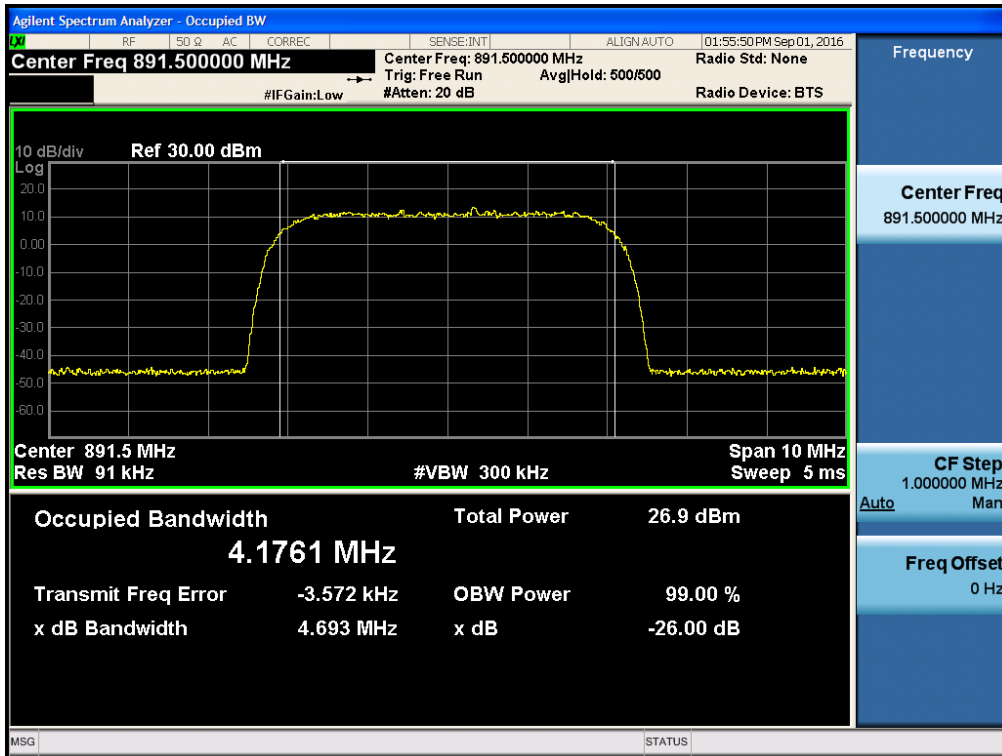


[AGC threshold Input Downlink High]



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 = $\pm 250\%$ 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 = $\text{SPAN}/(\text{RBW}/2)$.
- 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 $\geq 3 \times \text{RBW}$.
- 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 f_0 .
- 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 Amplifier Gain and Bandwidth**

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 Passband Gain and Bandwidth**

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 f_0 of the passband up to at least $f_0 + 250\%$ of the 20 dB bandwidth.

Test Results:

The EUT complies with the requirements of this section.

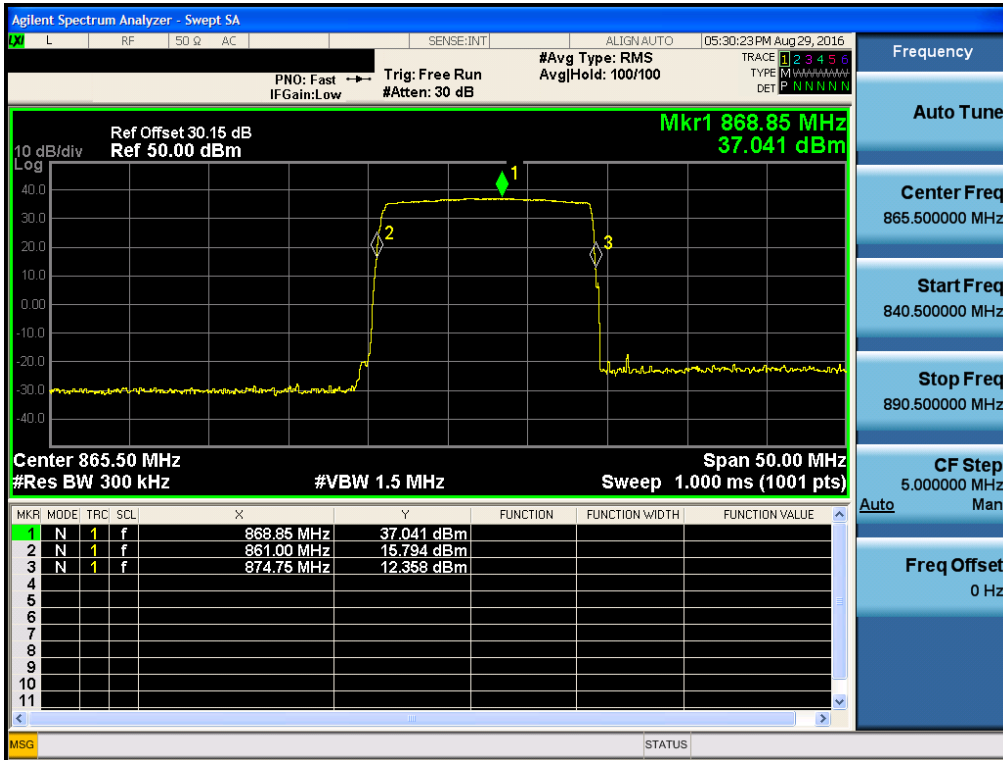
Input Signal	Input Level (dBm) Input Signal : Sinusoidal	Maximum Amp Gain
800IDEN 850CEL	-10 dBm	47 dB

[Downlink_800IDEN, 850CEL BAND]

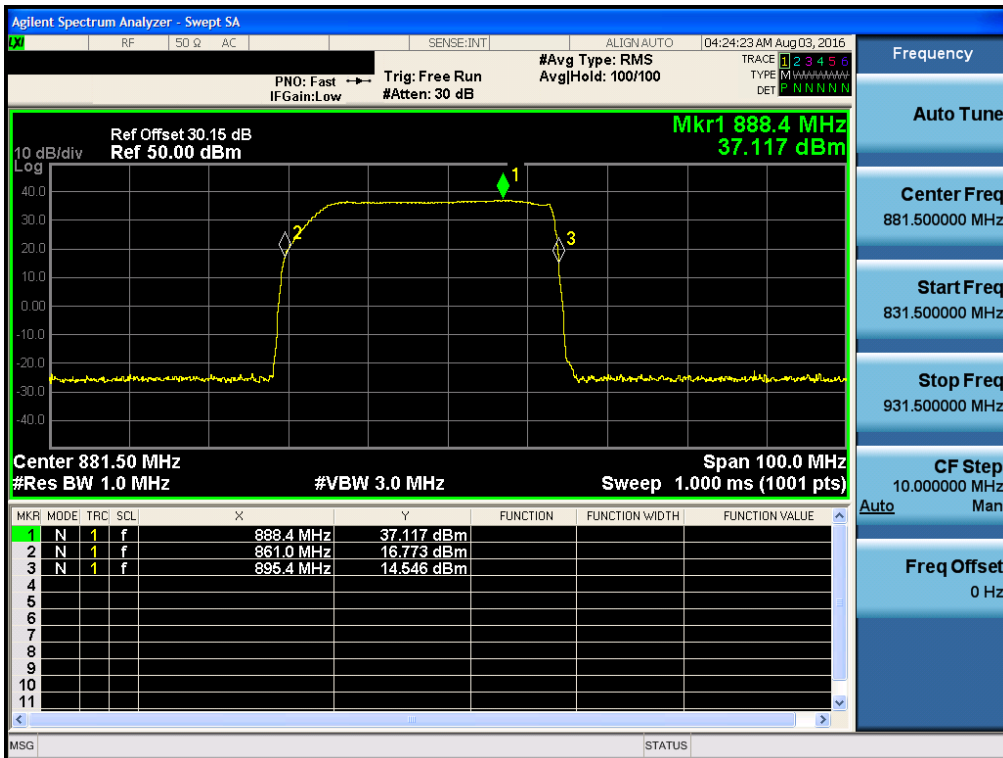
	20 dB point frequency (MHz)	Output power (dBm)	Gain (dB)
800IDEN Band	861.000 MHz ~ 874.750 MHz	37.041	47.041

	20 dB point frequency (MHz)	Output power (dBm)	Gain (dB)
850CEL Band	861.000 MHz ~ 895.400 MHz	37.117	47.117

Plots of Passband Gain and Bandwidth & Out of Band Rejection
[800IDEN BAND]



[850CEL 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.

§22.917 Emission limitations for cellular equipment.

The rules in this section govern the spectral characteristics of emissions in the Cellular Radiotelephone 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 100 kHz or greater. In the 1 MHz bands immediately outside and adjacent to the frequency block a resolution bandwidth of at least one percent of the emission bandwidth of the fundamental emission of the transmitter may be employed. A narrower resolution bandwidth is permitted in all cases to improve measurement accuracy provided the measured power is integrated over the full required measurement bandwidth (*i.e.* 100 kHz or 1 percent of emission bandwidth, as specified). The emission bandwidth is defined as the width of the signal between two points, one below the carrier center frequency and one above the carrier center frequency, outside of which all emissions are attenuated at least 26 dB below the transmitter power.

(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.

§90.691 Emission mask requirements for EA-based systems.

(a) Out-of-band emission requirement shall apply only to the “outer” channels included in an EA license and to spectrum adjacent to interior channels used by incumbent licensees. The emission limits are as follows:

(1) For any frequency removed from the EA licensee's frequency block by up to and including 37.5 kHz, the power of any emission shall be attenuated below the transmitter power (P) in watts by at least $116 \text{ Log}_{10}(f/6.1)$ decibels or $50 + 10 \text{ Log}_{10}(P)$ decibels or 80 decibels, whichever is the lesser attenuation, where f is the frequency removed from the center of the outer channel in the block in kilohertz and where f is greater than 12.5 kHz.

(2) For any frequency removed from the EA licensee's frequency block greater than 37.5 kHz, the power of any emission shall be attenuated below the transmitter power (P) in watts by at least $43 + 10 \text{ Log}_{10}(P)$ decibels or 80 decibels, whichever is the lesser attenuation, where f is the frequency removed from the center of the outer channel in the block in kilohertz and where f is greater than 37.5 kHz.

(b) When an emission outside of the authorized bandwidth causes harmful interference, the Commission may, at its discretion, require greater attenuation than specified in this section.

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 $\geq 3 \times$ 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 $\geq (2 \times \text{span}/\text{RBW})$ 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 $\geq (2 \times \text{span}/\text{RBW})$ 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

6.3 Non-Linearity

Transmitter signals amplified by a non-linear device (enhancer or translator) will alter the occupied bandwidth of the transmitted signals; therefore, the extent of non-linearity shall be tested.

6.3.1 Multi-channel Enhancer

For a multi-channel enhancer, any intermodulation product level must be attenuated, relative to P, by at least:

$43 + 10 \log_{10} P$, or 70 dB, whichever is less stringent,

where P is the total RF output power of the test tones in watts.

6.3.2 Single Channel Enhancer

For a single channel amplifier, the 99% emission bandwidth shall be measured under the conditions described in section 4.3.2 and the spectrum analyser plots submitted in the test report. Set the resolution bandwidth of the spectrum analyser from 1% to 3% of the 99% emission bandwidth and set the video bandwidth to 3 times the resolution bandwidth. Record both the amplifier input and output signals.

All emissions in the amplifier's output signal that falls outside a licensed frequency block or allocated bandwidth for the technology under test must be attenuated, relative to P, by at least:

$43 + 10 \log_{10} P$, or 70 dB, whichever is less stringent

where P is the manufacturer's rated output power in watts.

6.4 Spurious Emissions

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:

$43 + 10 \log_{10}(P_{\text{rated}} \text{ in watts})$, 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.

RSS-132

5. Transmitter Standard Specifications

5.5 Transmitter Unwanted Emissions

Mobile and base station equipment shall comply with the limits in (i) and (ii) below.

- i. In the first 1.0 MHz band immediately outside and adjacent to each of the sub-bands specified in [Section 5.1](#), the power of emissions per any 1% of the occupied bandwidth shall be attenuated (in dB) below the transmitter output power P (dBW) by at least $43 + 10 \log_{10} p$ (watts).
- ii. After the first 1.0 MHz immediately outside and adjacent to each of the sub-bands, the

power of emissions in any 100 kHz bandwidth shall be attenuated (in dB) below the transmitter output power P (dBW) by at least $43 + 10 \log_{10} p$ (watts). If the measurement is performed using 1% of the occupied bandwidth, power integration over 100 kHz is required.

Test Procedures:**RSS-131****4.4 Spurious Emission****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 P_{o1} and P_{o2} 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.

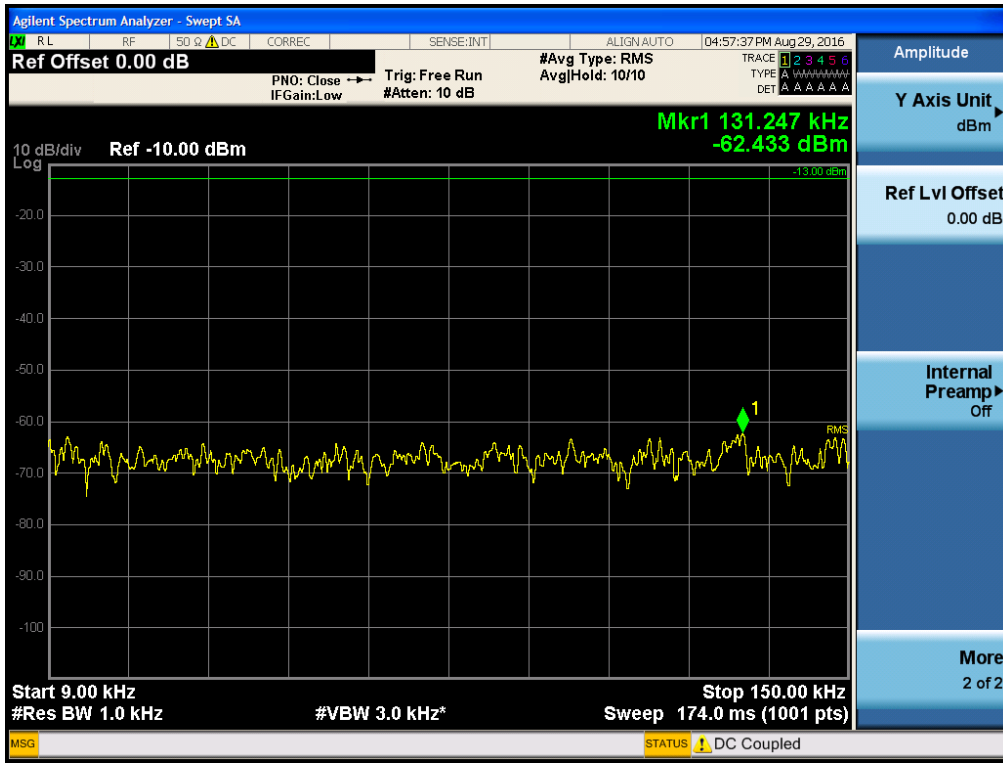
Test Results:

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

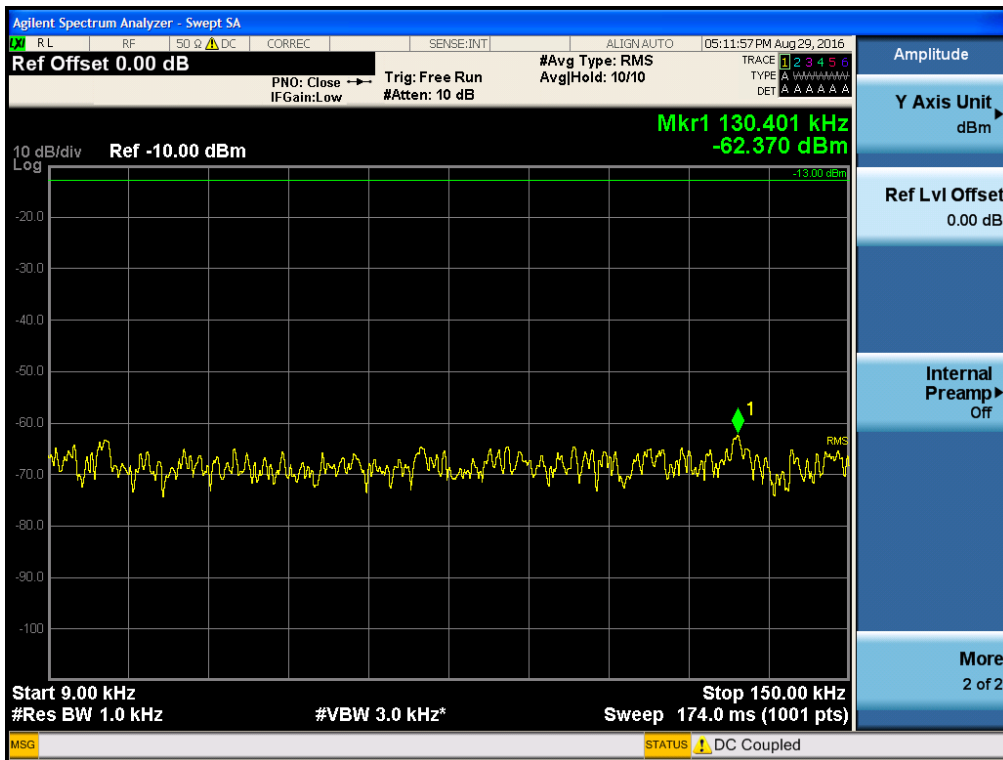
*Notes: In 9 KHz-150 KHz and 150 KHz-30 MHz bands, RBW was reduced to 1% and 10% of the reference bandwidth for measuring unwanted emission level (typically, 100KHz if the authorized frequency band is below 1GHz) and power was integrated. (1% = +20 dB, 10% = +10 dB)

**Single channel Enhancer Plots of Spurious Emission for 800IDEN BAND LTE 5 MHz
Conducted Spurious Emissions (9 kHz – 150 kHz)**

[Downlink Low]

