

TEST REPORT



DT&C Co., Ltd.

42, Yurim-ro, 154Beon-gil, Cheoin-gu, Yongin-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea, 17042
Tel : 031-321-2664, Fax : 031-321-1664

1. Report No : DRTFCC2105-0049(1)

2. Customer

- Name (FCC) : Ecube Labs Co.,Ltd. / Name (IC) : Ecube Labs Co.,Ltd.
- Address (FCC) : #710, Daeryungposttower, 288, Digital-ro, Guro-gu Seoul South Korea
Address (IC) : #710, Daeryungposttower, 288, Digital-ro Guro-gu Seoul 08380 Korea (Republic Of)

3. Use of Report : FCC & IC Certification

4. Product Name / Model Name : CleanCUBE / CCB-100L

FCC ID : 2AHTD-CCB

IC : 21258-CCB

5. FCC Regulation(s): Part 22, 24

IC Standard(s): RSS-132 Issue 3, 133 Issue 6

Test Method Used : KDB971168 D01v03, ANSI/TIA-603-E-2016, ANSI C63.26-2015

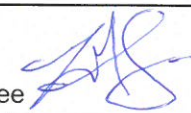
6. Date of Test : 2021.04.28 ~ 2021.05.08

7. Location of Test : ☒ Permanent Testing Lab ☐ On Site Testing

8. Testing Environment : See appended test report.

9. Test Result : Refer to attached test result.

The results shown in this test report refer only to the sample(s) tested unless otherwise stated.

Affirmation	Tested by	Reviewed by
	Name : JaeHyeok Bang 	Name : JaeJin Lee  (Signature)

2021 . 05 . 25 .

DT&C Co., Ltd.

This test report is a general report that does not use the KOLAS accreditation mark and is not related to KS Q ISO/IEC 17025 and KOLAS accreditation.

If this report is required to confirmation of authenticity, please contact to report@dtnc.net

Test Report Version

Test Report No.	Date	Description	Revised by	Reviewed by
DRTFCC2105-0049	May. 20, 2021	Initial issue	JaeHyeok Bang	JaeJin Lee
DRTFCC2105-0049(1)	May. 25, 2021	Revised the section 1 and 2.1	JaeHyeok Bang	JaeJin Lee

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1. GENERAL INFORMATION

FCC Classification	PCS Licensed Transmitter (PCB)
FCC ID	2AHTD-CCB
IC	21258-CCB
Product Name	CleanCUBE
Model Name	CCB-100L
Add Model Name	-
FVIN(Firmware Version Identification Number)	1.0
EUT Serial Number	200724AA02
Supplying power	DC 12 V
Modulation type	QPSK (Uplink)
Data rate	WCMDA: 384 kbps (Max, Uplink) HSPA: 5.76 Mbps (Max, Uplink)
Antenna Information	Antenna Type: Dipole Antenna Part No.: KYA188053A Impedance: 50Ω Gain: 1.48 dBi (Band 850), 3.35 dBi (Band 1900)

Mode	Tx Frequency (MHz)	ERP (Max. Power)		EIRP (Max. Power)	
		dBm	W	dBm	W
WCDMA850	826.4 ~ 846.6	14.96	0.031	17.11	0.051
WCDMA1900	1 852.4 ~ 1 907.6	-	-	23.26	0.212

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1. EUT DESCRIPTION

The Equipment Under Test (EUT) supports 850/1900 WCDMA.

Operation test setup for EUT

- The call simulator was used to control the transmit parameters during test.

And power control setting of simulator is set to "ALL up bits" to get the maximum power for EUT.

2.2. TESTING ENVIRONMENT

Ambient Condition	
▪ Temperature	+20 °C ~ +24 °C
▪ Relative Humidity	43 % ~ 45 %

2.3. MEASURING INSTRUMENT CALIBRATION

The measuring equipment, which was utilized in performing the tests documented herein, has been calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations for utilizing calibration equipment, which is traceable to recognized national standards.

2.4. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

The measurement uncertainties shown below were calculated in accordance with requirements of ANSI C63.4-2014. All measurement uncertainty values are shown with a coverage factor of $k = 2$ to indicate a 95 % level of confidence.

