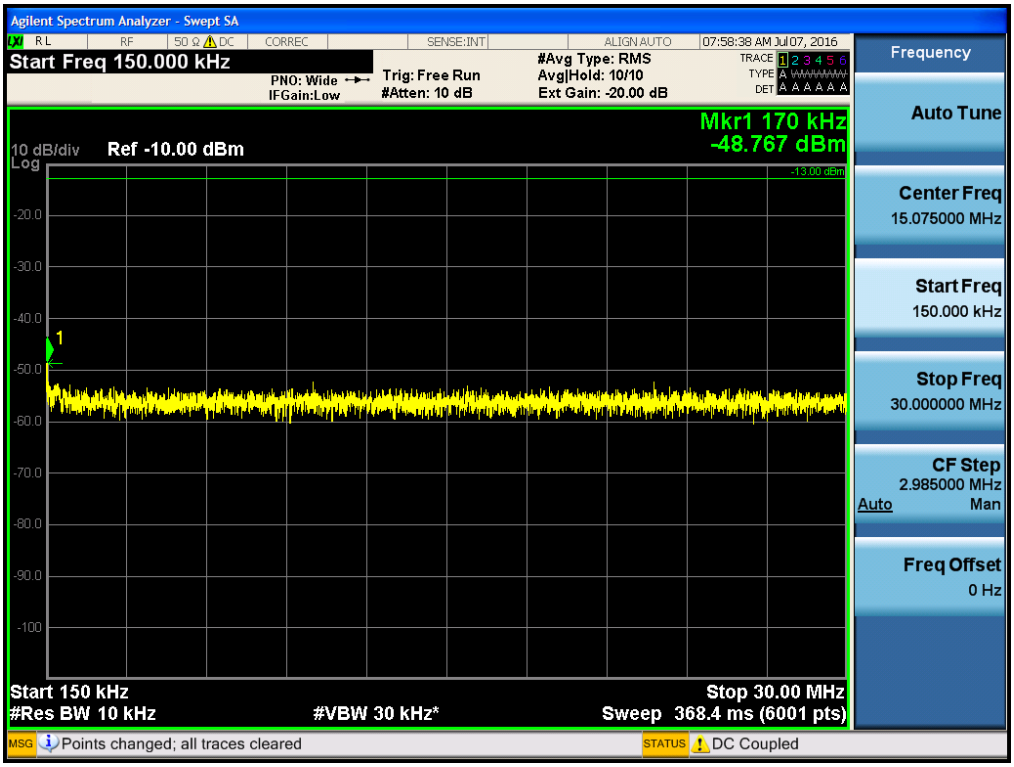

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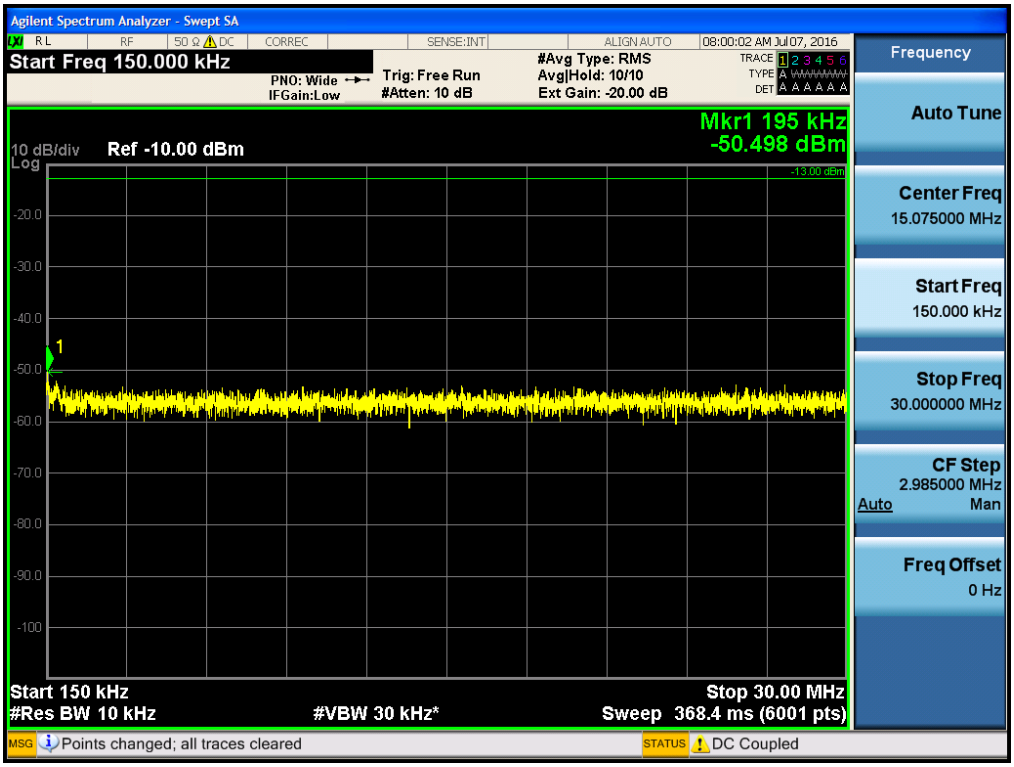
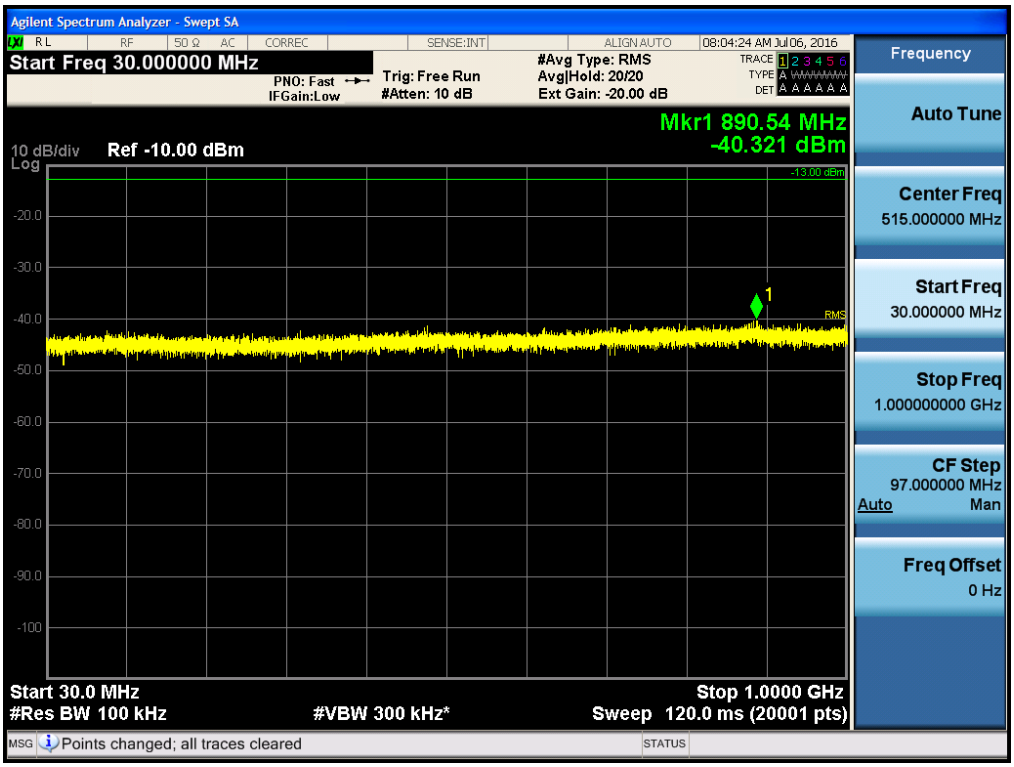


Conducted Spurious Emissions (30 MHz – 1 GHz)

[Downlink Low]



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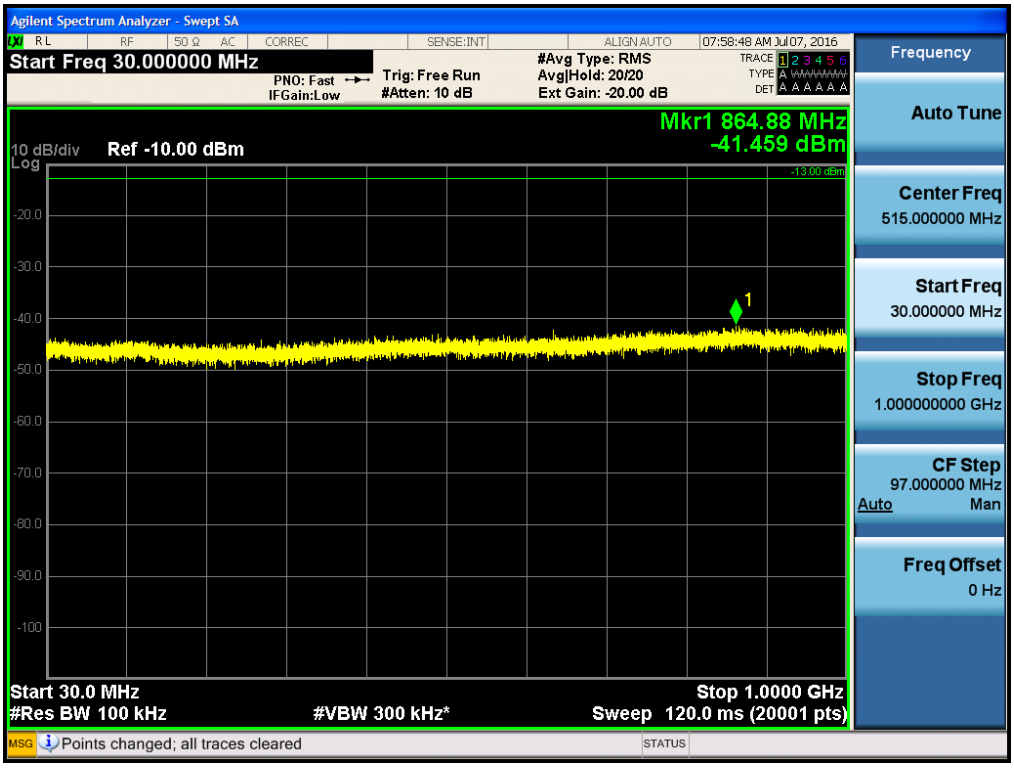

