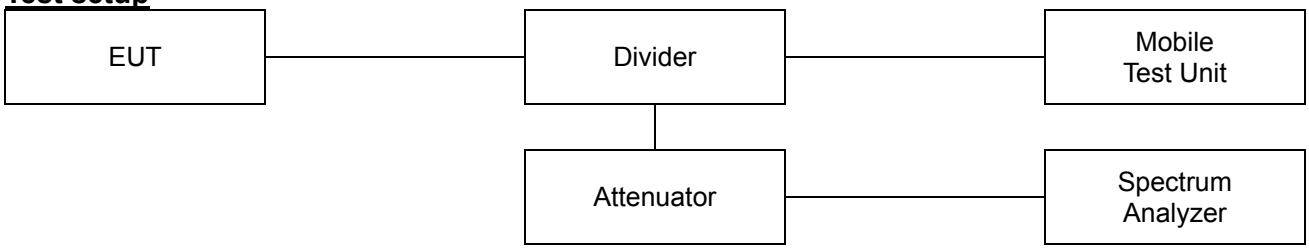
7.3. Spurious Emissions at Antenna Terminal

Test setup



Limit

According to §22.917(a), §24.238(a), 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 + 10log(P) ㏈.

Test procedure

971168 D01 v03r01 - Section 6
ANSI 63.26-2015 – Section 5.7

Test settings

1) Start frequency was set to 30 ㎒ and stop frequency was set to at least 10th the fundamental frequency.
2) Detector = RMS
3) Sweep time = auto couple.
4) Trace mode = trace average
5) Allow trace to fully stabilize.
6) Please see test notes below RBW and VBW settings.

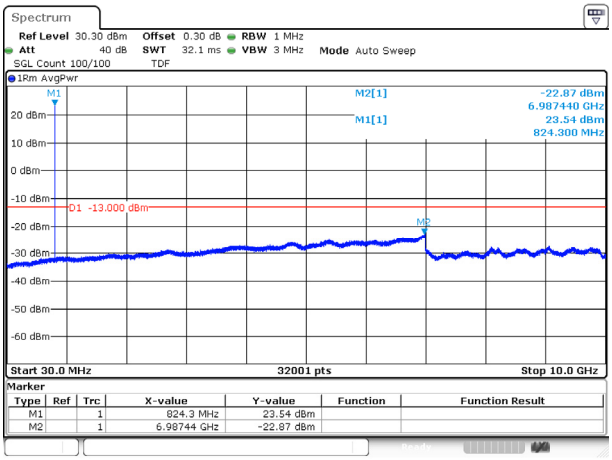
Notes:

1. Per 22.917(b), 24.238(b), compliance with these provisions is based on the use of measurement instrumentation employing a resolution bandwidth of 100 ㎑ or greater for frequencies less than 1 ㎓ and 1 ㎒ or greater for frequencies greater than 1 ㎓.
   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 emissions are attenuated at least 26 ㏈ below the transmitter power.

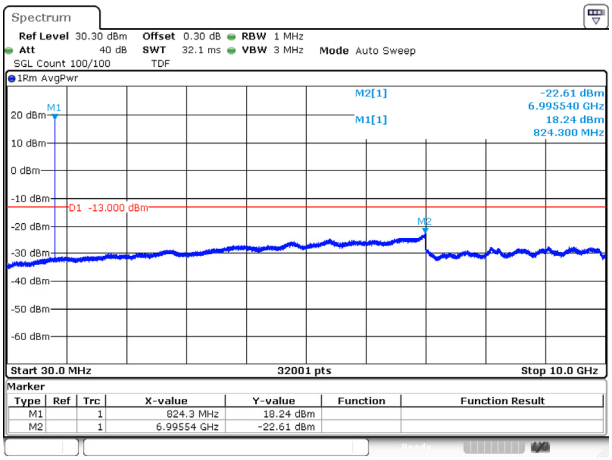
Test results

Test mode: GSM 850

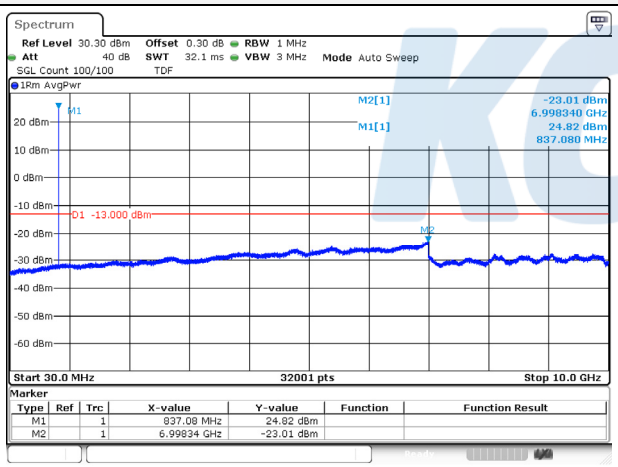
GPRS / Low ch.



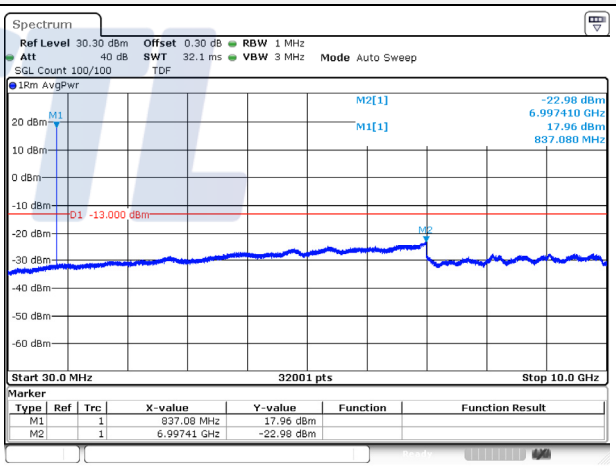
EDGE / Low ch.



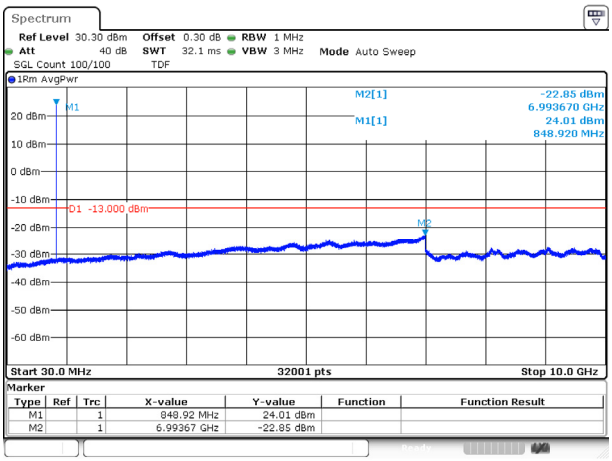
GPRS / Mid ch.



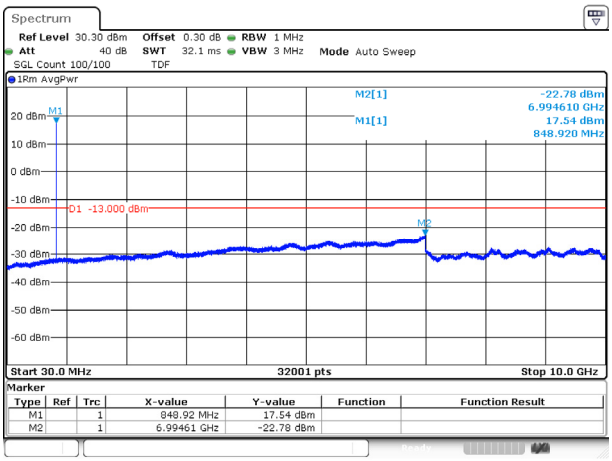
EDGE / Mid ch.



