TEST REPORT

KCTL KCTL Inc.
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Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Korea
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KCTL

1. Client

- Name : Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.
- Address : 129, Samsung-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Rep. of Korea
- Date of Receipt : 2020-04-03

2. Use of Report : Certification

3. Name of Product and Model : Smart Wearable / SM-R855U

4. Manufacturer and Country of Origin : Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. / Vietnam

5. FCC ID : A3LSMR855

6. IC Certificate No. : 649E-SMR855

7. Date of Test : 2020-04-14 to 2020-05-20

8. Location of Test : ■ Permanent Testing Lab □ On Site Testing (Address: Address of testing location)

9. Test method used : FCC Part 2 / RSS-Gen Issue 5
FCC Part 22 Subpart H / RSS-132 Issue 3
FCC Part 24 Subpart E / RSS-133 Issue 6
FCC Part 27 Subpart L / RSS-139 Issue 3

10. Test Results : Refer to the test result in the test report

Affirmation	Tested by	Technical Manager
	Name : Kwonse Kim (Signature)	Name : Seungyong Kim (Signature)

2020-05-25

KCTL Inc.

REPORT REVISION HISTORY

Date	Revision	Page No
2020-05-24	Originally issued	-
2020-05-25	Updated	6

Note. The report No. KR20-SRF0138 is superseded by the report No. KR20-SRF0138-A.

General remarks for test reports

Nothing significant to report.

CONTENTS

1. General information

Client	:	Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.
Address	:	129, Samsung-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Rep. of Korea
Manufacturer	:	Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.
Address	:	129, Samsung-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Rep. of Korea
Laboratory	:	KCTL Inc.
Address	:	65, Sinwon-ro, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do, 16677, Korea
Accreditations	:	FCC Site Designation No: KR0040, FCC Site Registration No: 687132 VCCI Registration No. : R-20080, G-20078, C-20059, T-20056 Industry Canada Registration No. : 8035A KOLAS No.: KT231

2. Device information

Equipment under test	:	Smart Wearable
Model	:	SM-R855U
Derivative model	:	SM-R855F
Modulation technique	:	Bluetooth(BDR/EDR)_ GFSK, π/4DQPSK, 8DPSK Bluetooth(BLE)_GFSK WIFI(802.11b/g/n20)_DSSS, OFDM LTE_QPSK, 16QAM
Number of channels	:	Bluetooth(BDR/EDR)_79 ch Bluetooth(BLE)_40 ch WIFI(802.11b/g/n20)_13 ch
Power source	:	DC 3.85 V
Antenna specification	:	LTE/WCDMA_PIFA (Housing metal) Antenna WIFI/Bluetooth(BDR/EDR/BLE)_LDS Antenna
Antenna gain	:	WIFI/Bluetooth(BDR/EDR/BLE) : -6.34 dBi

Frequency range	:	Bluetooth(BDR/EDR/BLE)_2 402 ㎒ ~ 2 480 ㎒
		WIFI(802.11b/g/n20)_2 412 ㎒ ~ 2 472 ㎒
		LTE Band 2_1 850.7 ㎒ ~ 1 909.3 ㎒
		LTE Band 4_1 710.7 ㎒ ~ 1 754.3 ㎒
		LTE Band 5_824.7 ㎒ ~ 848.3 ㎒
		LTE Band 12_699.7 ㎒ ~ 715.3 ㎒
		LTE Band 13_779.5 ㎒ ~ 784.5 ㎒
		LTE Band 25_1 850.7 ㎒ ~ 1 914.3 ㎒
		LTE Band 26_824.7 ㎒ ~ 848.3 ㎒, 814.7 ㎒ ~ 823.3 ㎒
		LTE Band 66_1 710.7 ㎒ ~ 1 779.3 ㎒
		LTE Band 71_665.5 ㎒ ~ 688.0 ㎒
		WCDMA 850_826.4 ㎒ ~ 846.6 ㎒
		WCDMA 1700_1 712.4 ㎒ ~ 1 752.6 ㎒
		WCDMA 1900_1 852.4 ㎒ ~ 1 907.6 ㎒
Software version	:	SM-R855U_R855U.001, SM-R855F_R855F.001
Hardware version	:	REV1.0
Test device serial No.	:	Conducted(R3AN300BVFZ, R3AN300BXSV)
		Radiated(R3AN300B2AP, R3AN300AZXW, R3AN301WD1E)
Operation temperature	:	-30 ℃ ~ 50 ℃

2.1. Accessory information

Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	Serial No.	Power source	FCC ID & IC
Wireless charger	Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.	EP-OR825	-	DC 5.0 V, 1.0 A	A3LEPOR825 / 649E-EPOR825

2.2. Model Information

The difference between basic model (SM-R855U) and derivative model (SM-R855F) is:

H/W is identical with the basic model and software is as follows.
a. RF Supported Band is Different.
(R855U: 3G (B2, B4, B5), 4G (B2, B4, B5, B12, B13, B25, B26, B66, B71))
(R855F: 3G (B1, B2, B4, B5, B8), 4G (B1, B2, B3, B4, B5, B7, B8, B12, B13, B20, B25, B28, B66))
- In EUR R855F : 3G (B1, B5, B8), 4G(B1, B3, B5, B7, B8, B20, B28)
b. All other protocol part is same.
c. All other features of Volte, SUPL is same.
d. In USA & Canada, 4G (B7) disabled by MCC code.
Because device doesn't support B7 roaming in USA & Canada.

2.3. Frequency/channel operations

This device contains the following capabilities:
2.4㎓ WIFI(802.11b/g/n(HT20)), Bluetooth(BDR/EDR/BLE), LTE Band 2, LTE Band 4, LTE Band 5, LTE Band 12, LTE Band 13, LTE Band 25, LTE Band 26, LTE Band 66, LTE Band 71, WCDMA 850, WCDMA 1700, WCDMA 1900

WCDMA 850

Ch.	Frequency (㎒)
4132	826.4
4183	836.6
4233	846.6

Table 2.3.1. RMC/HSDPA/HSUPA/ DC-HSDPA

WCDMA 1700

Ch.	Frequency (㎒)
1312	1 712.4
1412	1 732.4
1513	1 752.6

Table 2.3.2. RMC/HSDPA/HSUPA/ DC-HSDPA

WCDMA 1900

Ch.	Frequency (㎒)
9262	1 852.4
9400	1 880.0
9538	1 907.6

Table 2.3.3. RMC/HSDPA/HSUPA/ DC-HSDPA

3. Maximum ERP/EIRP power

WCDMA 850

Mode	Tx frequency (㎒)	Emission designator	ERP (FCC)		EIRP (IC)	
			Max. power (dBm)	Max. power (W)	Max. power (dBm)	Max. power (W)
WCDMA 850	826.4 ~ 846.6	4M15F9W	12.84	0.019	14.99	0.032

WCDMA 1700 / WCDMA 1900

Mode	Tx frequency (㎒)	Emission designator	EIRP	
			Max. power (dBm)	Max. power (W)
WCDMA 1700	1 712.4 ~ 1 752.6	4M14F9W	13.80	0.024
WCDMA 1900	1 852.4 ~ 1 907.6	4M15F9W	18.61	0.073

