

SUBMITTED MEASURED DATA INDEX

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EXHIBIT 6A RF Output Power**Exhibit Summary:**

Exhibit 6A contains both average and peak output powers for the mobile station. In all cases, the peak output power is within the required mask (this mask is specified in the JTC standards, TIA PN3389 Vol. 1, Chap. 7, and is not an FCC requirement).

Contents:

Method of Measurement
 Measurement Limit
 Average Output Powers
 EIRP

Method of Measurement:

1. Setup the mobile station for maximum output power with pseudo random data modulation.
2. Use HP 8991A Peak Power Analyzer to obtain peak and average output power levels.
3. Repeat measurements for carrier frequencies at 1850.2 MHz, 1880.2 MHz, and 1909.8 MHz. Channels 512, 661, and 810 respectively (bottom, middle, and top of operational frequency range).

Measurement Limits:

Power Step	Nominal Peak Output Power (dBm)	Tolerance (dB)
0	30	+/- 2

Conducted Power Measurements:

Frequency (MHz)	Power Step	Peak Output Power (dBm)	Average Output Power (dBm)
1850.2	0	29.99	21.4
1880.2	0	29.92	20.9
1909.8	0	29.97	21.3

EXHIBIT 6B EIRP Test**Description:**

Exhibit 6B is the test for the maximum radiated power from the phone.

Rule Part 24.232(b) specifies that "Mobile/portable stations are limited to 2 watts e.i.r.p. peak power..." and 24.232(c) specifies that "Peak transmit power must be measured over any interval of continuous transmission using instrumentation calibrated in terms of an rms-equivalent voltage."

Method of Measurement:

1. In an anechoic antenna test chamber, a half-wave dipole antenna for the frequency band of interest is placed at the reference center of the chamber. An RF Signal source for the frequency band of interest is connected to the dipole with a cable that has been constructed to not interfere with the radiation pattern of the antenna. A known (measured) power (P_{in}) is applied to the input of the dipole, and the power received (P_r) at the chamber's probe antenna is recorded.
2. A "reference path loss" is established as $P_{in} + 2.1 - P_r$.
3. The EUT is substituted for the dipole at the reference center of the chamber. The EUT is put into CW test mode and a scan is performed to obtain the radiation pattern.
4. From the radiation pattern, the coordinates where the maximum antenna gain occurs is identified.
5. The EUT is then put into pulse mode at its maximum power level (Power Step 0).
6. "Gated mode" power measurements are performed with the receiving antenna placed at the coordinates determined in Step 3 to determine the output power as defined in FCC Rule 24.232 (b) and (c). The "reference path loss" from Step 1 is added to this result.
7. This value is EIRP since the measurement is calibrated using a half-wave dipole antenna of known gain (2.1 dBi) and known input power (P_{in}).
8. ERP can be calculated from EIRP by subtracting the gain of the dipole, $ERP = EIRP - 2.1\text{dBi}$.

EIRP Limits:

	EIRP (dBm)
Burst Average	<33

EIRP Measurements:

