

5. Peak-Average Ratio

5.1. Limit

FCC

- §22.913(d) Measurement of the ERP of Cellular base transmitters and repeaters must be made using an average power measurement technique. The peak-to-average ratio (PAR) of the transmission must not exceed 13 dB.

- §24.232(d), power measurements for transmissions by stations authorized under this section may be made either in accordance with a Commission-approved average power technique or in compliance with paragraph (e) of this section. In both instances, equipment employed must be authorized in accordance with the provisions of §24.51. In measuring transmissions in this band using an average power technique, the peak-to-average ratio (PAR) of the transmission may not exceed 13 dB.

- §27.50(d)(5), power measurements for transmissions by stations authorized under this section may be made either in accordance with a Commission-approved average power technique or in compliance with paragraph (d)(6) of this section. In measuring transmissions in this band using an average power technique, the peak-to-average ratio (PAR) of the transmission may not exceed 13 dB.

IC

- RSS-132 Issue 3

5.4, the peak-to-average power ratio (PAPR) of the transmitter shall not exceed 13 dB for more than 0.1 % of the time using a signal corresponding to the highest PAPR during periods of continuous transmission.

- RSS-133 Issue 6

6.4, the transmitter's peak-to-average power ratio (PAPR) shall not exceed 13 dB for more than 0.1 % of the time using a signal corresponding to the highest PAPR during periods of continuous transmission.

- RSS-139 Issue 3

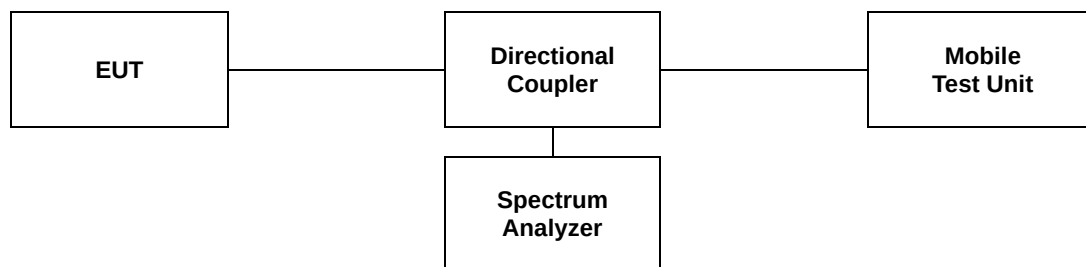
6.5, the peak to average power ratio (PAPR) of the equipment shall not exceed 13 dB for more than 0.1 % of the time, using a signal that corresponds to the highest PAPR during periods of continuous transmission.

5.2. Test Procedure

The test follows section 5.2.3.4 of ANSI C63.26-2015.

See instrumentation-specific application literature for further guidance regarding use of the CCDF capability. The following guidelines are offered for performing a CCDF measurement.

- a. Set resolution/measurement bandwidth $\geq$ OBW or specified reference bandwidth.
- b. Set the number of counts to a value that stabilizes the measured CCDF curve.
- c. Set the measurement interval as follows:
 - 1) For continuous transmissions, set to 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.
- d. Record the maximum PAPR level associated with a probability of 0.1 %.
- e. The peak power level is calculated from the sum of the PAPR value from step d) to the measured average power.



5.3 Test Results

Ambient temperature : (23 ± 1) °C
 Relative humidity : 47 % R.H.

- GSM

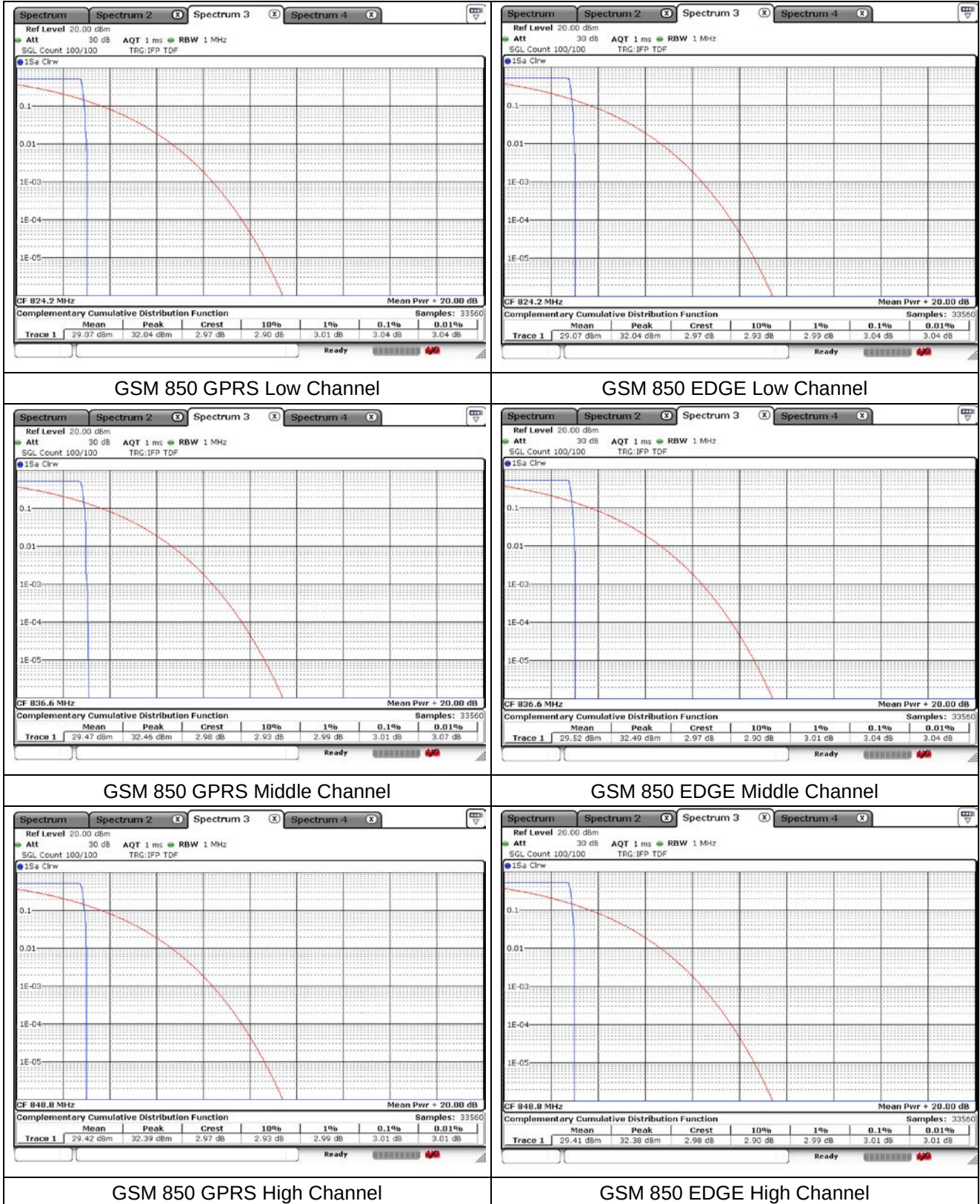
Band	Frequency (MHz)	PAR (dB)	
		GPRS	EDGE
850	824.2	3.04	3.04
	836.6	3.01	3.04
	848.8	3.01	3.01
1 900	1 850.2	3.04	3.04
	1 880.0	3.04	3.10
	1 909.8	3.04	3.04

- WCDMA

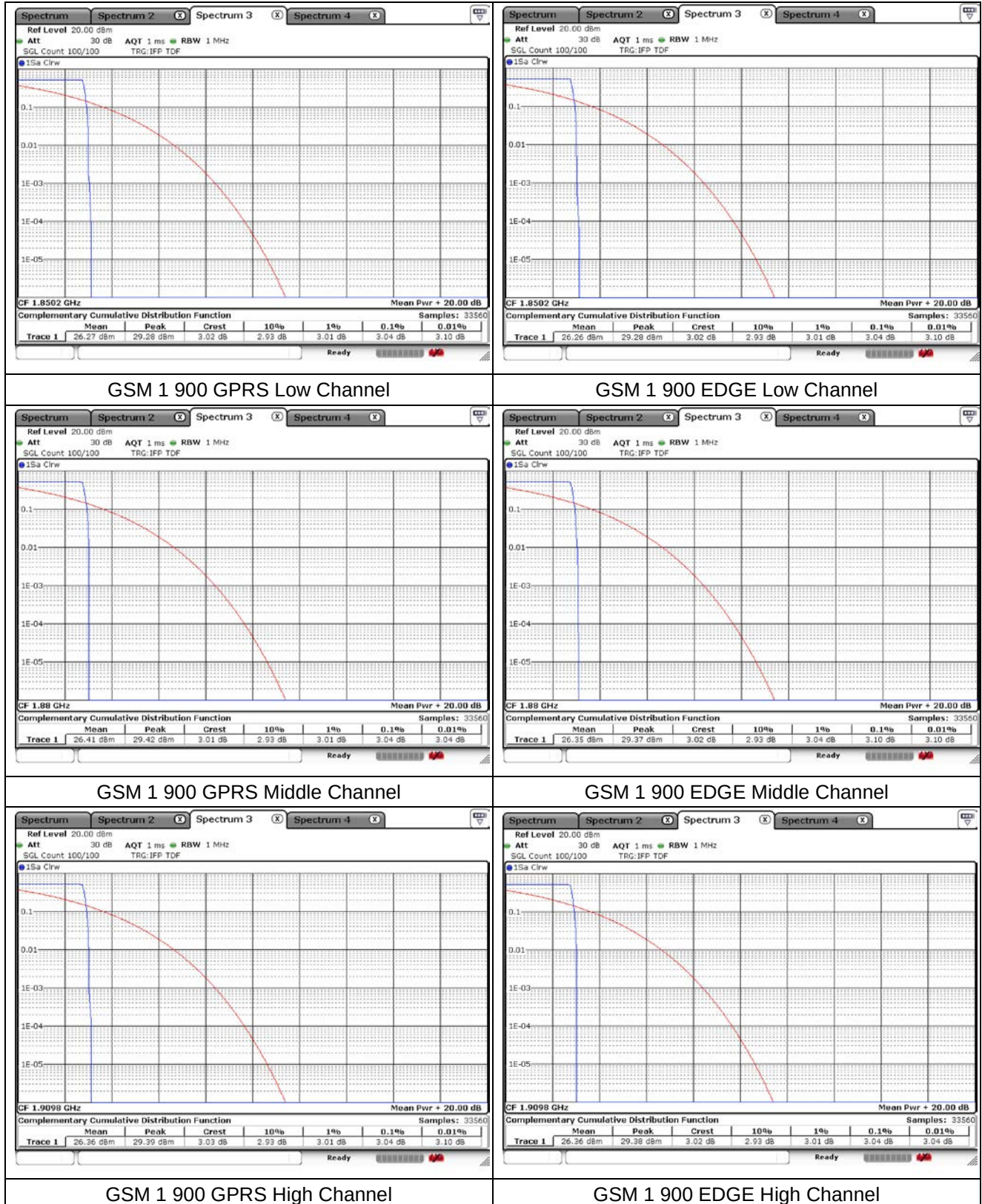
Band	Frequency (MHz)	PAR (dB)
II	1 852.4	2.81
	1 880.0	2.67
	1 907.6	2.67
IV	1 712.4	2.78
	1 732.6	2.41
	1 752.6	2.84
V	826.4	3.10
	836.6	3.16
	846.6	2.93