4. Summary of tests

FCC Part Section(s)	RSS Section(s)	Parameter	Test Limit	Test Condition	Test results
2.1046	RSS-132(5.4) RSS-133(4.1) RSS-139(4.1)	Conducted Output Power	N/A	Conducted	Pass
2.1049	RSS-Gen(6.7) RSS-132(2.3)	Occupied Bandwidth & 26 dB Bandwidth	N/A		Pass
2.1051 22.917(a) 24.238(a) 27.53(h)	RSS-132(5.5) RSS-133(6.5) RSS-139(6.6)	Band Edge Emissions at Antenna Terminal	<43 + 10Log$_{10}$(P) dB		Pass
		Spurious Emissions at Antenna Terminal			Pass
24.232(d) 27.50(d)(5)	RSS-133(6.4) RSS-139(6.5)	Peak to Average Power Ratio	< 13 dB		Pass
2.1055 22.355	RSS-132(5.3) RSS-133(6.3)	Frequency stability	< 2.5 ppm		Pass
24.235	RSS-130(4.5)		Emission must remain in band		
27.54	RSS-139(6.4)				
22.913(a)(5)	RSS-132(5.4)	Effective Radiated Power	< 7 Watts max. ERP	Radiated	Pass
24.232(c)	RSS-133(6.4)	Equivalent Isotropic Radiated Power	< 2 Watts max. EIRP		Pass
27.50(d)(4)	RSS-139(6.5)		< 1 Watts max. EIRP		Pass
2.1053 22.917(a) 24.238(a) 27.53(h)	RSS-132(5.5) RSS-133(6.5) RSS-139(6.6)	Radiated Spurious Emissions	<43 + 10Log$_{10}$(P) dB		Pass

Notes:

1. The test procedure(s) in this report were performed in accordance as following.
   - ANSI C63.26-2015
   - ANSI/TIA-603-E-2016
   - KDB 971168 D01 v03r01

4.1. Worst case orientation

1. All modes of operation were investigated and the worst case emissions are reported with the EUT positioning, modulations and paging service configurations in the test data.
2. All the radiated tests have been performed two modes (with charger and without charger) and the with charger is the worst case mode.
3. The fundamental of the EUT was investigated in three orthogonal orientations X, Y and Z. It was determined that **X** orientation was worst-case orientation.
   Therefore, all final radiated testing was performed with the EUT in **X** orientation.

Test condition	Modulation	Mode
Radiated & Conducted	QPSK	RMC (12.2 kbps)

5. Measurement uncertainty

The measurement uncertainties shown below were calculated in accordance with the requirements of ANSI C63.4-2014.

All measurement uncertainty values are shown with a coverage factor of k=2 to indicated a 95 % level of confidence. The measurement data shown herein meets of exceeds the U_{CISPR} measurement uncertainty values specified in CISPR 16-4-2 and thus, can be compared directly to specified limits to determine compliance.

Parameter	Expanded uncertainty (±)	
Conducted RF power	1.3 dB	
Conducted spurious emissions	1.3 dB	
Radiated spurious emissions	30 MHz ~ 1 GHz	3.7 dB
	Above 1 GHz	5.7 dB

6. Measurement results explanation example

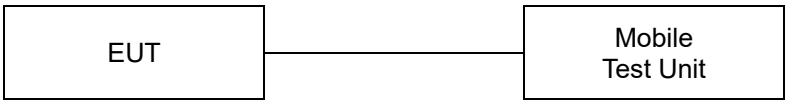
Frequency (㎒)	Factor(㏈)	Frequency (㎒)	Factor(㏈)
30	4.90	11 000	7.37
50	5.57	12 000	7.29
100	6.04	13 000	7.41
200	6.16	14 000	7.64
300	6.21	15 000	7.66
400	6.23	16 000	7.95
500	6.45	17 000	7.25
600	6.45	18 000	7.77
700	6.54	19 000	7.90
800	6.52	20 000	8.06
900	6.56	21 000	8.05
1 000	6.52	22 000	8.11
2 000	6.65	23 000	8.25
3 000	6.75	24 000	8.30
4 000	6.96	25 000	8.31
5 000	7.04	26 000	8.48
6 000	7.18	26 500	8.51
7 000	7.20	27 000	9.06
8 000	7.25	28 000	9.43
9 000	7.29	29 000	9.50
10 000	7.32	30 000	9.38

Note.
Offset(㏈) = RF cable loss(㏈) + Divider (㏈)

7. Test results

7.1. Conducted output power

Test setup



Test procedure

971168 D01 v03r01 – Section 5.2
ANSI C63.26-2015 – Section 5.2.4.2
CFR 47, - Section §2.1046
RSS-GEN – Section 6.12

Test settings

When an average power meter is used to perform RF output power measurements, the fundamental condition that measurement be performed only over durations of active transmissions at maximum output power level applies. Thus, an average power meter can always be used to perform the measurement when the EUT can be configured to transmit continuously.

If the EUT cannot be configured to transmit continuously (i.e., burst duty cycle < 98%), then the following options can be implemented to facilitate measurement of the average power with an average power meter:

a) A gated average power meter can be used to perform the measurement if the gating parameters can be adjusted such that the power is measured only during active transmission bursts at maximum output power levels.
b) A conventional average power meter with no signal gating capability can also be used if the measured burst duty cycle is constant (i.e., duty cycle variations are less than or equal to ± 2%) by performing the measurement over the on/off burst cycles and then correcting (increasing) the measured level by a factor equal to [10log (1/duty cycle)]. See 5.2.4.3.4 for guidance with respect to measuring the transmitter duty cycle.

See item r) of 4.1 for more information regarding power meter functional requirements and limitations, and consult the instrumentation-specific application literature for proper set-up and use.

Notes:

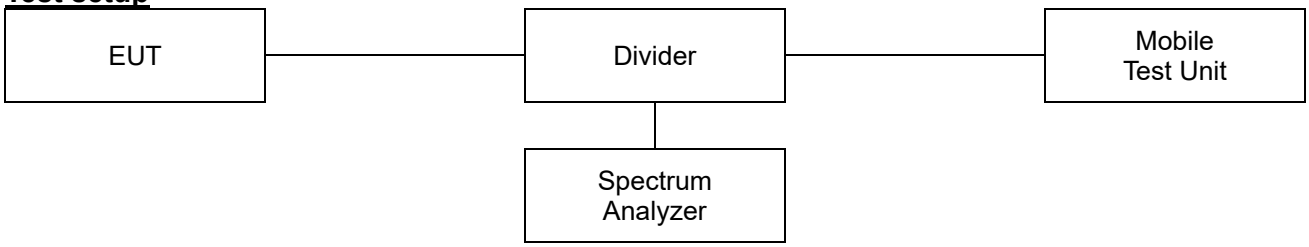
1. Offset(㏈) = RF cable loss(㏈)

Test results

Test Band	Test mode	Average Conducted Power (dBm)			3GPP MPR (dB)
		Frequency (MHz)			
		Low	Middle	High	
WCDMA 850	RMC	22.44	**22.65**	22.35	-
	HSDPA-Subtest 1	22.13	22.15	22.06	0
	HSDPA-Subtest 2	22.22	22.07	22.04	0
	HSDPA-Subtest 3	21.03	21.02	21.04	0.5
	HSDPA-Subtest 4	21.08	21.10	21.05	0.5
	HSUPA-Subtest 1	20.29	20.24	20.19	2
	HSUPA-Subtest 2	18.59	18.56	18.54	3
	HSUPA-Subtest 3	21.30	21.29	21.25	1
	HSUPA-Subtest 4	18.56	18.52	18.57	3
	HSUPA-Subtest 5	22.42	22.64	22.25	0
	DC-HSDPA-Subtest 1	21.72	22.17	22.07	0
	DC-HSDPA-Subtest 2	21.62	21.54	21.58	0
	DC-HSDPA-Subtest 3	21.25	21.25	21.17	0.5
	DC-HSDPA-Subtest 4	21.25	21.24	21.20	0.5
WCDMA 1700	RMC	22.27	22.32	**22.41**	-
	HSDPA-Subtest 1	22.07	21.93	22.04	0
	HSDPA-Subtest 2	21.11	21.85	21.98	0
	HSDPA-Subtest 3	21.06	21.03	20.86	0.5
	HSDPA-Subtest 4	20.95	20.97	20.89	0.5
	HSUPA-Subtest 1	20.27	20.13	20.21	2
	HSUPA-Subtest 2	18.12	18.10	18.22	3
	HSUPA-Subtest 3	21.25	21.16	21.23	1
	HSUPA-Subtest 4	18.26	18.13	18.23	3
	HSUPA-Subtest 5	22.22	22.08	22.17	0
	DC-HSDPA-Subtest 1	22.16	22.24	22.31	0
	DC-HSDPA-Subtest 2	22.24	22.13	22.21	0
	DC-HSDPA-Subtest 3	21.34	21.30	21.40	0.5
	DC-HSDPA-Subtest 4	21.36	21.34	21.42	0.5
WCDMA 1900	RMC	**22.37**	22.30	22.25	-
	HSDPA-Subtest 1	22.35	22.24	22.18	0
	HSDPA-Subtest 2	21.85	21.87	21.82	0
	HSDPA-Subtest 3	21.14	20.94	21.02	0.5
	HSDPA-Subtest 4	20.97	21.11	21.02	0.5
	HSUPA-Subtest 1	20.17	20.06	20.01	2
	HSUPA-Subtest 2	18.07	18.08	18.09	3
	HSUPA-Subtest 3	21.12	21.09	21.05	1
	HSUPA-Subtest 4	18.10	18.01	18.07	3
	HSUPA-Subtest 5	22.25	22.24	22.16	0
	DC-HSDPA-Subtest 1	22.00	22.14	22.20	0
	DC-HSDPA-Subtest 2	22.12	21.96	22.00	0
	DC-HSDPA-Subtest 3	21.20	21.01	21.03	0.5
	DC-HSDPA-Subtest 4	21.21	20.98	21.00	0.5