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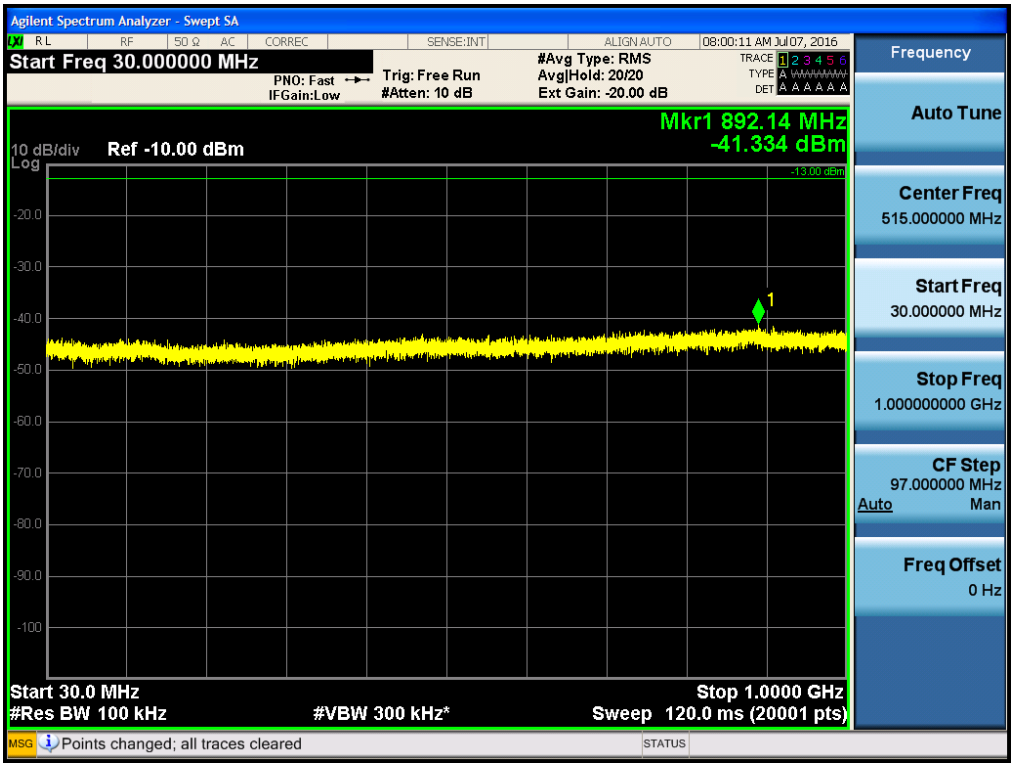
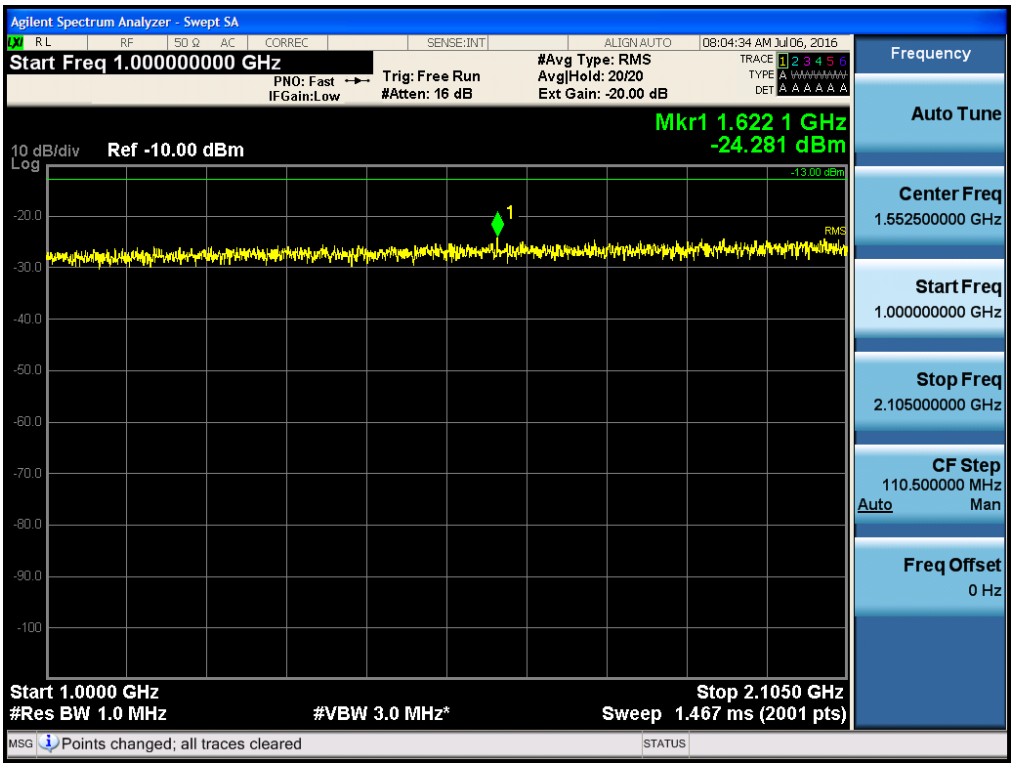


Conducted Spurious Emissions (1 GHz – 26.5 GHz)

[Downlink Low]-1



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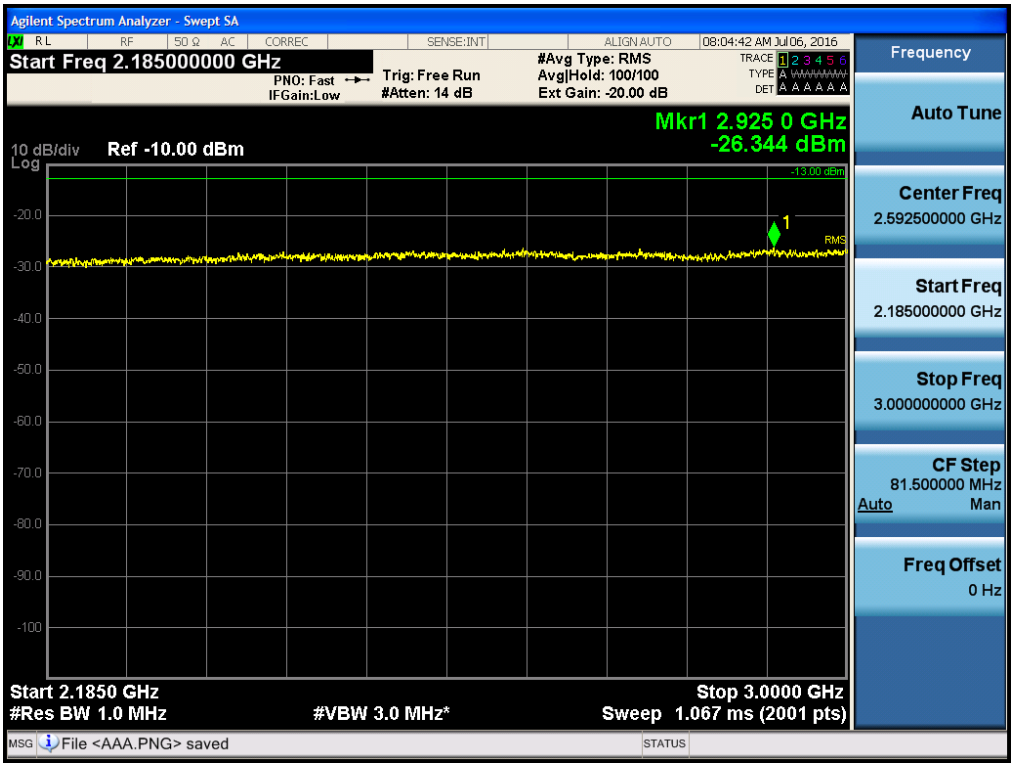

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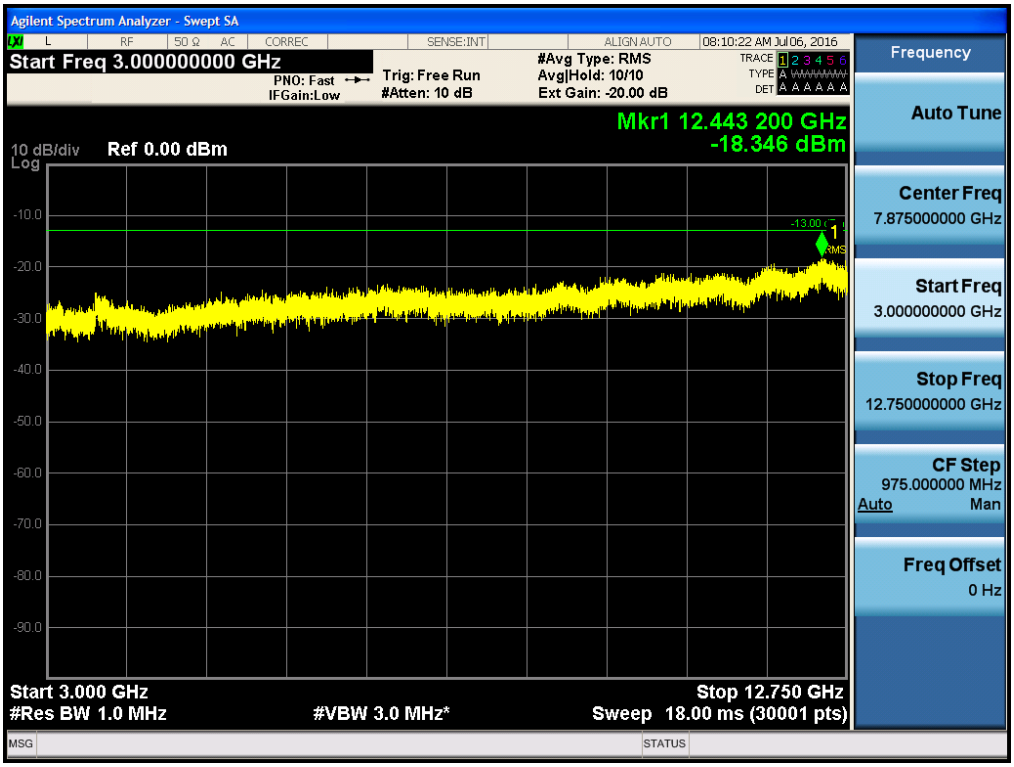