Parameter	Measurement uncertainty
Radiated Disturbance (Below 1 GHz)	4.9 dB (The confidence level is about 95 %, $k = 2$)
Radiated Disturbance (1 GHz ~ 18 GHz)	5.0 dB (The confidence level is about 95 %, $k = 2$)
Radiated Disturbance (Above 18 GHz)	5.3 dB (The confidence level is about 95 %, $k = 2$)

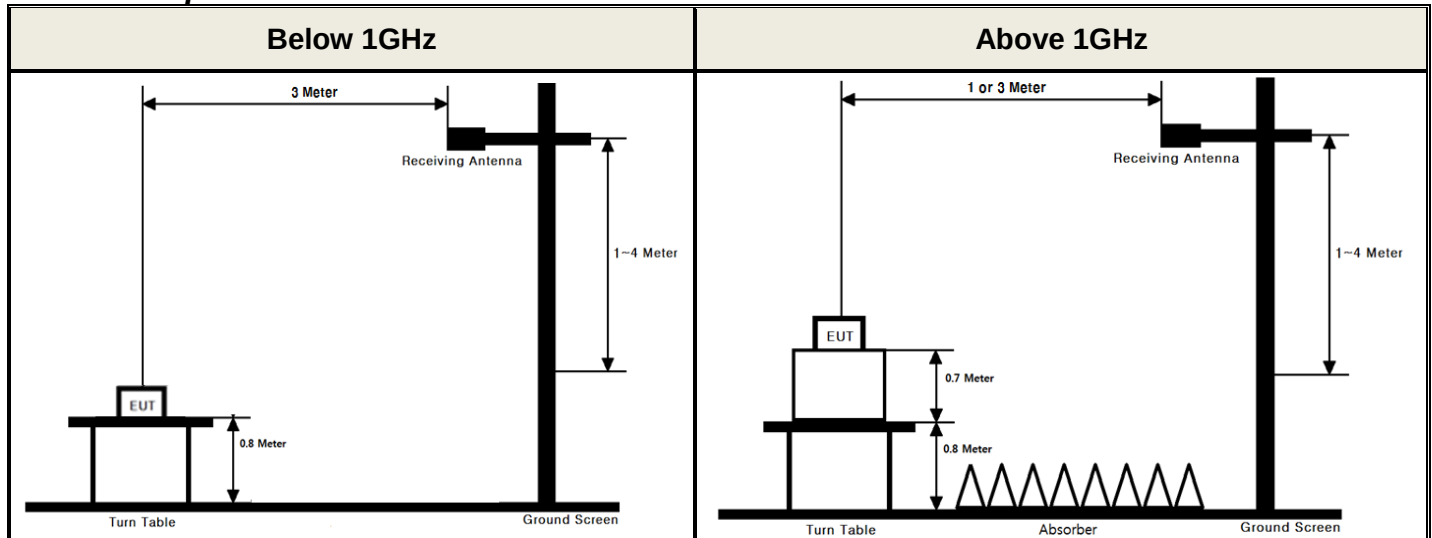
2.5. TEST FACILITY

DT&C Co., Ltd.		
The 3 m test site and conducted measurement facility used to collect the radiated data are located at the 42, Yurim-ro, 154beon-gil, Cheoin-gu, Yongin-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea 17042.		
The test site complies with the requirements of § 2.948 according to ANSI C63.4-2014.		
- FCC & IC MRA Designation No. : KR0034		
- ISED #: 5740A		
www.dtnet.net		
Telephone	:	+ 82-31-321-2664
FAX	:	+ 82-31-321-1664

3. DESCRIPTION OF TESTS

3.1 ERP & EIRP (Effective Radiated Power & Equivalent Isotropic Radiated Power)

Test Set-up



These measurements were performed at 3 m test site. The equipment under test is placed on a non-conductive table 0.8 meter or 1.5 meters above a turntable which is flush with the ground plane and 3 meters from the receive antenna. For measurements above 1 GHz absorbers are placed on the floor between the turn table and the antenna mast in such a way so as to maximize the reduction of reflections. For measurements below 1 GHz, the absorbers are removed.

Test Procedure

- KDB971168 D01v03 - Section 5.2.2
- ANSI 63.26-2015 – Section 5.2.4.4.1

Test setting

1. Set span to 2 x to 3 x the OBW.
2. Set RBW = 1 % to 5 % of the OBW.
3. Set VBW $\geq$ 3 x RBW.
4. Set number of points in sweep $\geq$ 2 $\times$ span / RBW.
5. Sweep time:
 - 1) Set = auto-couple, or
 - 2) Set $\geq$ [10 $\times$ (number of points in sweep) $\times$ (transmission period)] for single sweep (automation-compatible) measurement. Transmission period is the on and off time of the transmitter.
6. Detector = power averaging (rms).
7. If the EUT can be configured to transmit continuously, then set the trigger to free run.
8. If the EUT cannot be configured to transmit continuously, then use a sweep trigger with the level set to enable triggering only on full power bursts and configure the EUT to transmit at full power for the entire duration of each sweep. Verify that the sweep time is less than or equal to the transmission burst duration. Time gating can also be used under similar constraints (i.e., configured such that measurement data is collected only during active full-power transmissions).
9. Trace average at least 100 traces in power averaging (rms) mode if sweep is set to auto-couple. To accurately determine the average power over multiple symbols, it can be necessary to increase the number of traces to be averaged above 100 or, if using a manually configured sweep time, increase the sweep time.