7.2. 99% Occupied Bandwidth & 26dB Bandwidth

Test setup



Limit

According to §2.1049 and RSS-GEN 6.7, RSS-132(2.3), the occupied bandwidth, that is the frequency bandwidth such that, below its lower and above its upper frequency limits, the mean powers radiated are each equal to 0.5 percent of the total mean power radiated by a given emission shall be measured.

Test procedure

971168 D01 v03r01 – Section 4.2 and 4.3
ANSI C63.26-2015 – Section 5.4.3 and 5.4.4

Test settings

◆ **26dB Bandwidth**

a) The spectrum analyzer center frequency is set to the nominal EUT channel center frequency. The span range for the spectrum analyzer shall be wide enough to see sufficient roll off of the signal to make the measurement.

b) The nominal RBW shall be in the range of 1% to 5% of the anticipated OBW, and the VBW shall be set ≥ 3 × RBW.

c) Set the reference level of the instrument as required to prevent the signal amplitude from exceeding the maximum spectrum analyzer input mixer level for linear operation.
See guidance provided in 4.2.3.

d) The dynamic range of the spectrum analyzer at the selected RBW shall be more than 10 dB below the target "−X dB" requirement, i.e., if the requirement calls for measuring the −26 dB OBW, the spectrum analyzer noise floor at the selected RBW shall be at least 36 dB below the reference level.

e) Set spectrum analyzer detection mode to peak, and the trace mode to max hold.

f) Determine the reference value by either of the following:
   1) Set the EUT to transmit a modulated signal. Allow the trace to stabilize.
   Set the spectrum analyzer marker to the highest level of the displayed trace (this is the reference value).
   2) Set the EUT to transmit an unmodulated carrier. Set the spectrum analyzer marker to the level of the carrier.

g) Determine the "−X dB amplitude" as equal to (Reference Value − X). Alternatively, this calculation can be performed on the spectrum analyzer using the delta-marker measurement function.

h) If the reference value was determined using an unmodulated carrier, turn the EUT modulation on, then either clear the existing trace or start a new trace on the spectrum analyzer and allow the new trace to stabilize. Otherwise the trace from step f) shall be used

for step i).

i) Place two markers, one at the lowest and the other at the highest frequency of the envelope of the spectral display such that each marker is at or slightly below the "−X dB amplitude" determined in step f). If a marker is below this "−X dB amplitude" value it should be as close as possible to this value. The OBW is the positive frequency difference between the two markers.

j) The spectral envelope can cross the "−X dB amplitude" at multiple points. The lowest or highest frequency shall be selected as the frequencies that are the farthest away from the center frequency at which the spectral envelope crosses the "−X dB amplitude."

k) The OBW shall be reported by providing plot(s) of the measuring instrument display, to include markers depicting the relevant frequency and amplitude information (e.g., marker table). The frequency and amplitude axis and scale shall be clearly labeled. Tabular data may be reported in addition to the plot(s).

◆ 99% Occupied Bandwidth

a) The spectrum analyzer center frequency is set to the nominal EUT channel center frequency. The frequency span for the spectrum analyzer shall be set wide enough to capture all modulation products including the emission skirts (typically a span of 1.5 × OBW is sufficient).

b) The nominal IF filter 3 dB bandwidth (RBW) shall be in the range of 1% to 5% of the anticipated OBW, and the VBW shall be set ≥ 3 × RBW.

c) Set the reference level of the instrument as required to prevent the signal amplitude from exceeding the maximum spectrum analyzer input mixer level for linear operation. See guidance provided in 4.2.3.

d) Set the detection mode to peak, and the trace mode to max-hold.

e) If the instrument does not have a 99% OBW function, recover the trace data points and sum directly in linear power terms. Place the recovered amplitude data points, beginning at the lowest frequency, in a running sum until 0.5% of the total is reached. Record that frequency as the lower OBW frequency. Repeat the process until 99.5% of the total is reached and record that frequency as the upper OBW frequency. The 99% power OBW can be determined by computing the difference these two frequencies.

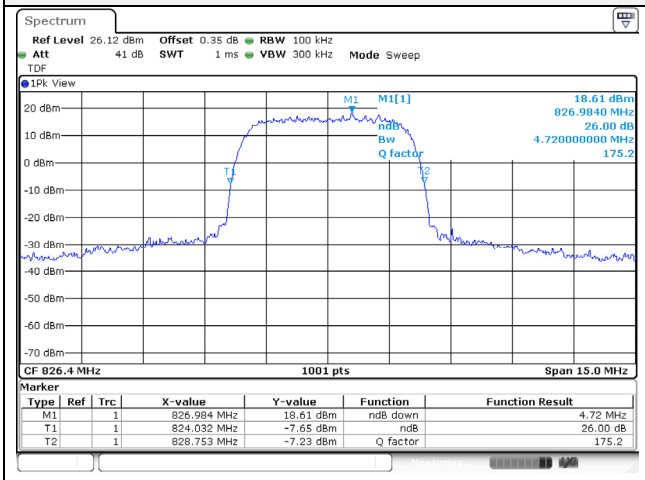
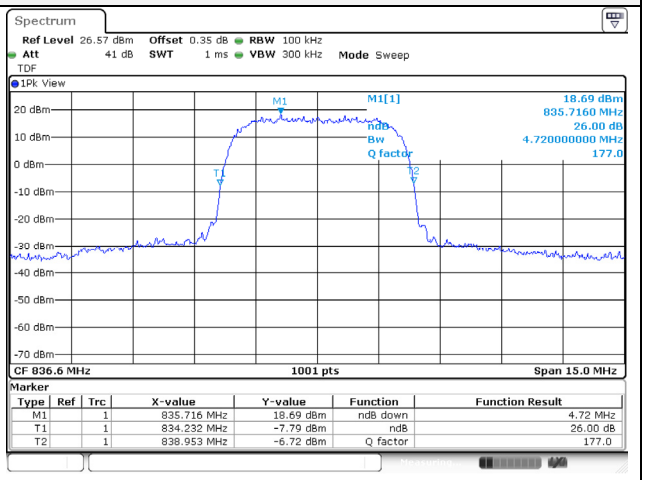
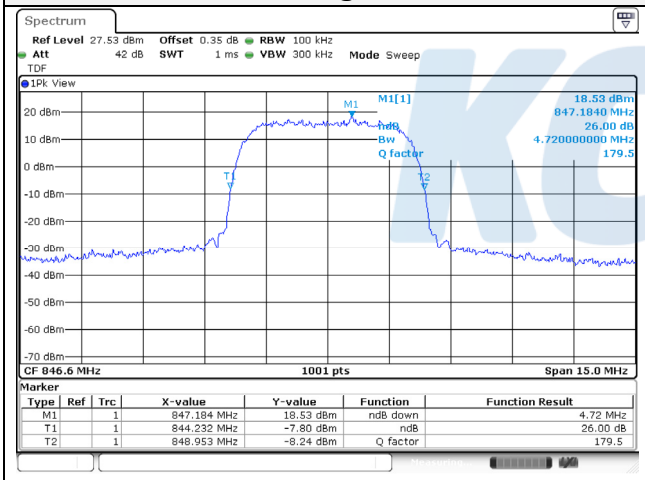
f) The OBW shall be reported and plot(s) of the measuring instrument display shall be provided with the test report. The frequency and amplitude axis and scale shall be clearly labeled. Tabular data can be reported in addition to the plot(s).