	EIRP (dBm)	ERP (dBm)
Modulation Average	N/A	
Burst Average	26.17	

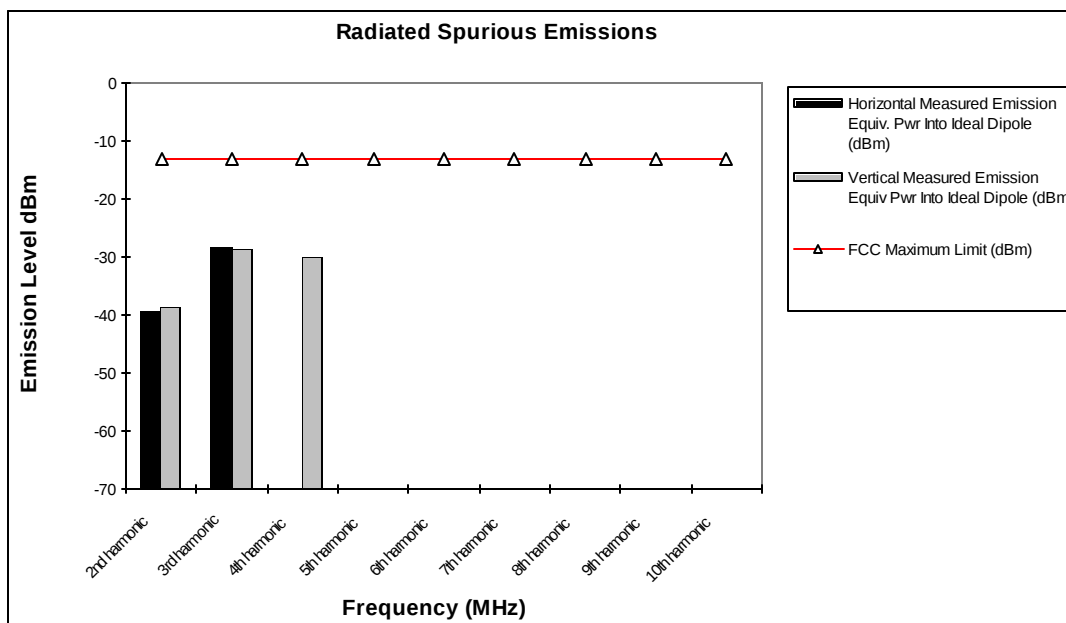
EXHIBIT 6C Voltages and Currents into Final Amplifying Devices**Exhibit Summary:**

Exhibit 6C contains the voltages and currents applied to the TX Driver and TX Final Power Amplifier for the entire mobile station operating power range.

Power Step	Power Output Spec. (dBm)	Power Output Meas. (dBm)	V _{PA} (VDC)	I _{PA} (A)	V _{DRIVER} (VDC)	I _{DRIVER} (A)
0	30 +/-2	28.69	3.6	0.165	3.6	0.977
1	28 +/-3	26.68	3.6	0.164	3.6	0.821
2	26 +/-3	24.60	3.6	0.122	3.6	0.617
3	24 +/-3	22.45	3.6	0.119	3.6	0.477
4	22 +/-3	20.62	3.6	0.100	3.6	0.334
5	20 +/-3	18.02	3.6	0.084	3.6	0.217
6	18 +/-3	16.17	3.6	0.079	3.6	0.178
7	16 +/-3	14.41	3.6	0.085	3.6	0.136
8	14 +/-3	12.53	3.6	0.084	3.6	0.121
9	12 +/-4	10.73	3.6	0.068	3.6	0.097
10	10 +/-4	9.11	3.6	0.066	3.6	0.077
11	8 +/-4	8.15	3.6	0.058	3.6	0.056
12	6 +/-4	6.45	3.6	0.054	3.6	0.049
13	4 +/-4	4.85	3.6	0.050	3.6	0.037
14	2 +/-5	3.59	3.6	0.040	3.6	0.021
15	0 +/-5	2.61	3.6	0.037	3.6	0.004

Radiated Spurious and Harmonic Emissions:

Frequency (MHz)	FCC Maximum Limit (dBm)	Horizontal Measured Emission Equiv. Pwr Into Ideal Dipole (dBm)	Vertical Measured Emission Equiv Pwr Into Ideal Dipole (dBm)
2nd harmonic	-13	-39.4	-38.7
3rd harmonic	-13	-28.2	-28.6
4th harmonic	-13	*	-30.1
5th harmonic	-13	*	*
6th harmonic	-13	*	*
7th harmonic	-13	*	*
8th harmonic	-13	*	*
9th harmonic	-13	*	*
10th harmonic	-13	*	*



Notes:

1. * Indicates the spurious emission could not be detected due to noise limitations or ambients.
2. Each emission reported reflects the highest absolute level at the specific harmonic for the low, mid, and high channels at maximum power.
3. The Spectrum was investigated from 30 kHz to the tenth harmonic of the fundamental.

OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH

Exhibit Summary:

Exhibit 6E contains measurement data pertaining to occupied bandwidth. For each carrier frequency measured, the plots show the modulation spectrum of the carrier measured by two methods: the 99% power bandwidth, and the -26 dBC bandwidth. The following figures illustrate the results of both bandwidth definitions as measured using a Hewlett Packard spectrum analyzer.