GPRS / High ch.

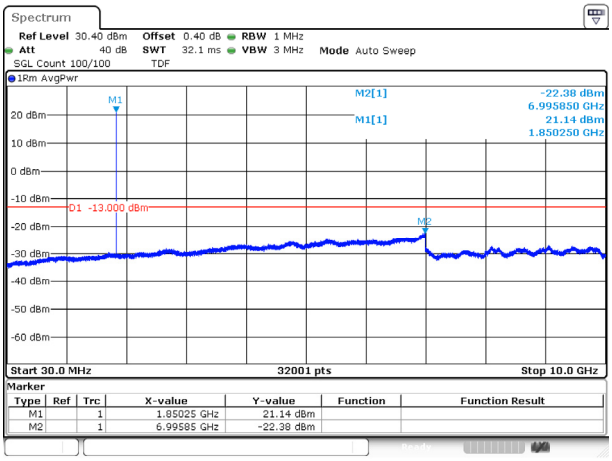


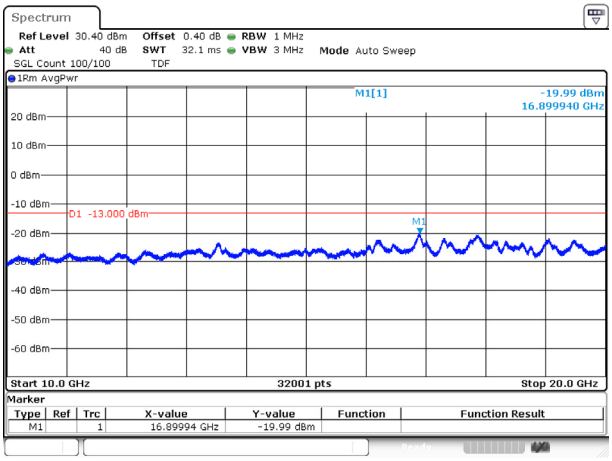
EDGE / High ch.



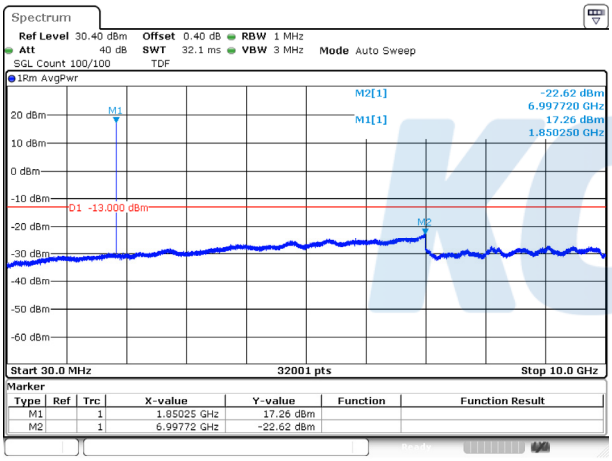
Test mode: GSM 1900

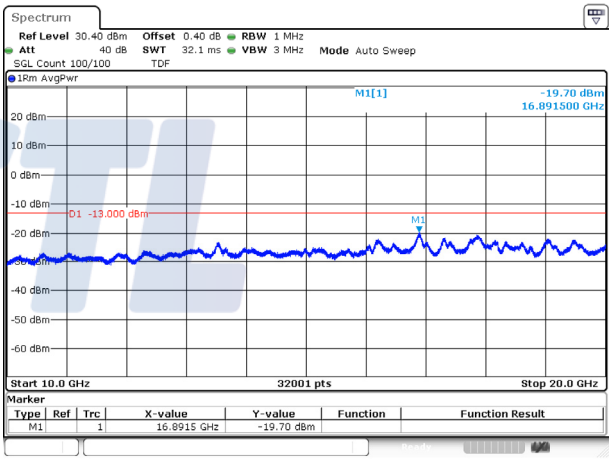
GPRS / Low ch.



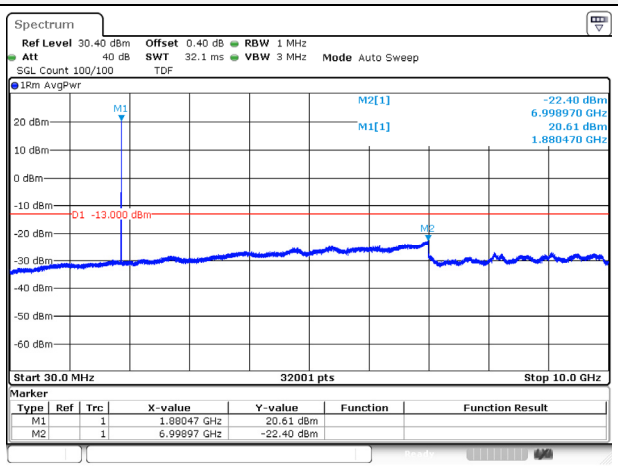


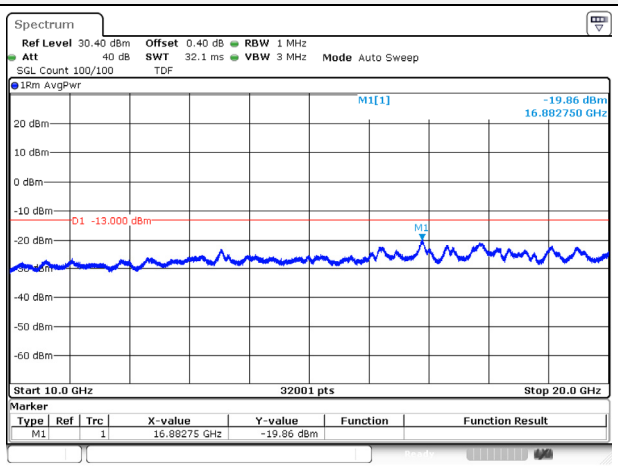
EDGE / Low ch.



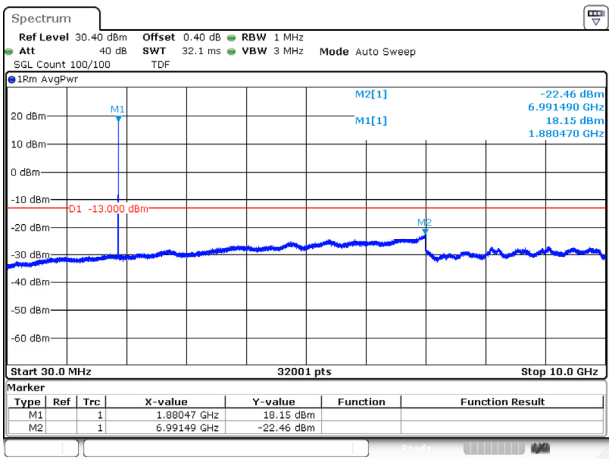


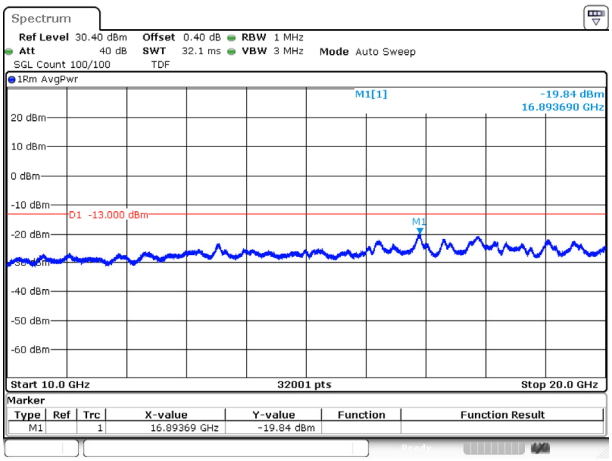
GPRS / Mid ch.