Test results

Test mode		Frequency (㎒)	26 dB bandwidth (㎒)	99 % bandwidth (㎒)
WCDMA 850	RMC	826.4	4.72	4.14
		836.6	4.72	4.15
		846.6	4.72	4.12
WCDMA 1700	RMC	1 712.4	4.75	4.14
		1 732.4	4.74	4.14
		1 752.6	4.75	4.14
WCDMA 1900	RMC	1 852.4	4.75	4.14
		1 880.0	4.74	4.14
		1 907.6	4.75	4.15

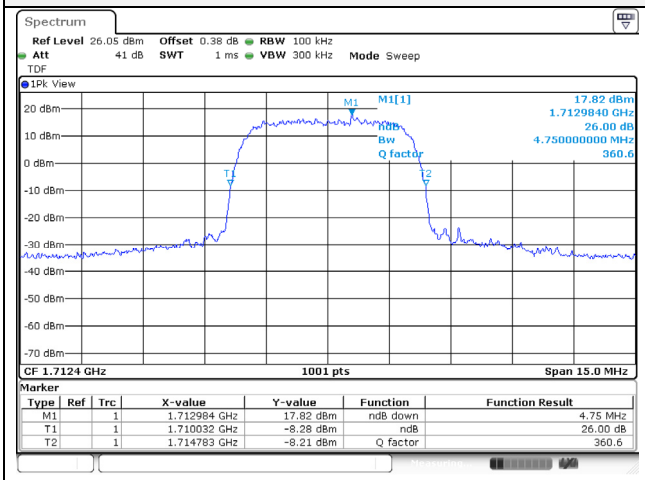
26dB Bandwidth

Test mode: WCDMA 850

RMC Low ch.	RMC Mid ch.
	
RMC High ch.	
	Blank

Test mode: WCDMA 1700

RMC Low ch.



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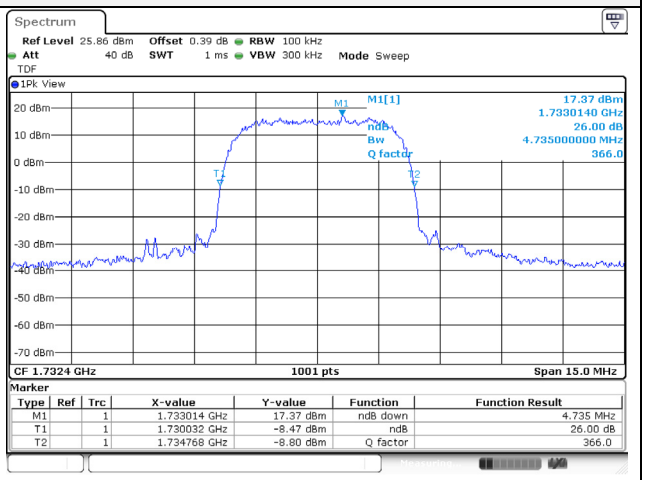

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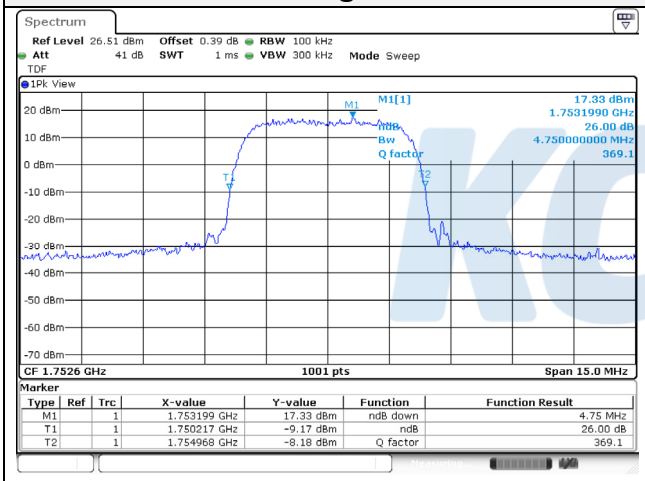

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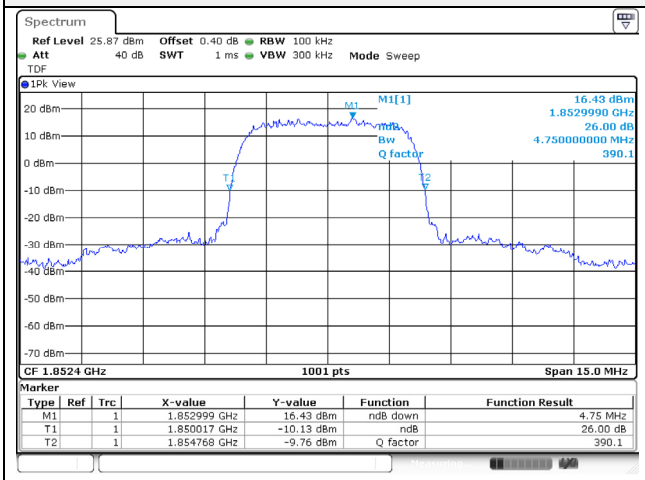
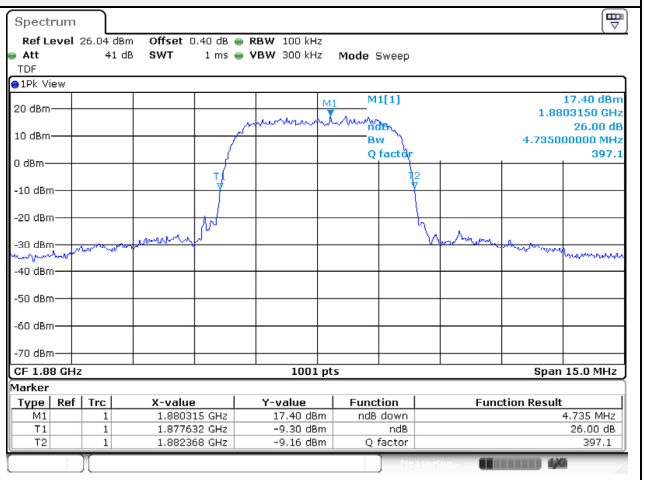
Test mode: WCDMA 1900

RMC Low ch.



RMC Mid ch.



