Test data, continued

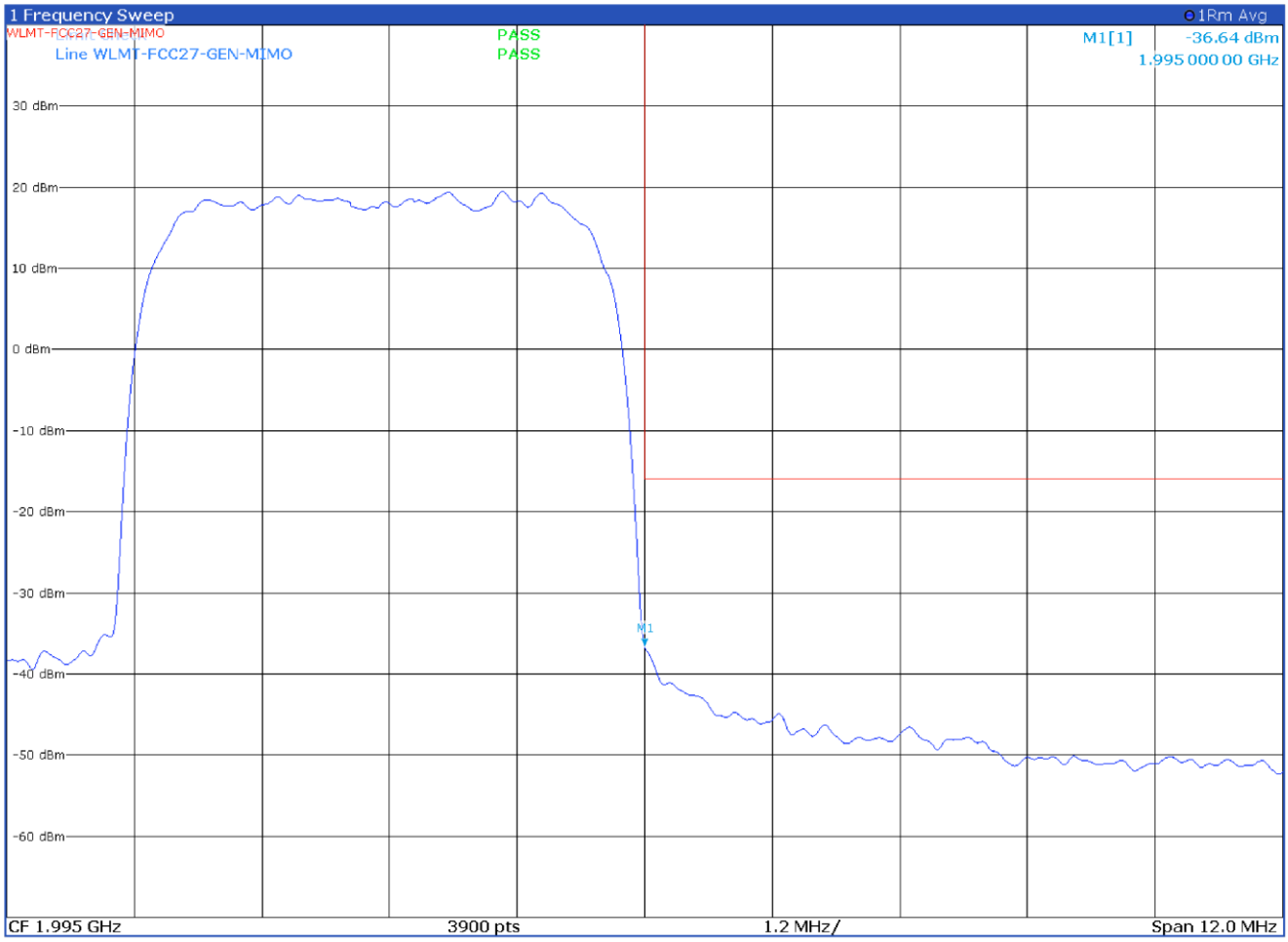

Figure 8.5-10: *Antenna port 1 single carrier upper block edge with input signal at AGC threshold +3 dB*

Test data, continued

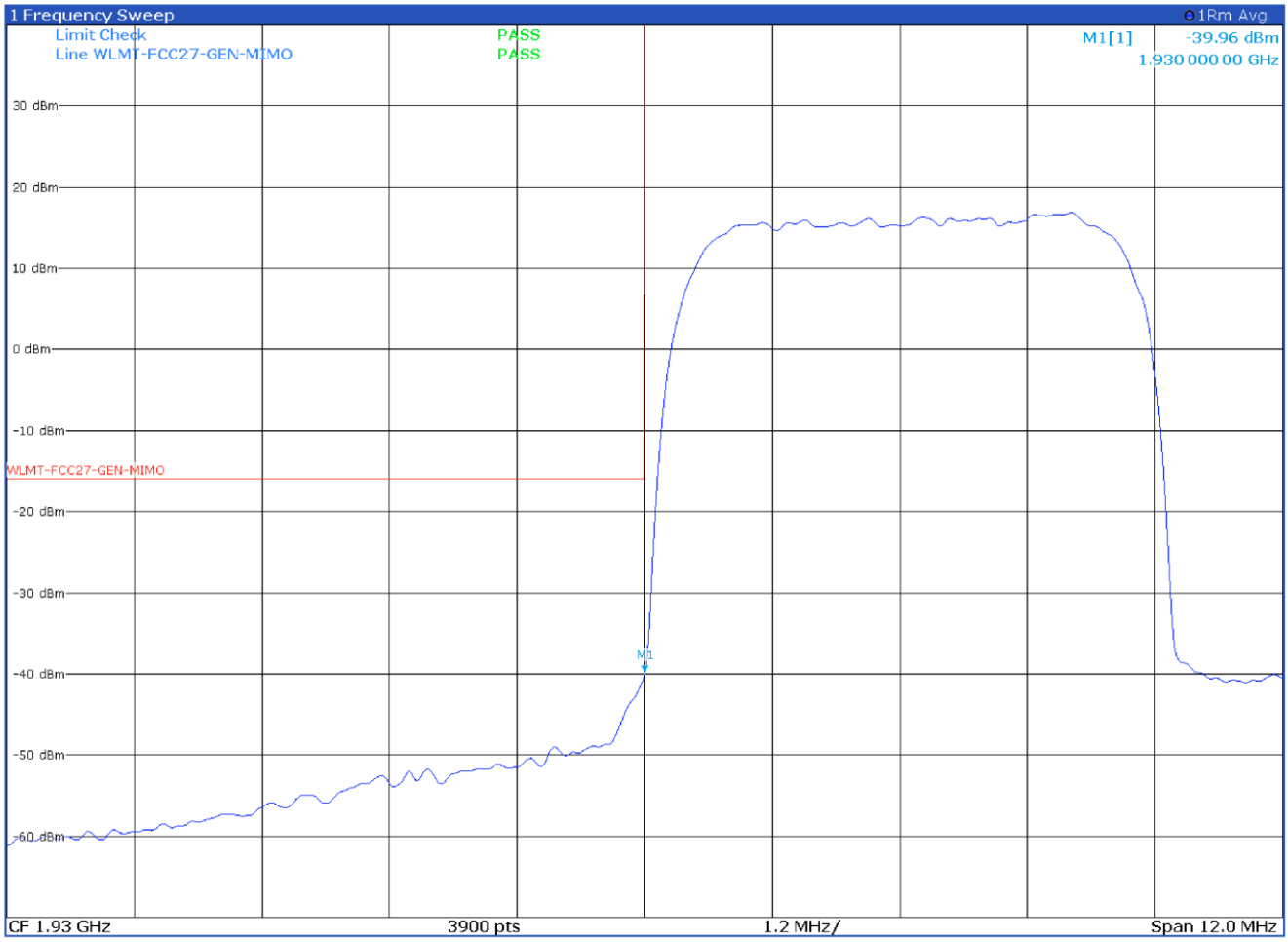

Figure 8.5-11: *Antenna port 1 single carrier lower block edge with input signal at AGC threshold*

Test data, continued

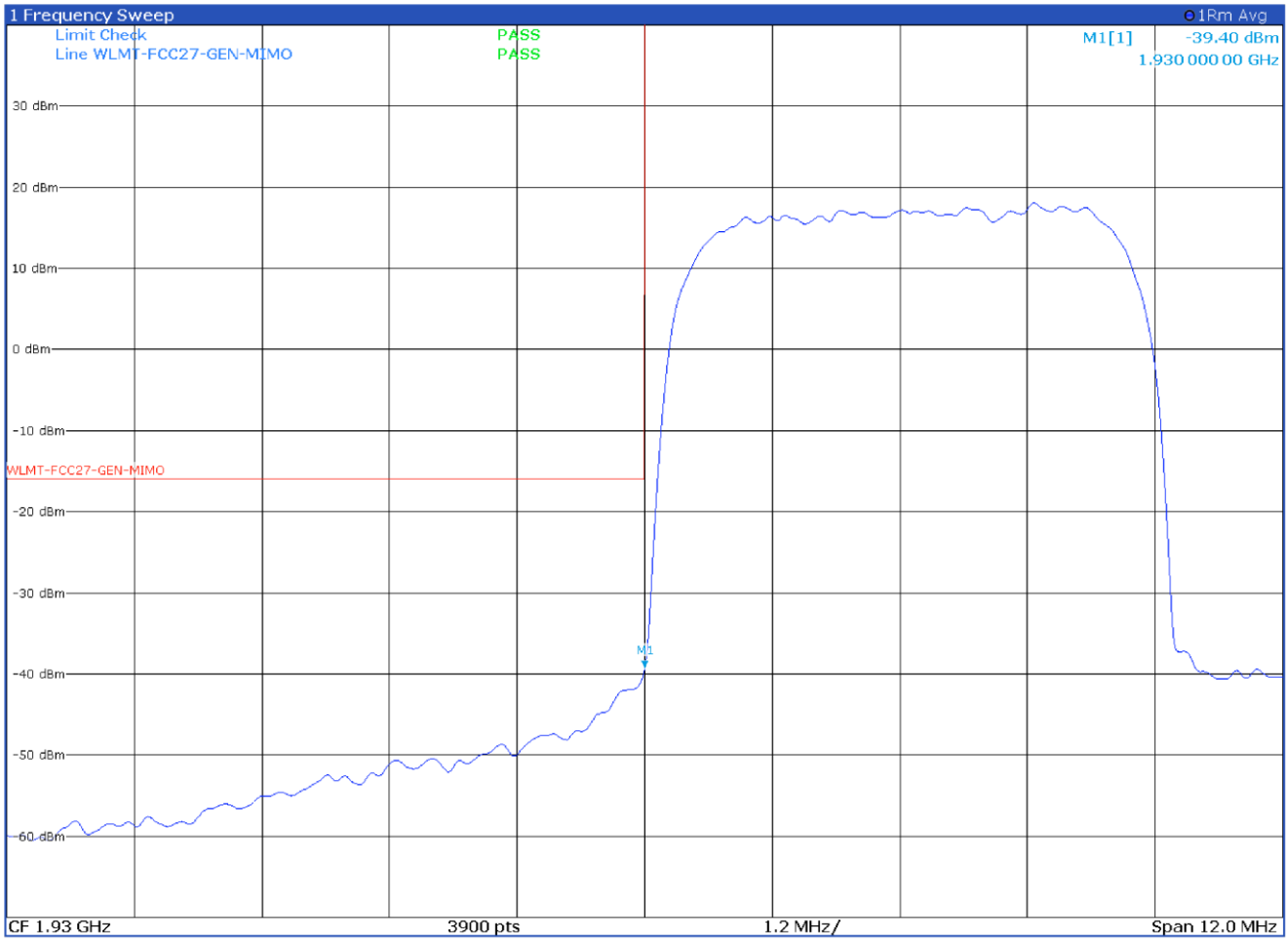

Figure 8.5-12: *Antenna port 1 single carrier lower block edge with input signal at AGC threshold +3 dB*

Test data, continued

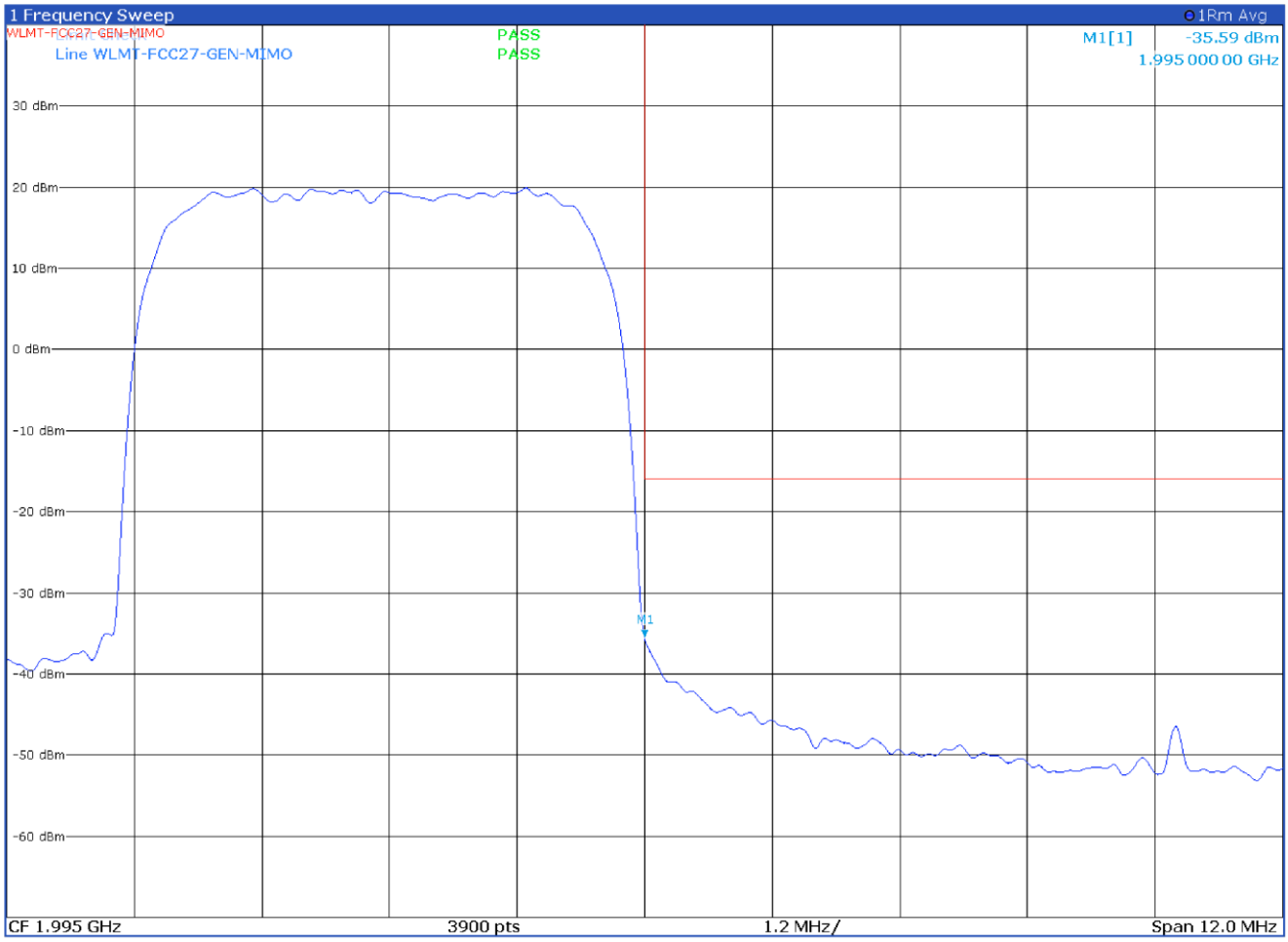

Figure 8.5-13: *Antenna port 2 single carrier upper block edge with input signal at AGC threshold*