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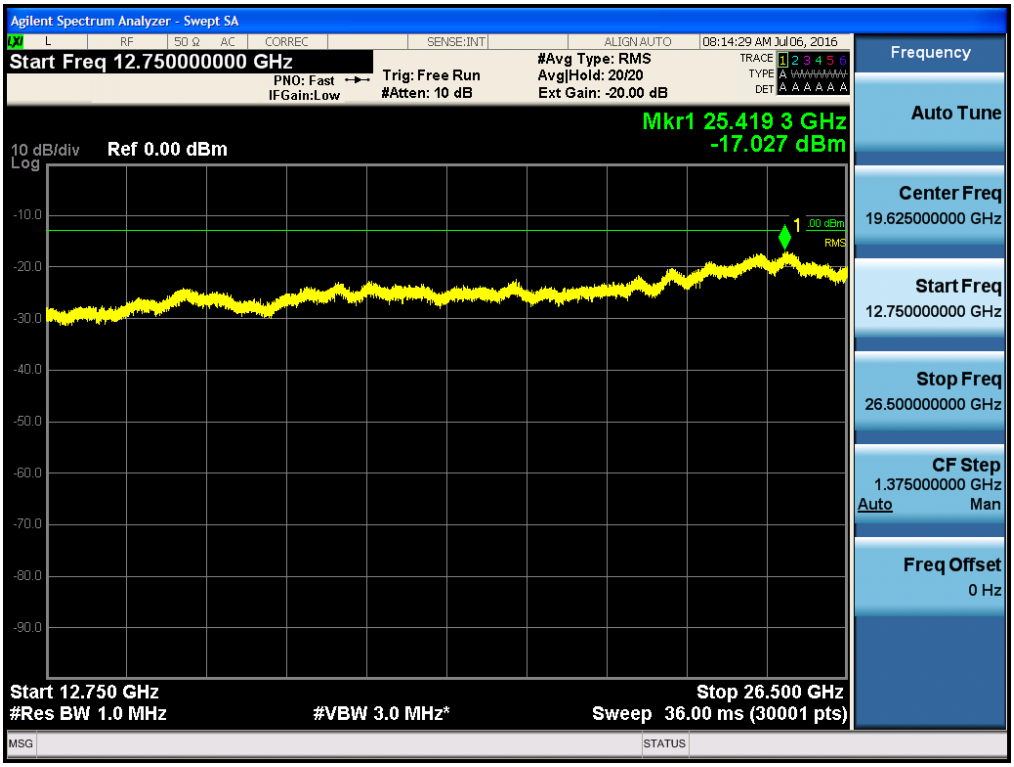

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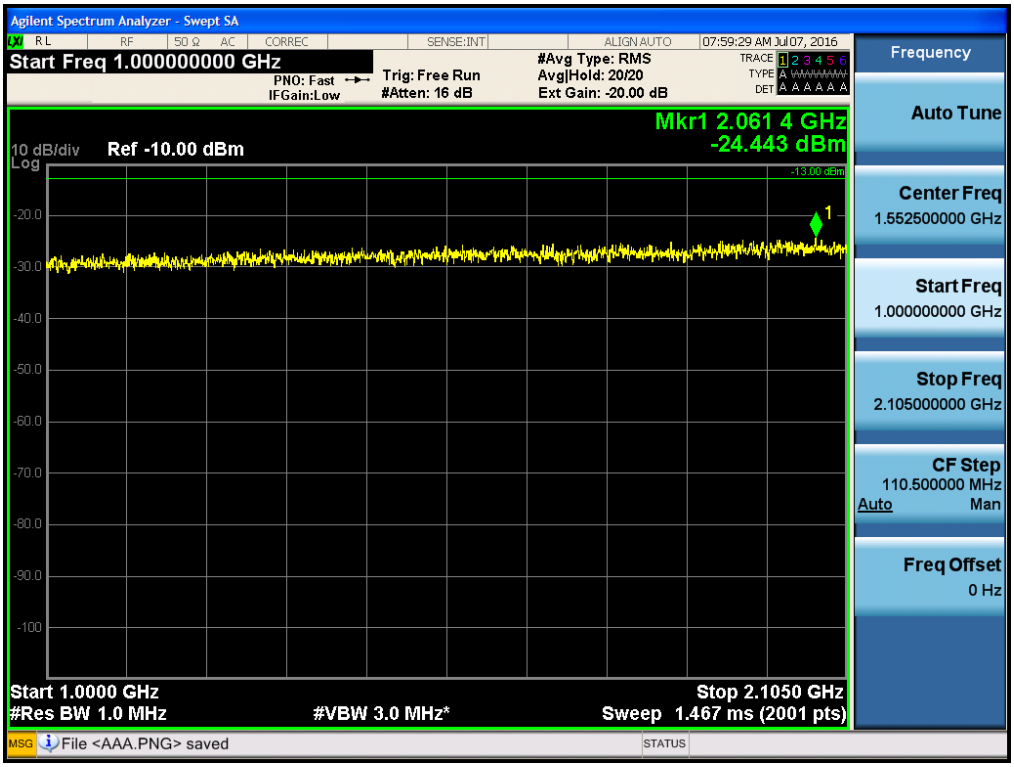

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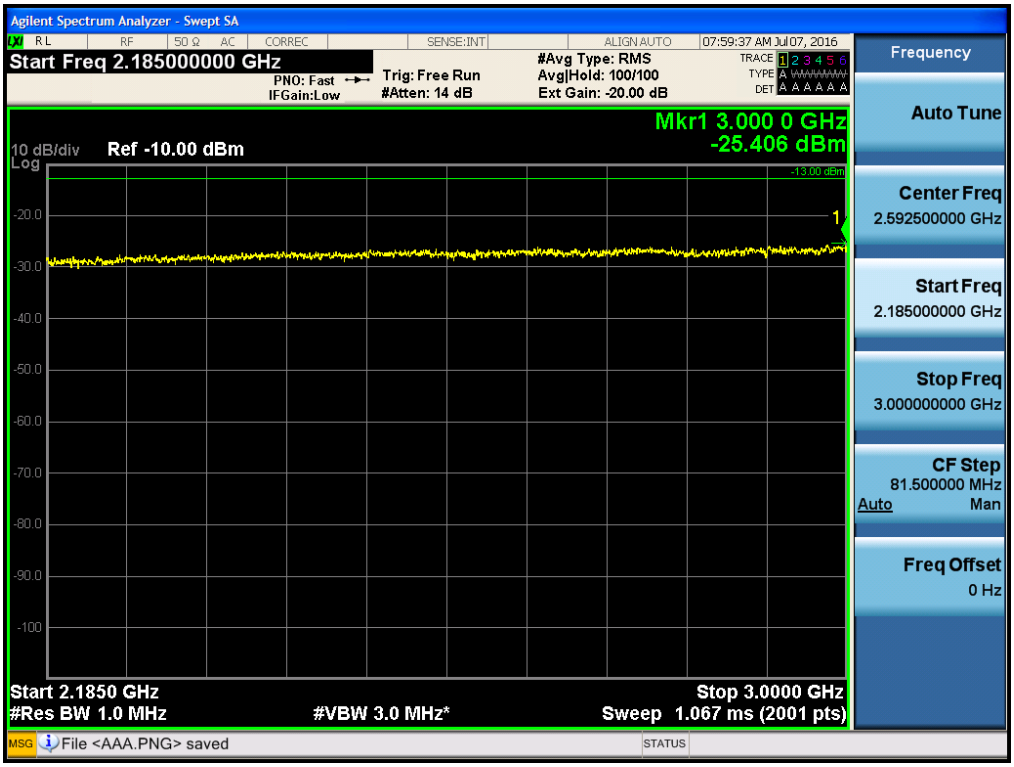

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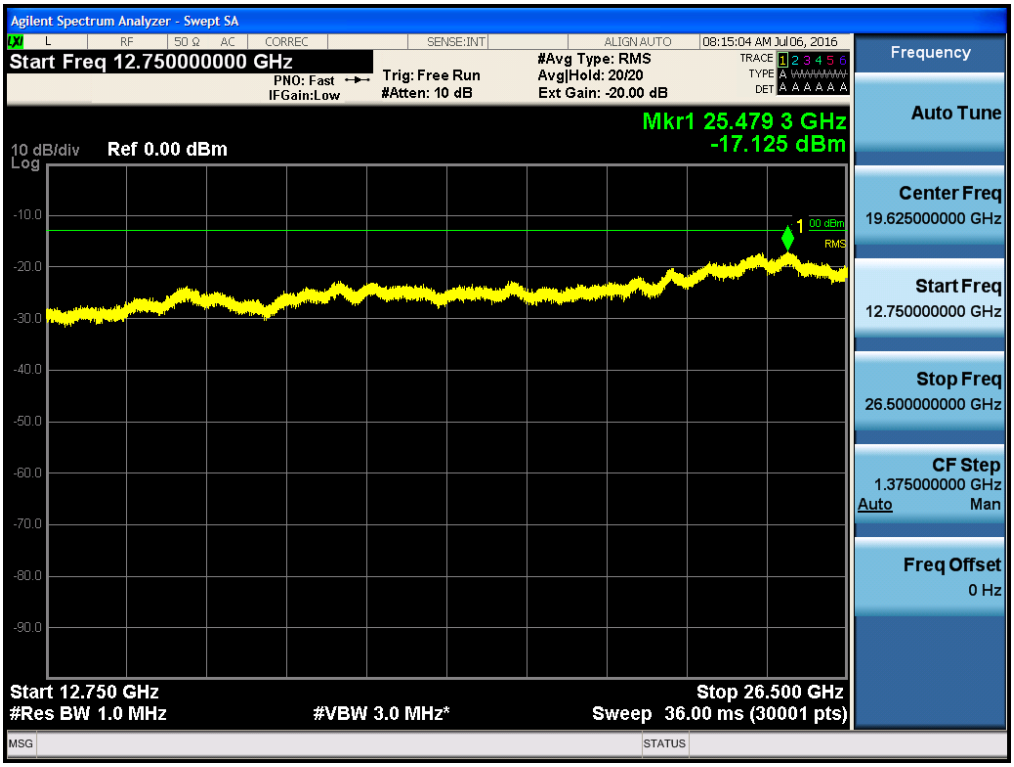

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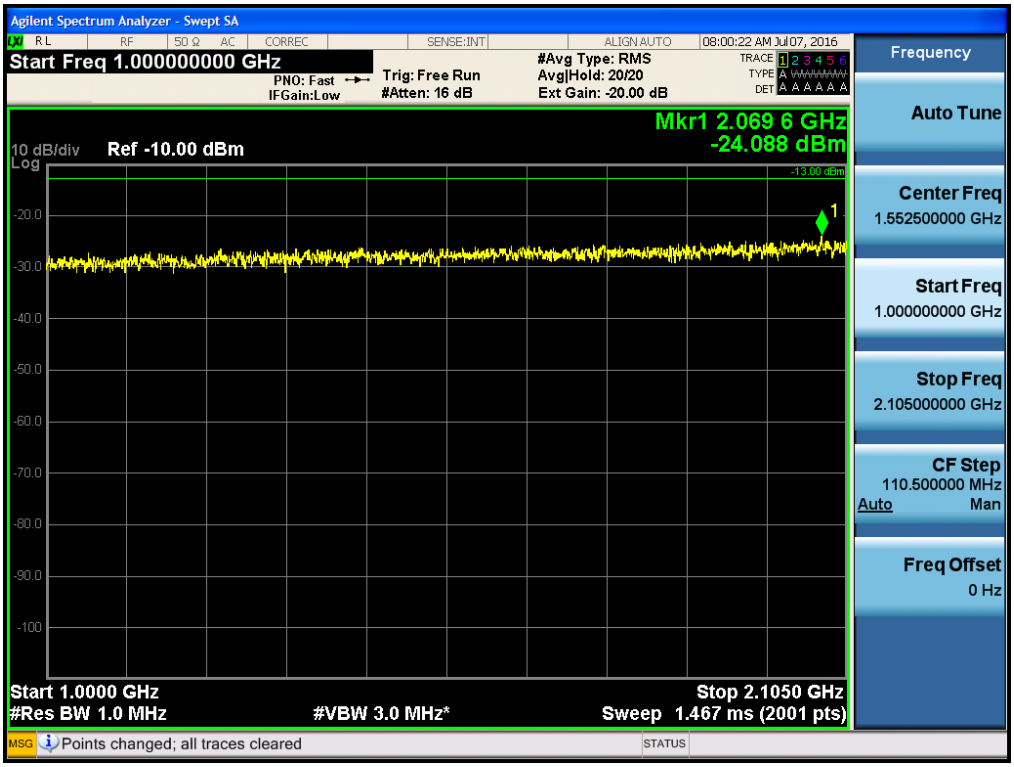