Contents:

Measurement Procedure

Occupied Bandwidth Results

Occupied Bandwidth Plots

1850.2 MHz 99% Power Bandwidth	Figure 6E.1
1880.0 MHz 99% Power Bandwidth	Figure 6E.2
1909.8 MHz 99% Power Bandwidth	Figure 6E.3
1850.2 MHz -26 dBc Power Bandwidth	Figure 6E.4
1880.0 MHz -26 dBc Power Bandwidth	Figure 6E.5
1909.8 MHz -26 dBc Power Bandwidth	Figure 6E.6

Measurement Procedure:

This section describes the procedures used to measure occupied bandwidth. A theoretical occupied bandwidth of approximately 246.0 kHz was determined as described in EXHIBIT 12.

1. Determine the measurement bandwidth: Part 24.238 (a) requires a measurement bandwidth of at least 1% of the occupied bandwidth. For 246.0 kHz, this equates to a resolution bandwidth of at least 2.46 kHz. For this testing, a resolution bandwidth 3.0 kHz was used.
2. Outline measurement frequencies: Table 6E.1 lists the measurement frequencies for the bottom, middle, and top of the PCS frequency band. For each frequency at which an occupied bandwidth measurement is made a transmitter output power was set to Power Step 0 (+30 dBm nominal).

USPCS Channel	Transmitter Frequency
512	1850.2 MHz
661	1880.0 MHz
810	1909.8 MHz

Table 6E.1 Occupied bandwidth measurement frequencies.

3. Connect test set-up: Employing a cable and a 6dB attenuator pad, connect the mobile station to a spectrum analyzer (HP 8561E).
4. Configure the mobile station: Set TX frequency, power level and activate internal pseudo random data sequence. The sequence used in the radio is a part of the CCIT sequence defined by GSM recs. The sequence is stored in RAM and each timeslot that a pseudo random modulation stream is desired, a seed is generated for this table that will pick the byte to start with. The next 116 data bits are then used for the data to be transmitted. The bit rate of the internal test signal is equivalent to the GSM specification of 270.833 kBits/s.
5. Use the built in Power Bandwidth function of the spectrum analyzer to create a measured plot of the spectrum yielding the 99% occupied bandwidth.
6. Repeat for all required frequencies adjusting the spectrum analyzer as necessary.
7. Set the markers to the points above and below the carrier frequency which are 26dB down from the peak level and record the bandwidth between the markers.
8. Repeat for all required frequencies adjusting the spectrum analyzer as necessary.

Occupied Bandwidth Results

Similar to conducted emissions, occupied bandwidth measurements are only provided for selected frequencies in order to reduce the amount of submitted data. Data were taken at the extreme and mid frequencies of the USPCS frequency band. Table 6E.2 lists the measured 99% power and -26dBC occupied bandwidths. Spectrum analyzer plots are included on the following pages.

Frequency	99% Occupied BW	-26dBC Bandwidth
1850.2 MHz	255 kHz	323 kHz
1880.0 MHz	255 kHz	338 kHz
1909.8 MHz	275.5 kHz	330 kHz

Table 6E.2 Occupied bandwidth results.