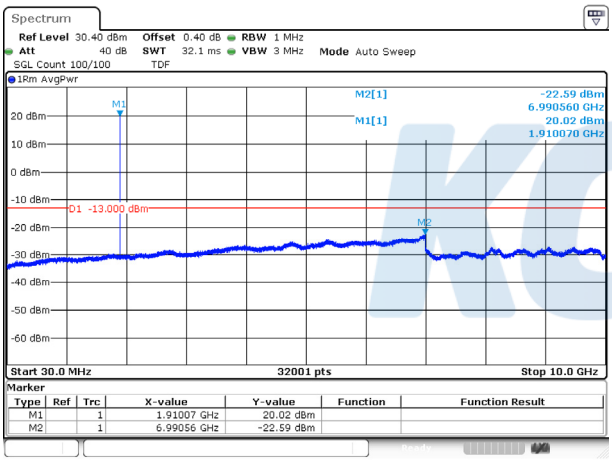


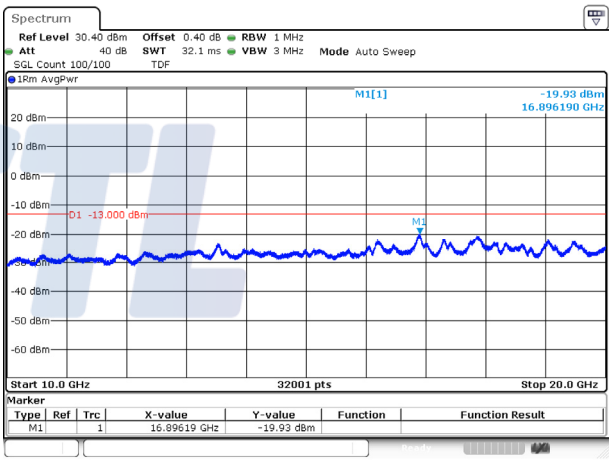
EDGE / Mid ch.



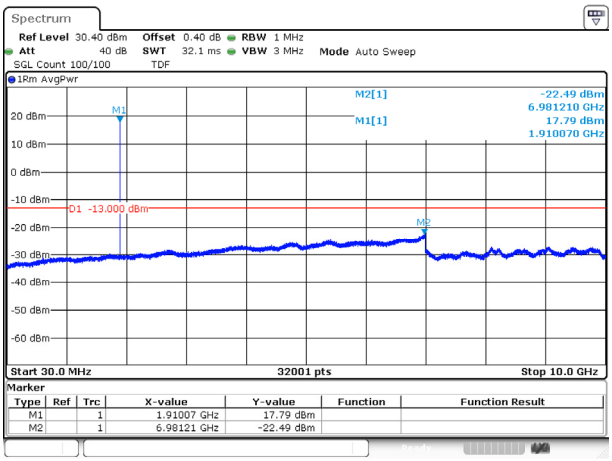


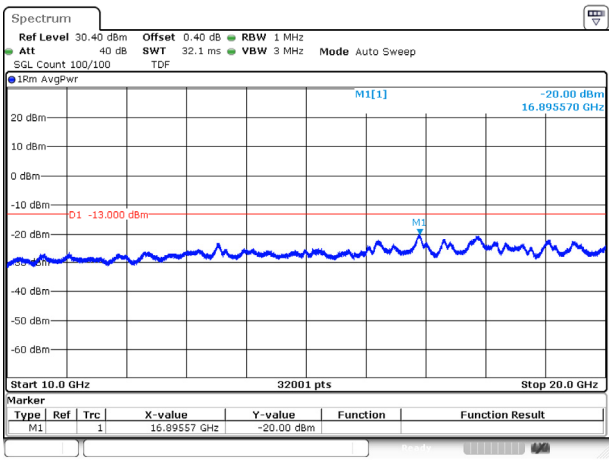
GPRS / High ch.





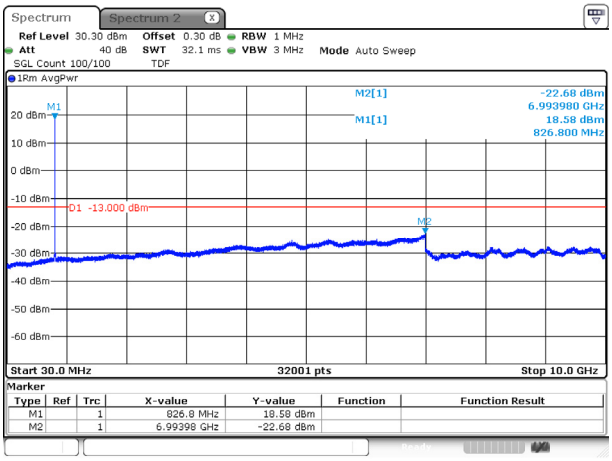
EDGE / High ch.



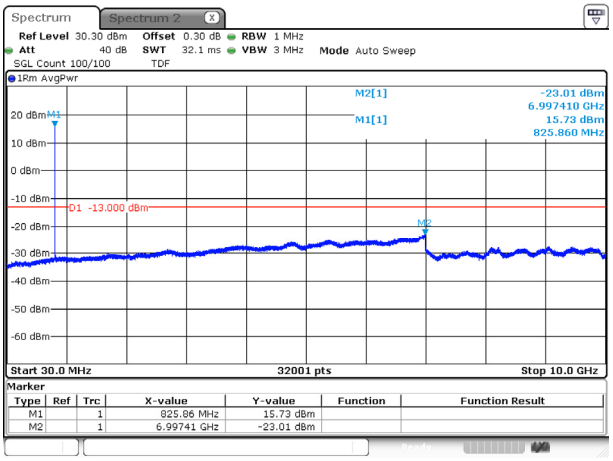


Test mode: WCDMA 850

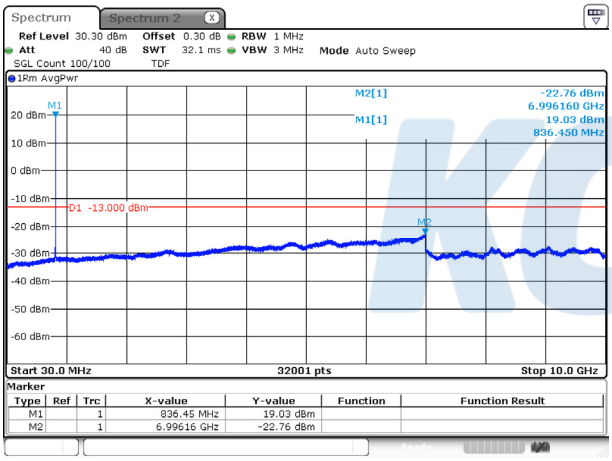
RMC / Low ch.



