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RADIO TEST REPORT

Report No: STS1512020F01

Issued for

Xian Aerospace Huaxun Technology Co., LTD

3rd floor,Huihao International Building,No.58 of Technology
3rd road, Xian City,China

Product Name:	smart phone
Brand Name:	 西安航天华迅科技有限公司 Xi'an Aerospace Huaxun Technology Co., Ltd.
Model No.:	HX5208
Series Model:	N/A
FCC ID:	2AGY5-HX5208
Test Standard:	FCC Part 22H and 24E

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**TEST RESULT CERTIFICATION**

Applicant's name: Xian Aerospace Huaxun Technology Co., LTD
Address: 3rd floor, Huihao International Building, No.58 of Technology 3rd road, Xian City, China
Manufacture's Name: Shenzhen Shouxin Tongda Technology Co., Ltd
Address: Rm.1301-1305A, Fujian Building, Caitian road, Futian District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China
Product name: smart phone

Brand name



Model and/or type reference ..: HX5208

Standards: FCC Part 22H and 24E

Test procedure: TIA 603 C

This device described above has been tested by STS and the test results show that the equipment under test (EUT) is in compliance with the FCC requirements. And it is applicable only to the tested sample identified in the report.

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Date of Test

Date of performance of tests 04 Dec. 2015 ~16 Dec. 2015

Date of Issue 17 Dec. 2015

Test Result **Pass**

Testing Engineer :

(Jin Ming)

Technical Manager :

(Vita Li)

Authorized Signatory :

(Bovey Yang)





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**Revision History**

Rev.	Issue Date	Report NO.	Effect Page	Contents
00	17 Dec. 2015	STS1512020F01	ALL	Initial Issue





1. SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS

Test procedures according to the technical standards:

The radiated emission testing was performed according to the procedures of ansi C63.10: 2009; TIA 603 C and fcc cfr 47 rules of 2.1046, 2.1047, 2.1049, 2.1051, 2.1053, 2.1055, 2.1057

Item Number	Item Description		FCC Rules
1	Output Power	Conducted output power	22.913(a) / 24.232 (b)
		Radiated output power	
2	Spurious Emission	Conducted spurious emission	2.1051 / 22.917 / 24.238
		Radiated spurious emission	
3	Frequency Stability		2.1055 /24.235
4	Occupied Bandwidth		2.1049 (h)(i)
5	Emission Bandwidth		22.917(b) / 24.238 (b)
6	Band Edge		22.917(b) / 24.238 (b)

NOTE:

(1)" N/A" denotes test is not applicable in this Test Report

1.1 TEST FACTORY

Shenzhen STS Test Services Co., Ltd.

Add. : 1/F., Building B, Zhuoke Science Park, No.190,Chongqing Road, Fuyong Street, Bao'an District, Shenzhen, Guangdong,China

CNAS Registration No.: L7649;

FCC Registration No.: 842334; IC Registration No.: 12108A-1

1.2 MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

The reported uncertainty of measurement $y \pm U$, where expended uncertainty U is based on a standard uncertainty multiplied by a coverage factor of $k=2$, providing a level of confidence of approximately 95 %.

No.	Item	Uncertainty
1	Conducted Emission (9KHz-150KHz)	$\pm 2.88\text{dB}$
2	Conducted Emission (150KHz-30MHz)	$\pm 2.67\text{dB}$
3	RF power,conducted	$\pm 0.70\text{dB}$
4	Spurious emissions,conducted	$\pm 1.19\text{dB}$
5	All emissions,radiated(<1G) 30MHz-200MHz	$\pm 2.83\text{dB}$
6	All emissions,radiated(<1G) 200MHz-1000MHz	$\pm 2.94\text{dB}$
7	All emissions,radiated(>1G)	$\pm 3.03\text{dB}$
8	Temperature	$\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$
9	Humidity	$\pm 2\%$



2. GENERAL INFORMATION

2.1 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

A major technical description of EUT is described as following:

Product Designation:	smart phone
Hardware version:	W113-MB REV1.1
Software version:	--
FCC ID:	2AGY5-HX5208
Frequency Bands:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GSM 850 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PCS 1900 (U.S. Bands) <input type="checkbox"/> GSM 900 <input type="checkbox"/> DCS 1800 (Non-U.S. Bands) U.S. Bands: <input type="checkbox"/> UMTS FDD Band II <input type="checkbox"/> UMTS FDD Band V <input type="checkbox"/> UMTS FDD Band IV Non-U.S. Bands: <input type="checkbox"/> UMTS FDD Band I <input type="checkbox"/> UMTS FDD Band VIII
Max RF Output Power:	GSM850:31.69dBm,GSM1900:28.84dBm
Type of Emission:	GSM(850):321KGXW: GSM(1900):326KGXW
SIM Card	Support dual-SIM, dual standby, the multiple SIM card with two lines can not transmitting at the same time
Antenna:	PIFA Antenna
Antenna gain:	-1 dBi
Power Supply:	DC 3.7V by battery
Adapter	Input: AC100-240V, 200mA, 50/60 Hz Output: DC 5V, 1000mA
Battery parameter:	Capacitance: 3200mAh, Rated Voltage: 3.7V
GPRS/EDGE Class	Multi-Class12



2.2 RELATED SUBMITTAL(S) / GRANT (S)

This submittal(s) (test report) is intended for FCC ID: 2AGY5-HX5208 filing to comply with the fcc part 22H&24E.

2.3 SPECIAL ACCESSORIES

The battery and the charger, earphone supplied by the applicant were used as accessories and being tested with eut intended for fcc grant together.

2.4 EUT CONFIGURATION

The EUT configuration for testing is installed on RF field strength measurement to meet the Commission's requirement and operating in a manner which intends to maximize its emission characteristics in a continuous normal application.

2.5 EUT EXERCISE

The Transmitter was operated in the maximum output power mode through Communication Tester. The TX frequency was fixed which was for the purpose of the measurements.

2.6 CONFIGURATION OF EUT SYSTEM

The EUT configuration for testing is installed on RF field strength measurement to meet the Commission's requirement and operating in a manner which intends to maximize its emission characteristics in a continuous normal application.

EUT

Table 2-1 Equipment Used in EUT System

Item	Equipment	Model No.	ID or Specification	Note
1	smart phone	HX5208	FCC ID: 2AGY5-HX5208	EUT

Note: All the accessories have been used during the test. the following "EUT" in setup diagram means EUT system.



2.7 MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENTS

The radiated emission testing was performed according to the procedures of ansi C 63.10: 2009; TIA 603C and fcc cfr 47 rules of 2.1046, 2.1047, 2.1049, 2.1051, 2.1053, 2.1055, 2.1057.

Kind of Equipment	Manufacturer	Type No.	Serial No.	Last Calibration	Calibrated Until
Spectrum Analyzer	Agilent	E4407B	MY50140340	2015.10.25	2016.10.24
Test Receiver	R&S	ESCI	101427	2015.10.25	2016.10.24
Communication Tester	Agilent	8960	MY48360751	2015.11.20	2016.11.19
Communication Tester	R&S	CMU200	112012	2015.10.25	2016.10.24
Test Receiver	R&S	ESCI	102086	2015.10.25	2016.10.24
Bilog Antenna	TESEQ	CBL6111D	34678	2015.11.25	2016.11.24
Horn Antenna	Schwarzbeck	BBHA 9120D(1201)	9120D-1343	2015.03.06	2016.03.05
Logarithm -Antenna(substituted)	Schwarzbeck	VUSLP 9111	9111-512	2015.09.03	2016.09.02
Horn-Antenna(substituted)	Schwarzbeck	BBHA9120D	D:266	2015.03.06	2016.03.05



3. DESCRIPTION OF TEST MODES

During the testing, the EUT was controlled via Rhode & Schwarz Digital Radio Communication Tester (CMU 200) to ensure max power transmission and proper modulation.

Note: GSM850, GSM1900 have been tested during the test.





4. OUTPUT POWER

4.1 CONDUCTED OUTPUT POWER

4.1.1 MEASUREMENT METHOD

The EUT was setup for the max output power with pseudo random data modulation. Power was measured with Spectrum Analyzer. The measurements were performed on all modes(GSM850, GSM1900) at 3 typical channels(the Top Channel, the Middle Channel and the Bottom Channel) for each band.

4.1.2 MEASUREMENT RESULT

GSM 850:

Mode	Frequency (MHz)	Peak Power	AVG Power
GSM850	824.2	31.58	31.25
	836.6	31.69	31.44
	848.8	31.48	31.18

PCS 1900:

Mode	Frequency (MHz)	Peak Power	AVG Power
GSM1900	1850.2	28.59	28.30
	1880	28.84	28.53
	1909.8	28.76	28.39



According to 3GPP 25.101 sub-clause 6.2.2 , the maximum output power is allowed to be reduced by following the table.

Table 6.1aA: UE maximum output power with HS-DPCCH and E-DCH

UE Transmit Channel Configuration	CM(db)	MPR(db)
For all combinations of ,DPDCH,DPCCH HS-DPDCH,E-DPDCH and E-DPCCH	$0 \leq CM \leq 3.5$	$MAX(CM-1,0)$
Note: $CM=1$ for $\beta_d/\beta_{d+1}=12/15$, $\beta_{hs}/\beta_c=24/15$. For all other combinations of DPDCH, DPCCH, HS-DPCCH, E-DPDCH and E-DPCCH the MPR is based on the relative CM difference.		

The device supports MPR to solve linearity issues (ACLR or SEM) due to the higher peak-to average ratios (PAR) of the GSM. This prevents saturating the full range of the TX DAC inside of device and provides a reduced power output to the RF transceiver chip according to the Cubic Metric (a function of the combinations of DPDCH, DPCCH, HS-DPCCH, E-DPDCH and E-DPCCH).

When E-DPDCH channels are present the beta gains on those channels are reduced firsts to try to get the power under the allowed limit. If the beta gains are lowered as far as possible, then a hard limiting is applied at the maximum allowed level.