- Test plots

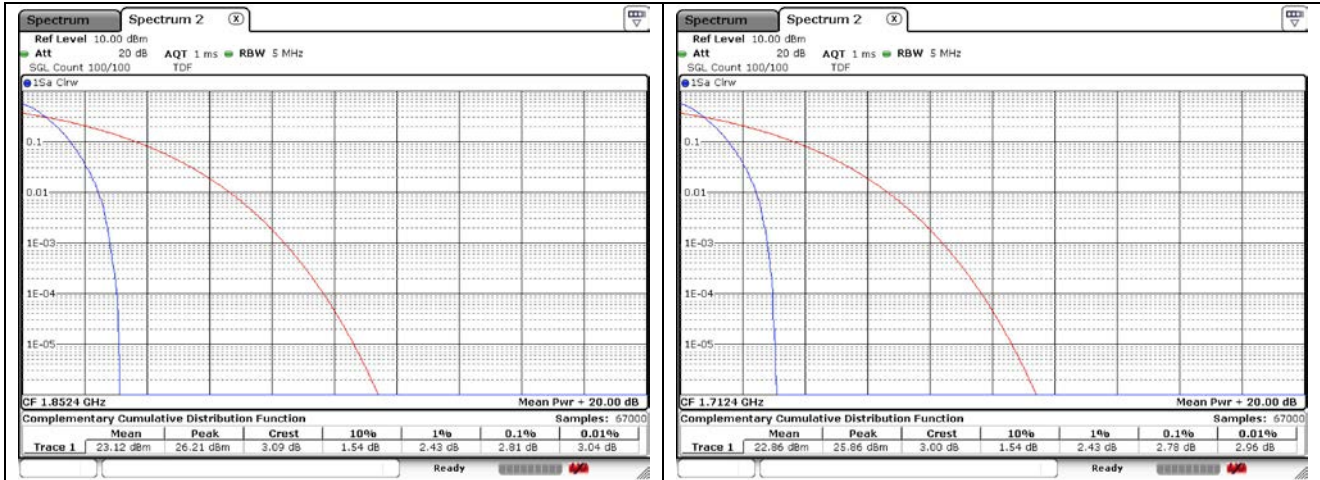
GSM



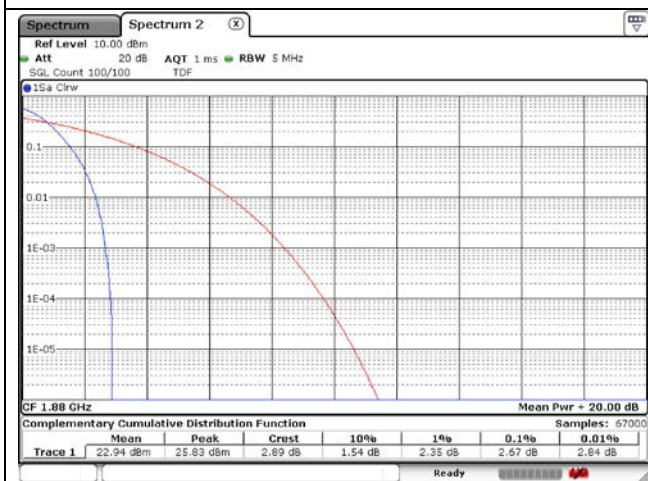
GSM



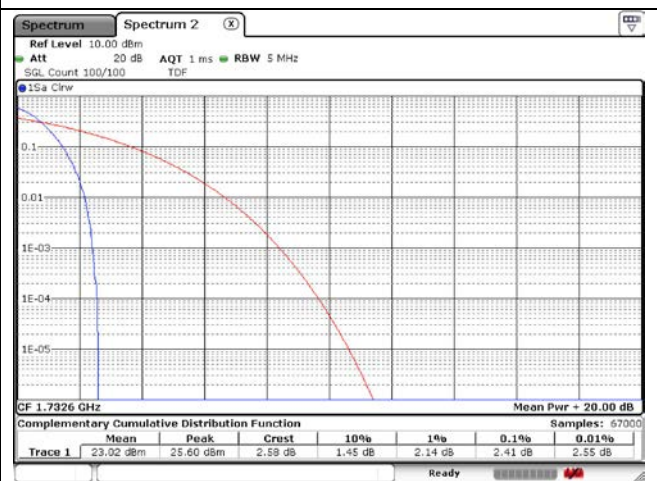
WCDMA



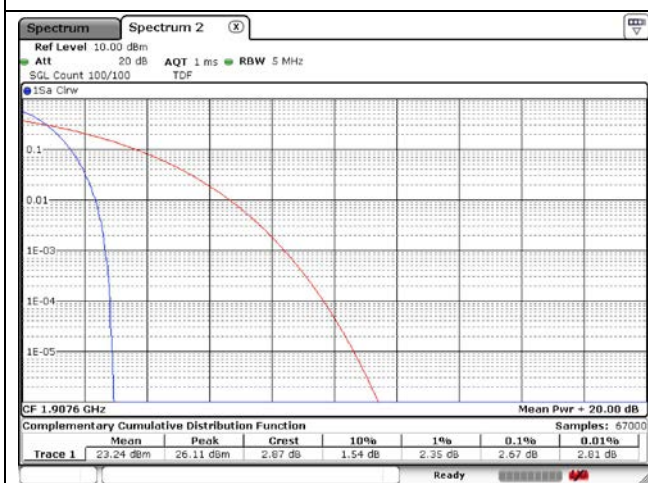
WCDMA BAND II Low Channel



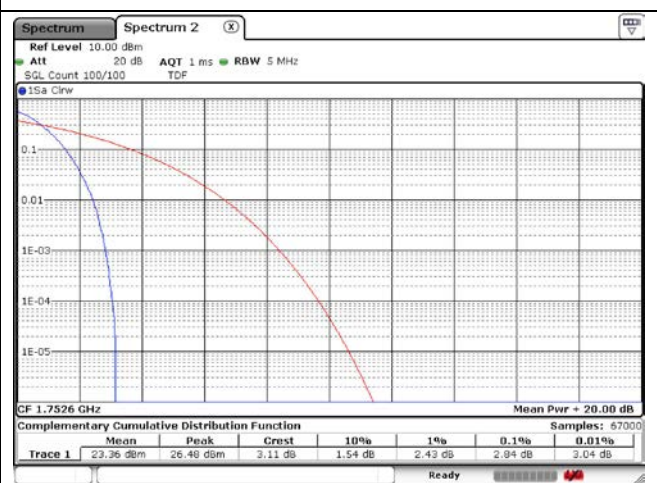
WCDMA BAND IV Low Channel



WCDMA BAND II Middle Channel



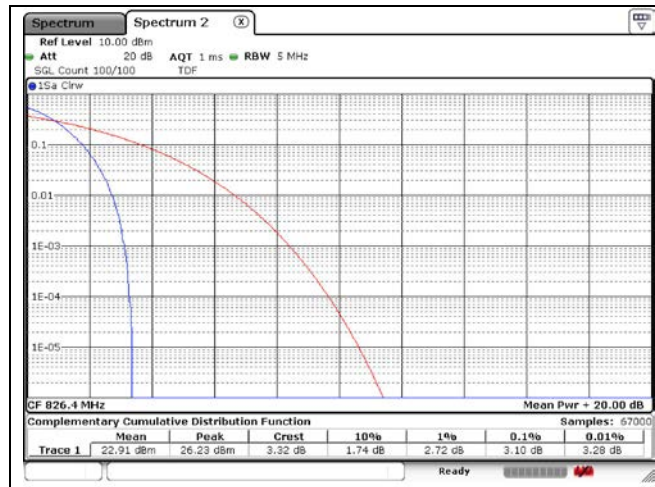
WCDMA BAND IV Middle Channel



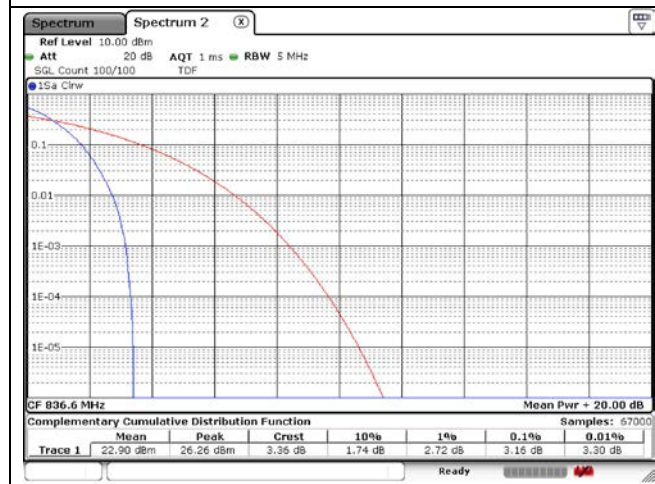
WCDMA BAND II High Channel

WCDMA BAND IV High Channel

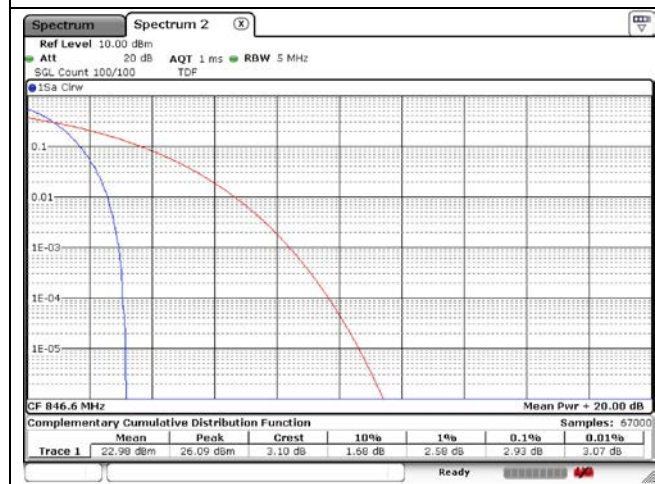
WCDMA



WCDMA BAND V Low Channel



WCDMA BAND V Middle Channel



WCDMA BAND V High Channel

6. Spurious Emissions at Antenna Terminal

6.1. Limit

FCC

- §22.917(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 $43 + 10\log(P)$ dB.