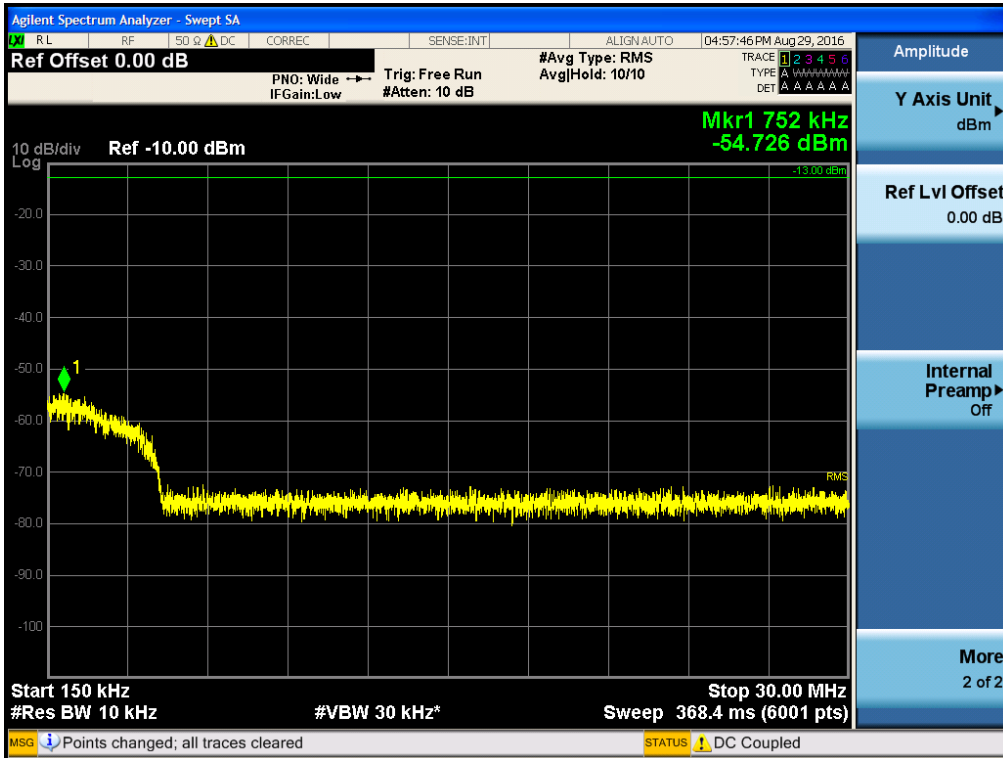


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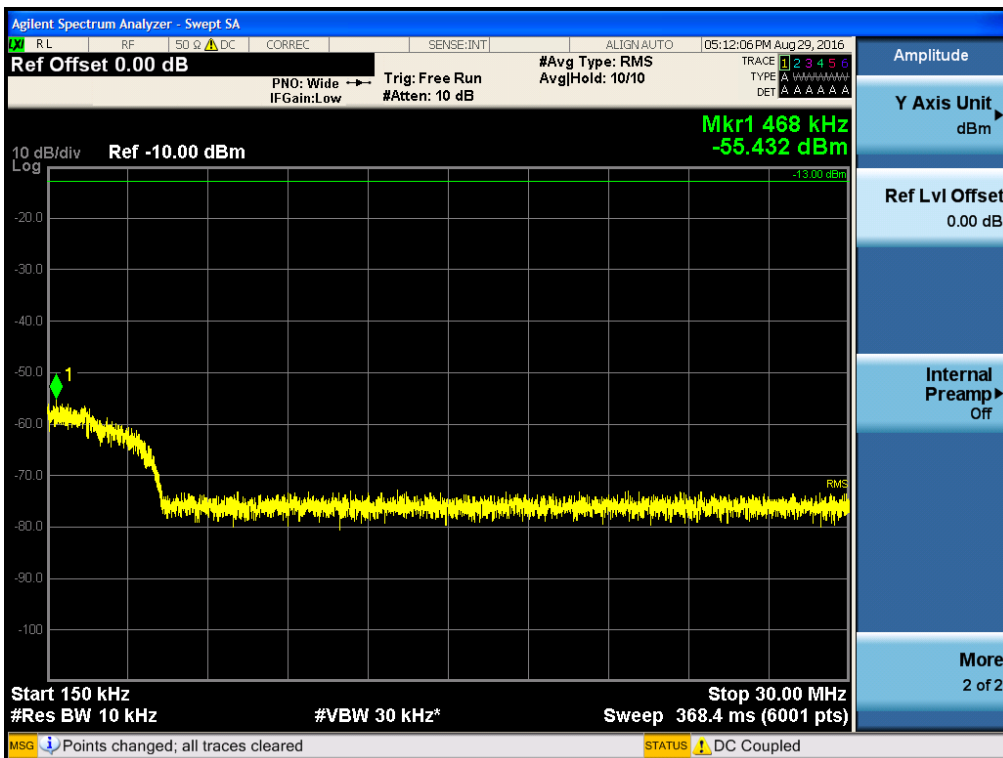


Conducted Spurious Emissions (150 kHz – 30 MHz)

[Downlink Low]

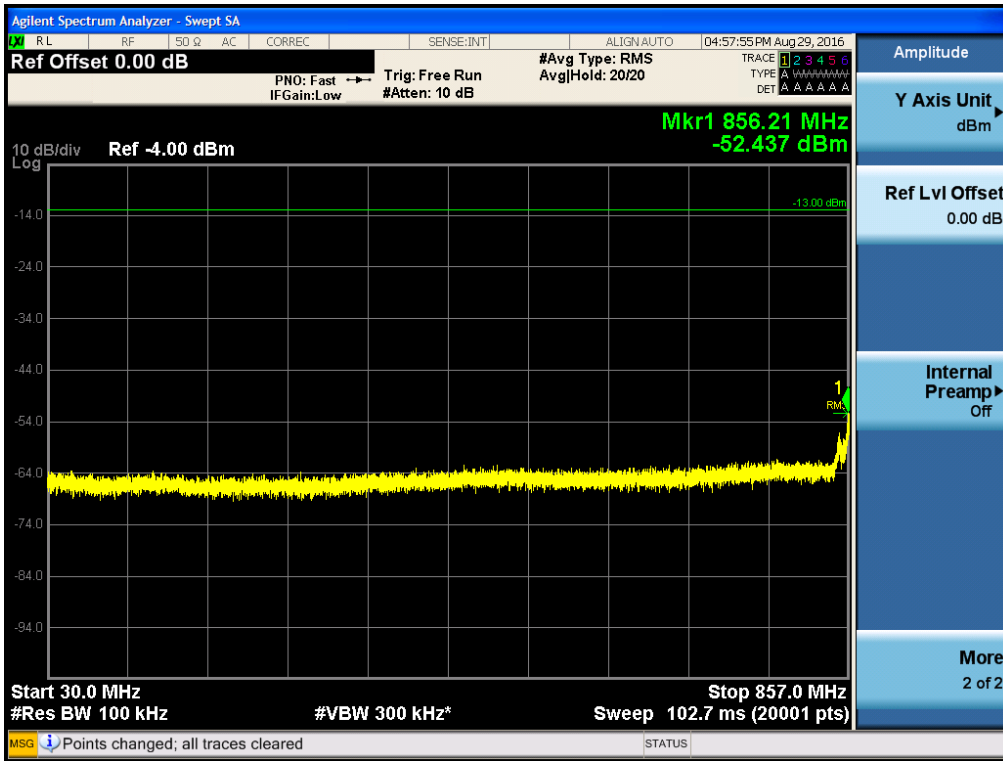


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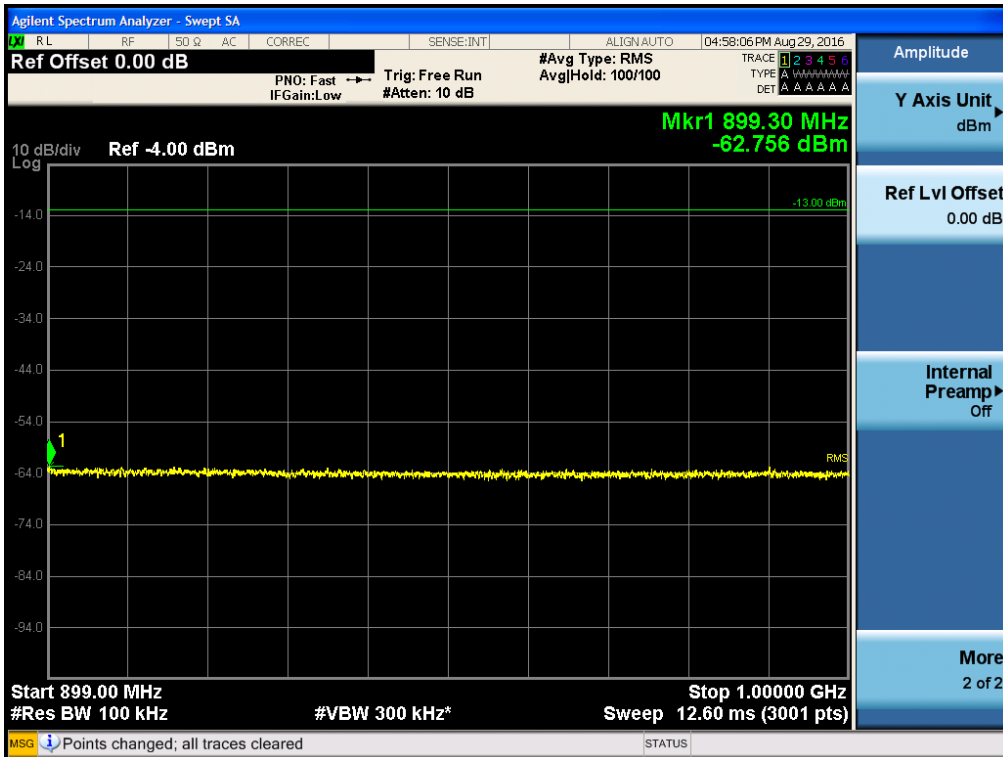


Conducted Spurious Emissions (30 MHz – 1 GHz)

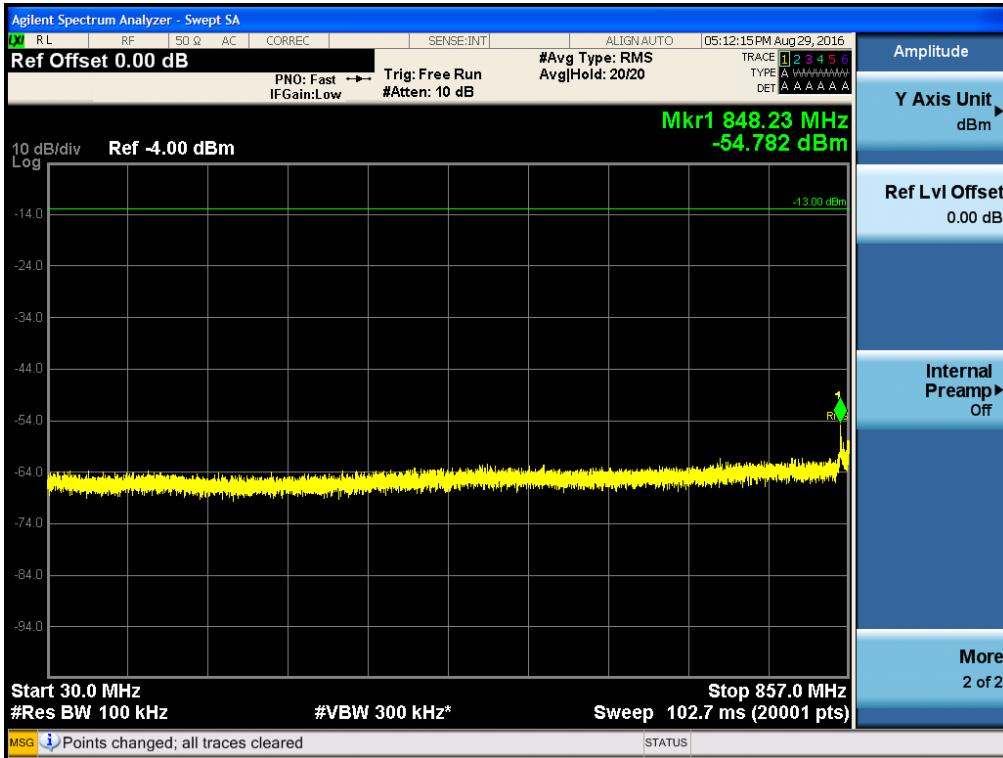
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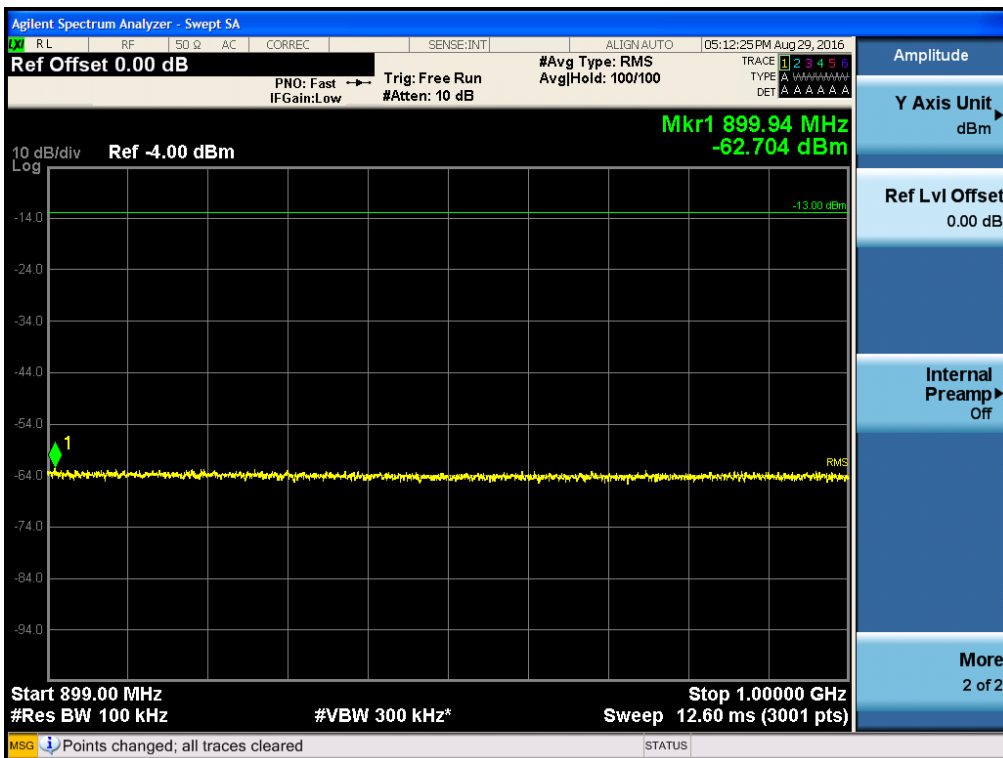
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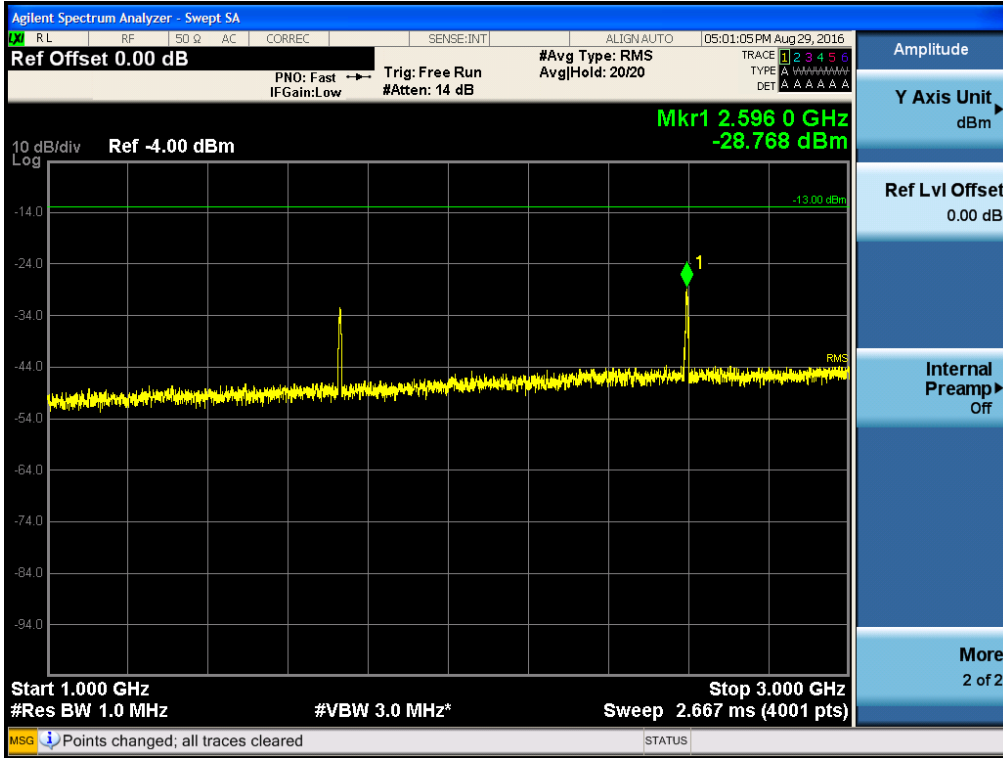
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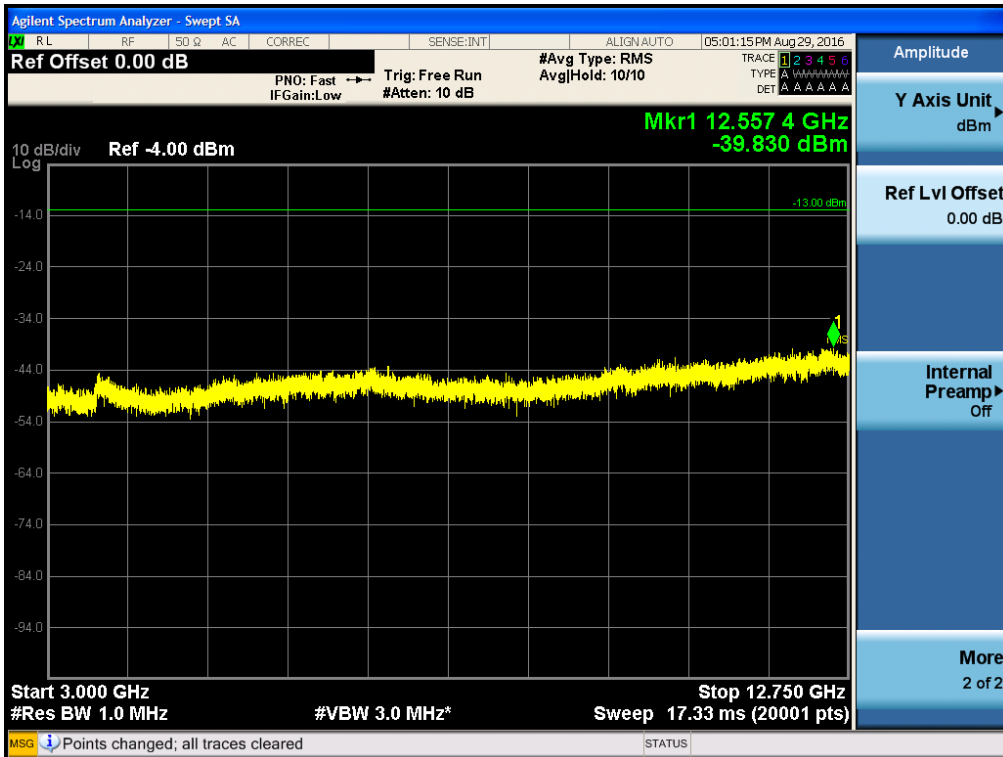
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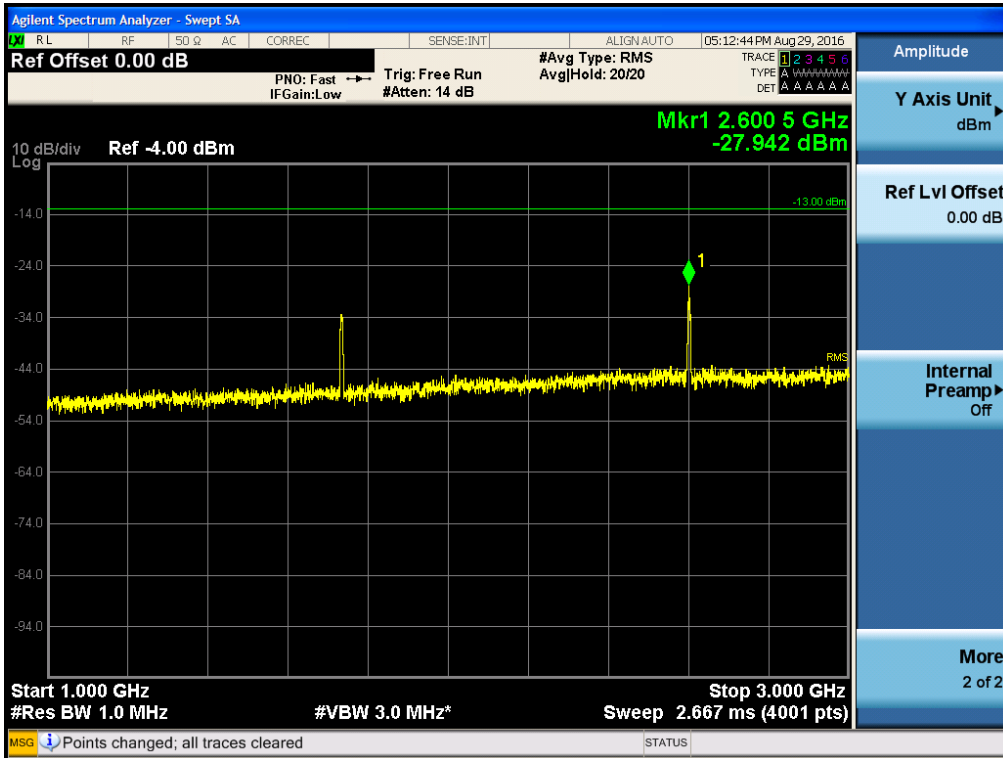
Conducted Spurious Emissions (1 GHz – 12.75 GHz)
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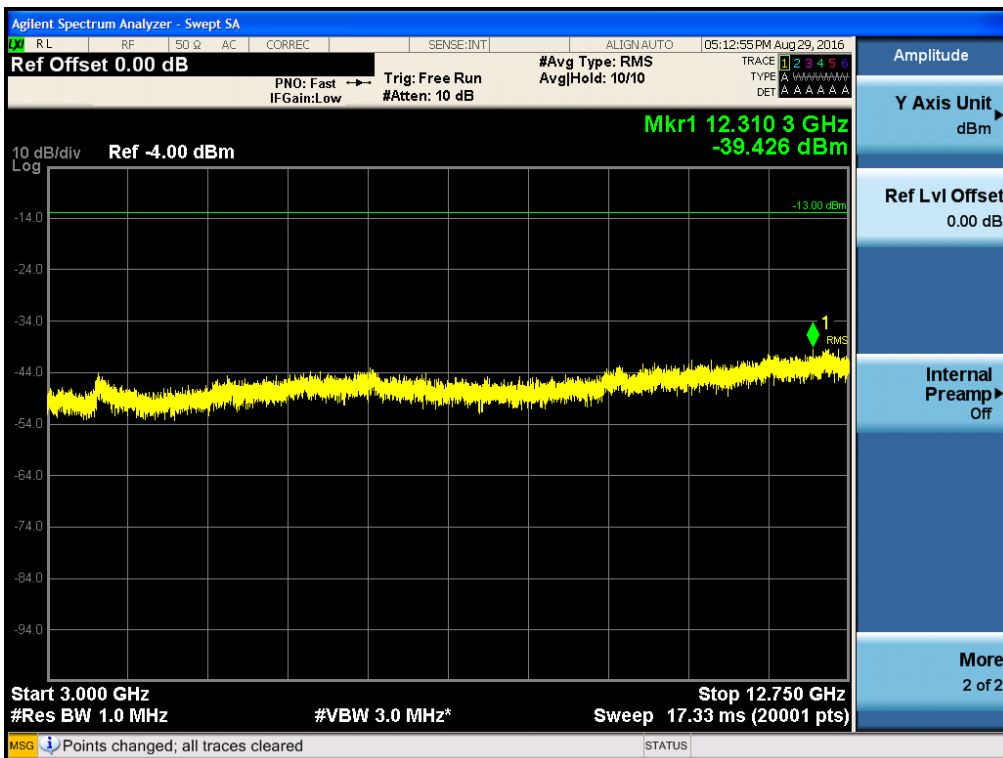
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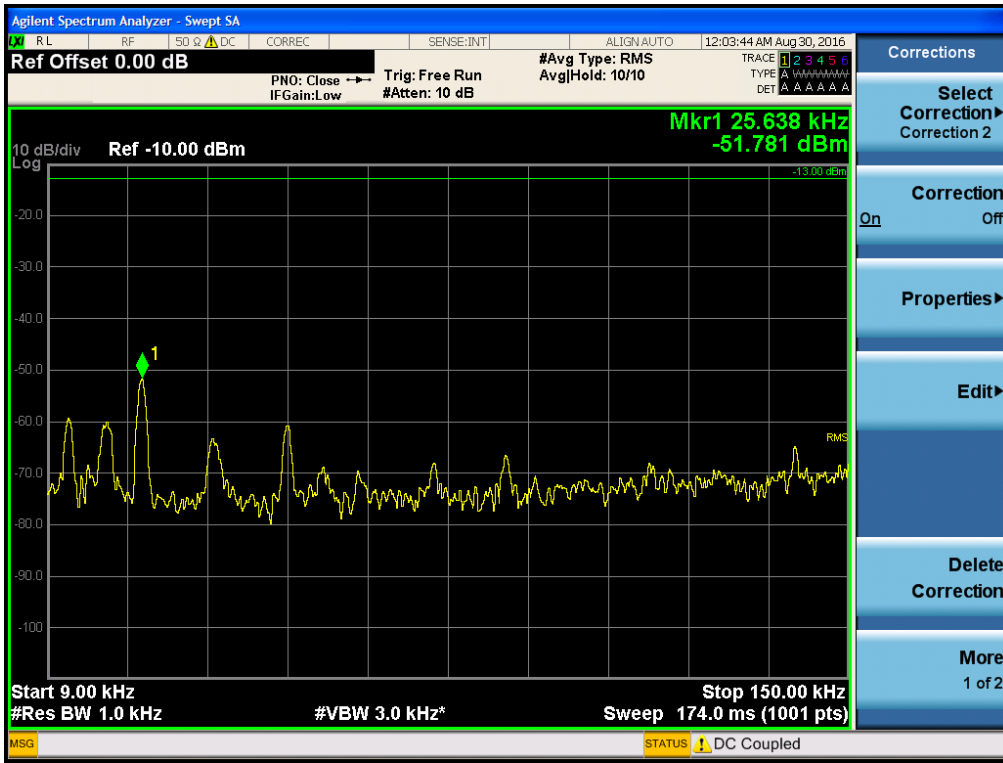