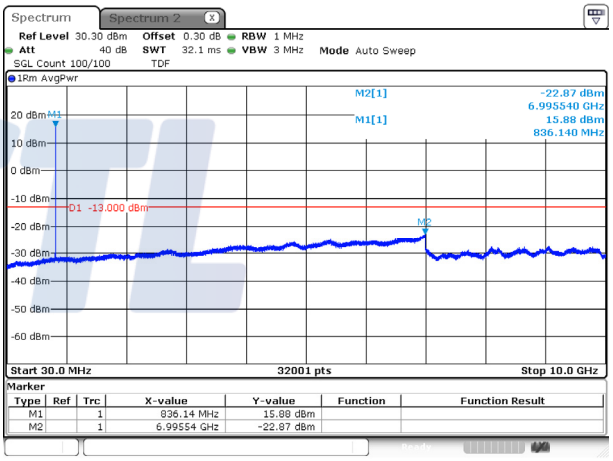
HSUPA / Low ch.



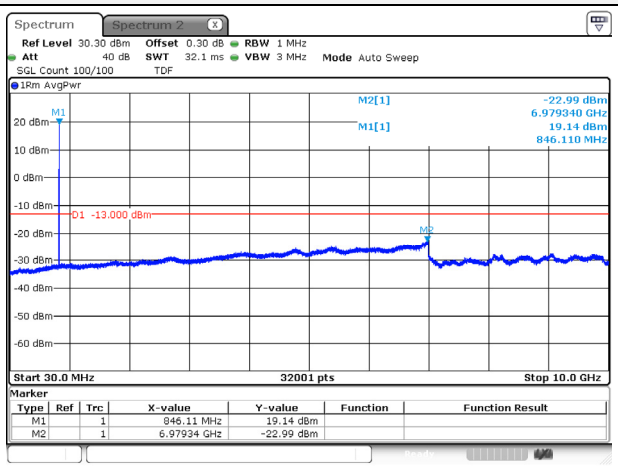
RMC / Mid ch.



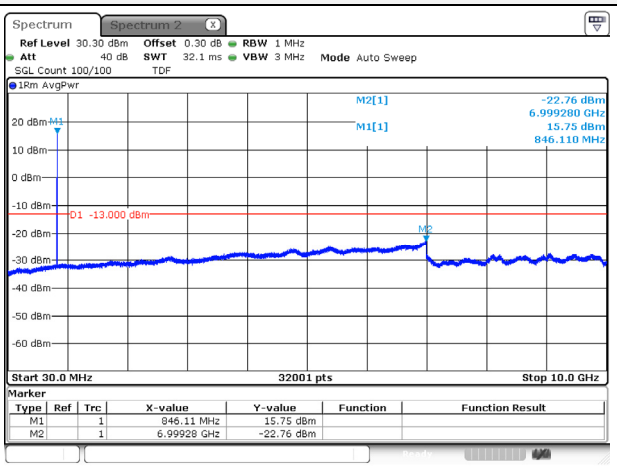
HSUPA / Mid ch.



RMC / High ch.

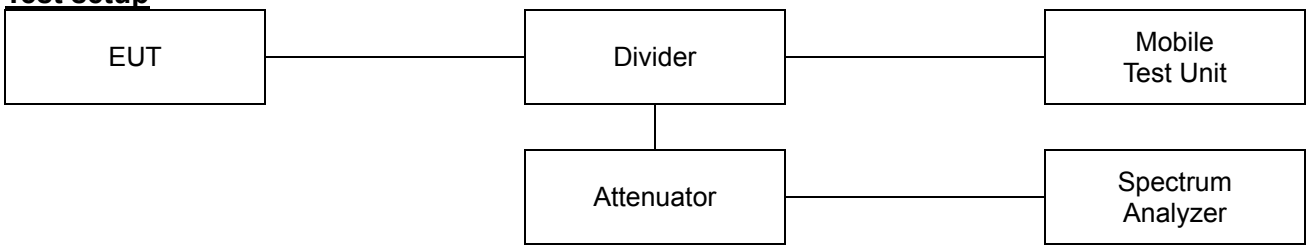


HSUPA / High ch.



7.4. Band Edge Emissions at Antenna Terminal

Test setup



Limit

According to §22.917(a), §24.238(a), 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 + 10log(P) ㎧.

Test procedure

971168 D01 v03r01 - Section 6
ANSI C63.26-2015 – Section 5.7

Test settings

1) Start frequency was set to 30 ㎒ and stop frequency was set to at least 10th the fundamental frequency.
2) Span was set large enough so as to capture all out of band emissions near the band edge.
3) Set the RBW > 1% of the emission bandwidth.
4) Set the VBW ≥ 3 x RBW.
5) Set the number of sweep points ≥ 2 x Span/RBW
6) Detector = RMS
7) Trace mode = trace average
8) Sweep time should be auto for peak detection. For RMS detection the sweep time should be set as follows:
   a) If the device can be configured to transmit continuously (duty cycle ≥ 98%), set the (sweep time) > (number of points in sweep) x (symbol period) (e.g., by a factor of 10 x symbol period x number of points) Increasing the sweep time (i.e., slowing the sweep speed) will allow for averaging over multiple symbols.
   b) If the device cannot transmit continuously (duty cycle < 98%), a gated sweep shall be used when possible (i.e., gate triggered such that the analyzer only sweeps when the device is transmitting at full power), set the sweep time > (number of points in sweep) x (symbol period) but the sweep time shall always be maintained at a value that is less than or equal to the minimum transmission time
   c) If the device cannot be configured to transmit continuously (duty cycle > 98%), and a free-running sweep must be used, set the sweep time so that the averaging is performed over multiple on/off cycles by setting the sweep time > (number of points in sweep) × (transmitter period) (i.e., the transmit on-time + the off-time). The spectrum analyzer readings shall subsequently be corrected by [10 log (1/duty cycle)]. This assumes that the transmission period and duty cycle is relatively constant (duty cycle variation ≤ ±2%).

d) If the device cannot be configured to transmit continuously and a free-running sweep must be used, and if the transmissions exhibit a non-constant duty cycle (duty cycle variations > ±2%), set the sweep time so that the averaging is performed over the on-period by setting the sweep time > (symbol period) × (number of points), while also maintaining the sweep time < (transmitter on-time). The trace mode shall be set to max hold, since not every display point will be averaged only over just the on-time. Thus, multiple sweeps (e.g., 100) in maximum hold art necessary to ensure that the maximum power is measured.

9) Allow trace to fully stabilize.