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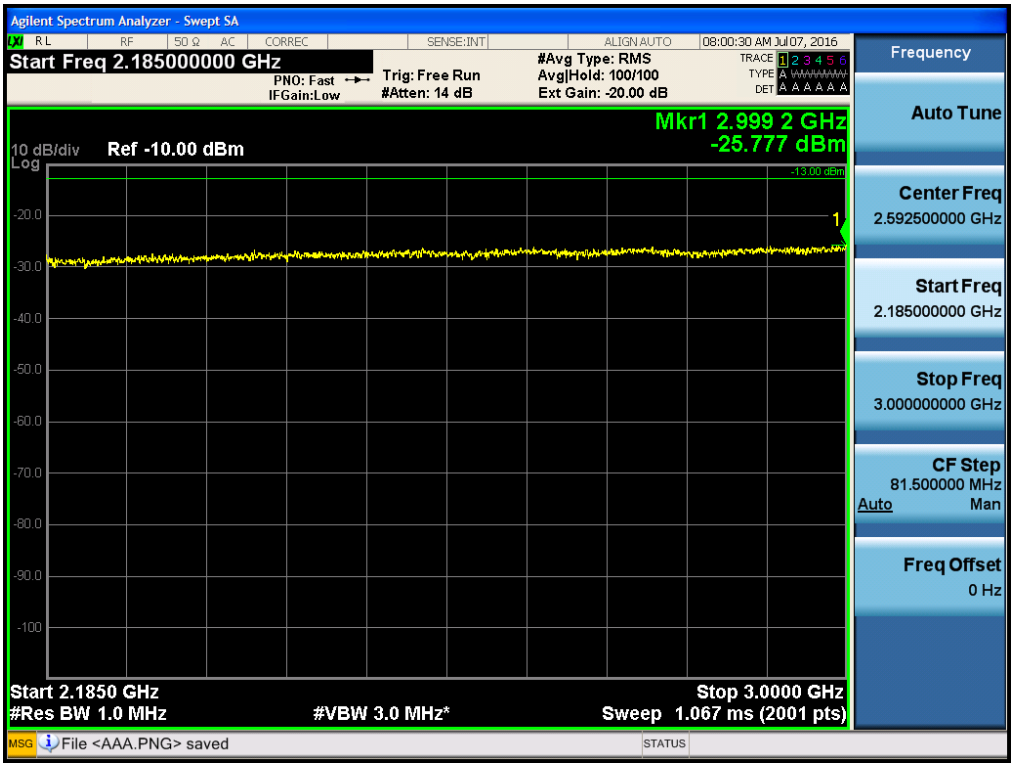

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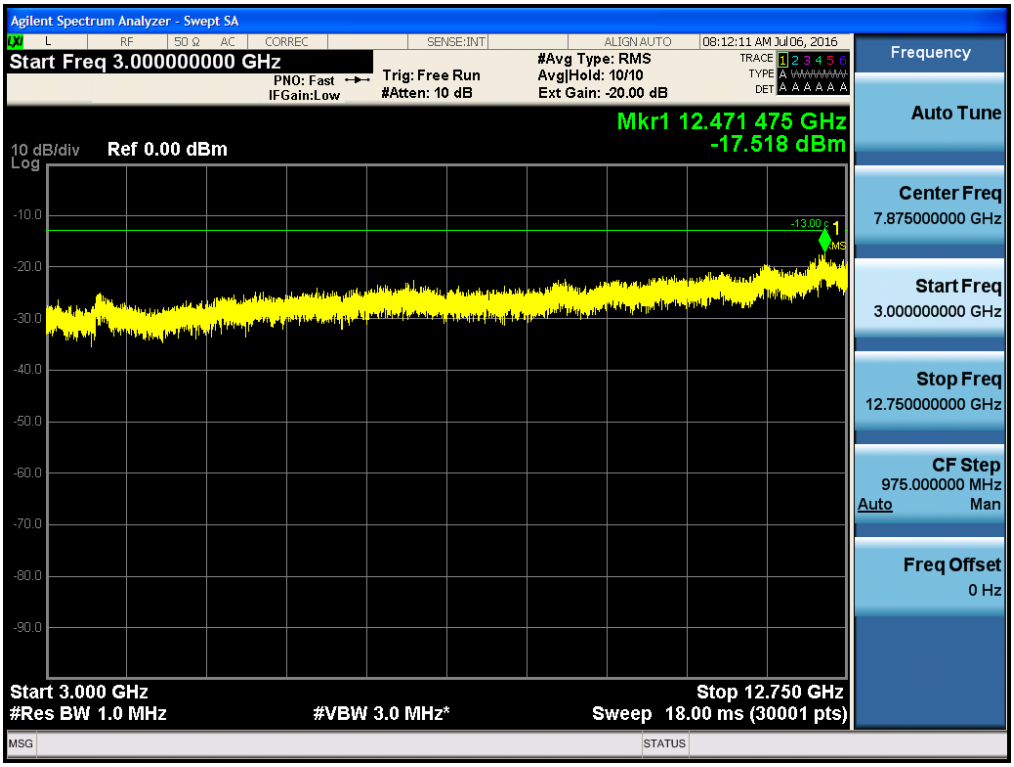

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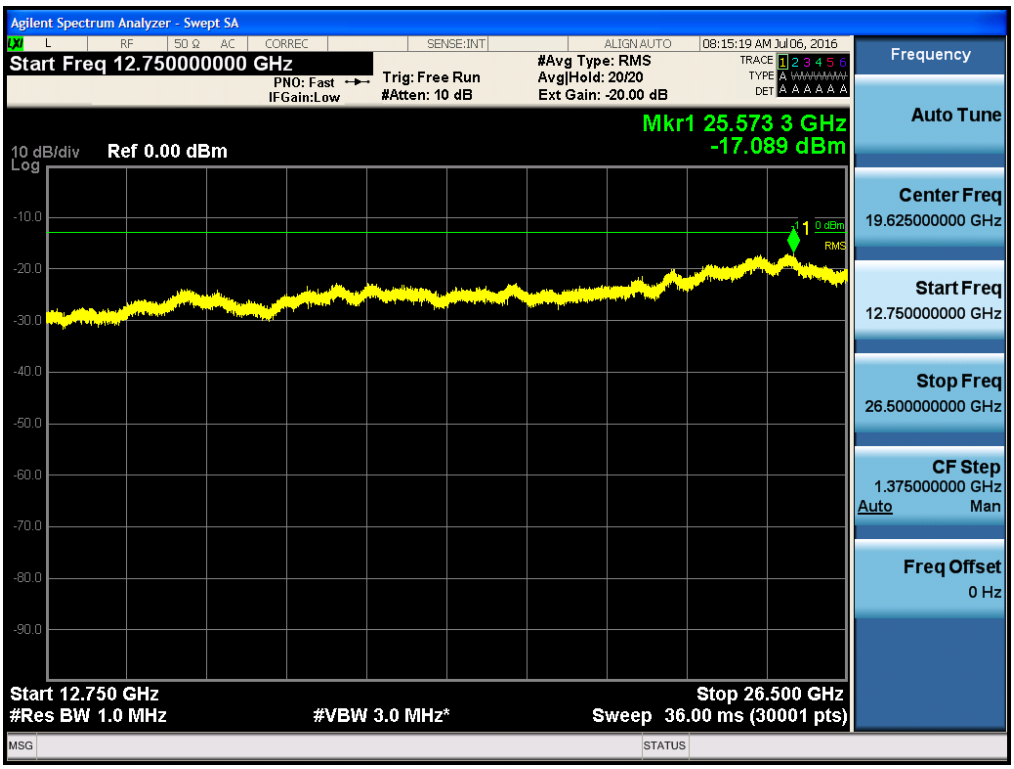
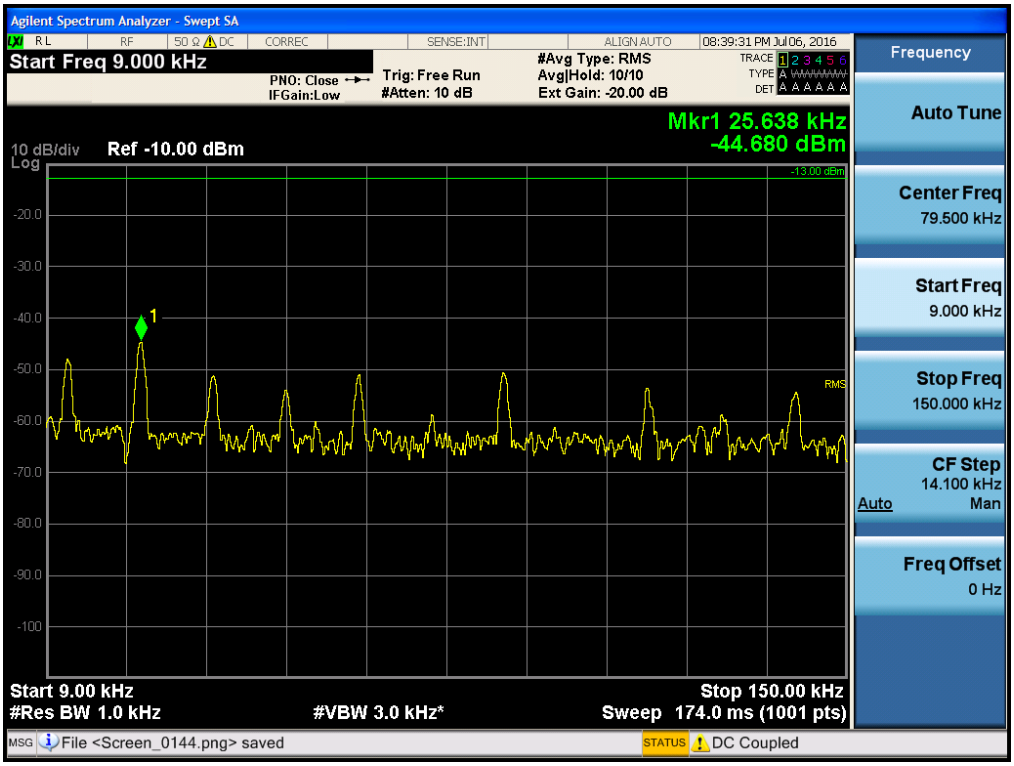


Single channel Enhancer Plots of Spurious Emission for AWS BAND LTE 10MHz

Conducted Spurious Emissions (9 kHz – 150 kHz)