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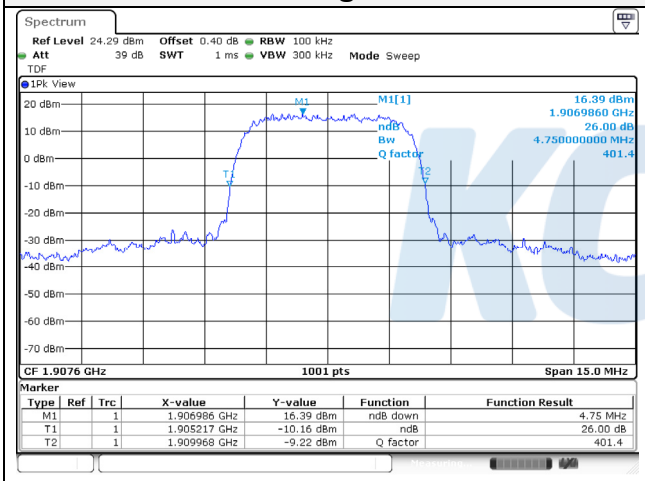

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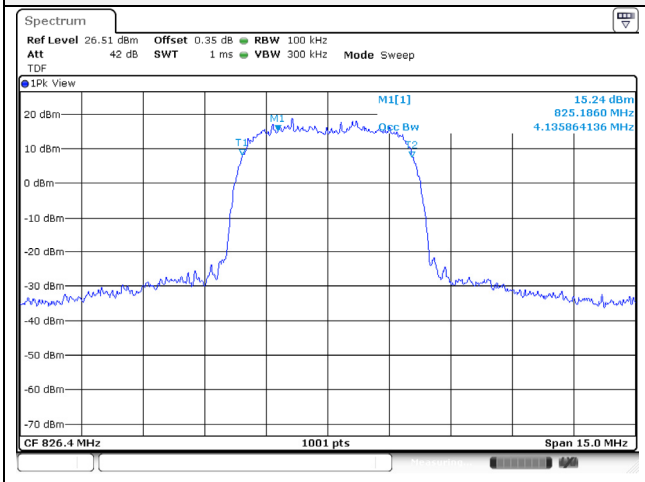
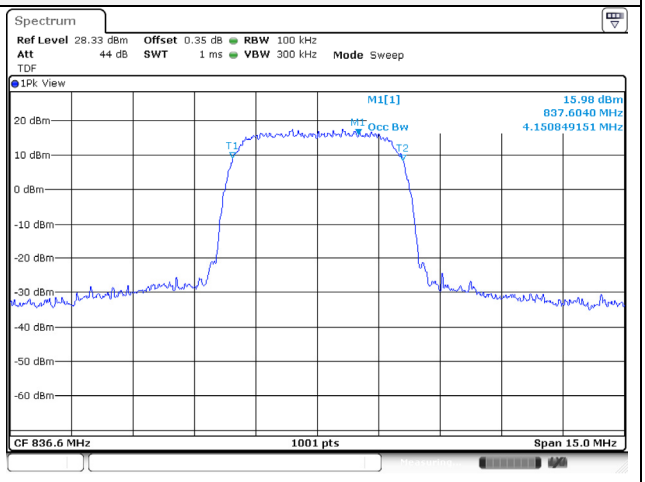
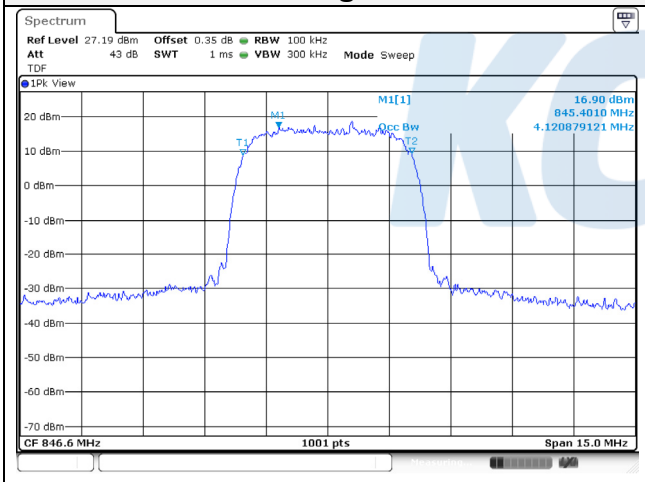
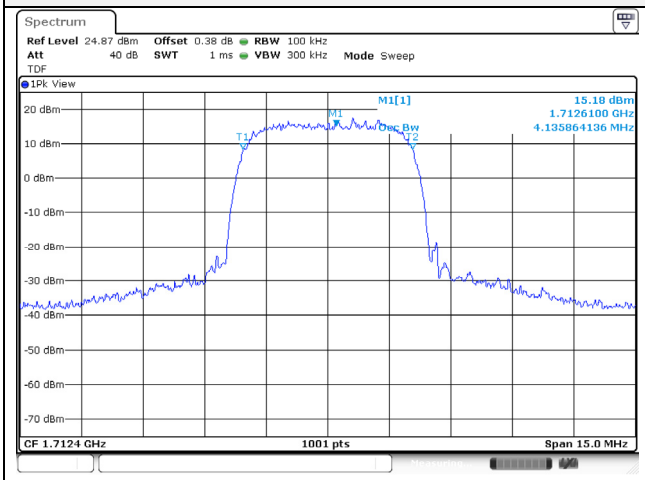
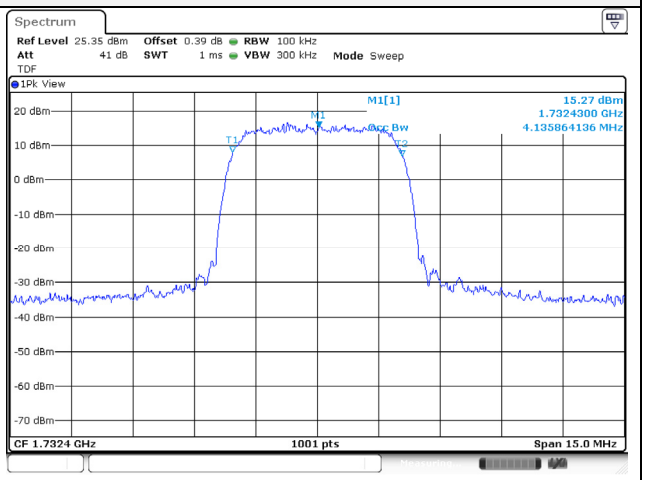
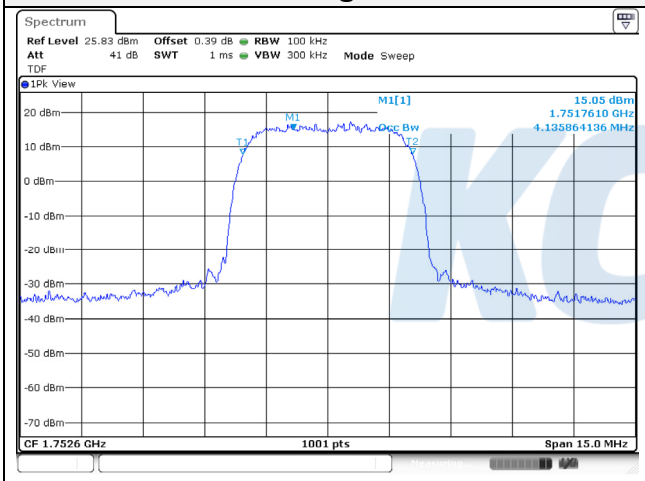
99% Occupied Bandwidth