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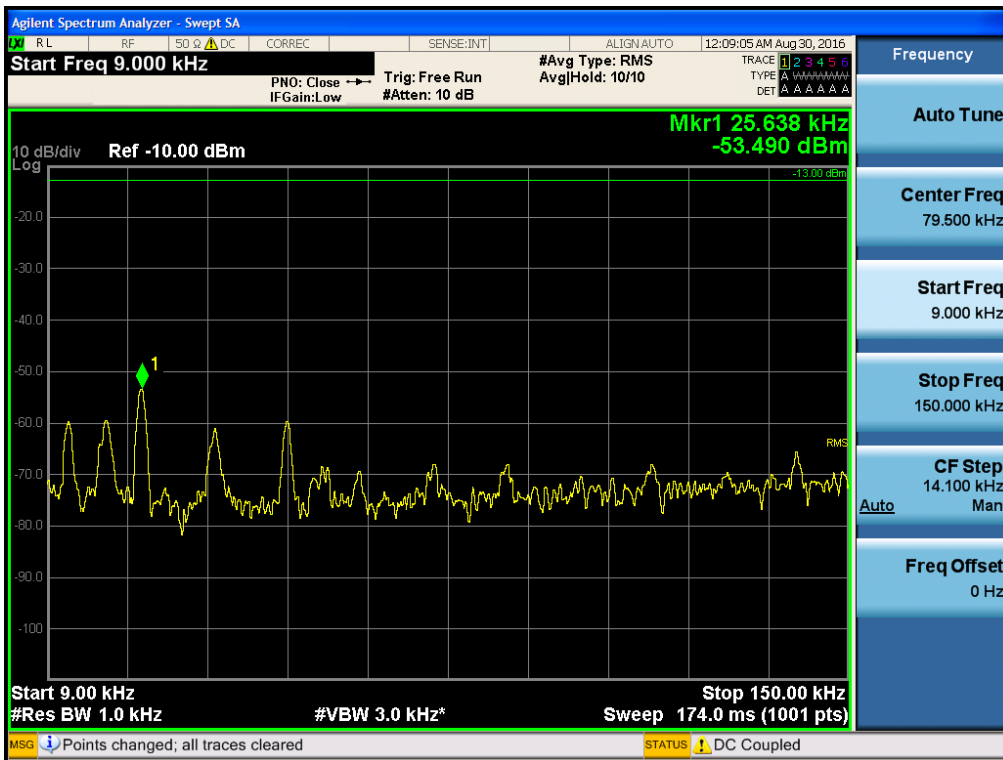


**Single channel Enhancer Plots of Spurious Emission for 800IDEN BAND CDMA
Conducted Spurious Emissions (9 kHz – 150 kHz)**

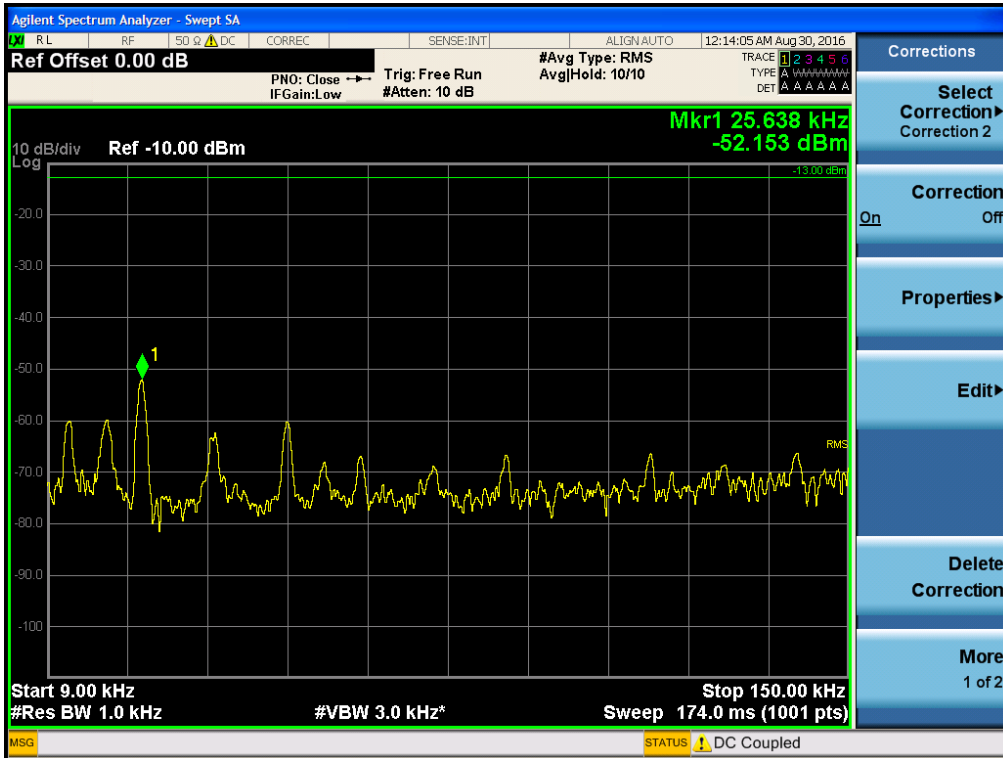
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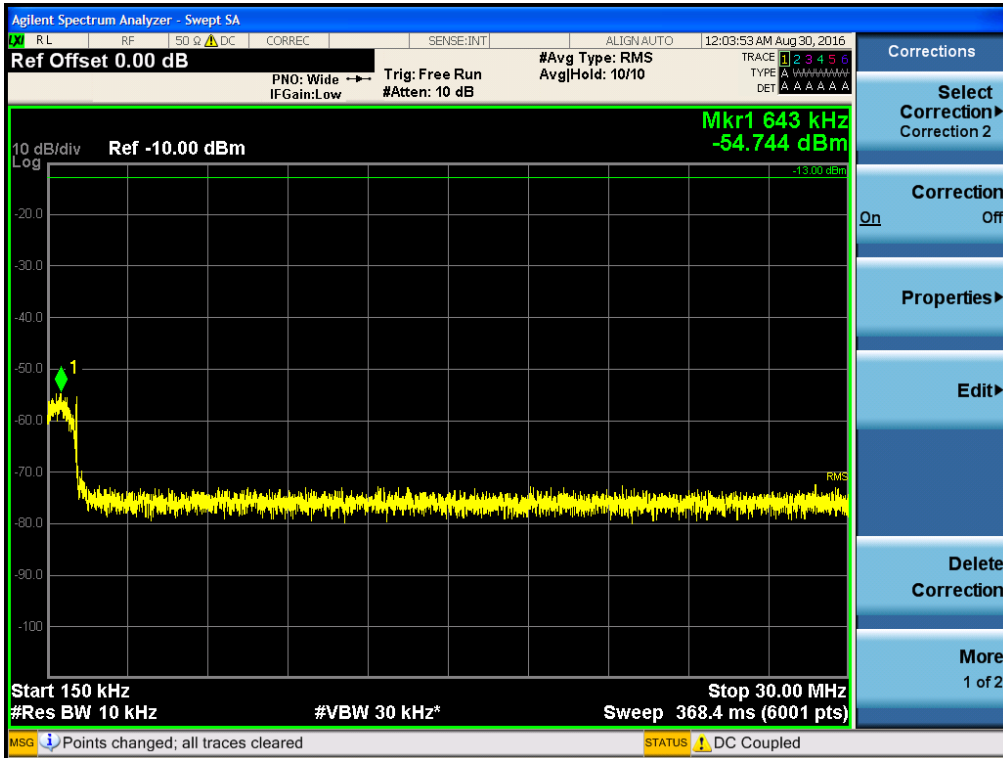


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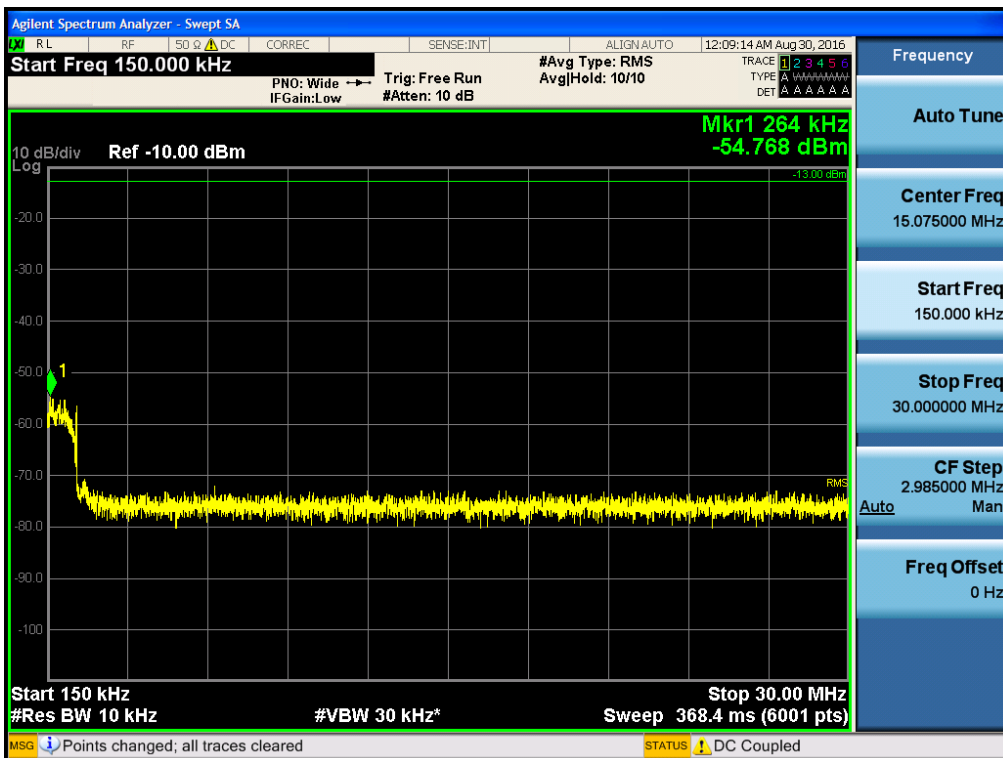


Conducted Spurious Emissions (150 kHz – 30 MHz)

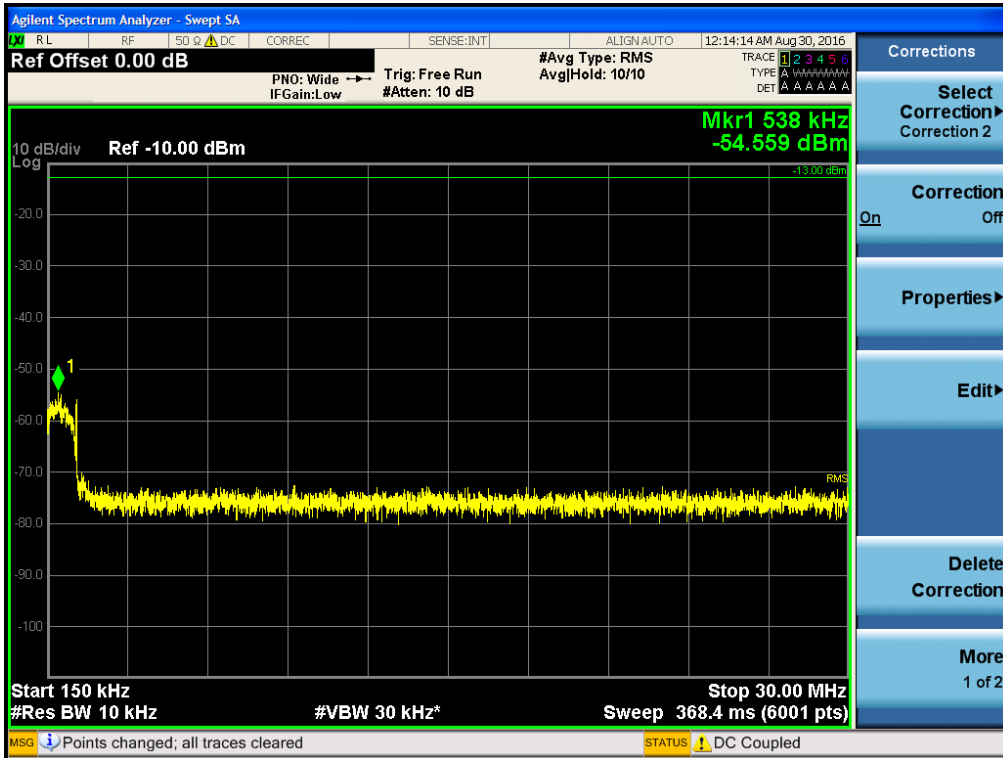
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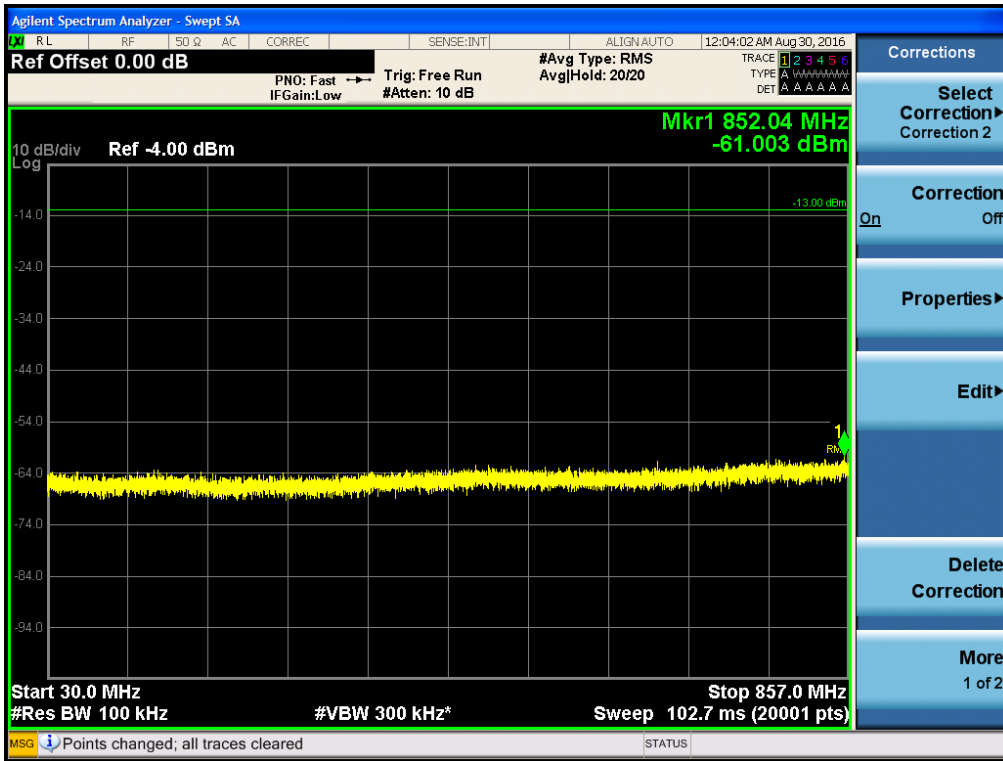