10. Compute the power by integrating the spectrum across the OBW of the signal using the instrument's band or channel power measurement function, with the band/channel limits set equal to the OBW band edges. If the instrument does not have a band or channel power function, then sum the spectrum levels (in linear power units) at intervals equal to the RBW extending across the entire OBW of the spectrum.

The receiver antenna height and turntable rotations were adjusted for the highest reading on the receive spectrum analyzer.

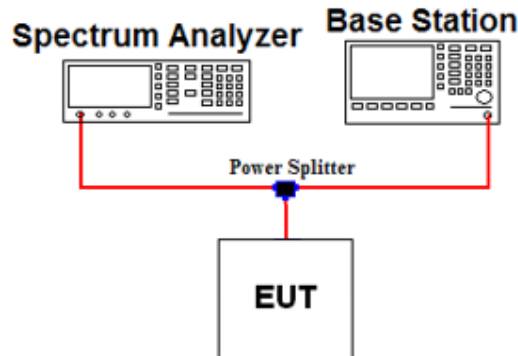
The ERP/EIRP is calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{EIRP (dBm)} = E (\text{dB}\mu\text{V/m}) + 20\log(D) - 104.8$$

$$\text{ERP (dBm)} = \text{EIRP (dBm)} - 2.15 \text{ dB}$$

3.2 PEAK TO AVERAGE RATIO

Test set-up



Test Procedure

- KDB971168 D01v03 - Section 5.7.2
- ANSI C63.26-2015 – Section 5.2.3.4

A peak to average ratio measurement is performed at the conducted port of the EUT.

The spectrum analyzers Complementary Cumulative Distribution Function (CCDF) measurement profile is used to determine the largest deviation between the average and the peak power of the EUT in a given bandwidth. The CCDF curve shows how much time the peak waveform spends at or above a given average power level. The present of time the signal spends at or above the level defines the probability for that particular power level.

Test setting

The spectrum Analyzer's CCDF measurement function is enabled.

1. Set resolution/measurement bandwidth $\geq$ OBW or specified reference bandwidth.
2. Set the number of counts to a value that stabilizes the measured CCDF curve.
3. Set the measurement interval as follows:
 - 1) For continuous transmissions, set to the greater of $[10 \times (\text{number of points in sweep}) \times (\text{transmission symbol period})]$ or 1 ms.
 - 2) For burst transmissions, employ an external trigger that is synchronized with the EUT burst timing sequence, or use the internal burst trigger with a trigger level that allows the burst to stabilize. Set the measurement interval to a time that is less than or equal to the burst duration.
 - 3) If there are several carriers in a single antenna port, the peak power shall be determined for each individual carrier (by disabling the other carriers while measuring the required carrier) and the total peak power calculated from the sum of the individual carrier peak powers.
4. Record the maximum PAPR level associated with a probability of 0.1 %.
5. The peak power level is calculated form the sum of the PAPR value from step d) to the measured average power.

■ Alternate Procedure

- KDB971168 D01v03 - Section 5.7.3
- ANSI C63.26-2015 – Section 5.2.6

Use one of the measurement procedures of the peak power and record as P_{Pk} .

Use one of the measurement procedures of the average power and record as P_{Avg} .

Both the peak and average power levels must be expressed in the same logarithmic units (e.g., dBm). Determine the PAPR from:

$$PAPR (dB) = P_{Pk} (dBm \text{ or } dBW) - P_{Avg} (dBm \text{ or } dBW).$$

Where,

PAPR peak-to-average power ratio, in dB

PPk measured peak power or peak PSD level, in dBm or dBW

PAvg measured average power or average PSD level, in dBm or dBW

- Peak Power Measurement

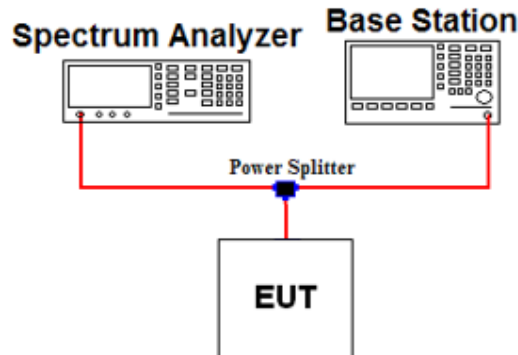
1. Set the RBW $\geq$ OBW
2. Set VBW $\geq 3 \times$ RBW
3. Set span $\geq 2 \times$ RBW
4. Sweep time $\geq 10 \times$ (number of points in sweep) $\times$ (transmission symbol period).
5. Detector = peak
6. Trace mode = max hold
8. Allow trace to fully stabilize.
9. Use the peak marker function to determine the peak amplitude level.