[Downlink Low]



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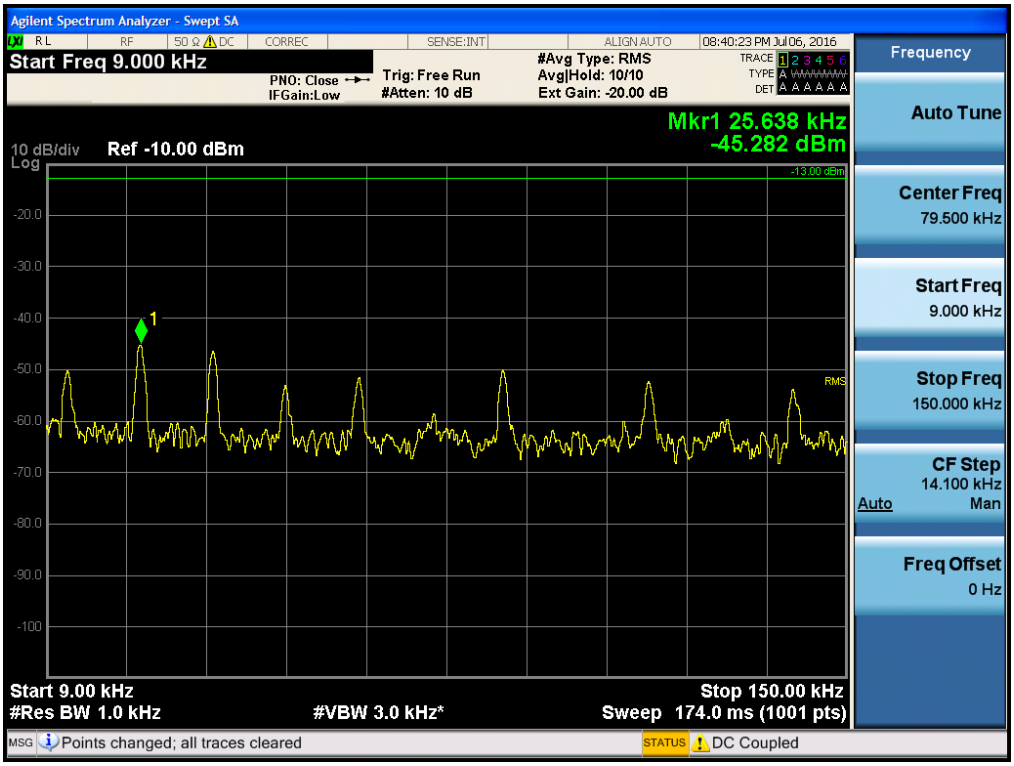

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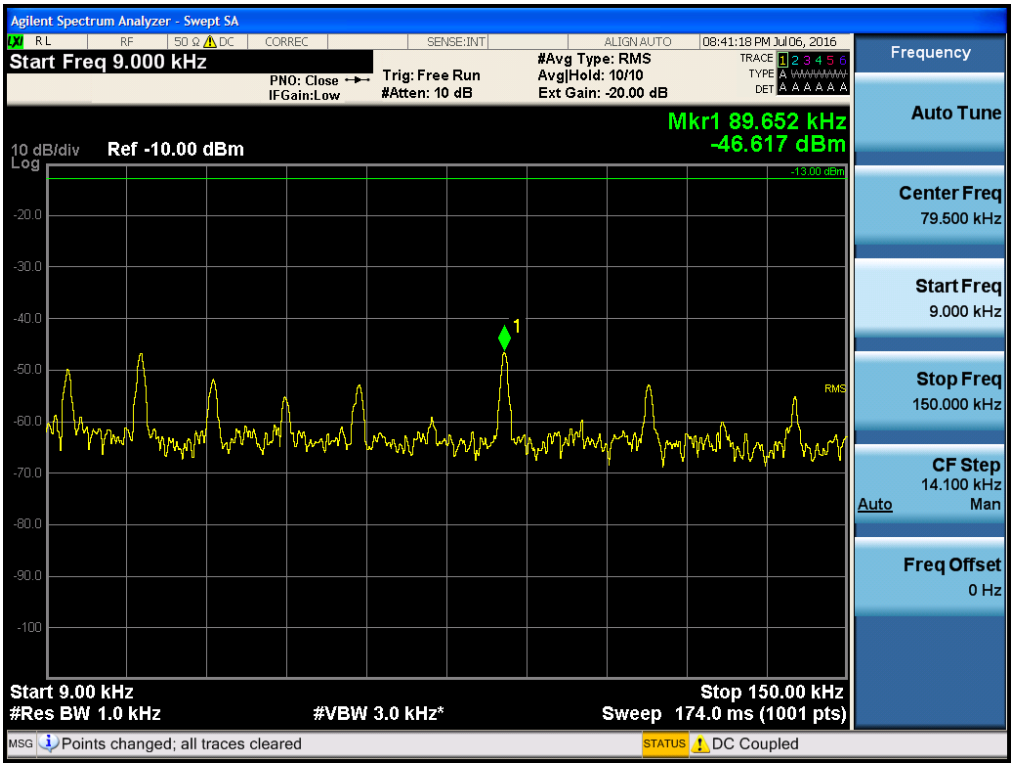
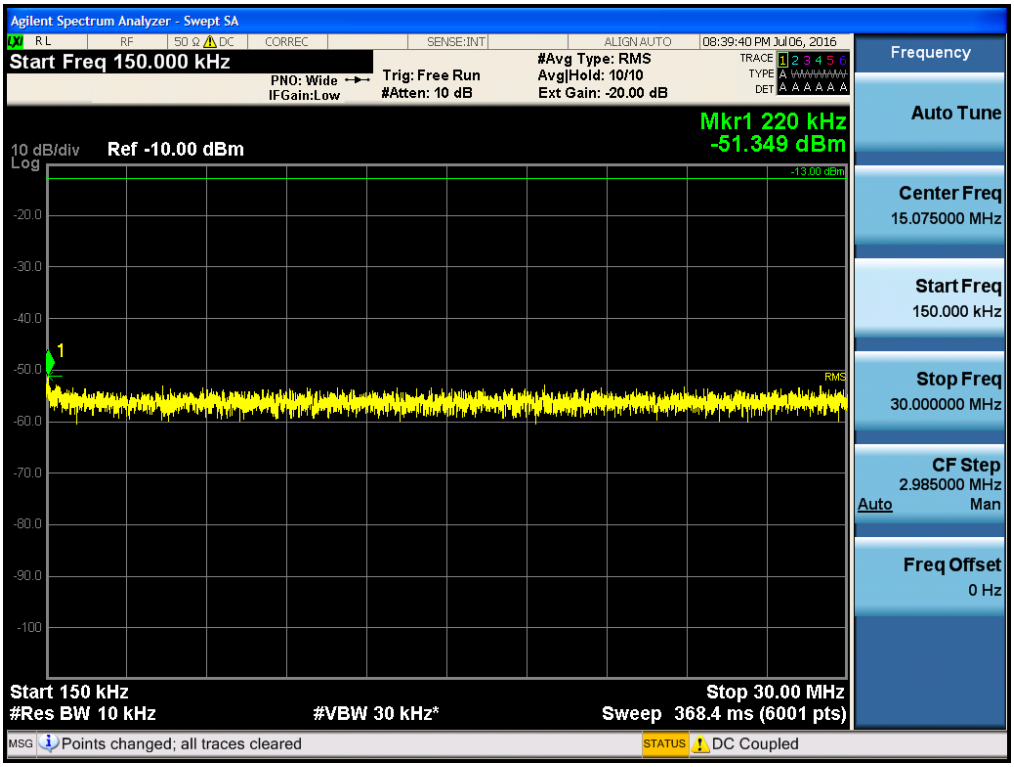


Conducted Spurious Emissions (150 kHz – 30 MHz)

[Downlink Low]



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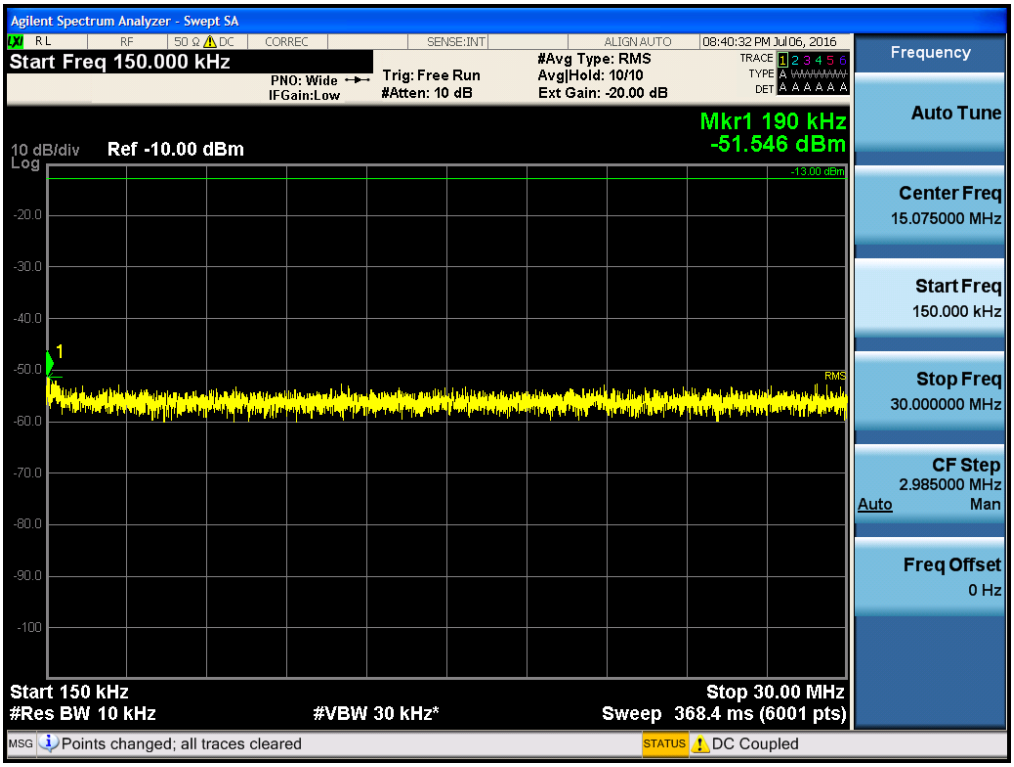

