

## JianYan Testing Group Shenzhen Co., Ltd.

Report No:

# SPECTRUM REPORT (GPS)

Applicant: Nebra Ltd

Address of Applicant: Unit 4 Bells Yew Green Business Court, Bells Yew Green,

Tunbridge Wells TN3 9BJ

**Equipment Under Test (EUT)** 

Product Name: Nebra Smart Indoor LoRa Gateway / Nebra HNT Indoor

**Hotspot Miner** 

Model No.: HNTIN-470-G, HNTIN-868-G, HNTIN-915-G, HNTIN-433-G,

HNTIN-470, HNTIN-868, HNTIN-915, HNTIN-433

Applicable standards: ETSI EN 303 413 V1.1.1 (2017-06)

Date of sample receipt: 12 Mar., 2021

**Date of Test:** 13 Mar., to 19 Apr., 2021

Date of report issue: 23 Apr., 2021

Test Result: PASS\*

<sup>\*</sup> In the configuration tested, the EUT detailed in this report complied with the standards specified above.



The CE mark as shown below can be used, under the responsibility of the manufacturer, after completion of an EC Declaration of Conformity and compliance with all relevant EC Directives. The protection requirements with respect to electromagnetic compatibility contained in Directive 2014/53/EU are considered.

#### Bruce Zhang Laboratory Manager

This report details the results of the testing carried out on one sample. The results contained in this test report do not relate to other samples of the same product and does not permit the use of the JYT product certification mark. The manufacturer should ensure that all products in series production are in conformity with the product sample detailed in this report.

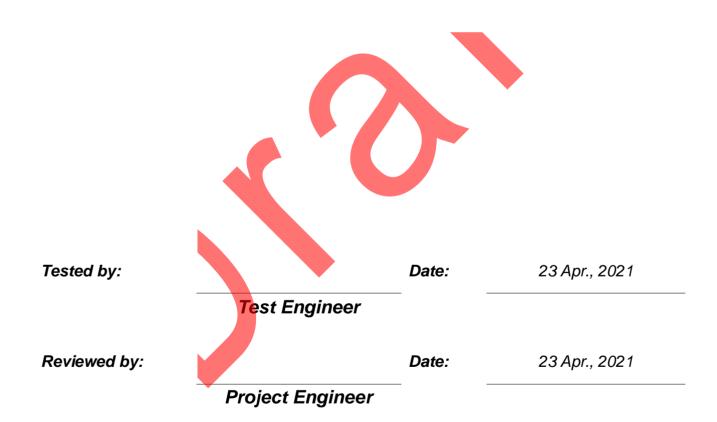
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## 2 Version

Version No.	Date	Description
00	23 Apr., 2021	Original







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## 4 Test Summary

Radio Spectrum Matter (RSM) Part of Receiver					
Test Items Test Requirement Test method Limit/Severity Re					
GUE adjacent frequency band selectivity performance	EN 303 413 section 4.2.1	EN 303 413 section 5.4.3	Δ C/N <sub>0</sub> ≤ 1 dB	PASS	
Receiver spurious emissions	EN 303 413 section 4.2.2	EN 303 413 section 5.5.2	Table 4-5	PASS	

Remark:

Pass: The EUT complies with the essential requirements in the standard.





## 5 General Information

#### **5.1 Client Information**

Applicant:	Nebra Ltd
Address:	Unit 4 Bells Yew Green Business Court, Bells Yew Green, Tunbridge Wells TN3 9BJ
Manufacturer:	Nebra Ltd
Address:	Unit 4 Bells Yew Green Business Court, Bells Yew Green, Tunbridge Wells TN3 9BJ
Factory:	SUNSOAR TECH CO., LIMITED
Address:	4/F, Block E, Fengze Building, Huafeng No.2 Industrial Park, Hangkong Road, XiXiang Town, BaoAn District, Shenzhen, China

