

3.2 99% Occupied Bandwidth and 26dB Bandwidth Measurement

3.2.1 Description of (Occupied) Bandwidth Limitations Measurement

The 99% occupied bandwidth is the width of a frequency band such that, below the lower and above the upper frequency limits, the mean powers emitted are each equal to a specified percentage 0.5% of the total mean transmitted power.

The emission bandwidth is defined as the width of the signal between two points, located at the 2 sides of the carrier frequency, outside of which all emissions are attenuated at least 26 dB below the transmitter power.

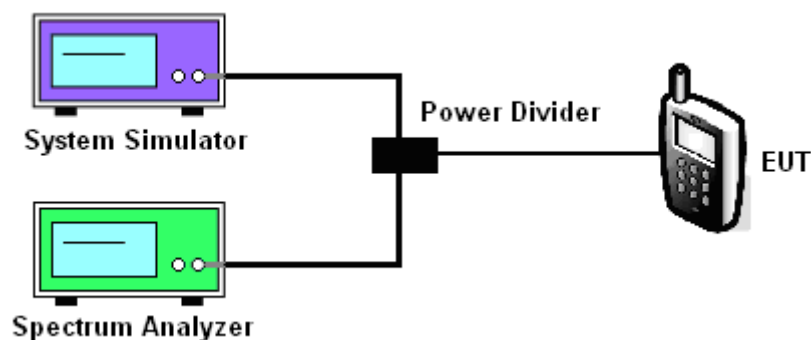
3.2.2 Measuring Instruments

The measuring equipment is listed in the section 4 of this test report.

3.2.3 Test Procedures

1. The EUT was connected to spectrum analyzer and system simulator via a power divider.
2. The 26dB and 99% occupied bandwidth (BW) of the middle channel for the highest RF power with full RB sizes were measured.

3.2.4 Test Setup



3.2.5 Test Result of 99% Occupied Bandwidth and 26dB Bandwidth

Please refer to Appendix A.

3.3 Emissions Mask Measurement

3.3.1 Description of Emissions Mask Measurement

Equipment used in this licensed to EA or non-EA systems shall comply with the emission mask provisions of FCC Part 90.691.(a)

(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 $116 \log_{10}(f/6.1)$ decibels or $50 + 10 \log_{10}(P)$ 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 $43 + 10 \log_{10}(P)$ 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.

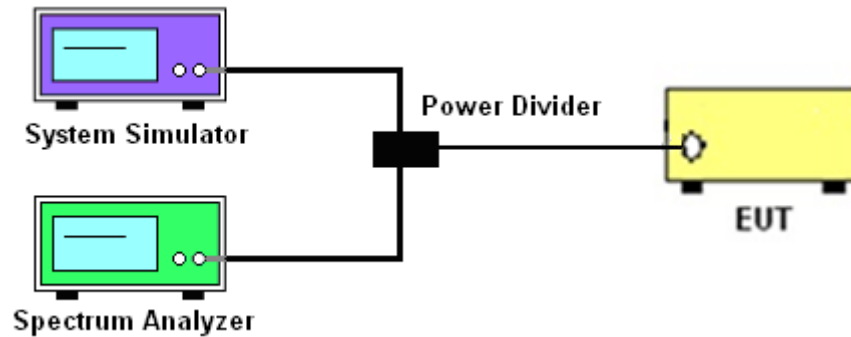
3.3.2 Measuring Instruments

The measuring equipment is listed in the section 4 of this test report.

3.3.3 Test Procedures

1. The EUT was connected to spectrum analyzer and base station via power divider.
2. The emissions mask of low and high channels for the highest RF powers were measured.
3. The measured RBW and the VBW set 3 times of RBW are then set in spectrum analyzer, and the RBW correction factor $10 \log (1\% \text{ of OBW/measured RBW})(\text{dB})$ was compensated, if required.
4. The test results were shown below plots with a correction offset factor including cable loss, insertion loss of power divider.

3.3.4 Test Setup



3.3.5 Test Result (Plots) of Conducted Emissions Mask

Please refer to Appendix A.

3.4 Emissions Mask – Out Of Band Emissions Measurement

3.4.1 Description of Conducted Emissions Out of band emissions measurement

The power of any emission FCC Part 90.691 (a)(2) on any frequency removed from the assigned frequency by out of the authorized bandwidth at least $43 + 10 \log (P)$ dB. It is measured by means of a calibrated spectrum analyzer and scanned from 30 MHz up to a frequency including its 10th harmonic.