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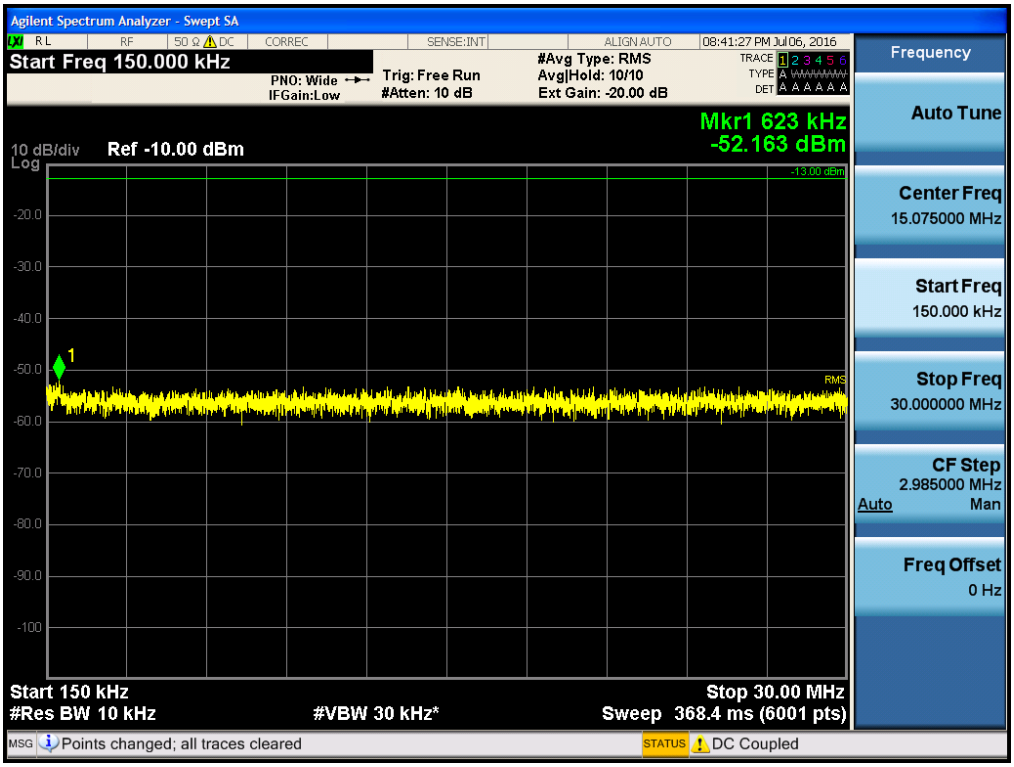

Conducted Spurious Emissions (30 MHz – 1 GHz)

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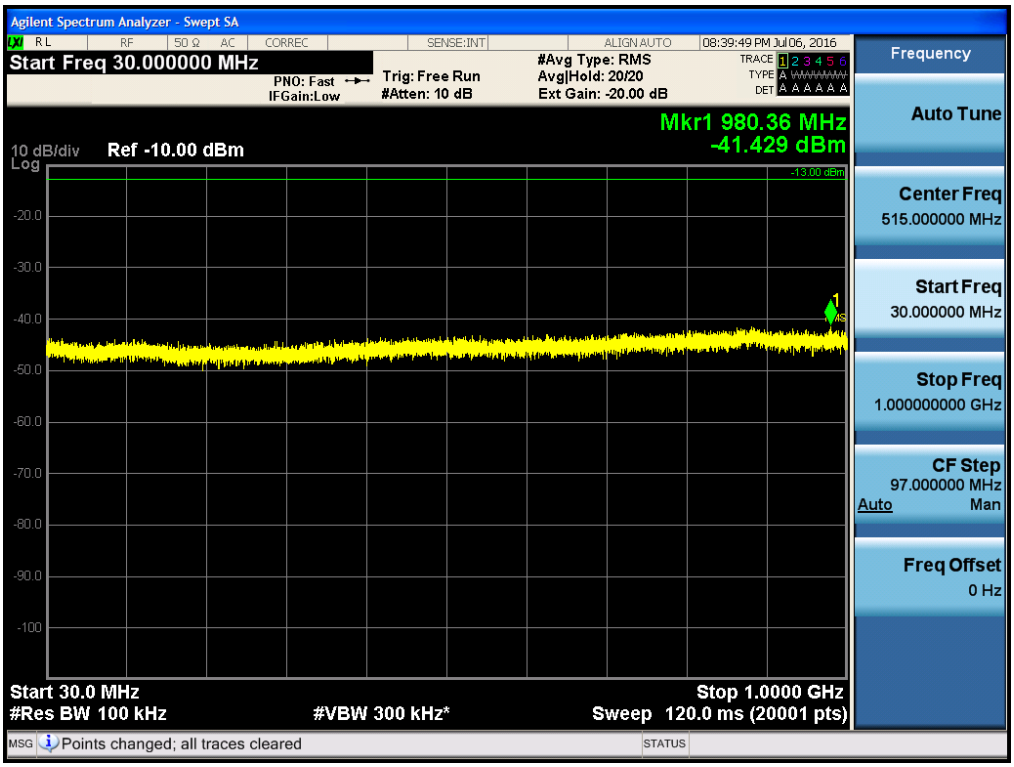

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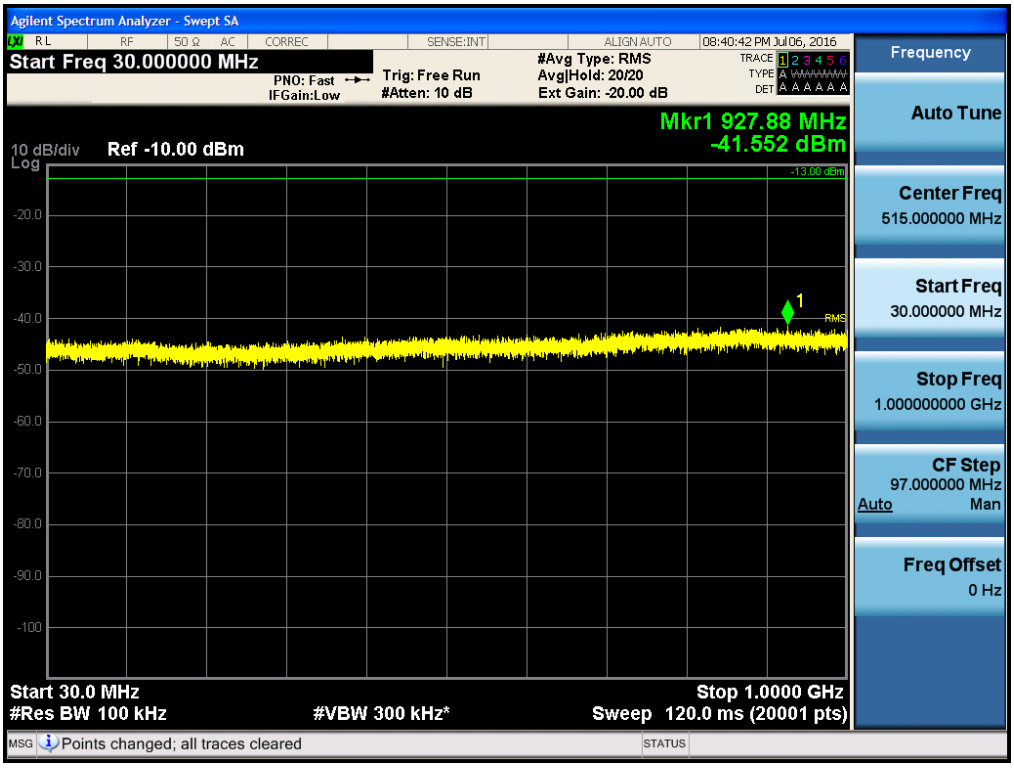

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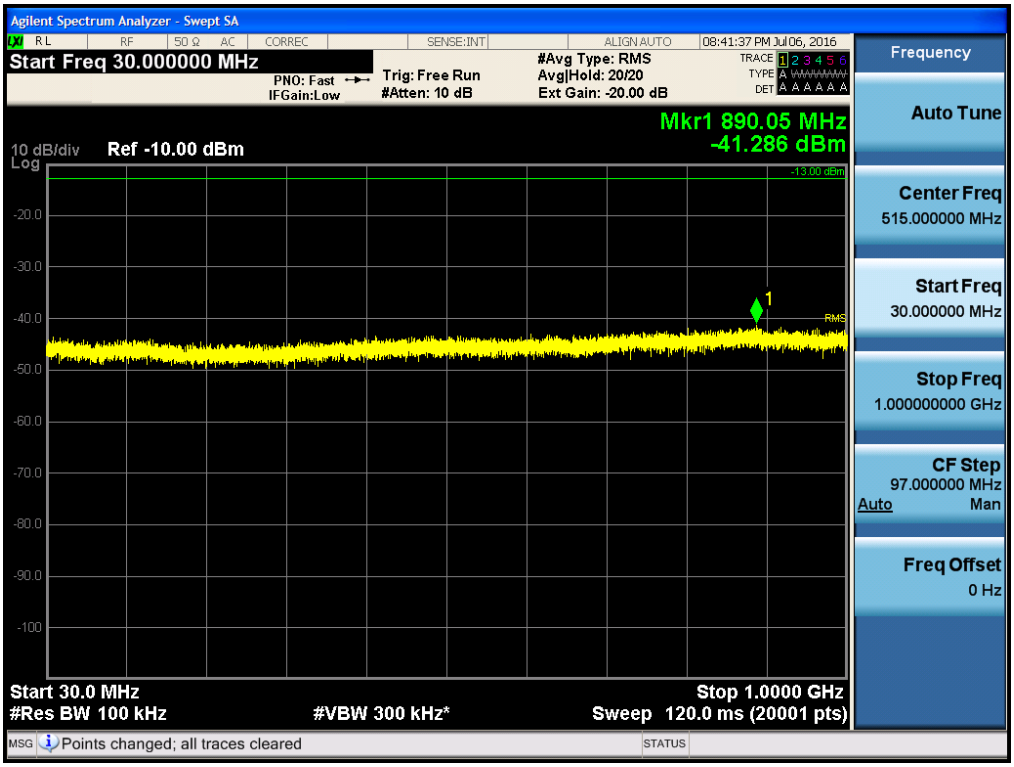

Conducted Spurious Emissions (1 GHz – 26.5 GHz)