- §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 $43 + 10 \log(P)$ dB.

- §27.53(h)(1), for operations in the 1 695-1 710 MHz, 1 710-1 755 MHz, 1 755-1 780 MHz, 1 915-1 920 MHz, 1 995-2 000 MHz, 2 000-2 020 MHz, 2 110-2 155 MHz, 2 155-2 180 MHz, and 2 180-2 200 bands, the power of any emission outside a licensee's frequency block shall be attenuated below the transmitter power (P) in watts by at least $43 + 10 \log_{10}(P)$ dB.

IC

- RSS-132 Issue 3

5.5, Mobile and base station equipment shall comply with the limits in (i) and (ii) below.

(i) In the first 1.0 MHz band immediately outside and adjacent to each of the sub-bands specified in Section 5.1, the power of emissions per any 1 % of the occupied bandwidth shall be attenuated (in dB) below the transmitter output power P (dB W) by at least $43 + 10 \log_{10} p$ (watts).

(ii) After the first 1.0 MHz immediately outside and adjacent to each of the sub-bands, the power of emissions in any 100 kHz bandwidth shall be attenuated (in dB) below the transmitter output power P (dB W) by at least $43 + 10 \log_{10} p$ (watts). If the measurement is performed using 1 % of the occupied bandwidth, power integration over 100 kHz is required.

- RSS-133 Issue 6

6.5, Equipment shall comply with the limits in (i) and (ii) below.

(i) In the 1.0 MHz bands immediately outside and adjacent to the equipment's operating frequency block, the emission power per any 1 % of the emission bandwidth shall be attenuated (in dB) below the transmitter output power P (dB W) by at least $43 + 10 \log_{10} p$ (watts).

(ii) After the first 1.0 MHz, the emission power in any 1 MHz bandwidth shall be attenuated (in dB) below the transmitter output power P (dB W) by at least $43 + 10 \log_{10} p$ (watts). If the measurement is performed using 1 % of the emission bandwidth, power integration over 1.0 MHz is required.

- RSS-139 Issue 3

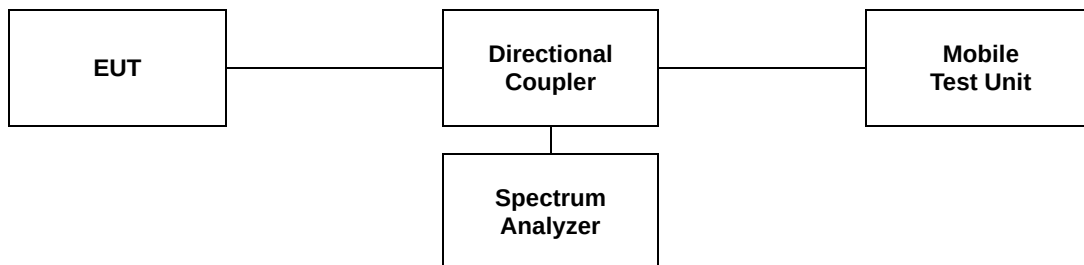
6.6, (i) In the first 1.0 MHz bands immediately outside and adjacent to the equipment's smallest operating frequency block, which can contain the equipment's occupied bandwidth, the emission power per any 1 % of the emission bandwidth shall be attenuated below the transmitter output power P (in dB W) by at least $43 + 10 \log_{10} p$ (watts) dB.

(ii) After the first 1.0 MHz outside the equipment's smallest operating frequency block, which can contain the equipment's occupied bandwidth, the emission power in any 1 MHz bandwidth shall be attenuated below the transmitter output power P (in dB W) by at least $43 + 10 \log_{10} p$ (watts) dB.

6.2. Test Procedure

The test follows section 5.7 of ANSI C63.26-2015.

1. Start frequency was set to 9 kHz and stop frequency was set to at least 10* the fundamental frequency.
2. Detector = Peak.
3. Trace mode = Max hold.
4. Sweep time = Auto couple.
5. The trace was allowed to stabilize.
6. Please see notes below for RBW and VBW settings.
7. For plots showing conducted spurious emissions from 9 kHz to 20 GHz, all path loss of wide frequency range was investigated and compensated to spectrum analyzer as TDF function.



Note;

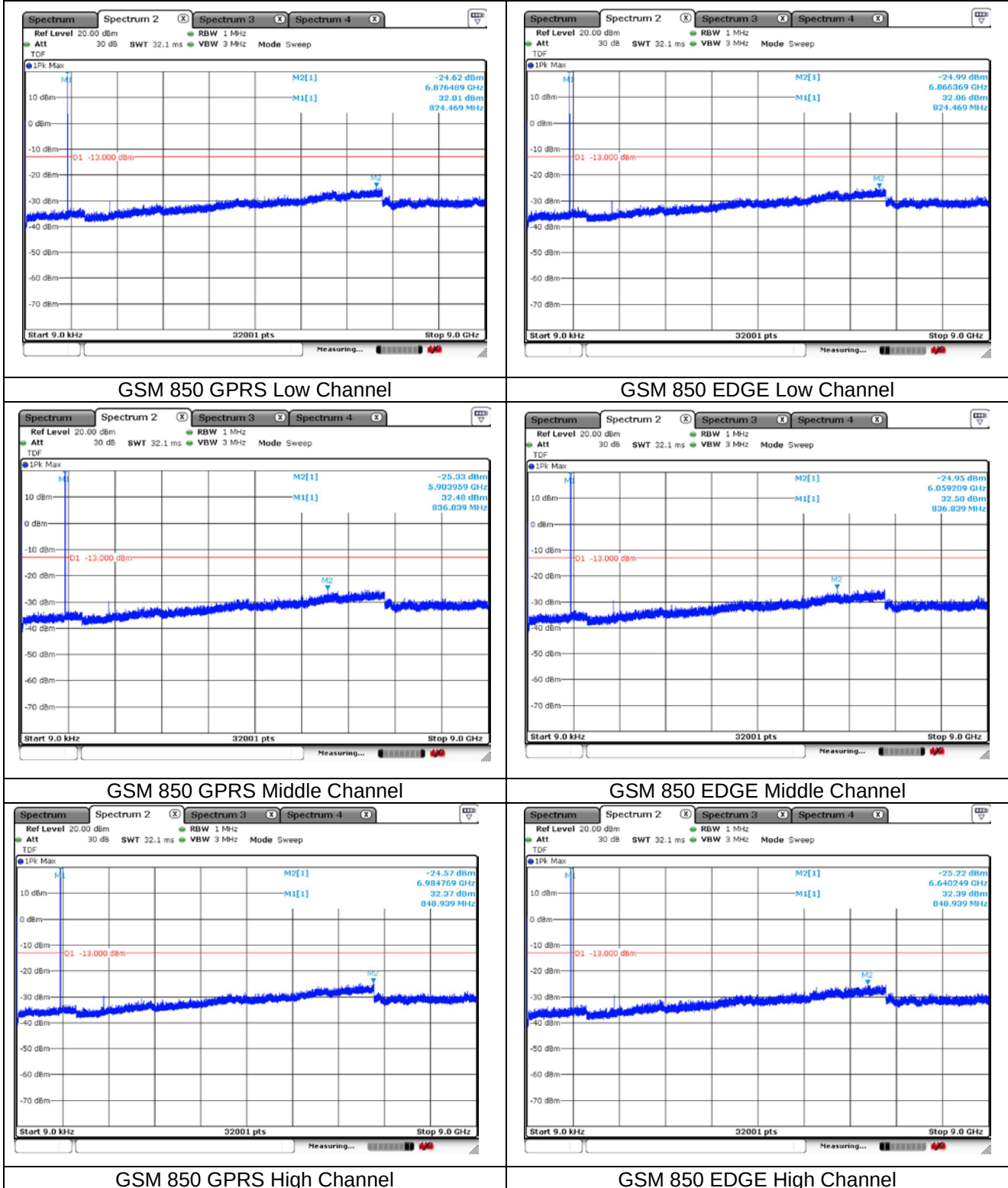
Compliance with the applicable limits is based on the use of measurement instrumentation employing a resolution bandwidth of 100 kHz or greater for frequencies less than 1 GHz and frequencies greater than 1 GHz. However, in the 1 MHz bands immediately outside and adjacent to the frequency block a resolution bandwidth of at least one percent of the emission bandwidth of the fundamental emission of the transmitter may be employed. The emission bandwidth is defined as the width of the signal between two point, 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.