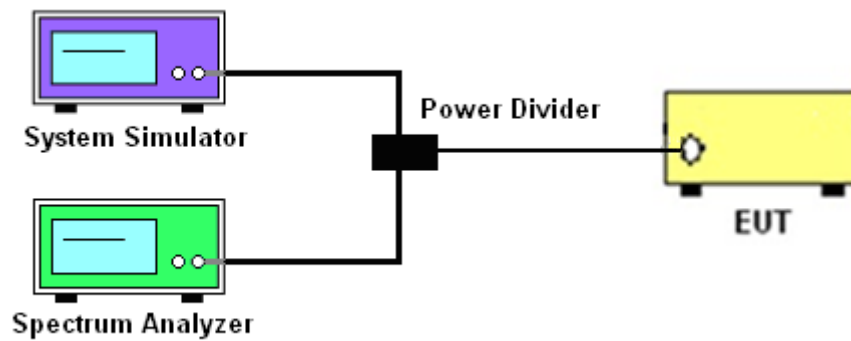
3.4.2 Measuring Instruments

The measuring equipment is listed in the section 4 of this test report.

3.4.3 Test Procedures

1. The EUT was connected to spectrum analyzer and system simulator via a power divider.
2. The RF output of EUT was connected to the spectrum analyzer by RF cable and attenuator. The path loss was compensated to the results for each measurement.
3. The middle channel for the highest RF power within the transmitting frequency was measured.
4. The conducted spurious emission for the whole frequency range was taken.
5. Make the measurement with the spectrum analyzer's RBW = 1MHz, VBW = 3MHz, taking the record of maximum spurious emission.
6. The RF fundamental frequency should be excluded against the limit line in the operating frequency band.
7. The limit line is derived from $43 + 10\log(P)$ dB below the transmitter power P(Watts)
 $= P(W) - [43 + 10\log(P)] \text{ (dB)}$
 $= [30 + 10\log(P)] \text{ (dBm)} - [43 + 10\log(P)] \text{ (dB)}$
 $= -13\text{dBm}.$

3.4.4 Test Setup



3.4.5 Test Result (Plots) of Conducted Emission

Please refer to Appendix A.



3.5 Field Strength of Spurious Radiation Measurement

3.5.1 Description of Field Strength of Spurious Radiated Measurement

The radiated spurious emission was measured by substitution method according to ANSI / TIA / EIA-603-C-2004. The power of any emission FCC Part 90.691 on any frequency removed from the assigned frequency by more than 250 percent of the authorized bandwidth at least $43 + 10 \log (P)$ dB. The spectrum is scanned from 30 MHz up to a frequency including its 10th harmonic.

The power of any emission outside of the authorized operating frequency ranges must be attenuated below the transmitter power (P) by a factor of at least $43 + 10 \log_{10}(P[\text{Watts}])$ dB. The spectrum is scanned from 30 MHz up to a frequency including its 10th harmonic.

3.5.2 Measuring Instruments

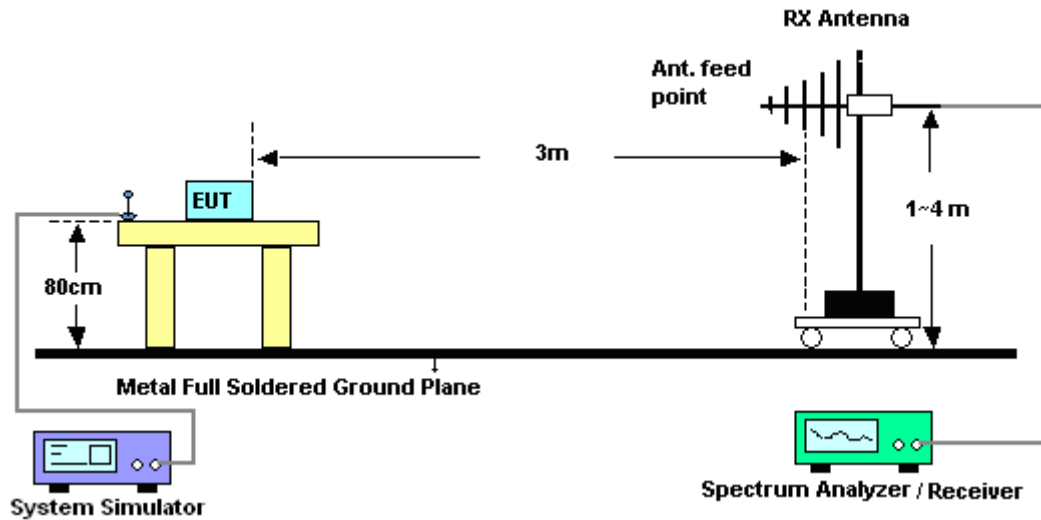
The measuring equipment is listed in the section 4 of this test report.