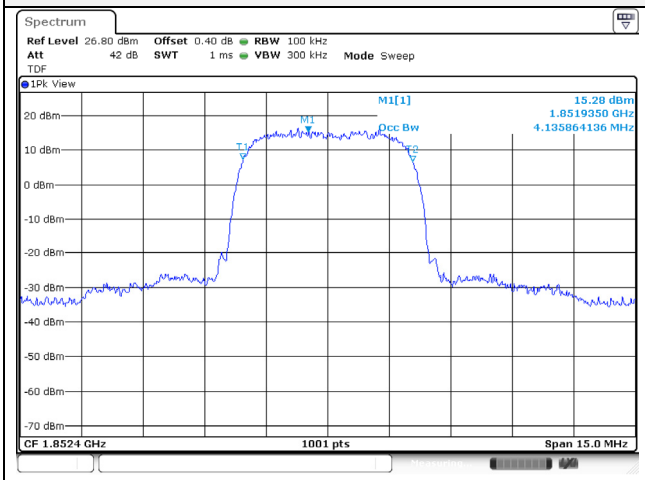
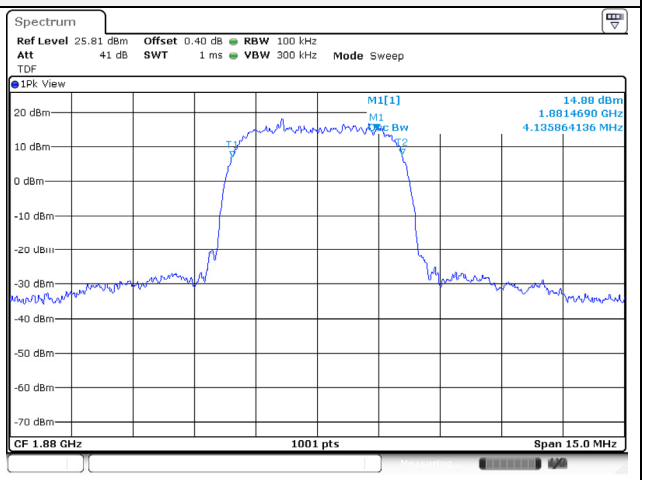
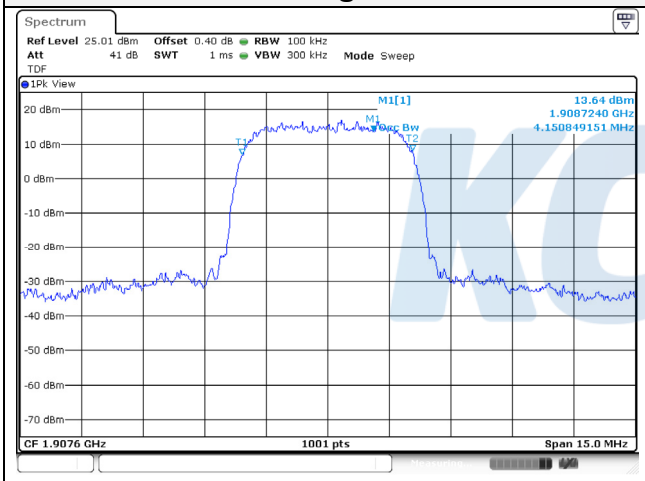
Test mode: WCDMA 850

RMC Low ch.	RMC Mid ch.
	
RMC High ch.	
	Blank

Test mode: WCDMA 1700

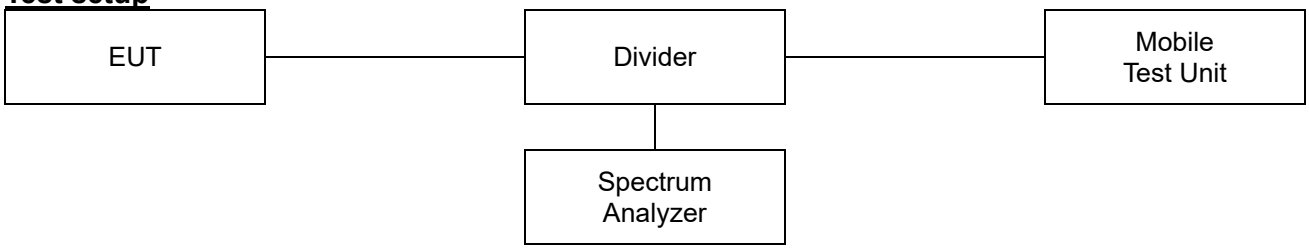
RMC Low ch.	RMC Mid ch.
	
RMC High ch.	
	Blank

Test mode: WCDMA 1900

RMC Low ch.	RMC Mid ch.
	
RMC High ch.	
	Blank

7.3. Spurious Emissions at Antenna Terminal

Test setup



Limit

According to §22.917(a), §24.238(a) and RSS-132(5.5), RSS-133(6.5), 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) ㏈.

According to §27.53(h) and RSS-139(6.6), 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 + 10log($P_{[Watts]}$) ㏈.

Test procedure

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ANSI 63.26-2015 – Section 5.7

Test settings

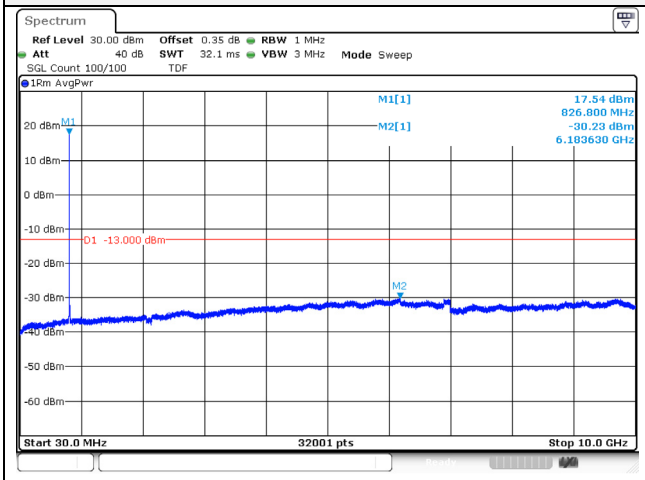
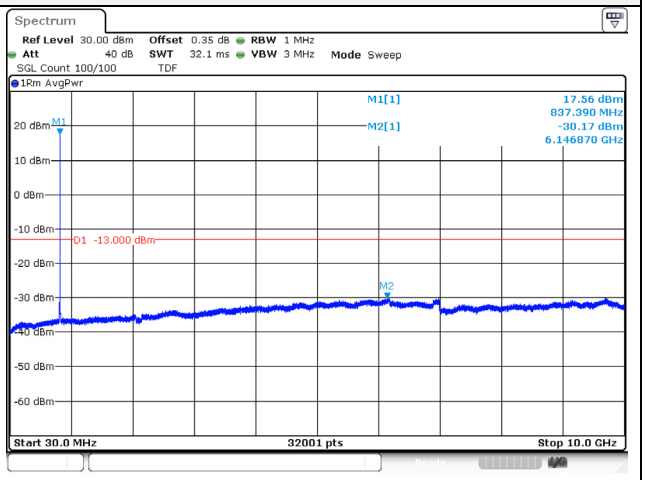
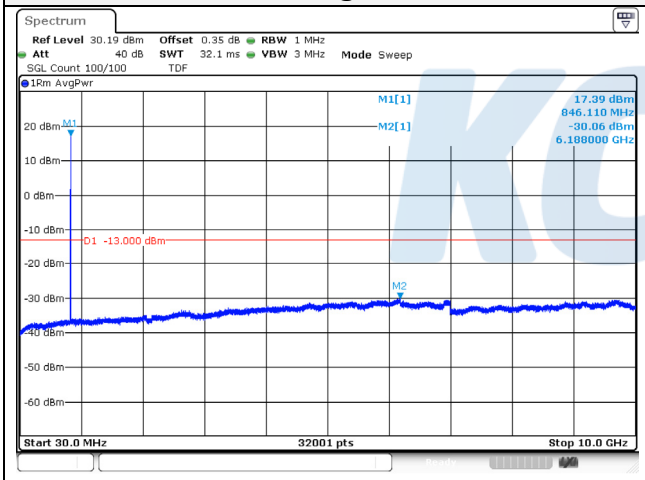
1) Start frequency was set to 30 ㎒ and stop frequency was set to at least 10th the fundamental frequency.
2) Detector = RMS
3) Sweep time = auto couple.
4) Trace mode = trace average
5) Allow trace to fully stabilize.
6) Please see test notes below RBW and VBW settings.

Notes:

1. Per 22.917(b), 24.238(b), 27.53(h) and RSS-132(5.5), RSS-133(6.5), RSS-139(6.6) 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.