The SW currently recalculates the cubic metric every time the beta gains on the E-DPDCH are reduced. The cubic metric will likely get lower each time this is done .However, there is no reported reduction of maximum output power in the HSUPA mode since the device also provides a compensate for the power back-off by increasing the gain of TX_AGC in the transceiver (PA) device.

The end effect is that the DUT output power is identical to the case where there is no MPR in the device.



4.2 PEAK-TO-AVERAGE RADIO (PAR) OF TRANSMITTER

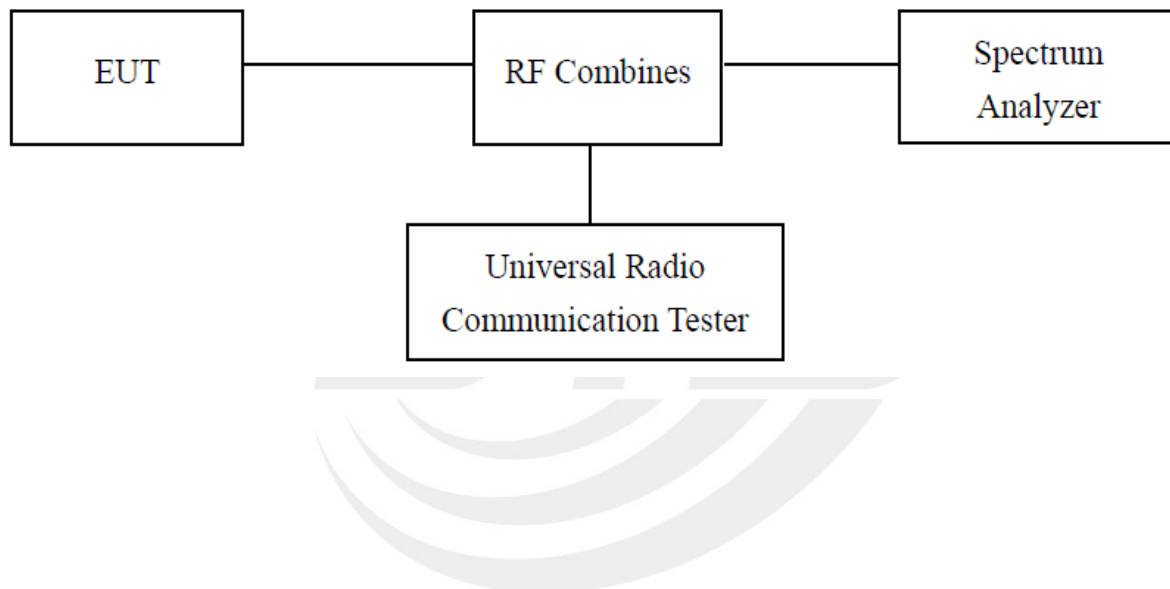
4.2.1 STANDARD APPLICABLE

According to §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.

4.2.2 TEST PROCEDURE

The RF output terminal of the transmitter was connected to the input of the spectrum analyzer via a suitable attenuation. The RBW of the spectrum analyzer was set to 30kHz and the peak-to-average ratio (PAR) of the transmission was recorded.

Test Configuration for the emission bandwidth testing:





4.2.3 SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS

GSM 850:

Mode	Frequency (MHz)	Peak Power	AVG Power	PAR	Limit
GSM850	824.20	31.58	31.25	0.33	13.00
	836.60	31.69	31.44	0.25	13.00
	848.80	31.48	31.18	0.30	13.00

PCS 1900:

Mode	Frequency (MHz)	Peak Power	AVG Power	PAR	Limit
GSM1900	1850.20	28.59	28.30	0.29	13.00
	1880.00	28.84	28.53	0.31	13.00
	1909.80	28.76	28.39	0.37	13.00





4.3 RADIATED OUTPUT POWER

4.3.1 MEASUREMENT METHOD

The EUT was setup for the max output power with pseudo random data modulation. Power was measured with Spectrum Analyzer. The measurements were performed on all modes(GSM850, GSM1900) at 3 typical channels(the Top Channel, the Middle Channel and the Bottom Channel) for each band.

The measurements procedures specified in TIA-603C-2009 were applied.

1. In an anechoic antenna test chamber, a half-wave dipole antenna for the frequency band of interest is placed at the reference centre 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. The substitution method is used. Substitution values at each frequency are measured before and saved to the test software. A "reference path loss" is established as $AR_{pl} = P_{in} + 2.15 - P_r$. The AR_{pl} is the attenuation of "reference path loss", and including the gain of receive antenna, the cable loss and the air loss. The measurement results are obtained as described below: $Power = P_{Mea} + AR_{pl}$
3. The EUT is substituted for the dipole at the reference centre of the chamber and a scan is performed to obtain the radiation pattern.
4. From the radiation pattern, the co-ordinates where the maximum antenna gain occurs are identified.
5. The EUT is then put into continuously transmitting mode at its maximum power level.
6. Power mode measurements are performed with the receiving antenna placed at the coordinates determined in Step 3 to determine the output power as defined in Rule 24.232 (b) and (c). The "reference path loss" from Step1 is added to this result.
7. This value is EIRP since the measurement is calibrated using a half-wave dipole antenna of known gain (2.15 dBi) and known input power (P_{in}).
8. ERP can be calculated from EIRP by subtracting the gain of the dipole, $ERP = EIRP - 2.15dBi$.
9. Both Horizontal And Vertical Antenna Polarities Were Tested And Performed Pretest To Three Orthogonal Axis. The Worst Case Emissions Were Reported

4.3.2 PROVISIONS APPLICABLE

This is the test for the maximum radiated power from the EUT. Rule Part 24.232(b) specifies, "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." Rule Part 22.913(a) specifies "Maximum ERP. The effective radiated power (ERP) of base transmitters and cellular repeaters must not exceed 500 Watts. The ERP of mobile transmitters and auxiliary test transmitters must not exceed 7 Watts."

Mode	Nominal Peak Power
GSM 850	≤ 38.45 dBm (7W)
PCS 1900	≤ 33 dBm (2W)



4.3.3 MEASUREMENT RESULT

Radiated Power (ERP) for GSM 850 MHZ				
Mode	Frequency	Result		Conclusion
		Max. Peak ERP (dBm)	Polarization Of Max. ERP	
GSM850	824.2	25.91	Horizontal	Pass
	824.2	27.96	Vertical	Pass
	836.6	25.85	Horizontal	Pass
	836.6	27.90	Vertical	Pass
	848.8	25.99	Horizontal	Pass
	848.8	27.81	Vertical	Pass

Radiated Power (EIRP) for PCS 1900 MHZ				
Mode	Frequency	Result		Conclusion
		Max. Peak E.I.R.P.(dBm)	Polarization Of Max. E.I.R.P.	
PCS1900	1850.2	23.35	Horizontal	Pass
	1850.2	25.39	Vertical	Pass
	1880.0	23.42	Horizontal	Pass
	1880.0	25.51	Vertical	Pass
	1909.8	23.42	Horizontal	Pass
	1909.8	25.50	Vertical	Pass



5. SPURIOUS EMISSION

5.1 SPURIOUS EMISSION

5.1.1 MEASUREMENT METHOD

The following steps outline the procedure used to measure the conducted emissions from the EUT.

1. Determine frequency range for measurements: From CFR 2.1057 the spectrum should be investigated from the lowest radio frequency generated in the equipment up to at least the 10th harmonic of the carrier frequency. For the equipment of PCS1900 band, this equates to a frequency range of 30 MHz to 20 GHz, For GSM850, data taken from 30 MHz to 9 GHz.

2. Determine EUT transmit frequencies: the following typical channels were chosen to conducted emissions testing.

Typical Channels for testing of GSM 850 MHz	
Channel	Frequency (MHz)
128	824.2
190	836.6
251	848.8

Typical Channels for testing of PCS 1900 MHz	
Channel	Frequency (MHz)
512	1850.2
661	1880.0
810	1909.8



5.1.2 PROVISIONS APPLICABLE

On any frequency outside frequency band of the USPCS spectrum, the power of any emission shall be attenuated below the transmitter power (P, in Watts) by at least $43+10\log(P)$ dB. For all power levels +30 dBm to 0 dBm, this becomes a constant specification limit of -13 dBm.

5.1.3 MEASUREMENT RESULT

PLEASE REFER TO : APPENDIX I TEST PLOTS FOR CONDUCTED SPURIOUS EMISSION

Note: 1. Below 30MHZ no Spurious found and The GSM modes is the worst condition.

2. As no emission found in standby or receive mode, no recording in this report.



5.2 RADIATED SPURIOUS EMISSION

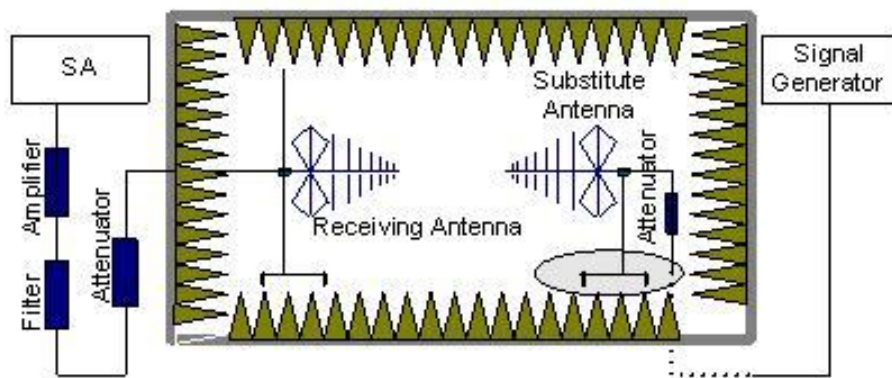
5.2.1 MEASUREMENT METHOD

The measurements procedures specified in TIA-603C-2009 were used for testing. The spectrum was scanned from 30 MHz to the 10th harmonic of the highest frequency generated within the equipment. The resolution bandwidth is set 1MHz as outlined in Part 24.238. The measurements were performed on all modes(GSM850, GSM1900) at 3 typical channels(the Top Channel, the Middle Channel and the Bottom Channel) for each band.