3.5.3 Test Procedures

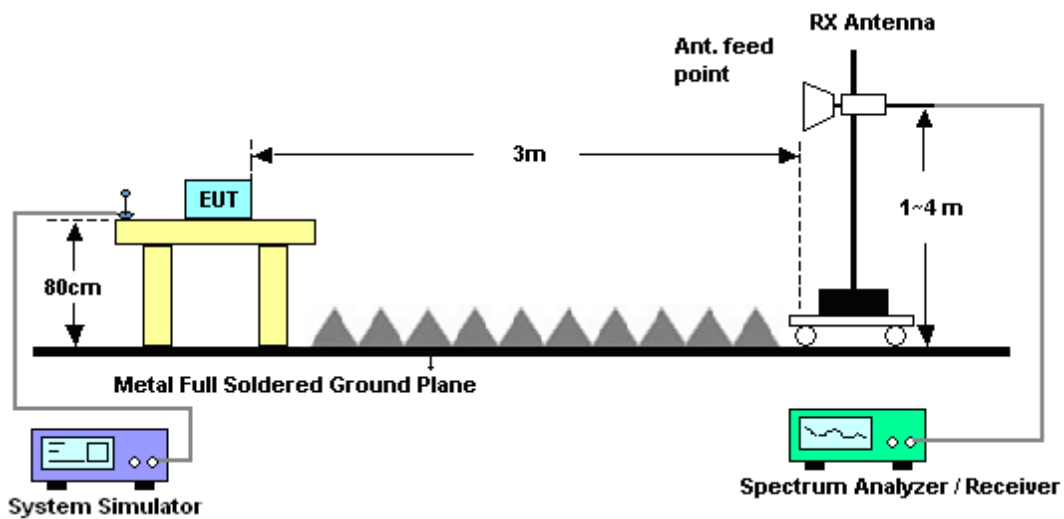
1. The EUT was placed on a rotatable wooden table with 0.8 meter about ground.
2. The EUT was set 3 meters from the receiving antenna, which was mounted on the antenna tower.
3. The table was rotated 360 degrees to determine the position of the highest spurious emission.
4. The height of the receiving antenna is varied between one meter and four meters to search the maximum spurious emission for both horizontal and vertical polarizations.
5. Make the measurement with the spectrum analyzer's RBW = 1MHz, VBW = 3MHz, Sweep = 500ms, Taking the record of maximum spurious emission.
6. A horn antenna was substituted in place of the EUT and was driven by a signal generator.
7. Tune the output power of signal generator to the same emission level with EUT maximum spurious emission.
8. Taking the record of output power at antenna port.
9. Repeat step 7 to step 8 for another polarization.
10. $\text{EIRP (dBm)} = \text{S.G. Power} - \text{Tx Cable Loss} + \text{Tx Antenna Gain}$
11. $\text{ERP (dBm)} = \text{EIRP} - 2.15$
12. The RF fundamental frequency should be excluded against the limit line in the operating frequency band.
13. The limit line is derived from $43 + 10 \log(P)$ dB below the transmitter power P(Watts)
 $= P(W) - [43 + 10 \log(P)] \text{ (dB)}$
 $= [30 + 10 \log(P)] \text{ (dBm)} - [43 + 10 \log(P)] \text{ (dB)}$
 $= -13 \text{ dBm}.$

3.5.4 Test Setup

For radiated test from 30MHz to 1GHz



For radiated test above 1GHz



3.5.5 Test Result of Field Strength of Spurious Radiated

Please refer to Appendix B.

3.6 Frequency Stability Measurement

3.6.1 Description of Frequency Stability Measurement

The frequency stability shall be measured by variation of ambient temperature and variation of primary supply voltage to ensure that the fundamental emission stays within the authorized frequency block. The frequency stability of the transmitter shall be maintained within $\pm 0.00025\%$ ($\pm 2.5\text{ppm}$) of the center frequency according to FCC Part 90.213.