6.3. Test Results

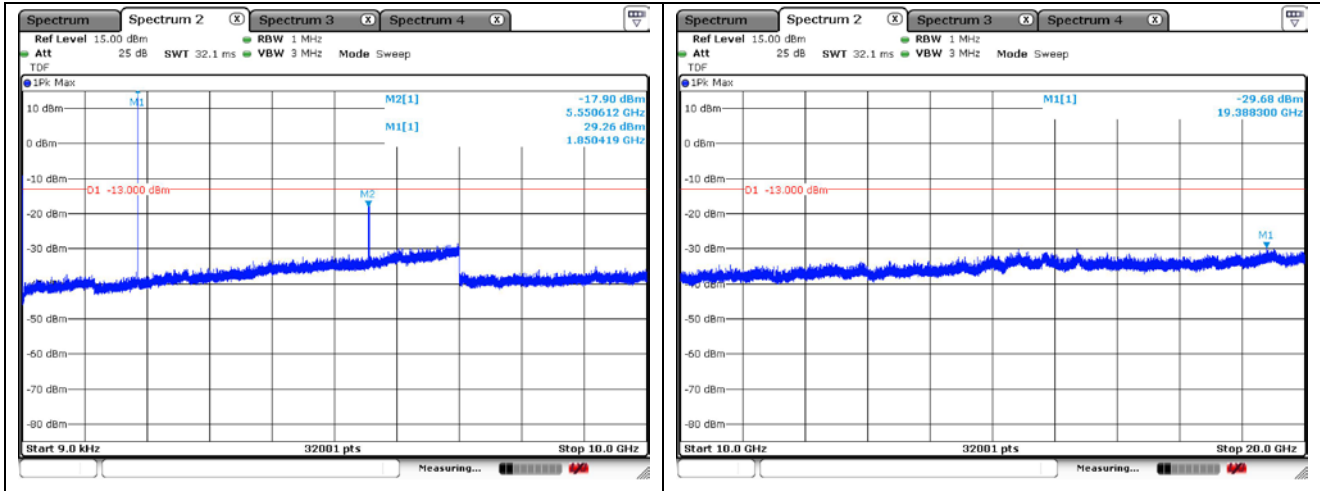
Ambient temperature : $(23 \pm 1) ^\circ\text{C}$
Relative humidity : 47 % R.H.