Test data, continued

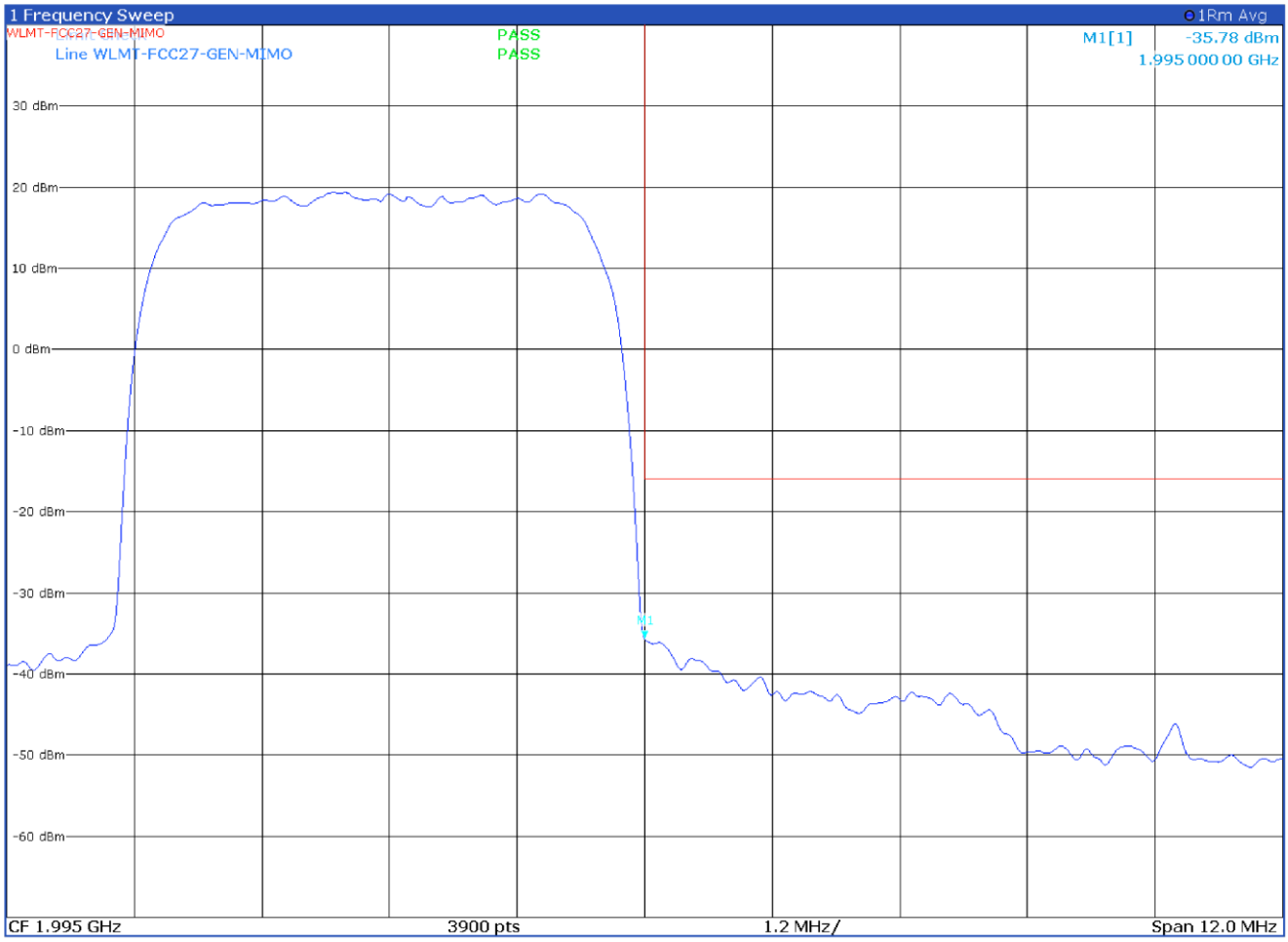

Figure 8.5-14: *Antenna port 2 single carrier upper block edge with input signal at AGC threshold +3 dB*

Test data, continued

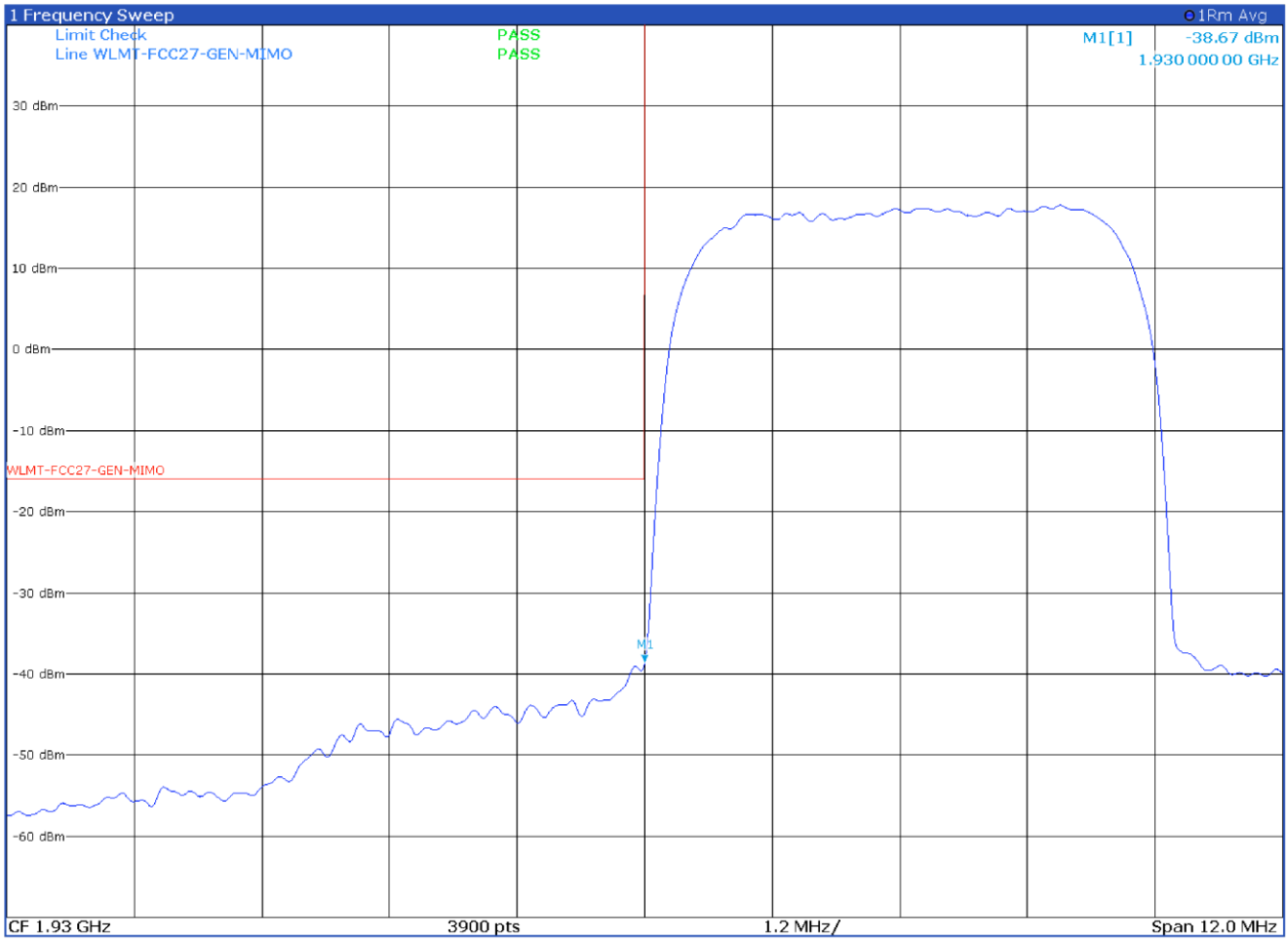

Figure 8.5-15: *Antenna port 2 single carrier lower block edge with input signal at AGC threshold*

Test data, continued

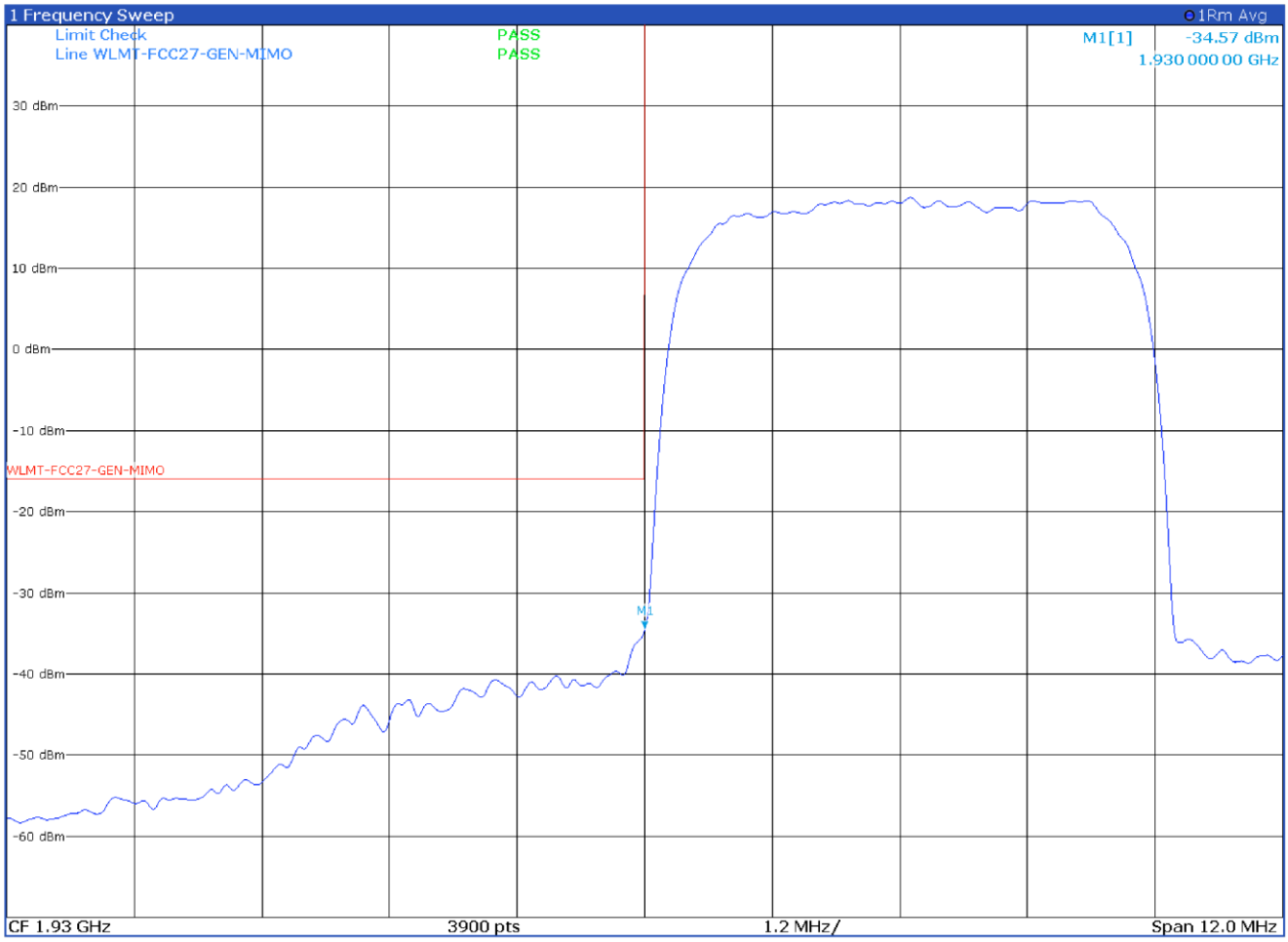

Figure 8.5-16: *Antenna port 2 single carrier lower block edge with input signal at AGC threshold +3 dB*

8.6 Spurious emissions conducted measurements

8.6.1 References, definitions and limits

FCC §24.238(a)

(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.

RSS-131, Clause 5.2

Industrial Zone Enhancers, including DASs, shall employ a gain control feature and shall comply with all the requirements in the RSS which applies to the equipment with which the zone enhancer is to be used. In addition, the equipment shall comply with the requirements specified in this section.

RSS-133, Clause 6.5.1

Out-of-Block Emissions

Equipment shall comply with the limits in (i) and (ii) below.

I In the 1.0 MHz bands immediately outside and adjacent to the equipment's operating frequency block, the emission power per any 1% of the emission bandwidth shall be attenuated (in dB) below the transmitter output power P (dBW) by at least 43 + 10 log10p(watts).

II After the first 1.0 MHz, the emission power in any 1 MHz bandwidth shall be attenuated (in dB) below the transmitter output power P (dBW) by at least 43 + 10 log10p(watts). If the measurement is performed using 1% of the emission bandwidth, power integration over 1.0 MHz is required.

8.6.2 Test summary

Verdict	Pass		
Tested by	P. Barbieri	Test date	February 1, 2022

8.6.3 Observations, settings and special notes

The spectrum was searched from 9 kHz to the 10th harmonic.
All measurements were performed using peak detector according to note 4 of 935210 D05 Indus Booster Basic Meas v01r04 paragraph 3.6.3.
Limit line (43 + 10 $\log_{10}$ (P) or −13 dBm) was adjusted for MIMO operation by 3 dB*: −13 dBm – 3 dB = −16 dBm
*MIMO correction factor for 2 antenna ports: 10 × Log_{10}(2) = 3.01 dB

Spectrum analyser settings:

Resolution bandwidth:	Reference bandwidth in the applicable rule section for the supported frequency band
Video bandwidth:	VBW ≥ 3 × RBW
Detector mode:	Peak
Trace mode:	Max Hold

Input signal frequency

Low channel	1932.5 MHz
Mid channel	1962.5 MHz
High channel	1992.5 MHz

8.6.4 Test equipment used

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model no.	Asset no.	
Spectrum Analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	FSW43	101767	
EMI Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESU8	100202	2021-09
RF Vector Signal Generator	Rohde & Schwarz	SMBV100A	263254	
RF Vector Signal Generator	Rohde & Schwarz	SMBV100A	263397	

Notes: NCR - no calibration required, VOU - verify on use

8.6.5 Test data

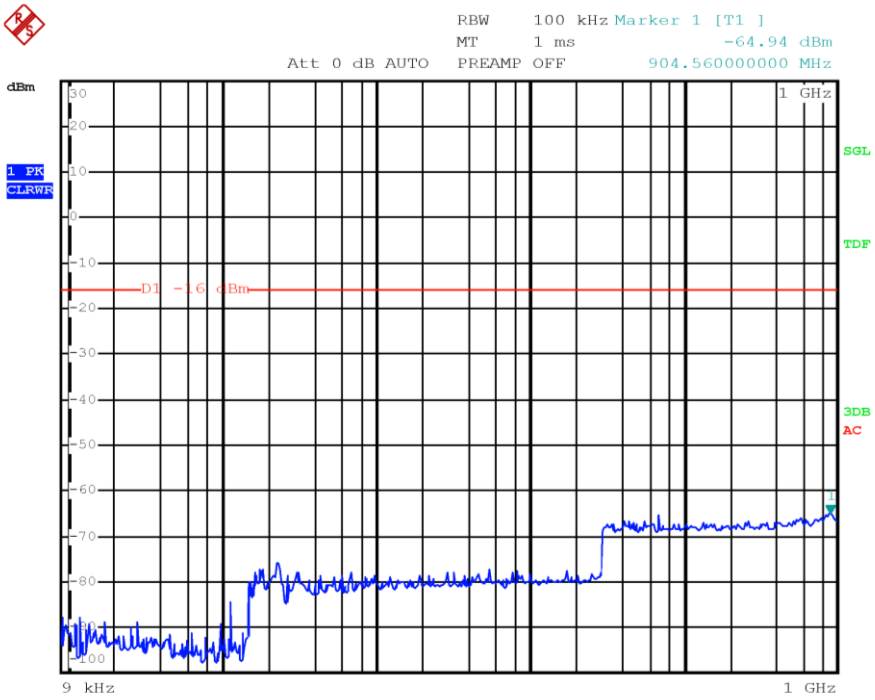

Figure 8.6-1: *Conducted spurious emissions of low channel, antenna port 1 – Range 9 kHz to 1000 MHz*

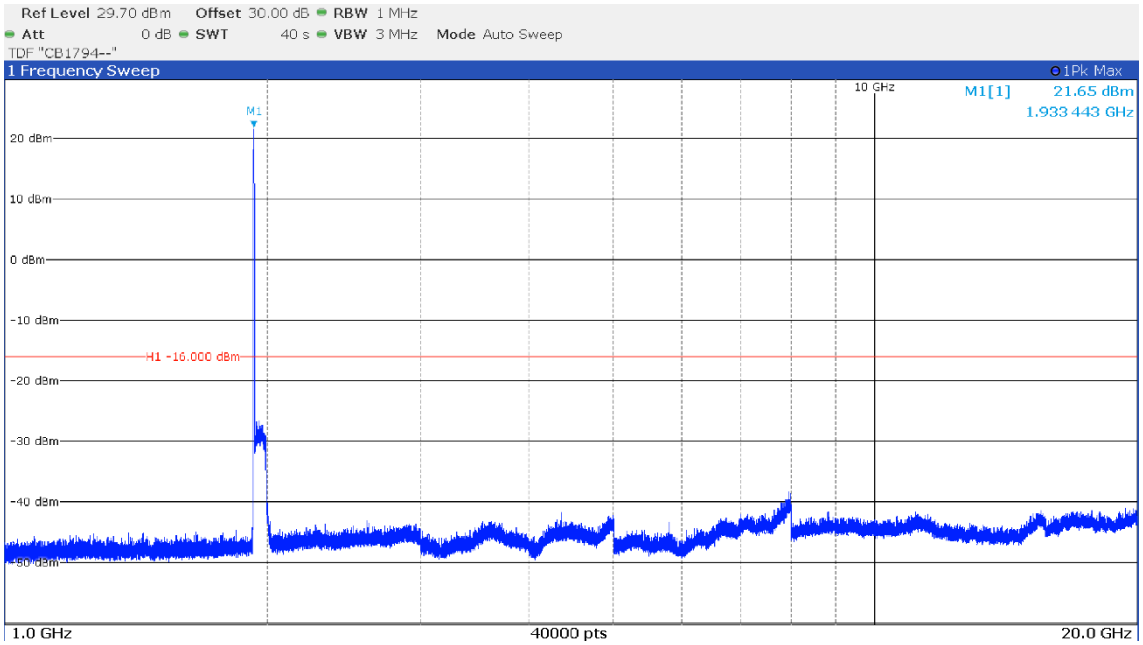

Figure 8.6-2: *Conducted spurious emissions of low channel, antenna port 1 – Range 1000 MHz to 10th harmonic*