Notes:

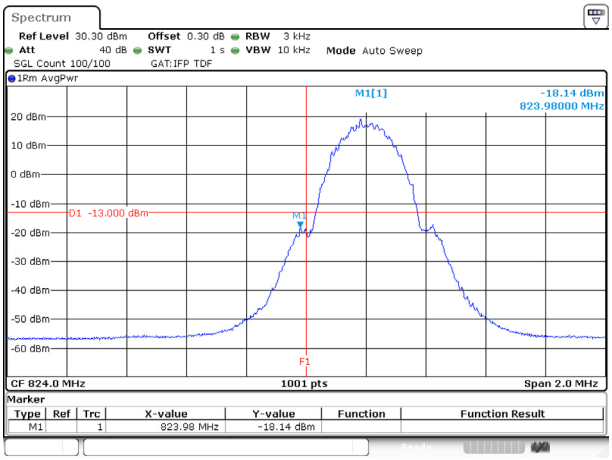
1. Per 22.917(b), 24.238(b), compliance with these rules is based on the use of measurement instrumentation employing a resolution bandwidth of 1 ㎒ or greater. However in the 1 ㎒ bands immediately outside and adjacent to the frequency block a resolution bandwidth of at least one percent of the emission bandwidth of the fundamental emission of the transmitter may be may be employed. 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 emissions are attenuated at least 26 ㏈ below the transmitter power.

KCTL

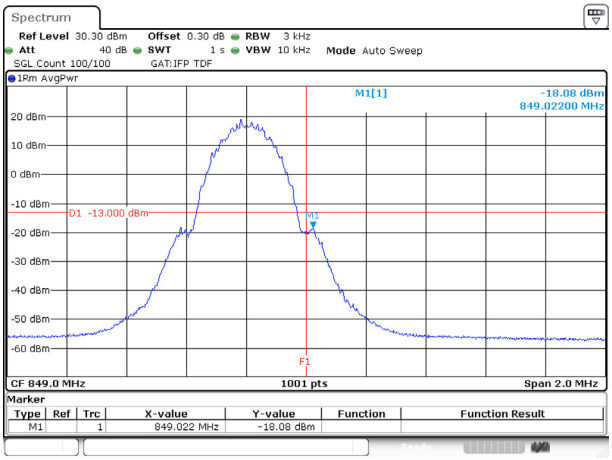
Test results

Test mode: GSM 850

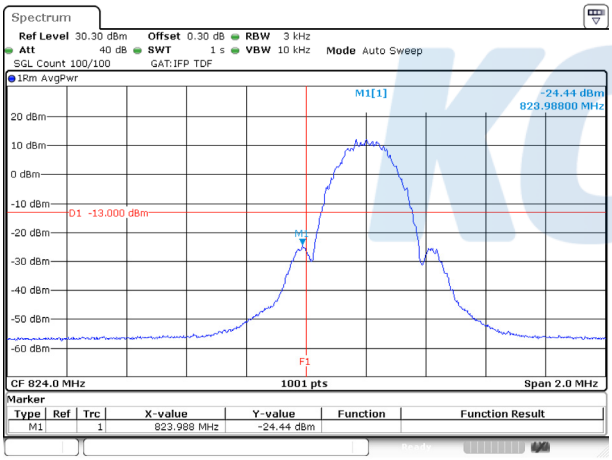
GPRS / Low ch.



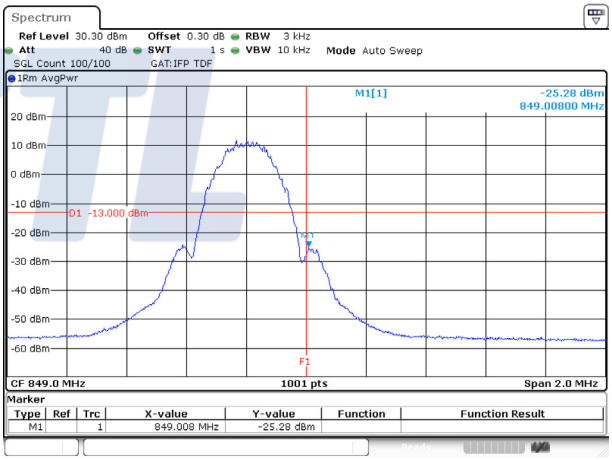
GPRS / High ch.



EDGE / Low ch.

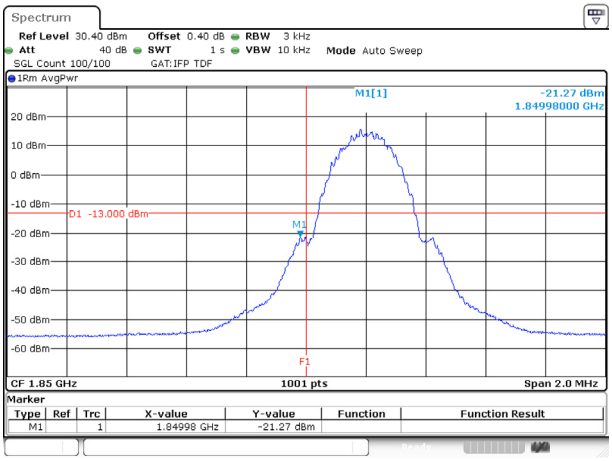


EDGE / High ch.

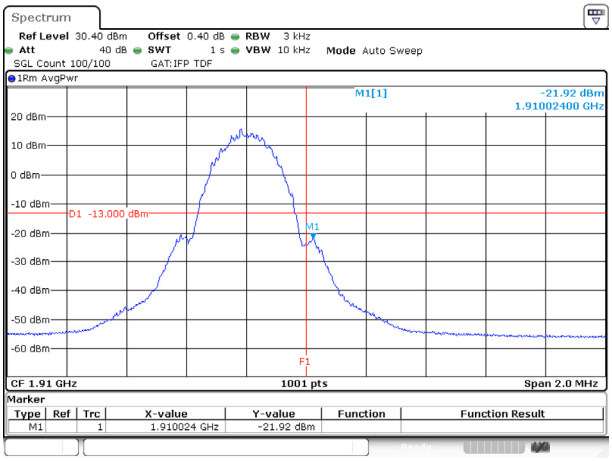


Test mode: GSM 1900

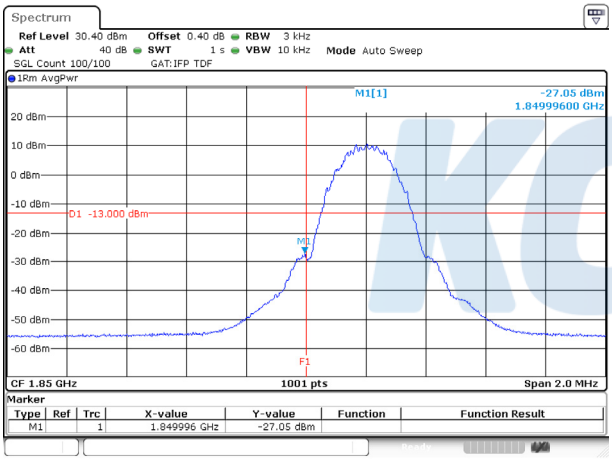
GPRS / Low ch.



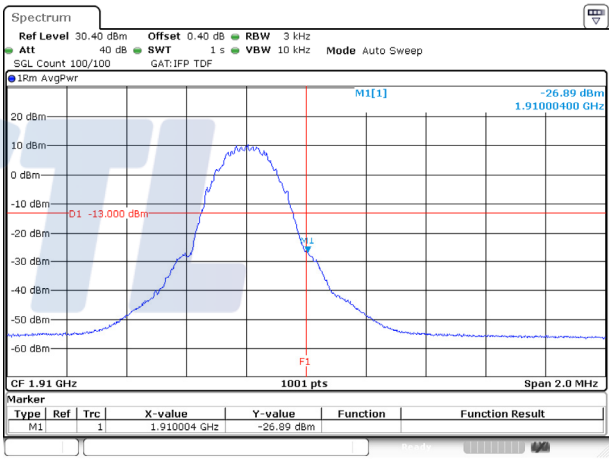
GPRS / High ch.