3.6.2 Measuring Instruments

The measuring equipment is listed in the section 4 of this test report.

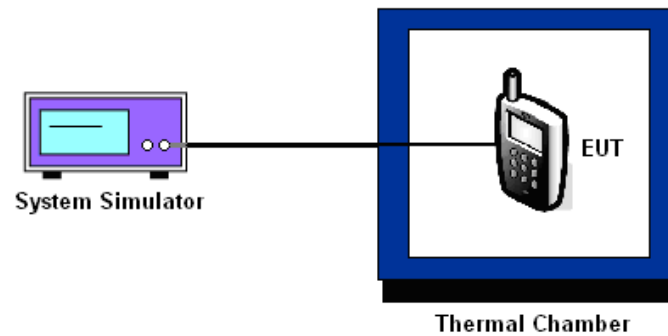
3.6.3 Test Procedures for Temperature Variation

1. The EUT was set up in the thermal chamber and connected with the base station.
2. With power OFF, the temperature was decreased to -30°C and the EUT was stabilized for three hours. Power was applied and the maximum change in frequency was recorded within one minute.
3. With power OFF, the temperature was raised in 10°C step up to 50°C . The EUT was stabilized at each step for at least half an hour. Power was applied and the maximum frequency change was recorded within one minute.

3.6.4 Test Procedures for Voltage Variation

1. The EUT was placed in a temperature chamber at $25\pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ and connected with the base station.
2. The power supply voltage to the EUT was varied from BEP to 115% of the nominal value measured at the input to the EUT.
3. The variation in frequency was measured for the worst case.

3.6.5 Test Setup



3.6.6 Test Result of Temperature Variation

Please refer to Appendix A.



4 List of Measuring Equipment

Instrument	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.	Characteristics	Calibration Date	Test Date	Due Date	Remark
LTE Base Station	Anritsu	MT8820C	6201432821	GSM/GPRS /WCDMA/LTE	Oct. 27, 2014	May 24, 2015	Oct. 26, 2015	Conducted (TH05-HY)
Spectrum Analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	FSV40	101397	10Hz~40GHz	Sep. 17, 2014	May 24, 2015	Sep. 16 2015	Conducted (TH05-HY)
Temperature Chamber	ESPEC	SH-641	92013720	-30℃~70℃	Dec. 04, 2014	May 24, 2015	Dec. 03, 2015	Conducted (TH05-HY)
Amplifier	SONOMA	310N	187311	9kHz~1GHz	Nov. 24, 2014	May 23, 2015	Nov. 23, 2015	Radiation (03CH10-HY)
EMI Test Receiver	Keysight	N9038A	MY54130085	20Hz ~ 8.4GHz	Nov. 05, 2014	May 23, 2015	Nov. 04, 2015	Radiation (03CH10-HY)
Horn Antenna	SCHWARZBECK	BBHA 9120 D	9120D-1325	1GHz ~ 18GHz	Oct. 03, 2014	May 23, 2015	Oct. 02, 2015	Radiation (03CH10-HY)
Preamplifier	Keysight	83017A	MY53270078	1GHz~26.5GHz	Nov. 20, 2014	May 23, 2015	Nov. 19, 2015	Radiation (03CH10-HY)
Spectrum Analyzer	Keysight	N9010A	MY54200485	10Hz ~ 44GHZ	Oct. 14, 2014	May 23, 2015	Oct. 13, 2015	Radiation (03CH10-HY)
Antenna Mast	EMEC	AM-BS-450 0-B	N/A	1~4m	NA	May 23, 2015	NA	Radiation (03CH10-HY)
Turn Table	EMEC	TT 2200	N/A	0-360 degree	NA	May 23, 2015	NA	Radiation (03CH10-HY)
Bilog Antenna	TESEQ	CBL 6111D	35414	30MHz~1GHz	Oct. 24, 2014	May 23, 2015	Oct. 23, 2015	Radiation (03CH10-HY)
Horn Antenna	SCHWARZBECK	BBHA 9120 D	9120D-1326	1GHz ~ 18GHz	Oct. 03, 2014	May 23, 2015	Oct. 02, 2015	Radiation (03CH10-HY)
Signal Generator	Rohde & Schwarz	SMF100A	101107	100kHz~40GHz	May 22, 2015	May 23, 2015	May 21, 2016	Radiation (03CH10-HY)