- Average Power Measurement

1. Set span to $2 \times$ to $3 \times$ the OBW.
2. Set RBW = 1 % to 5 % of the OBW.
3. Set VBW $\geq 3 \times$ RBW.
4. Set number of measurement points in sweep $\geq 2 \times$ span / RBW..
5. Sweep time = 1) auto-couple, or
2) set $\geq [10 \times (\text{number of points in sweep}) \times (\text{transmission period})]$ for single sweep (automation-compatible (measurement. Transmission period is the on and off time of the transmitter.
6. Detector = power averaging (RMS).
7. If the EUT can be configured to transmit continuously, then set the trigger to free run.
8. If the EUT cannot be configured to transmit continuously, then use a sweep trigger with the level set to enable Triggering only on full power bursts and configure the EUT to transmit at full power for the entire duration of each Sweep. Verify that the sweep time is less than or equal to the transmission burst duration. Time gating can also be used under similar constraints (i.e., configured such that measurement data is collected only during active full-Power transmissions)
9. Trace average at least 100 traces in power averaging (rms) mode if sweep is set to auto-couple. To accurately determine the average power over multiple symbols, it can be necessary to increase the number of traces to be averaged above 100 or, if using a manually configured sweep time, increase the sweep time.
10. Compute the power by integrating the spectrum across the OBW of the signal using the instrument's band or channel power measurement function, with the band/channel limits set equal to the OBW band edges. If the instrument does not have a band or channel power function, then sum the spectrum levels (in linear power units) at intervals equal to the RBW extending across the entire OBW of the spectrum.

3.3 OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH (99 % Bandwidth)

Test set-up



Offset value information

Frequency (MHz)	Offset Value (dB)	Frequency (MHz)	Offset Value (dB)
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-

Note. 1: The offset values from EUT to Spectrum analyzer were measured and used for test.

Test Procedure

- KDB971168 D01v03 - Section 4.3
- ANSI C63.26-2015 – Section 5.4.4

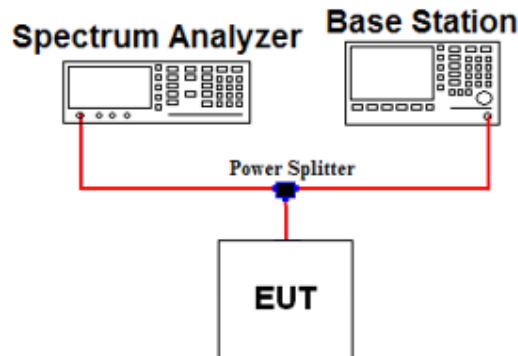
The occupied bandwidth, that is the frequency bandwidth such that, below its lower and above its upper frequency limits, the mean powers radiated are each equal to 0.5 percent of the total mean power of a given emission.

Test setting

1. The signal analyzer's automatic bandwidth measurement capability was used to perform the 99 % occupied bandwidth and the 26 dB bandwidth. The bandwidth measurement was not influenced by any intermediate power nulls in the fundamental emission.
2. RBW = 1 % ~ 5 % of the expected OBW & VBW ≥ 3 X RBW
3. Detector = Peak
4. Trance mode = Max hold
5. Sweep = Auto couple
6. The trace was allowed to stabilize
7. If necessary, step 2 ~ 6 were repeated after changing the RBW such that it would be within 1 % ~ 5 % of the 99 % occupied bandwidth observed in step 6.

3.4 SPURIOUS EMISSIONS AT ANTENNA TERMINAL

Test set-up



Offset value information

Frequency (MHz)	Offset Value (dB)	Frequency (MHz)	Offset Value (dB)
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-

Note. 1: The offset value from EUT to Spectrum analyzer was measured and used for test.

Test Procedure

- KDB971168 D01v03 - Section 6
- ANSI C63.26-2015 - Section 5.7

The level of the carrier and the various conducted spurious and harmonic frequencies is measured by means of a calibrated spectrum analyzer. The EUT was setup to maximum output power at its low, middle, high channel with all bandwidths. The spectrum is scanned from 9 kHz up to a frequency including its 10th harmonic.