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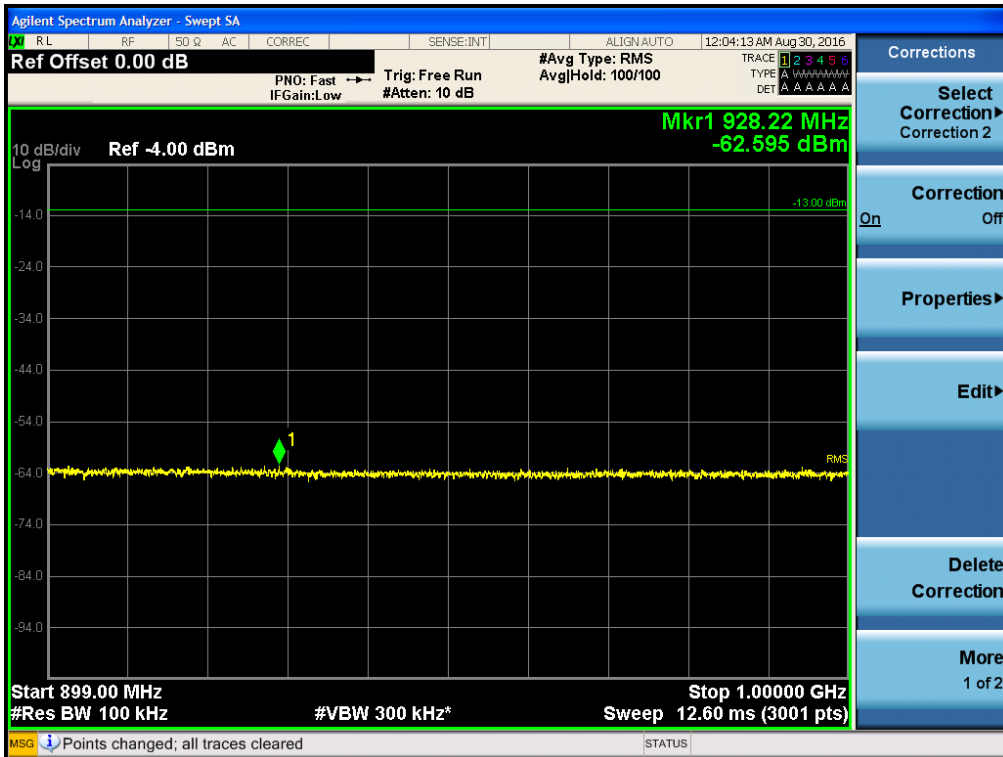


Conducted Spurious Emissions (30 MHz – 1 GHz)

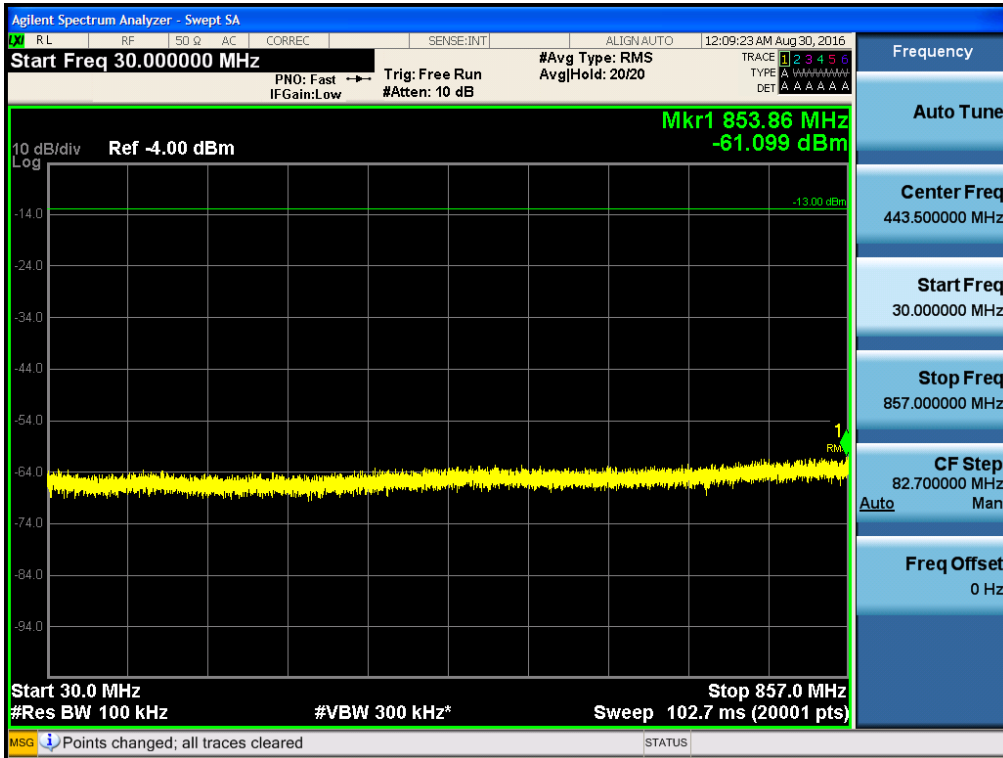
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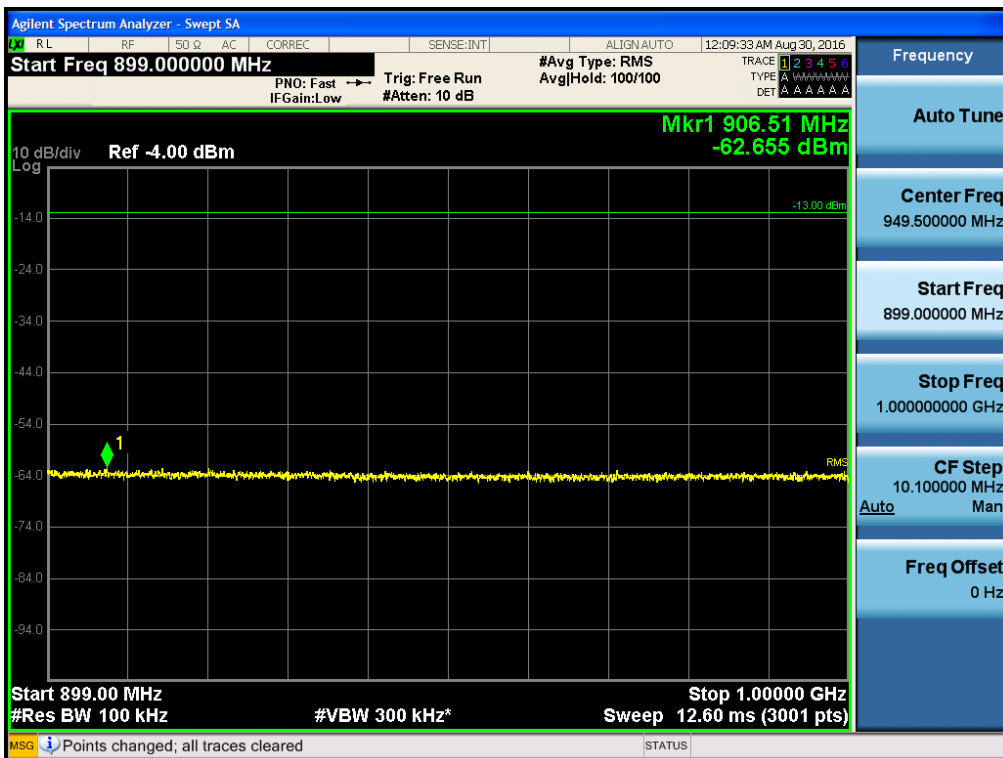
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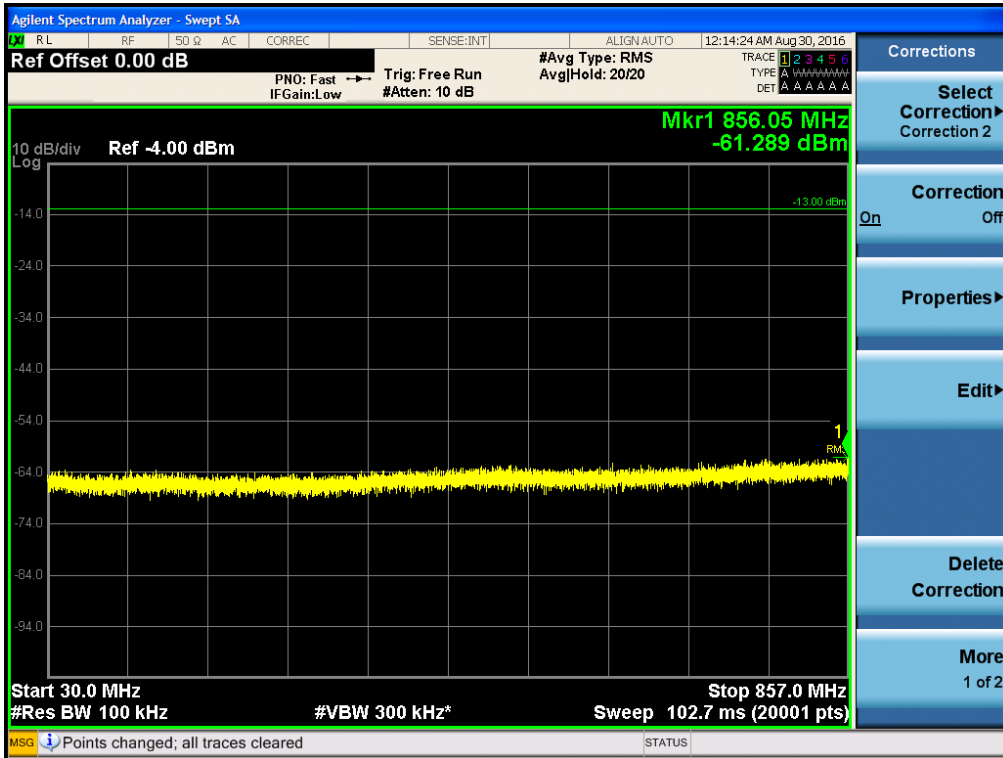
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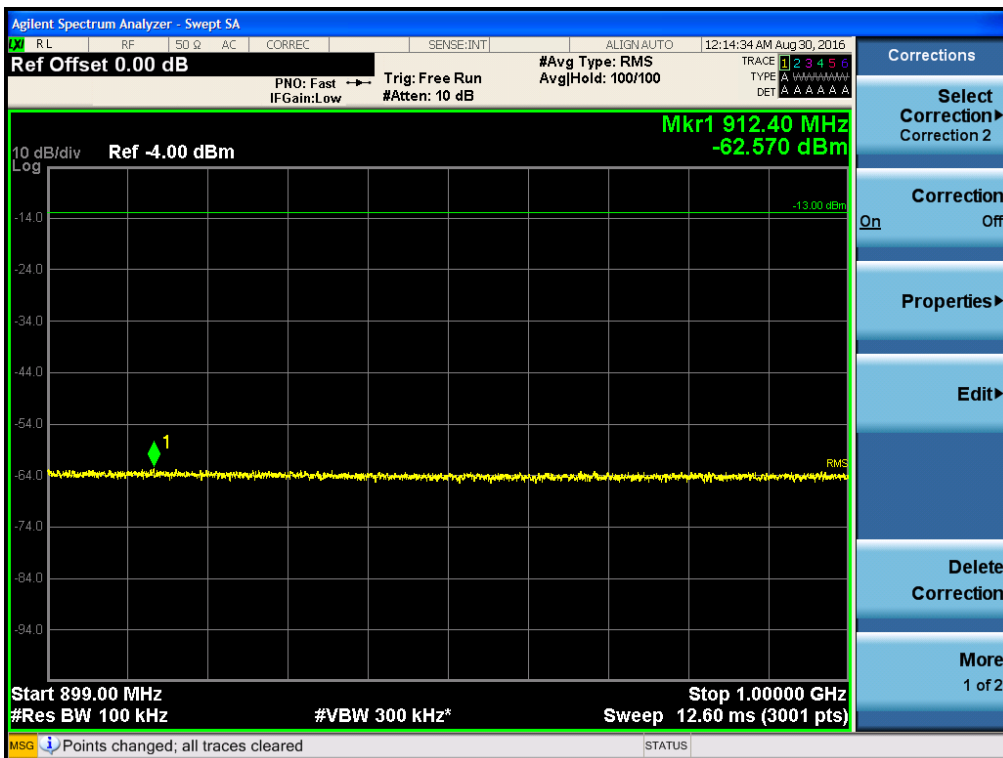
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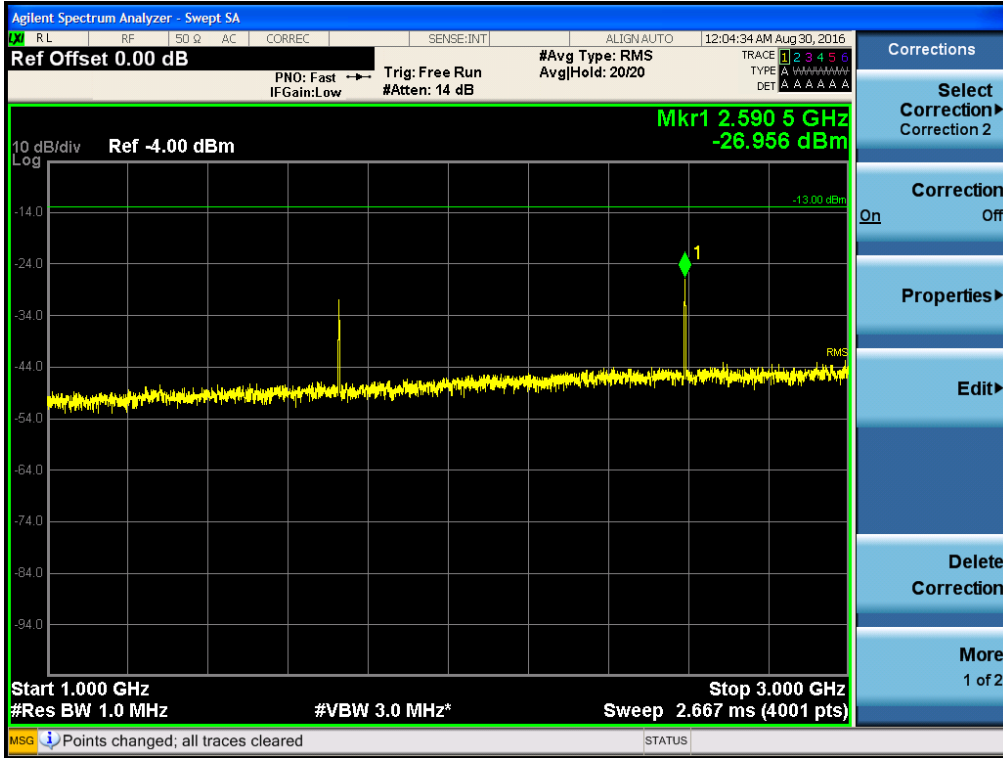
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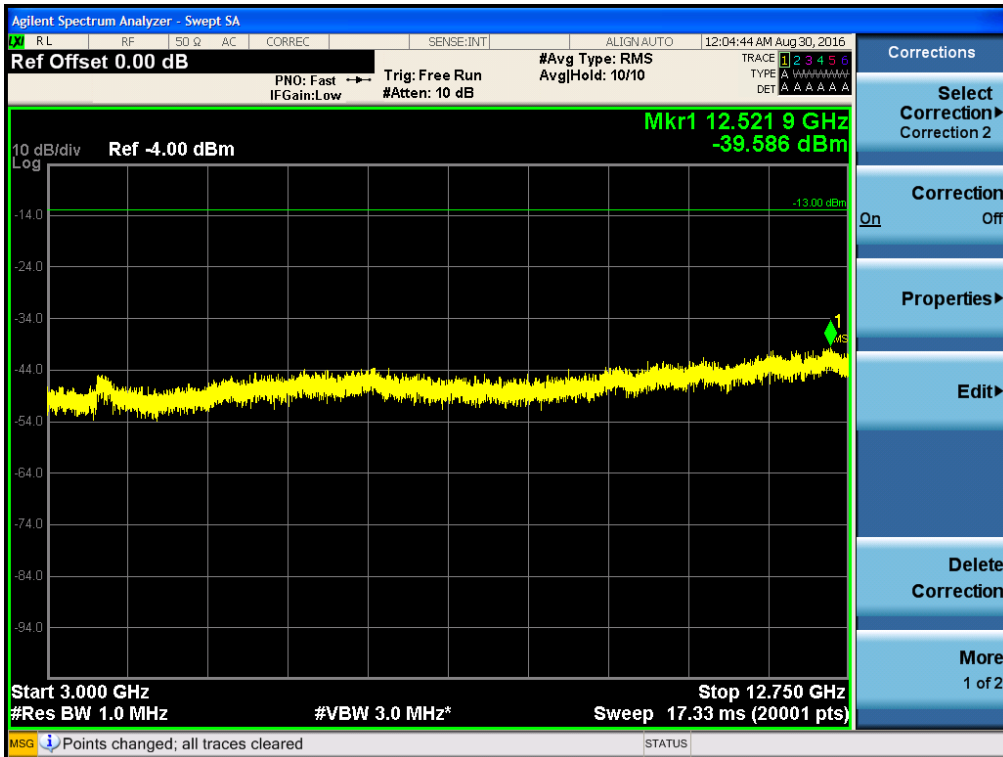
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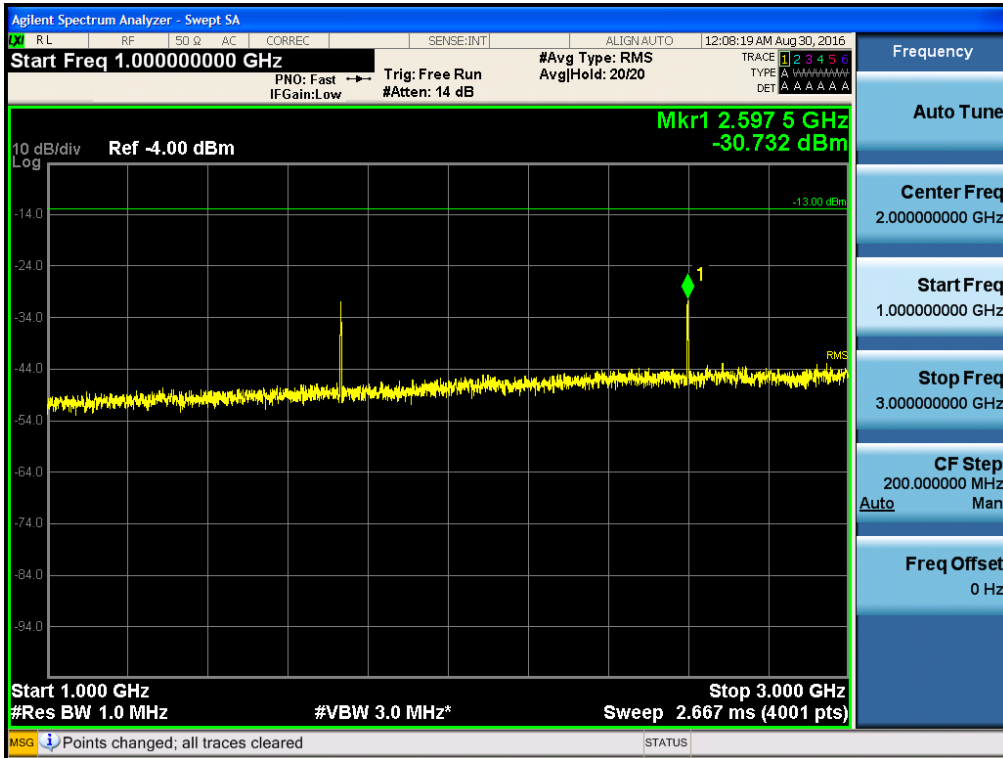
Conducted Spurious Emissions (1 GHz – 12.75 GHz)
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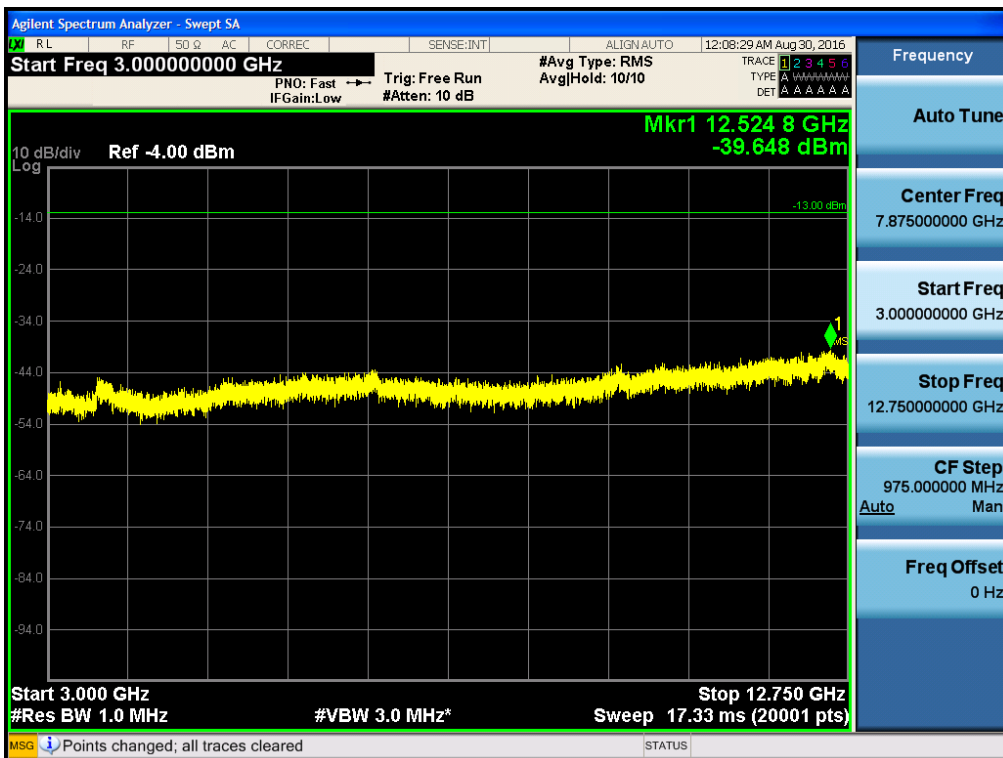
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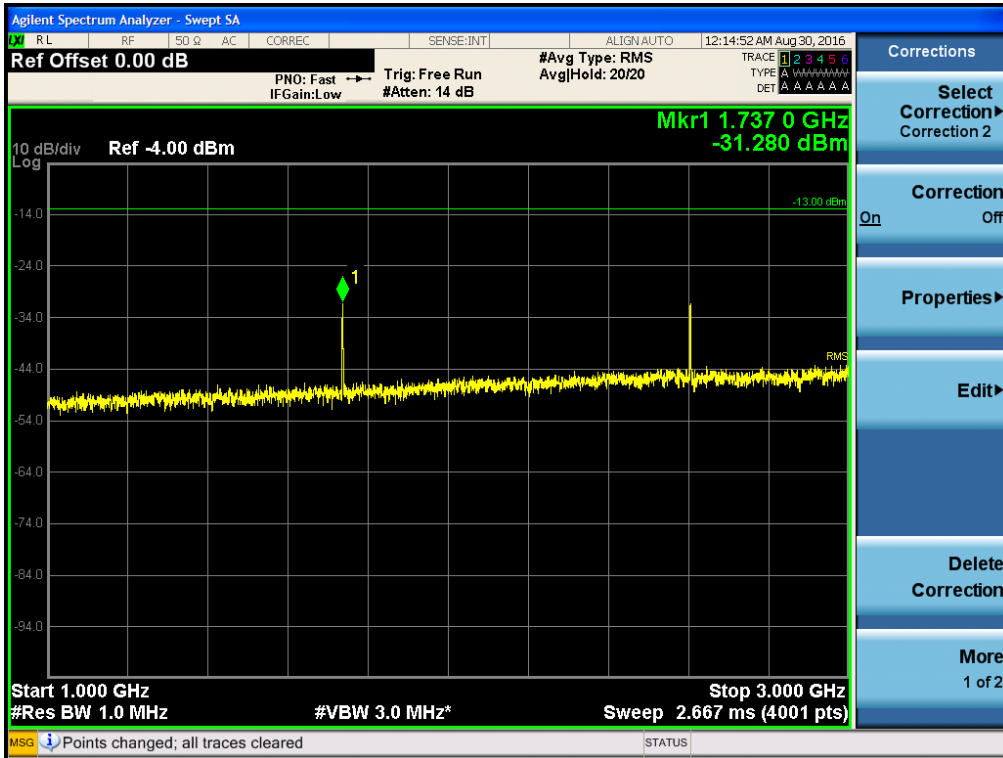
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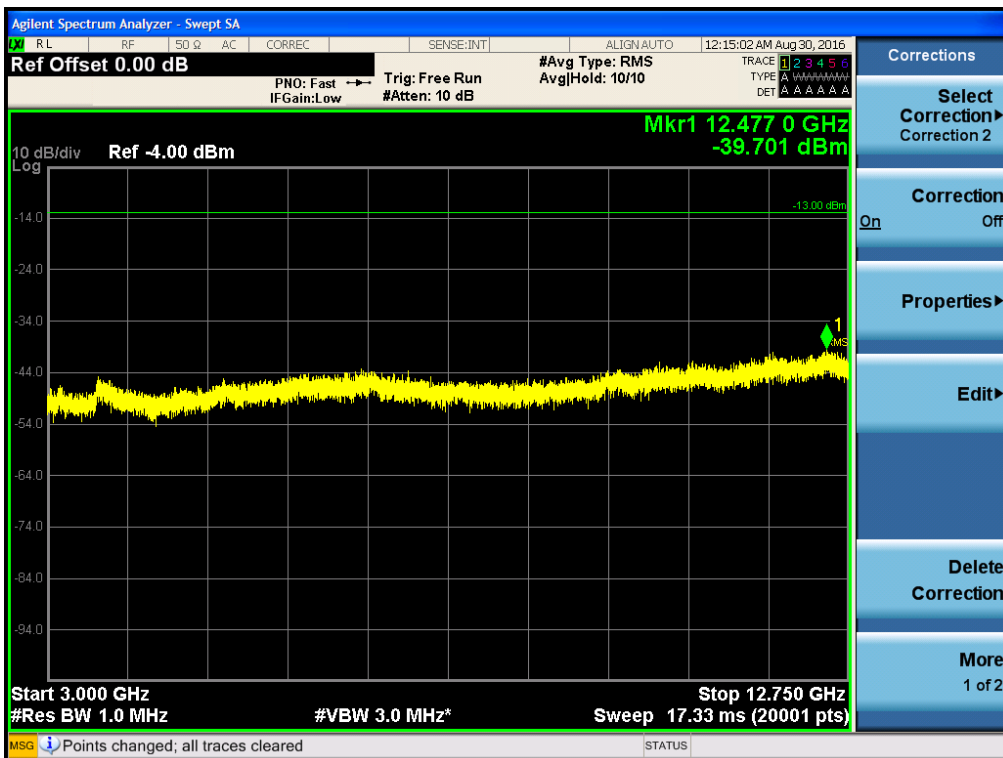
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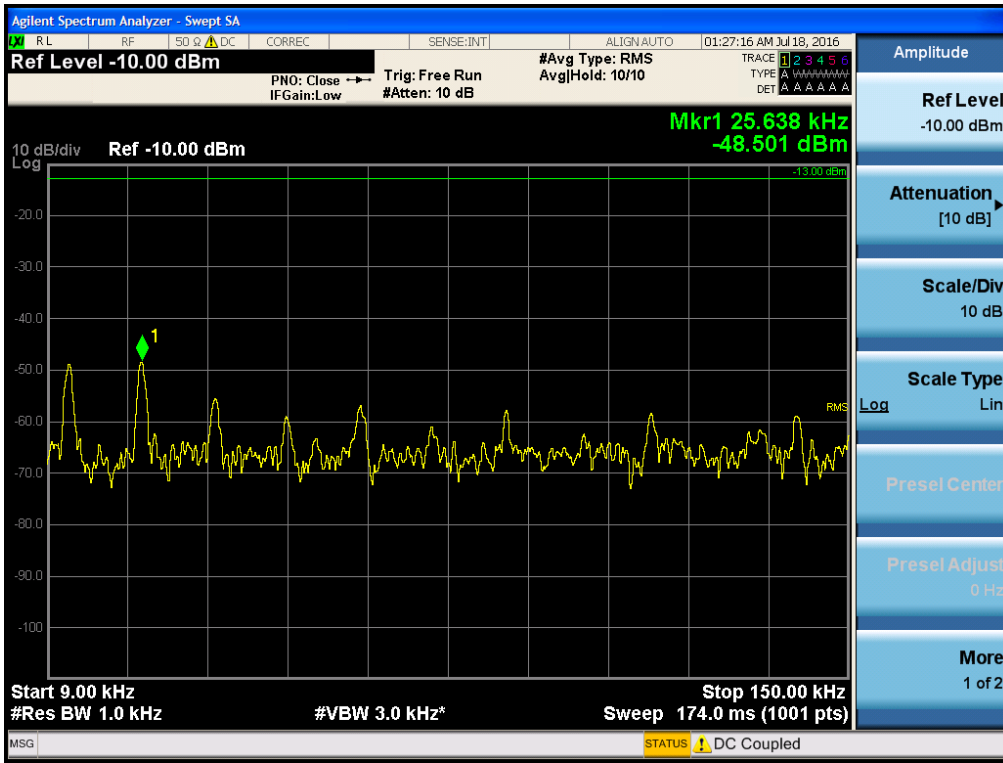