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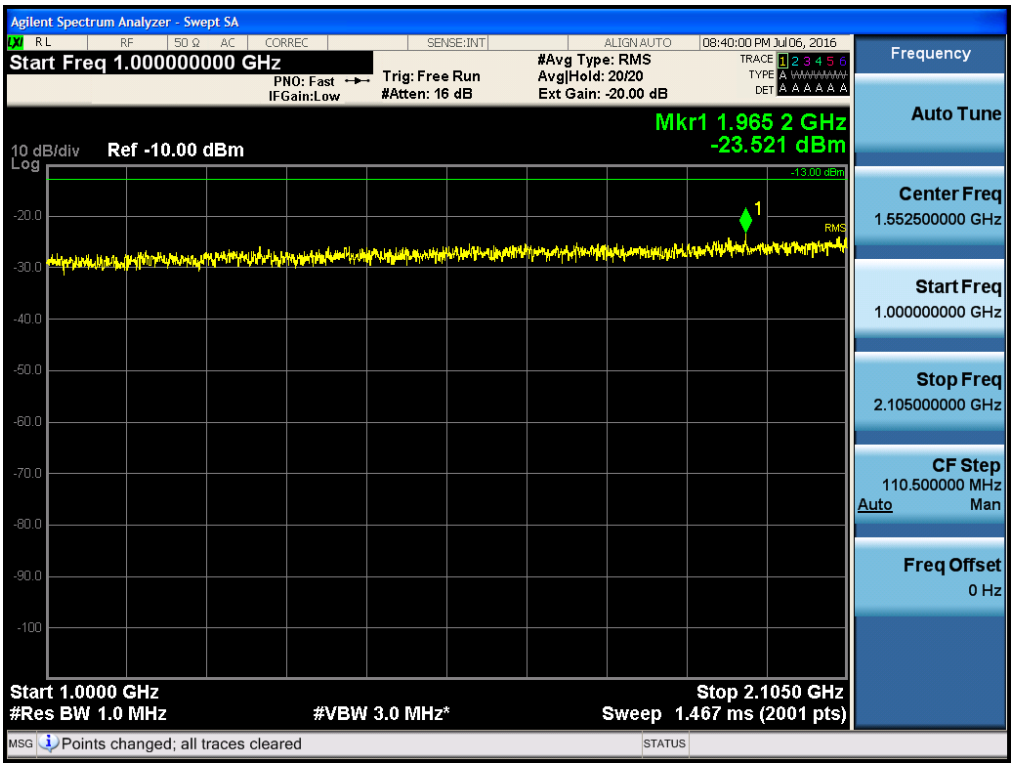

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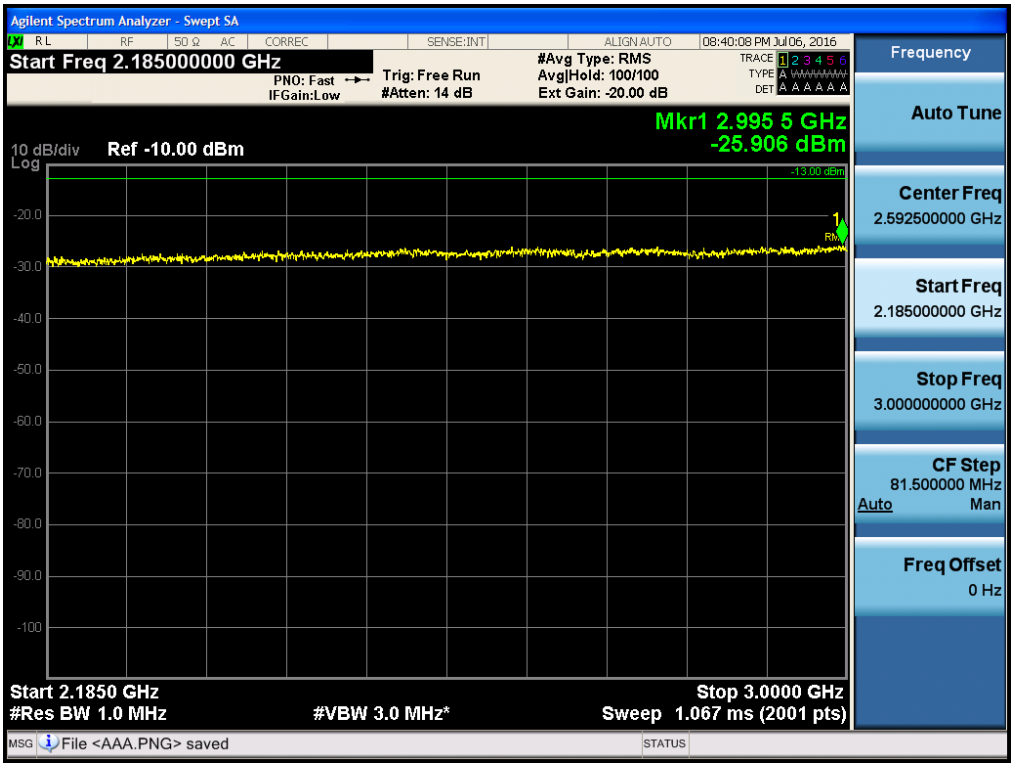

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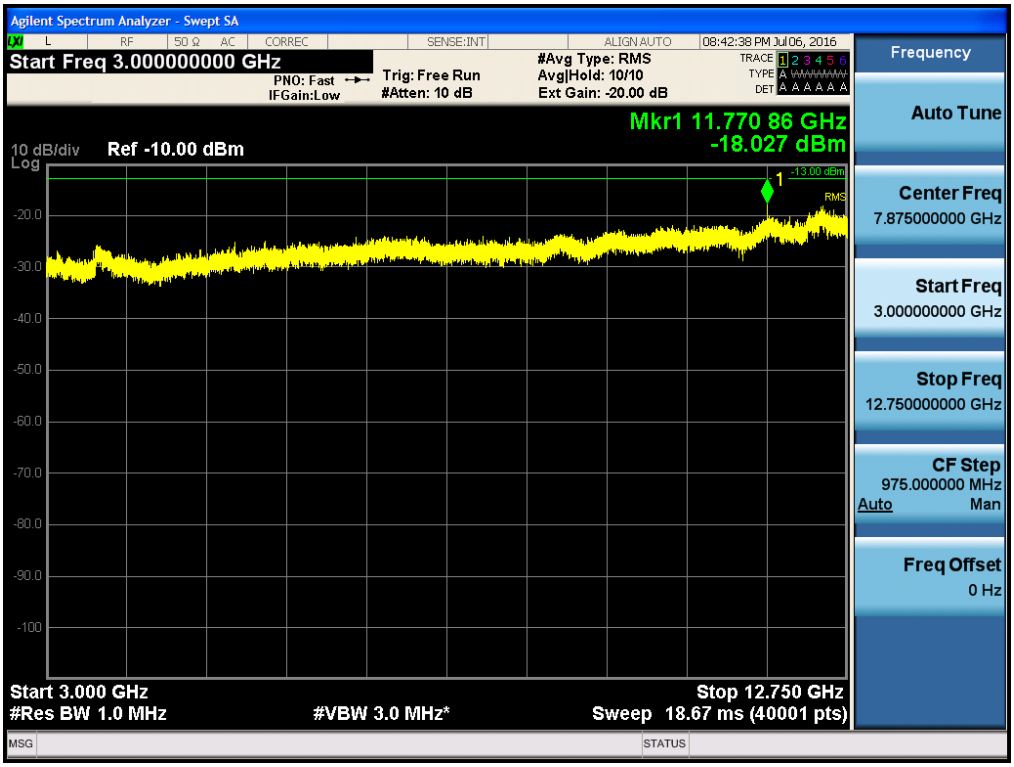

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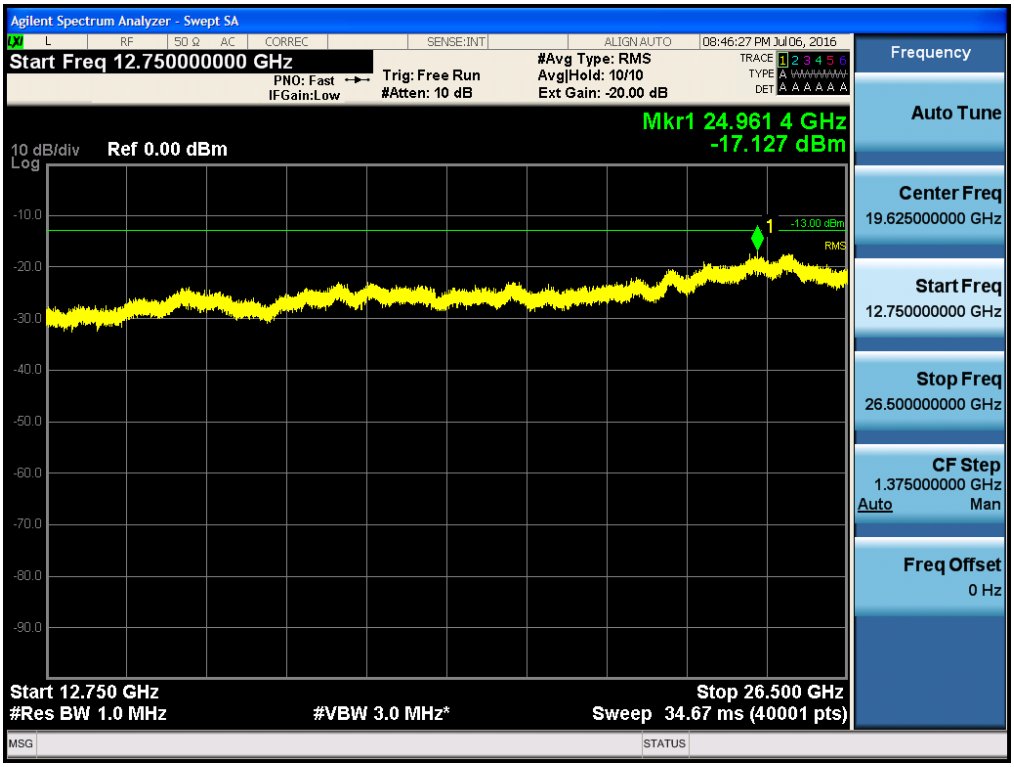

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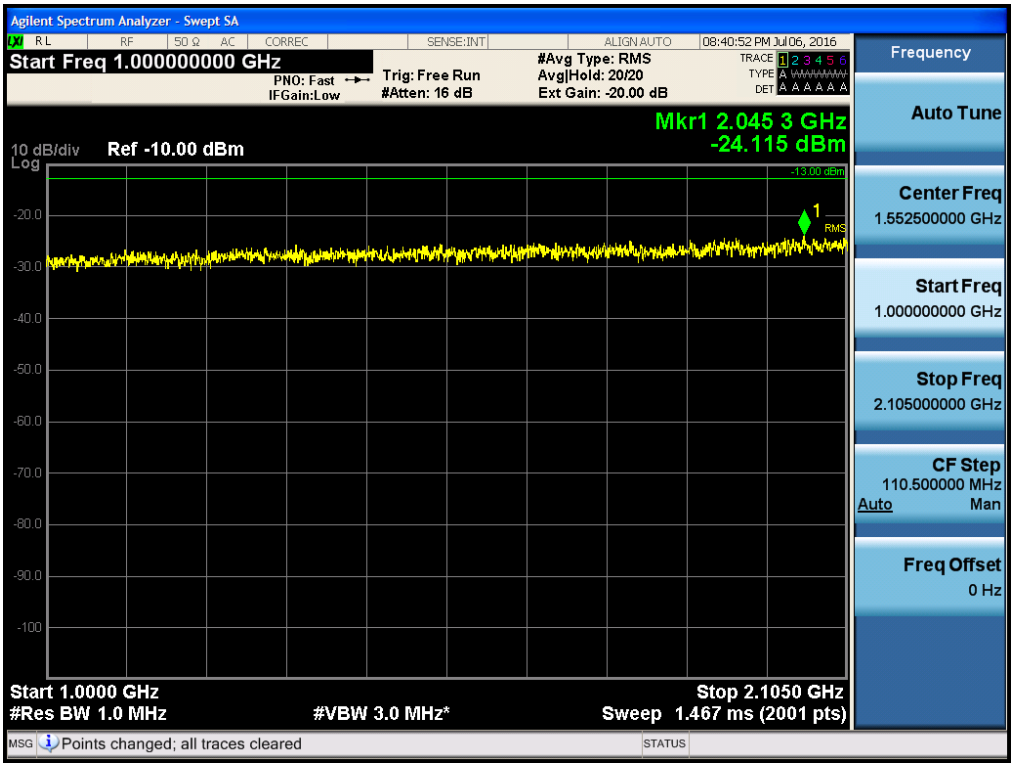