The power of any spurious emission shall be attenuated below the transmitter power (P) by at least $43 + 10 \log(P)$ dB, where P is the transmitter power in Watts.

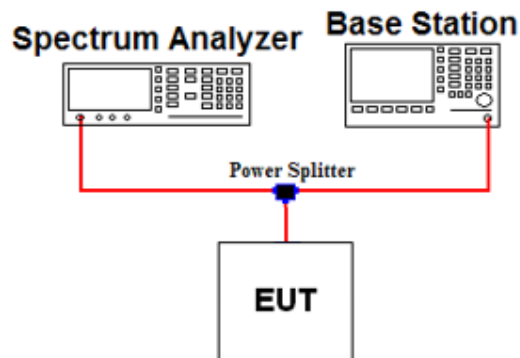
Test setting

1. RBW = 100 kHz(Below 1 GHz) or 1 MHz(Above 1 GHz) & VBW $\geq 3 \times$ RBW (Refer to Note 1)
2. Detector = RMS & Trace mode = Max hold
3. Sweep time = Auto couple
4. Number of sweep point $\geq 2 \times$ span / RBW
5. The trace was allowed to stabilize

Note 1: Compliance with these provisions is based on the use of measurement instrumentation employing a resolution bandwidth of 100 kHz or greater for Part 22 and 1 MHz or greater for Part 24, 27

3.5 BAND EDGE EMISSIONS AT ANTENNA TERMINAL

Test set-up



Offset value information

Frequency Range (MHz)	Offset Value (dB)	Frequency Range (MHz)	Offset Value (dB)
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-

Note. 1: The offset value from EUT to Spectrum analyzer was measured and used for test.

Test Procedure

- KDB971168 D01v03 - Section 6
- ANSI C63.26-2015 - Section 5.7

All out of band emissions are measured by means of a calibrated spectrum analyzer. The EUT was setup to maximum output power at its lowest and highest channel with all modulations.

The power of any spurious emission shall be attenuated below the transmitter power (P) by at least $43 + 10 \log(P)$ dB, where P is the transmitter power in Watts.

Test setting

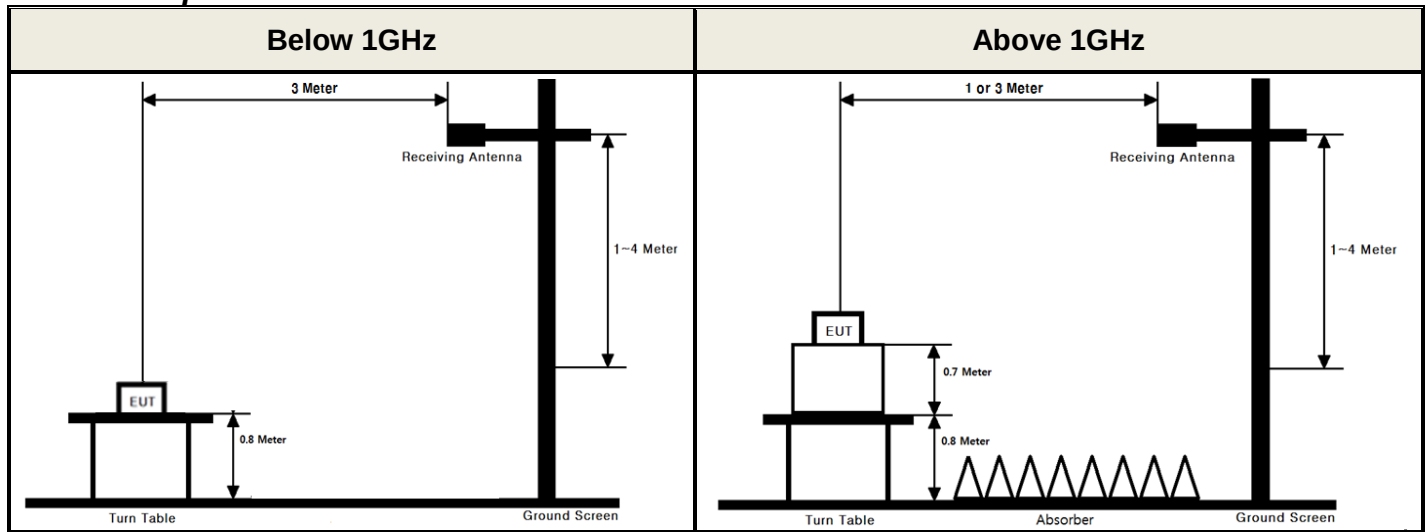
1. Start and stop frequency were set such that the band edge would be placed in the center of the plot
2. Span was set large enough so as to capture all out of band emissions near the band edge
3. RBW ≥ 1 % of the emission
4. VBW $\geq 3 \times$ RBW
5. Detector = RMS & Trace mode = Max hold
6. Sweep time = Auto couple or 1 s for band edge
7. Number of sweep point $\geq 2 \times$ span / RBW
8. The trace was allowed to stabilize

Note 1: 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 to demonstrate compliance with the out-of-band emissions limit.