EDGE / Low ch.

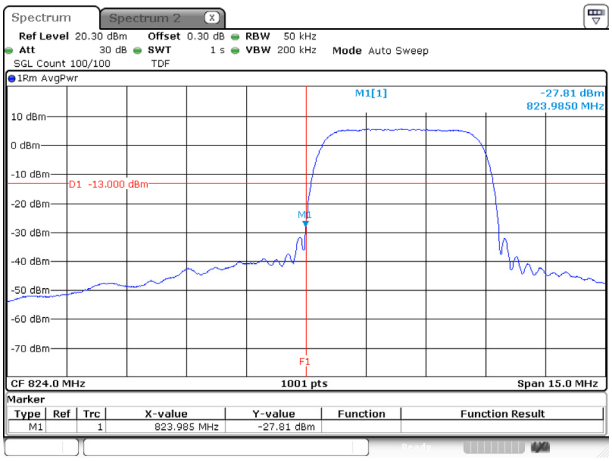


EDGE / High ch.

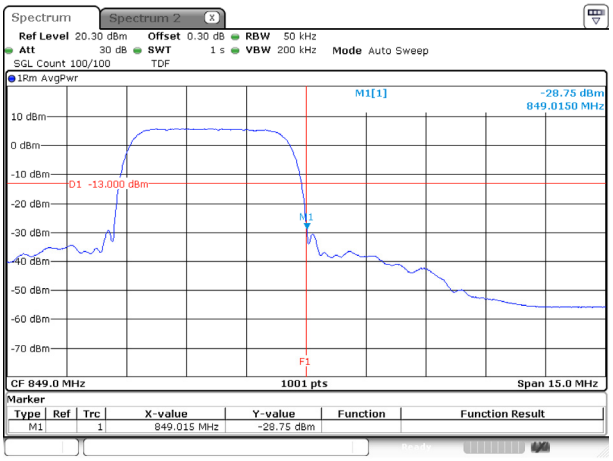


Test mode: WCDMA 850

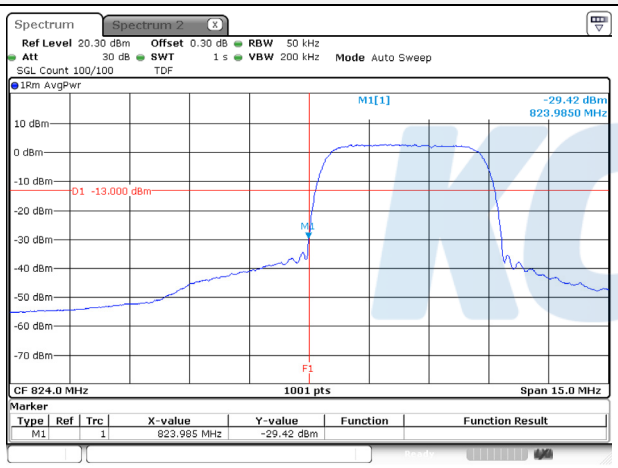
RMC / Low ch.



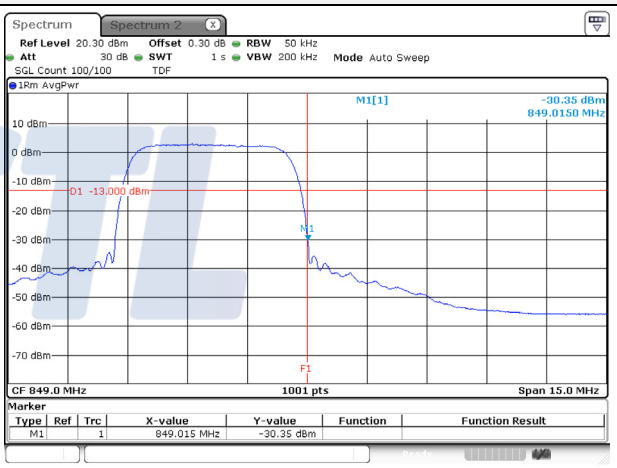
RMC / High ch.



HSUPA / Low ch.

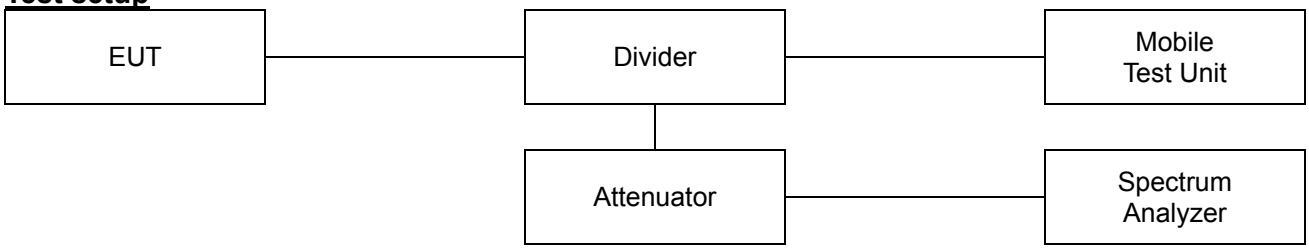


HSUPA / High ch.



7.5. Peak to Average Power Ratio (PAPR)

Test setup



Limit

According to §24.232(d), the peak-to-average ratio(PAR) of the transmission must not exceed 13 dB.

Test procedure

971168 D01 v03r01 - Section 5.7.2 or 5.7.3
ANSI 63.26-2015 – Section 5.2.3.4 or 5.2.6

Test settings

5.2.3.4 Measurement of peak power in a broadband noise-like signal using CCDF

1) Set resolution/measurement bandwidth ≥ 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:
   a) For continuous transmissions, set to the greater of [10 x (number of points in sweep) x (transmission symbol period)] or 1 ms.
   b) 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 internal to a time that is less than or equal to the burst duration.
   c) 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%

5.2.6 Peak-to-average power ratio

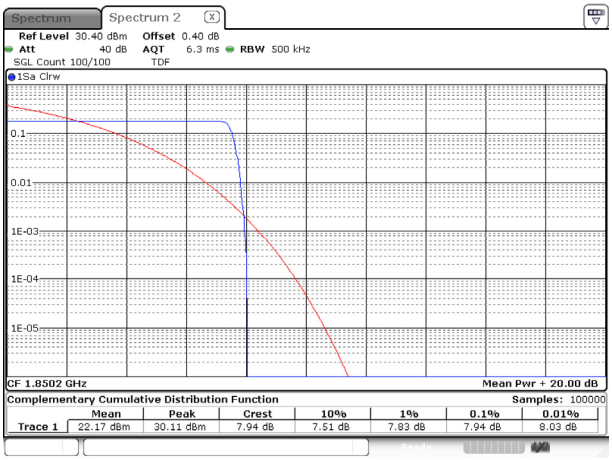
Use one of the procedures presented in 5.2(ANSI C63.26-2015) to measure the total peak power and record as P_{PK}.
Use one of the applicable procedure presented 5.2(ANSI C63.26-2015) to measure the total average power and record as P_{AG}. Determine the P.A.P.R from:

PAPR(dB) = P_{PK} (dBm or dBW) - P_{AG}(dBm or dBW)

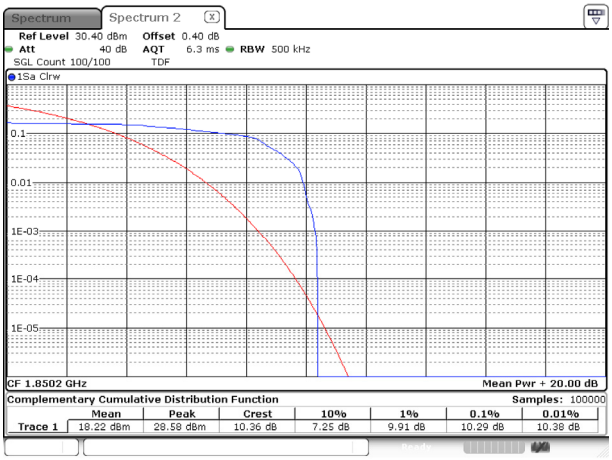
Test results

Test mode: GSM 1900

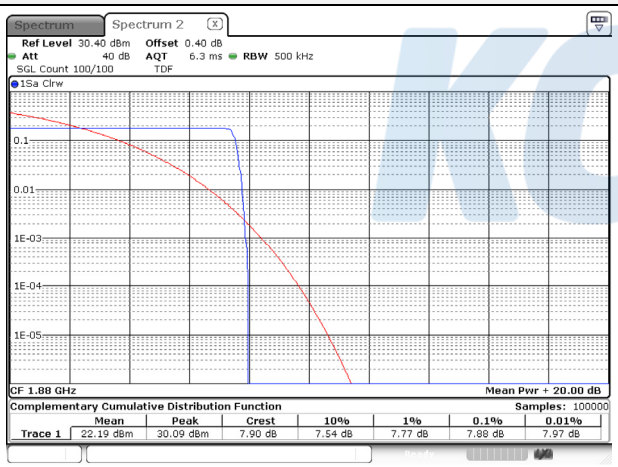
GPRS / Low ch.



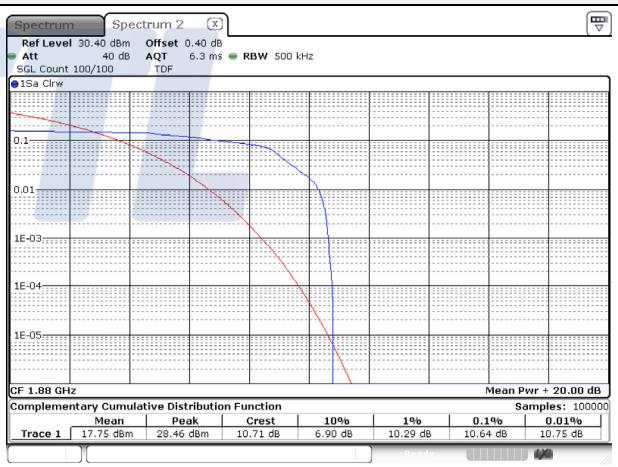
EDGE / Low ch.



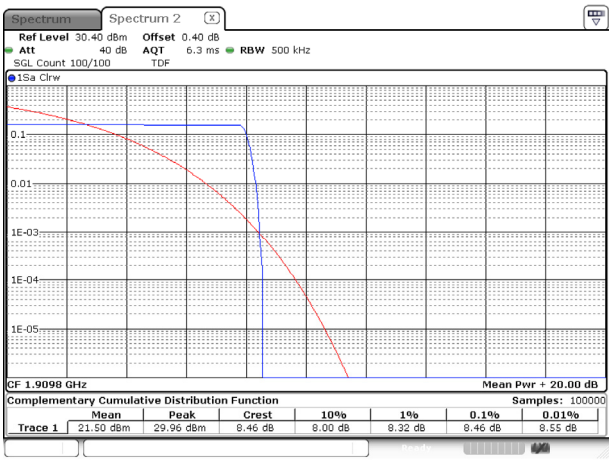
GPRS / Mid ch.



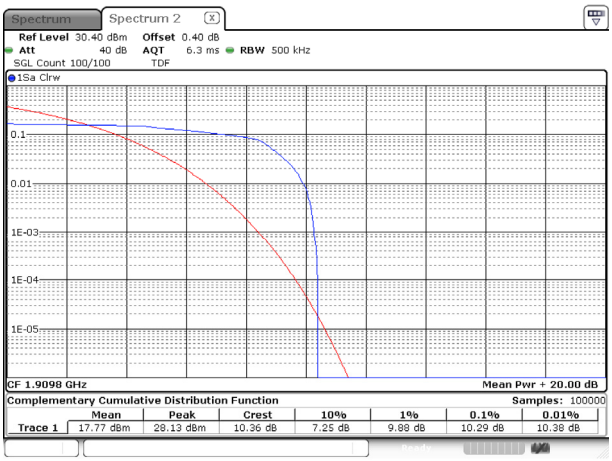
EDGE / Mid ch.



GPRS / High ch.

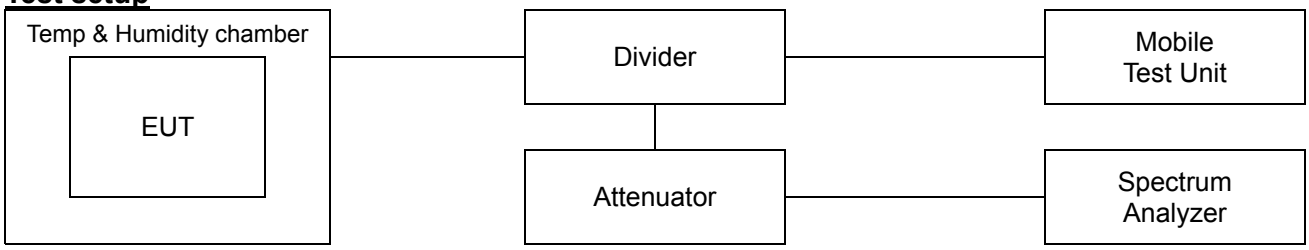


EDGE / High ch.



7.6. Frequency stability

Test setup



Limit

According to §2.1055(a),

The frequency stability shall be measured with variation of ambient temperature as follows:

1) From -30° to + 50° centigrade for all equipment except that specified in paragraphs (a) (2) and (3) of this section.
2) From -20° to + 50° centigrade for equipment to be licensed for use in the maritime services under part 80 of this chapter, except for class A, B, and S emergency position indicating radiobeacons (EPIRBS), and equipment to be licensed for use above 952 ㎒ at operational fixed stations in all services, stations in the local television transmission service and point-to-point microwave radio service under part 21 of this chapter, equipment licensed for use aboard aircraft in the aviation services under part 87 of this chapter, and equipment authorized for use in the family radio service under part 95 of this chapter.
3) From 0° to + 50° centigrade for equipment to be licensed for use in the radio broadcast Services under part 73 of this chapter.