8.6.1 Test data

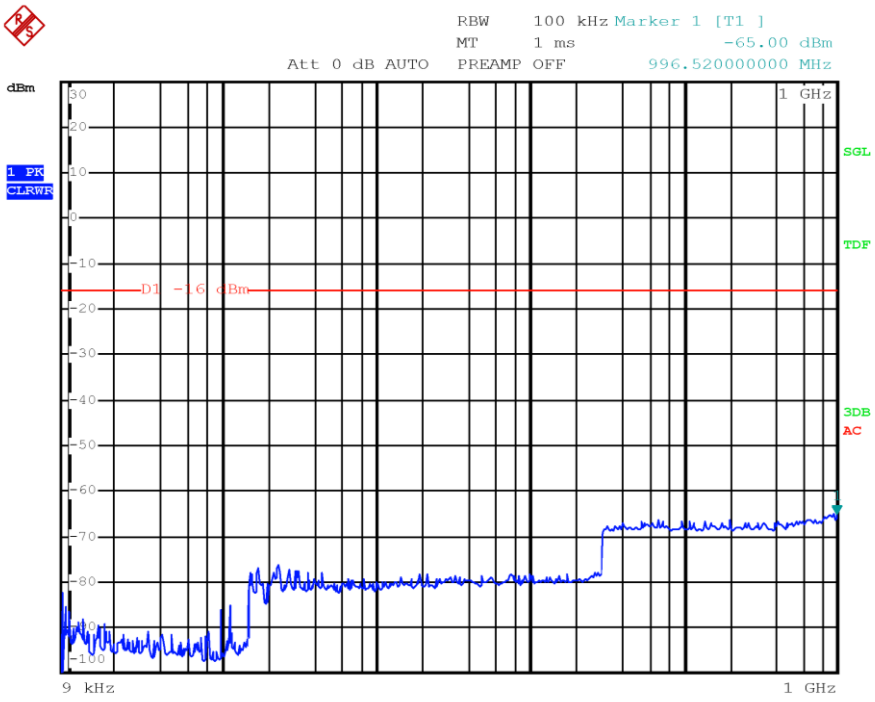

Figure 8.6-3: *Conducted spurious emissions of mid channel, antenna port 1 – Range 9 kHz to 1000 MHz*

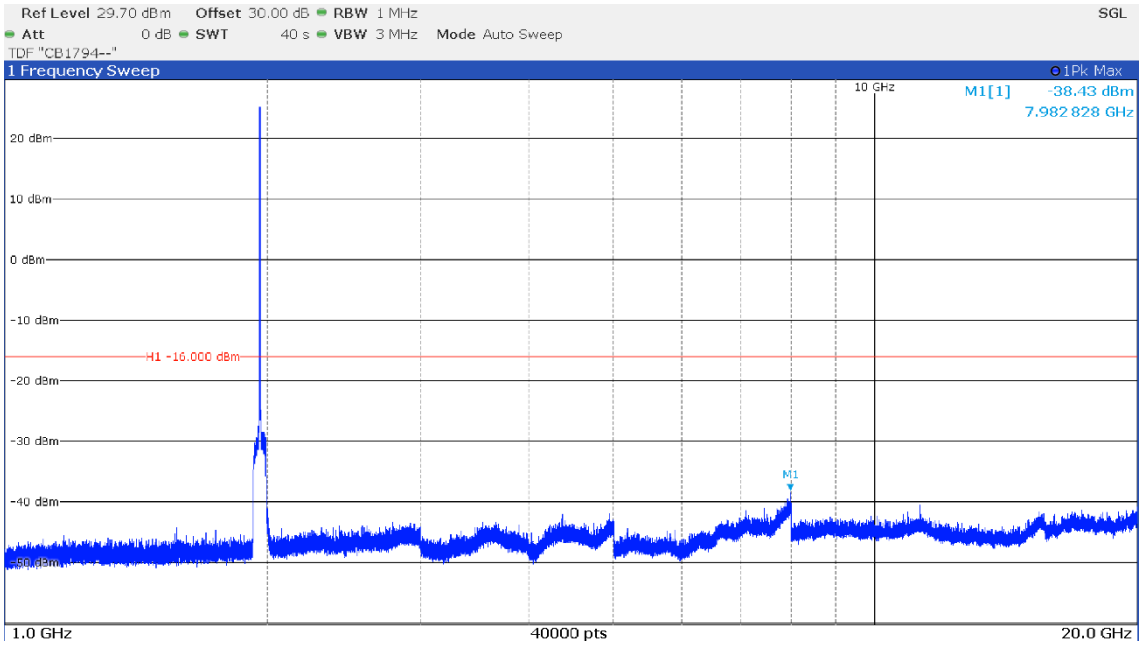

Figure 8.6-4: *Conducted spurious emissions of mid channel, antenna port 1 – Range 1000 MHz to 10th harmonic*

Test data, continued

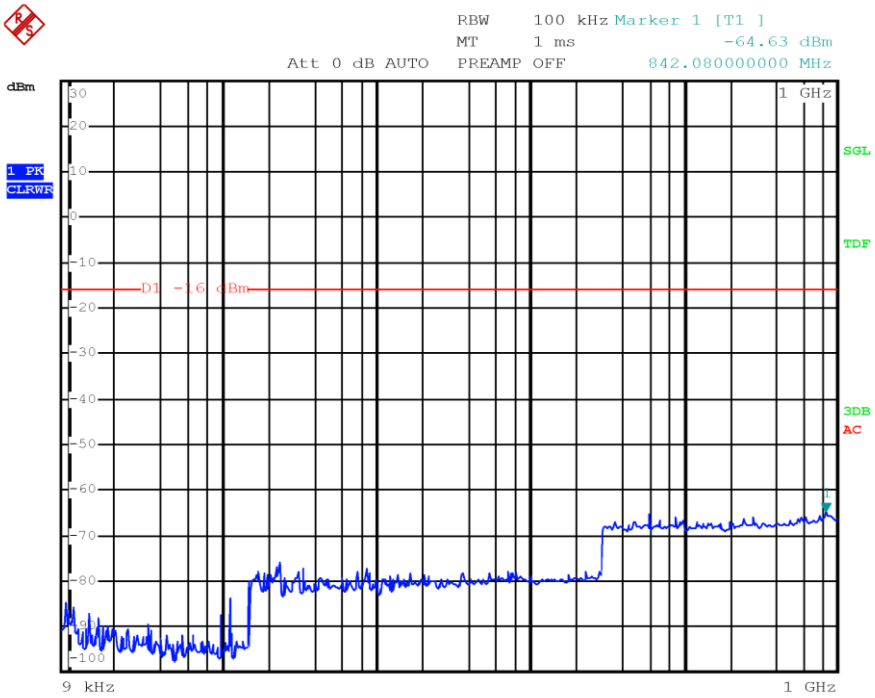

Figure 8.6-5: *Conducted spurious emissions of high channel, antenna port 1 – Range 9 kHz to 1000 MHz*

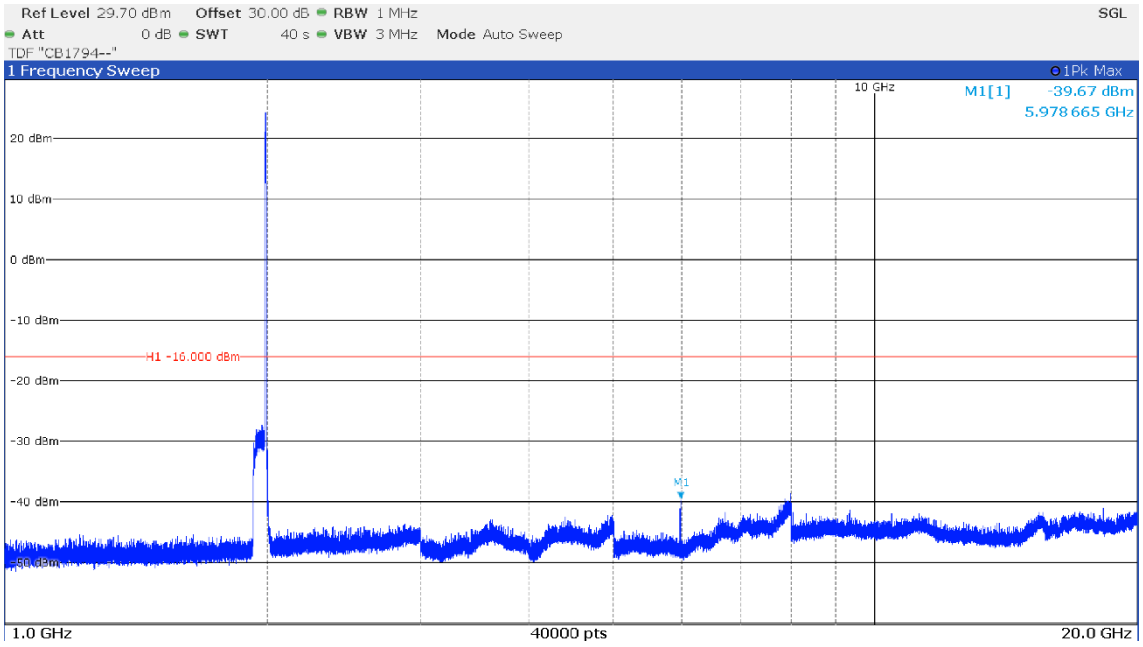

Figure 8.6-6: *Conducted spurious emissions of high channel, antenna port 1 – Range 1000 MHz to 10th harmonic*

8.6.1 Test data

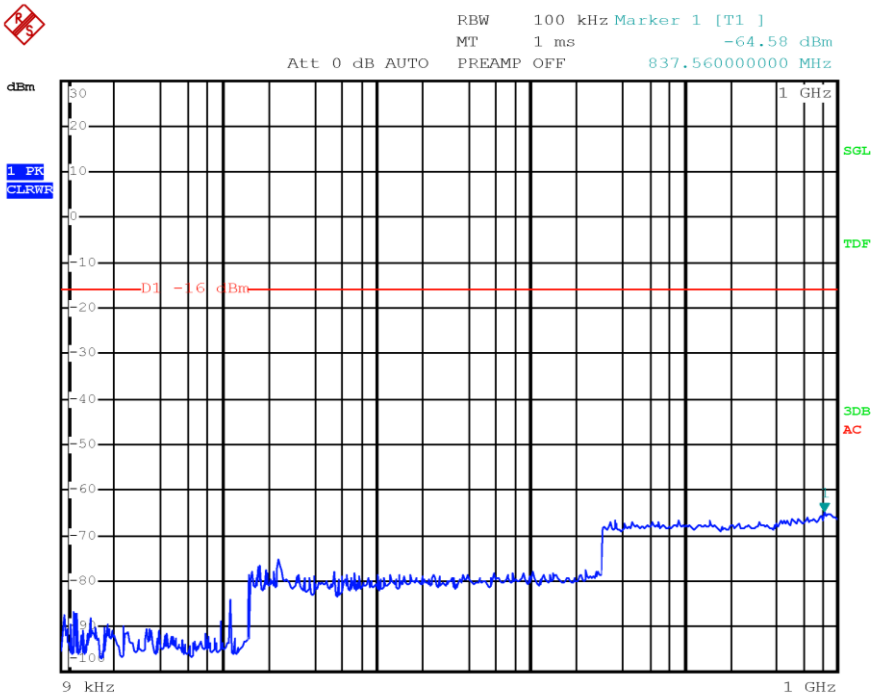

Figure 8.6-7: *Conducted spurious emissions of low channel, antenna port 2 – Range 9 kHz to 1000 MHz*

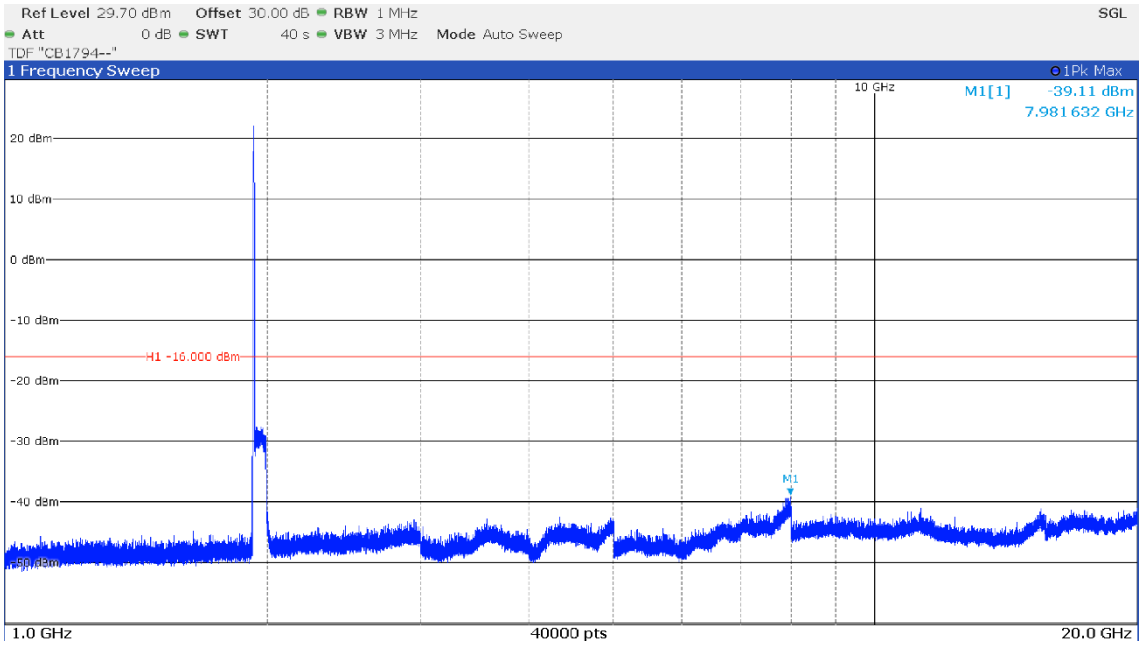

Figure 8.6-8: *Conducted spurious emissions of low channel, antenna port 2 – Range 1000 MHz to 10th harmonic*

8.6.1 Test data

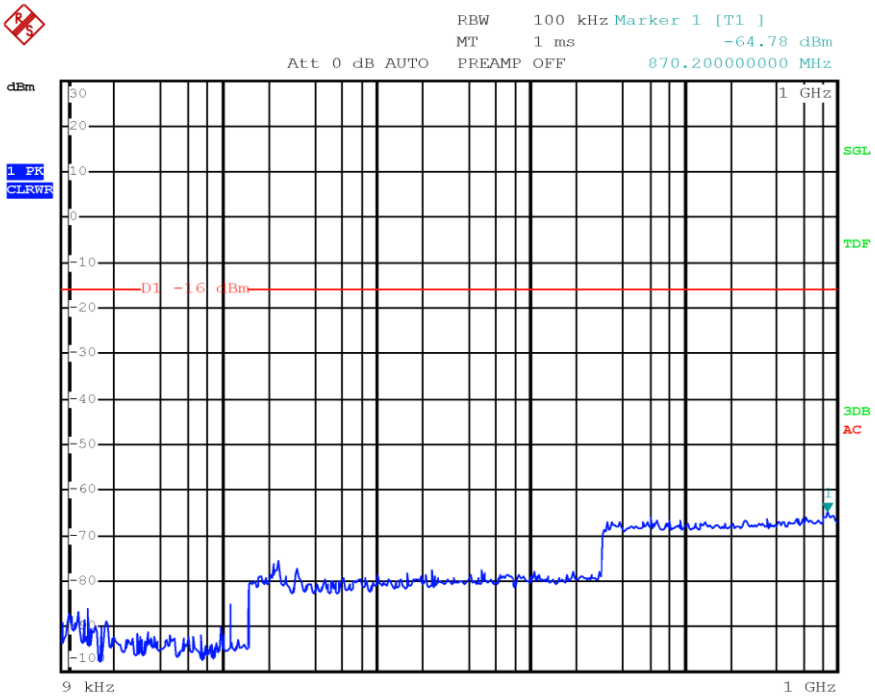

Figure 8.6-9: *Conducted spurious emissions of mid channel, antenna port 2 – Range 9 kHz to 1000 MHz*

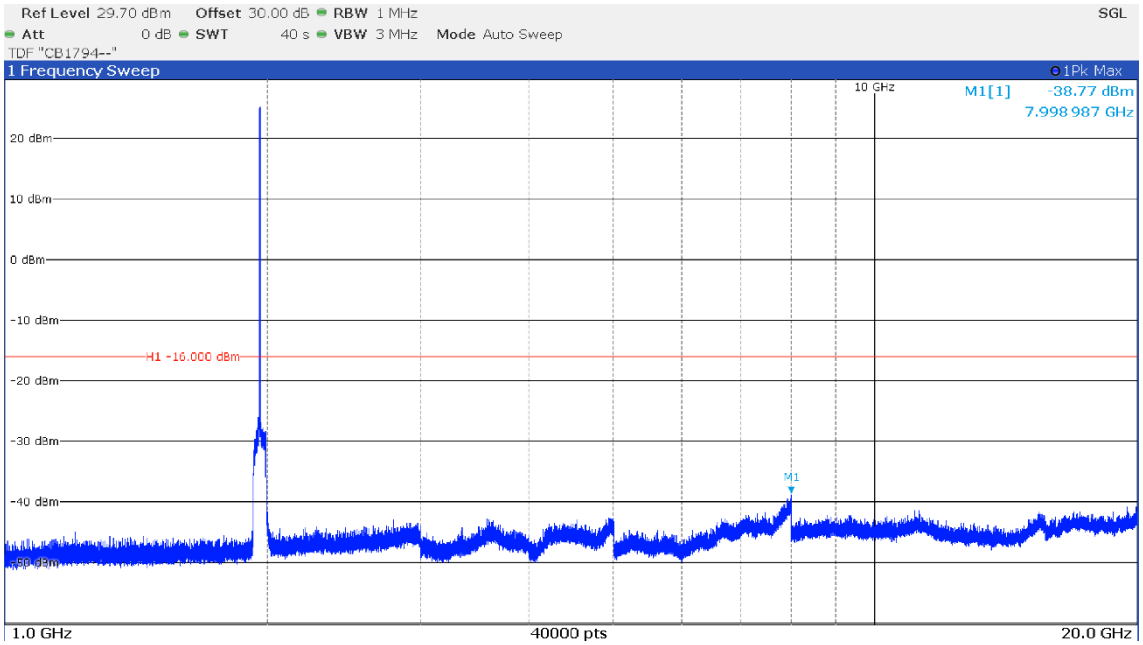

Figure 8.6-10: *Conducted spurious emissions of mid channel, antenna port 2 – Range 1000 MHz to 10th harmonic*