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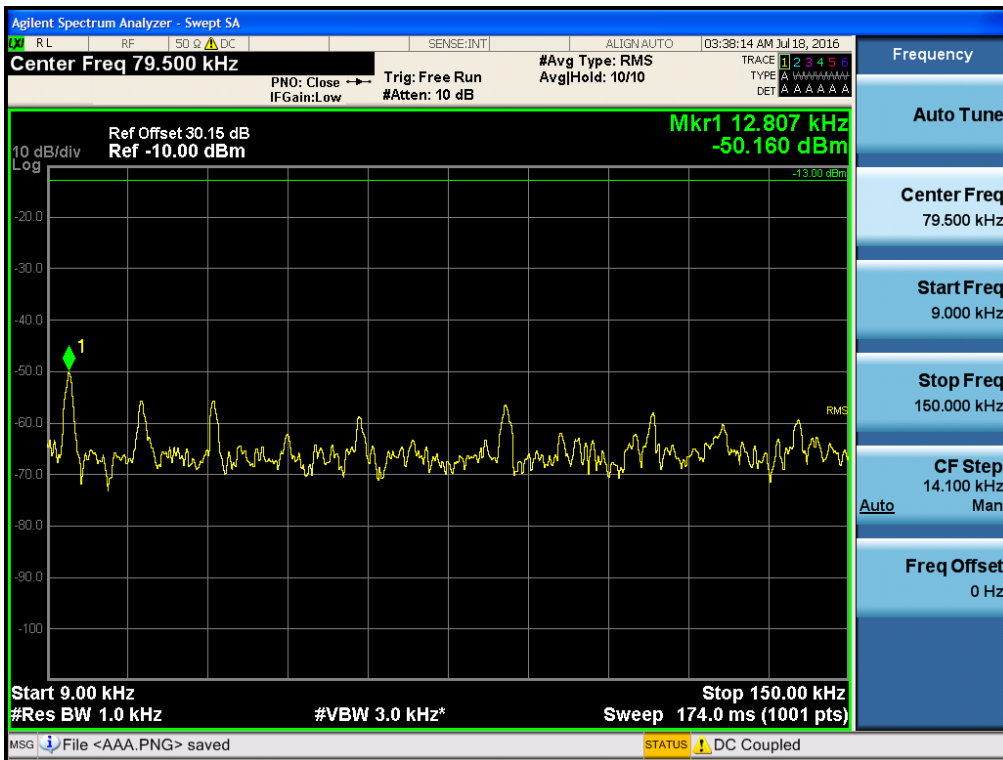


**Single channel Enhancer Plots of Spurious Emission for 850CEL BAND LTE 5 MHz
Conducted Spurious Emissions (9 kHz – 150 kHz)**

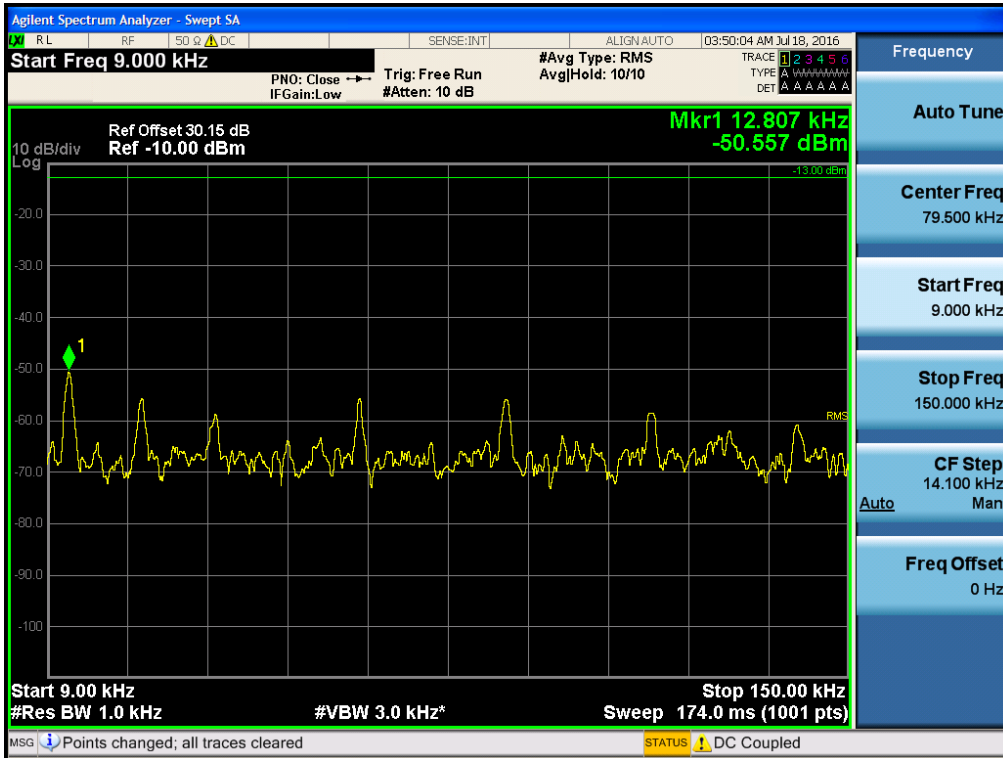
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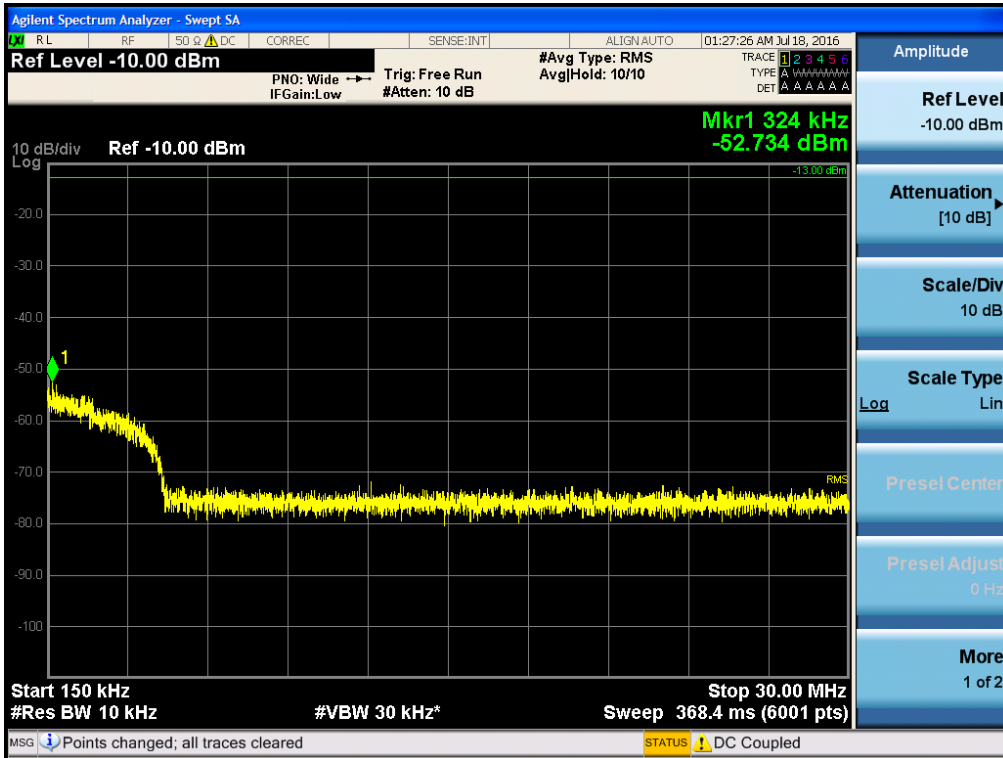