According to §2.1055(d),

The frequency stability shall be measured with variation of primary supply Voltage as follows:

1) Vary primary supply voltage from 85 to 115 percent of the nominal value for other than hand carried battery equipment.
2) For hand carried, battery powered equipment, reduce primary supply voltage to the battery operating and point which shall be specified by the manufacturer.
3) The supply voltage shall be measured at the input to the cable normally provided with the equipment, or at the power supply terminals if cables are not normally provided. Effects on frequency of transmitter keying (except for broadcast transmitters) and any heating element cycling at the nominal supply voltage and at each extreme also shall be shown.

According to §22.355,

The carrier frequency of each transmitter in the public mobile services must be maintained within the tolerances given in Table of this section.

For mobile devices operating in the 824 to 849 ㎒ band at a power level than or equal to 3 Watts, the limit specified in Table C-1 is ±2.5 ppm.

According to §24.235,

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

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.

Test procedure

ANSI 63.26-2015 – Section 5.6

Test settings

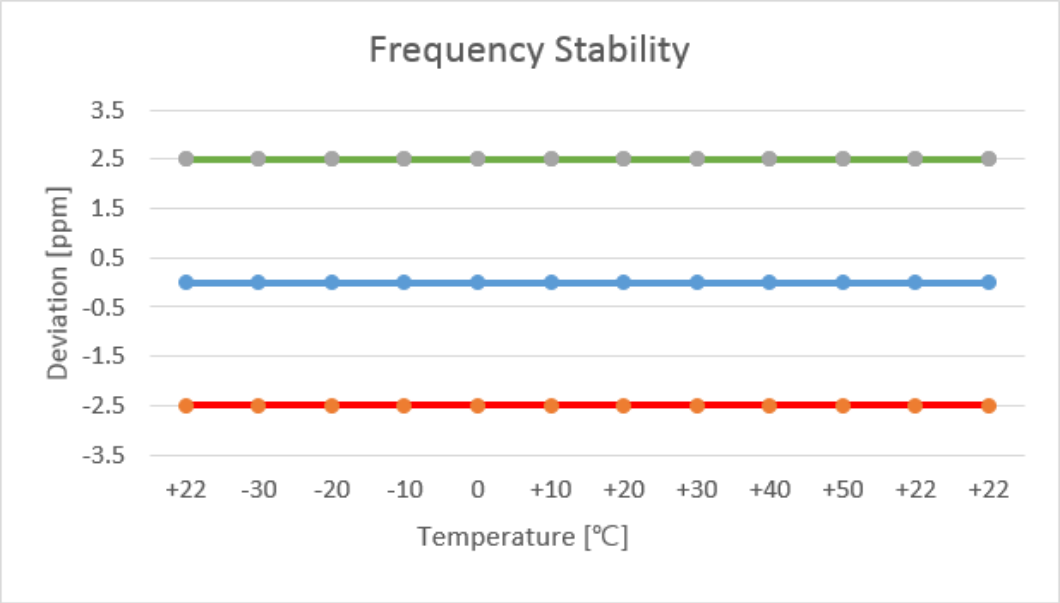
1) The carrier frequency of the transmitter is measured at room temperature. (20°C to provide a reference)
2) The equipment is turned on in a "standby" condition for one minute before applying power to the transmitter. Measurement of the carrier frequency of the transmitter is made within one minute 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.

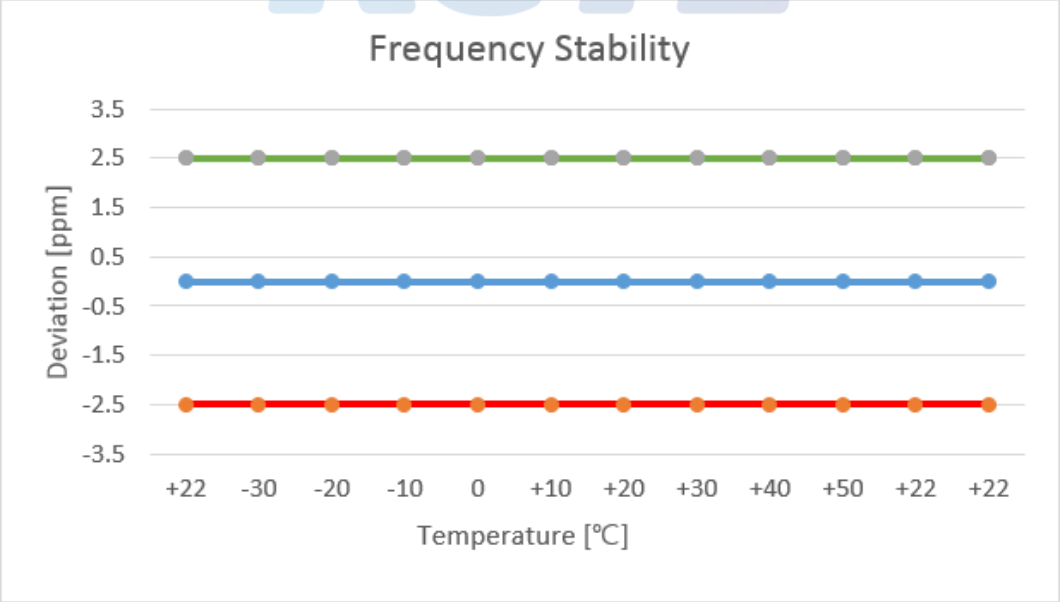
KCTL

Test results

Test mode : GSM 850
Frequency (Hz) : 836 600 000
Channel : 190
Deviation limit : ±0.00025% or 2.5ppm

Voltage (%)	Power (V)	Temp. (°C)	Frequency (Hz)	Frequency error (Hz)	Deviation	
					(ppm)	(%)
100%	3.85	+22(Ref)	836,599,999	-1.03	0.0	0.000000
		-30	836,599,995	-4.91	0.0	-0.000001
		-20	836,599,994	-6.01	0.0	-0.000001
		-10	836,599,997	-3.18	0.0	0.000000
		0	836,599,999	-1.41	0.0	0.000000
		+10	836,600,001	0.92	0.0	0.000000
		+20	836,599,999	-1.12	0.0	0.000000
		+30	836,599,999	-1.24	0.0	0.000000
		+40	836,599,999	-1.26	0.0	0.000000
		+50	836,599,998	-2.30	0.0	0.000000
115%	4.43	+22	836,599,998	-1.85	0.0	0.000000
End point	2.55	+22	836,599,999	-0.94	0.0	0.000000



Test mode : GSM 1900
Frequency (Hz) : 1 880 000 000
Channel : 661
Deviation limit : ±0.00025% or 2.5ppm

Voltage (%)	Power (V)	Temp. (°C)	Frequency (Hz)	Frequency error (Hz)	Deviation	
					(ppm)	(%)
100%	3.85	+22(Ref)	1,879,999,999	-1.29	0.0	0.000000
		-30	1,879,999,994	-5.94	0.0	0.000000
		-20	1,879,999,995	-5.15	0.0	0.000000
		-10	1,879,999,997	-3.02	0.0	0.000000
		0	1,880,000,000	0.04	0.0	0.000000
		+10	1,880,000,002	2.22	0.0	0.000000
		+20	1,880,000,001	1.13	0.0	0.000000
		+30	1,880,000,000	0.33	0.0	0.000000
		+40	1,879,999,997	-3.16	0.0	0.000000
		+50	1,879,999,998	-2.37	0.0	0.000000
115%	4.43	+22	1,880,000,000	0.38	0.0	0.000000
End point	2.55	+22	1,879,999,998	-2.08	0.0	0.000000