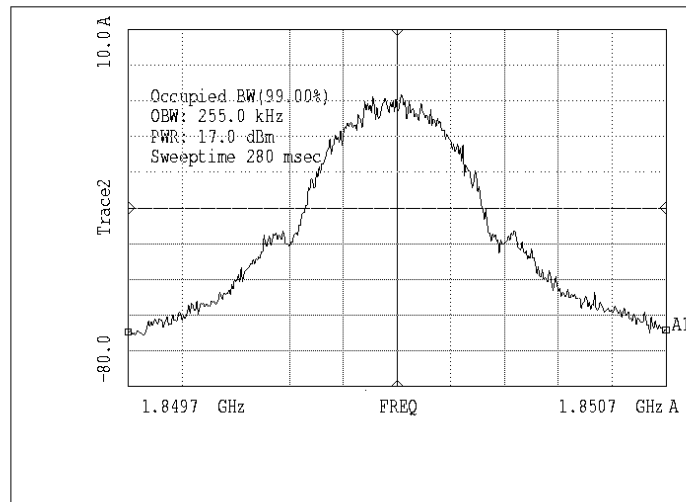


Figure 6E.1 Channel 512, 99% Power Bandwidth

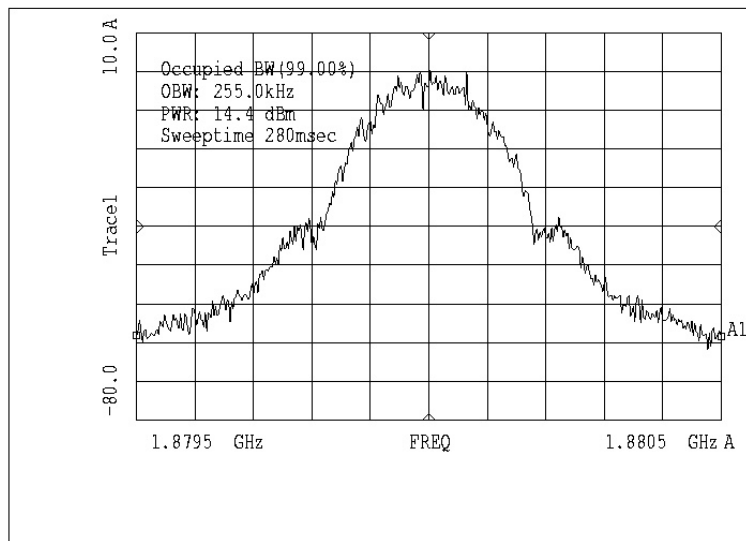


Figure 6E.2 Channel 661, 99% Power Bandwidth

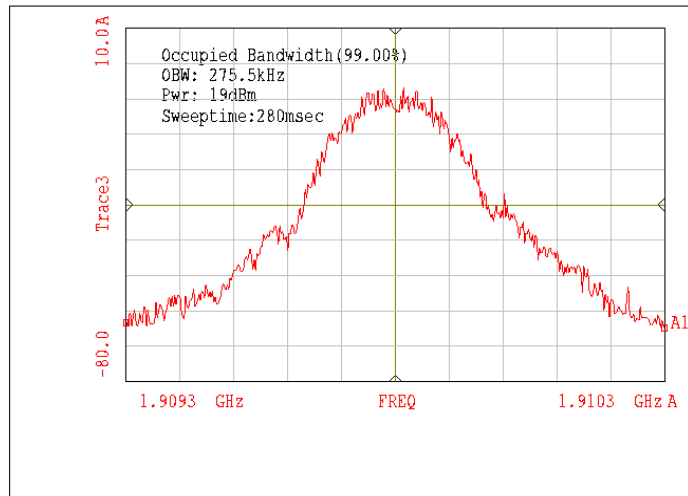


Figure 6E.3 Channel 810, 99% Power Bandwidth