- Test plots

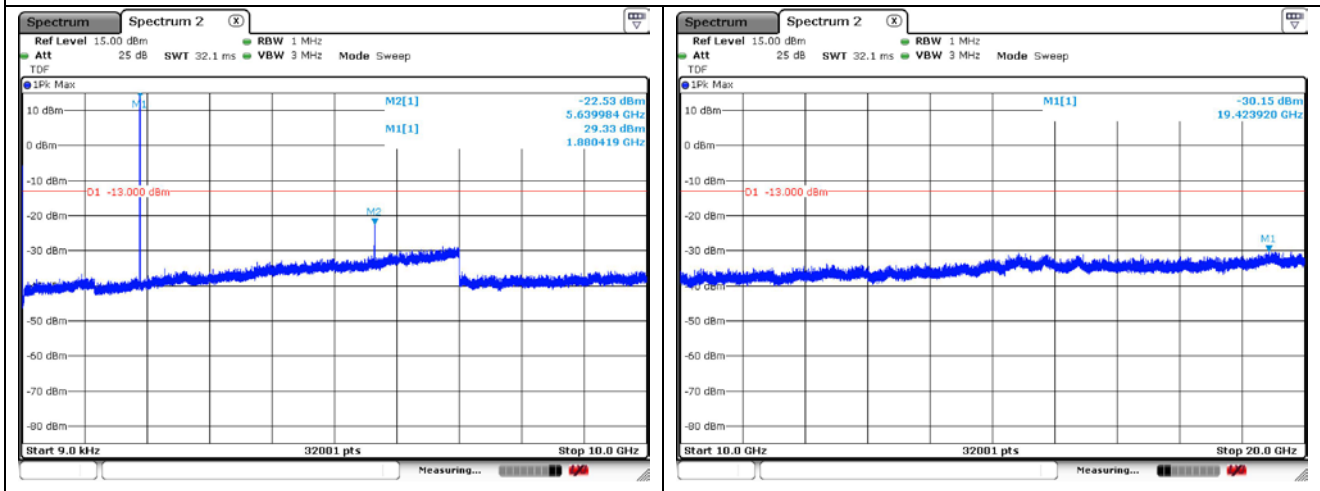
GSM



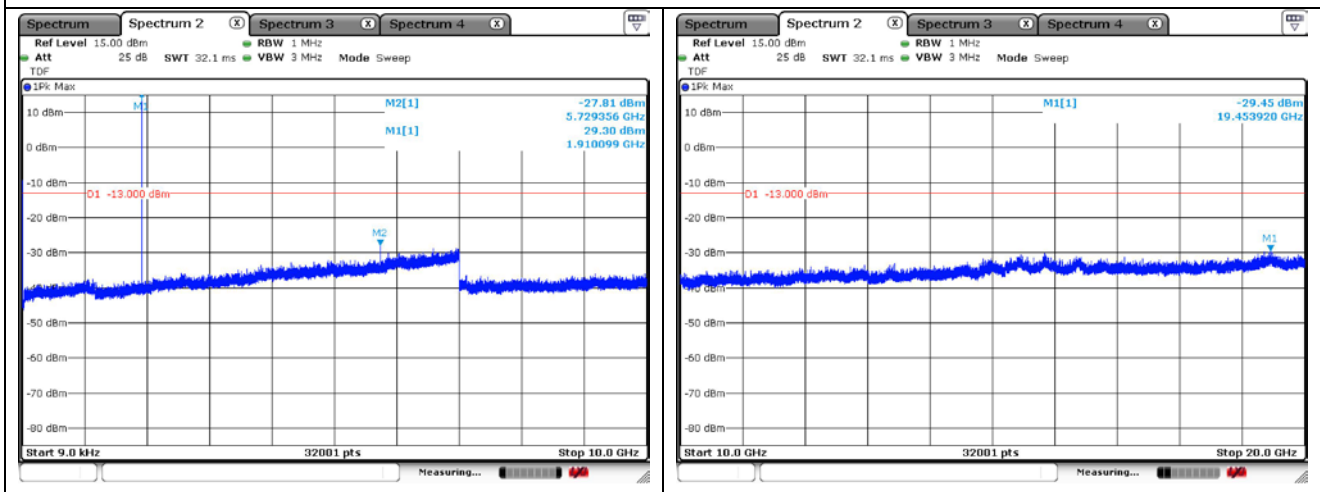
GSM



GSM 1 900 GPRS Low Channel

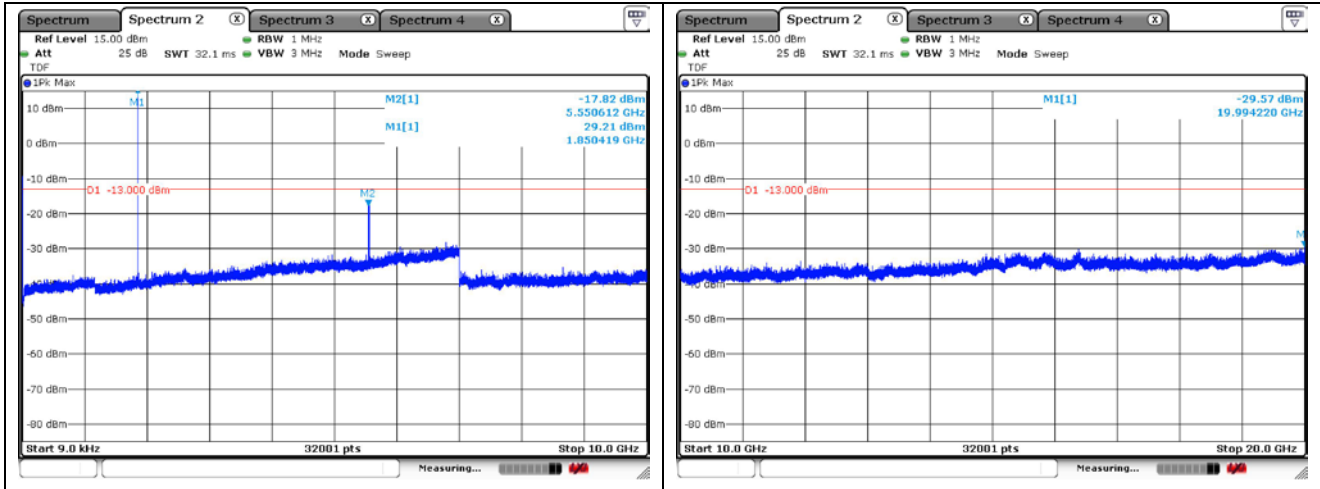


GSM 1 900 GPRS Middle Channel

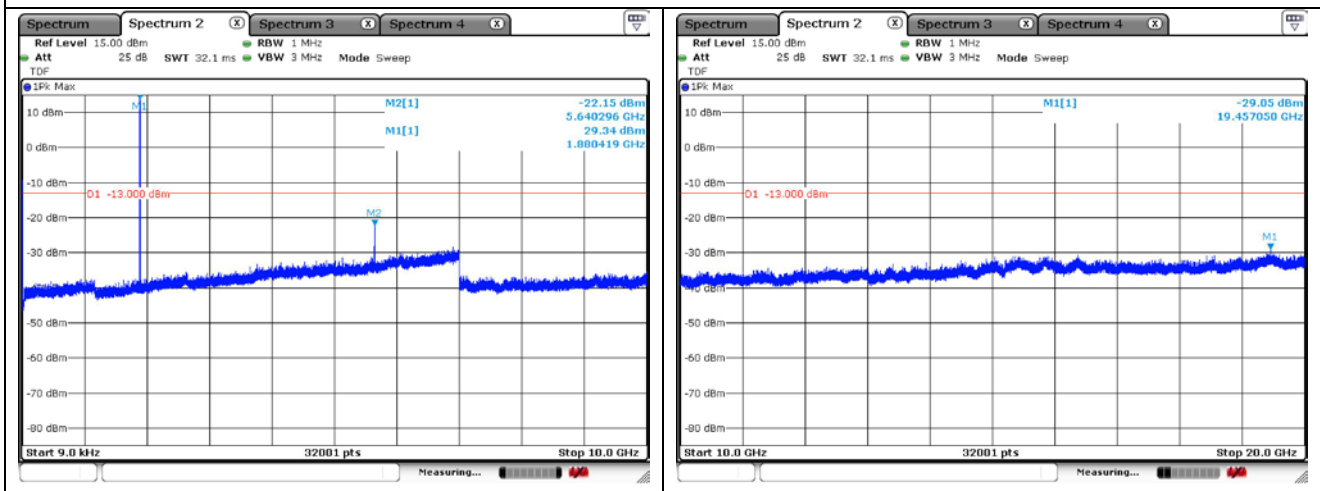


GSM 1 900 GPRS High Channel

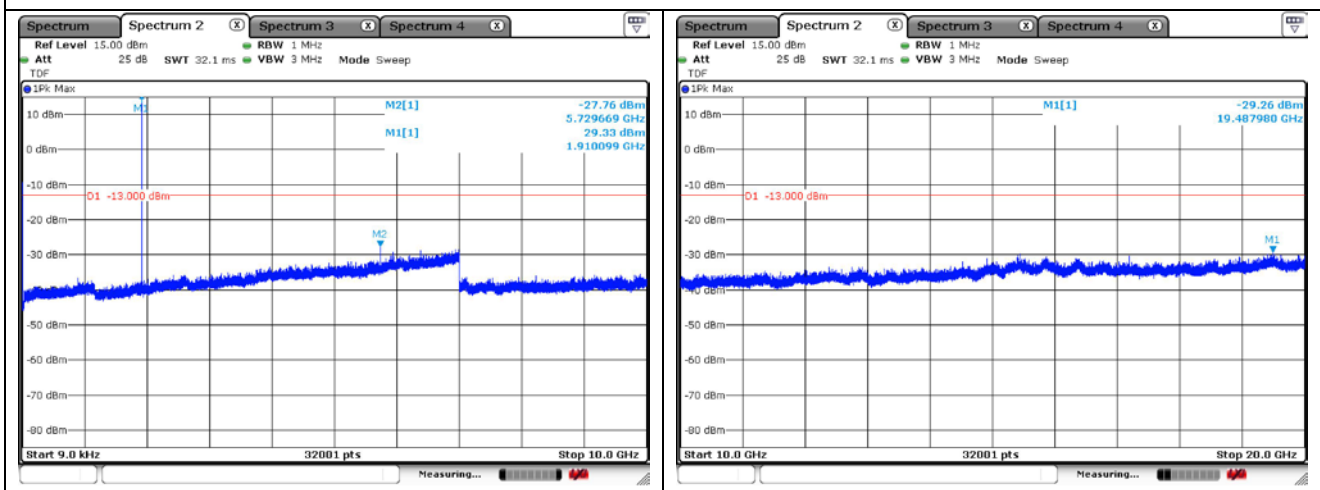
GSM



GSM 1 900 EDGE Low Channel

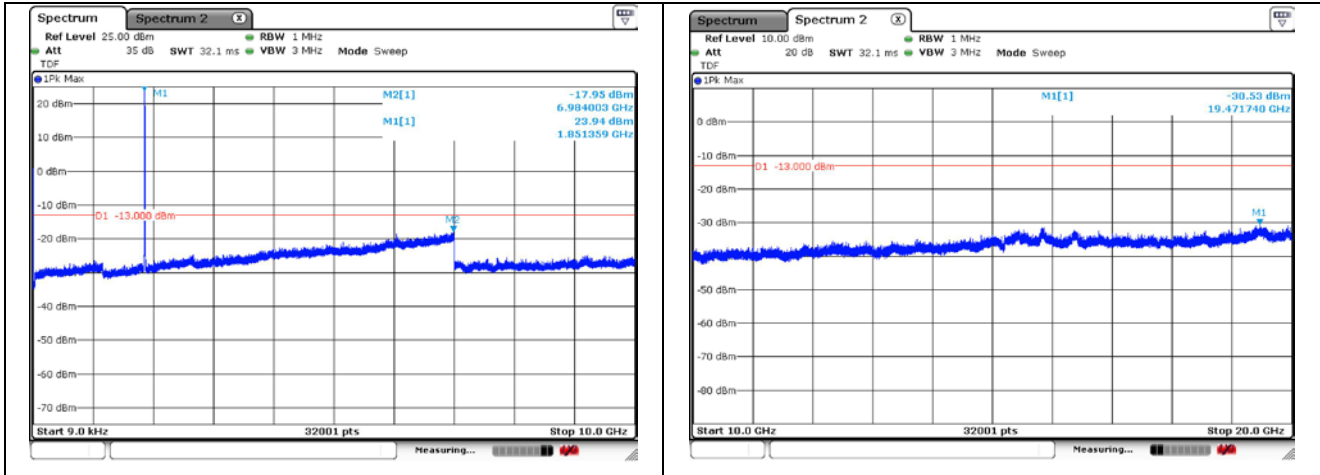


GSM 1 900 EDGE Middle Channel

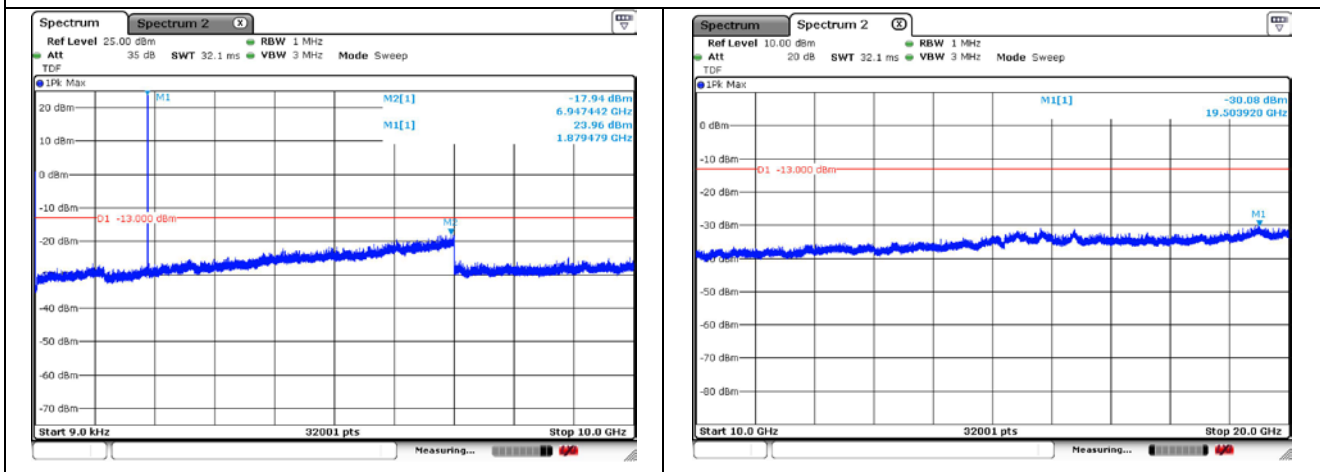


GSM 1 900 EDGE High Channel

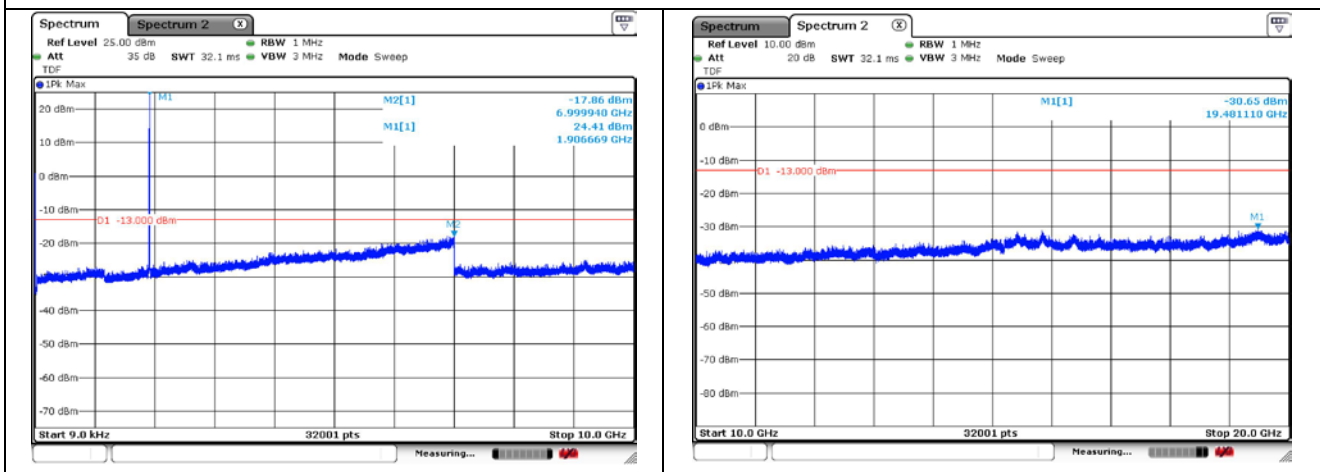
WCDMA



WCDMA II Low Channel

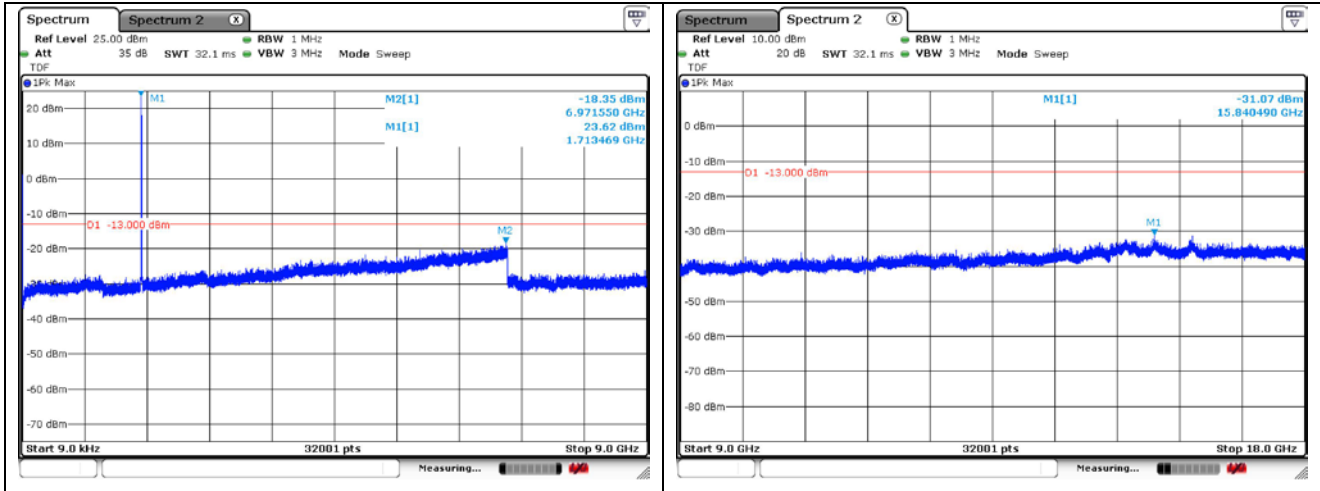


WCDMA II Middle Channel

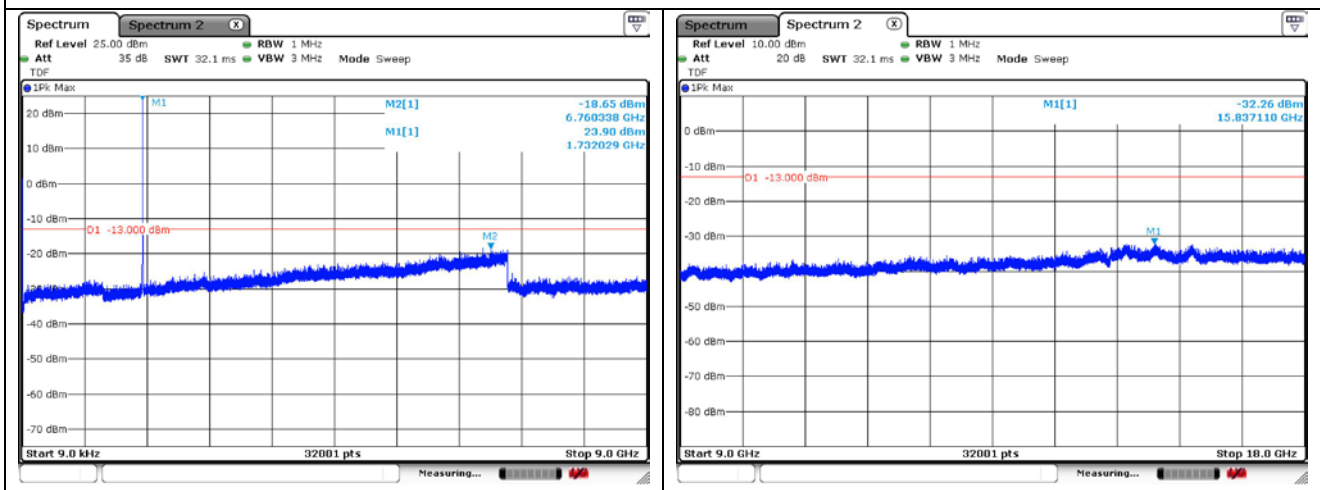


WCDMA II High Channel

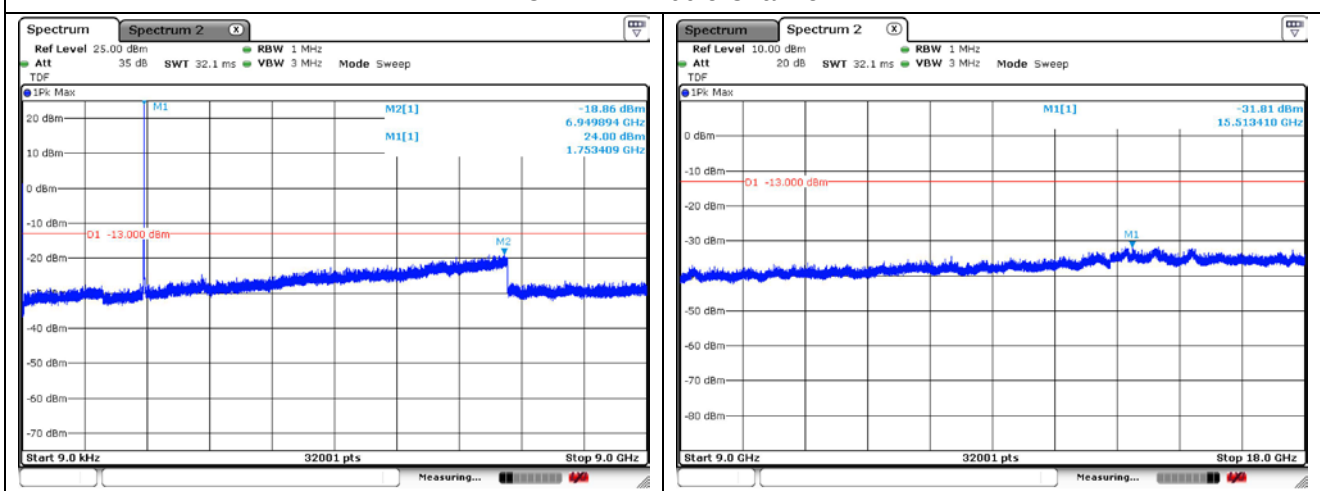
WCDMA



WCDMA IV Low Channel

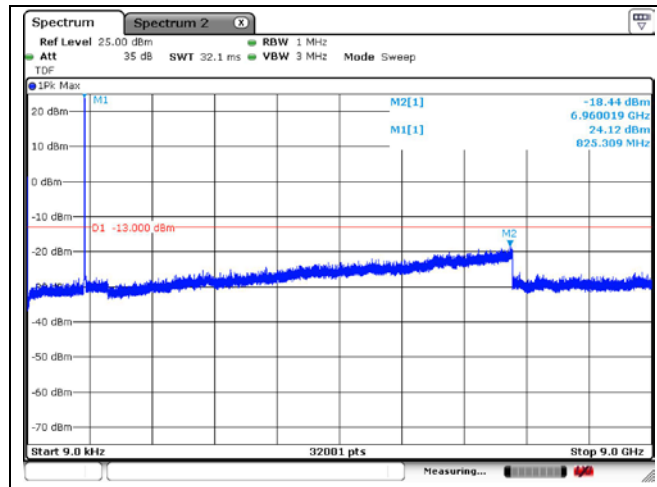


WCDMA IV Middle Channel

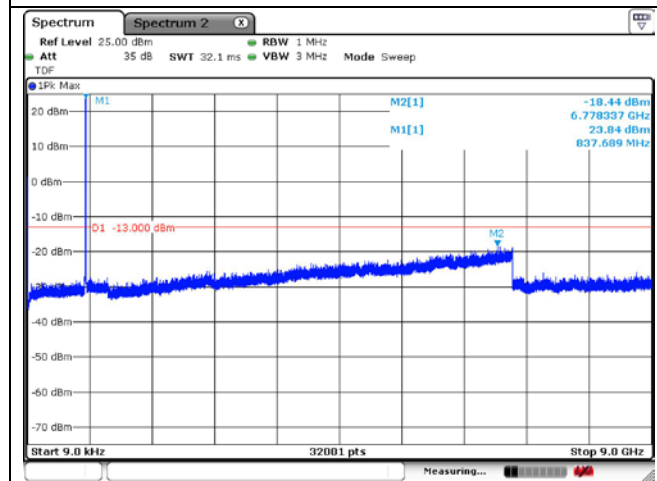


WCDMA IV High Channel

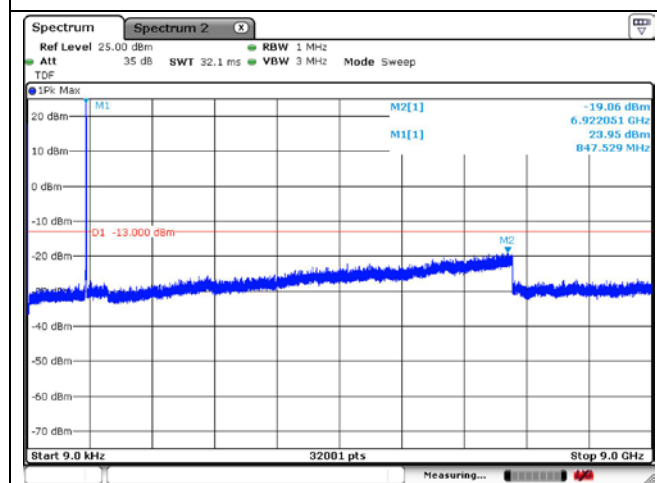
WCDMA



WCDMA V Low Channel



WCDMA V Middle Channel



WCDMA V High Channel

7. Band Edge

7.1. Limit

FCC

- §22.917(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 $43 + 10\log(P)$ dB.

- §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 $43 + 10 \log(P)$ dB.

- §27.53(h)(1), for operations in the 1 695-1 710 MHz, 1 710-1 755 MHz, 1 755-1 780 MHz, 1 915-1 920 MHz, 1 995-2 000 MHz, 2 000-2 020 MHz, 2 110-2 155 MHz, 2 155-2 180 MHz, and 2 180-2 200 bands, the power of any emission outside a licensee's frequency block shall be attenuated below the transmitter power (P) in watts by at least $43 + 10 \log_{10}(P)$ dB.