## 5.2 General Description of E.U.T.

<u> </u>	
Product Name:	Nebra Smart Indoor LoRa Gateway / Nebra HNT Indoor Hotspot Miner
Model No.:	HNTIN-470-G, HNTIN-868-G, HNTIN-915-G,HNTIN-433-G, HNTIN-470,HNTIN-868, HNTIN-915,HNTIN-433
Operation Frequency:	1.57542GHz
Hardware version:	V12-15-2020-1614
Software version:	a98bfc8
Power supply:	DC 12V
AC adapter:	Model: TM-K018VP-01201500PE-Z Input: 100-240V~50/60Hz 0.45A Output: 12.0V , 1.5A
Remark:	Model No.: HNTIN-470-G, HNTIN-868-G, HNTIN-915-G,HNTIN-433-G, HNTIN-470,HNTIN-868, HNTIN-915,HNTIN-433 has the same internal circuit design, layout, components and internal wiring. The difference is that the ones with the -G suffix have GPS function, while those without the suffix do not. Each model has two appearances, except for the appearance, the interior is exactly the same. In addition, the corresponding frequency of each model of LoRa module is different, as follows:  The Nebra FINT Indoor Hotspot is available in 4 variants to support multiple regions.  It is available in the following frequency variants:  433 MHz (HNTIN-433)  470 Mhz (HNTIN-470)  868 Mhz (HNTIN-868)  915 Mhz (HNTIN-868)

# 5.3 Test environment and mode, and test samples plans

Operating Environment:	
Temperature:	15°C ~ 35 °C
Humidity:	20 % ~ 75%
Atmospheric Pressure:	1008 mbar
Test mode:	
Receiving mode:	Keep the EUT in continuously Receiving mode.



#### 5.4 Description of Support Units

The EUT was test as an independent unit

#### 5.5 Measurement Uncertainty

Parameter	Expanded Uncertainty (Confidence of 95%)	
Radiated Emission (30MHz ~ 1000MHz)	±4.32 dB	
Radiated Emission (1GHz ~ 18GHz)	±5.16 dB	

#### 5.6 Laboratory Facility

The test facility is recognized, certified, or accredited by the following organizations:

● FCC - Designation No.: CN1211

Jian Yan Testing Group Shenzhen Co., Ltd. has been accredited as a testing laboratory by FCC(Federal Communications Commission). The test firm Registration No. is 727551.

● ISED - CAB identifier.: CN0021

The 3m Semi-anechoic chamber of JianYan Testing Group Shenzhen Co., Ltd. has been Registered by Certification and Engineering Bureau of Industry Canada for radio equipment testing with Registration No.: 10106A-1.

A2LA - Registration No.: 4346.01

This laboratory is accredited in accordance with the recognized International Standard ISO/IEC 17025:2005 General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories. The test scope can be found as below link: https://portal.a2la.org/scopepdf/4346-01.pdf

#### 5.7 Laboratory Location

Jian Yan Testing Group Shenzhen Co., Ltd.

Address: No.101, Building 8, Innovation Wisdom Port, No.155 Hongtian Road, Huangpu Community, Xinqiao Street, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, People's Republic of China.

Tel: +86-755-23118282, Fax: +86-755-23116366

Email: info@ccis-cb.com, Website: http://www.ccis-cb.com

#### 5.8 Test Instruments list

Radiated Emission:					
Test Equipment	Manufacturer	Model No.	Serial No.	Cal.Date (mm-dd-yy)	Cal. Due date (mm-dd-yy)
3m SAC	ETS	9m*6m*6m	966	01-19-2021	01-18-2024
BiConiLog Antenna	SCHWARZBECK	VULB9163	497	03-03-2021	03-02-2022
Biconical Antenna	SCHWA <mark>RZB</mark> ECK	VUBA9117	359	06-18-2020	06-17-2021
Horn Antenna	SCHWARZBECK	BBHA9120D	916	03-03-2021	03-02-2022
Horn Antenna	SCHWARZBECK	BBHA9120D	1805	06-18-2020	06-17-2021
EMI Test Software	AUDIX	E3	\	ersion: 6.110919l	b
Pre-amplifier	HP	8447D	2944A09358	03-03-2021	03-02-2022
Pre-amplifier	CD	PAP-1G18	11804	03-03-2021	03-02-2022
Spectrum analyzer	Rohde & Schwarz	FSP30	101454	03-03-2021	03-02-2022
EMI Test Receiver	Rohde & Schwarz	ESRP7	101070	03-03-2021	03-02-2022
Signal Generator	Rohde & Schwarz	SMX	835454/016	03-03-2021	03-02-2022
Signal Generator	R&S	SMR20	1008100050	03-03-2021	03-02-2022
Vector Signal Generator	Agilent	N5182A	MY49060014	11-16-2020	11-15-2021
Cable	ZDECL	Z108-NJ-NJ-81	1608458	03-03-2021	03-02-2022
Cable	MICRO-COAX	MFR64639	K10742-5	03-03-2021	03-02-2022
Cable	SUHNER	SUCOFLEX100	58193/4PE	03-03-2021	03-02-2022