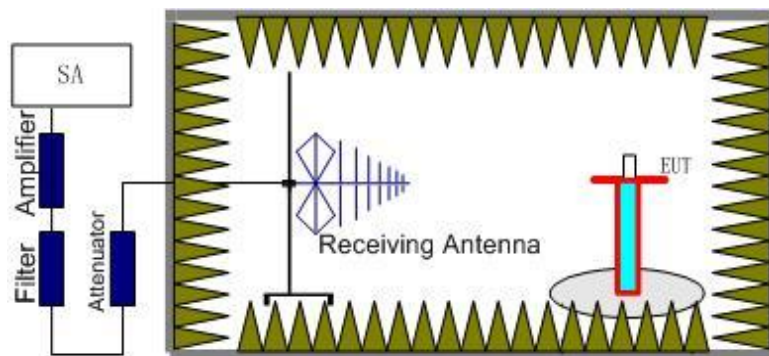
The procedure of radiated spurious emissions is as follows:

a) Pre-calibration With pre-calibration method, the Radiated Spurious Emissions(RSE) is calculated as,

$$RSE = R_x \text{ (dBuV)} + CL \text{ (dB)} + SA \text{ (dB)} + Gain \text{ (dBi)} - 107 \text{ (dBuV to dBm)}$$
The SA is calibrated using following setup.



b) EUT was placed on a 0.8 meter high non-conductive stand at a 3 meter test distance from the receive antenna. A receiving antenna was placed on the antenna mast 3 meters from the test item for emission measurements. The height of receiving antenna is 0.8m. The test setup refers to figure below. Detected emissions were maximized at each frequency by rotating the test item and adjusting the receiving antenna polarization. The radiated emission measurements of all non-harmonic and harmonics of the transmit frequency through the 10th harmonic were measured with peak detector and 1MHz bandwidth.





Radiated emissions measurements were made only at the upper, middle, and lower carrier frequencies of the PCS 1900 band (1850.2 MHz, 1880 MHz and 1909.8 MHz), GSM850 band (824.2MHz, 836.6MHz, 848.8MHz). It was decided that measurements at these three carrier frequencies would be sufficient to demonstrate compliance with emissions limits because it was seen that all the significant spurs occur well outside the band and no radiation was seen from a carrier in one block of any band into any of the other blocks.

The substitution method is used. Substitution values at each frequency are measured before and saved to the test software. A "reference path loss" is established and the A_{Rpl} is the attenuation of "reference path loss", and including the gain of receive antenna, the gain of the preamplifier, the cable loss and the air loss. The measurement results are obtained as described below: $Power = P_{Mea} + A_{Rpl}$

5.2.2 PROVISIONS APPLICABLE

(a) On any frequency outside a licensee's frequency block (e.g. A, D, B, etc.) within the USPCS spectrum, the power of any emission shall be attenuated below the transmitter power (P , in Watts) by at least $43 + 10 \log(P)$ dB. The specification that emissions shall be attenuated below the transmitter power (P) by at least $43 + 10 \log(P)$ dB, translates in the relevant power range (1 to 0.001 W) to -13 dBm. At 1 W the specified minimum attenuation becomes 43 dB and relative to a 30 dBm (1 W) carrier becomes a limit of -13 dBm. At 0.001 W (0 dBm) the minimum attenuation is 13 dB, which again yields a limit of -13 dBm. In this way a translation of the specification from relative to absolute terms is carried out.

Note: only result the worst condition of each test mode.



5.2.3 MEASUREMENT RESULT

GSM 850:

The Worst Test Results Channel 128/824.2 MHz						
Frequency(MHz)	Power(dBm)	ARpl	P _{Mea} (dBm)	Limit (dBm)	Margin(dBm)	Polarity
1648.467	-35.41	-4.65	-40.06	-13	-27.06	Horizontal
2472.682	-36.86	-2.21	-39.07	-13	-26.07	Horizontal
3296.834	-31.76	0.21	-31.55	-13	-18.55	Horizontal
1648.451	-38.89	-4.65	-43.54	-13	-30.54	Vertical
2472.652	-41.67	-2.21	-43.88	-13	-30.88	Vertical
3296.865	-42.56	0.21	-42.77	-13	-29.77	Vertical
The Worst Test Results Channel 190/836.6 MHz						
Frequency(MHz)	Power(dBm)	ARpl	P _{Mea} (dBm)	Limit (dBm)	Margin(dBm)	Polarity
1673.265	-36.97	-4.65	-41.62	-13	-28.62	Horizontal
2509.843	-42.52	-2.21	-44.73	-13	-31.73	Horizontal
3346.421	-38.51	0.21	-38.3	-13	-25.3	Horizontal
1673.254	-37.72	-4.65	-42.37	-13	-29.37	Vertical
2509.853	-31.51	-2.21	-33.72	-13	-20.72	Vertical
3346.452	-36.68	0.21	-36.47	-13	-23.47	Vertical
The Worst Test Results Channel 251/848.8 MHz						
Frequency(MHz)	Power(dBm)	ARpl	P _{Mea} (dBm)	Limit (dBm)	Margin(dBm)	Polarity
1697.645	-35.23	-4.65	-39.88	-13	-26.88	Horizontal
2546.462	-43.97	-2.21	-46.18	-13	-33.18	Horizontal
3395.272	-42.52	0.21	-42.31	-13	-29.31	Horizontal
1697.632	-35.78	-4.65	-40.43	-13	-27.43	Vertical
2546.452	-41.97	-2.21	-44.18	-13	-31.18	Vertical
3395.217	-37.62	0.21	-37.41	-13	-24.41	Vertical

Note: Below 30MHZ no Spurious found and The GSM modes is the worst condition.



PCS 1900:

The Worst Test Results for Channel 512/1850.2MHz						
Frequency(MHz)	Power(dBm)	A _{Rpl}	P _{Mea} (dBm)	Limit (dBm)	Margin(dBm)	Polarity
3700.424	-33.87	0.33	-33.54	-13	-20.54	Horizontal
5550.672	-35.53	4.01	-31.52	-13	-18.52	Horizontal
7400.897	-42.38	10.7	-31.68	-13	-18.68	Horizontal
3700.432	-34.87	0.33	-34.54	-13	-21.54	Vertical
5550.653	-35.47	4.01	-31.46	-13	-18.46	Vertical
7400.842	-41.35	10.7	-30.65	-13	-17.65	Vertical
The Worst Test Results for Channel 661/1880.0MHz						
Frequency(MHz)	Power(dBm)	A _{Rpl}	P _{Mea} (dBm)	Limit (dBm)	Margin(dBm)	Polarity
3760.167	-36.97	0.33	-36.64	-13	-23.64	Horizontal
5640.245	-32.68	4.01	-28.67	-13	-15.67	Horizontal
7520.223	-42.56	10.7	-31.86	-13	-18.86	Horizontal
3760.175	-31.86	0.33	-31.53	-13	-18.53	Vertical
5640.242	-36.35	4.01	-32.34	-13	-19.34	Vertical
7520.243	-37.87	10.7	-27.17	-13	-14.17	Vertical
The Worst Test Results for Channel 810/1909.8MHz						
Frequency(MHz)	Power(dBm)	A _{Rpl}	P _{Mea} (dBm)	Limit (dBm)	Margin(dBm)	Polarity
3819.632	-32.53	0.33	-32.2	-13	-19.2	Horizontal
5729.443	-35.42	4.01	-31.41	-13	-18.41	Horizontal
7639.275	-37.86	10.7	-27.16	-13	-14.16	Horizontal
3819.641	-32.46	0.33	-32.13	-13	-19.13	Vertical
5729.484	-41.87	4.01	-37.86	-13	-24.86	Vertical
7639.232	-38.43	10.7	-27.73	-13	-14.73	Vertical

Note: Below 30MHz no Spurious found and The GSM modes is the worst condition.



6. FREQUENCY STABILITY

6.1 MEASUREMENT METHOD

(a) On any frequency outside a licensee's frequency block (e.g. A, D, B, etc.) within the USPCS spectrum, the power of any emission shall be attenuated below the transmitter power (P, in Watts) by at least $43+10\log(P)$ dB. The specification that emissions shall be attenuated below the transmitter power (P) by at least $43 + 10 \log (P)$ dB, translates in the relevant power range (1 to 0.001 W) to -13 dBm. At 1 W the specified minimum attenuation becomes 43 dB and relative to a 30 dBm (1 W) carrier becomes a limit of -13 dBm. At 0.001 W (0 dBm) the minimum attenuation is 13 dB, which again yields a limit of -13 dBm. In this way a translation of the specification from relative to absolute terms is carried out.

Note: only result the worst condition of each test mode.

In order to measure the carrier frequency under the condition of AFC lock, it is necessary to make measurements with the EUT in a "call mode". This is accomplished with the use of R&S CMU200 DIGITAL RADIO COMMUNICATION TESTER.

1. Measure the carrier frequency at room temperature.
 2. Subject the EUT to overnight soak at -30°C .
 3. With the EUT, powered via nominal voltage, connected to the CMU200 and in a simulated call on channel 661 for PCS 1900 band, channel 190 for GSM 850 band measure the carrier frequency. These measurements should be made within 2 minutes of Powering up the EUT, to prevent significant self-warming.
 4. Repeat the above measurements at 10°C increments from -20°C to $+50^{\circ}\text{C}$. Allow at least 1 1/2 hours at each temperature, unpowered, before making measurements.
 5. Re-measure carrier frequency at room temperature with nominal voltage. Vary supply voltage from minimum voltage to maximum voltage, in 0.1Volt increments re-measuring carrier frequency at each voltage. Pause at nominal voltage for 1 1/2 hours unpowered, to allow any self-heating to stabilize, before continuing.
 6. Subject the EUT to overnight soak at $+50^{\circ}\text{C}$.
 7. With the EUT, powered via nominal voltage, connected to the CMU200 and in a simulated call on the centre channel, measure the carrier frequency. These measurements should be made within 2 minutes of Powering up the EUT, to prevent significant self-warming.
 8. Repeat the above measurements at 10°C increments from $+50^{\circ}\text{C}$ to -30°C . Allow at least 1 1/2 hours at each temperature, unpowered, before making measurements.
- .At all temperature levels hold the temperature to $\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ during the measurement procedure.