IC

- RSS-132 Issue 3

5.5, Mobile and base station equipment shall comply with the limits in (i) and (ii) below.

(i) In the first 1.0 MHz band immediately outside and adjacent to each of the sub-bands specified in Section 5.1, the power of emissions per any 1 % of the occupied bandwidth shall be attenuated (in dB) below the transmitter output power P (dB W) by at least $43 + 10 \log_{10} p$ (watts).

(ii) After the first 1.0 MHz immediately outside and adjacent to each of the sub-bands, the power of emissions in any 100 kHz bandwidth shall be attenuated (in dB) below the transmitter output power P (dB W) by at least $43 + 10 \log_{10} p$ (watts). If the measurement is performed using 1 % of the occupied bandwidth, power integration over 100 kHz is required.

- RSS-133 Issue 6

6.5, Equipment shall comply with the limits in (i) and (ii) below.

(i) In the 1.0 MHz bands immediately outside and adjacent to the equipment's operating frequency block, the emission power per any 1 % of the emission bandwidth shall be attenuated (in dB) below the transmitter output power P (dB W) by at least $43 + 10 \log_{10} p$ (watts).

(ii) After the first 1.0 MHz, the emission power in any 1 MHz bandwidth shall be attenuated (in dB) below the transmitter output power P (dB W) by at least $43 + 10 \log_{10} p$ (watts). If the measurement is performed using 1 % of the emission bandwidth, power integration over 1.0 MHz is required.