Test data, continued

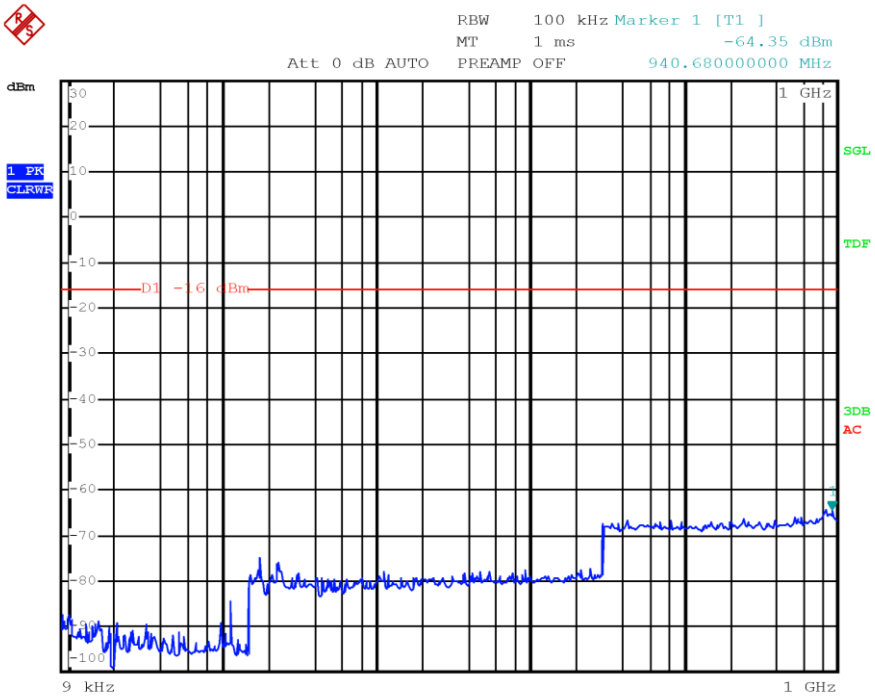

Figure 8.6-11: *Conducted spurious emissions of high channel, antenna port 2 – Range 9 kHz to 1000 MHz*

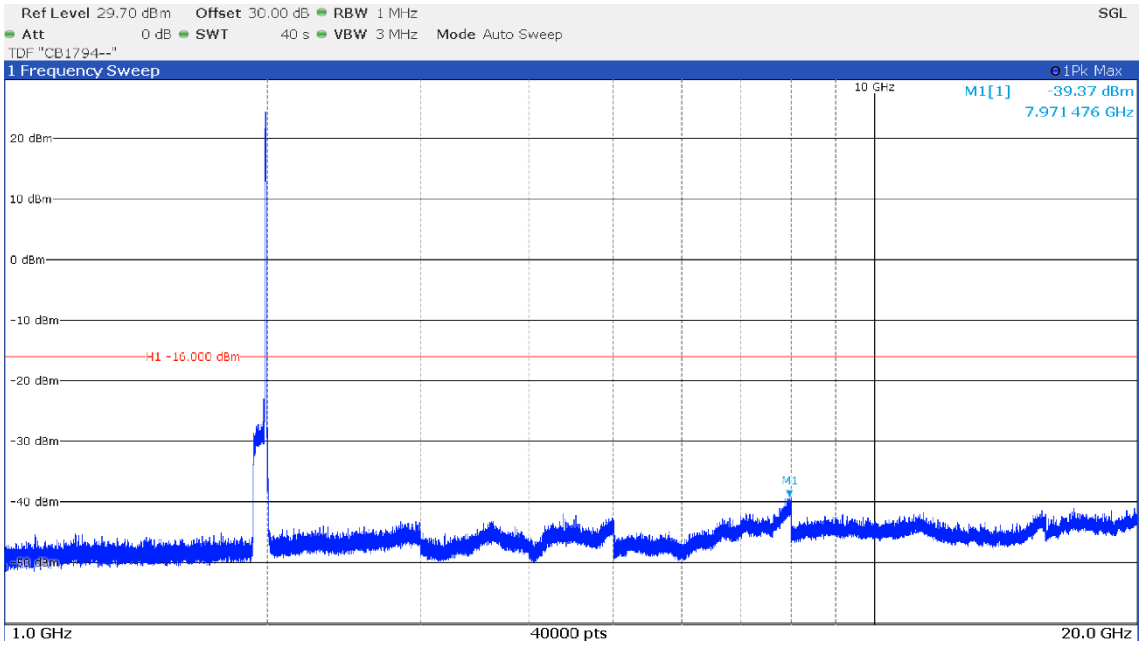

Figure 8.6-12: *Conducted spurious emissions of high channel, antenna port 2 – Range 1000 MHz to 10th harmonic*

8.7 Spurious emissions radiated measurements

8.7.1 References, definitions and limits

FCC §24.238(a)

(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.

RSS-131, Clause 5.2

Industrial Zone Enhancers, including DASs, shall employ a gain control feature and shall comply with all the requirements in the RSS which applies to the equipment with which the zone enhancer is to be used. In addition, the equipment shall comply with the requirements specified in this section.

RSS-133, Clause 6.5.1

Out-of-Block Emissions

Equipment shall comply with the limits in (i) and (ii) below.

I In the 1.0 MHz bands immediately outside and adjacent to the equipment's operating frequency block, the emission power per any 1% of the emission bandwidth shall be attenuated (in dB) below the transmitter output power P (dBW) by at least 43 + 10 log10p(watts).

II After the first 1.0 MHz, the emission power in any 1 MHz bandwidth shall be attenuated (in dB) below the transmitter output power P (dBW) by at least 43 + 10 log10p(watts). If the measurement is performed using 1% of the emission bandwidth, power integration over 1.0 MHz is required.

8.7.2 Test summary

Verdict	Pass		
Tested by	P. Barbieri	Test date	February 8, 2022

8.7.3 Observations, settings and special notes

The spectrum was searched from 30 MHz to the 10th harmonic.
All measurements were performed using peak detector according to note 4 of 935210 D05 Indus Booster Basic Meas v01r04 paragraph 3.6.3.
Testing was performed with RF ports terminated with 50 Ohm load.
In the graphics below, no radiated spurious emission found and the limit is exceeded only by the carrier.

Spectrum analyser settings:

Resolution bandwidth:	100 kHz and 1 MHz
Video bandwidth:	VBW ≥ 3 × RBW
Detector mode:	Peak
Trace mode:	Max Hold

Input signal frequency

Low channel	1932.5 MHz
Middle channel	1962.5 MHz
High channel	1992.5 MHz

8.7.4 Test equipment used

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model no.	Asset no.
Spectrum Analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	FSW43	101767
EMI Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESW44	101620
RF Vector Signal Generator	Rohde & Schwarz	SMBV100A	263254
RF Vector Signal Generator	Rohde & Schwarz	SMBV100A	263397
Antenna Trilog 25MHz - 8GHz	Schwarzbeck Mess-Elektronik	VULB9162	9162-025
Antenna 1 - 18 GHz	Schwarzbeck Mess-Elektronik	STLP9148	STLP 9148-152
Double Ridge Horn Antenna	RFSpin	DRH40	061106A40
Broadband Amplifier	Schwarzbeck Mess-Elektronik	BBV9718C	00121
Broadband Bench Top Amplifier	Sage	STB-1834034030-KFKF-L1	18490-01
Controller	Maturo	FCU3.0	10041
Tilt antenna mast	Maturo	TAM4.0-E	10042
Turntable	Maturo	TT4.0-5T	2.527
Semi-anechoic chamber	Nemko S.p.a.	10m semi-anechoic chamber	530

Notes: NCR - no calibration required, VOU - verify on use

8.7.5 Test data

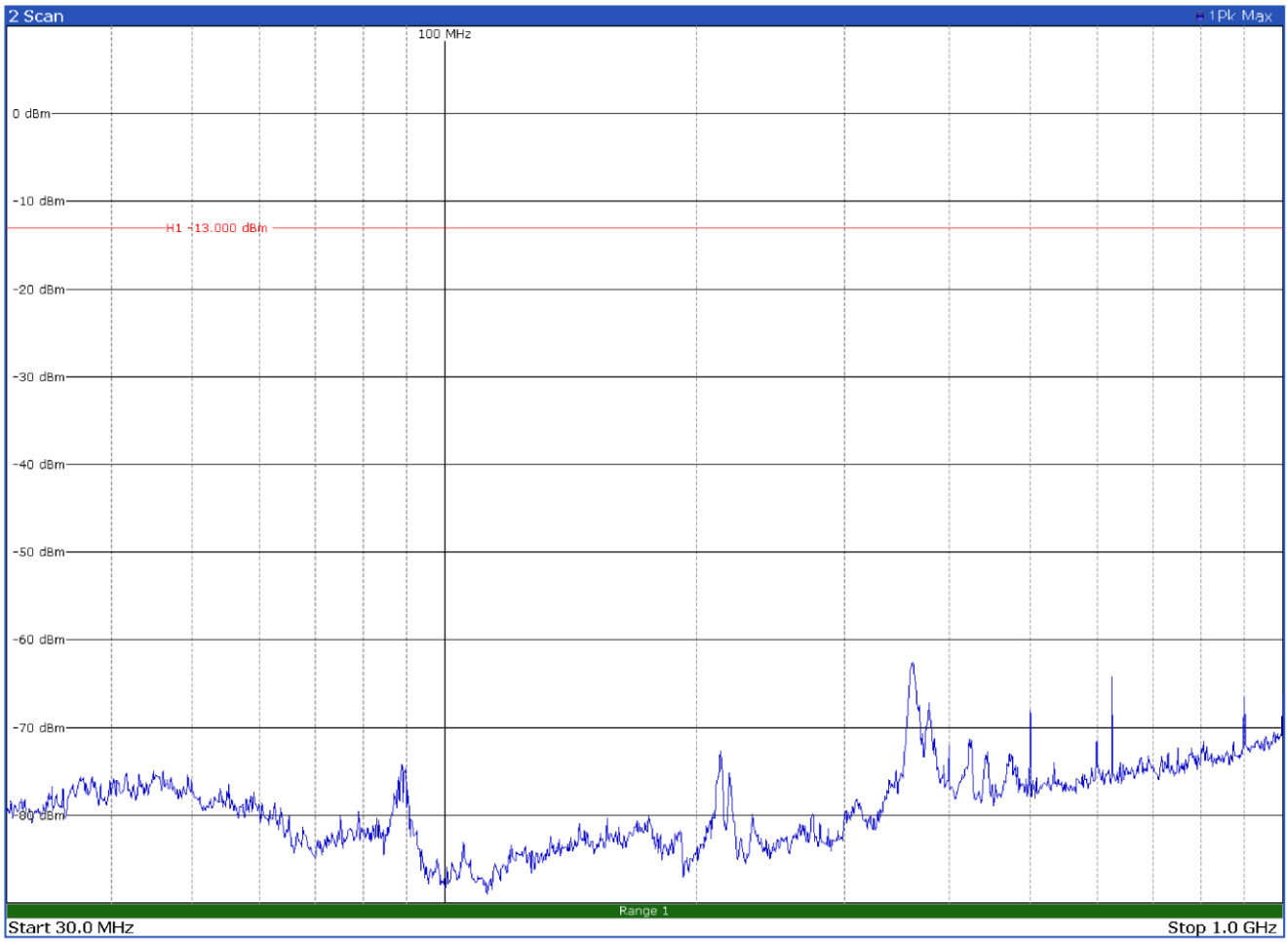

Figure 8.7-1: *Radiated spurious emissions below 1 GHz, low channel with antenna in horizontal polarization*

Test data, continued

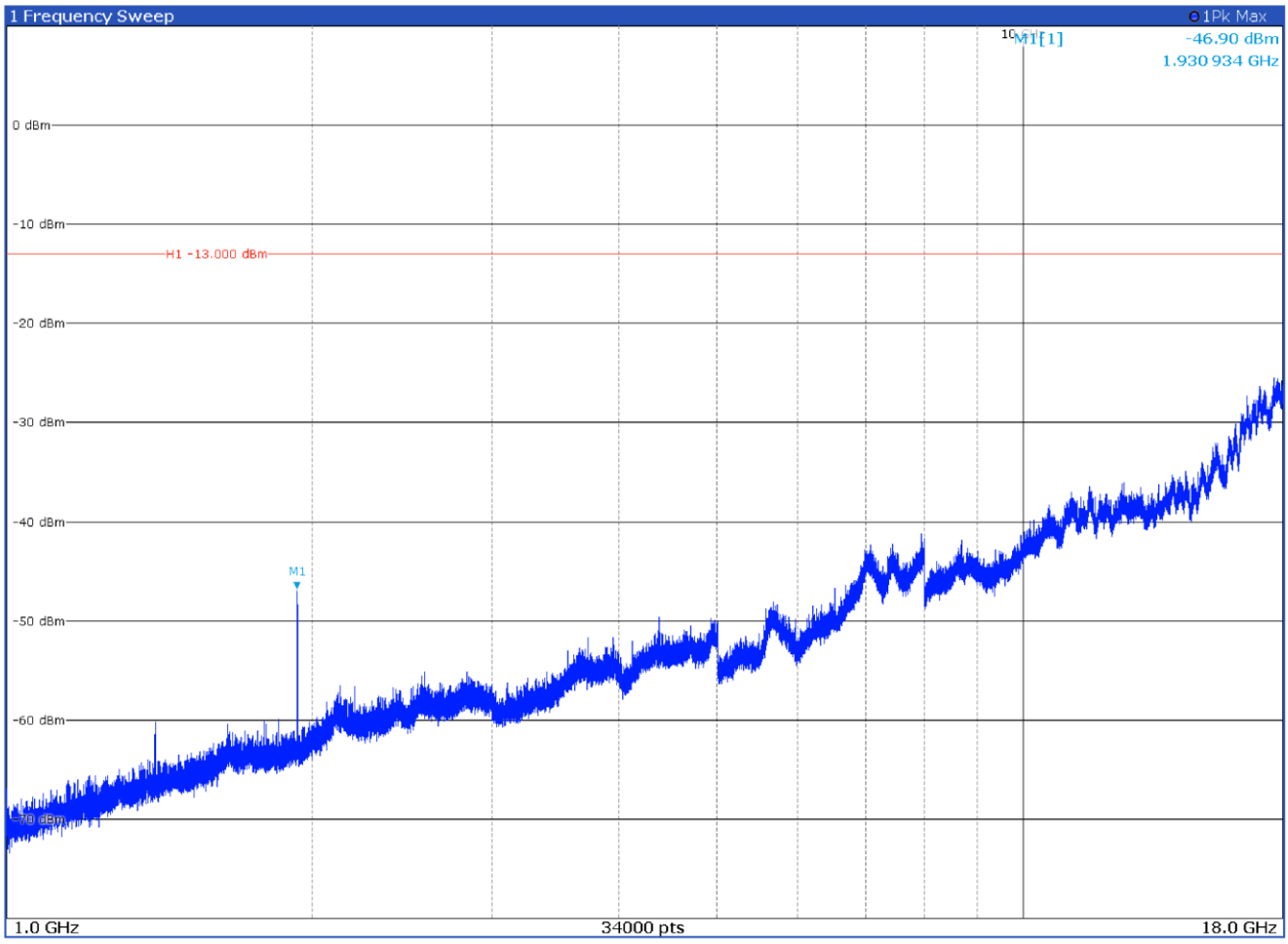

Figure 8.7-2: *Radiated spurious emissions from 1 GHz to 18 GHz, low channel with antenna in horizontal polarization*