6.2 PROVISIONS APPLICABLE

6.2.1 FOR HAND CARRIED BATTERY POWERED EQUIPMENT

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 3.3VDC and 4.2VDC, with a nominal voltage of 3.7V DC. 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 -10 % and +12.5 %. For the purposes of measuring frequency stability these voltage limits are to be used.

6.2.2 FOR EQUIPMENT POWERED BY PRIMARY SUPPLY VOLTAGE

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. For this EUT section 2.1055(d)(1) applies. This requires varying primary supply voltage from 85 to 115 percent of the nominal value for other than hand carried battery equipment, the normal environment temperature is 20°C.



6.3 MEASUREMENT RESULT

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. For this EUT section 2.1055(d)(1) applies. This requires varying primary supply voltage from 85 to 115 percent of the nominal value for other than hand carried battery equipment, the normal environment temperature is 20°C.

Frequency Error Against Voltage for GSM 850 band		
Voltage(V)	Frequency error(Hz)	Frequency error(ppm)
3.4	26	0.031
3.7	17	0.020
4.2	23	0.028

Frequency Error Against Temperature for GSM 850 band		
temperature(°C)	Frequency error(Hz)	Frequency error(ppm)
-30	18	0.022
-20	25	0.030
-10	26	0.031
0	28	0.033
10	-14	-0.017
20	12	0.014
30	-27	-0.032
40	31	0.037
50	22	0.026



Frequency Error Against Voltage for GSM1900 band		
Voltage(V)	Frequency error(Hz)	Frequency error(ppm)
3.4	12	0.006
3.7	21	0.011
4.2	18	0.010

Frequency Error Against Temperature for GSM1900 band		
temperature(°C)	Frequency error(Hz)	Frequency error(ppm)
-30	-16	-0.009
-20	23	0.012
-10	18	0.010
0	21	0.011
10	26	0.014
20	25	0.013
30	32	0.017
40	21	0.011
50	-23	-0.012



7. OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH

7.1 MEASUREMENT METHOD

The test set up and general procedure is similar to conducted peak output power test. Only different for setting the measurement configuration of the measuring instrument of Spectrum Analyzer.

7.2 PROVISIONS APPLICABLE

Limits applicated report test result only.

7.3 MEASUREMENT RESULT

Occupied Bandwidth (99%) for GSM 850 band		
Mode	Frequency(MHz)	Occupied Bandwidth (99%)(kHz)
Low Channel	824.2	244.91
Middle Channel	836.6	244.84
High Channel	848.8	247.20

Occupied Bandwidth (99%) for GSM1900 band		
Mode	Frequency(MHz)	Occupied Bandwidth (99%)(kHz)
Low Channel	1850.2	245.71
Middle Channel	1880.0	243.88
High Channel	1909.8	244.70



8. EMISSION BANDWIDTH

8.1 MEASUREMENT METHOD

The test set up and general procedure is similar to conducted peak output power test. Only different for setting the measurement configuration of the measuring instrument of Spectrum Analyzer.

8.2 PROVISIONS APPLICABLE

The emission bandwidth is defined as two points, one below the carrier center frequency and one above the carrier center frequency, outside of which all emissions are attenuated at least 26dB below the transmitter power

8.3 MEASUREMENT RESULT

Emission Bandwidth (-26dBc) for GSM850 band		
Mode	Frequency(MHz)	Emission Bandwidth (-26dBc)(kHz)
Low Channel	824.2	315.5
Middle Channel	836.6	317.6
High Channel	848.8	320.6

Emission Bandwidth (-26dBc) for GSM1900 band		
Mode	Frequency(MHz)	Emission Bandwidth (-26dBc)(kHz)
Low Channel	1850.2	318.4
Middle Channel	1880.0	325.8
High Channel	1909.8	316.3



9. BAND EDGE

9.1 MEASUREMENT METHOD

The test set up and general procedure is similar to conducted peak output power test. Only different for setting the measurement configuration of the measuring instrument of Spectrum Analyzer.

9.2 PROVISIONS APPLICABLE

as Specified in FCC rules of 22.917(b) and 24.238(b)

9.3 MEASUREMENT RESULT

Please refers to Appendix III for compliance test plots for band edges



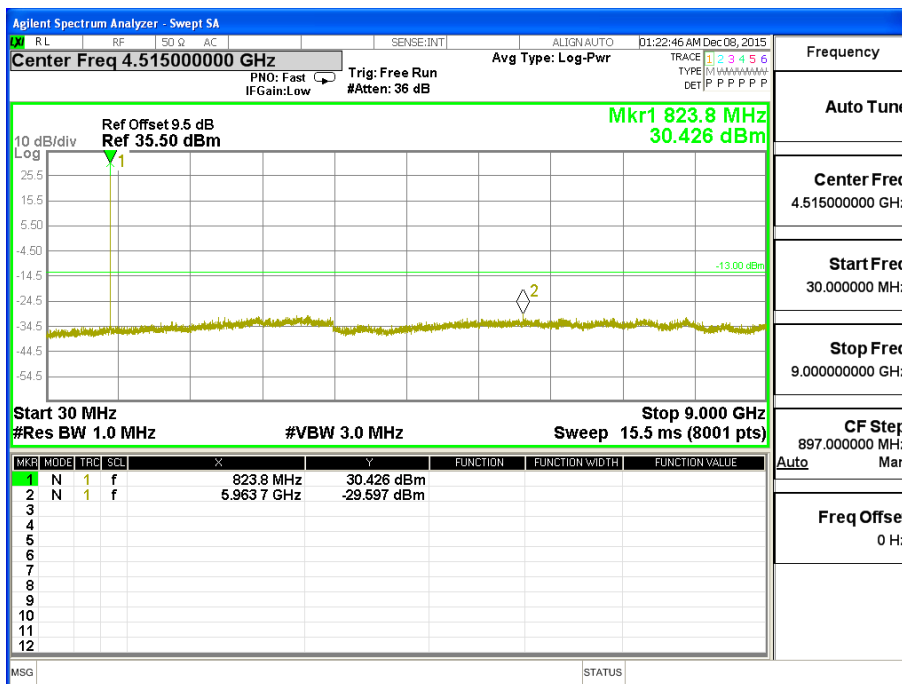


APPENDIX I

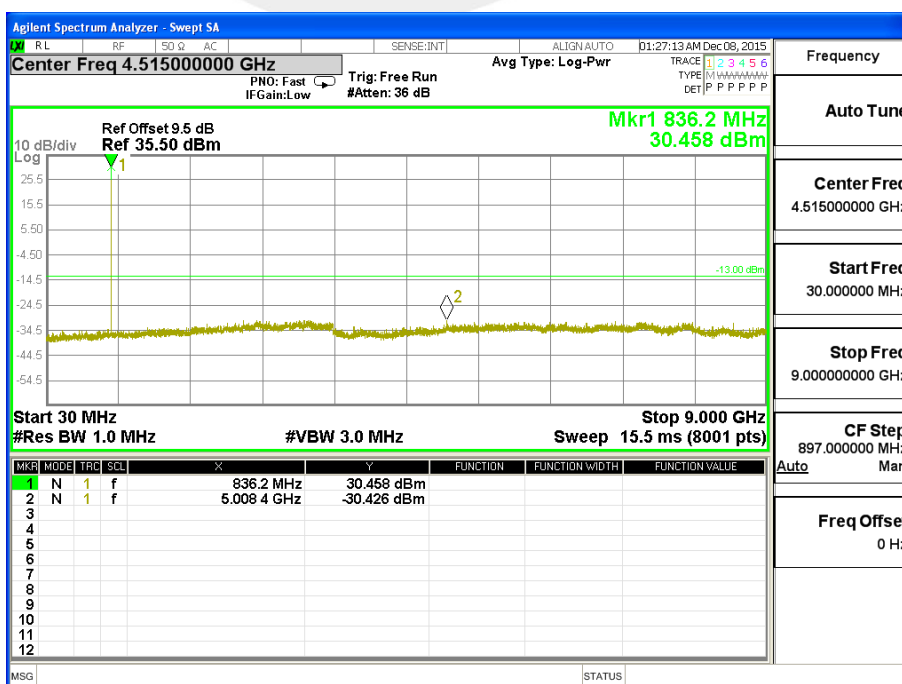
TEST PLOTS FOR CONDUCTED SPURIOUS EMISSION