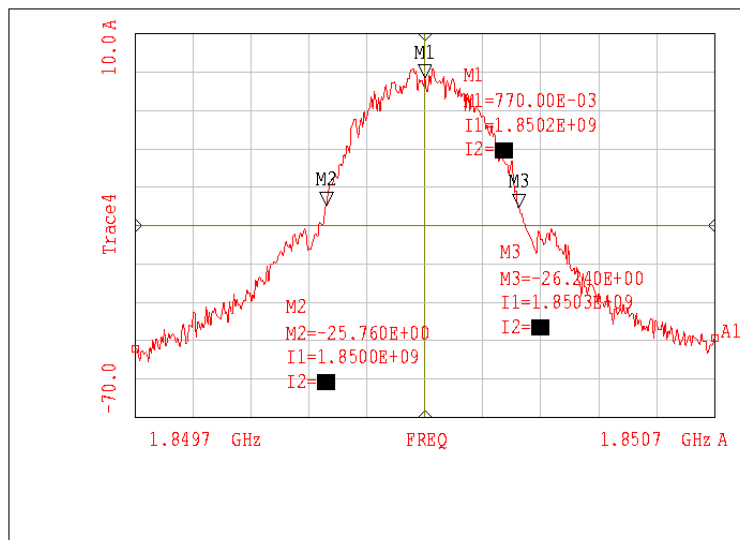


Figure 6E.4 Channel 512, -26dBc Bandwidth

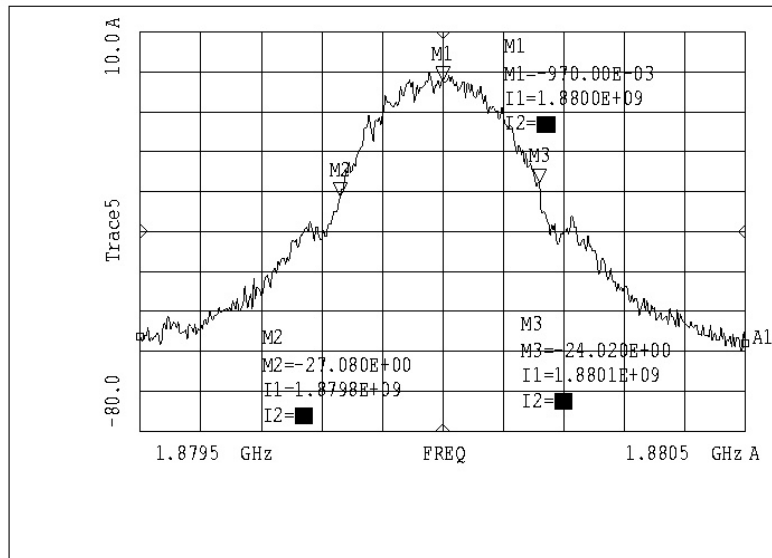


Figure 6E.5 Channel 661, -26dBc Bandwidth

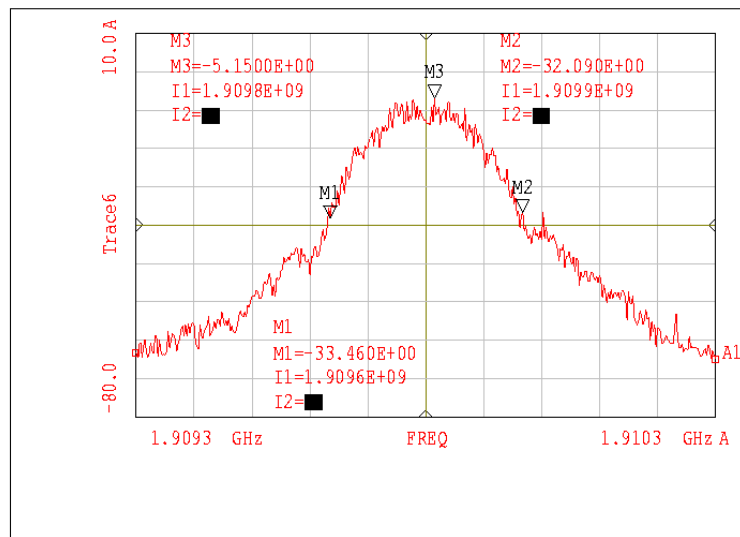
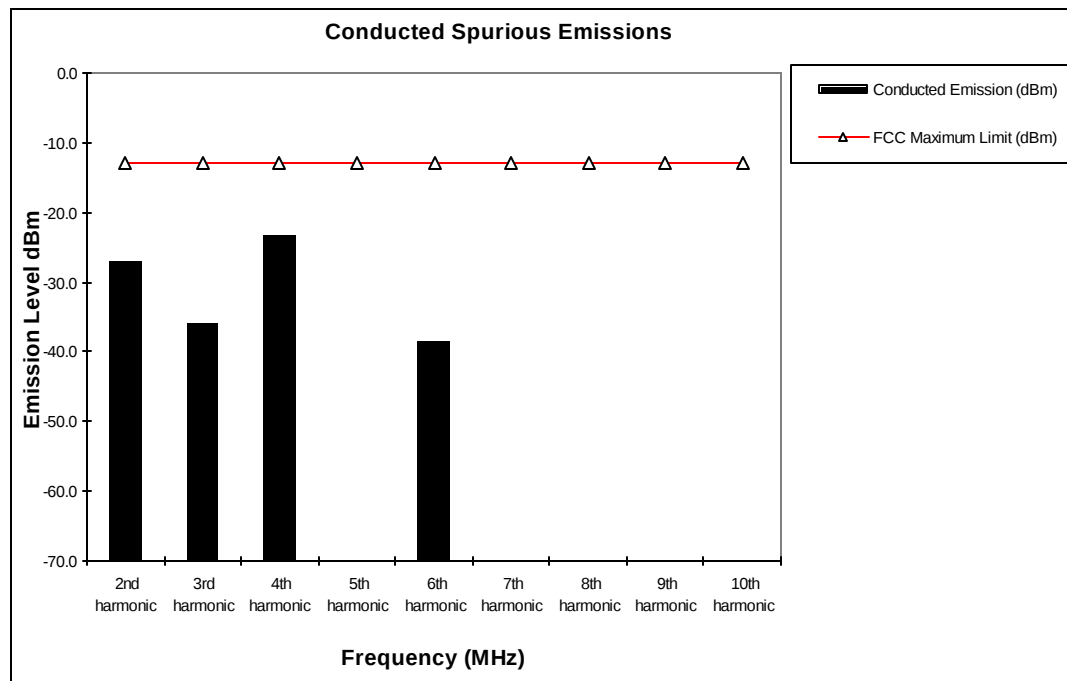