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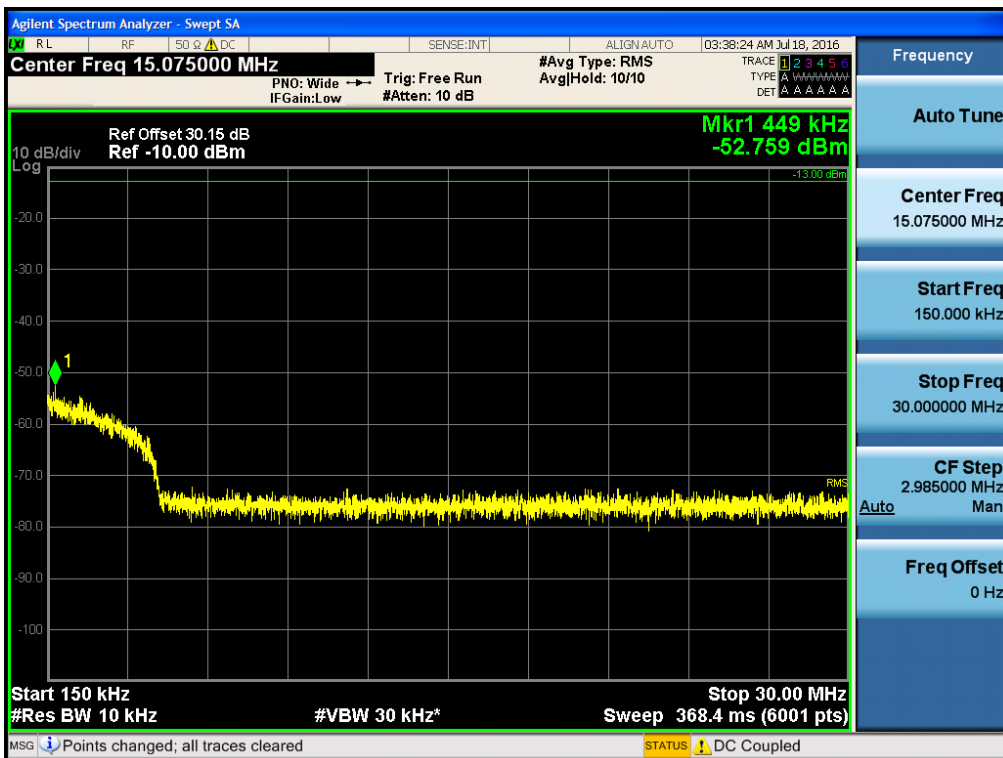


Conducted Spurious Emissions (150 kHz – 30 MHz)

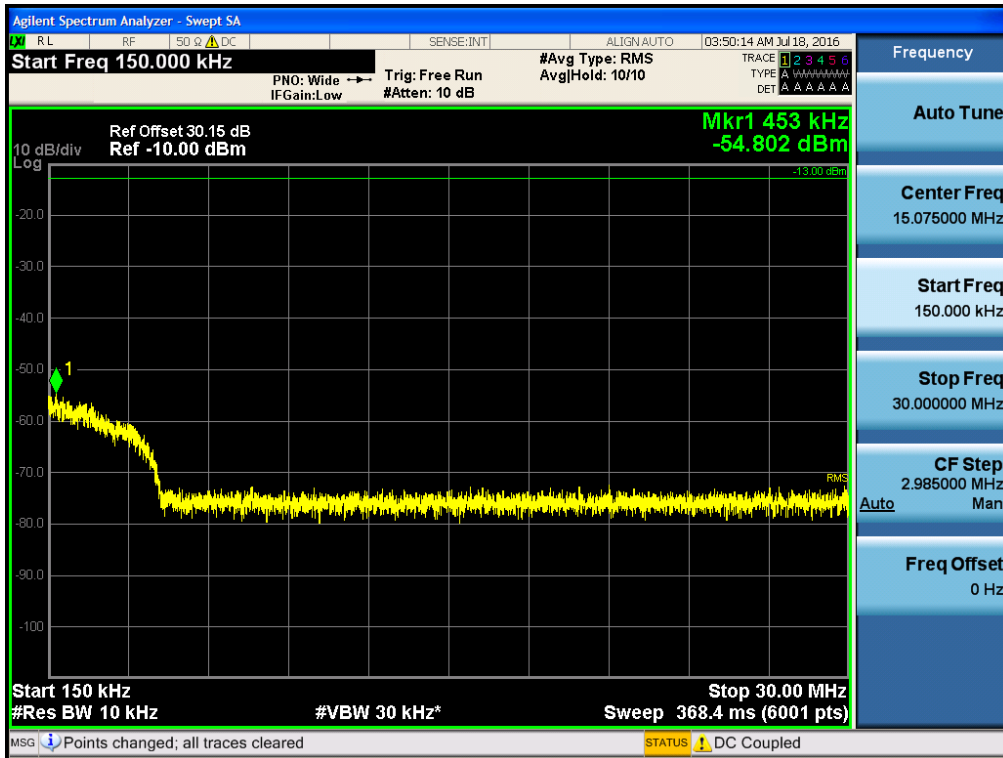
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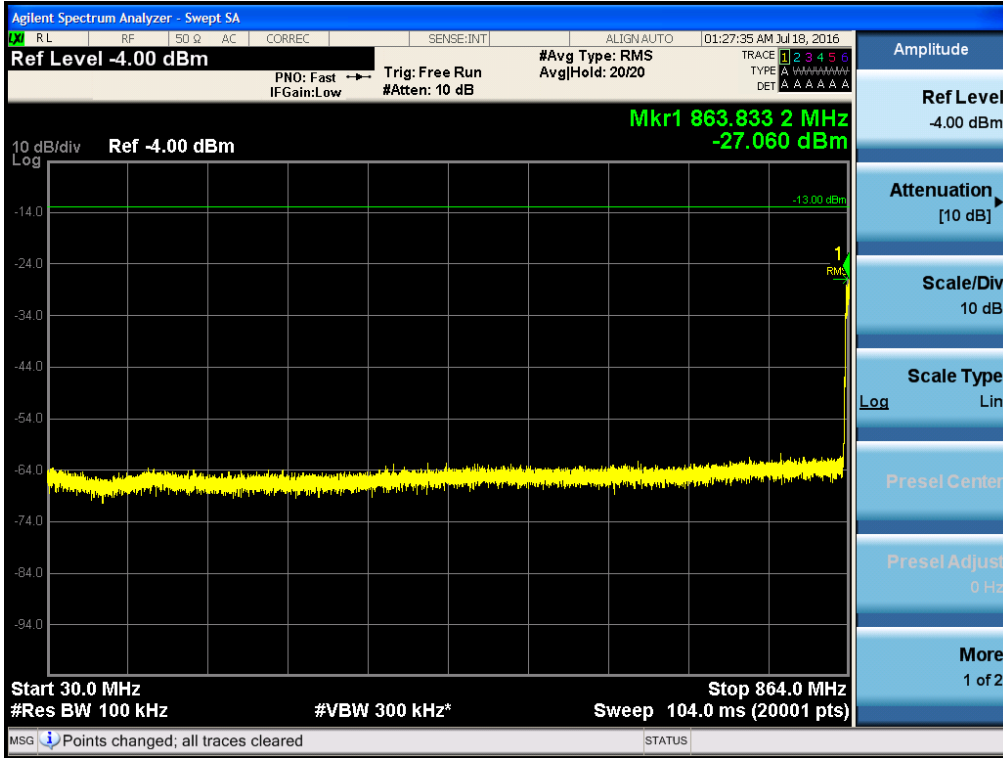
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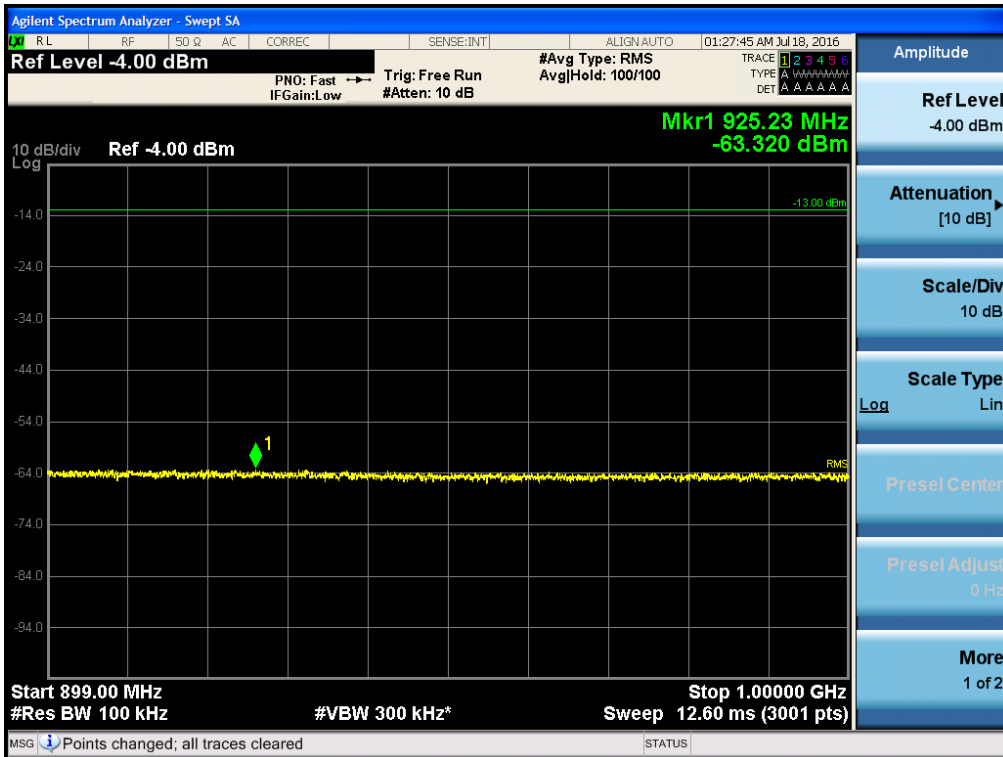
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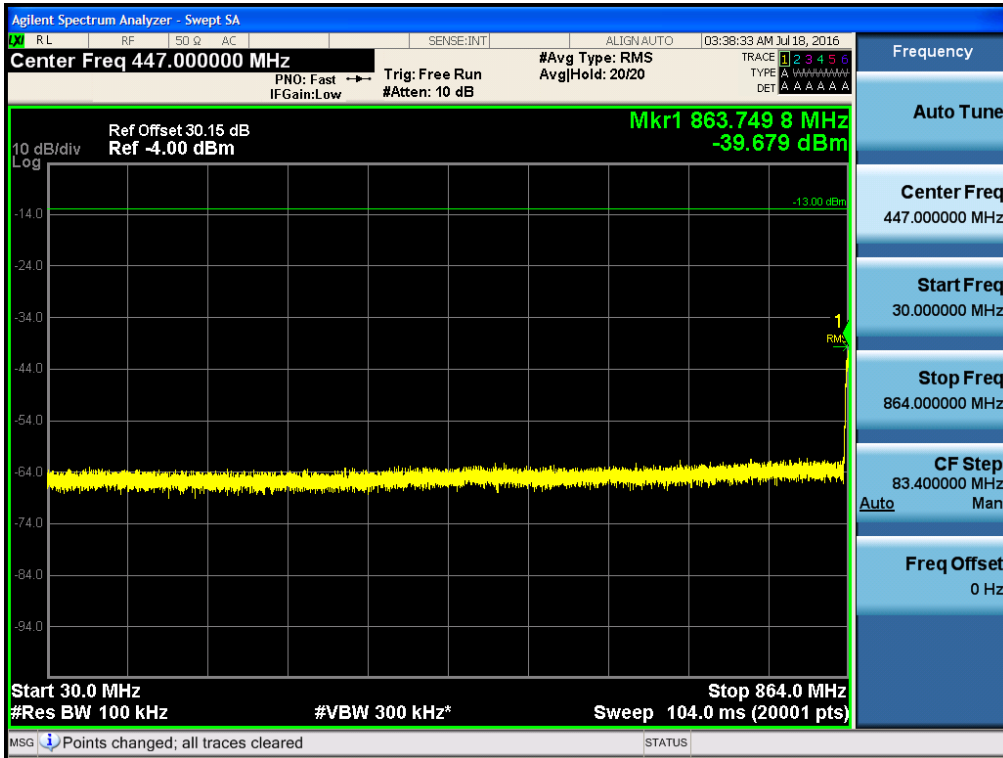
Conducted Spurious Emissions (30 MHz – 1 GHz)
[Downlink Low] -1



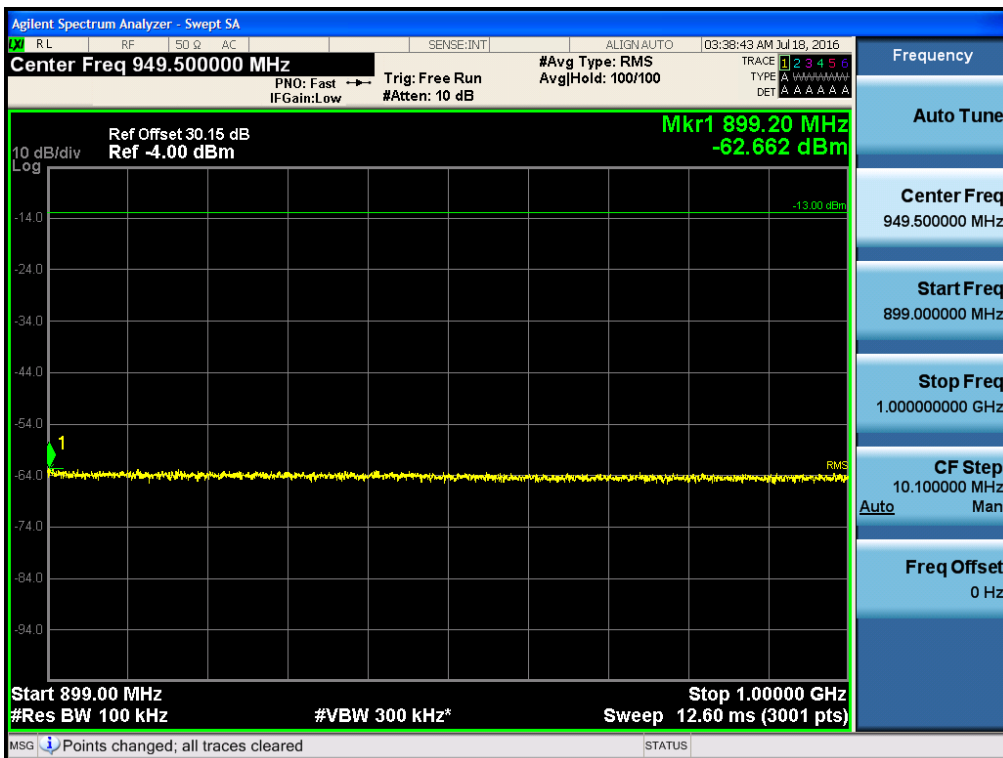
[Downlink Low] -2



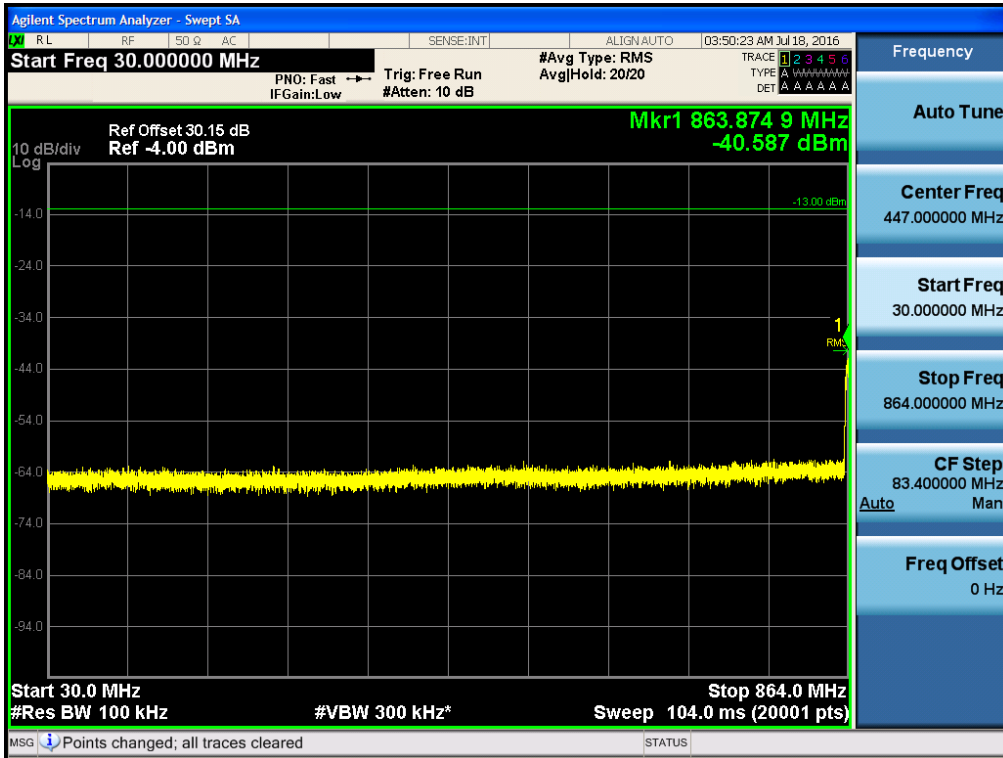
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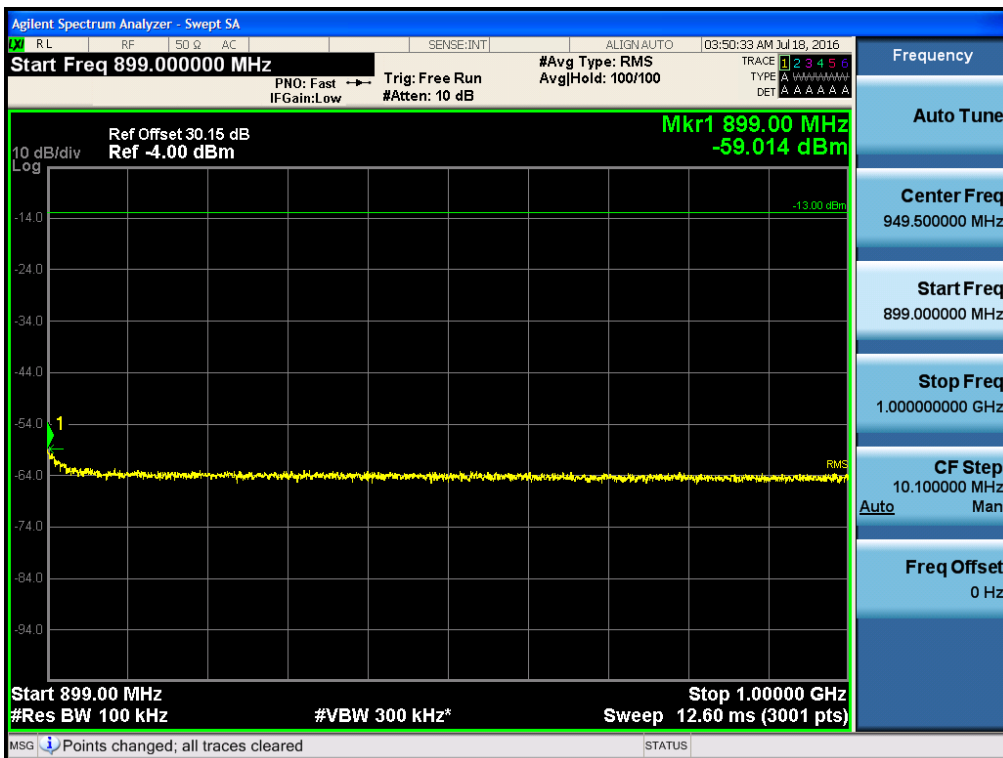
[Downlink Middle] -2