CONDUCTED EMISSION IN GSM 850 BAND

Conducted Emission Transmitting Mode CH 128 30MHz – 9GHz

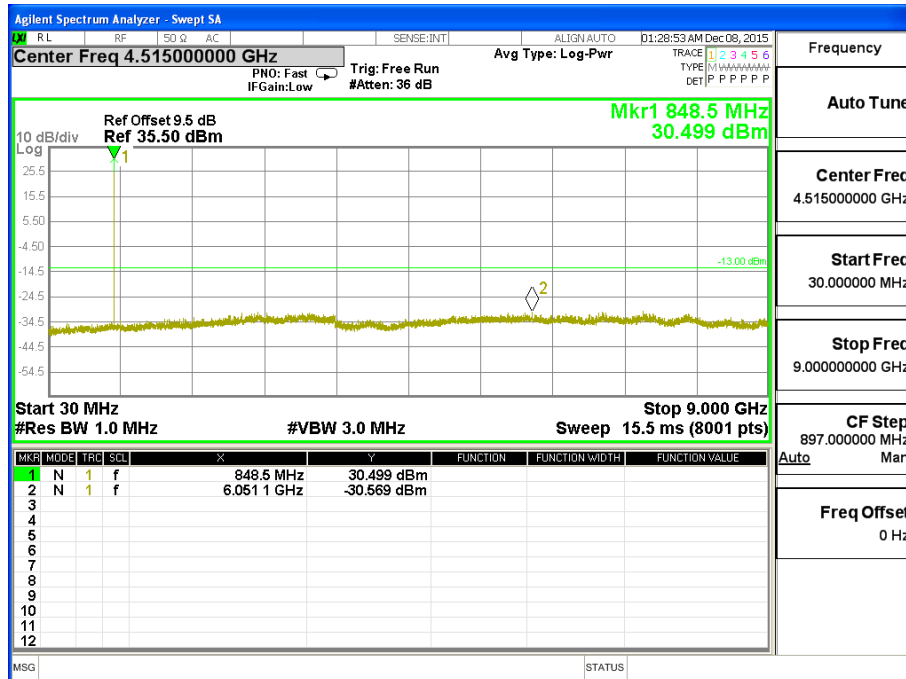


Conducted Emission Transmitting Mode CH 190 30MHz – 9GHz





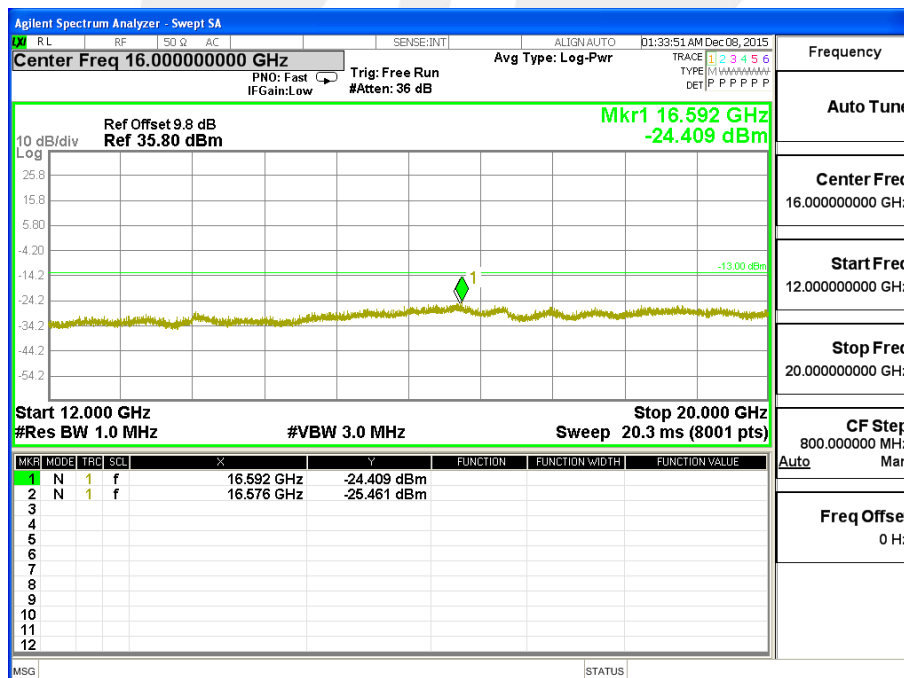
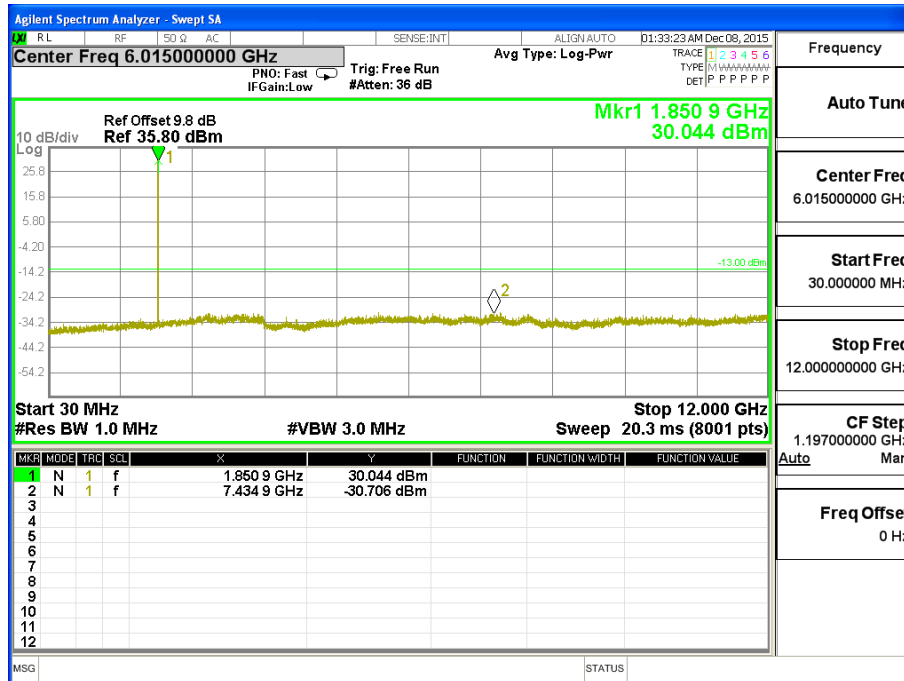
Conducted Emission Transmitting Mode CH 251 30MHz – 9GHz





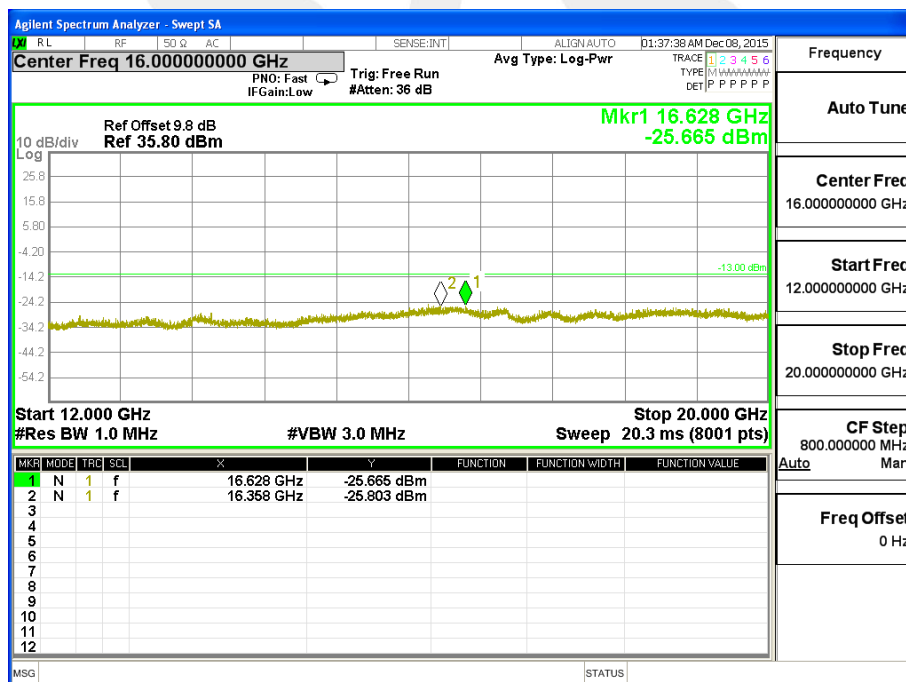
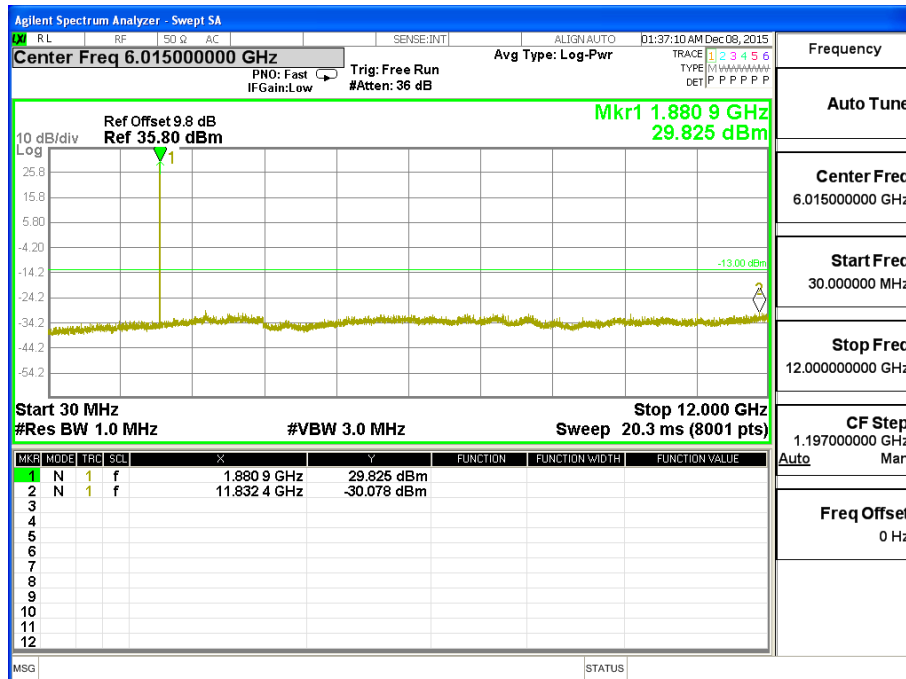
CONDUCTED EMISSION IN GSM1900 BAND

