MPE TEST REPORT

Applicant	Quectel Wireless Solutions Co., Ltd.
FCC ID	XMR201707BG96
Product	LTE Cat M1 & Cat NB1 & EGPRS Module
Brand	Quectel
Model	BG96, BG96 MINIPCIE
Marketing	Quectel BG96, Quectel BG96 MINIPCIE
Report No.	R1811A0536-M1
Issue Date	February 26, 2019

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. tested the above equipment in accordance with the requirements in **FCC 47 CFR Part 1 1.1310**. The test results show that the equipment tested is capable of demonstrating compliance with the requirements as documented in this report.

Songyan Fan

Approved by: Songyan Fan

Guangchang Fan

Approved by: Guangchang Fan

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

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1 Test Laboratory

1.1 Notes of the Test Report

This report shall not be reproduced in full or partial, without the written approval of **TA technology (shanghai) co., Ltd.** The results documented in this report apply only to the tested sample, under the conditions and modes of operation as described herein .Measurement Uncertainties were not taken into account and are published for informational purposes only. This report is written to support regulatory compliance of the applicable standards stated above.

1.2 Test facility

CNAS (accreditation number:L2264)

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. has obtained the accreditation of China National Accreditation Service for Conformity Assessment (CNAS).

FCC (Designation number: CN1179, Test Firm Registration Number: 446626)

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. has been listed on the US Federal Communications Commission list of test facilities recognized to perform electromagnetic emissions measurements.

IC (recognition number is 8510A)

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. has been listed by industry Canada to perform electromagnetic emission measurement.

VCCI (recognition number is C-4595, T-2154, R-4113, G-10766)

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. has been listed by industry Japan to perform electromagnetic emission measurement.

A2LA (Certificate Number: 3857.01)

TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. has been listed by American Association for Laboratory Accreditation to perform electromagnetic emission measurement.

1.3 Testing Location

Company:	TA Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
Address:	No.145, Jintang Rd, Tangzhen Industry Park, Pudong Shanghai, China
City:	Shanghai
Post code:	201201
Country:	P. R. China
Contact:	Xu Kai
Telephone:	+86-021-50791141/2/3
Fax:	+86-021-50791141/2/3-8000
Website:	http://www.ta-shanghai.com
E-mail:	xukai@ta-shanghai.com

1.4 Laboratory Environment

Temperature	Min. = 18°C, Max. = 25 °C
Relative humidity	Min. = 30%, Max. = 70%
Ground system resistance	< 0.5 Ω
Ambient noise is checked and found very low and in compliance with requirement of standards. Reflection of surrounding objects is minimized and in compliance with requirement of standards.	

2 Description of Equipment under Test

Client Information

Applicant	Quectel Wireless Solutions Co., Ltd.
Applicant address	7th Floor, Hongye Building, No. 1801 Hongmei Road, Xuhui District, Shanghai, China
Manufacturer	Quectel Wireless Solutions Co., Ltd.
Manufacturer address	7th Floor, Hongye Building, No. 1801 Hongmei Road, Xuhui District, Shanghai, China

General Technologies

Model	BG96, BG96 MINIPCIE
IMEI	866425038291656
Hardware Version	R1.2
Software Version	BG96MAR04A01M1G
Date of Testing	June 24, 2017~July 3, 2017 and December 20, 2018 ~ February 13, 2019

BG96, BG96 MINIPCIE (Report No: R1811A0536-M1) is a variant model of BG96 (Report No: RXA1706-0199MPE). Test items tested see the table below. The detailed product change description please refers to the ANNEX B.

Band	Original (RXA1706-0199RF02R1)	Variant (R1811A0536-R2)
GSM 850	Pass	Refer to the Original
GSM 1900	Pass	Refer to the Original
LTE Band 2	Pass	Pass
LTE Band 4	Pass	Pass
LTE Band 5	Pass	Pass
LTE Band 12	Pass	Pass
LTE Band 13	Pass	Pass
LTE Band 25	NA	Pass

3 Maximum conducted output power (measured) and antenna Gain

The numeric gain (G) of the antenna with a gain specified in dB is determined by
Numeric gain (G)=10^(antenna gain/10)