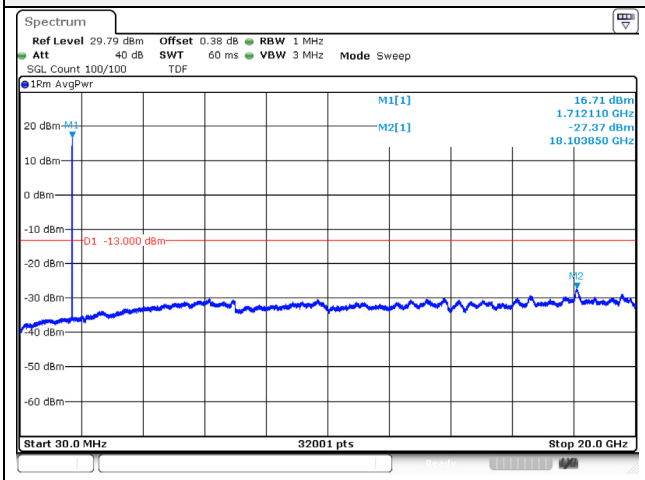
Test results

Test mode: WCDMA 850

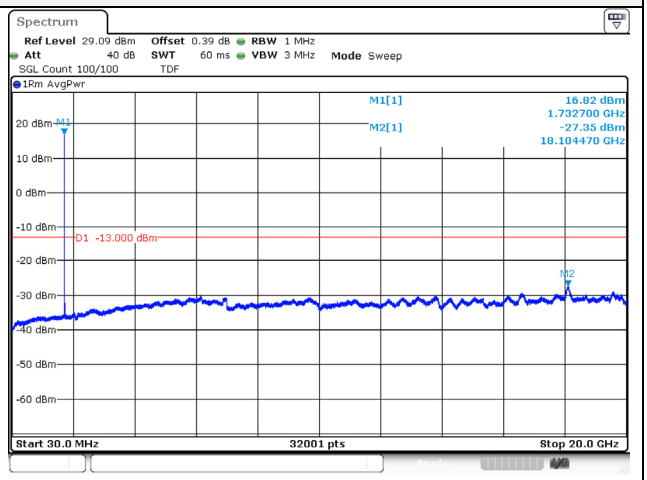
RMC Low ch.	RMC Mid ch.
	
RMC High ch.	
	Blank

Test mode: WCDMA 1700

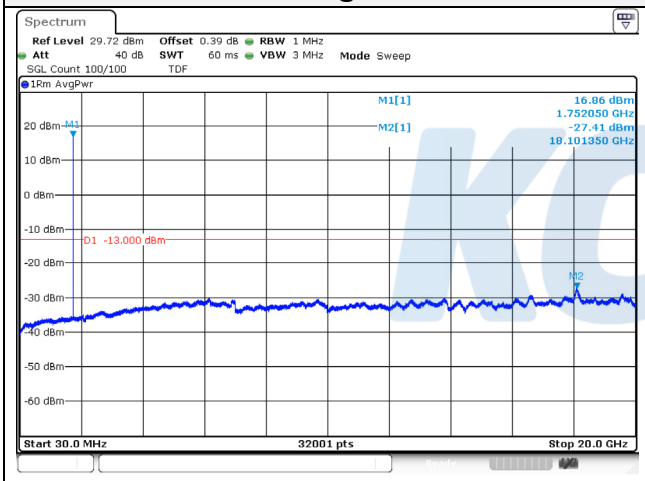
RMC Low ch.



RMC Mid ch.



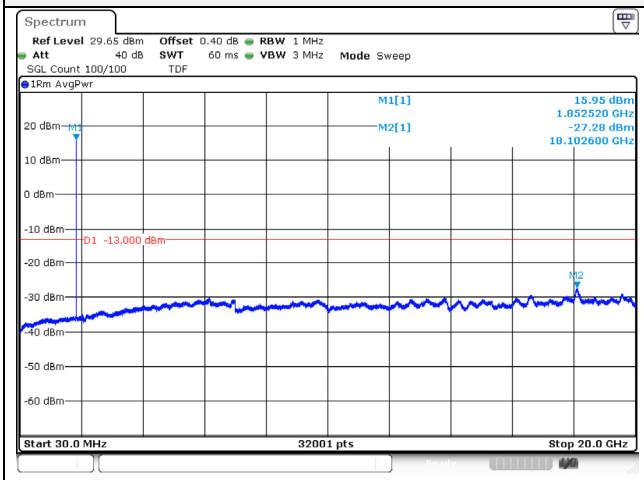
RMC High ch.



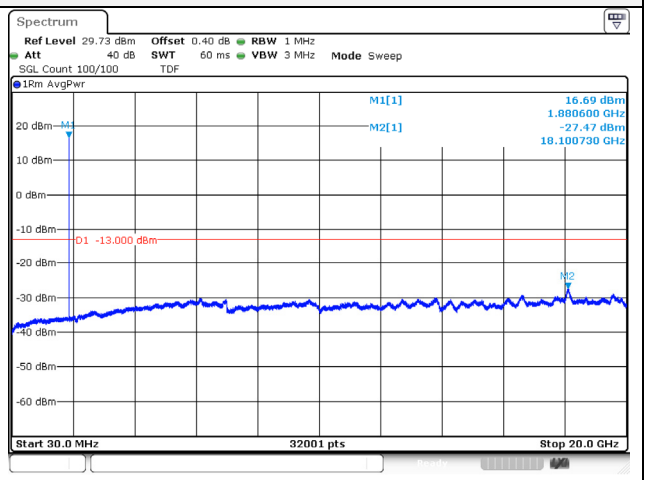
Blank

Test mode: WCDMA 1900

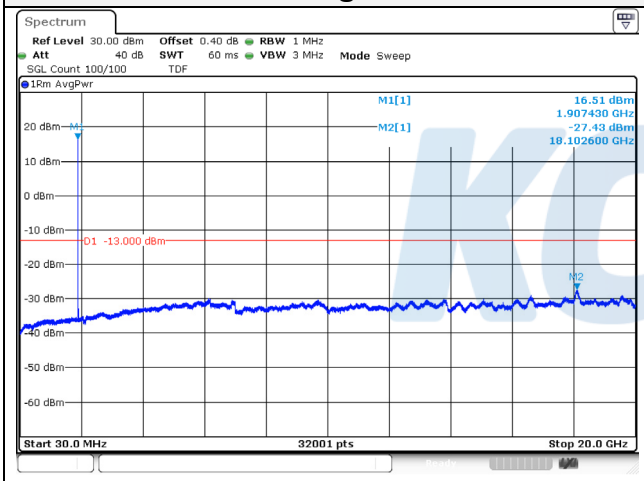
RMC Low ch.



RMC Mid ch.



RMC High ch.



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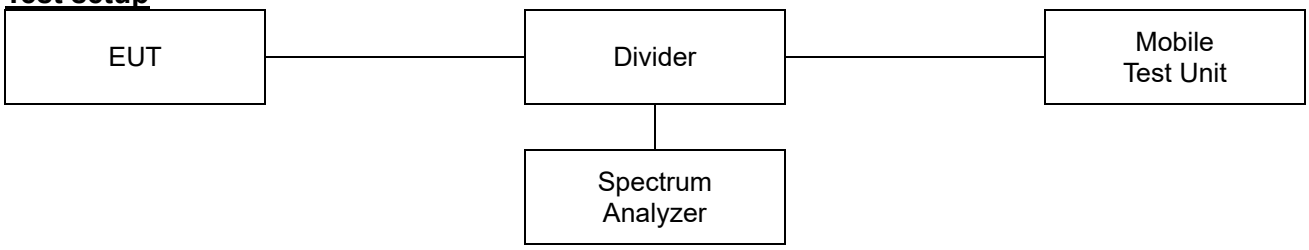
7.4. Band Edge Emissions at Antenna Terminal

Test setup



Limit

According to §22.917(a), §24.238(a) and RSS-132(5.5), RSS-133(6.5), 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) ㏈.

According to §27.53(h) and RSS-139(6.6), 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 + 10log($P_{[Watts]}$) ㏈.

Test procedure

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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.