Conducted Emission Transmitting Mode CH 512 30MHz – 20GHz



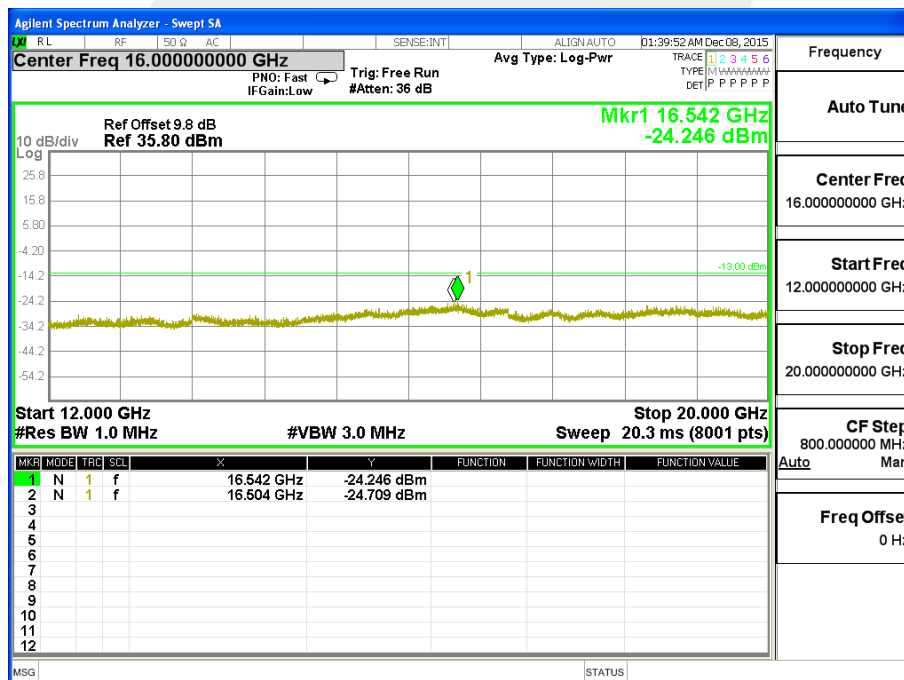
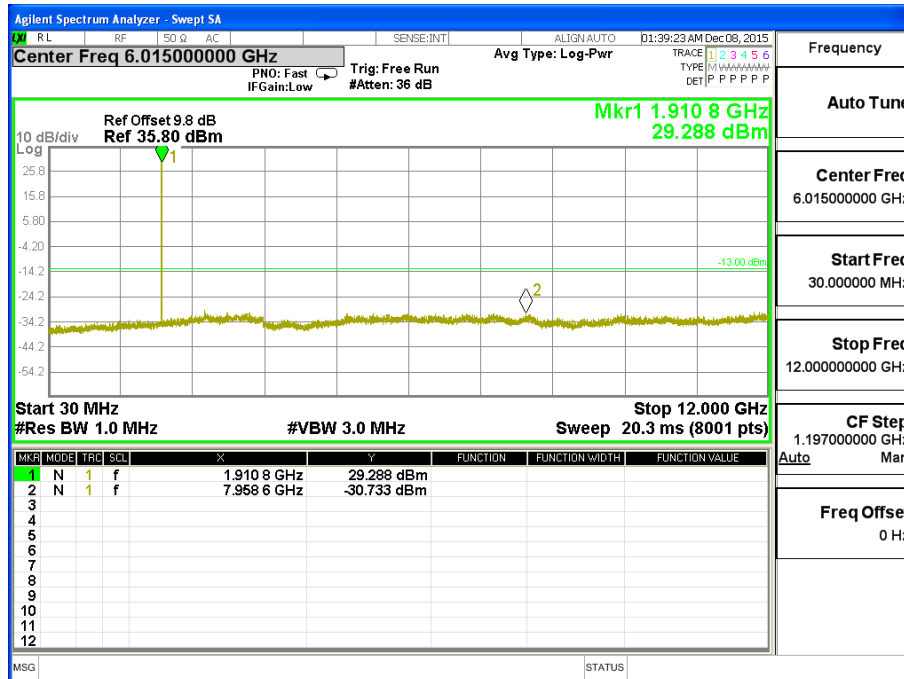


Conducted Emission Transmitting Mode CH 661 30MHz – 20GHz





Conducted Emission Transmitting Mode CH 810 30MHz – 20GHz



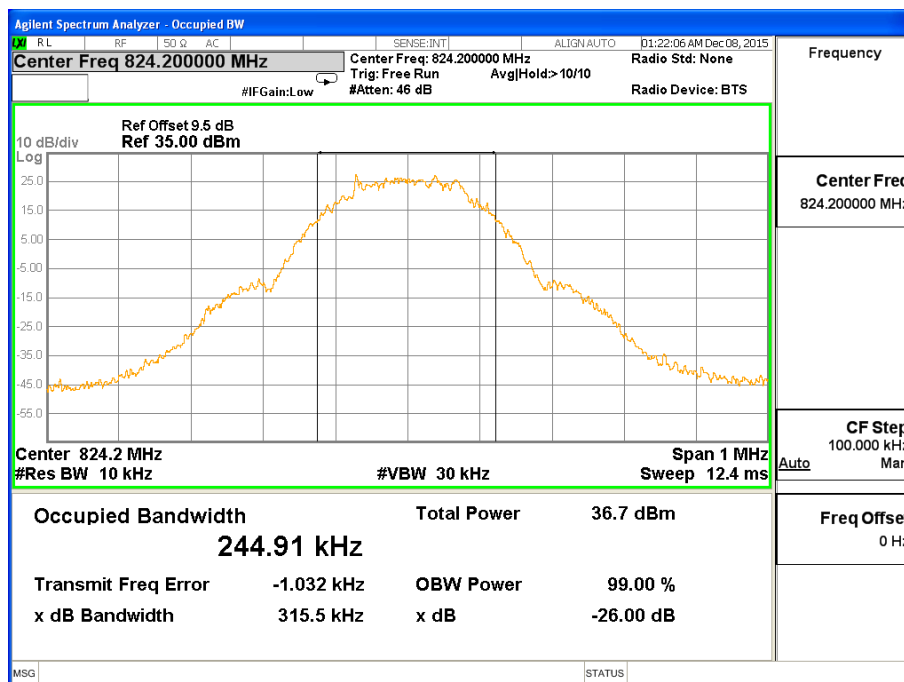


APPENDIX II

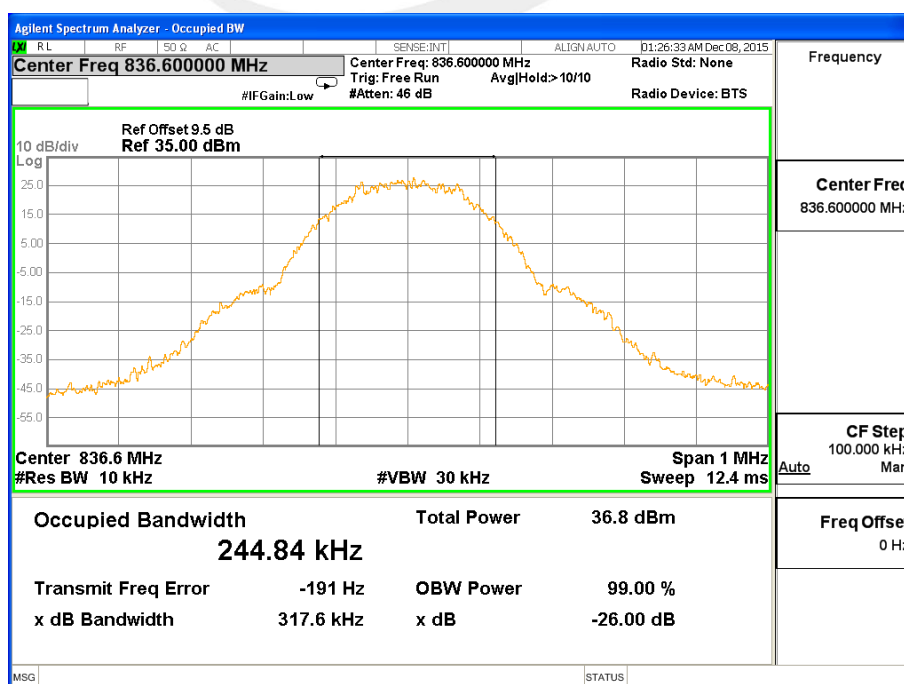
TEST PLOTS FOR OCCUPIED BANDWIDTH (99%)

EMISSION BANDWIDTH (-26dBC)