# 6 Radio Requirements Specification in ETSI EN 303 413

# 6.1 GUE adjacent frequency band selectivity performance

Test Requirement:	EN 303 413 clause 4.2.1				
Test Method:	EN 303 413 clause 5.4.3				
Limit:	The C/No metric reported by the GUE for all GNSS and GNSS signals given in table 4-1 and supported by the GUE shall not degrade by more than the value given in equation 4-1 when an adjacent frequency signal is applied. The adjacent frequency signal is defined in table 4-4, with the frequencies and power levels defined in table 4-2 and/or in table 4-3 depending on the RNSS bands supported by the GUE. Equation 4-1: Maximum degradation in C/No $\Delta \ C/N_0 \le 1 \ dB$ Table 4-2: Frequency bands, adjacent frequency signal test point centre frequencies				
			59 MHz to 1 610 MHz RI		
	Frequency band (MHz)	Test point centre frequency (MHz)	Adjacent frequency signal power level (dBm)	Comments	
	1 518 to 1 528 1 525 to 1 549 1 549 to 1 559 1 559 to 1 610 1 610 to 1 626	1 524 1 548 1 554	-65 -95 -105 GUE RNSS band under to	MSS (space-to-Earth) band MSS (space-to-Earth) band MSS (space-to-Earth) band est MSS (Earth-to-space) band	
	1 626 to 1 640	1 627	ent frequency sig	MSS (Earth-to-space) band	
		The street of the street of the street of		200	
	Parameter Frequency Power level Bandwidth	See table 4-2 and See table 4-2 and 1 MHz	d table 4-3 d table 4-3 See	clause B.1 for details	
Test Frequency range:	1 559 MHz to 1 6	AWGN	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \		
	GNSS Signal Generator  Adjacent Frequency Signal Generator	Filter	Power Combiner	Equipment Under Test	
Test procedure:	<ol> <li>Configure the GNSS signal generator to simulate those GNSS and GNSS signals from table 4-1 declared as supported by the GUE, with power levels and other details as specified in clause B.2.</li> <li>With the adjacent frequency signal switched off, the EUT shall be given sufficient time to acquire all simulated satellites from the declared GNSS system(s).</li> <li>Record the baseline C/No value(s) reported by the EUT. Sufficient filtering shall be used to obtain a stable value. C/No may be averaged across all the satellites in view for each GNSS constellation. However, C/No shall not be averaged across satellite signals in different GNSS constellations. For a multi-GNSS EUT, there shall be a separate C/No value recorded for each GNSS constellation and each GNSS signal supported.</li> <li>The adjacent frequency signal generator shall be configured to generate the signal defined in table 4-4, at the first test point centre frequency and signal power level as specified in table 4-2.</li> <li>The adjacent frequency signal shall be switched on, and the EUT's C/No value(s) recorded as in step 3) to measure the degradation with respect to the baseline value(s) recorded in step 3).</li> <li>Test point Pass/Fail Criteria: If the C/No degradation from step 5)</li> </ol>			with ged be	





	does not exceed the value in equation 4-1, then this test point is set to "pass". If the C/N0 degradation exceeds the value in equation 4-1, then this test point is set to "fail." For a multi-GNSS and multi-signal EUT, there shall be a separate pass/fail determination for each GNSS and for each GNSS signal supported. If the C/N0 degradation exceeds the value in equation 4-1 for any supported GNSS or supported GNSS signal, then this test point is set to "fail".  7. Step 1) through step 6) shall be repeated for all test point centre frequencies (and associated signal power level) specified in table 4-2.	
Test Instruments:	See the section 5.8	
Test mode:	Receive mode.	
Test Result:	Pass	

#### **Measurement Data:**

Crommon band	Test point Adjacent		GPS Measured C/N₀ (dB)			
Frequency band (MHz)	centre frequency (MHz)	frequency signal power level (dBm)	No interfering signal	With interfering signal	Decrease of C/N <sub>0</sub>	Δ C/N <sub>0</sub> ≤ 1
1 518 to 1 525	1524	-65	48.64	48.49	-0.15	Pass
1 525 to 1 549	1548	-95	49.59	49.38	-0.21	Pass
1 549 to 1 559	1554	-105	49.47	49.16	-0.31	Pass
1 559 to 1 610	GUE RNSS band under test					
1 610 to 1 626	1615	-105	48.43	48.11	-0.32	Pass
1 626 to 1 640	1627	-85	49.52	49.25	-0.27	Pass



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# 6.2 Receiver spurious emissions