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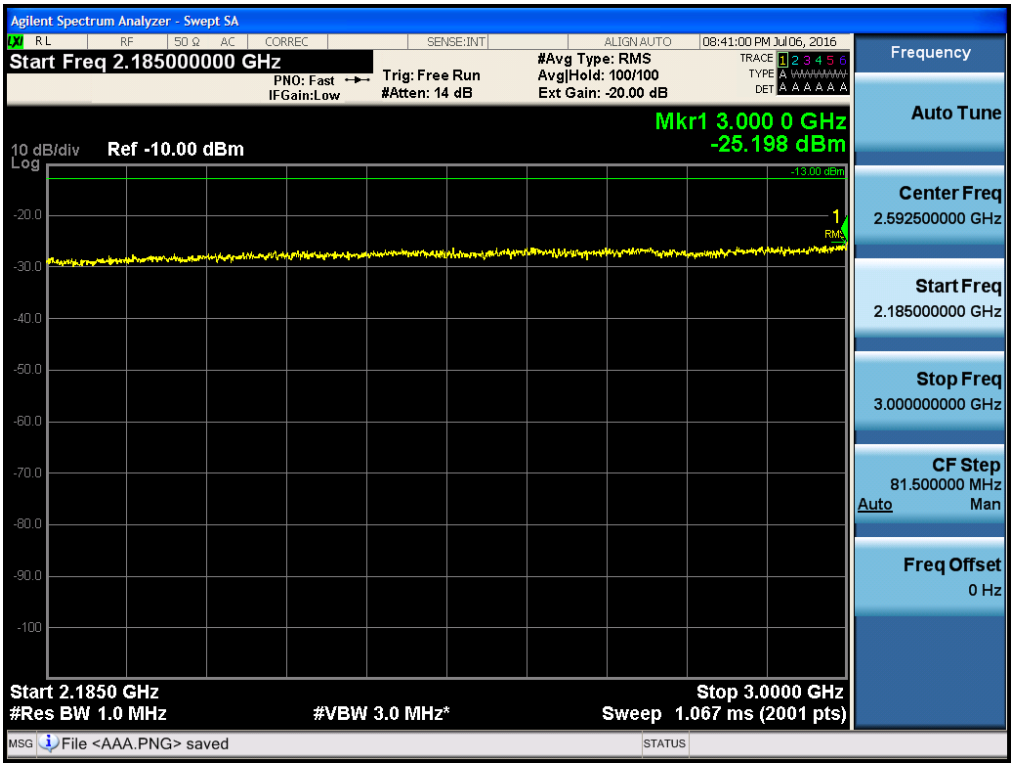

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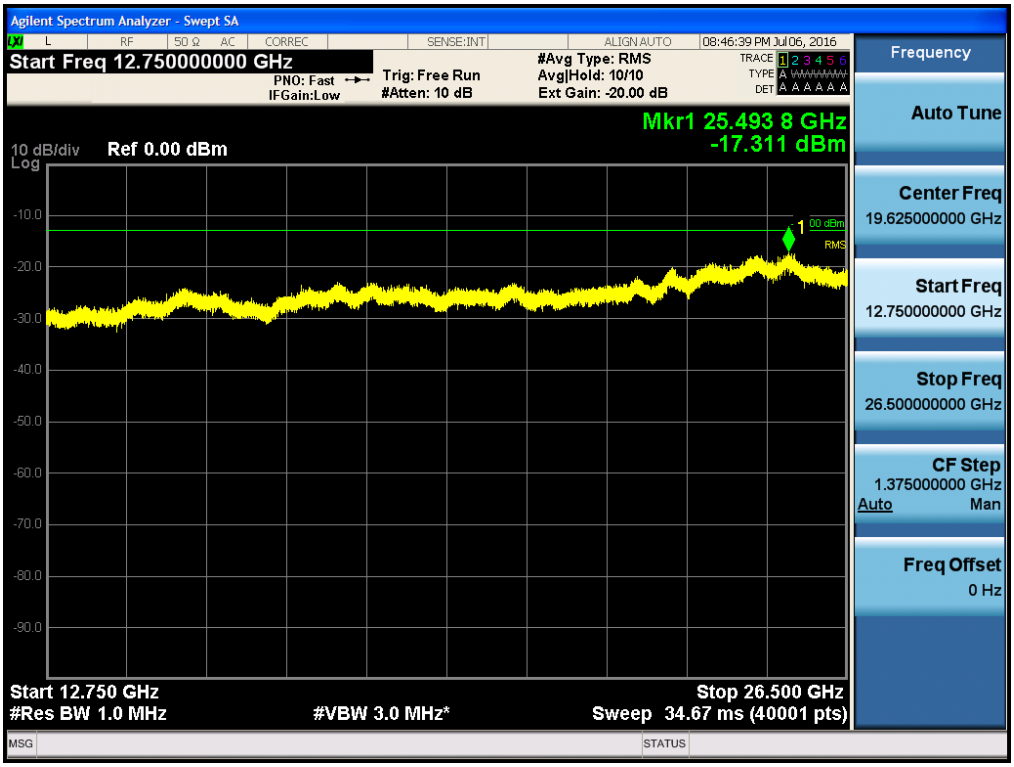

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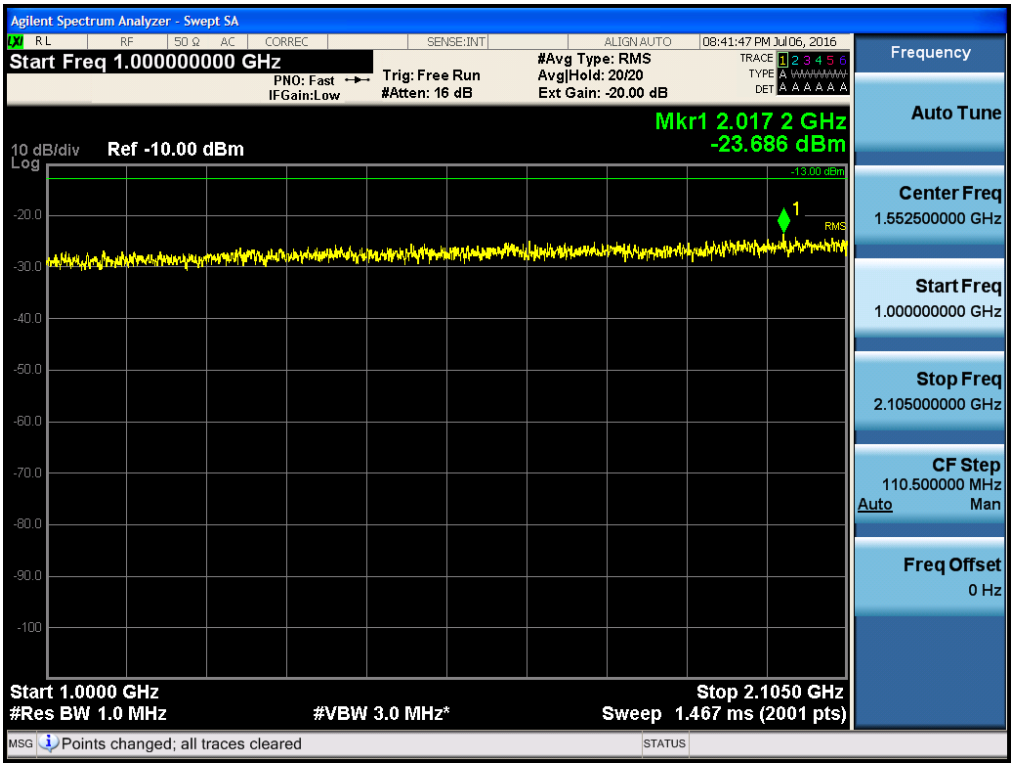

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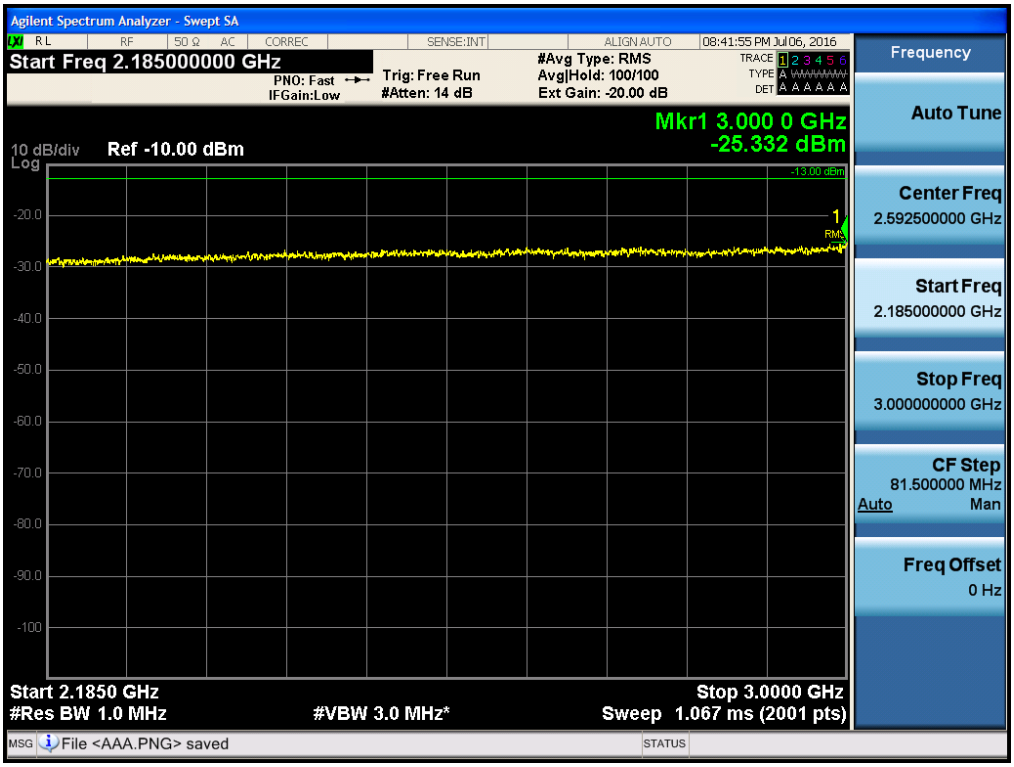

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