Band	Time-average maximum tune up procedure (dBm)	Division Factors (dB)	Frame-Average Power(dBm)
GSM 850	33.000	-9.030	23.970
GSM 1900	30.000	-9.030	20.970

Band	Maximum Conducted Output Power (dBm)	
	(dBm)	(mW)
GSM 850	23.970	249.459
GSM 1900	20.970	125.026
LTE Band 2	24.000	251.189
LTE Band 4	23.000	199.526
LTE Band 5	24.000	251.189
LTE Band 12	24.000	251.189
LTE Band 13	24.000	251.189
LTE Band 25	25.000	316.228

4 Test Result

According to section 1.1310 of FCC 47 CFR Part 1, limits for maximum permissible exposure (MPE) are as following

TABLE 1 – LIMITS FOR MAXIMUN PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE (MPE)

Frequency Range (MHz)	Electric Field Strength (V/m)	Magnetic Field Strength (A/m)	Power Density (mW/cm2)	Averaging Time (minutes)
(A) Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposures				
0.3-3.0 ……	614	1.63	*(100)	6
3-30 ……	1842/f	4.89/f	*(900/f2)	6
30-300 ……	61.4	0.163	1.0	6
300-1500 ……	……	……	f/300	6
1500-100,000 ……	……	……	5	6
(B) Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure				
0.3-1.34 ……	614	1.63	*(100)	30
1.34-30 ……	824/f	2.19/f	*(180/f2)	30
30-300 ……	27.5	0.073	0.2	30
300-1500 ……	……	……	f/1500	30
1500-100,000 ……	……	……	1.0	30

f = frequency in MHz
* = Plane-wave equivalent power density

Note1. Occupational/controlled limits apply in situations in which persons are exposed as a consequence of their employment provided those persons are fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over their exposure. Limits for occupational/controlled exposure also apply in situations when an individual is transient through a location where occupational / controlled limits apply provided he or she is made aware of the potential for exposure.

Note2: General population/uncontrolled exposures apply in situations in which the general public may be exposed, or in which persons that are exposed as a consequence of their employment may not be fully aware of the potential for exposure or can not exercise control over their exposure.

The maximum permissible exposure for 300~1500 MHz is f/1500, for 1500~100,000MHz is 1.0.So

Band	The maximum permissible exposure
GSM850	0.55mW/cm^2
GSM1900	1.0mW/cm^2
LTE Band 2	1.0mW/cm^2
LTE Band 4	1.0mW/cm^2
LTE Band 5	0.55mW/cm^2
LTE Band 12	0.47mW/cm^2
LTE Band 13	0.52mW/cm^2
LTE Band 25	1.0mW/cm^2

Band	Maximum Conducted Output Power (dBm)	EIRP limit (dBm)	Margin1 (dB)	Power density Limit		Margin2 (dB)	Final Margin (dB)
				(mW/cm^2)	(dBm)		
GSM 850	23.970	40.600	16.630	0.550	34.416	10.446	10.446
GSM 1900	20.970	33.000	12.030	1.000	37.013	16.043	12.030
LTE Band 2	24.000	33.000	9.000	1.000	37.013	13.013	9.000
LTE Band 4	23.000	30.000	7.000	1.000	37.013	14.013	7.000
LTE Band 5	24.000	40.600	16.600	0.550	34.416	10.416	10.416
LTE Band 12	24.000	36.920	12.920	0.470	33.734	9.734	9.734
LTE Band 13	24.000	36.920	12.920	0.520	34.173	10.173	10.173
LTE Band 25	25.000	33.000	8.000	1.000	37.013	12.013	8.000
Note: 1. The Maximum allowed antenna gain per Band should be less than or equal to the Final Margin. 2. The Final Margin is determined and selected to the worst-case of Margin1 and Margin2. 3. Margin1=EIRP Limit(dBm)-Maximum Conducted Power (dBm). EIRP limit reference standard part22/ part24/part27and part90 for each band, EIRP = ERP + 2.15 (dB). 4. Margin2=Power density Limit(dBm)-Maximum Conducted Power (dBm). Power density Limit(dBm): The max. obtained by MPE with 20cm.							