Occupied Bandwidth (99%) GSM 850 BAND CH 128

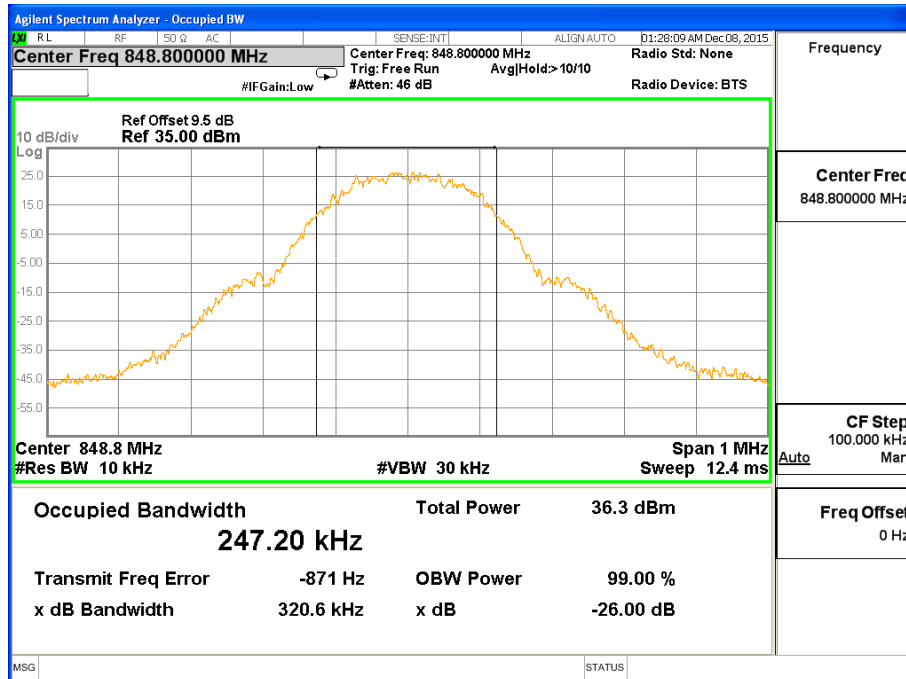


Occupied Bandwidth (99%) GSM 850 BAND CH 190



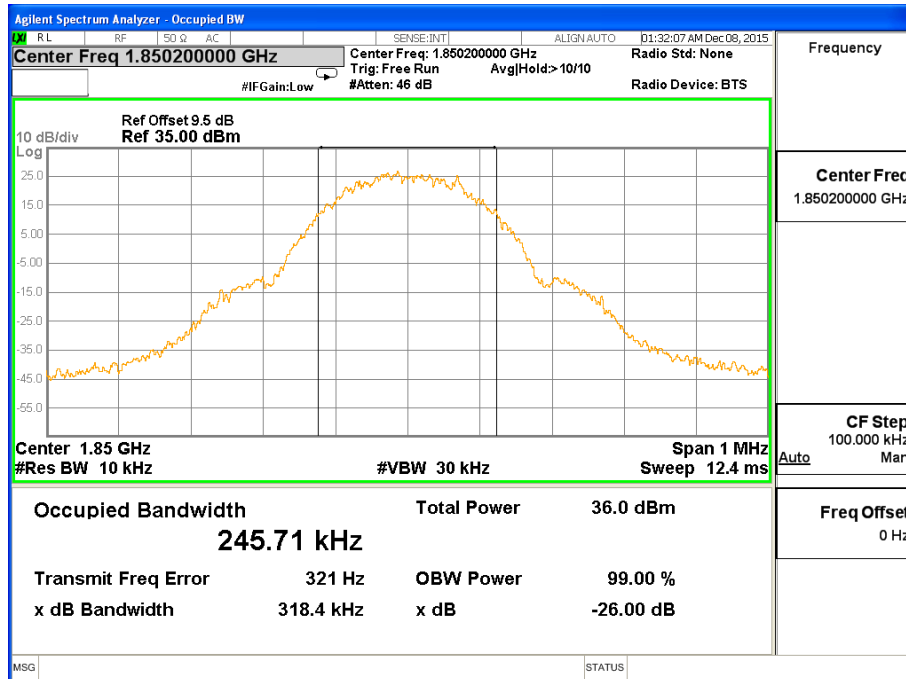


Occupied Bandwidth (99%) GSM 850 BAND CH 251

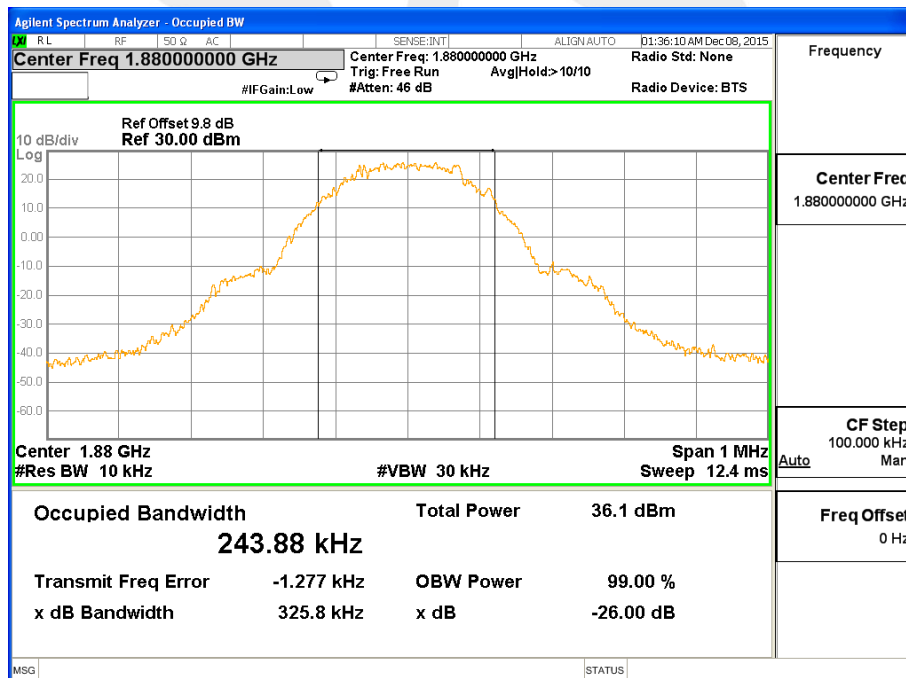




Occupied Bandwidth (99%) PCS 1900 BAND CH 512

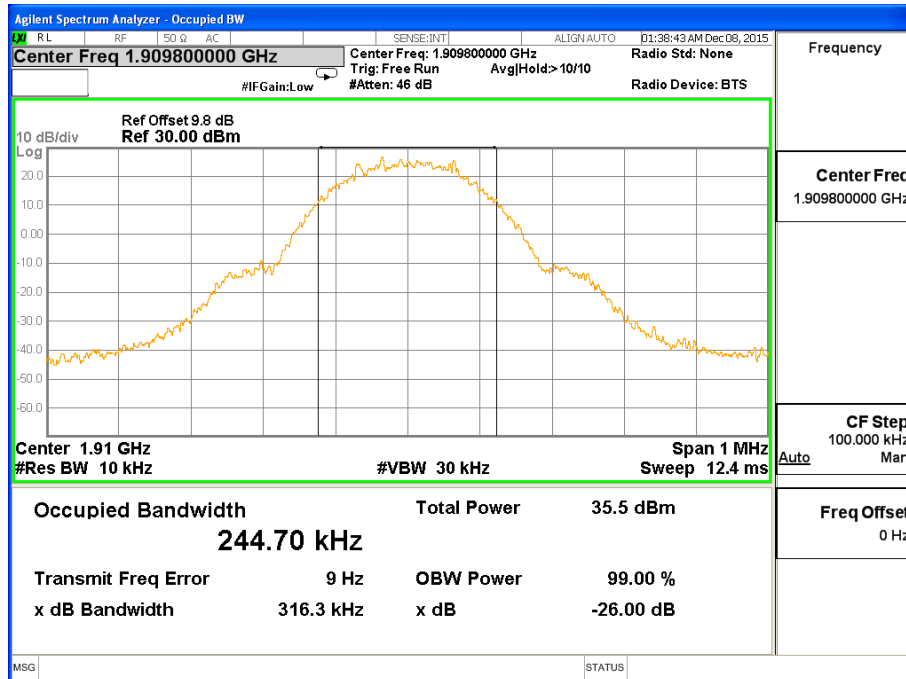


Occupied Bandwidth (99%) PCS 1900 BAND CH 661





Occupied Bandwidth (99%) PCS 1900 BAND CH 810

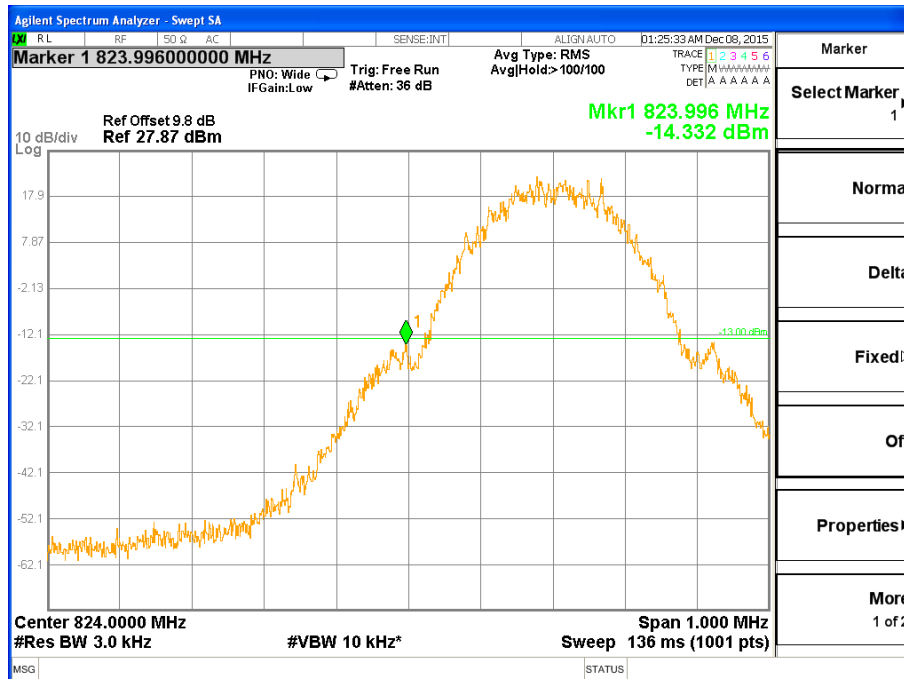




APPENDIX III

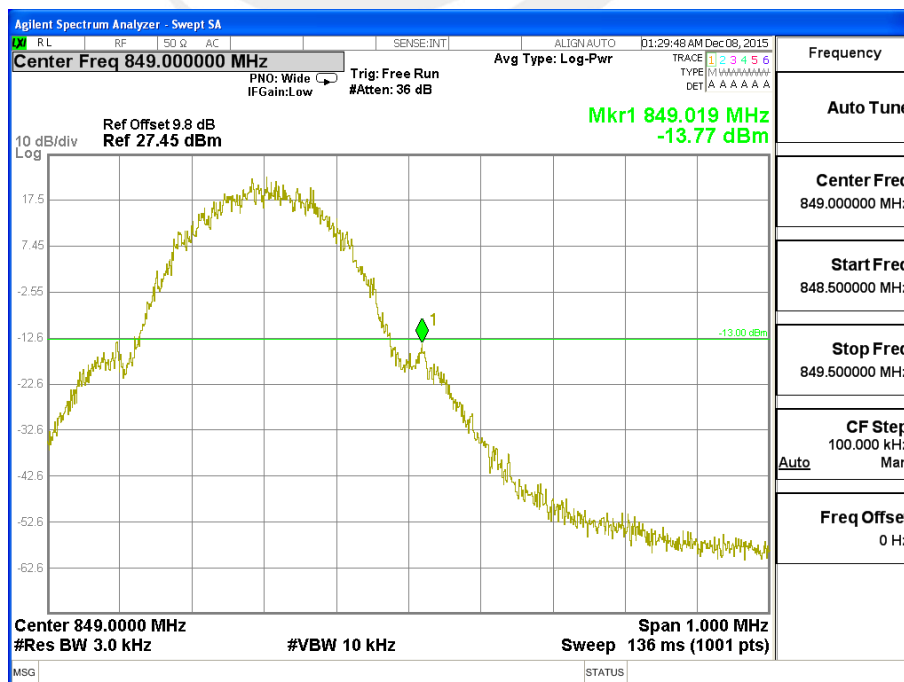
TEST PLOTS FOR BAND EDGES

Low Band Edge GSM 850 BAND CH 128