Test data, continued

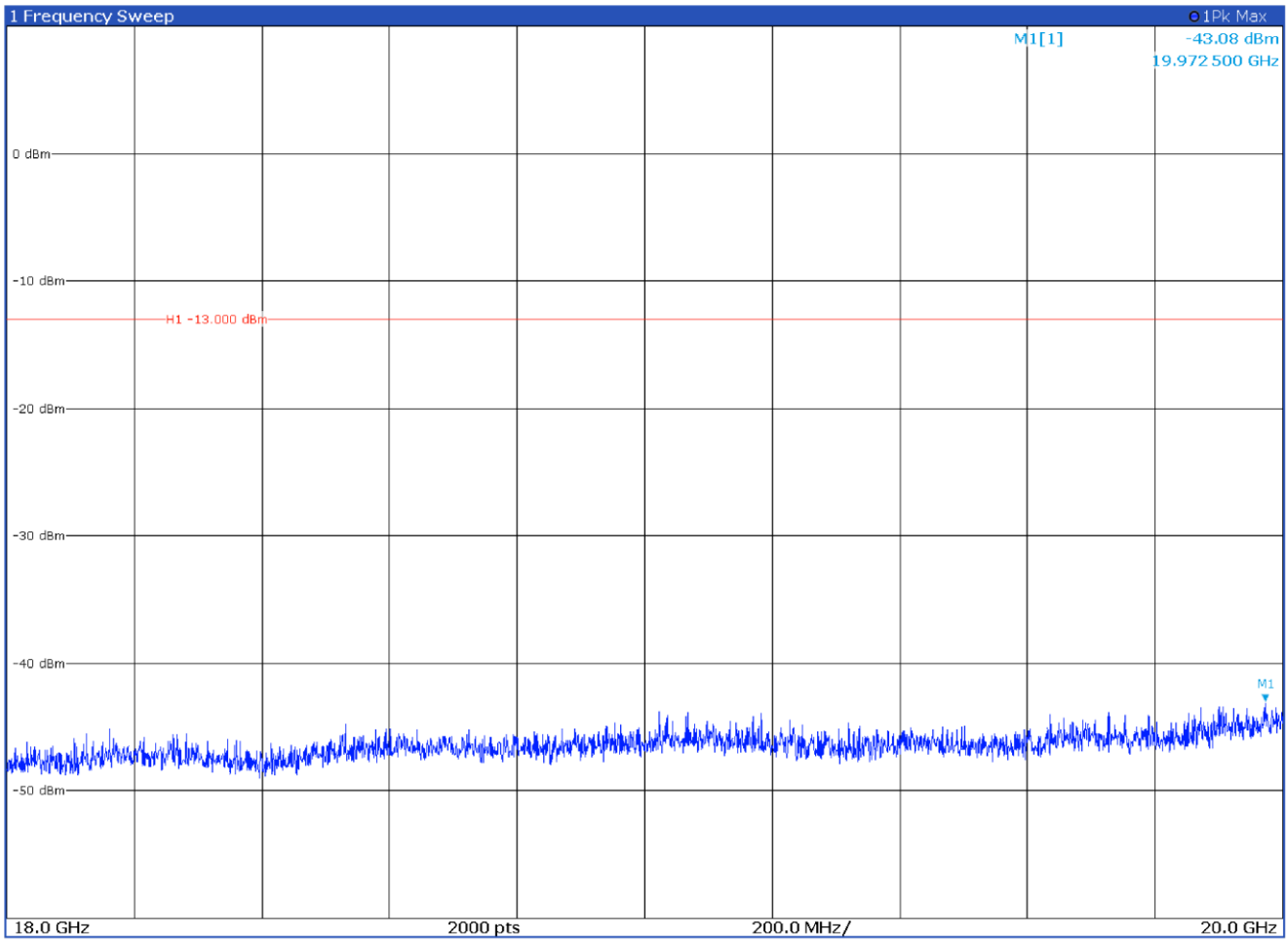

Figure 8.7-3: *Radiated spurious emissions from 18 GHz to 10th harmonic, low channel with antenna in horizontal polarization*

Test data, continued

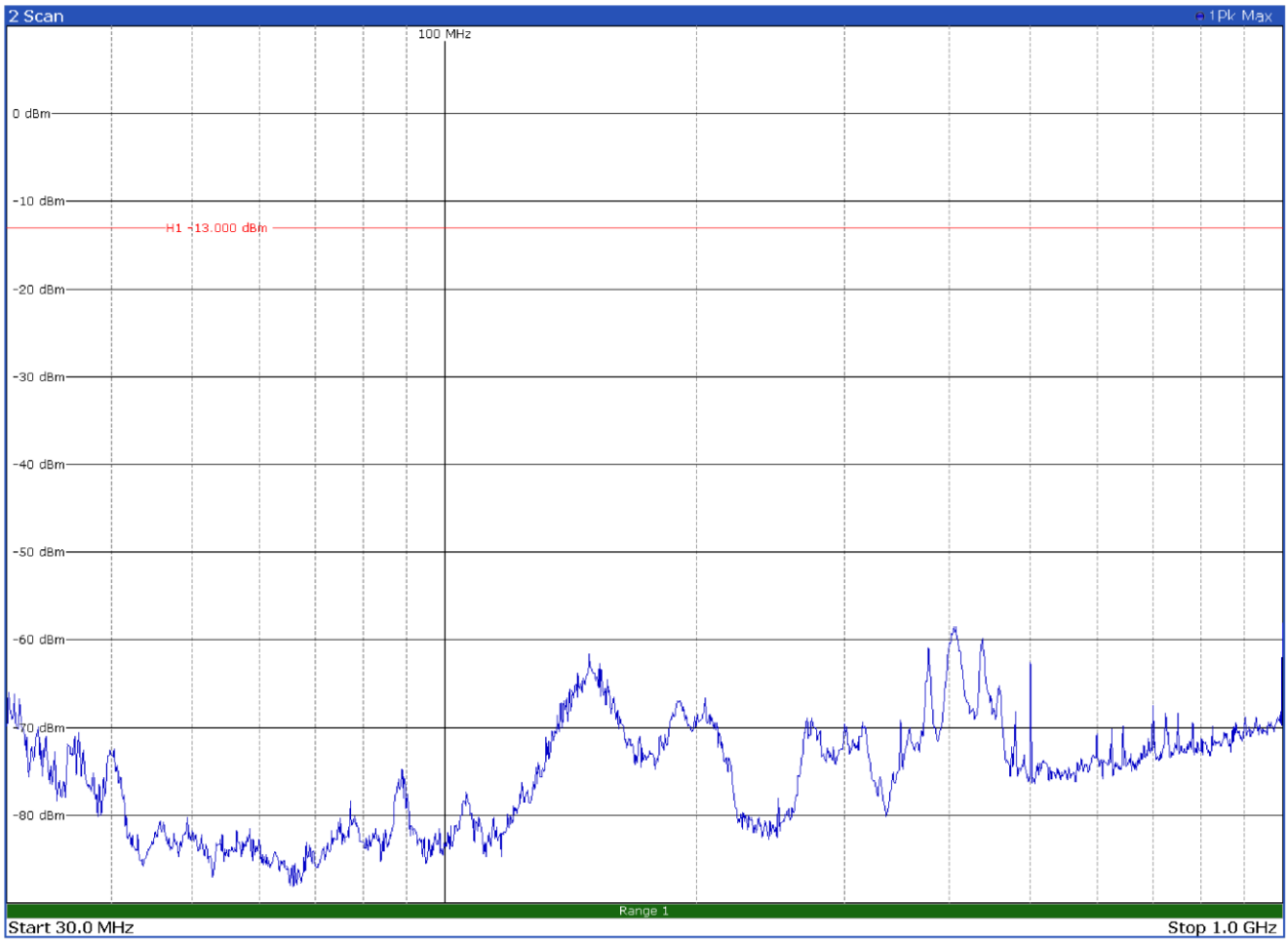

Figure 8.7-4: *Radiated spurious emissions below 1 GHz, low channel with antenna in vertical polarization*

Test data, continued

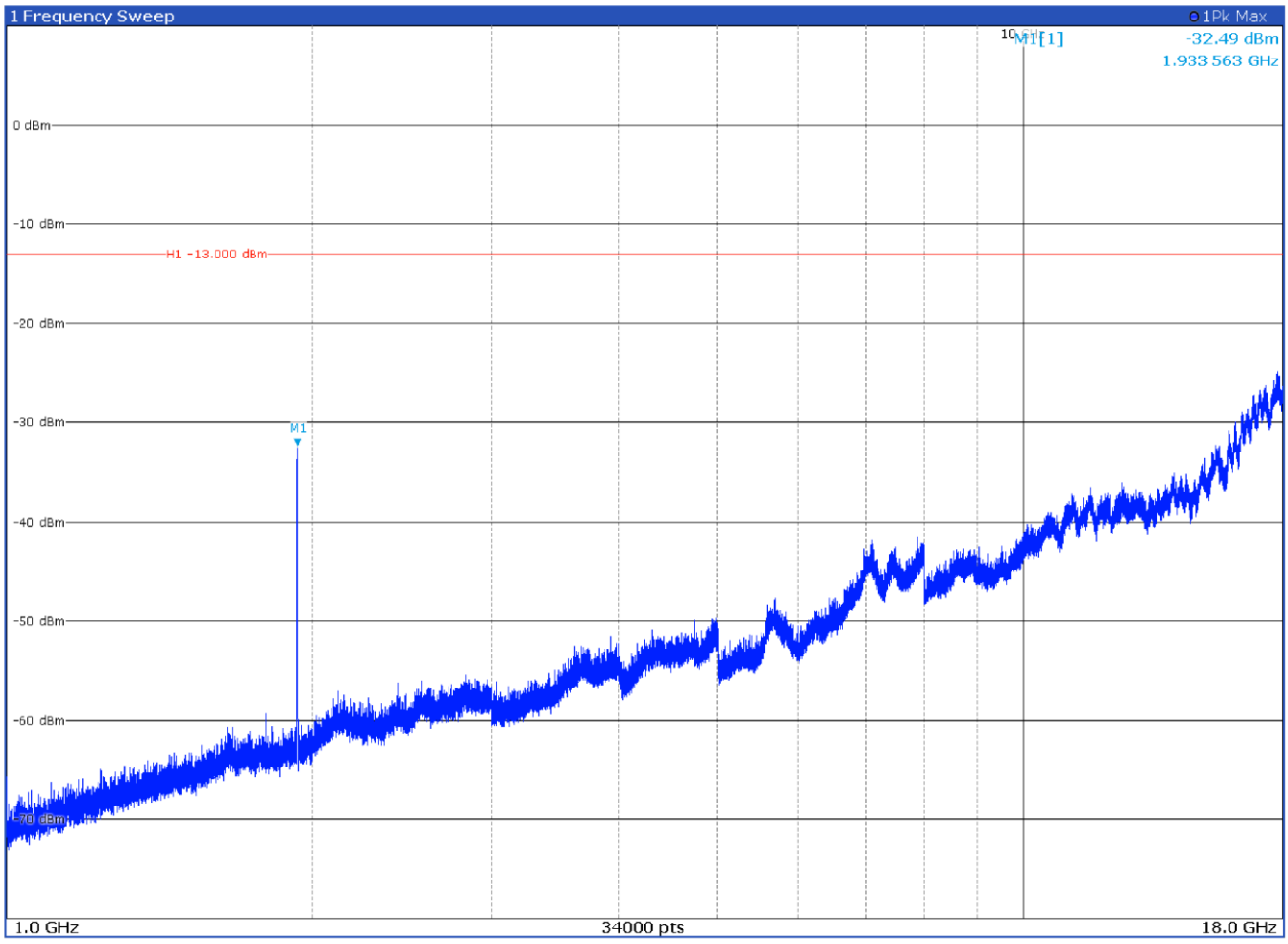

Figure 8.7-5: *Radiated spurious emissions from 1 GHz to 18 GHz, low channel with antenna in vertical polarization*

Test data, continued

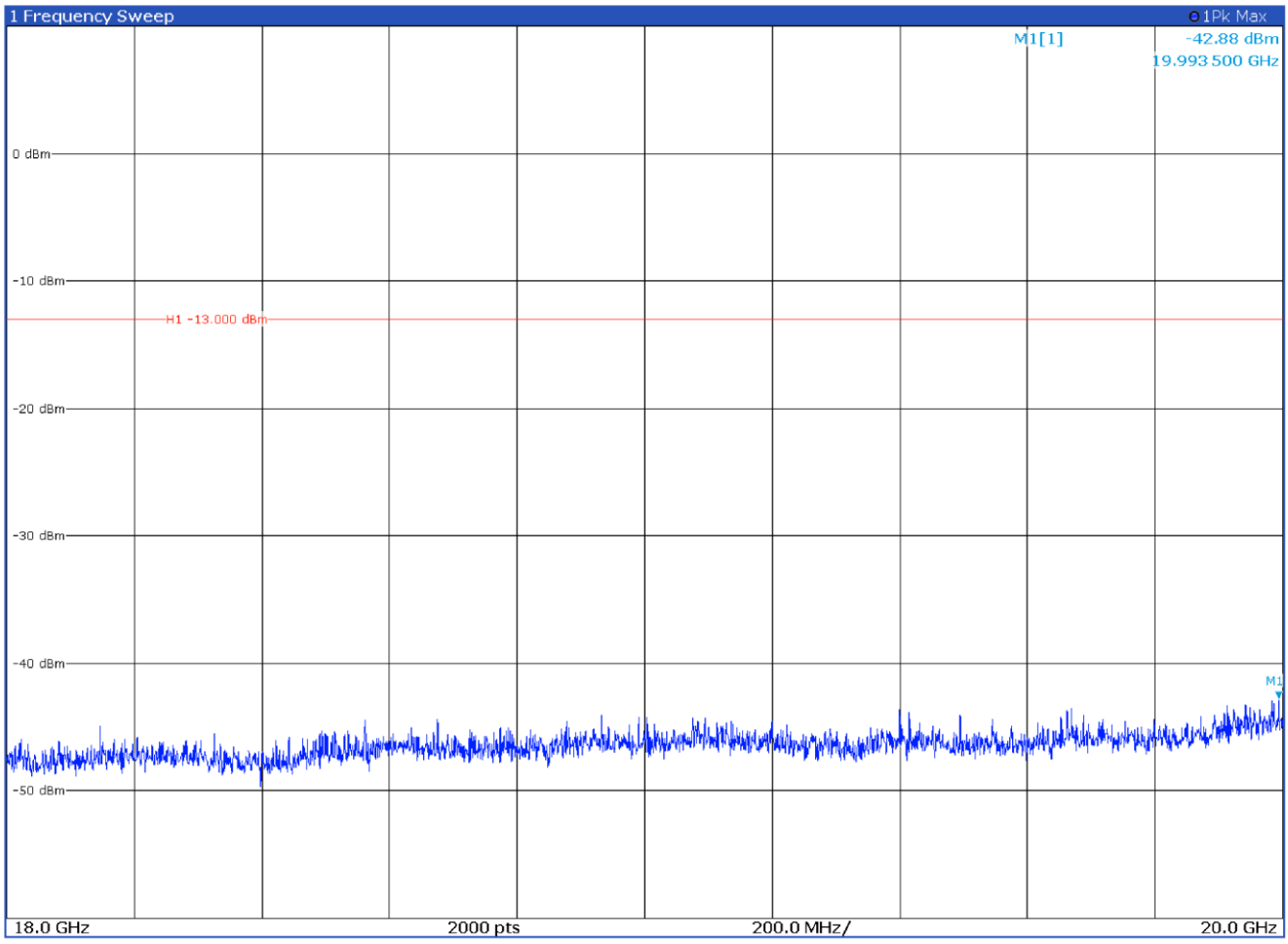

Figure 8.7-6: *Radiated spurious emissions from 18 GHz to 10th harmonic, low channel with antenna in vertical polarization*

Test data, continued

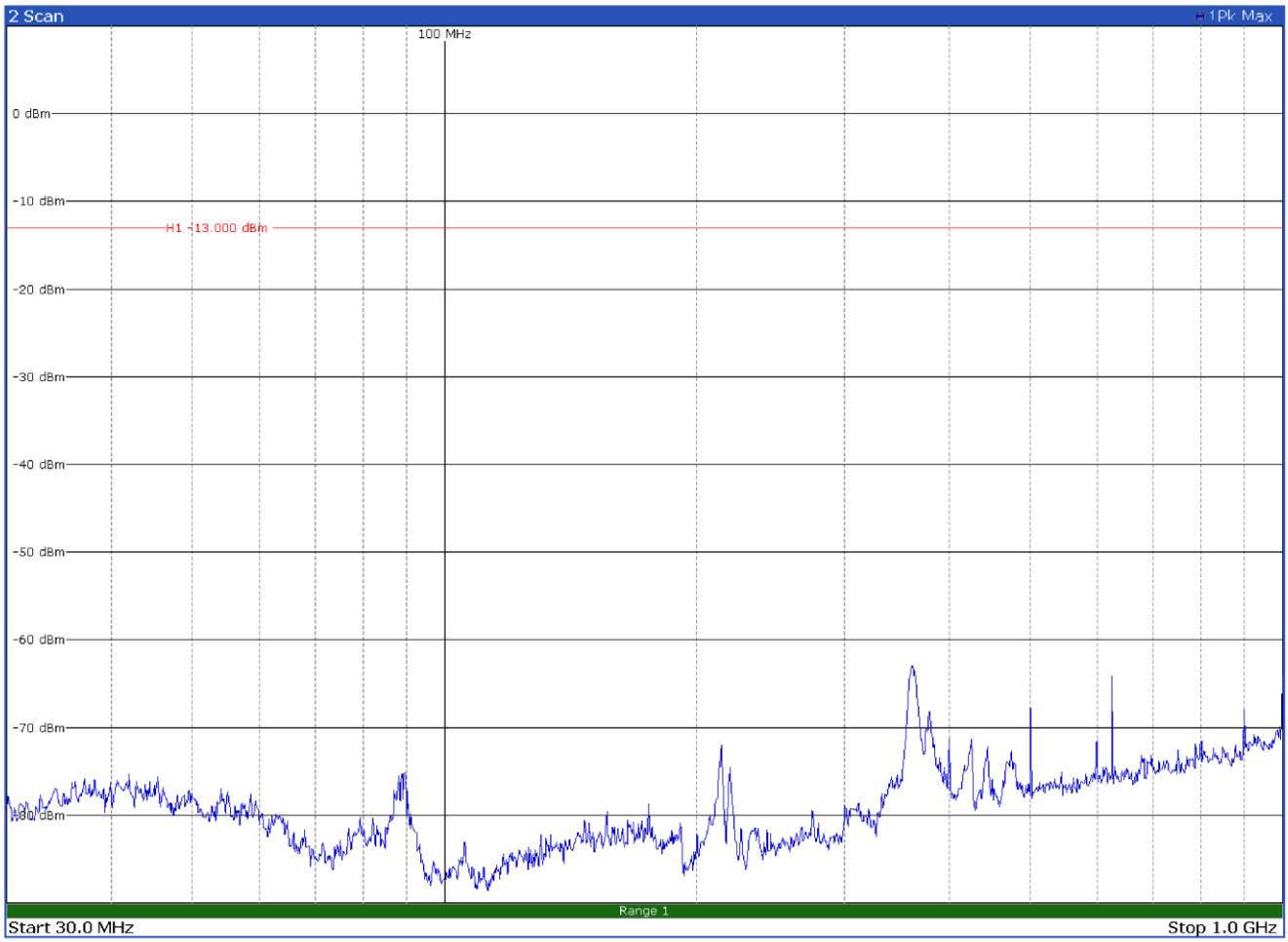

Figure 8.7-7: *Radiated spurious emissions below 1 GHz, mid channel with antenna in horizontal polarization*