IMPORTANT NOTE: To comply with the FCC RF exposure compliance requirements, the antenna(s) used for this transmitter must be installed to provide a separation distance of at least 20 cm from all persons and must not be co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter. No change to the antenna or the device is permitted. Any change to the antenna or the device could result in the device exceeding the RF exposure requirements and void user's authority to operate the device.

RF Exposure Calculations:

The following information provides the minimum separation distance for the highest gain antenna provided. This calculation is based on the conducted power, considering maximum power and antenna gain. The formula shown in KDB 447498 D01 is used in the calculation.

Equation from KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06 (10/23/2015) is:

$$S= PG / 4\prod R^2$$

Where: S = power density (in appropriate units, e.g. mW/cm^2)

P = Time-average maximum tune up procedure (in appropriate units, e.g., mW)

G = the numeric gain of the antenna

R = distance to the center of radiation of the antenna (20 cm = limit for MPE)

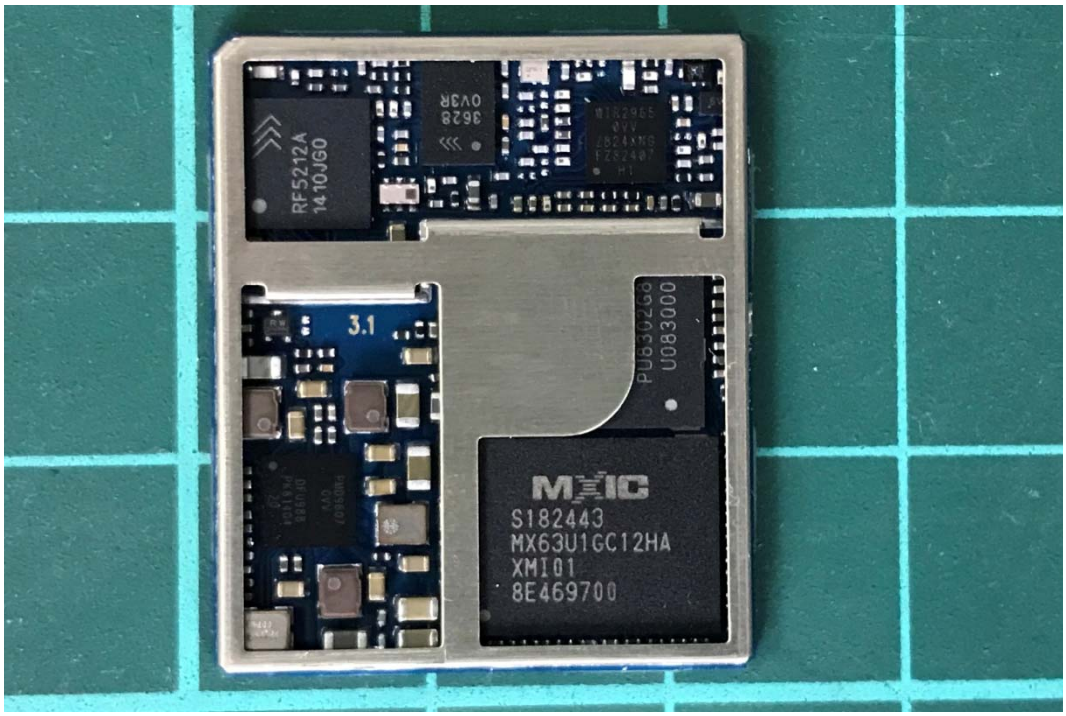
Band	PG (mW)	Test Result (mW/cm^2)	Limit Value (mW/cm^2)	Conclusion
GSM 850	2764.394	0.550	0.550	Pass
GSM 1900	1995.262	0.397	1.000	Pass
LTE Band 2	1995.262	0.397	1.000	Pass
LTE Band 4	1000.000	0.199	1.000	Pass
LTE Band 5	2764.394	0.550	0.550	Pass
LTE Band 12	2362.653	0.470	0.470	Pass
LTE Band 13	2613.966	0.520	0.520	Pass
LTE Band 25	1995.262	0.397	1.000	Pass
Note: **R** = 20cm ∏= 3.1416				

Note: For transmitters, minimum separation distance is 20cm, even if calculations indicate MPE distance is less.