- RSS-139 Issue 3

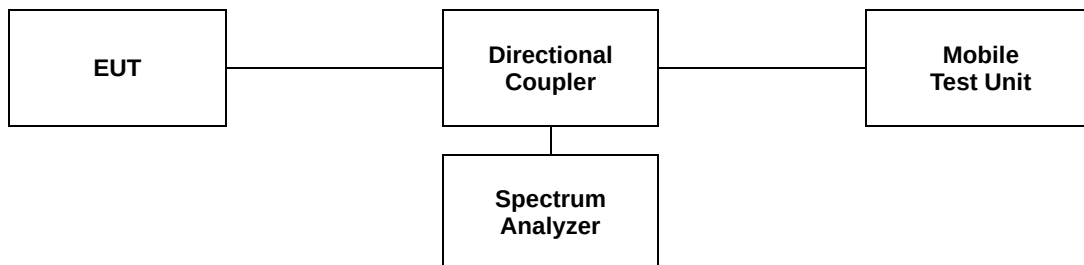
6.6, (i) In the first 1.0 MHz bands immediately outside and adjacent to the equipment's smallest operating frequency block, which can contain the equipment's occupied bandwidth, the emission power per any 1 % of the emission bandwidth shall be attenuated below the transmitter output power P (in dB W) by at least $43 + 10 \log_{10} p$ (watts) dB.

(ii) After the first 1.0 MHz outside the equipment's smallest operating frequency block, which can contain the equipment's occupied bandwidth, the emission power in any 1 MHz bandwidth shall be attenuated below the transmitter output power P (in dB W) by at least $43 + 10 \log_{10} p$ (watts) dB.

7.2. Test Procedure

The test follows section 5.7 of ANSI C63.26-2015.

- a. Span was set large enough so as to capture all out of band emissions near the band edge.
- b. $RBW \geq 1\%$ of OBW
- c. $VBW \geq 3 \times RBW$.
- d. Detector = RMS.
- e. Trace mode = Average.
- f. Sweep time = Auto.
- g. The trace was allowed to stabilize.
- h. All path loss of frequency range was investigated and compensated to spectrum analyzer as TDF function.

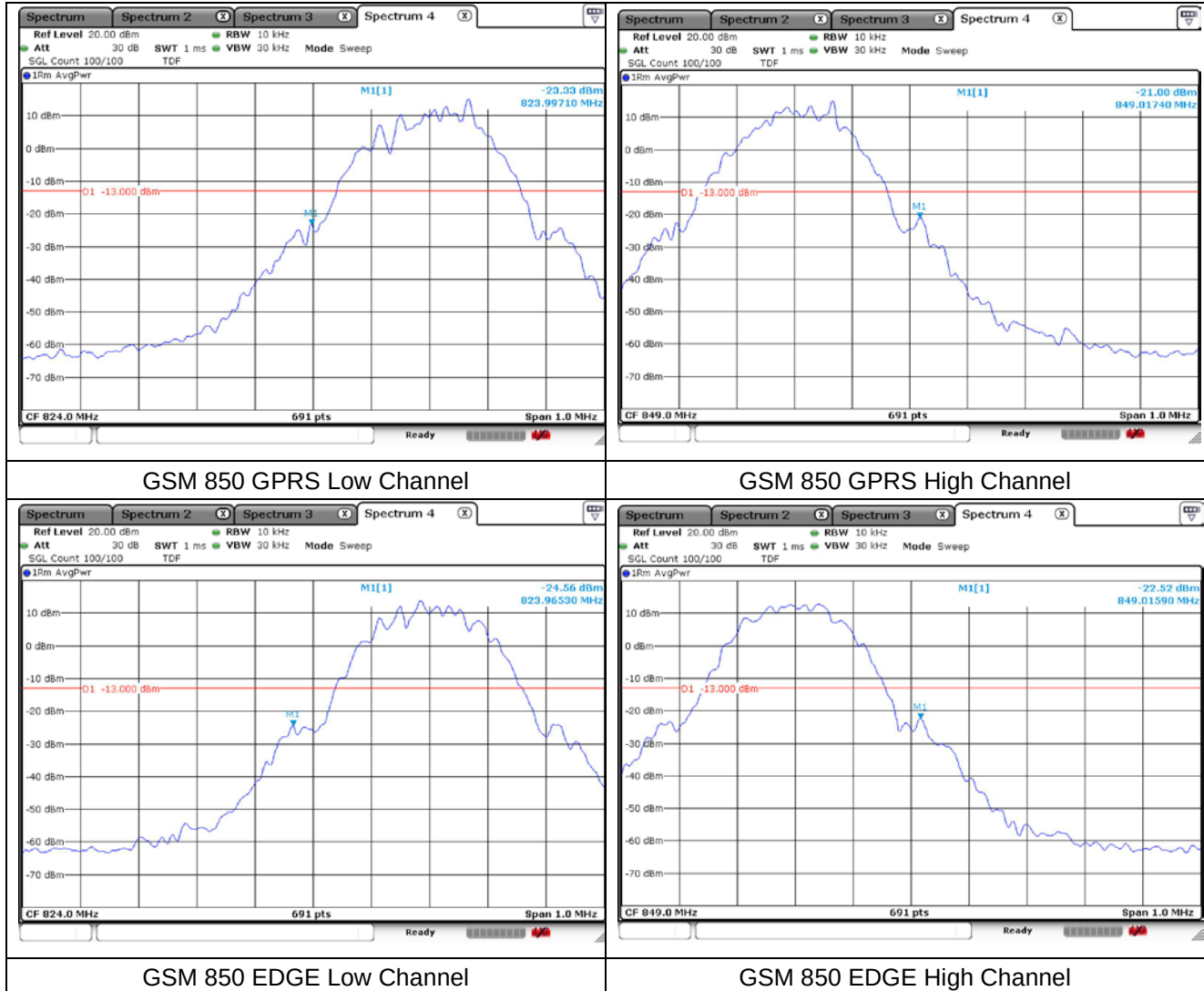


7.3. Test Results

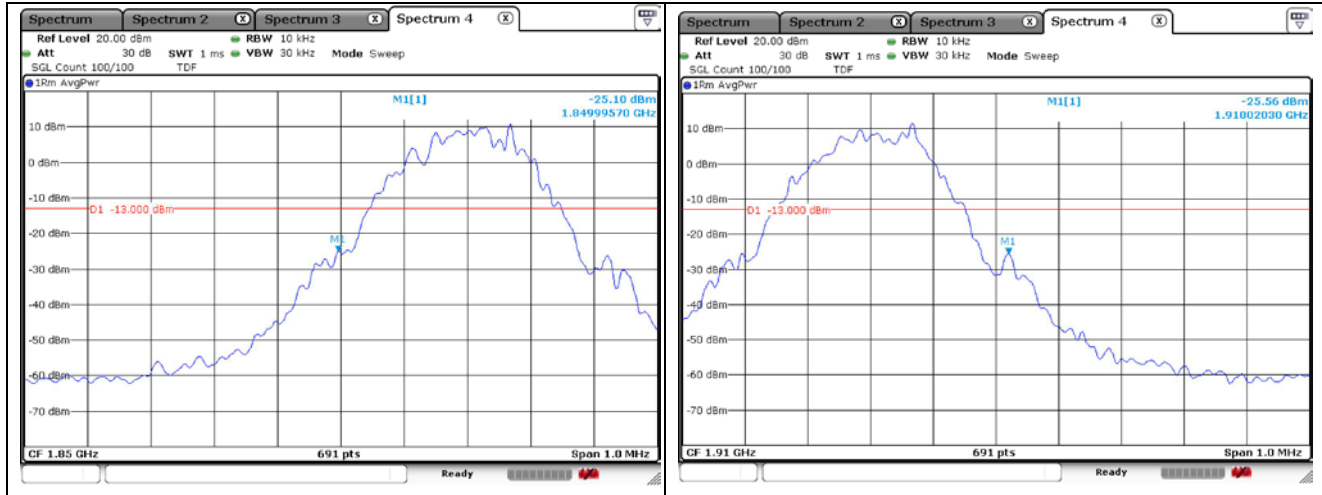
Ambient temperature : (23 ± 1) °C
Relative humidity : 47 % R.H.