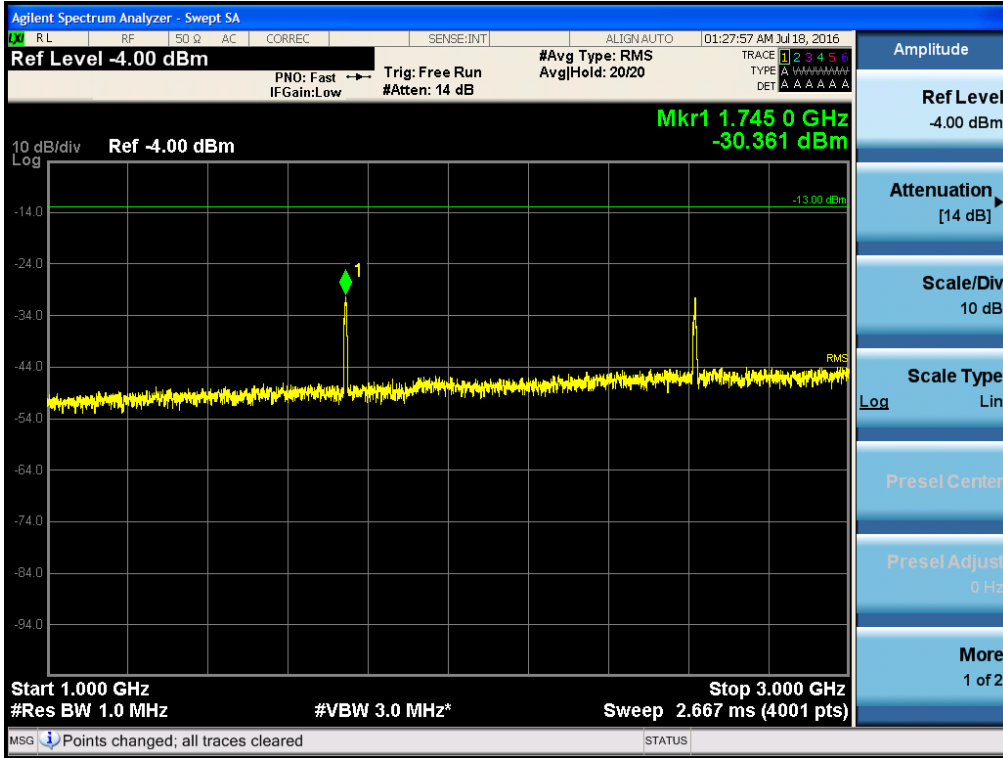
[Downlink High] -1



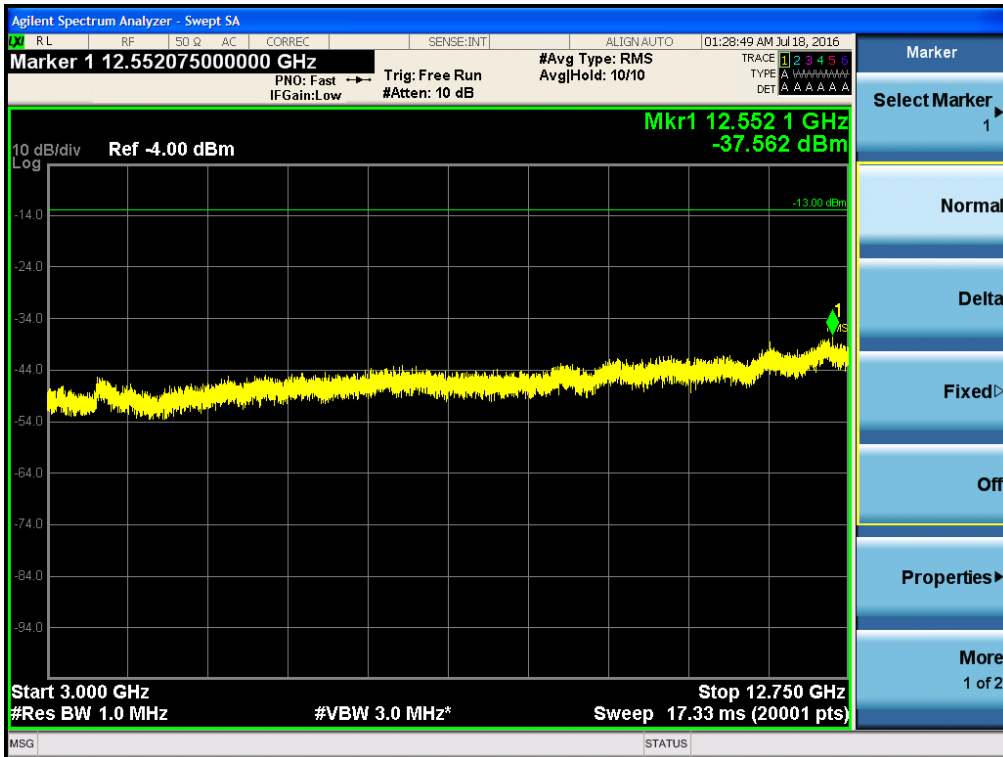
[Downlink High] -2



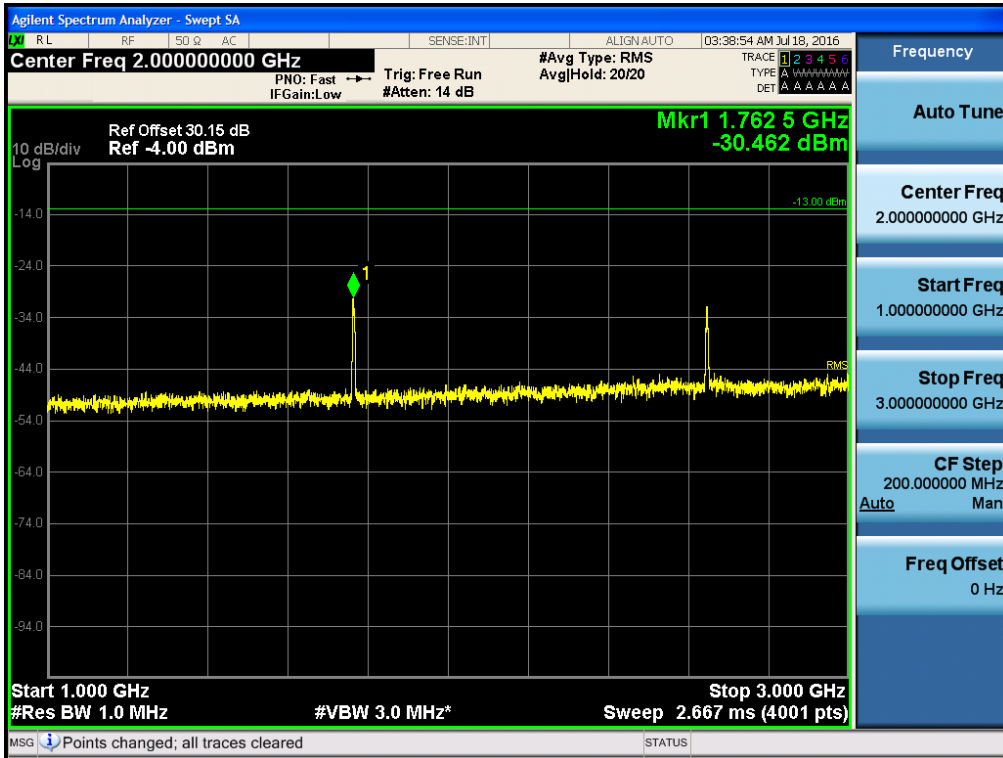
Conducted Spurious Emissions (1 GHz – 12.75 GHz)
[Downlink Low]-1



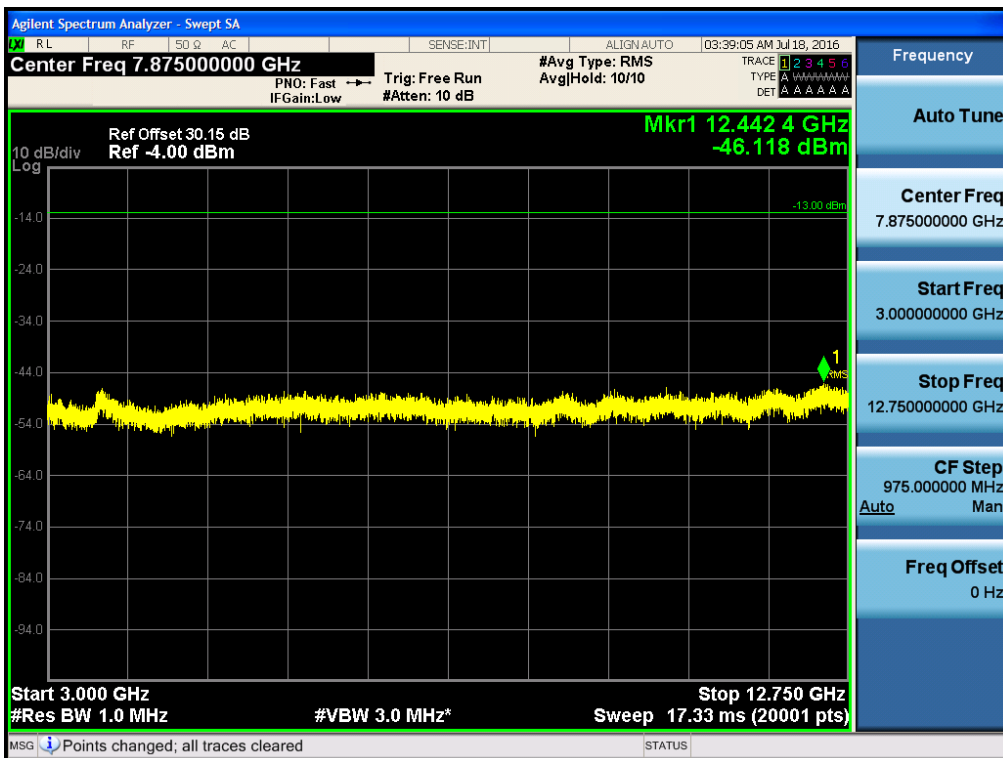
[Downlink Low]-2



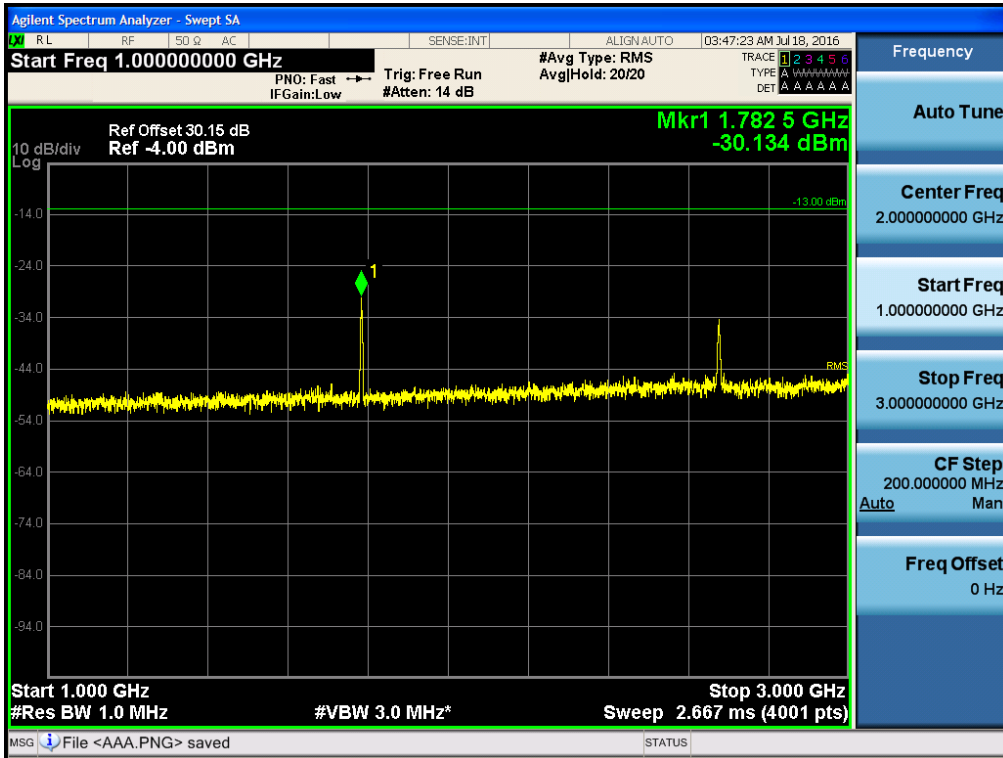
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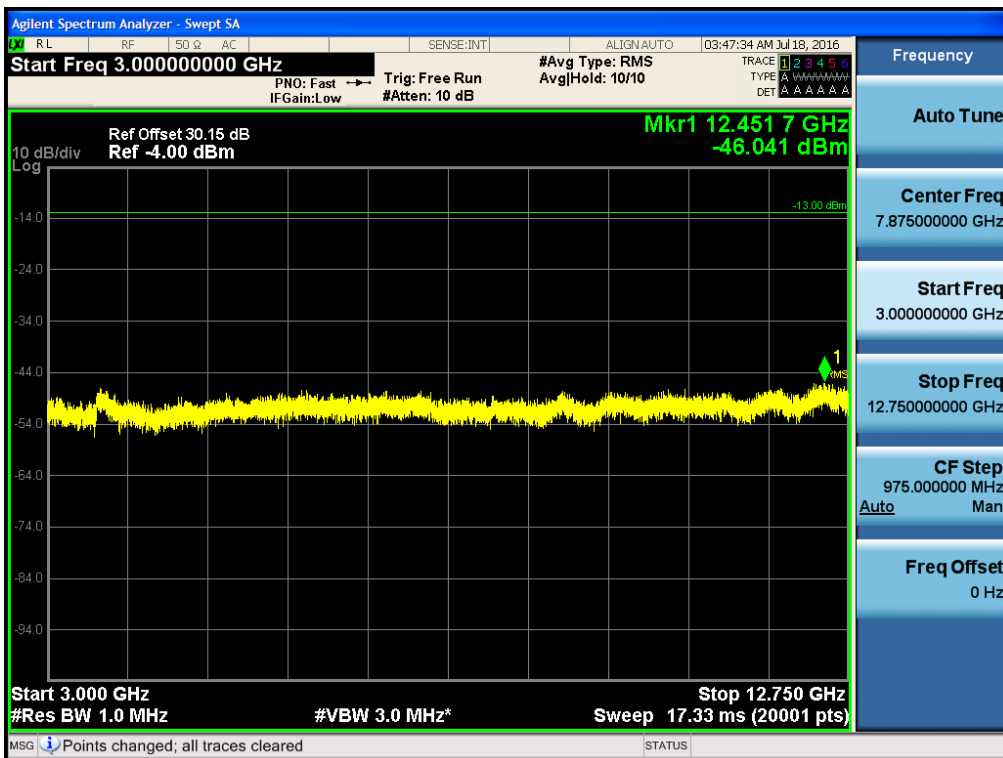
[Downlink Middle]-2



[Downlink High]-1

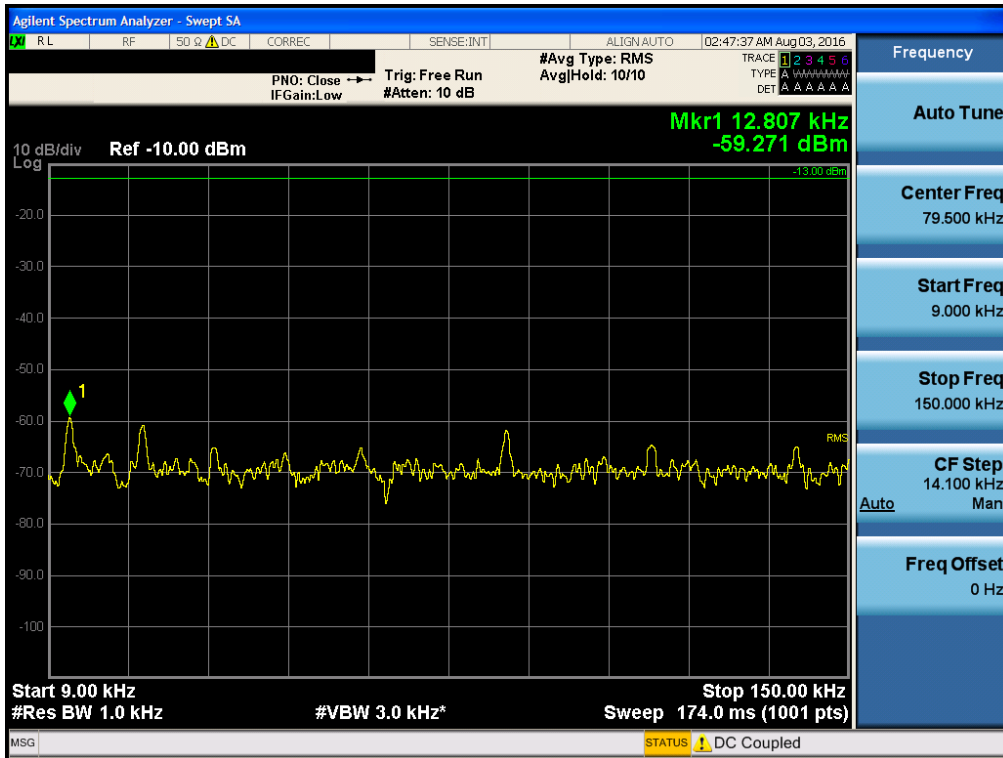


[Downlink High]-2

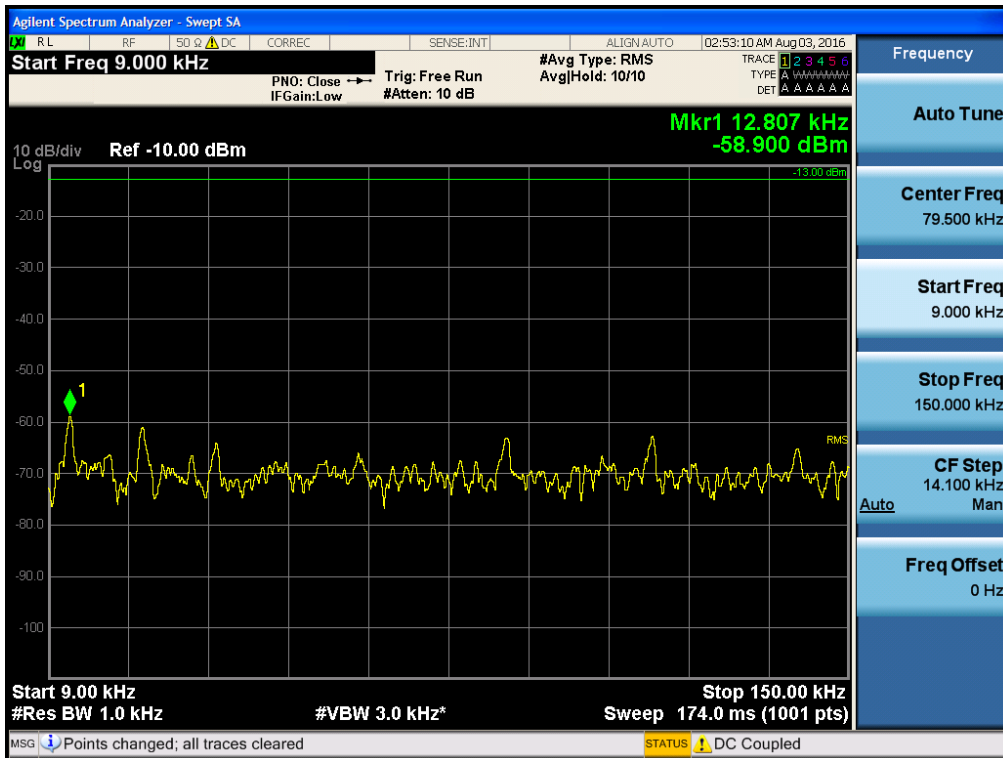


**Single channel Enhancer Plots of Spurious Emission for 850CEL BAND LTE 10 MHz
Conducted Spurious Emissions (9 kHz – 150 kHz)**