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 emission are attenuated at least 26 dB below the transmitter power.

3.6 RADIATED SPURIOUS EMISSIONS

Test Set-up



These measurements were performed at 3 m test site. The equipment under test is placed on a non-conductive table 0.8 meter or 1.5 meters above a turntable which is flush with the ground plane and 3 meters from the receive antenna. For measurements above 1 GHz absorbers are placed on the floor between the turn table and the antenna mast in such a way so as to maximize the reduction of reflections. For measurements below 1 GHz, the absorbers are removed.

Test Procedure

- ANSI/TIA-603-E-2016 - Section 2.2.12
- KDB971168 D01v03 - Section 5.8
- ANSI C63.26-2015 - Section 5.5

Test setting

1. RBW = 100 kHz for below 1 GHz and 1 MHz for above 1 GHz / VBW ≥ 3 X RBW
2. Detector = RMS & Trace mode = Max hold
3. Sweep time = Auto couple
4. Number of sweep point ≥ 2 X span / RBW
5. The trace was allowed to stabilize

The receiver antenna height and turntable rotations were adjusted for the highest reading on the receive spectrum analyzer.

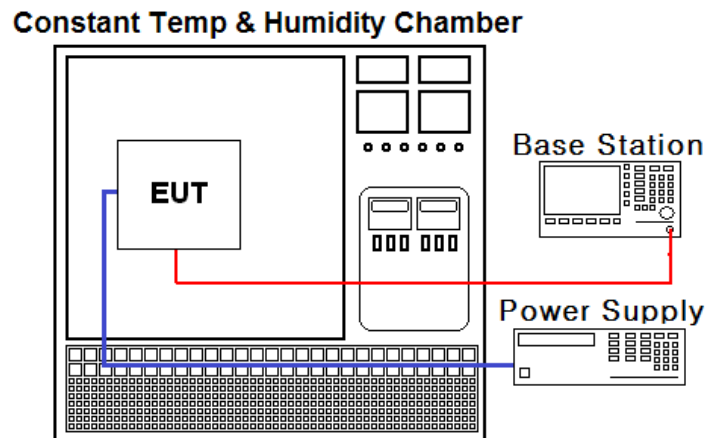
The ERP/EIRP is calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{EIRP (dBm)} = E (\text{dB}\mu\text{V/m}) + 20\log(D) - 104.8$$

$$\text{ERP (dBm)} = E (\text{dB}\mu\text{V/m}) + 20\log(D) - 104.8 - 2.15$$

3.7 FREQUENCY STABILITY / VARIATION OF AMBIENT TEMPERATURE

Test Set-up



Test Procedure

- ANSI/TIA-603-E-2016
- KDB971168 D01v03 - Section 9

The frequency stability of the transmitter is measured by:

a.) **Temperature:**

The temperature is varied from - 30 °C to + 50 °C in 10 °C increments using an environmental chamber.

b.) **Primary Supply Voltage:**

The primary supply voltage is varied from 85 % to 115 % of the nominal value for non hand-carried battery and AC powered equipment. For hand-carried, battery-powered equipment, primary supply voltage is reduced to the battery operating end point which shall be specified by the manufacturer.

Specification:

The frequency stability shall be sufficient to ensure that the fundamental emission stays within the authorized frequency block for Part 24, 27. The frequency stability of the transmitter shall be maintained within $\pm 0.00025\%$ (± 2.5 ppm) of the center frequency for Part 22.

Time Period and Procedure:

1. The carrier frequency of the transmitter is measured at room temperature.
(20 °C to provide a reference)
2. The equipment is turned on in a "standby" condition for one minute before applying power to the transmitter. Measurement of the carrier frequency of the transmitter is made within one minute after applying power to the transmitter.
3. Frequency measurements are made at 10 °C intervals ranging from -30 °C to +50 °C.
A period of at least one half-hour is provided to allow stabilization of the equipment at each temperature level.