ANNEX A： The EUT Appearance

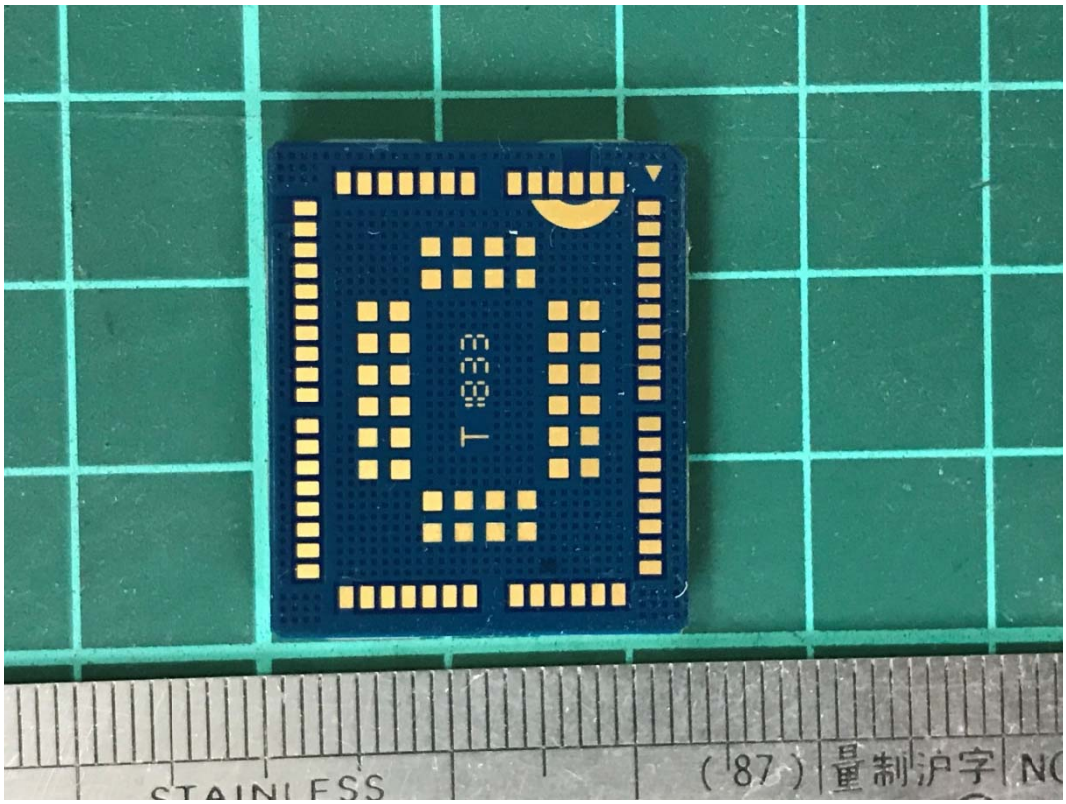
A.1 EUT Appearance

sheilding



No sheilding

Front Side



Back Side

a: EUT

Picture 1 EUT

ANNEX B: Product Change Description

QUECTEL®
Build a Smarter World

BG96 R1.1 & BG96 R1.2
Differences Statement

LTE Module Series

PCB Rev.: R1.2

Date: 2018-10-08

www.quectel.com

Based on BG96 R1.1, BG96 R1.2 has enabled VDD_QFPROM_PRG hardware interface, which is connected to ground directly in BG96 R1.1, so as to support secure boot feature.

Some points are highlighted as below:

- BG96 R1.1 and R1.2 versions share the same hardware architecture and key components.
- BG96 R1.1 and R1.2 versions share the same pinout placements.
- Secure boot is enabled through a set of hardware fuses in BG96 R1.2. For the code to be executed, it must be signed by the trusted entity identified in the hardware fuses, so we have to enable VDD_QFPROM_PRG hardware interface.
- The new hardware will be used with the new software baseline TX3.0, and the software version is R04Axx.

The details are illustrated as below:

1. What's Secure Boot

Secure boot refers to the bootup sequence that establishes a trusted platform for secure applications. It starts as an immutable sequence that validates the origin of the code using cryptographic authentication so only authorized software can be executed. The bootup sequence places the device in a known security state and protects against binary manipulation of software and reflashing attacks.