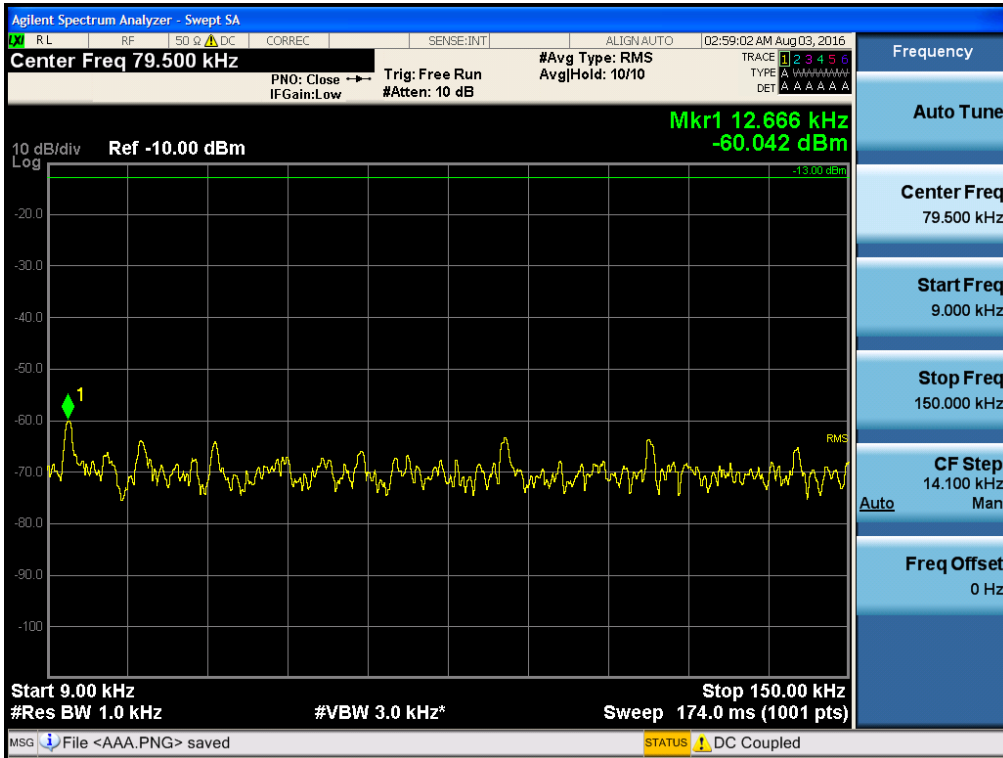
[Downlink Low]



[Downlink Middle]

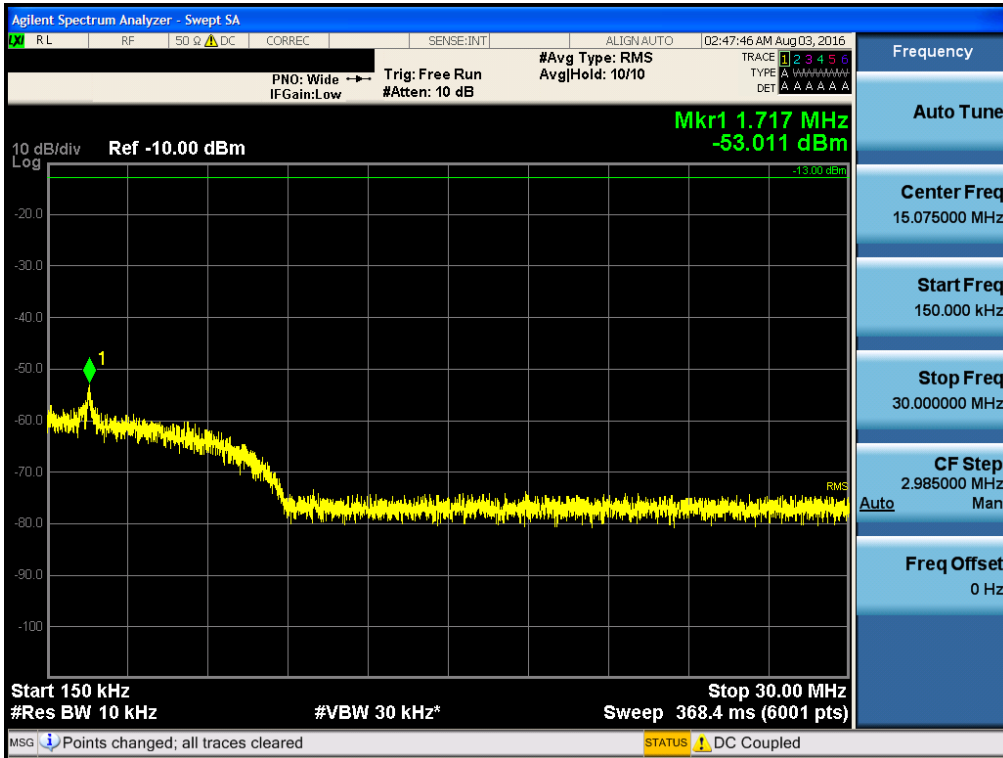


[Downlink High]

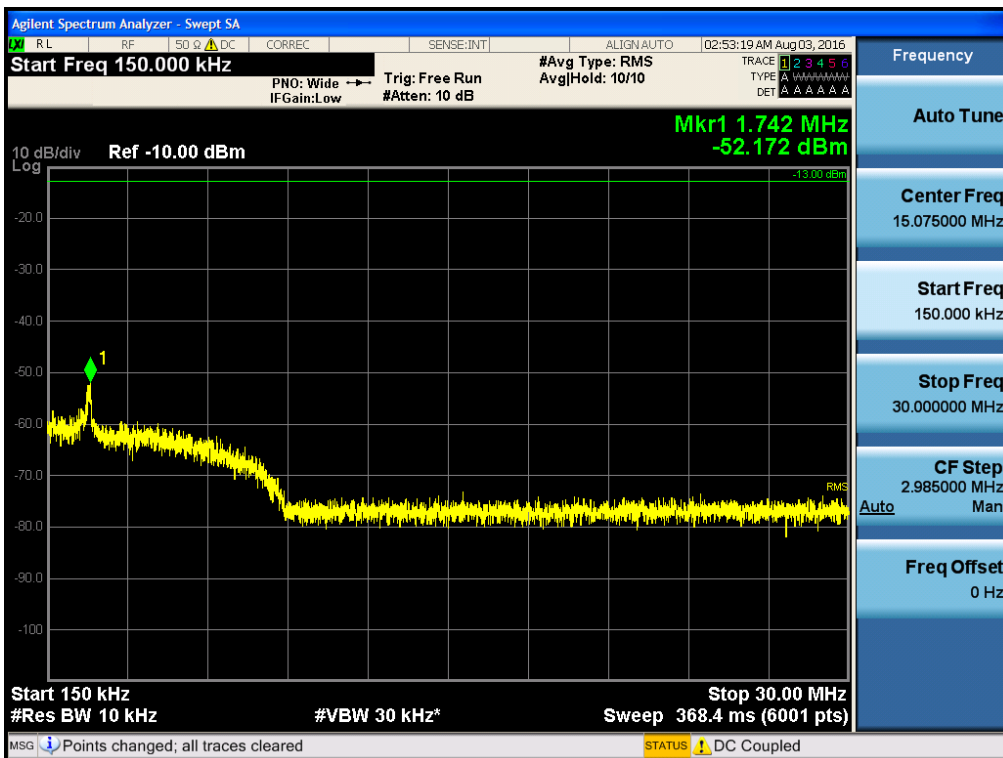


Conducted Spurious Emissions (150 kHz – 30 MHz)

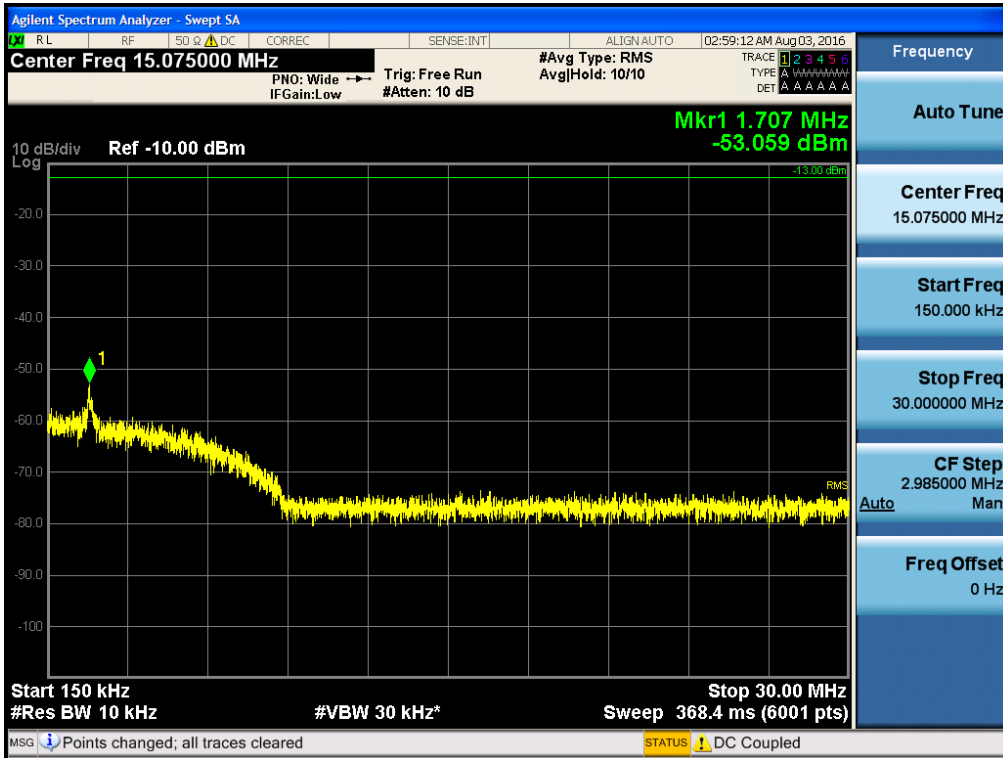
[Downlink Low]



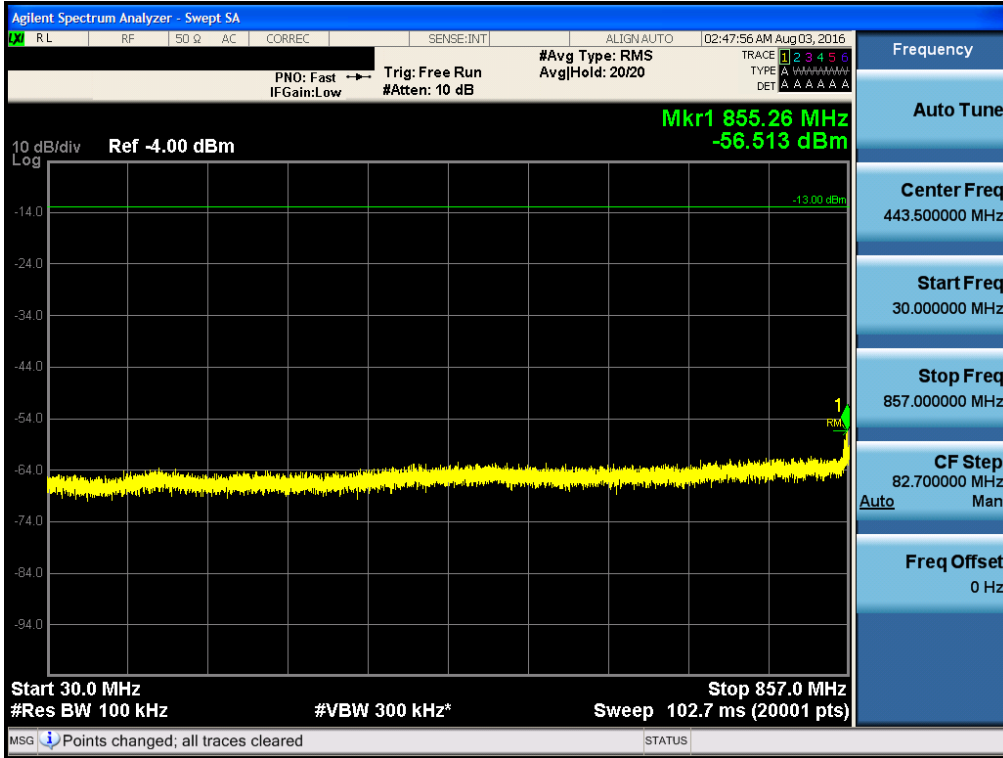
[Downlink Middle]



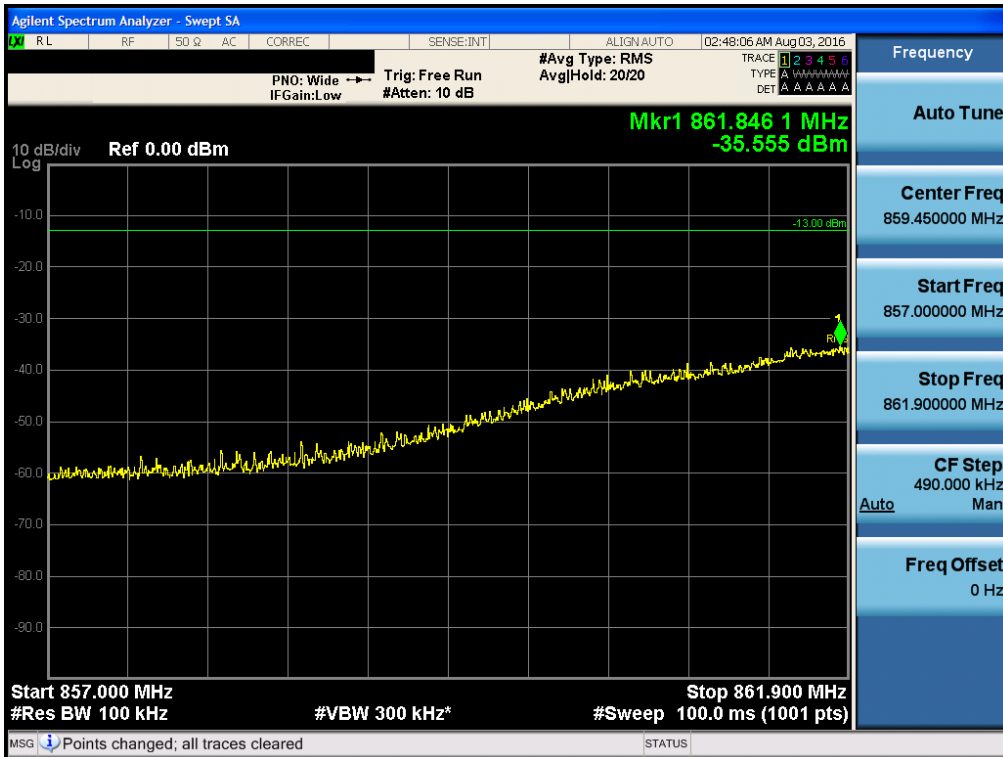
[Downlink High]



Conducted Spurious Emissions (30 MHz – 1 GHz)
[Downlink Low] -1



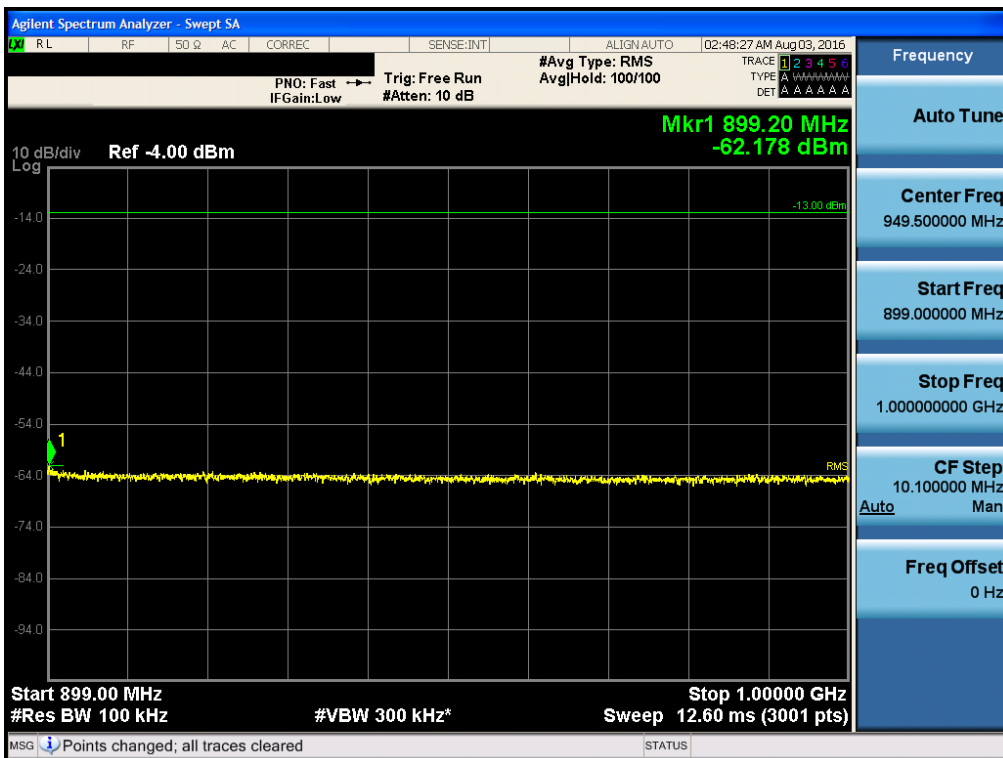
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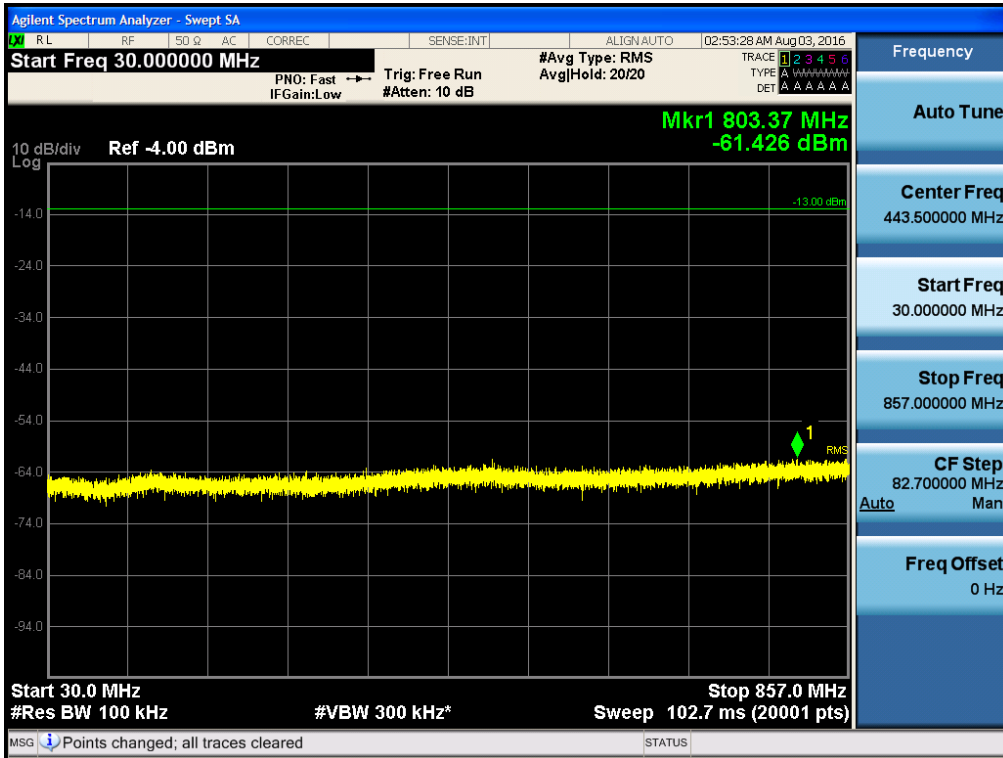
[Downlink Low] -3



[Downlink Low] -4



[Downlink Middle] -1



[Downlink Middle] -2



[Downlink Middle] -3



[Downlink Middle] -4