Test data, continued

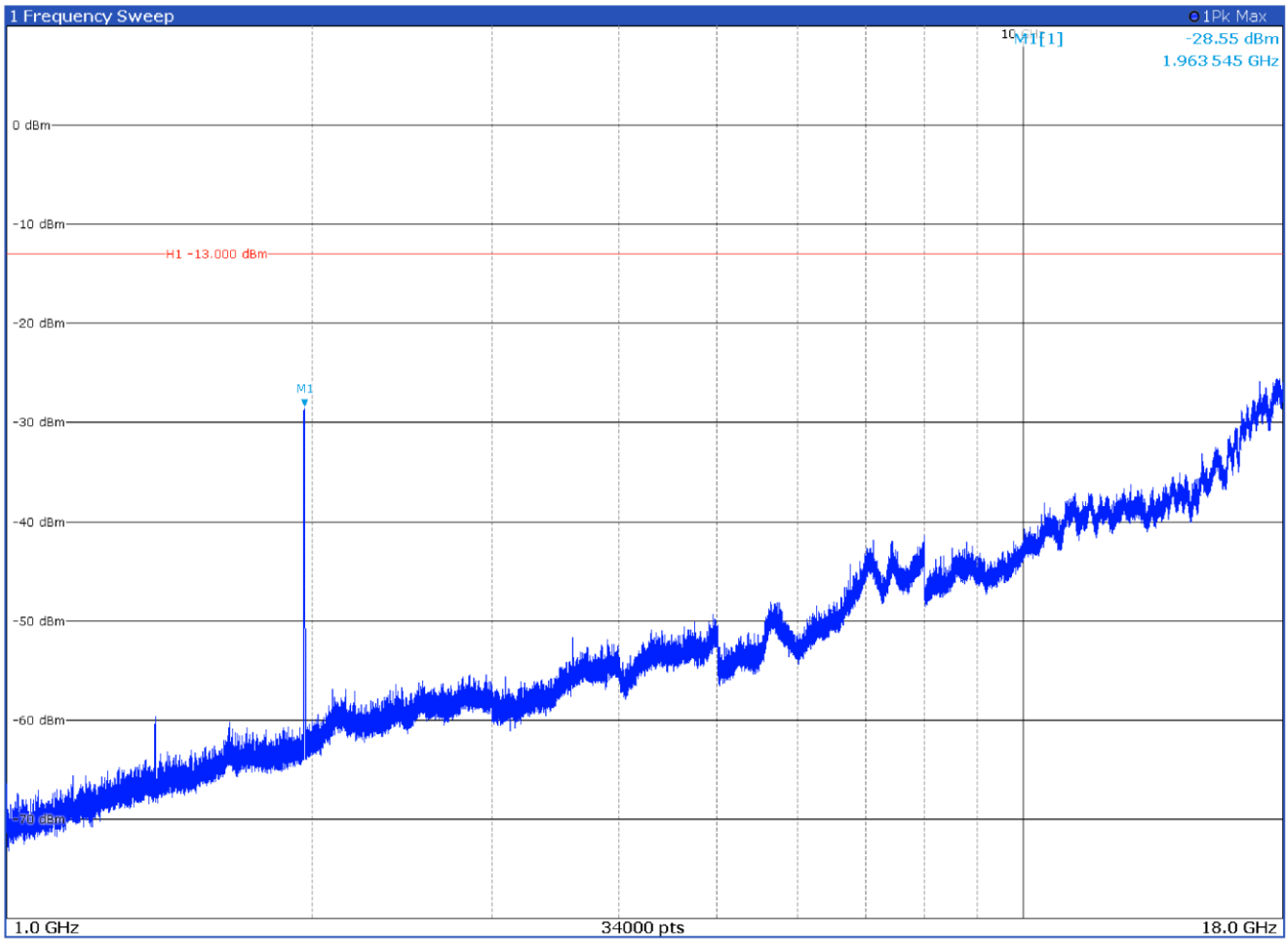

Figure 8.7-8: *Radiated spurious emissions from 1 GHz to 18 GHz, mid channel with antenna in horizontal polarization*

Test data, continued

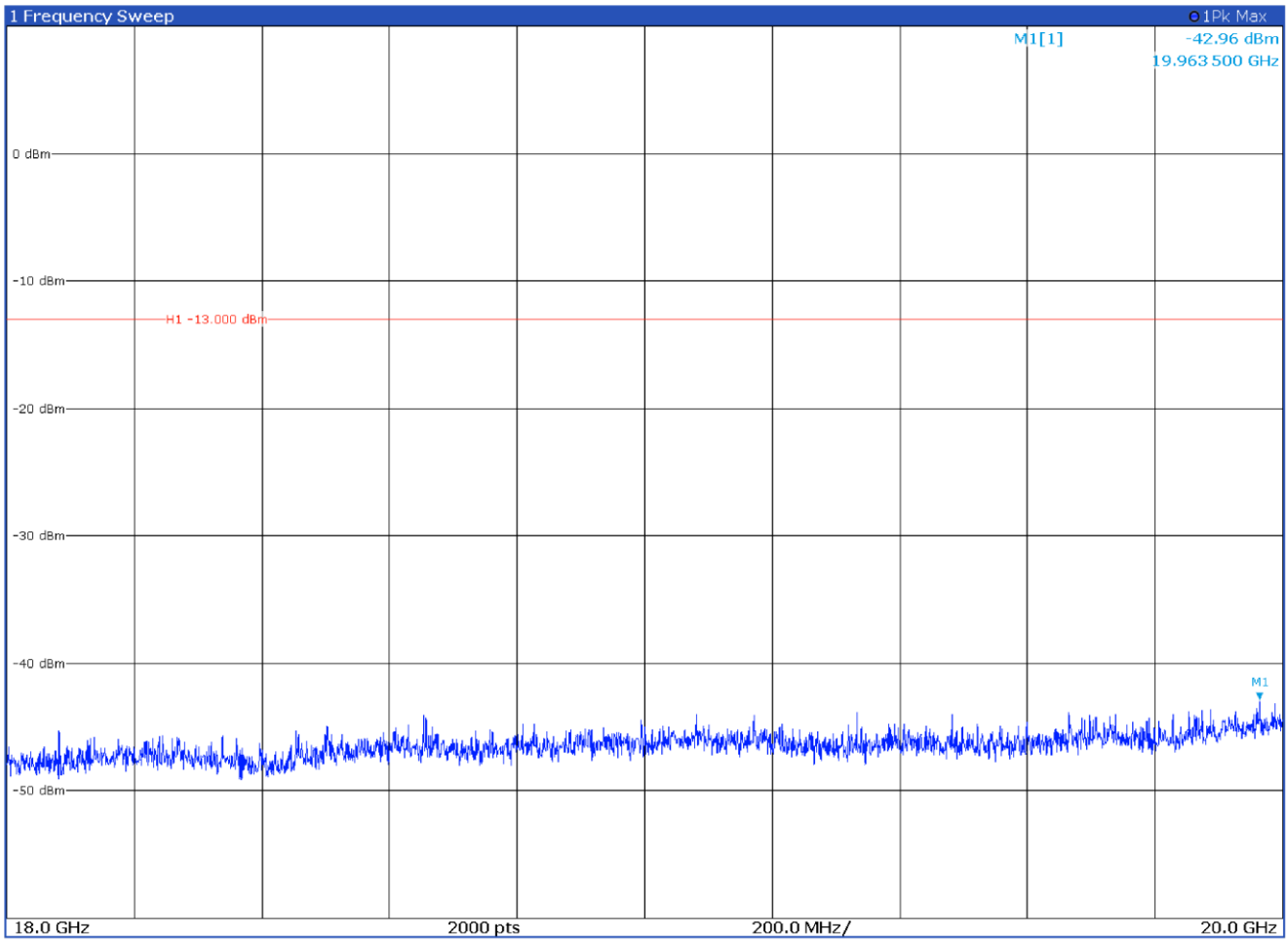

Figure 8.7-9: *Radiated spurious emissions from 18 GHz to to 10th harmonic, mid channel with antenna in horizontal polarization*

Test data, continued

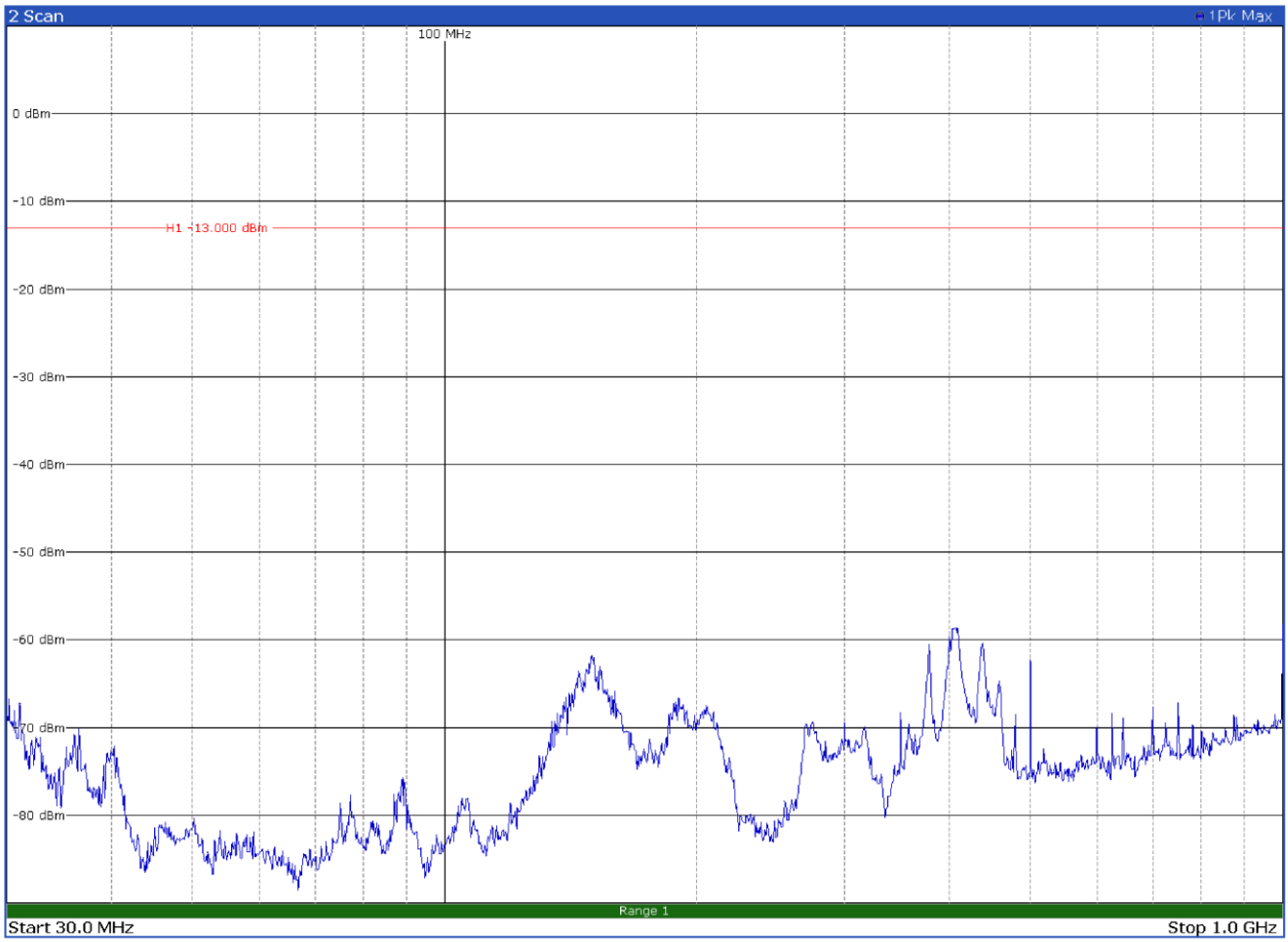

Figure 8.7-10: *Radiated spurious emissions below 1 GHz, mid channel with antenna in vertical polarization*

Test data, continued

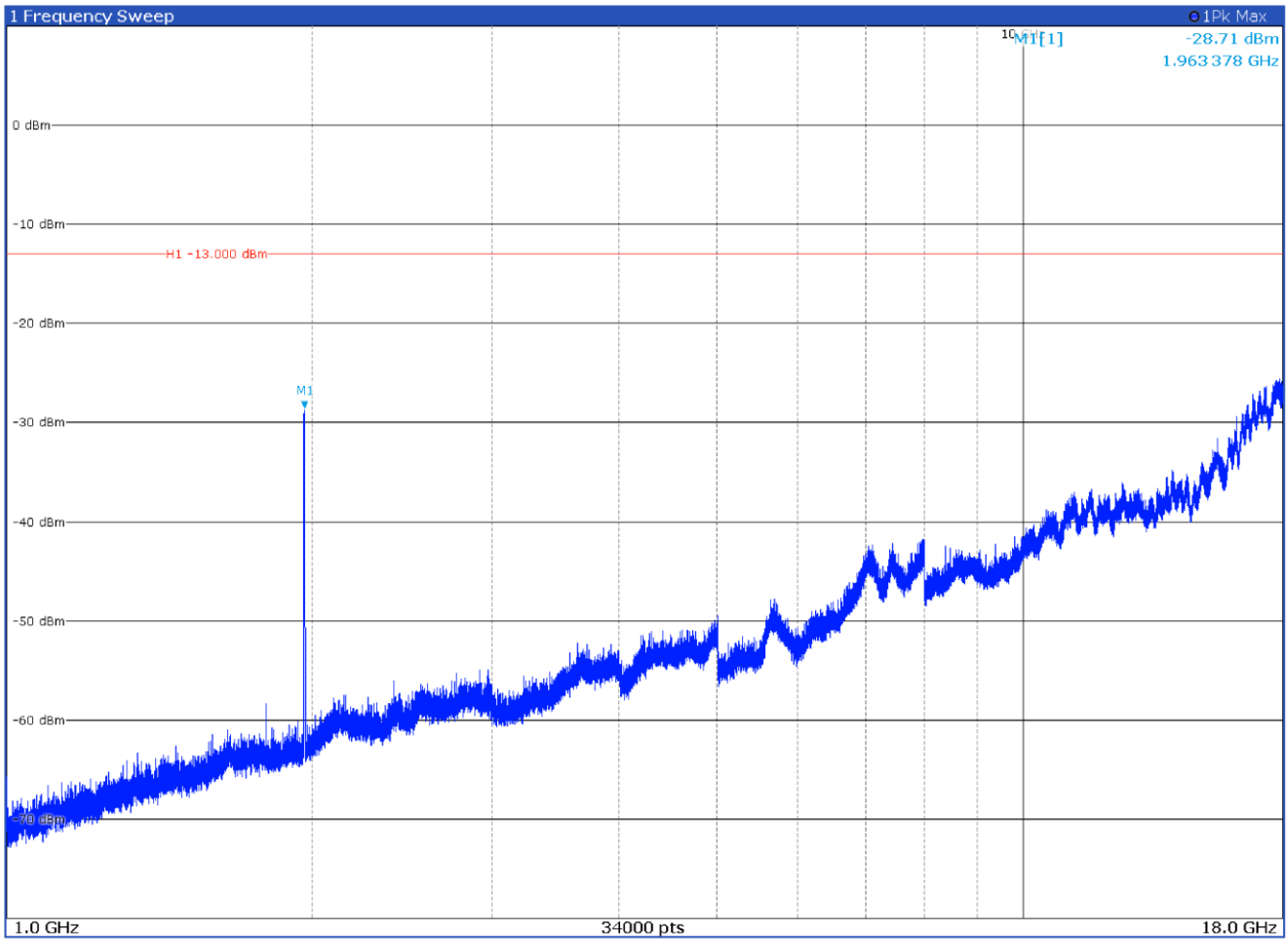

Figure 8.7-11: *Radiated spurious emissions from 1 GHz to 18 GHz, mid channel with antenna in vertical polarization*