4. LIST OF TEST EQUIPMENT

Type	Manufacturer	Model	Cal.Date (yy/mm/dd)	Next.Cal. Date (yy/mm/dd)	S/N
Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent Technologies	N9020A	20/10/22	21/10/22	MY50200867
Multimeter	FLUKE	17B+	20/12/16	21/12/16	36390701WS
Radio Communication Analyzer	Agilent Technologies	E5515E	20/06/24	21/06/24	MY52113012
Thermohygrometer	BODYCOM	BJ5478	20/12/16	21/12/16	120612-2
Thermohygrometer	BODYCOM	BJ5478	20/12/16	21/12/16	120612-1
Signal Generator	Rohde Schwarz	SMBV100A	20/12/16	21/12/16	255571
Signal Generator	ANRITSU	MG3695C	20/12/16	21/12/16	173501
Loop Antenna	ETS-Lindgren	6502	21/01/28	23/01/28	00226186
Bilog Antenna	Schwarzbeck	VULB 9160	20/12/16	21/12/16	9160-3362
Dipole Antenna	Schwarzbeck	UHA9105	20/04/10	22/04/10	2262
HORN ANT	ETS	3117	20/12/16	21/12/16	00140394
HORN ANT	A.H.Systems	SAS-574	20/06/24	21/06/24	155
PreAmplifier	H.P	8447D	20/12/16	21/12/16	2944A07774
PreAmplifier	Agilent	8449B	20/06/24	21/06/24	3008A02108
High-pass filter	Wainwright	WHKX12-935-1000-15000-40SS	20/06/24	21/06/24	7
High-pass filter	Wainwright	WHKX10-2838-3300-18000-60SS	20/06/24	21/06/24	2
High-pass filter	Wainwright	WHKX6-6320-8000-26500-40CC	20/06/24	21/06/24	2
Cable	HUBER+SUHNER	SUCOFLEX100	21/01/08	22/01/08	M-1
Cable	HUBER+SUHNER	SUCOFLEX100	21/01/08	22/01/08	M-2
Cable	JUNFLON	MWX241/B	21/01/08	22/01/08	M-3
Cable	JUNFLON	MWX221	21/01/08	22/01/08	M-4
Cable	JUNFLON	MWX221	21/01/08	22/01/08	M-5
Cable	DTNC	Cable	21/01/08	22/01/08	M-6
Cable	JUNFLON	J12J101757-00	21/01/08	22/01/08	M-7
Cable	HUBER+SUHNER	SUCOFLEX104	21/01/08	22/01/08	M-8
Cable	HUBER+SUHNER	SUCOFLEX106	21/01/08	22/01/08	M-9

Note1: The measurement antennas were calibrated in accordance to the requirements of ANSI C63.5-2017.

Note2: The cable is not a regular calibration item, so it has been calibrated by DT & C itself.

5. SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS

FCC Part Section(s)	RSS Section(s)	Parameter	Status Note 1
2.1046	-	Conducted Output Power	NA Note 2
22.913(a) 24.232(c)	RSS-132 [5.4] RSS-133 [6.4]	Effective Radiated Power Equivalent Isotropic Radiated Power	C
2.1049	RSS-Gen [6.7]	Occupied Bandwidth	NA Note 2
2.1051 22.917(a) 24.238(a)	RSS-132 [5.5] RSS-133 [6.5]	Band Edge Emissions at Antenna Terminal Spurious Emissions at Antenna Terminal	NA Note 2
24.232(d)	RSS-132 [5.4] RSS-133 [6.4]	Peak to Average Ratio	NA Note 2
2.1053 22.917(a) 24.238(a)	RSS-132 [5.5] RSS-133 [6.5]	Radiated Spurious and Harmonic Emissions	C
2.1055 22.355 24.235	RSS-132 [5.3] RSS-133 [6.3]	Frequency Stability	NA Note 2
Note 1: C=Comply NC=Not Comply NT=Not Tested NA=Not Applicable Note 2: These test items were not performed because this device uses the granted module. (FCC ID: XMR201706SC20A , IC: 10224A-201707SC20A) Please refer to the test report of the granted module.			

6. TEST DATA

6.1 EFFECTIVE RADIATED POWER

- Test Notes

This EUT was tested under all configurations and the highest power is reported in WCDMA mode with HSDPA inactive at 12.2 kbps RMC and TPC bits set to "1". This EUT was tested with the fully charged battery. Also, we have done horizontal and vertical polarization of detecting antenna.

The worst case data is reported.