- Test plots

GSM 850

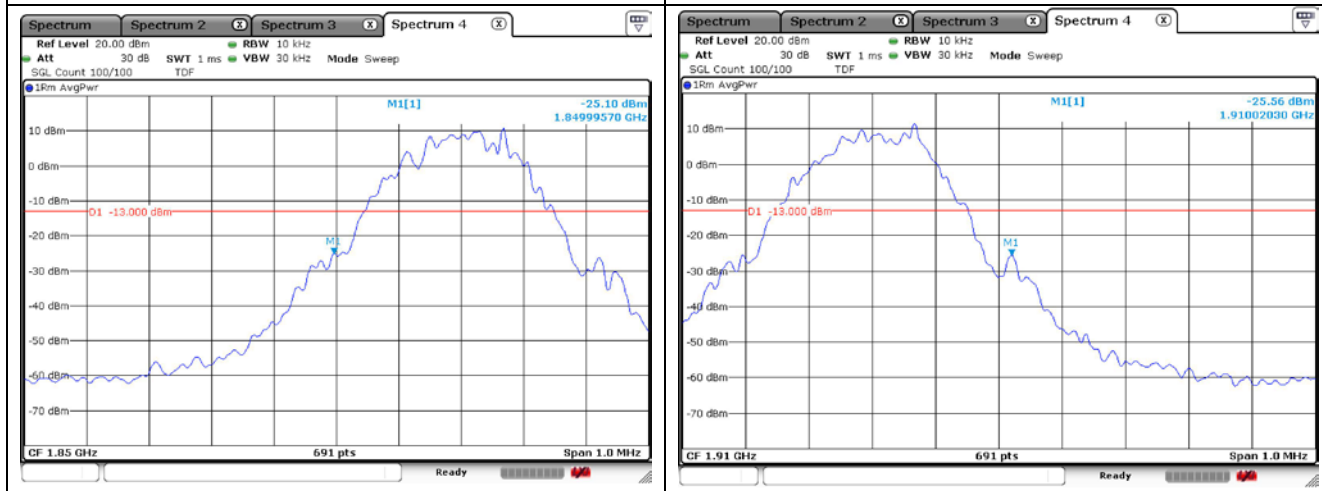


GSM 1 900



GSM 1 900 GPRS Low Channel

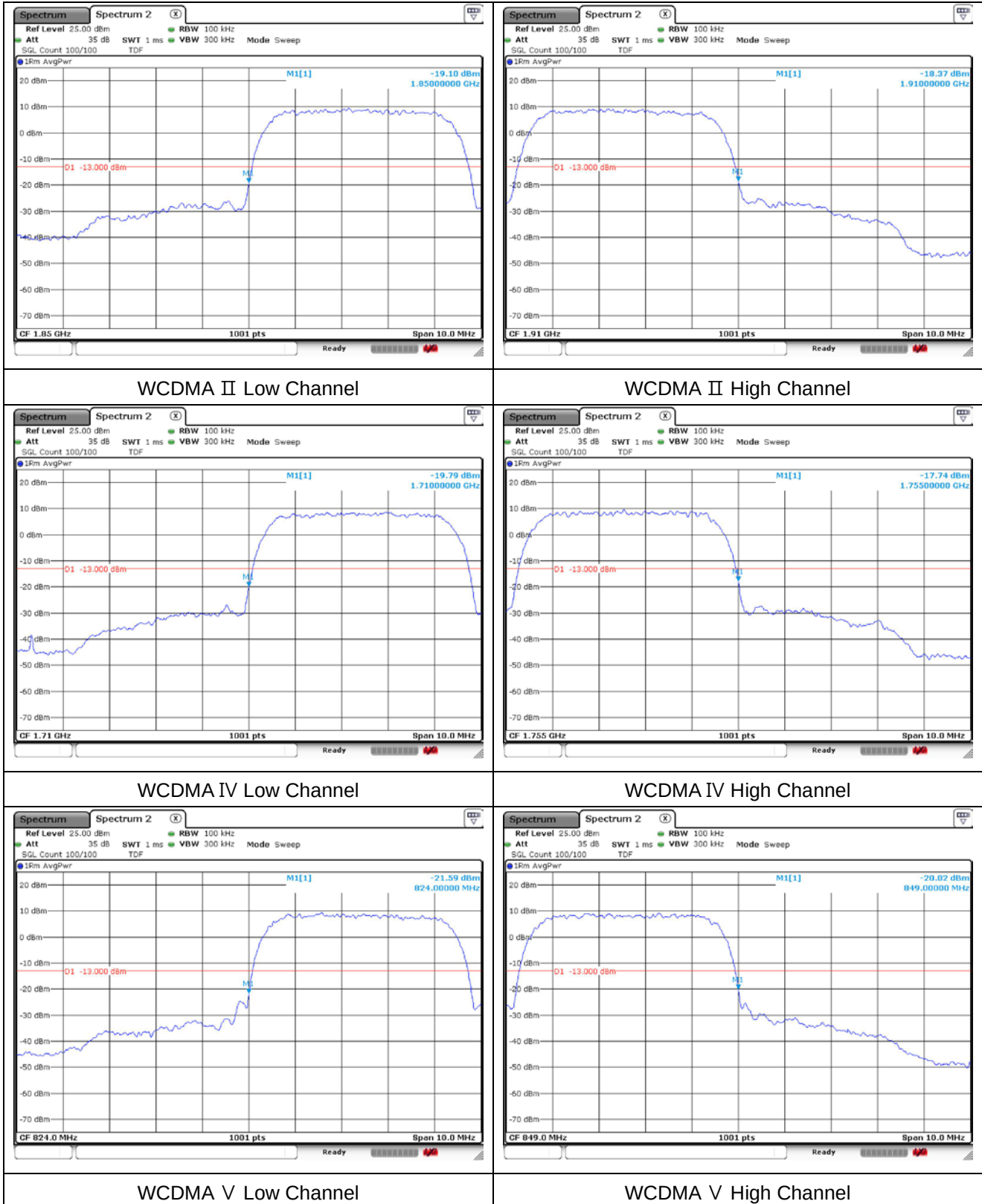
GSM 1 900 GPRS High Channel



GSM 1 900 EDGE Low Channel

GSM 1 900 EDGE High Channel

WCDMA



8. Frequency Stability

8.1. Limit

FCC

- § 2.1055 (a), § 2.1055 (d) & following:

- §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 MHz band at a power level less than or equal to 3 Watts, the limit specified in Table C-1 is +/- 2.5 ppm.

- §24.235, the frequency stability shall be sufficient to ensure that the fundamental emission stays within the authorized frequency block.

- §27.54, the frequency stability shall be sufficient to ensure that the fundamental emissions stay within the authorized bands of operation.

IC

- RSS-Gen Issue 5

6.11, for licensed devices, the following measurement conditions apply:

a. at the temperatures of -30°C (-22°F), +20°C (+68°F) and +50°C (+122°F), and at the manufacturer's rated supply voltage

- RSS-132 Issue 3

5.3, The carrier frequency shall not depart from the reference frequency in excess of ±2.5 ppm for mobile stations and ±1.5 ppm for base stations.

- RSS-133 Issue 6

6.3, 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.

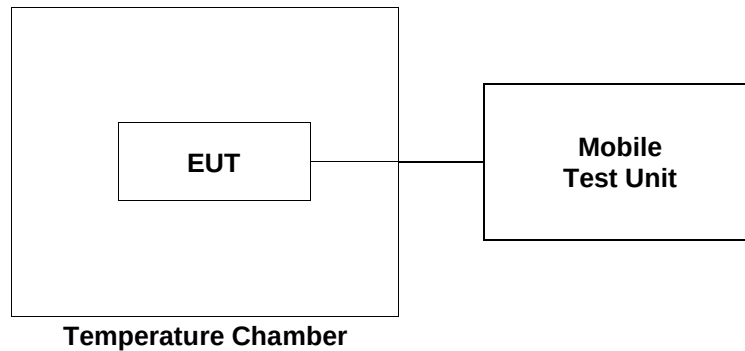
- RSS-139 Issue 3

6.4, the frequency stability shall be sufficient to ensure that the occupied bandwidth stays within the operating frequency block when tested to the temperature and supply voltage variations specified in RSS-Gen.

the reference frequency, in excess of ±2.5 ppm for mobile stations and ±1.0 ppm for base stations.

8.2. Test Procedure

1. Frequency Stability vs. Temperature: The equipment under test was connected to an external DC power supply and the RF output was connected to a Mobile Test Unit via feed-through attenuators.
2. The EUT was placed inside the temperature chamber.
3. After the temperature stabilized for approximately 20 minutes, the frequency output was recorded from Mobile Test Unit.



8.3. Test Results

Ambient temperature : (23 ± 1) °C
Relative humidity : 47 % R.H.

GSM 850 mode at middle channel

Reference Frequency: 836.6 MHz			
Frequency Stability versus Temperature			
Environment Temperature (°C)	Power Supplied (V)	Frequency Measure with Time Elapse	
		Frequency Error (Hz)	ppm
50	12.5	5.2	-0.001 4
40		-4.1	-0.012 6
30		-1.6	-0.009 6
23		6.4	-
10		3.2	-0.003 8
0		-2.4	-0.010 5
-10		-4.3	-0.012 8
-20		-5.3	-0.014 0
-30		3.1	-0.003 9
Frequency Stability versus Power Supply			
Environment Temperature (°C)	Power Supplied (V)	Frequency Measure with Time Elapse	
		Frequency Error (Hz)	ppm
23	14.375	3.1	-0.003 9
	10.625	1.9	-0.005 4

GSM 1 900 mode at middle channel

Reference Frequency: 1 880.0 MHz			
Frequency Stability versus Temperature			
Environment Temperature (°C)	Power Supplied (V)	Frequency Measure with Time Elapse	
		Frequency Error (Hz)	ppm
50	12.5	5.3	0.001 1
40		2.4	-0.000 4
30		1.5	-0.000 9
23		3.2	-
10		-4.4	-0.004 0
0		-2.1	-0.002 8
-10		-2.8	-0.003 2
-20		3.2	0.000 0
-30		4.3	0.000 6
Frequency Stability versus Power Supply			
Environment Temperature (°C)	Power Supplied (V)	Frequency Measure with Time Elapse	
		Frequency Error (Hz)	ppm
23	14.375	4.5	0.000 7
	10.625	1.6	-0.000 9

WCDMA II mode at middle channel

Reference Frequency: 1 880.0 MHz			
Frequency Stability versus Temperature			
Environment Temperature (°C)	Power Supplied (V)	Frequency Measure with Time Elapse	
		Frequency Error (Hz)	ppm
50	12.5	5.4	0.005 3
40		1.5	0.003 2
30		-6.1	-0.000 8
23		-4.6	-
10		2.3	0.003 7
0		4.2	0.004 7
-10		-3.4	0.000 6
-20		-3.5	0.000 6
-30		-1.3	0.001 8
Frequency Stability versus Power Supply			
Environment Temperature (°C)	Power Supplied (V)	Frequency Measure with Time Elapse	
		Frequency Error (Hz)	ppm
23	14.375	-1.3	0.001 8
	10.625	2.3	0.003 7

WCDMA IV mode at middle channel

Reference Frequency: 1 732.5 MHz			
Frequency Stability versus Temperature			
Environment Temperature (°C)	Power Supplied (V)	Frequency Measure with Time Elapse	
		Frequency Error (Hz)	ppm
50	12.5	3.5	0.000 7
40		4.2	0.001 1
30		-5.1	-0.004 3
23		2.3	-
10		4.4	0.001 2
0		1.2	-0.000 6
-10		1.2	-0.000 6
-20		2.3	0.000 0
-30		-3.4	-0.003 3
Frequency Stability versus Power Supply			
Environment Temperature (°C)	Power Supplied (V)	Frequency Measure with Time Elapse	
		Frequency Error (Hz)	ppm
23	14.375	-3.4	-0.003 3
	10.625	-2.1	-0.002 5

WCDMA V mode at middle channel

Reference Frequency: 836.6 MHz			
Frequency Stability versus Temperature			
Environment Temperature (°C)	Power Supplied (V)	Frequency Measure with Time Elapse	
		Frequency Error (Hz)	ppm
50	12.5	3.1	0.006 6
40		-4.6	-0.002 8
30		1.5	0.004 6
23		-2.3	-
10		-2.4	-0.000 1
0		2.4	0.005 7
-10		4.5	0.008 3
-20		3.1	0.006 6
-30		6.2	0.010 3
Frequency Stability versus Power Supply			
Environment Temperature (°C)	Power Supplied (V)	Frequency Measure with Time Elapse	
		Frequency Error (Hz)	ppm
23	14.375	-3.8	-0.001 8
	10.625	2.5	0.005 8

- End of the Test Report -