Test data, continued

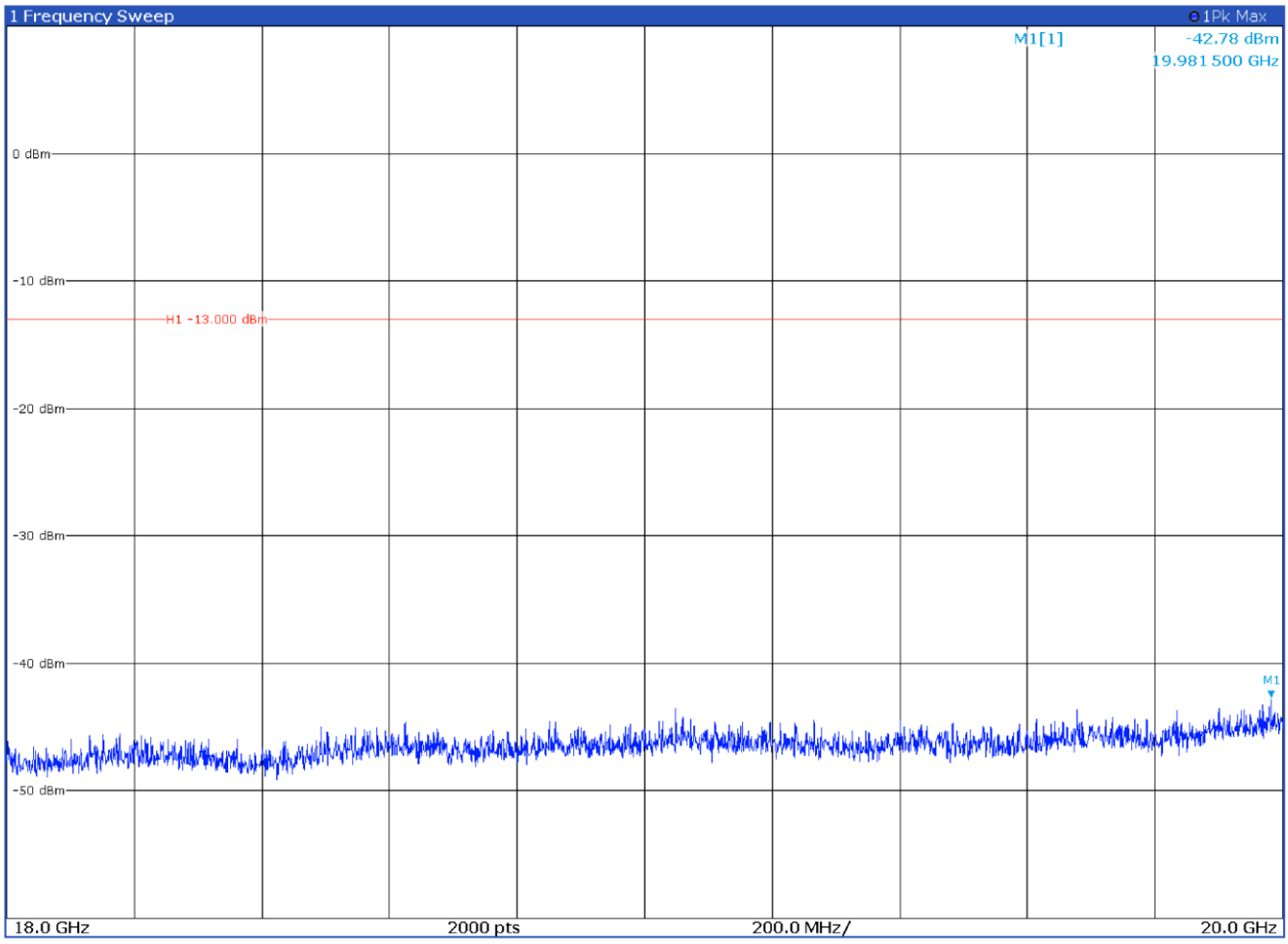

Figure 8.7-12: *Radiated spurious emissions from 18 GHz to 10th harmonic, mid channel with antenna in vertical polarization*

Test data, continued

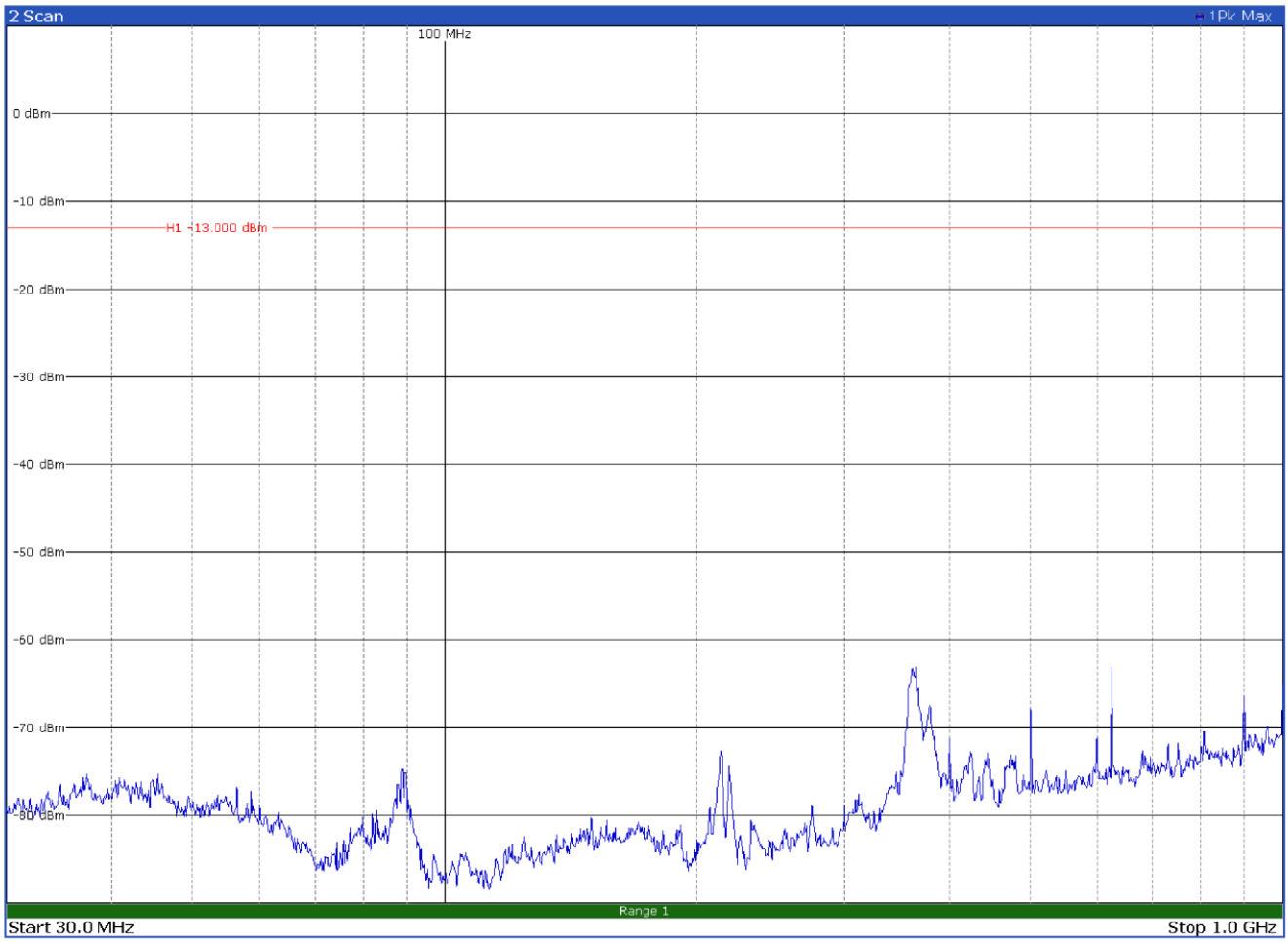

Figure 8.7-13: *Radiated spurious emissions below 1 GHz, high channel with antenna in horizontal polarization*

Test data, continued

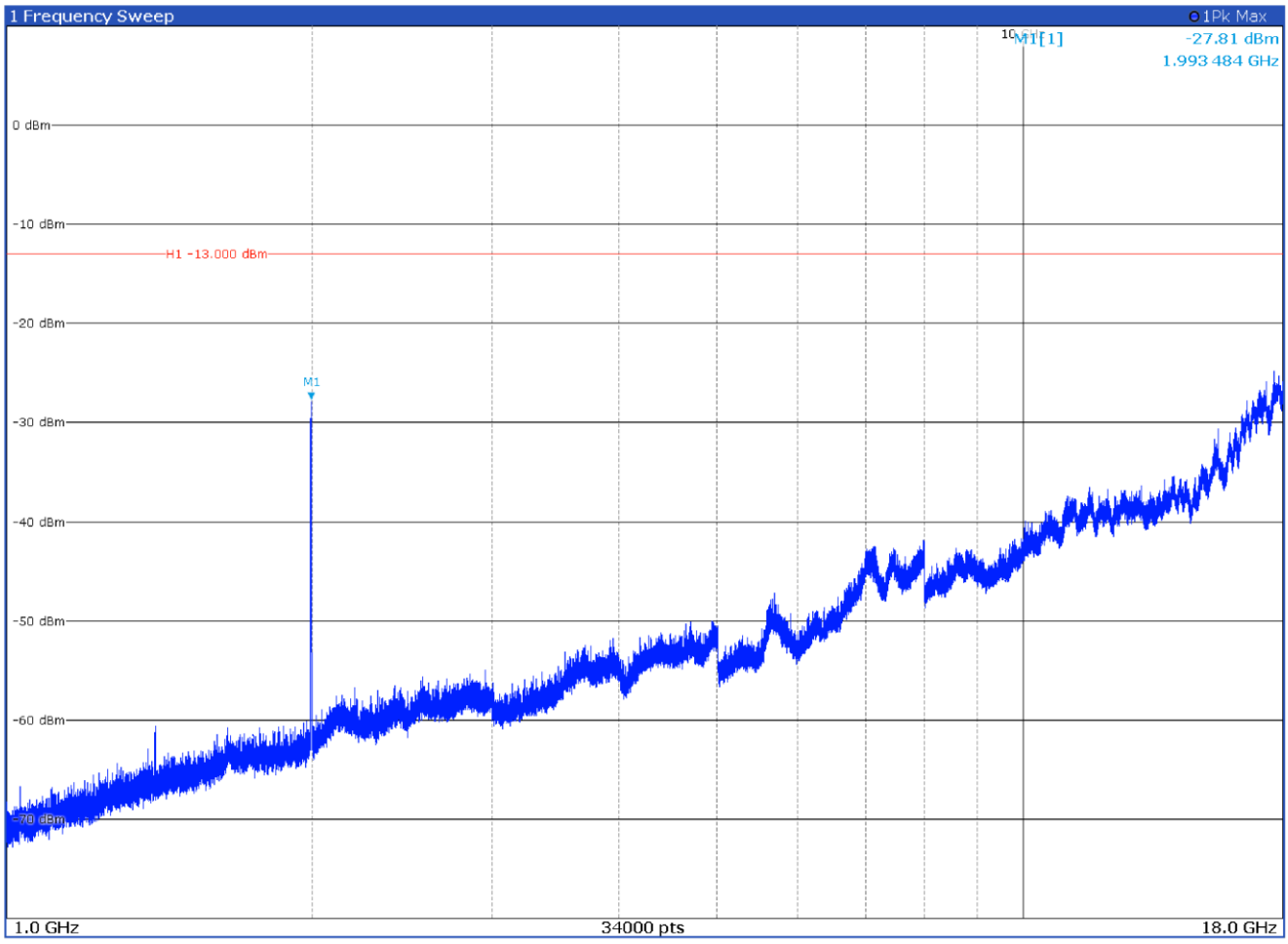

Figure 8.7-14: *Radiated spurious emissions from 1 GHz to 18 GHz, high channel with antenna in horizontal polarization*

Test data, continued

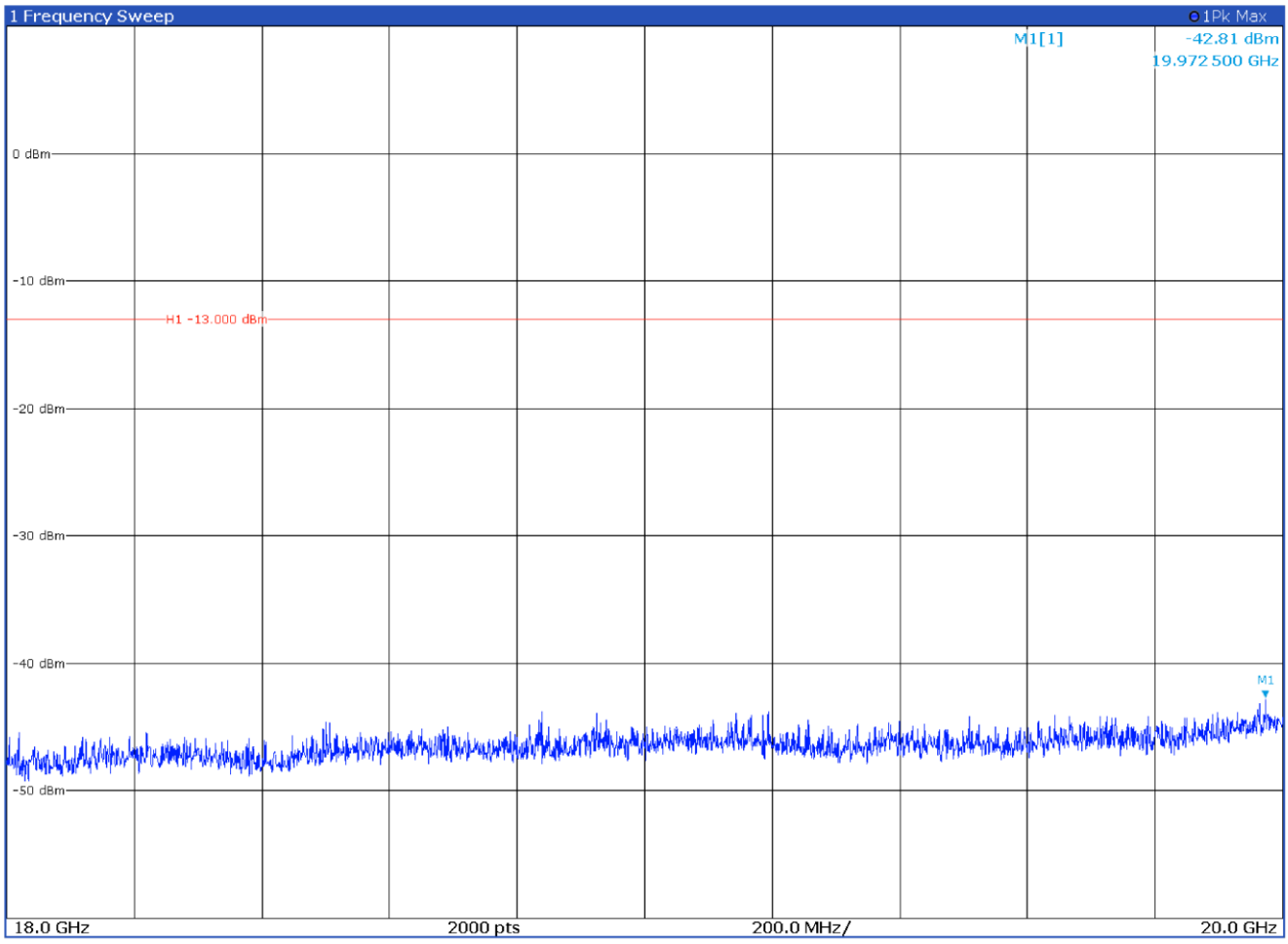

Figure 8.7-15: *Radiated spurious emissions from 18 GHz to to 10th harmonic, high channel with antenna in horizontal polarization*

Test data, continued

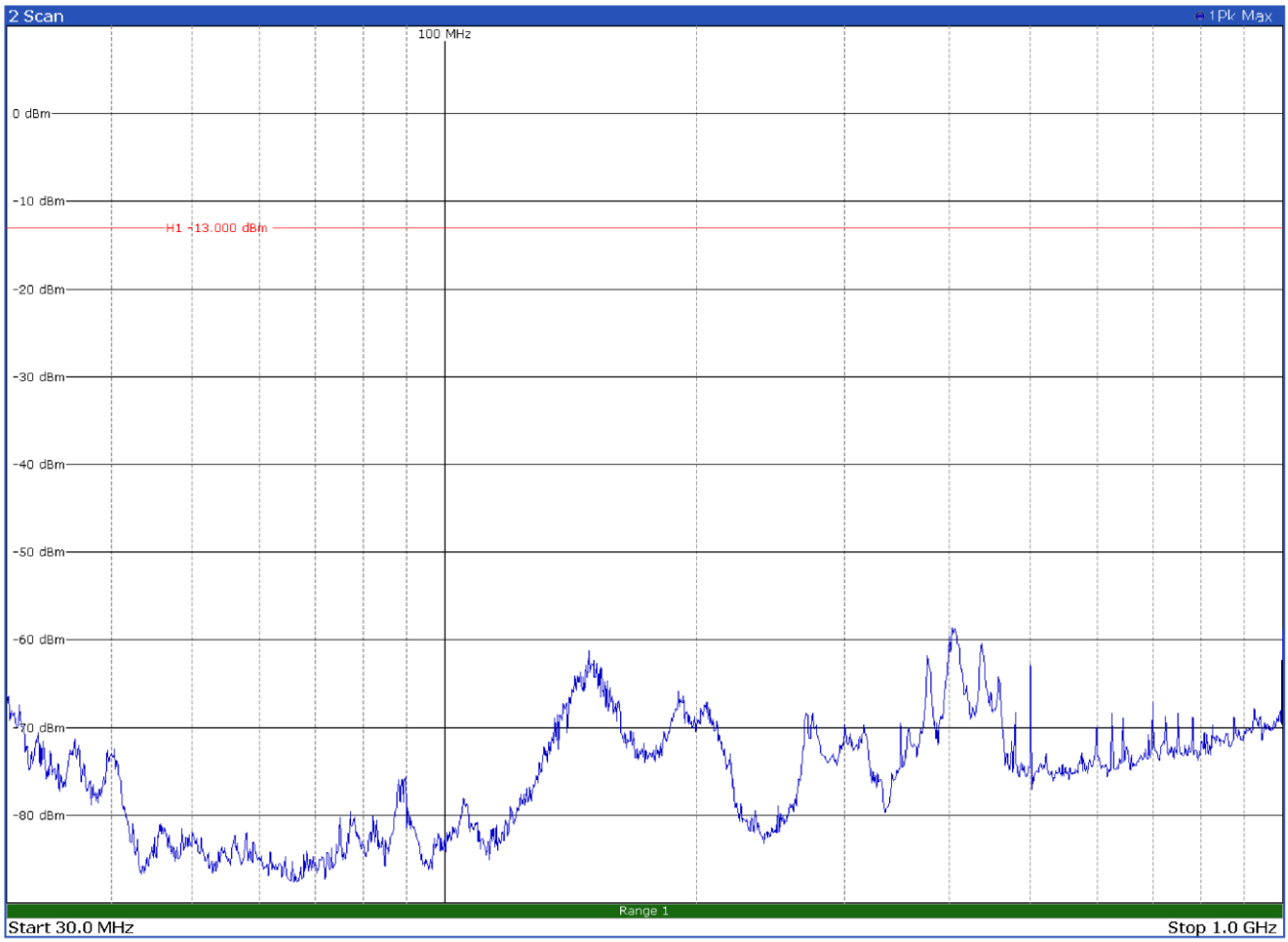

Figure 8.7-16: *Radiated spurious emissions below 1 GHz, high channel with antenna in vertical polarization*