Test Requirement:	EN 303 413 clause 4.2.2			
Test Method:	EN 303 413 clause 5.5.2			
Receiver setup:	Frequency < 1000MHz; RBW = 100kHz, VBW = 300kHz, Detector = peak Frequency >= 1000MHz; RBW = 1MHz, VBW = 3MHz, Detector = peak.			
Limit:	Frequency	Limit		
	30MHz to 1000 MHz	-57dBm		
	Above 1GHz	-47dBm		
Test Frequency range:	30MHz to 8.3GHz			
Test setup:	Below 1GHz			
	AE EUT  AE Caround Reference Plane	Antenna Tower		
	Above 1GHz	Controller		
	Antenna Tower  Ground Bahresca Plane			
	Test Receiver	Amplder Controller		
Test procedure:	Below 1GHz test procedure:			
	<ol> <li>On the test site as test setup gray the 1.5msupport on the turntable use as declared by the provider.</li> <li>The test antenna shall be oriented shall be chosen to correspond to The output of the test antenna shall be ceiver.</li> <li>The transmitter shall be switched and the measuring receiver shall</li> </ol>	all be connected to the measuring  I on, if possible, without modulation		
	maximum signal level is detected the turntable should be rotated the	and lowered from 1m to 4muntil a d by the measuring receiver. Then brough 360° in the horizontal plane, detected by the measuring receiver. with the test antenna polarized		