Note: Offset = Cable loss(9.5) + 10log(3.2/3) = 9.5 + 0.3 = 9.8 dB

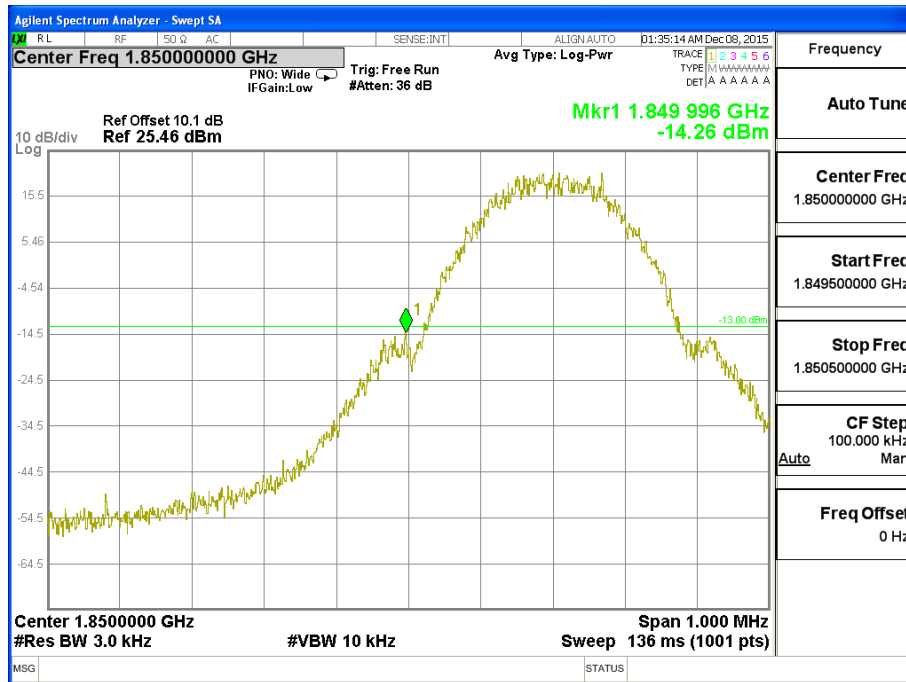
High Band Edge GSM 850 BAND CH 251



Note: Offset = Cable loss(9.5) + 10log(3.2/3) = 9.5 + 0.3 = 9.8 dB

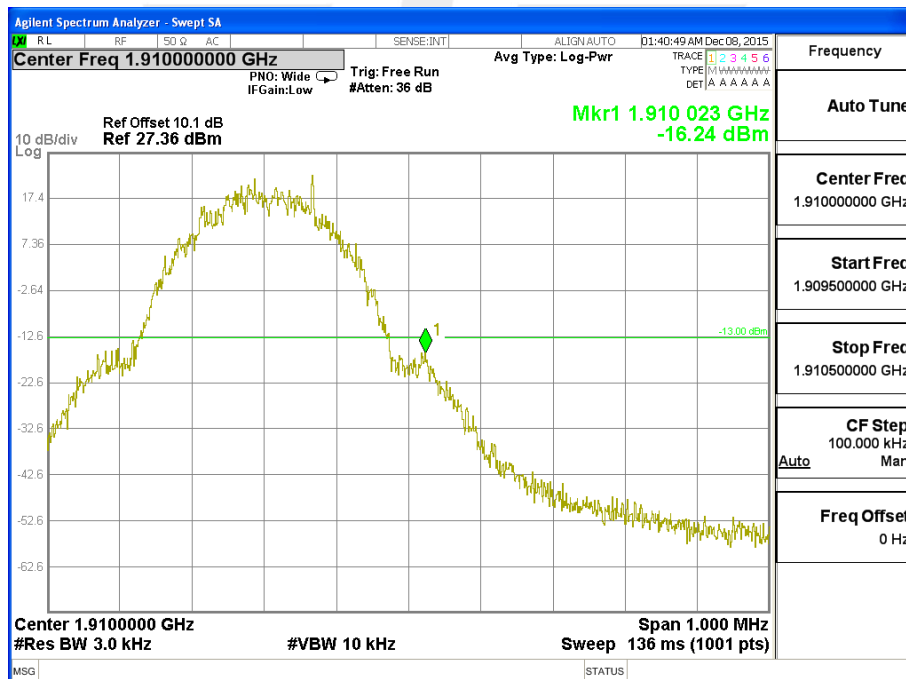


Low Band Edge PCS 1900 BAND CH 512



Note: Offset=Cable loss(9.8)+10log(3.2/3)=9.8+0.3=10.1 dB

High Band Edge PCS 1900 BAND CH 810

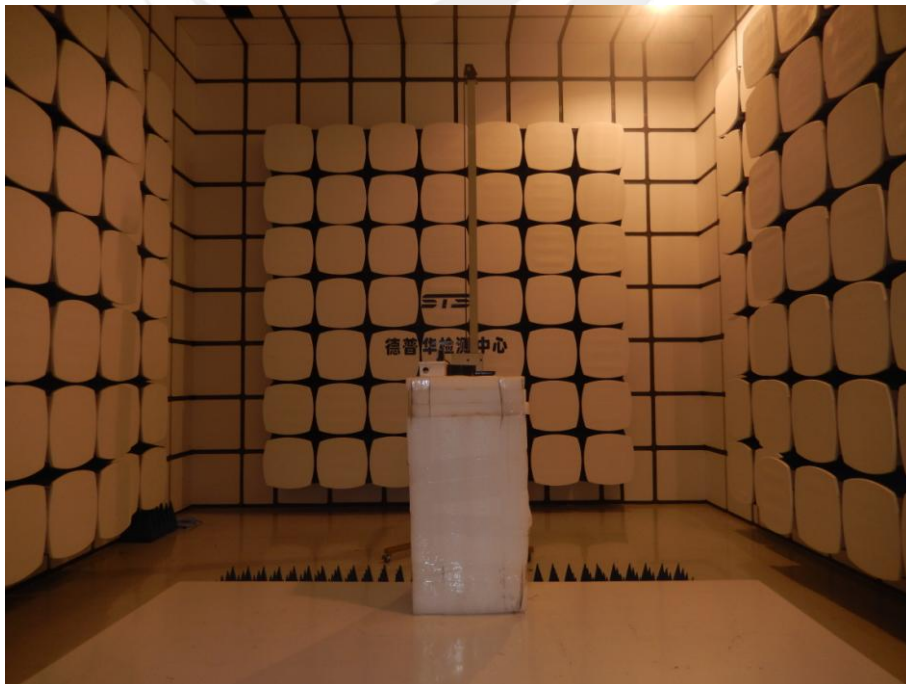
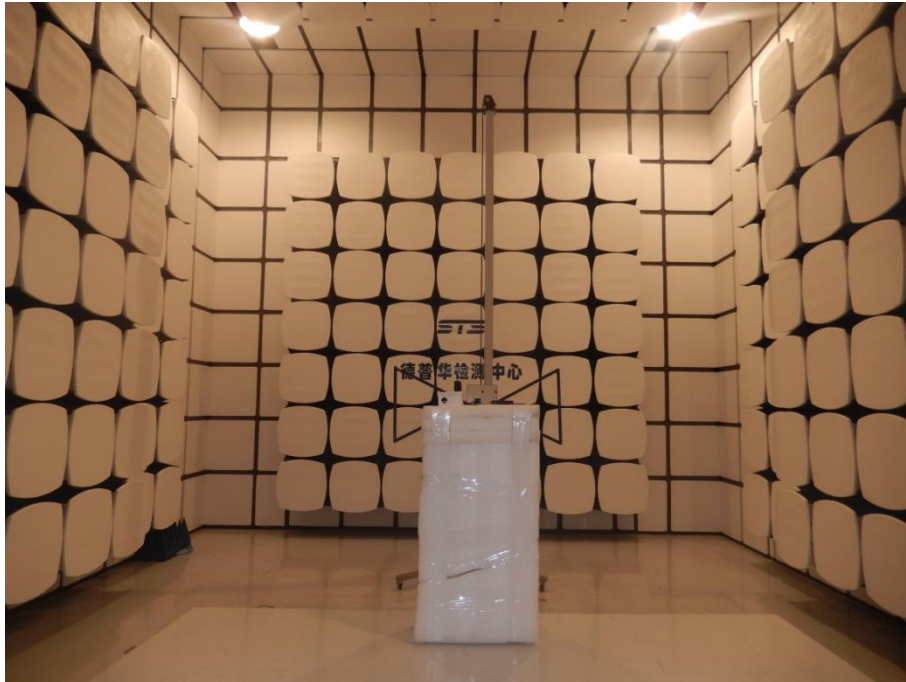


Note: Offset=Cable loss(9.8)+10log(3.2/3)=9.8+0.3=10.1 dB

APPENDIX IV

PHOTOS OF TEST SETUP

RADIATED SPURIOUS EMISSION



*****END OF THE REPORT*****