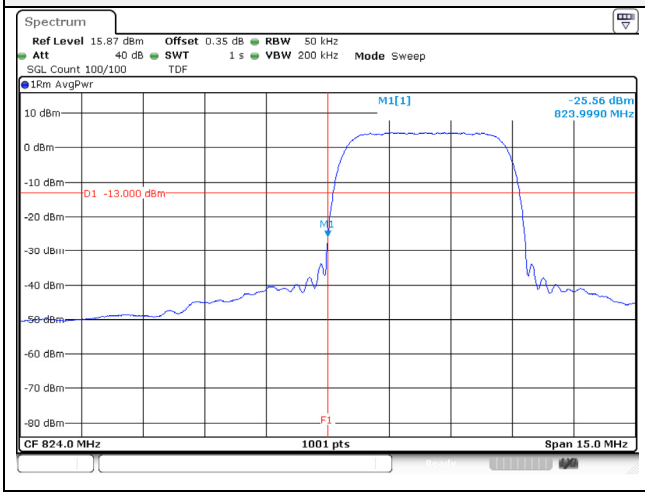
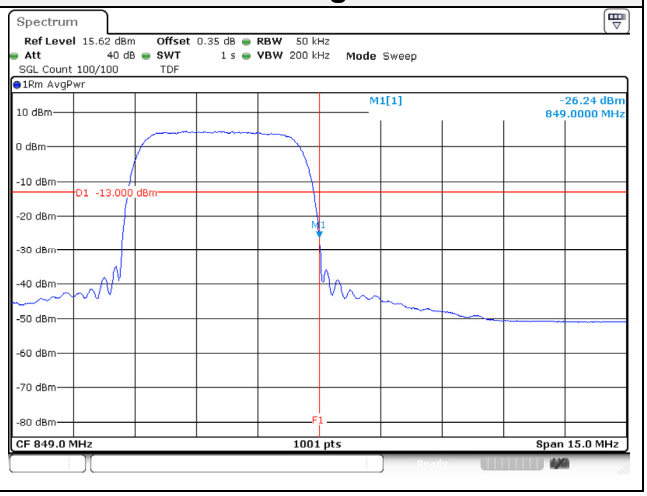
9) Allow trace to fully stabilize.

Notes:

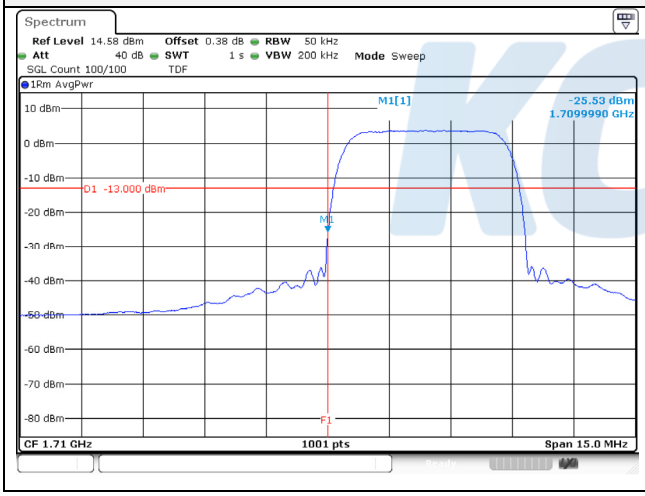
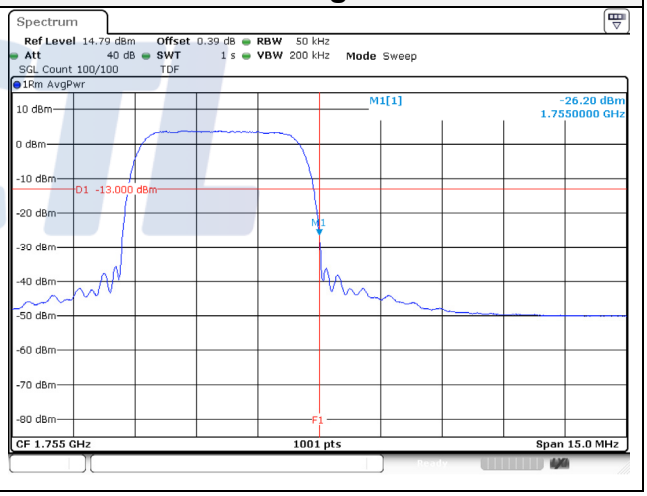
1. Per 22.917(b), 24.238(b), 24.53(h)(3) and RSS-132(5.5), RSS-133(6.5), RSS-139(6.6), compliance with these rules is based on the use of measurement instrumentation employing a resolution bandwidth of 1 ㎒ or greater. However in the 1 ㎒ bands immediately outside and adjacent to the frequency block a 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.

Test results

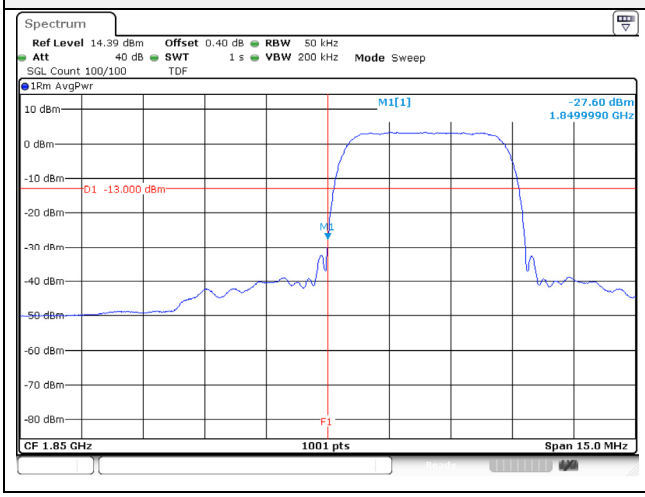
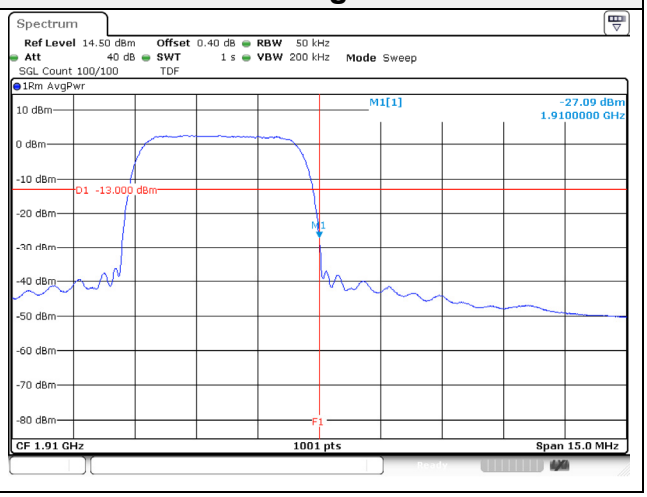
Test mode: WCDMA 850

RMC Low ch.	RMC High ch.
	

Test mode: WCDMA 1700

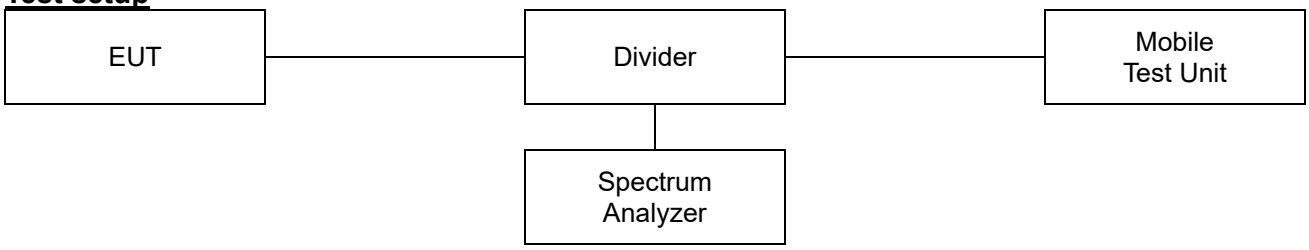
RMC Low ch.	RMC High ch.
	

Test mode: WCDMA 1900

RMC Low ch.	RMC High ch.
	

7.5. Peak to Average Power Ratio (PAPR)

Test setup



Limit

According to §24.232(d), §27.50(d)(5) and RSS-132(5.4), RSS-133(6.4), RSS-139(6.5), 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:

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