Test data, continued

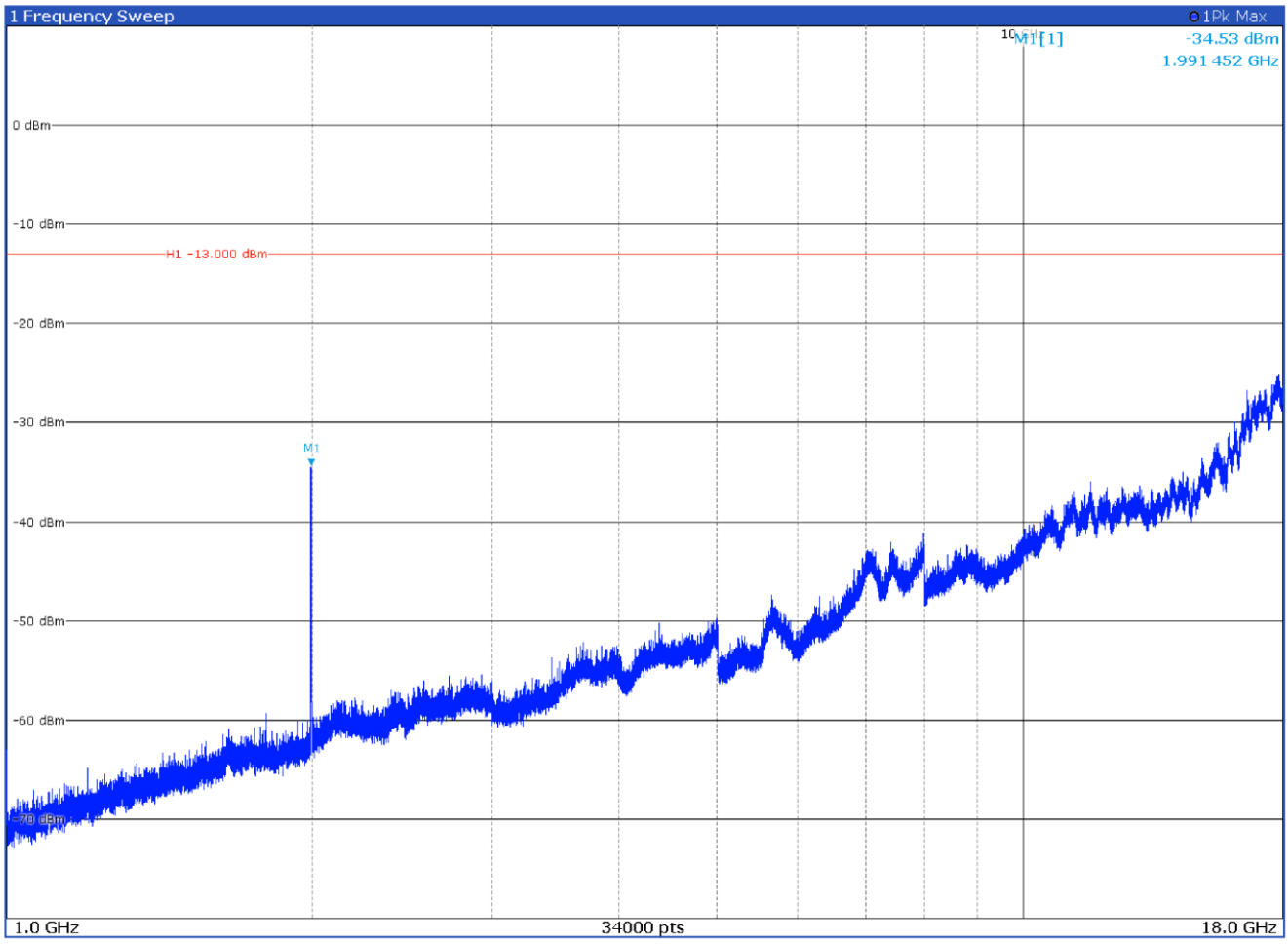

Figure 8.7-17: *Radiated spurious emissions from 1 GHz to 18 GHz, high channel with antenna in vertical polarization*

Test data, continued

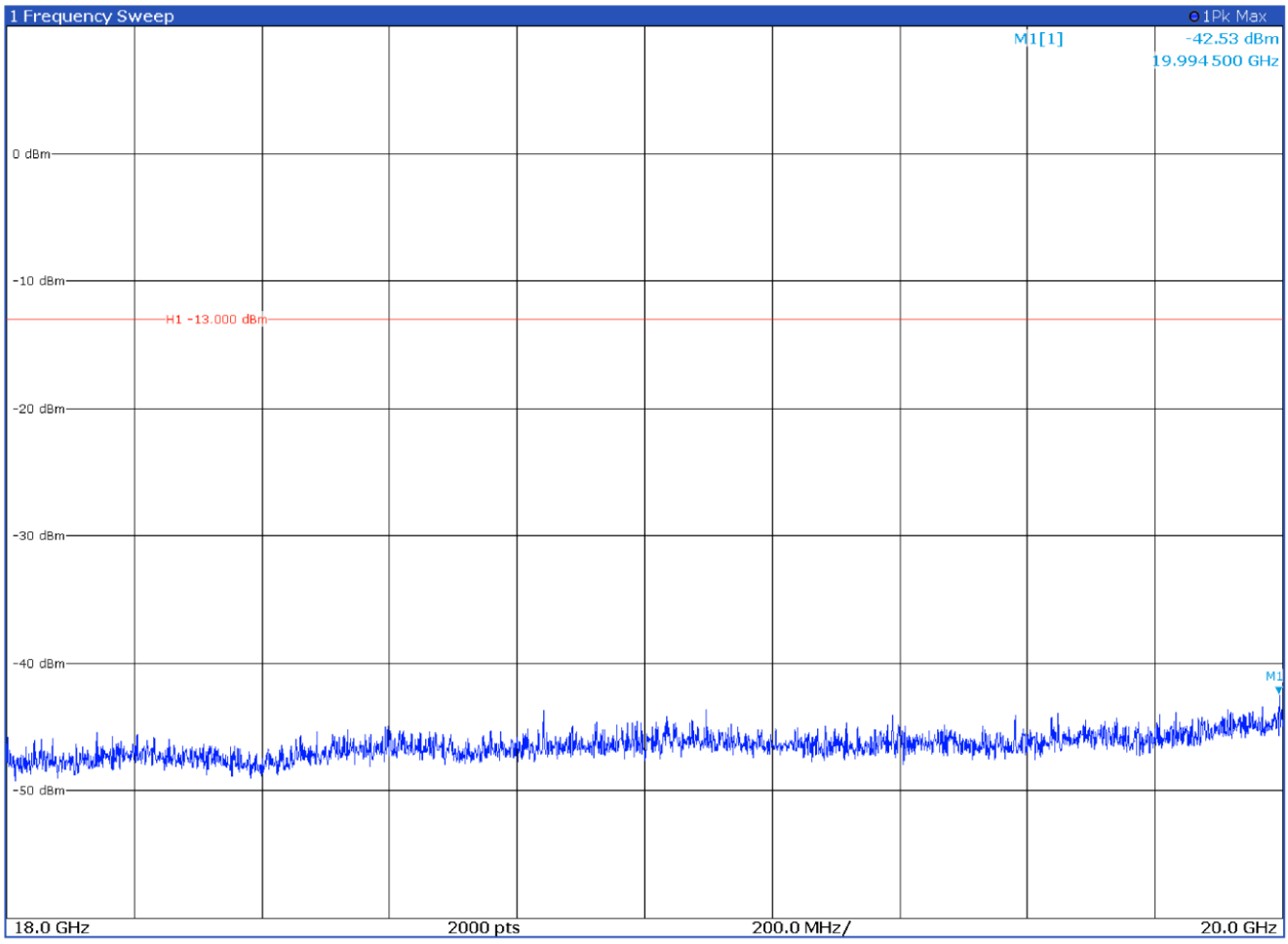

Figure 8.7-18: *Radiated spurious emissions from 18 GHz to 10th harmonic, high channel with antenna in vertical polarization*

8.8 Frequency stability measurements

8.8.1 References, definitions and limits

FCC § 24.235

The frequency stability shall be sufficient to ensure that the fundamental emission stays within the authorized frequency block.

RSS-131, Clause 5.2.4

Industrial zone enhancers shall comply with the frequency stability given in the RSS that applies to the equipment with which the zone enhancer is to be used. In cases where the frequency stability limit is not given in the applicable RSS, the equipment shall comply with a frequency stability of ± 1.5 ppm. For zone enhancers with no input signal processing capability, the frequency stability measurement in this section is not required.

RSS-133, Clause 6.3

The carrier frequency shall not depart from the reference frequency, in excess of ±2.5 ppm for mobile stations and ±1.0 ppm for base stations.

In lieu of meeting the above stability values, the test report may show that the frequency stability is sufficient to ensure that the emission bandwidth stays within the operating frequency block when tested to the temperature and supply voltage variations specified in RSS-Gen.

RSS-Gen, Clause 6.11

Transmitter frequency stability

Frequency stability is a measure of frequency drift due to temperature and supply voltage variations, with reference to the frequency measured at an appropriate reference temperature and the rated supply voltage.

When the measurement method of transmitter frequency stability is not stated in the applicable RSS or reference standards, the following conditions apply:

a. The reference temperature for radio transmitters is +20°C (+68°F).
b. A hand-held device that is only capable of operating using internal batteries shall be tested at the battery's nominal voltage, and again at the battery's operating end-point voltage, which shall be specified by the equipment manufacturer. For this test, either a battery or an external power supply can be used.
c. The operating carrier frequency shall be set up in accordance with the manufacturer's published operation and instruction manual prior to the commencement of these tests. No adjustment of any frequency-determining circuit element shall be made subsequent to this initial set-up.

With the transmitter installed in an environmental test chamber, the unmodulated carrier frequency and frequency stability shall be measured under the conditions specified below for licensed and licence-exempt devices, unless specified otherwise in the applicable RSS. A sufficient stabilization period at each temperature shall be used prior to each frequency measurement.

For licensed devices, the following measurement conditions apply:

a. at the temperatures of -30°C (-22°F), +20°C (+68°F) and +50°C (+122°F), and at the manufacturer's rated supply voltage
b. at the temperature of +20°C (+68°F) and at ±15% of the manufacturer's rated supply voltage

8.8.2 Test summary

Verdict	Pass		
Tested by	P. Barbieri	Test date	February 9, 2022

8.8.3 Observations, settings and special notes

Testing was performed per ANSI C63.26 Paragraphs 5.6.3, 5.6.4 and 5.6.5 methods.

8.8.4 Test equipment used

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model no.	Asset no.
EMI Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESU8	100202
RF Vector Signal Generator	Rohde & Schwarz	SMBV100A	263254
RF Vector Signal Generator	Rohde & Schwarz	SMBV100A	263397
Climatic Chamber	MSL	EC500DA	15022

Notes: NCR - no calibration required, VOU - verify on use

8.8.5 Test data

Table 8.8-1: *Transmitter frequency stability results for antenna port 1*

Test conditions	Frequency, Hz	Drift, Hz	Drift, ppm	Limit ±ppm	Margin, ±ppm
+50 °C, Nominal	1962499670.1	16.2	0.00825	1	0.99
+40 °C, Nominal	1962499668.2	14.3	0.00729	1	0.99
+30 °C, Nominal	1962499664.5	10.6	0.00540	1	0.99
+20 °C, -15% voltage	1962499654.4	0.5	0.00025	1	1.00
+20 °C, Nominal	1962499653.9	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
+20 °C, +15% voltage	1962499652.7	-1.2	-0.00061	1	1.00
+10 °C, Nominal	1962499636.0	-17.9	-0.00912	1	0.99
0 °C, Nominal	1962499623.8	-30.1	-0.01534	1	0.98
−10 °C, Nominal	1962499602.0	-51.9	-0.02645	1	0.97
−20 °C, Nominal	1962499595.3	-58.6	-0.02986	1	0.97
−30 °C, Nominal	1962499529.1	-124.8	-0.06359	1	0.94

Table 8.8-2: *Transmitter frequency stability results for antenna port 2*

Test conditions	Frequency, Hz	Drift, Hz	Drift, ppm	Limit ±ppm	Margin, ±ppm
+50 °C, Nominal	1962499670.4	16.9	0.00861	1	0.99
+40 °C, Nominal	1962499668.3	14.8	0.00754	1	0.99
+30 °C, Nominal	1962499664.4	10.9	0.00555	1	0.99
+20 °C, -15% voltage	1962499653.9	0.4	0.00020	1	1.00
+20 °C, Nominal	1962499653.5	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
+20 °C, +15% voltage	1962499651.5	-2.0	-0.00102	1	1.00
+10 °C, Nominal	1962499634.9	-18.6	-0.00948	1	0.99
0 °C, Nominal	1962499623.0	-30.5	-0.01554	1	0.98
−10 °C, Nominal	1962499596.2	-57.3	-0.02920	1	0.97
−20 °C, Nominal	1962499594.4	-59.1	-0.03011	1	0.97
−30 °C, Nominal	1962499530.1	-123.4	-0.06288	1	0.94

Section 9 EUT photos

9.1 Set-up photos

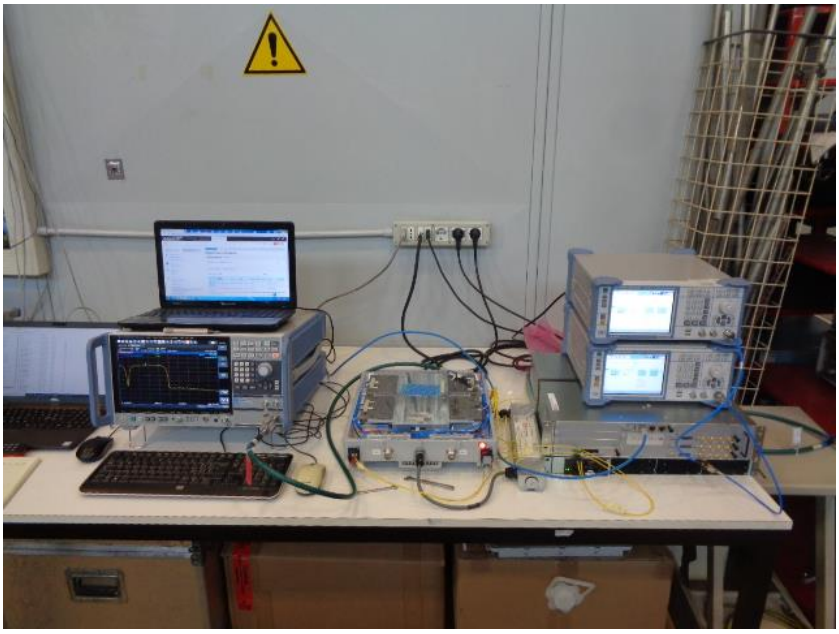

Figure 9.1-1: *Antenna port testing set-up*

Figure 9.1-2: *Antenna port testing set-up in climatic chamber*

Figure 9.1-3: *Radiated emissions set-up for frequencies below 1 GHz*

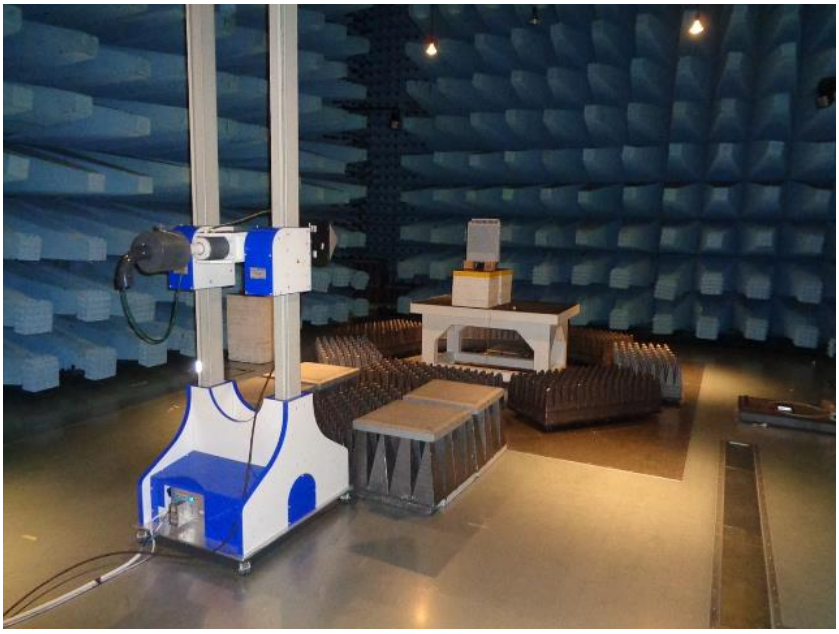

Figure 9.1-4: *Radiated emissions set-up for frequencies above 1 GHz*

9.2 External photos

Figure 9.2-1: *EUT photo*

End of the test report