Figure 6E.6 Channel 810, -26dBc Bandwidth

Conducted Spurious and Harmonic Emissions:

Harmonic of Fundamental	FCC Maximum Limit (dBm)	Conducted Emission (dBm)
2nd harmonic	-13	-27.0
3rd harmonic	-13	-35.8
4th harmonic	-13	-23.2
5th harmonic	-13	*
6th harmonic	-13	-38.4
7th harmonic	-13	*
8th harmonic	-13	*
9th harmonic	-13	*
10th harmonic	-13	*



Notes:

1. * Indicates the spurious emission could not be detected due to noise limitations or ambients.
2. Each emission reported reflects the highest absolute level at the specific harmonic for the low, mid, and high channels at maximum power.

EXHIBIT 6G Frequency Stability**Exhibit Summary:**

EXHIBIT 6G contains measurement data pertaining to frequency stability.

Contents:

- Method of Measurement
- Measurement Limit
- Frequency Stability Plots
 - Carrier Stability Over Temperature
 - Carrier Stability Over Voltage

Method of Measurement:

In order to measure the carrier frequency under the condition of AFC lock, see EXHIBIT 12, it is necessary to make measurements with the mobile station in a "call mode". This is accomplished with the use of a ROHDE & SCHWARZ CMD55 Digital Radio Communication Tester.

1. Measure the carrier frequency at room temperature.
2. Subject the mobile station to overnight soak at -30 C.
3. With the mobile station, powered via 3.6 Volts, connected to the CMD55 and in a simulated call on channel 661 (center channel), measure the carrier frequency. These measurements should be made within 2 minutes of powering up the mobile station, to prevent significant self-warming.
4. Repeat the above measurements at 10 C increments from -30 C to +60 C. Allow at least 1 1/2 hours at each temperature, unpowered, before making measurements.
5. Remeasure carrier frequency at room temperature with nominal 3.6 Volts. Vary supply voltage from minimum 2.9 Volts to maximum 5.1 Volts, in 0.2 Volt increments remeasuring carrier frequency at each voltage. Pause at 3.6 Volts for 1 1/2 hours unpowered, to allow any self-heating to stabilize, before continuing.
6. Subject the mobile station to overnight soak at +60 C.
7. With the mobile station, powered via 3.6 Volts, connected to the CMD 55 and in a simulated call on channel 661 (center channel), measure the carrier frequency. These measurements should be made within 2 minutes of powering up the mobile station, to prevent significant self-warming.
8. Repeat the above measurements at 10 C increments from +60 C to -30 C. Allow at least 1 1/2 hours at each temperature, unpowered, before making measurements.

9. At all temperature levels hold the temperature to +/- 0.5 C during the measurement procedure.

Measurement Limit:

According to the JTC standard, the frequency stability of the carrier shall be accurate to within 0.1 ppm of the received frequency from the base station. This accuracy is sufficient to meet Sec. 24.235, Frequency Stability. The frequency stability shall be sufficient to ensure that the fundamental emission stays within the authorized frequency block.

As this transceiver is considered "Hand carried, battery powered equipment..." Section 2.1055(d)(2) applies. This requires that the lower voltage for frequency stability testing be specified by the manufacturer. This transceiver is specified to operate with an input voltage of between 3.1 Vdc and 5.1 Vdc, with a nominal voltage of 3.6 Vdc (based on operation off of a Lithium Ion battery pack). Operation above or below these voltage limits is prohibited by transceiver software in order to prevent improper operation as well as to protect components from overstress. These voltages represent a tolerance of + 41.7 % and – 13.8 %. For the purposes of measuring frequency stability these voltage limits are to be used.