horizontally. 6. Remove the transmitter and replace it with a substitution antenna (the antenna should be half-wavelength for each frequency involved). The center of the substitution antenna should be approximately at the same location as the center of the transmitter. At the lower frequencies, where the substitution antenna is very long, this will be impossible to achieve when the antenna is polarized vertically. In such case the lower end of the antenna should be 0.3 m above the ground. 7. Feed the substitution antenna at the transmitter end with a signal genera to connected to the antenna by means of a non-radiating cable. With the antennas at both ends vertically polarized, and with the signal generator tuned to a particular test frequency, raise and lower the test antenna to obtain a maximum reading at the spectrum analyzer. Adjust the level of the signal generator output until the previously recorded maximum reading for this set of conditions is obtained. This should be done carefully repeating the adjustment of the test antenna and generator output. 8. Repeat step 7 with both antennas horizontally polarized for each test frequency. 9. Calculate power in dBm into a reference ideal half-wave dipole antenna by reducing the readings obtained in steps 7 and 8 by the power loss in the cable between the generator and the antenna, and further corrected for the gain of the substitution antenna used relative to an ideal half-wave dipole antenna by the following formula:  ERP(dBm) = Pg(dBm) - cable loss (dB) + antenna gain (dBd)  Where: Pg is the generator output power into the substitution antenna.  Above 16Hz test procedure:  Different between above is the test site, change from Semi- Anechoic Chamber to fully Anechoic Chamber, and the test antenna do not need to raise from 1 to 4m, just test in 1.5m height.  Test Instruments:  See the section 5.8  Test mode:  Receiving mode		
such case the lower end of the antenna should be 0.3 m above the ground.  7. Feed the substitution antenna at the transmitter end with a signal genera to connected to the antenna by means of a non-radiating cable. With the antennas at both ends vertically polarized, and with the signal generator tuned to a particular test frequency, raise and lower the test antenna to obtain a maximum reading at the spectrum analyzer. Adjust the level of the signal generator output until the previously recorded maximum reading for this set of conditions is obtained. This should be done carefully repeating the adjustment of the test antenna and generator output.  8. Repeat step 7 with both antennas horizontally polarized for each test frequency.  9. Calculate power in dBm into a reference ideal half-wave dipole antenna by reducing the readings obtained in steps 7 and 8 by the power loss in the cable between the generator and the antenna, and further corrected for the gain of the substitution antenna used relative to an ideal half-wave dipole antenna by the following formula:  ERP(dBm) = Pg(dBm) - cable loss (dB) + antenna gain (dBd)  Where Pg is the generator output power into the substitution antenna.  Above 1GHz test procedure:  Different between above is the test site, change from Semi-Anechoic Chamber to fully Anechoic Chamber, and the test antenna do not need to raise from 1 to 4m, just test in 1.5m height.  Test Instruments:  See the section 5.8  Test mode:  Receiving mode		6. Remove the transmitter and replace it with a substitution antenna (the antenna should be half-wavelength for each frequency involved). The center of the substitution antenna should be approximately at the same location as the center of the transmitter. At the lower frequencies, where the substitution antenna is very long, this will be
the signal generator tuned to a particular test frequency, raise and lower the test antenna to obtain a maximum reading at the spectrum analyzer. Adjust the level of the signal generator output until the previously recorded maximum reading for this set of conditions is obtained. This should be done carefully repeating the adjustment of the test antenna and generator output.  8. Repeat step 7 with both antennas horizontally polarized for each test frequency.  9. Calculate power in dBm into a reference ideal half-wave dipole antenna by reducing the readings obtained in steps 7 and 8 by the power loss in the cable between the generator and the antenna, and further corrected for the gain of the substitution antenna used relative to an ideal half-wave dipole antenna by the following formula:  ERP(dBm) = Pg(dBm) - cable loss (dB) + antenna gain (dBd)  Where: Pg is the generator output power into the substitution antenna.  Above 1GHz test procedure:  Different between above is the test site, change from Semi- Anechoic Chamber to fully Anechoic Chamber, and the test antenna do not need to raise from 1 to 4m, just test in 1.5m height.  Test Instruments:  See the section 5.8  Receiving mode		<ul><li>such case the lower end of the antenna should be 0.3 m above the ground.</li><li>7. Feed the substitution antenna at the transmitter end with a signal genera to connected to the antenna by means of a non-radiating</li></ul>
frequency.  9. Calculate power in dBm into a reference ideal half-wave dipole antenna by reducing the readings obtained in steps 7 and 8 by the power loss in the cable between the generator and the antenna, and further corrected for the gain of the substitution antenna used relative to an ideal half-wave dipole antenna by the following formula:  ERP(dBm) = Pg(dBm) - cable loss (dB) + antenna gain (dBd)  Where: Pg is the generator output power into the substitution antenna.  Above 1GHz test procedure:  Different between above is the test site, change from Semi- Anechoic Chamber to fully Anechoic Chamber, and the test antenna do not need to raise from 1 to 4m, just test in 1.5m height.  Test Instruments:  See the section 5.8  Test mode:  Receiving mode		the signal generator tuned to a particular test frequency, raise and lower the test antenna to obtain a maximum reading at the spectrum analyzer. Adjust the level of the signal generator output until the previously recorded maximum reading for this set of conditions is obtained. This should be done carefully repeating the adjustment of
antenna by reducing the readings obtained in steps 7 and 8 by the power loss in the cable between the generator and the antenna, and further corrected for the gain of the substitution antenna used relative to an ideal half-wave dipole antenna by the following formula:  ERP(dBm) = Pg(dBm) - cable loss (dB) + antenna gain (dBd)  Where: Pg is the generator output power into the substitution antenna.  Above 1GHz test procedure:  Different between above is the test site, change from Semi- Anechoic Chamber to fully Anechoic Chamber, and the test antenna do not need to raise from 1 to 4m, just test in 1.5m height.  Test Instruments:  See the section 5.8  Test mode:  Receiving mode		
Above 1GHz test procedure:  Different between above is the test site, change from Semi- Anechoic Chamber to fully Anechoic Chamber, and the test antenna do not need to raise from 1 to 4m, just test in 1.5m height.  Test Instruments:  See the section 5.8  Test mode:  Receiving mode		antenna by reducing the readings obtained in steps 7 and 8 by the power loss in the cable between the generator and the antenna, and further corrected for the gain of the substitution antenna used relative to an ideal half-wave dipole antenna by the following formula:  ERP(dBm) = Pg(dBm) - cable loss (dB) + antenna gain (dBd)
Different between above is the test site, change from Semi- Anechoic Chamber to fully Anechoic Chamber, and the test antenna do not need to raise from 1 to 4m, just test in 1.5m height.  Test Instruments:  See the section 5.8  Test mode:  Receiving mode		
Test mode: Receiving mode		Different between above is the test site, change from Semi- Anechoic Chamber to fully Anechoic Chamber, and the test antenna do not
	Test Instruments:	See the section 5.8
Test Result: Pass	Test mode:	Receiving mode
	Test Result:	Pass

#### **Measurement Data:**

Frequency (MHz)	S <mark>pur</mark> ious Emission		Limit (dDm)	Toot Booult
	polarization	Level(dBm)	Limit (dBm)	Test Result
67.67	Vertical	-67.68		
162.61	V	-67.71	2nW/ -57dBm below	
3150.84	V	-56.42	1GHz,	_
271.32	Horizontal	-67.66	20nW/ -47dBm above	Pass
948.76	Н	-68.37	1GHz.	
3150.84	Н	-56.90		



# 7 Test setup photo



Radiated Emission Above 1GHz







## **8 EUT Constructional Details**

Reference to the test report No.

-----End of report-----