- WCDMA850 data

Mode	CH	Frequency (MHz)	Ant. Pol. (H/V)	Reading Value(dBuV)	TF (dB/m)	E (dBuV/m)	ERP(dBm)	ERP(W)
WCDMA850	4 132	826.4	H	79.79	31.72	111.51	14.10	0.026
WCDMA850	4 183	836.6	H	79.38	31.80	111.18	13.77	0.024
WCDMA850	4 233	846.6	H	80.49	31.88	112.37	14.96	0.031

- Sample calculation

$$E(\text{dBuV/m}) = \text{Reading Value(dBuV)} + \text{TF (AF+CL)}$$

Where, TF = Total Factor, AF = Antenna Factor, CL = Cable Loss

$$\text{EIRP (dBm)} = E(\text{dBuV/m}) + 20\log(D) - 104.8$$

$$\text{ERP (dBm)} = E(\text{dBuV/m}) + 20\log(D) - 104.8 - 2.15$$

6.2 EQUIVALENT ISOTROPIC RADIATED POWER

- Test Notes

This EUT was tested under all configurations and the highest power is reported in WCDMA mode with HSDPA inactive at 12.2 kbps RMC and TPC bits set to "1". This EUT was tested with the fully charged battery. Also, we have done horizontal and vertical polarization of detecting antenna.

The worst case data is reported.

- WCDMA1900 data

Mode	CH	Frequency (MHz)	Ant. Pol. (H/V)	Reading Value(dBuV)	TF (dB/m)	E (dBuV/m)	EIRP(dBm)	EIRP(W)
WCDMA1900	9 262	1 852.4	V	79.94	38.58	118.52	23.26	0.212
WCDMA1900	9 400	1 880.0	V	78.36	38.87	117.23	21.97	0.157
WCDMA1900	9 538	1 907.6	V	78.93	39.11	118.04	22.78	0.190

- Sample calculation

$$E(\text{dBuV/m}) = \text{Reading Value(dBuV)} + \text{TF (AF+CL)}$$

Where, TF = Total Factor, AF = Antenna Factor, CL = Cable Loss

$$\text{EIRP (dBm)} = E(\text{dBuV/m}) + 20\log(D) - 104.8$$

$$\text{ERP (dBm)} = E(\text{dBuV/m}) + 20\log(D) - 104.8 - 2.15$$

6.3 RADIATED SPURIOUS EMISSIONS

- Test Notes

1. This EUT was tested under all configurations and the highest power is reported in WCDMA mode with HSDPA inactive at 12.2 kbps RMC and TPC bits set to "1". This EUT was tested with the fully charged battery.
Also, we have done horizontal and vertical polarization of detecting antenna.
The worst case data is reported.
2. No other spurious and harmonic emissions were reported greater than listed emissions.

- WCDMA850 data

Channel	Tx Freq. (MHz)	Freq. (MHz)	Ant. Pol. (H/V)	Reading Value(dBuV)	TF (dB/m)	E (dBuV/m)	Result (dBm)	Limit (dBm)	Margin (dB)
4 132	826.4	1 655.09	V	46.99	0.61	47.60	-47.66	-13.00	34.66
		2 475.40	H	58.21	4.76	62.97	-32.29	-13.00	19.29
4 183	836.6	1 671.05	V	43.91	0.74	44.65	-50.61	-13.00	37.61
		2 507.58	H	47.24	4.83	52.07	-43.19	-13.00	30.19
4 233	846.6	1 691.56	V	44.42	0.91	45.33	-49.92	-13.00	36.92
		2 542.35	H	47.46	4.85	52.31	-42.95	-13.00	29.95

- Sample calculation

$$E(\text{dBuV/m}) = \text{Reading Value}(\text{dBuV}) + \text{TF}(\text{AF}+\text{CL})$$

Where, TF = Total Factor, AF = Antenna Factor, CL = Cable Loss

$$\text{Result}(\text{dBm}) = E(\text{dBuV/m}) + 20\log(D) - 104.8$$

- WCDMA1900 data

Channel	Tx Freq. (MHz)	Freq. (MHz)	Ant. Pol. (H/V)	Reading Value(dBuV)	TF (dB/m)	E (dBuV/m)	Result (dBm)	Limit (dBm)	Margin (dB)
9 262	1 852.4	3 703.40	H	47.61	6.87	54.48	-40.78	-13.00	27.78
9 400	1 880.0	3 758.23	H	47.87	7.00	54.87	-40.39	-13.00	27.39
9 538	1 907.6	3 817.63	H	49.94	7.13	57.07	-38.19	-13.00	25.19

- Sample calculation

$$E(\text{dBuV/m}) = \text{Reading Value}(\text{dBuV}) + \text{TF}(\text{AF}+\text{CL})$$

Where, TF = Total Factor, AF = Antenna Factor, CL = Cable Loss

$$\text{Result}(\text{dBm}) = E(\text{dBuV/m}) + 20\log(D) - 104.8$$