A secure boot system adds cryptographic checks to each stage of the boot up process. This process asserts the authenticity of all secure software images that are executed by the device. This additional check prevents any unauthorized or maliciously modified software from running on the device. Secure boot is enabled through a set of hardware fuses. For the code to be executed, it must be signed by the trusted entity identified in the hardware fuses.

In simple terms, secure boot ensures running of signed/authorized software on the module, and unsigned/unauthorized software will not be allowed to run.

2. Enabled VDD_QFPROM_PRG Hardware Interface

A. BG96 R1.1 does not support secure boot function

The VDD_QFPROM_PRG (N19) pin of baseband chip is for secure boot function. In BG96 R1.1, this pin is connected to ground directly, which means secure boot function is disabled.

B. BG96 R1.2 supports secure boot function

According to Qualcomm's suggestion and our customers' requirements, the VDD_QFPROM_PRG pin is connected to VREG_L3_1P8(1.8V) in BG96 R1.2 so as to enable secure boot function.

The following pictures show the schematic and PCB designs of BG96 R1.1 and R1.2.

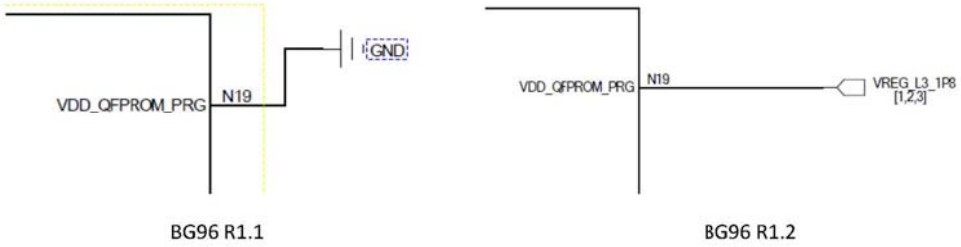


Figure 1: Schematic Designs of BG96 R1.1 and R1.2

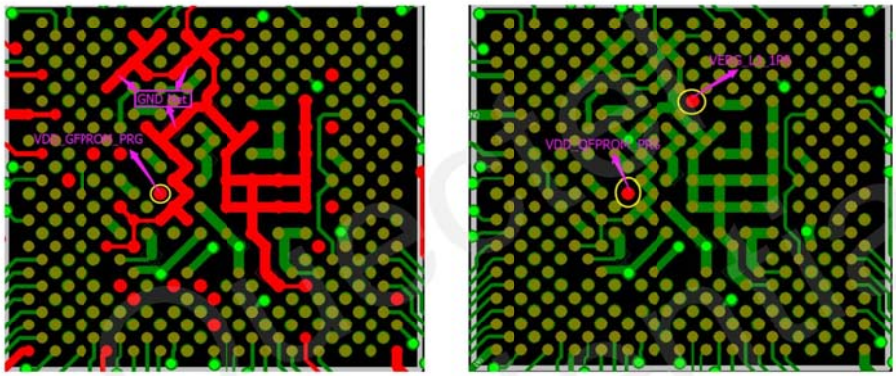


Figure 2: PCB Designs of BG96 R1.1 and R1.2

3. TX2.0 vs TX3.0

The biggest difference of TX3.0 as compared with TX2.0 lies in the adding of VoLTE and handover features. Since VoLTE environment has not been built so maturely yet, the main concern of customers is the handover function.

For TX2.0, re-selection is supported, while handover is not supported.

BG96 supports re-selection mechanism, which means when disconnection happens during cell handover, the module will reconnect automatically. This process lasts for about 1 (or 2) seconds, and the data transmitted (may happen by coincidence) will be buffered and resent once the reconnection established. So, the disconnection is generally imperceptible to customers.

- If the data transmission occurs at the moment that cell handover occurs coincidently, the connection is kept with handover function; the connection is broken and re-connection established in about 1 (or 2) seconds with re-selection. This causes nearly no difference for data telematics because users even cannot feel this disconnection, whereas VoLTE might be affected because of the short time disconnection.

- If the data transmission occurs in the period that no cell alternates, then no any influence will be caused.